

**Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan  
Issues and Options Report**

## **Signs**

**Final report date:** 17 August 2021  
**Lead author:** Reuben Peterson  
**Reviewed by:** Anna McKenzie, Jeremy Butler

## Important Note

March 2021

The Office of the Minister for the Environment released the Cabinet paper - *Reforming the resource management system* on 10 February 2021 (the Cabinet paper). As set out in that paper, Minister Parker proposes to repeal the RMA and replace it with:

- A Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA)
- a Strategic Planning Act (SPA), and
- a Managed Retreat and Climate Change Adaptation Act (CAA)

These Acts will influence the development of the Draft Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan (TEP) and how we are required to manage and plan for Tasman district's environment.

From the information we have we understand that the planning system will shift away from being effects-based, and instead focus on **outcomes**.

As of March 2021, this is what we know:

1. The purpose is likely to be to "*promote the quality of the environment to support the wellbeing of present and future generations and to recognise the concept of Te Mana o te Taiao*"
2. Biophysical limits will be set by the Minister
3. Twenty draft outcomes are identified (these are provided in Appendix 3)

Te Mana O Te Taiao is a concept that is likely to be central to the new legislation. It means "the mana of the natural world". People are a part of nature – and we can only thrive when nature thrives. This is described in more detail in this report.

**In this report the author will, where necessary and appropriate, address the issues and options from the perspective of the new NBA purpose and outcomes.**

# Contents

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<b>1</b>	<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1	Introduction.....	4
1.2	Purpose and Scope .....	4
1.3	Issue(s).....	4
1.4	Outcome(s) Sought.....	5
1.5	Option(s).....	6
1.6	Summary of Analysis .....	6
1.7	Recommendations.....	7
<b>2</b>	<b>Principles Underpinning the Development of the TEP .....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1	Guiding Principles.....	8
2.2	Te Mana O Te Taiao.....	8
<b>3</b>	<b>Background Context .....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1	Issue(s) we are Seeking to Address .....	13
3.2	Why Change is Needed (or Not).....	13
3.3	Issue(s): Waahi-Specific or Whole of District? .....	14
3.4	How Issue(s) relate to other Topics.....	15
3.5	How Issues(s) relate to Iwi Interests and Values.....	15
3.6	Statutory, Policy Context and Scope .....	16
3.7	Methods Considered .....	17
3.8	Implementation Plans .....	18
<b>4</b>	<b>Issues in Relation to Signage .....</b>	<b>18</b>
4.1	Outcome(s) Sought.....	18
4.2	Scale and Significance.....	19
4.3	Option(s) to address Issues .....	20
4.4	Draft Recommended Option .....	25
<b>5</b>	<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Appendix 1 - Waahi Maps .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Appendix 2 - References .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Appendix 3 – Draft Natural and Built Environment Act Outcomes .....</b>	<b>29</b>

# 1 Executive Summary

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## 1.1 Introduction

Signs are a topic that people have a strong interest in. By its very nature, signs are designed to be highly visible to get its message across. Signs are managed through a variety of methods and by a variety of organisations. This reflects that signs have many purposes. This paper provides a general overview of signage issues and options. It does not provide specific issues and options for every type of sign.

The National Planning Standards provide common definitions which will apply across New Zealand and new planning documents are developed in accordance with the standards. The definition for signs<sup>1</sup> is:

sign	means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which:  (a) is for the purposes of:  (i) identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety;  (ii) providing directions; or  (iii) promoting goods, services or events; and  (b) is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any structure or natural object; and  (c) includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice.
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## 1.2 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this report is to outline specific issues around signs, investigate potential options and define the recommended option(s) to address the issue.

Any draft recommended option(s) defined in this report will be tested with iwi, council, and community and may evolve during the plan development process. The feedback and direction received on the recommended option(s) will inform development of the Draft Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan (TEP).

## 1.3 Issue(s)

Signs are a common feature within the Tasman District to attract attention to a site, an issue/activity, or an event. Some of the many purposes are:

- Commercial advertising
- Community event advertising
- Reserves signage
- Elections
- Health and Safety

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry for the Environment, National Planning standards, Nov 2019, Definitions List Pg 64

- Traffic directional signage
- Information signage

As signs are designed to attract attention, they are found within a variety of highly visible locations throughout the district. The vast majority of signs are found in areas of existing urban and commercial development; or, along transport routes particularly those with higher traffic numbers.

The following information sources have been used to understand the current signage issue within the Tasman District:

- Initial TEP consultation Oct – Nov 2020
- Section 35 report: Chapter 5 'Site Amenity Effects' 1 Sept 2020'
- TDC Monitoring and Enforcement Team feedback
- TDC Senior Transportation Engineer feedback
- TDC Consenting team feedback
- Review of other Council provisions

Using the evidence sources above, the issues in relation to signs within the Tasman District are considered to fall into three key areas:

- *Issue 1: Impacts of signage on visual amenity and character*

The size, design, location, illumination, purpose and grouping of signage can adversely impact on visual amenity and character of specific locations, or the wider district, either singularly or cumulatively with other signs. This includes general concepts of amenity (primarily for rural or residential areas), areas with specific identified values such as landscape character areas, and buildings or sites with heritage values.

- *Issue 2: Impacts of signage on traffic safety and wayfinding*

Signs are often located on or adjacent to roads for increased visibility. This can cause distraction to drivers, cyclists and pedestrians and can obscure sightlines at intersections, driveway access points and on pedestrian / cycle routes. Wayfinding signage can also be less effective if there are too many signs, or competing signage, which results in visual clutter.

- *Issue 3: Opportunities to improve the application and clarity of rules, including consistency between various authorities responsible for managing signage*

Under some situations the existing rules are unclear and do not assist with interpretation or enforcement. Other agencies, such as Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, are also responsible for signage within the district. Signage provisions should be consistent with other applicable legislation or guidance.

## 1.4 Outcome(s) Sought

The outcomes sought from the management of signs within the Tasman District are:

- Signs are enabled where necessary and where there are social, cultural and economic benefits to the community.
- The current low-sign environment is maintained within the Tasman District, with specific encouragement for onsite signage.
- Rules are in place which permit a limited number of signs and which manage the effects of those signs on character, amenity, public safety and traffic safety.

