



Environmental Services Committee Meeting

Commencing at 9.00am

on

Tuesday 24 July 2018

**Council Chambers
District Council Building
King George Place
Timaru**

Timaru District Council

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Environmental Services Committee will be held in the Council Chamber, District Council Building, King George Place, Timaru on Tuesday 24 July 2018, at 9.00am.

Council Members

Clrs Kerry Stevens (Chairperson), Sally Parker (Deputy Chairperson), Nigel Bowen, Peter Burt, Andrea Leslie, Paddy O'Reilly, David Jack, Richard Lyon, Steve Wills, the Mayor and a representative of Tangata Whenua.

Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

Councillors are reminded that if you have a pecuniary interest in any item on the agenda, then you must declare this interest and refrain from discussing or voting on this item, and are advised to withdraw from the meeting table.

Bede Carran
Chief Executive

Environmental Services Committee

24 July 2018

Agenda

- 1. Apologies**
- 2. Identification of Urgent Business**
- 3. Identification of Matters of a Minor Nature**
- 4. Declaration of Conflicts of Interest**
- 5. Chairperson's Report**
- 6. 1 Confirmation of Minutes**
- 7. 4 Review of the Naming of Streets, Roads and Private Ways Policy**
- 8. 21 District Plan Review – Zone Selection**
- 9. 26 Draft Biodiversity Policy**
- 10. Consideration of Urgent Business Items**
- 11. Consideration of Minor Nature Matters**
- 12. 32 Exclusion of the Public**
- 13. 33 Heritage Steering Group Membership**
- 14. 64 Draft Biodiversity Steering Group – Terms of Reference**
- 15. 69 Readmittance of the Public**

**Environmental Services Committee
for the meeting of 24 July 2018**

Report for Agenda Item No 6

**Prepared by Tracy Tierney
Group Manager Environmental Services**

**Confirmation of Minutes – Environmental Services Committee Meeting 12 June
2018**

Minutes of a meeting of the Environmental Services Committee held on 12 June 2018.

Recommendation

That the minutes of the Environmental Services Committee meeting held on 12 June 2018, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Timaru District Council

Minutes of a Meeting of the Environmental Services Committee Held in the Council Chamber, District Council Building, King George Place, Timaru on 12 June 2018 at 9am

Present Clrs Kerry Stevens (Chairperson), Nigel Bowen, Andrea Leslie, Richard Lyon, Paddy O'Reilly, Sally Parker, Steve Wills, the Mayor, and Te Wera King (mana whenua)

Apologies Proposed Clr Wills
Seconded the Mayor

"That the apologies from Clr Burt, Clr Jack, Raewyn Hessel of the Pleasant Point Community Board and Gavin Oliver of the Geraldine Community Board be accepted."

Motion carried

In Attendance Lloyd McMillan – Temuka Community Board
Chief Executive (Bede Carran), Group Manager Environmental Services (Tracy Tierney), Planner (Megan Geng) and Council Secretary (Joanne Brownie)

1. Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

There were no conflicts of interest declared.

2. Chairperson's Report

The Chairperson reported on meetings he had attended and duties he had carried out on behalf of the Committee since the last meeting including the District Plan workshop, hui at Arowhenua Marae, Agricoverly recycling event, meeting with Group Manager Environmental Services and discussion on a range of issues with Council officers.

Proposed Clr Stevens
Seconded Clr Parker

"That the Chairperson's report be received."

Motion carried

3. Confirmation of the Minutes – Environmental Services Committee Meeting 8 May 2018

Proposed Clr Leslie
Seconded the Mayor

“That the minutes of the Environmental Services Committee meeting held on 8 May 2018, be confirmed as a true and correct record.”

Motion carried

4. Allocation of Built Heritage Protection Fund

The Committee considered a report by the Planner informing Council of the allocation of Built Heritage Protection Funds for the 2017/2018 financial year. Comment was made that it is good to see owners of heritage buildings taking up this opportunity.

Proposed Clr Wills
Seconded Clr Parker

“That the report be received and noted.”

Motion carried

The meeting concluded at 9.13am.