The section 35 report has found that in general the existing regime for signs has resulted in satisfactory outcomes. The public consultation exercise raised signage as an issue in specific circumstances and locations. These are generally site-specific location and design matters and include impact on natural character of specific areas. This feedback indicates that the existing outcomes are consistent with that sought by the current TRMP objectives and policies.

## 1.5 Option(s)

The options considered for the management of signage within the Tasman District are:

- 1 Status quo: A series of signage specific policies under a general objective seeking to maintain and enhance amenity values, plus other policies referencing signage in the Settlement Character, Rural Environment and Traffic Effects chapters. Signs are generally permitted if certain criteria are met and the signs are on the site where the activity occurs. Temporary signage is permitted for real estate signage, community events and elections.
- 2 Nelson City Council proposed approach: A stronger set of objectives and policies to maintain a low-sign environment while enabling some signs where there are benefits to the community. Limits on sign number, size, location and design to maintain or improve character, amenity and safety. Rely on other legislation for signage control where this is available and appropriate. Similar to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) status quo approach but with a stronger focus on the low-sign environment and a greater reliance on other legislation.
- 3 Strengthen and update controls relating to signs: Strengthen the objectives and policies around off-site signs and signs within non-commercial/industrial areas. More stringent controls to reduce the number and size of signs permitted within the Tasman District. Focus on reduced signage within specific zones and areas of special character. Increase the activity status of consents from restricted discretionary to discretionary or non-complying.
- 4 Reduce controls relating to signs: Develop a more enabling set of sign related objectives and policies, including specifically enabling off-site signs. Include more enabling rules for more and larger signage. Develop a more permissive consenting pathway including controlled activity rules and a more enabling policy direction. Increased reliance on non-regulatory methods such as promotion of appropriate sign outcomes. A sub-option is potentially transitioning signage control to a bylaw.

## 1.6 Summary of Analysis

The analysis actions undertaken in relation to signage were:

- Section 35 reporting which included a review of the complaints received in relation to signage and considered the reasons for, and location of, signs that have required resource consent.
- Review of the existing signage related provisions in the TRMP and a comparison of these to other signage provisions in similar local authority's planning documents.
- Review of the consultation responses received during the Oct – Nov 2020 issues and opportunities community engagement process.
- Assessment of the regional significance of issues in relation to signs.
- Meetings with Council's Team Leader – Monitoring and Enforcement, compliance staff and Senior Transportation Engineer around experience with TRMP signage provisions.
- Workshop (1/3/21) with Council consents and compliance staff.
- Review of applicable national legislation, and other applicable Council documents.

## 1.7 Recommendations

To address the issues, the following options are recommended:

**Table 1: Issues and Recommended Options**

Planning Issue	Recommended Option
Issue 1: Impacts of signage on visual amenity and character	The recommended option is a combination of Option 2 being consistency with the approach of Nelson City Council (with aspects of strengthening and updating provisions as noted in Option 3).
Issue 2: Impacts of signage on traffic safety and wayfinding	
Issue 3: Opportunities to improve the application and clarity of rules, including consistency between various authorities responsible for managing signage	

## 2 Principles Underpinning the Development of the TEP

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### 2.1 Guiding Principles

The Council will use guiding principles in the development of the TEP. These principles are the philosophy and values that will underlie the approach and content of the TEP, but will not in themselves have specific objectives, policies or methods. The anticipated outcomes of the TEP should achieve these principles.

The principles are:

1. To recognise the interconnectedness of the environment and people, ki uta ki tai / mountains to the sea.
2. To enable healthy and resilient communities by achieving healthy and resilient environments (Te Mana O Te Taiao).
3. To meet the present and future needs of our communities, Council and iwi by working in partnership.
4. To enable community development within environmental limits.
5. To support and enable the restoration of environments.
6. To recognise and provide for the wellbeing of individuals, where this is not at the expense of the public good.
7. To take a precautionary or responsive management approach, dependent on the nature and extent of the risk, and where there is uncertainty or a lack of information.
8. To ensure the TEP provides strategic leadership for Council's key planning documents.

These principles will be implemented through evaluation of options in this report and in future Section 32 assessment, drafting and decisions.

### 2.2 Te Mana O Te Taiao

Te Mana O Te Taiao is the mana<sup>2</sup> of the natural world. People are a part of nature and can only thrive when nature thrives.

The TEP process and document provides a key mechanism to achieve our desired outcomes for our relationship with Te Taiao (the natural world), including the community outcomes defined in the Long Term Plan<sup>3</sup>, and the vision of the Te Tauihu Intergenerational Strategy (Wakatū, 2020) which is as follows:

*"We are the people of Te Tauihu. Together, we care for the health and wellbeing of our people and our places. We will leave our taonga in a better state than when it was placed in our care, for our children and the generations to come."*

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<sup>2</sup> Mana is defined in the online Maori dictionary as: prestige, authority, control, power, influence, status, spiritual power, charisma - mana is a supernatural force in a person, place or object. Mana goes hand in hand with tapu, one affecting the other. The more prestigious the event, person or object, the more it is surrounded by tapu and mana. source: <https://maoridictionary.co.nz>

<sup>3</sup> The outcomes are available in the Long Term Plan on the Council's website



The use of Te Mana O Te Taiao in this report utilises a similar approach and hierarchy to that defined for Te Mana O Te Wai in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (MfE,2020. NPS-FM), and extends this fundamental concept to other domains: Te Tai (sea), Te Āngi (air) and Te Whenua (land).

The objective of this approach is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises:

- (a) first, the health and wellbeing of the natural environment and ecosystems
- (b) second, the health needs of people
- (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, now and in the future.

The relevance of Te Mana O Te Taiao to signage related issues is set out as follows.

Signage can have an impact on natural environmental values through adverse impacts on visual amenity and character. Providing for signage in a managed way will support the wellbeing of the natural environment and also allow members of the Tasman community to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing. In addition, signage can pass on information required to protect the health of people. This is consistent with the draft NBA outcomes relating to the enhancement of the features and characteristics that contribute to the quality of the natural environment.

### 3 Background Context

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Signs are a common feature within the Tasman District to attract attention to a site, an issue/activity, or an event. As signage is designed to attract attention it is found within a variety of highly visible locations throughout the district and includes a wide variety of messages, designs and images. Most signs are found in areas of existing urban and commercial development, or along transport routes, particularly those with higher traffic numbers.

The location, design and numbers of signs have an impact on the amenity of the areas in which they appear. This can vary depending on the character of the area concerned. A sign in the Commercial Zone on the property in which the product or service advertised is available has a different level of effect than the same sign within a rural area.

Based on this, widespread signage can impact on:

- Amenity of any area
- Natural Character, including in the coastal environment
- Traffic safety

Information sources and consultation used to understand the issues related to signage are:

#### Section 35 report:

The section 35 report<sup>4</sup> identifies a substantial history of complaints and disputes over signs. A review of the Council's complaints database found there have been 354 complaints about signs since 2000. This indicates there is considerable interest in signage. The complaints

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<sup>4</sup> Chapter 5: Site Amenity Effects' 1 Sept 2020

have been in a range of areas and matters and are indicative of the key issues in relation to signage. Most notably the complaints include:

- Reduction of amenity in rural and residential areas
- Road safety compromised by signs causing distraction or reducing visibility
- Obstruction of footpaths by sandwich boards, street advertising and flags, including for people with visual impairments.
- Cumulative impacts where a number of signs are placed
- Excessive and non-compliant real estate signs
- Excessive electoral signs

The section 35 report has also analysed signage related resource consent applications received by Council since 1993. These total 236 applications spread relatively evenly across all zones. Many signs are for commercial purposes with a relatively low number being for 'information, direction or safety'. The section 35 report also notes that the TRMP desires a low-sign environment although this is not strongly expressed. In summary, the section 35 reports notes signs do not appear to be dominant in the residential, rural or rural residential areas, and currently the District does not appear to suffer from a reduction in amenity overall due to signage. Compliance and enforcement actions are required to maintain this state, and this appears to occur satisfactorily to date.

#### Initial TEP consultation Oct – Nov 2020

Feedback from the initial consultation on the TEP development raised the following matters relating to signage:

- Request from Nelson Marlborough District Health Board (NMDHB) for restrictions on signage relating to alcohol
- Request from NMDHB for unlimited sign sizes and number for health-related signage
- The high number of signs in some locations, and the size of signage was raised as issues
- The effect of signage on natural character was also identified as an issue

#### Feedback from Carl Cheeseman (TDC Team Leader Monitoring and Enforcement) and Ryno Botha (Compliance Officer)

A variety of issues relating to signage have been raised over the years:

- Election signage usually raises some complaints but is not a major issue. Some testing of the current rules should be considered with the potential to nominate set areas where signage is preferred.
- Sandwich Boards should be specifically managed through the Trading in Public Places Bylaw.
- Support for retaining off-site signage controls as this is part of the character of the region and the current restrictions for this work well.
- Rules for real estate signage generally work well but there should be an allowance for one sign per road frontage rather than just one per property. Also, a growing trend for larger real estate signs is evident.
- Show home signage is becoming an issue and attracts complaint. This includes the size and number of signs, plus the noise from large flags flapping in the wind.
- Signage on vehicles and trailers can be a problem at times when they are parked for the purpose of advertising. Rules need to be carefully considered to manage this.
- Community event signage rules work well with no need to change these rules.

- Overall rules are generally suitable with limited changes needed. The level of complaint is relatively low for this issue.

#### Feedback from Mike van Enter (TDC Senior Transportation Engineer)

Signage placement, design and frequency is a matter relevant to traffic safety and is therefore of interest to TDC's traffic engineers:

- The Traffic Control Devices Manual 2011 Part 2 'Direction, service and general guide signs' and Part 3 'Advertising signs'<sup>5</sup> have relevance for considering provisions relating to signage.
- Sign frequency, position and design do have impacts on traffic safety and need to be managed.
- Up to date requirements consistent with the Traffic Control Devices Manual should be the starting point.
- Sandwich Boards should be managed through the Trading in Public Places Bylaw as is currently the case.
- The restrictions around off-site signage should be retained to limit sign numbers.
- Trailer and vehicle mounted signage parked for the purpose of advertising can be okay if they comply with general sign requirements, however this is often not the case and clear controls and enforcement is required.
- Animated signage should be controlled as per current provisions due to causing driver distraction.

#### Feedback from TDC Resource Consents and Compliance team workshop

A workshop was held on 1 March 2021 with Council's Resource Consents team and Compliance team members. This workshop explored the experience of both teams in applying the current rules both through consent applications and enforcement. The following key matters were raised:

- Show homes typically have multiple large signs which are difficult to manage in consenting and enforcement. Large flag signs are erected which result in a lot of movement and noise in the wind.
- Permanent Fire Safety Signs (with the moveable arrow) need to be made permitted.
- Sandwich Boards are a common issue and control should remain within Bylaws.
- Signs at the Aquatic Centre are an issue and demonstrate the need to consider approved sign hoarding areas.
- Cumulative effects of signs are an issue.
- Signs on buildings typically do not create issues.
- Election signs should be managed through the Electoral (Advertisements of a Specified Kind) regulations 2005.
- Trailer or vehicle mounted signs, when parked for the purpose of advertising, are difficult to manage.
- Entrance signs and development signs for subdivisions can result in traffic safety concerns.

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<sup>5</sup> NZ Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi) Traffic Control Devices Manual, Part 2 and 3, January 2011

## Approach of other Councils

The Councils below have been selected due to demonstrating a variety of recently developed approaches, including in the case of Nelson City Council being the nearest neighbouring Council.