Chairperson

Environmental Services Committee
for the meeting of 24 July 2018

Report for Agenda Item No 7

Prepared by Megan Geng
Planner

Mark Geddes
District Planning Manager

Review of the Naming of Streets, Roads and Private Ways Policy

Purpose of Report

1. To review the Policy on the Naming of Streets, Roads and Private Ways (hereafter referred to as the Road Naming Policy).

Background

Reason for the Review

2. In considering a road naming proposal in July 2017, the Environmental Services Committee noted *'the ambiguity in the Road Naming Policy and also the inconsistency between the policy and the Standards for Rural and Urban Addressing.'* The Committee subsequently resolved that the Council's Road Naming Policy be reviewed. Accordingly, this report documents the review of the Road Naming Policy. Attached as Appendix 1 is a revised version for the Committee's consideration. The current policy is attached as Appendix 2.

The Existing Policy

3. Council's Road Naming Policy was adopted in 2005. The policy is a result of Council's obligation under Section 319 (j) of the Local Government Act 1974 (LGA) which enables Council *'to name and to alter the name of any road and to place on any building or erection on or abutting on any road a plate bearing the name of the road.'*
4. In respect of naming a new road, the Policy invites the subdivider to submit three names (in order of preference) with reasons for the suggestions, along with details of any consultation undertaken. The Policy provides name selection criteria and style guidelines.

The Australian / New Zealand Standard Rural and Urban Addressing

5. The Australian / New Zealand Standard Rural and Urban Addressing AS/NZS 4819:2011 (hereafter the 'Standard') provides guidance to Councils in assigning addresses, naming roads and related signage.

Timaru District Plan

6. The District Plan currently allows for up to six dwellings / sites to be accessed from a private way. As a result, subdivisions are often designed with a private way that serves six allotments. In some situations this can result in non-compliances with the Standard that limits the use of property address suffix to no more than five (e.g. 30A-E).
7. The Road Naming policy defines both a private road and a private way, and essentially the difference between them is that private roads are generally open to the public and private ways are not.

Proposed Amendments

8. Proposed amendments to the Road Naming Policy are summarised as amendments that:
 - a. Clarify the naming of 'Private Ways' and 'Private Roads';
 - b. Change the naming criteria and road type to align with the Standard;
 - c. Address the number of residents required to agree to road renaming;
 - d. Clarify the policy on ornamental road signs.
9. These matters are discussed in turn below. A number of other minor amendments have been proposed to the Road Naming Policy in the interests of clarity and rectifying points of grammar.

Discussion of Proposed Amendments

Clarifying the Naming of 'Private Ways' and 'Private Roads'

10. As stated, the key reason for initiating the review of the Road Naming Policy is to clarify the ambiguity concerning the naming of private ways.
11. Although it was the intention of Council not to name private ways, the Road Naming Policy is not clear stating: *'While it is Council policy not to directly name private ways, if names are to be allocated to private ways then the names shall be in accordance with the Approval Criteria and Style Guide.'* The reason for not naming private ways is that it generates expectations that Council is responsible for their maintenance. Further, some private ways do not appear on some web based mapping systems, which can make finding properties numbered off a private way problematic.
12. To resolve this ambiguity, the Road Naming Policy was amended by the Environmental Services Committee in 2015 by inserting a clause clarifying that where there is conflict between the Standard and the Road Naming

Policy, the Standard prevails. However, the inconsistency between the Road Naming Policy and the Standard still persists, which led the Committee to request the review of the Road Naming Policy.

13. The review established that the Standard only requires the naming of private roads with more than five address sites. It does not mention private ways.
14. The Standard requires naming of private roads and establishes mandatory criteria for allocating address numbers. It will also require that in some instances private ways will need to be named, such as when required by the Chief Surveyor (acting through Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)). One of these criteria for private ways is that address suffix shall be limited to 'A-E'. Land Information New Zealand has confirmed that they will generally not approve address suffix beyond A-E. This does not necessarily mean that private ways are limited to five address points. For instance, one side of the private way could be numbered Smith Close 21A-E, while the other side could be numbered Smith Close 23A-E, resulting in 10 address points.
15. Although the allocation of property numbers is a Territorial Authority function¹, Territorial Authorities are required² to comply with any request from the Chief Surveyor (acting through Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)) to allocate a number to, or change the number of, any area of land/building, in its district. This means that if LINZ refuse to accept a property number to a private way, the private way will need to be named. Accordingly, an amendment to the Road Naming Policy has been proposed to facilitate the naming of private ways only in such a situation.
16. To clearly distinguish between a private way and a private road, it is proposed that the definition of 'private road' as defined in under the Local Government Act 1974 is inserted into the Policy. It is also proposed to clarify that a private road will only be named if it serves more than five address sites.