**Table 2: Recently developed approaches to signs from other Councils**

Planning Document	Summary of Approach
Christchurch District Plan Chapter 6.8 (Christchurch City Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policies and rules emphasise the importance of enabling signage provided the design, location and number are appropriate and there are no traffic safety concerns.</li> <li>- Signs rules are within a General Rule Chapter and signs are typically permitted provided standards are met.</li> <li>- Signage is permitted where they are managed by of regulation, bylaws and standards.</li> <li>- Temporary signs are provided for with specified standards.</li> <li>- Off-site signs are provided for in some contexts, including billboards on major roads in commercial zones.</li> </ul>
Auckland Unitary Plan E23 Signs (Auckland Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rules relate to billboards, signage for comprehensive development and signs relating to historic heritage places and locations of special value only. Policy recognises the contribution to social and economic wellbeing whilst needing to manage safety and amenity values.</li> <li>- Signage rules are permissive.</li> <li>- Other signs are managed by bylaws: Auckland Transport / Auckland Council Signage Bylaw 2015, and Auckland Transport Elections Signs Bylaw 2013</li> </ul>
Dunedin Second Generation District Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temporary Signage is permitted provided standards are met.</li> <li>- Policy supporting tourism signage at the airport.</li> <li>- Election signage permitted subject to conditions.</li> <li>- Signage is managed as sub-activities to development activities such as ‘Structures’ for freestanding signs, ‘Additions and alterations’ for signs on buildings, road signs on the transport activities chapter, Temporary signs in the temporary activity chapter, and in the commercial advertising chapter.</li> <li>- Non-complying activity for off-site signage.</li> </ul>
Whakamahere Whakatu Nelson Plan – Draft	<p>Two objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Whakatu Nelson has a low-signage environment that is consistent with the unique characteristics and amenity values of the different areas of Whakatu Nelson.</li> <li>2) Signage in Whakatu Nelson supports the needs of business, infrastructure and community activities.</li> </ol> <p>Three policies that seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognise the benefits of signage to the community;</li> <li>- Provide for signage where effects are managed;</li> <li>- Limit the overall number of signs; and,</li> <li>- Discourage signs with significant adverse effects on the character and amenity of urban areas.</li> </ul> <p>Rules which provide for a low level of signage which:</p>

Planning Document	Summary of Approach
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meet standards for size, location and design (including illumination and sound);</li> <li>- Is compatible with the character and amenity of the zone;</li> <li>- Requires resource consent typically as a restricted discretionary matter; and,</li> <li>- Control lettering size adjacent to roads.</li> </ul>

All Councils recognise the benefits of signage in the right location. They also all control signage to varying degrees through rules with a focus on protection of the character of various areas and of traffic safety. Off-site signage and billboards are enabled to a degree in the larger centres. Auckland Council uses a bylaw approach under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Land Transport Act 1998. Nelson City Council has the most comparable approach to that in the Tasman District.

### 3.1 Issue(s) we are Seeking to Address

#### ***Issue 1: Impacts of signage on visual amenity and character***

The size, design, location, illumination, purpose and grouping of signage can adversely impact on visual amenity and character of specific locations, or the wider district. This includes general concepts of amenity (primarily for rural or residential areas), areas with specific identified values such as landscape character areas, and buildings or sites with heritage values.

#### ***Issue 2: Impacts of signage on traffic safety and wayfinding***

Signs are often located on or adjacent to roads for increased visibility. This can cause distraction to drivers, cyclists and pedestrians and can obscure site lines at intersections, driveway access points and on pedestrian / cycle routes. Wayfinding signage can also be less effective if there are too many signs, or competing signage, which results in visual clutter.

#### ***Issue 3: Opportunities to improve the application and clarity of rules, including consistency between various authorities responsible for managing signage***

Under some situations the existing rules are unclear and do not assist with interpretation or enforcement. Other agencies, such as Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, are also responsible for signage within the district. Signage provisions should be consistent with other applicable legislation or guidance and be considered against adjacent local authority provisions – in particular Nelson City Council.

### 3.2 Why Change is Needed (or Not)

No substantial change in plan direction has been identified as the current policy direction in the TRMP supports managing the adverse effects of signage on visual amenity and character of various areas, and of traffic safety in the region. In summary the current TRMP provisions seek that:

- The adverse effects of signage on amenity values is ‘avoided, remedied or mitigated’, with particular focus on areas of significant natural, scenic, cultural, historic or other special amenity values.
- Off-site signage is restricted.

- Signs do not detract from traffic safety through causing confusions, distraction or obstruction of sightlines.
- There are stricter controls on signage in residential, rural residential, recreation and rural areas than those in the commercial and industrial areas.
- There is a general absence of signage in the rural zones.
- ‘Welcome’ signage at the entrance to towns is supported and there is a consistency of design and appearance of these entrance signs.

Redrafting of the provisions will respond to Issue 3 by ensuring consistency with other applicable standards and by improving the application of the provisions.

### 3.3 Issue(s): Waahi-Specific or Whole of District?

Council must implement integrated management of natural resources. This will be supported by the ki uta ki tai guiding principle, where everything is connected – from the mountains to the sea. To achieve this, the TEP process will consider natural resource use, protection and enhancement spatially across Tasman in seven waahi (places). The waahi are based on groupings of catchments where there are communities with shared values and interests (see Appendix 1) that are likely to affect natural resources in those catchments. Consideration of issues and options across all the resource management functions within each waahi will allow for identification of conflicts or overlaps between different issues, as well as synergistic options that provide for multiple outcomes sought within the waahi.

Waahi planning is at its core a means to:

- Coordinate management of interconnected elements/resources (natural, cultural, social, economic, physical).
- Take into account the impacts of management of one element/resource on the values of another, or the environment.
- Ensure resource management approaches across administrative boundaries are consistent and complementary.
- Ensure strategic outcomes are identified for each waahi, promoting healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services, and associated objectives, policies and methods that negate the risk of exceeding environmental bottom limits.
- Ensure principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi are taken into account.

Table 3 below identifies if the issue occurs in a specific waahi or across the whole of the district.

**Table 3: Planning Issues and Where they Occur**

Planning Issue	Waahi 1 Waimea	Waahi 2 Moutere	Waahi 3 Motueka- Riwaka	Waahi 4 Abel Tasman- Kaiterere	Waahi 5 Tākaka	Waahi 6 Aorere-West Coast	Waahi 7 Upper Buller
<b>Issue 1 – Amenity and Character</b>	Applies to all – with a focus in developed areas, alongside roads and public areas, including areas of noted character						
<b>Issue 2 – Traffic Safety</b>	Applies to all areas with a roading network						

### 3.4 How Issue(s) relate to other Topics

Signage is used in relation to many activities, both on land and water. It also appears in a wide variety of areas and for a variety of purposes. For these reasons signage has relevance to a number of other topics such as:

- Transport
- Natural Character
- Coastal Environment
- Settlements
- Urban
- Rural
- Reserves
- Landscapes
- Historic Heritage
- Temporary Activities

The signage topic will consider the signs themselves and their locations generally. The impact on specific areas and values will be considered within this signage topic in collaboration with the development of the topics relevant to specific areas and values.