Changing the naming criteria and road type to align with the Standard

17. A number of minor amendments have been made to the Road Naming Policy to bring it in line with the Standard.

The number of residents or landowners required to agree to a road renaming proposal

18. The Land Transport Manager has raised a concern that the Policy's requirement for 85% of residents/landowners to agree to a road renaming proposal is problematic, particularly given the situation that occurs when there are five or less properties, which would mean that a road renaming proposal would need all the residents to agree to the change.

¹ Section 319B(1) of the Local Government Act 1974

² Section 319B(2) of the Local Government Act 1974

19. In considering this matter, a comparison of how other Territorial Authorities (TA) approach this matter was conducted. The results shown in Table 1 below indicate that the Policy's 85% requirement is comparable with other TA's. Therefore, no change is proposed other than to allow an exception when there are a low number of residents on the road.
20. It is also proposed to allow road renaming proposals (without 85% of landowners' agreement) that are required due to a physical road realignment. This will ensure that Council can efficiently rename roads where realignment has occurred.

Table 1 - Level of Residents / Landowners Approval Required to Rename a Road

Council	Requirement for Landowner Approval
Auckland Council	Majority
Hamilton City Council	90%
Whanganui District Council	80%
Wellington City Council	Significant Majority
Buller District Council	85%
Christchurch City Council	85%
Selwyn District Council	Roads: All affected parties are consulted and consultation outcome be considered in decision. Private Ways: 100%
Queenstown DC	Every party affected
Waitaki District Council	80%
Dunedin City Council	80%

The Policy on Ornamental Road and Development Area Signs

21. The policy regarding ornamental road and development area signs has been clarified and simplified.

Options

22. The key options are to:
 - a. Adopt the amended Policy;

- b. Retain the existing Policy;
 - c. Make additional amendments to the Policy;
 - d. Request staff substantially revised the Policy.
23. As the scope of the proposed amendments are relatively limited and intended to address only minor defects, it is considered the amended policy should be adopted.

Identification of Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

- Policy on the Naming of Streets, Roads and Private Ways.
- Australian/New Zealand Standard - Rural and Urban addressing AS/NZS 4819:2011.
- Local Government Act 1974.

Assessment of Significance

This matter is not deemed significant under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Consultation

The Chairperson of the Committee has agreed the scope of the review.

The Land Transport Unit Manager has agreed to the proposed amendments to the Policy. LINZ has been consulted and have not raised any significant concerns about the proposed amendments to the Policy.

Other Considerations

There are no other relevant considerations.

Funding Implications

No significant funding implications are anticipated.

Conclusion

The Committee considers the options to review the Policy.

Recommendation

- a. **That the report be received.**

- b. **That the Committee resolves to adopt the revised Policy on the Naming of Roads, Private Roads and Private Ways attached as Appendix 1.**

Appendix 1 – Revised Council Road Naming Policy

Naming of Roads, Private Roads and Private Ways Policy

Approved by:	Environmental Services Committee
Date Approved:	1 December 2015
Keywords:	Naming, names, streets, roads, private roads, private ways

1. Purpose

This Policy addresses the naming of roads, private roads and private ways.

2. Background

The Local Government Act 1974, Sections 319(1)(j) gives Council authority *'to name and to alter the name of any road and to place on any building or erection on or abutting on any road a plate bearing the name of the road'*. Names are generally required for new roads in subdivisions, or when previously unformed roads are constructed. In certain circumstances private roads and private ways are required to be named. In addition, existing roads, private roads and private ways may be renamed.

This policy defines the requirements for naming roads and private ways in the district.