### 3.5 How Issues(s) relate to Iwi Interests and Values

The TEP plays an important role to support the expression of kaitiakitanga and rāngatiratanga. Iwi resource management priorities and leadership may be realised through provisions of the TEP. An innovative plan will support aspirations for managing ancestral whenua and taonga in the Tasman District and across Te Tau Ihu. To achieve Te Mana O Te Taiao, Te Mana O Te Wai and Te Mana O Te Tangata, this report has considered the following strategic outcomes:

- Respectful partnerships and governance structures supporting council and iwi collaboration, in the Tasman District and across Te Tau Ihu are established and strengthened.
- Te Tiriti O Waitangi principles and customary rights inform a resource management framework to support iwi resource management values and priorities within the TEP.
- Iwi connections and access to cultural landscapes, sites of significance and heritage are protected and restored.
- Economic and cultural development is enabled through access to and the use of cultural redress resources, Te Tiriti O Waitangi settlement land and taonga, including the coastal environment, in accordance with Settlement Acts and Statutory Acknowledgments.
- Environmental limits and targets are set to achieve meaningful cultural, environmental and economic outcomes, enhancing the mauri of Te Taiao.
- Integrated management is supported by a ki uta ki tai philosophy enabling the application of tikanga and Mātauranga Māori to TEP provisions.

As identified in section 2.2 signage has some relationship with Te Mana O Te Taiao. This can also flow through to Te Mana O Te Wai and Te Mana O Te Tangata. These relationships are not fundamental to the mana of the environment, water and people; however, poor control of signage

can have a level of detrimental effect. Management of signage therefore supports, as a secondary matter, the achievement of the strategic outcomes above. This is also consistent with achieving the NBA draft outcomes relating to Tikanga Maori.

### 3.6 Statutory, Policy Context and Scope

Signage is a matter that appears in a variety of regulations, guidelines and legislation. The items of particular relevance are set out in the table below.

**Table 4: Key Statutory Requirements**

<b>Statutory Document / Section</b>	<b>Relevant matter / comment</b>
<b>Resource Management Act 1991</b>	
RMA Sec 6 Matters of National Importance	<p>6 a) The values of the coastal environment, wetlands and lakes and rivers and their margins can be protected by the management of signage.</p> <p>6 b) The values of outstanding natural features and landscapes can be protected by the management of signage.</p> <p>6 f) The management of signage on historic sites and places can help protect these from inappropriate development.</p>
RMA Sec 7 Other matters	<p>7 c) The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values can be directly affected by signage.</p> <p>7 f) The maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment can also be relevant to signage management.</p>
<b>NZ Coastal Policy Statement 2010</b>	
Objective 4	Preserving the natural character of the coastal environment and protect natural features and landscape values. This is relevant to signage as inappropriate signage design and placement can impact on the values of natural areas.
Objective 6	Providing for and managing signage can help people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety in the coastal environment. Management of signage in this context also recognises the various values of the coastal environment that require protection.
<b>Other Legislation</b>	
Electoral (Advertisements of a Specific Kind) Regulations 2005	Includes signage regulations in relation to election signage.



<b>Statutory Document / Section</b>	<b>Relevant matter / comment</b>
Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017	Requirements to display health and safety related signage.
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014	Allows the erection of signage for heritage protection purposes.
Maritime Transport Act 1994	Enables signage in relation to navigational safety.
Reserves Act 1977	Allows for bylaws which can manage signage and allows the forfeiting of signage erected without approval on a reserve.
Land Transport Act 1998	Allows a bylaw to be developed to manage signage which is on or adjoining and road, or is visible from a road or a public place.
Land Transport Rule 2004 and Traffic Control Devices Manual 2011	Specifications for traffic control devices and responsibilities of road controlling authorities. Also requirements for general roading guide signs and advertising signage visible from the road.
NZTA Signs on State Highways Bylaw 2010	Specific bylaw managing signage on or over any part of the state highway.
<b>Tasman District Council Bylaws and Reserves Policy Documents</b>	
TDC Reserves General Policies, Sept 2015	Policy document applying across all reserves and developed under the Reserves Act 1977. Policy 4.7.2.13 and 4.7.2.14 are relevant (including compliance with TRMP, Resource Consents and bylaws).
Consolidated Bylaw - Trading in Public Places 2010 and Traffic Control Bylaw 2016	<p>Chapter 6 Trading in Public Places 2010 – Section 14 Advertising – this restricts all advertising in public spaces administered by Council without the authority of Council.</p> <p>Chapter 7 Traffic Control Bylaw 2016 – Section 13 Advertising on roads prevent signage on a road that presents a hazard and can manage parking of vehicles on roads for the purpose of advertising. This provision is currently used to manage sandwich boards and is relevant to use of footpaths by visually impaired people.</p>

### 3.7 Methods Considered

Consideration of options to address identified issues and achieve desired outcomes fall into six main categories that are within the functions of Council:

- Regulation (through the Tasman Environment Plan)
- Investigation and Monitoring
- Education, Advice and Advocacy
- Works and Services provided by Council
- Financial Assistance
- Community Partnerships

Other methods may also be undertaken by iwi, industry or community groups, which play an important role in achieving the outcomes sought in the Tasman District, however these aspects fall outside the scope of the options considered in this report, except indirectly where they may be supported by a Council function or service (for example financial subsidy or technical assistance for a community group project).

### 3.8 Implementation Plans

Any regulation options identified will be implemented through the development of the TEP. Any other non-regulatory methods identified will be actioned through a separate Implementation Plan that is released for community feedback alongside the Draft TEP.

The intent of the Implementation Plan will be to outline and cost the non-regulatory methods for inclusion in other council processes including funding through the Long Term Plan process and implementation through the Activity Management Plans.