3. Key Definitions

The Local Government Act 1974 defines private way, private road and road as follows:

“private way means any way or passage whatsoever over private land within a district, the right to use which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not thrown open or intended to be open to the use of the public generally; and includes any such way or passage as aforesaid which at the commencement of this Part exists within any district”

“private road means any roadway, place, or arcade laid out or formed within a district on private land, whether before or after the commencement of this Part, by the owner thereof, but intended for the use of the public generally”

“road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—

- a) immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or*
- b) immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or*
- c) is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or*
- d) is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or*
- e) is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;—and includes—*
- f) except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the*

commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988:

- g) every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;—*

but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roading Powers Act 1989”

4. Policy

4.1 Compliance with Australian / New Zealand Standard

Council expects compliance with the Australian/New Zealand Standard - Rural and Urban addressing AS/NZS 4819:2011 (thereafter referred as the Standard). Where there is conflict with this policy and the before mentioned standard the standard shall prevail.

4.2 Naming of Roads

- a) All formed roads shall be named.
- b) Unformed roads will only be named if a name is required for addressing purposes. Properties adjoining an unformed road will be allocated property addresses in terms of the formed road which they are accessed from.

4.3 Naming of Private Roads

Private roads will only be named if more than five primary address sites are, or are likely to be, accessed off the private road.

4.4 Naming of Private Ways

Private ways will only be named if Land Information New Zealand refuse to accept numbers for the properties off the private way.

4.5 Name Components

Every name shall consist of a name element followed by a road type. The road type shall be selected from Section 4.9 of this Policy.

4.6 The Process for Naming New Roads, Private Roads and Private Ways

The subdivider is invited to submit three names (in order of preference) with reasons for the suggestions, along with details of any consultation undertaken³. The Environmental Services Committee will consider the proposed names and determine the road name in the context of this Policy.

4.7 The Process for Renaming Roads, Private Roads and Private Ways and the Naming of Existing Legal but Previously Unformed Roads

³ Three proposed road names with the same name component but different road types are not acceptable. e.g. Poplar Street, Poplar Close, Poplar Place would not be considered three different road names.

- a) Any request to rename an existing road/private road/private way or to name an existing but previously unformed legal road will be forwarded to the Group Manager Environmental Services to determine whether the request is appropriate.

If appropriate, the Environmental Services Committee will determine if any further consultation is required having regard to the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. If no further consultation is required, the Environmental Services Committee will determine the renaming request.

If further consultation is required, the consultation will be conducted by Council staff prior to the renaming being determined by the Environmental Services Committee.

- b) When a road, private road or private way is requested to be renamed, a minimum of 85% of the property owners on that road/private road/private way must approve of the change, unless Council's Environmental Services Committee determines otherwise. There is no guarantee that a request will be approved.
- c) Where a road/private road/private way is physically realigned and requires renaming, the approval of property owners will not be sought. In such a case Council will give advanced warning to property owners of the renaming and will pay for any reasonable costs the landowners incur as a direct result of the renaming.

4.8 Name Selection Criteria

The following factors shall be taken into account when selecting private way, private road and road names under 4.5-4.7:

- a) Local historical or geographical significance.
- b) Well known, or previously well known, names of farms or properties located on the land to which the new road relates, or in its vicinity
- c) Maori names of local significance. Appropriate consultation and advice from Te Runanga o Arowhenua Society Incorporated should be sought.
- d) Names of local residents who have achieved prominence in their chosen fields such as arts, sport, commerce, politics, local government, military, etc. Naming after persons living is generally avoided. Permission of surviving relatives should be obtained where appropriate.
- e) Continuing an established theme in a neighbourhood.
- f) A significant feature in the area (for example, geographical feature, landscape, flora, fauna). Naming after features which do not exist in the area should be avoided (for

example, naming after native trees or plants that are not evident in the area, or views that cannot be identified).

- g) Where an existing road is being extended, the road extension will be the same as that of the existing road.
- h) Names cannot be offensive, racist, derogatory or demeaning.
- i) Diacritical marks, special characters, hyphens, numerals, suffixes, prefixes and directional indicators shall not be used in road name.
- j) All road signs for private ways shall be annotated “Private” at the applicants expense.
- k) The Council may not necessarily accept the marketing name for a development as a road name for any road within a development.
- l) The name element of a road name, regardless of any difference in the road type, shall not be the same spelled similar or sound similar to a road already in existence within the District. Proposed road names will be checked against Councils Road Assessment and Maintenance Management database⁴ to avoid duplication.