## 4 Issues in Relation to Signage

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*Issue 1: Impacts of signage on visual amenity and character*

*Issue 2: Impacts of signage on traffic safety and wayfinding*

*Issue 3: Opportunities to improve the application and clarity of rules, including consistency between various authorities responsible for managing signage*

### 4.1 Outcome(s) Sought

**Outcome 1:** Maintenance and enhancement of visual amenity and character within the district.

Signage is currently managed by the TRMP to maintain the visual amenity of the district and to also protect the character of various areas. Consultation to date has shown that there is a desire to retain (and strengthen as required) provisions that provide this protection. This outcome is consistent with the draft NBA outcomes<sup>6</sup> and provisions<sup>7</sup> relating to enhancing the quality of the natural and built environments and to protecting historic heritage.

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<sup>6</sup> Draft NBA Section 8 'Outcomes' are relevant to the natural environment and to historic heritage

<sup>7</sup> Draft NBA Section 9 'Implementation' is relevant to measures to manage the built environment and also to include matters relevant to the enhancing the quality of both the natural and built environments.

**Outcome 2:** Signage does not detract from traffic safety by causing confusion or distraction to, or obstructing the views of, motorists or pedestrians.

Signage provisions in the TRMP are currently set with traffic safety in mind. This is through rules relating to letter size, spacing, positioning and the number of signs.

**Outcome 3:** Ensure the plan provisions and rules are updated, have improved clarity and are consistent with other applicable legislation and guidance.

The signage provisions will need to be consistent with the requirements of other legislation and current applicable standards.

## 4.2 Scale and Significance

The table below considers the scale and significance of this topic. The criteria used are common for all topics within the TEP process.

**Table 5: Scale and significance table:**

	Comments	Assessment
Degree of change from the Status Quo	The outcome sought is consistent with the current direction within the TRMP with potential to strengthen and update current provisions.	Low
Effects on matters of national importance (s6 RMA)	There is a connection to recognising and providing for the identified matters of national significance however this is limited.	Low
Scale of effects – geographically (local, district wide, regional, national)	Signage management by TDC and the effects of this is a district wide matter in a geographical sense. However, signs are generally restricted to roads, public places and developed areas.	Low - Moderate
Scale of effects on people (how many will be affected – single landowners, multiple landowners, neighbourhoods, the public generally, future generations?)	The general public is affected by signage management (due to their visibility). Individuals who wish to establish signs are also affected. The scale of effect is however limited as the current signage standards are generally appropriate and updating is not planned to substantially change current outcomes.	Low - Moderate
Scale of effects on those with particular interests, e.g. Tangata Whenua	The main group with special interests for signage are the Road Controlling Authorities when signs affect traffic safety.	Low
Degree of policy risk – does it involve effects that have been considered implicitly or explicitly by higher order documents? Does it involve effects addressed by other standards/commonly accepted best practice?	Signage is relevant to the aspects of the RMA and NZCPS set out in section 3.4. No substantial change has been identified in this space which would challenge those legislative and policy documents.	Low
Likelihood of increased costs or restrictions on individuals, businesses or communities	Status quo is largely expected to be retained. There is no anticipated increase in costs for any party.	Low

## 4.3 Option(s) to address Issues

The main option(s) to manage the 3 identified issues are summarised in Table 6:

**Table 6: Options Identified**

Option number	Option Name	Description of Option
Option 1	Status quo	Retain the current TRMP approach to signage management – featuring: <u>Objectives:</u> General amenity protection and not directly referencing signs. <u>Policies:</u> Variety of sign related policies, no direct reference to off-site signage. <u>Rules:</u> Standard size and location controls set out by zone. Limited reference to other legislation applicable to signs. Limited provisions applying to specific circumstances or across the district. Activity status is a mix of restricted discretionary, discretionary and non-complying.
Option 2	Nelson City Council approach <sup>8</sup>	This option would utilise the draft Nelson Plan provisions which feature: <u>Objectives:</u> Specific support for a low-sign environment consistent with amenity values and character of the area. Also recognising the benefits of signs. <u>Policies:</u> The policies seek to maintain a low-sign environment, recognising the benefits of signage, manage specific signage outcomes and recognise cumulative effects of signage. <u>Rules:</u> Permits signs managed under Electoral Regulations 2005, Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2017 and the NCC Urban Environments Bylaw 2015. Provide for signage in specific situations, such as heritage items and trees, and property development/sale; specific provisions are set out by zone; General sign requirements are provided where they apply across the district. Resource consent status is generally restricted discretionary.
Option 3	Strengthen and update controls	This option is similar to the draft Nelson Plan option in the objectives and policies but would have a stricter rule regime than that which currently features in the TRMP. This would generally tighten up on sign rules placing further restrictions on size and location and increasing the activity status of signage related resource consents.
Option 4	Reduce controls	Develop more enabling provisions for signage including specifically allowing off site signage and larger and more frequent signage. Rely on other legislation for signage control where this is available and appropriate. Increased reliance on non-regulatory methods such as education and potential to transition signage management to a bylaw.

These options are assessed in the sections below.

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<sup>8</sup> An approach consistent with the draft Nelson City Council Whakamahere Whakatu Nelson Plan has been provided due to the potential to increase consistency between the two local authority areas for portfolios that have a reasonable degree of consistency between the regions.

## 4.3.1 Option Analysis

### 4.3.1.1 Current approach

**Table 7: Current approach within the TRMP**

<p><b>Policy Direction:</b> The TRMP includes general objectives of maintaining and enhancing amenity values (including special visual and aesthetic character of localities).</p> <p>Policies relate to the following matters: amenity values; signage necessary for information, direction or safety; having a greater range of signs in the commercial and industrial areas (subject to conditions); to direct consolidation of information signage; welcome signs at township entrances; and, limiting signs in the rural area for rural character protection.</p>
<p><b>Permitted Criteria</b> - Signage is permitted if it complies with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Size requirements</li> <li>• Location requirements</li> <li>• Only relates to activities undertaken on the site</li> <li>• Is tidy and legible</li> <li>• Any lighting is permanently fixed and directed solely at the sign</li> <li>• Does not conflict with traffic signage</li> <li>• No reflective material, flashing illumination or aerial, animated or moving display</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity Status:</b> Varies depending on zoning and type of sign – from controlled to discretionary. Stricter consenting requirements apply in the Residential Zone – either discretionary, or non-complying for signs with reflective material, flashing illumination or aerial, animated or moving displays.</p>
<p><b>Temporary Signage:</b> Signage for property sales, community events and elections have specific requirements and are a restricted discretionary activity if these are not met.</p>

### 4.3.1.2 Assessment of Strengths and Weaknesses of Options

**Table 8: Strengths and Weakness of Options**

	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
<b>Option 1 - Status quo</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manages off-site and animated signage at the rule level.</li> <li>• Manages signage in terms of traffic effects.</li> <li>• Tailored management of signage depending on location, type and zoning.</li> <li>• Supports more intensive controls in more sensitive areas.</li> <li>• Covers signs across the district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not clearly set out policy direction around off-site signage.</li> <li>• Requires updating for consistency with other signage legislation and requirements.</li> <li>• Duplication with government regulations managing election signage.</li> <li>• May result in retention of ambiguous rules.</li> </ul>
<b>Option 2 - Nelson City Council approach</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear policy direction.</li> <li>• Enables signage subject to controls.</li> <li>• Reinforces the low-sign environment.</li> <li>• Would create consistency between Councils.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening controls may attract additional interest from stakeholders.</li> <li>• Relying on signage control under other regulations, bylaws, plans and strategies may result in signage outcomes which cannot be controlled.</li> </ul>

	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enables consistency with other applicable signage legislation and controls.</li> <li>• Improves enforcement ability with clearer policy support.</li> <li>• Groups signage rules in a common location with improved consistency across the district.</li> <li>• Supports management of signage and a low-sign environment as sought during public engagement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election signage lettering size only controlled on Waka Kotahi managed roads.</li> <li>• Likely change in signage provisions to achieve consistency with NCC.</li> </ul>
<b>Option 3 - Strengthen and update controls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increases strength of policy direction to manage off-site and animated signage.</li> <li>• Builds on the status quo (Option 1) strengths above.</li> <li>• Modernises controls and retains Council management of signage.</li> <li>• Enables consistency with other applicable signage legislation and controls.</li> <li>• Improves enforcement ability with clearer policy support.</li> <li>• Supports management of signage and a low-sign environment as sought during public engagement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasizes the regulatory approach (needs to be supported by non-regulatory information).</li> <li>• Strengthening controls may attract additional interest from stakeholders.</li> <li>• Does not increase the ability for commercial sign use.</li> <li>• Higher level of control is likely to result in more compliance action and resource consent applications.</li> </ul>
<b>Option 4 - Reduce controls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplifies Council involvement in signage.</li> <li>• Enables business (and other advertisers) to more freely advertise their product / service.</li> <li>• Reduced the level of regulatory controls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More heavily relies on other legislation for signage control.</li> <li>• May result in increasing levels of signage impacting on amenity, character and traffic safety.</li> <li>• Likely to increase the level of complaints and investigation.</li> <li>• Goes against initial public engagement comments, including a preference for a low-sign environment.</li> <li>• Use of a bylaw is not clearly supported by the Local Government Act 2002.</li> </ul>

### 4.3.2 Evaluation Summary per Option

Table 9 summarises the extent to which each option meets or achieves a number of key considerations.

**Table 9: Evaluation of Options**

Options possible listed below	RMA purpose	National Direction	TEP Principles	Efficiency at addressing issue(s)	Effectiveness at addressing issue(s)	Strengths	Weaknesses
Option 1	Moderate	N/A	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Option 2	High	N/A	High	Moderate	High	High	Low

Option 3	High	N/A	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Option 4	Low	N/A	Low	Low	Low	Low	High

#### 4.3.2.1 Relevance and Applicability

Signage occurs throughout the district and within all Waahi. While signage is not a regionally significant issue in terms of the Regional Policy Statement, it is an issue of interest to a wide variety of people. Signage can impact on the amenity and character of any area it is located in and can impact on traffic safety when it is near roads and paths. For these reasons, it is important that Council does manage signage and that it is within their ability to do this through resource management documents.

Due to the importance of achieving the desired outcomes Option 2 (with aspects of strengthening provisions as noted in Option 3) is recommended. This enables Council to build on and strengthen the current signage provisions within the TRMP. Importantly it also ensures consistency with Nelson City Council. This will allow Council to carry out its resource management functions in relation to managing signage.

#### 4.3.3 Scenario Examples and Comparison

##### 4.3.3.1 Existing Regime

Application of existing provisions (status quo) does provide satisfactory outcomes in terms of signage design and location. There are however areas that need to be strengthened, clarified and modernised. The examples below set out some outcomes that could eventuate under the four key options assessed.

##### 4.3.3.2 Option 1 – Status Quo

This option represents a continuation of the current approach with signs either being erected as permitted activities in accordance with the plan provisions, or by way of resource consent. It should also be noted that many signs are erected in contravention with the current provisions (in many cases unknowingly). Enforcement activity is then required if this is brought to Council’s attention.

The two existing signage scenarios below are examples of multiple signage impacting on driver safety through number, design and placement. The existing rules generally manage this scenario but improvements in clarity and policy support would drive better outcomes. Comment was also made in the Councillor workshop of 14 April 2021 that multiple signs at sites such as boat ramps can impact on the character of these areas.



Figure 1: Signs located on 355 Lower Queen St



Figure 2: Signs located on road to Mahana



### 4.3.3.3 Option 2 Nelson City Council approach and Option 3 Strengthen and Update Provisions

Strengthening the existing provisions would reinforce the good outcomes set out above and provide stronger and clearer controls around poor signage outcomes. Some examples of poorer signage outcomes are set out below under option 4.

In addition, some aspects of the signage rules can be considered for updating. The two signs below are on Lower Queen St and represent good outcomes in terms of signage. They do not interfere with intersection sightlines but still provide visible, effective messaging and are consistent with the evolving character of the area. Signs like this can also aggregate signs from more than one activity on a site avoiding the desire for multiple signs. However, these signs do not comply with existing controls due to height and sign area so required a resource consent.



Figure 3: 2 Estuary Place



Figure 4: 415 Lower Queen St

### 4.3.3.4 Option 4 - Reduce controls

Reducing controls over signage can result in some of the outcomes below through lack of regulatory control or ability to carry out enforcement.



Figure 5: Multiple real estate signs



Figure 6: Less controls on election signs





**Figure 7: Offsite signage (Takaka Valley Highway)**



**Figure 8: Vehicle based signage parked for the purpose of advertising**



**Figure 9: Billboards / off-site signage**

## 4.4 Draft Recommended Option

### 4.4.1 Draft Recommended Option

The option of developing provisions consistent with Nelson City Council, and while doing this strengthening and updating the existing signage provisions (Option 2 with aspects of strengthening provisions as noted in Option 3) is recommended. This would involve the following key actions:

- Improving the objective and policy position in relation to signage, including specific reference to off-site and potentially animated signage.
- Updating rule content (such as letter height, setback requirements, sign size) to ensure consistency with Nelson City Council and other applicable bylaws and regulations.
- Ensuring any duplication with other applicable bylaws and regulations is carefully considered and resolved if required.
- Generally maintaining the status quo in terms of outcomes from existing signage rules.

## 4.4.2 Assessment and Reasons

Option 2 (with aspects of Option 3, Strengthening and updating provisions) is recommended. This allows for consistency with the approach undertaken by Nelson City Council, which in turn represents a strengthening of aspects of the current TRMP approach. This is efficient and effective as it results in a set of rules with consistency across the district while still being able to be tailored to the Tasman context where required. It will also ensure the current low-sign environment and the character and amenity of the district is able to be maintained. The strengths of this approach outweigh the weaknesses as existing provisions can be adapted for consistency with the Nelson Plan, and other applicable non-Council signage regulations can be relied on where appropriate.

## 5 Summary

**Table 10: Summary of Issues and Options**

Issue	Recommended Option	Outcome Sought	Assumptions, Uncertainties, Further work, Information Gaps
Issue 1 – Impact on amenity and character	Option 2 ‘Nelson City Council Approach’ with aspects of Option 3 ‘Strengthen and update controls’.	Signage is enabled where appropriate.	Assumption: Based on current feedback the desire to maintain a low-sign environment remains.  Further work is required to update existing provisions and consider ability to achieve consistency with the draft Nelson Plan.  Feedback from the commercial sector on signage has not been sought or received.
Issue 2 – Impact on traffic safety and wayfinding		Current low-sign environment is maintained.	
Issue 3 – Improve clarity and consistency of rules		Signs are managed in relation to effects on character, amenity, and public and traffic safety.	

Signage remains a matter of interest to many people for many reasons. Unregulated signage has the potential to adversely affect the character and amenity of the district in general, and of areas which are identified as having particular values. Signage also has many social, cultural and economic benefits that should be recognised. In some cases, it also has a role in health and safety of people and communities.

This paper therefore suggests that signage remains a matter that Council actively manages through its resource management planning documents and other regulations, strategies and bylaws as appropriate. The opportunity to achieve consistency with Nelson City Council is also recommended.

## 6 Appendix 1 - Waahi Maps

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## 7 Appendix 2 - References

Reference	Detail
MfE 2020	Ministry for the Environment. 2020. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. Source: <a href="https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/fresh-water/national-policy-statement-freshwater-management-2020">https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/fresh-water/national-policy-statement-freshwater-management-2020</a>
MfE 2019	Ministry for the Environment. Nov 2019. National Planning Standards. Source: <a href="https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/RMA/national-planning-standards-november-2019.pdf">https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/RMA/national-planning-standards-november-2019.pdf</a>
NZ Government 1991	New Zealand Government 1991, Resource Management Act, Wellington NZ.
NZ Government 2010	New Zealand Government / Department of Conservation 2010. New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, Wellington NZ.
TDC 2020	Tasman District Council. Sept 2020. Tasman Resource Management Plan Efficiency and Effectiveness Evaluation, Chapter 5: Site Amenity Effects. Source <a href="https://tasman.govt.nz/my-council/projects/tasman-environment-plan/">https://tasman.govt.nz/my-council/projects/tasman-environment-plan/</a>
Waka Kotahi 2011	Waka Kotahi (NZ Transport Agency). Traffic Control Devices Manual Part 2 'Devices, Service and General Guidance Signs' and Part 3 Advertising Signs'. Source: <a href="https://www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/traffic-control-devices-manual/">https://www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/traffic-control-devices-manual/</a>
Nelson City Council 2020	Nelson City Council 2020 draft Nelson Plan Documents. Source: <a href="https://shape.nelson.govt.nz/nelson-plan/draft-nelson-plan-documents">https://shape.nelson.govt.nz/nelson-plan/draft-nelson-plan-documents</a>

## 8 Appendix 3 – Draft Natural and Built Environment Act Outcomes

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(1) To assist in achieving the purpose of this Act, those exercising functions and powers under it must provide for the following outcomes:

### *Natural environment*

- (a) enhancement of features and characteristics that contribute to the quality of the natural environment;
- (b) protection and enhancement of:
  - (i) nationally or regionally significant features of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins;
  - (ii) outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes;
  - (iii) areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- (c) enhancement and restoration of ecosystems to a healthy functioning state;
- (d) maintenance of indigenous biological diversity and restoration of viable populations of indigenous species;
- (e) maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins;

### *Built environment*

- (f) sufficient development capacity for housing and business to respond to demand and provide for urban growth and change;
- (g) housing supply and choice to meet diverse and changing needs of people and communities;
- (h) strategic integration of infrastructure with land use;

### *Tikanga Māori*

- (i) protection and restoration of the relationship of iwi, hapū and whanau and their tikanga and traditions with their ancestral lands, cultural landscapes, water and sites;
- (j) protection of wāhi tapu and protection and restoration of other taonga;
- (k) recognition of protected customary rights;

### *Rural*

- (l) sustainable use and development of the natural and built environment in rural areas;
- (m) protection of highly productive soils;
- (n) capacity to accommodate land use change in response to social, economic and environmental conditions;

### *Historic heritage*

- (o) protection of significant historic heritage;

### *Natural hazards and climate change*

- (p) reduction of risks from natural hazards;
  - (q) improved resilience to the effects of climate change including through adaptation;
  - (r) reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
  - (s) promotion of activities that mitigate emissions or sequester carbon; and
  - (t) increased use of renewable energy.
- (2) When providing for the outcomes in (1) local authorities must provide for the applicable regional spatial strategies prepared under the Strategic Planning Act **202X**