4.9 Road Name Types

- a) Road name types shall be selected as outlined in *Appendix B Road Types –AS/NZS 4819:2011* as follows:

Road Type	Abb.	Description	Open ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian only
Alley	Aly	Usually narrow roadway in a city or towns.	√	√	
Arcade	Arc	Covered walkway with shops along the sides			√
Avenue	Ave	Broad roadway, usually planted on each side with trees.	√		
Boulevard	Blvd	Wide roadway, well paved, usually ornamented with trees and grass plots	√		
Circle	Cir	Roadway that generally forms a circle; or a short enclosed roadway bounded by a circle.	√	√	
Close	Cl	Short enclosed roadway.		√	
Court	Crt	Short enclosed roadway, usually surrounded by buildings.		√	

⁴ Road Assessment and Maintenance Management Software

Road Type	Abb.	Description	Open ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian only
Crescent	Cres	Crescent shaped roadway, especially where both ends join the same thoroughfare.	√		
Drive	Dr	Wide roadway without many cross-streets.	√		
Esplanade	Esp	Level roadway along the seaside, lake, or a river.	√		
Glade	Gld	Roadway usually in a valley of trees.	√	√	
Green	Grn	Roadway often leading to a grassed public recreation area.		√	
Grove	Grv	Roadway that features a group of trees standing together.		√	
Highway	Hwy	Main thoroughfare between major destinations.	√		
Lane	Lane	Narrow roadway between walls, buildings or a narrow country roadway.	√	√	√
Loop	Loop	Roadway that diverges from and rejoins the main thoroughfare.	√		
Mall	Mall	Wide walkway, usually with shops along the sides.			√
Mews	Mews	Roadway in a group of houses.		√	
Parade	Pde	Public roadway or promenade that has good pedestrian facilities along the side.	√		
Place	Pl	Short, sometimes narrow, enclosed roadway.		√	
Promenade	Prom	Wide flat walkway, usually along the water's edge.			√
Quay	Qy	Roadway alongside or projecting into the water.	√	√	
Rise	Rise	Roadway going to a higher place or position.	√	√	
Road	Rd	Open roadway primarily for vehicles.	√		
Square	Sq	Roadway which generally forms a square shape, or an area of roadway bounded by four sides.	√	√	
Steps	Stps	Walkway consisting mainly of steps			√
Street	St	Public roadway in an urban area, especially where paved and with footpaths and buildings along one or both sides.	√		
Terrace	Tce	Roadway on a hilly area that is mainly flat.	√	√	
Track	Trk	Walkway in natural setting.			√

Road Type	Abb.	Description	Open ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian only
Walk	Walk	Thoroughfare for pedestrians.			√
Way	Way	Short enclosed roadway.		√	√
Wharf	Whrf	A roadway on a wharf or pier.	√	√	√

- b) An individual's full name will only be used where the name is of reasonable length and the first name needs to be used to correctly identify the individual being commemorated. Full names longer than 15 letters will not usually be considered. In these instances, consideration will be given to using only the surname.
- c) Short names for short streets are suggested for practical reasons.
- d) Symbols intended to add emphasis to a letter e.g. à should not be used, to ensure the clarity of signs is maximised.

4.10 Sign Specifications

When the new road, private road or private way name is confirmed, the sign is required to comply with the Council Road Name Sign Specifications.

4.11 Sign Costs

- a) The cost of sign(s) and their installation will be met by:
- The person requesting the naming or renaming of existing private roads and private ways; or
 - Council:
 - for previously unformed roads and roads being renamed; or
 - when naming has occurred as a result of LINZ not agreeing to number a property(s) on the private road/way; or
 - if agreed by Council's Land Transport Manager.
- b) Ornamental road signs and ornamental development area signs will not be allowed in the road reserve. If a developer erects their own ornamental road and development area name sign(s)⁵ on private property, in addition to the Council road name sign, and that ornamental road name sign is damaged, stolen, or needs maintenance or repair, Council will not be responsible for carrying out any such work or paying for any associated costs.

4.12 Registration of Road Names

In accordance with Section 319A of the Local Government Act 1974, if the Council names any road, private road or private way for the first time, or alters the name of a road, private road or private way, the Council will as soon as practicable send a copy of the relevant resolution to the Registrar-General of Land and the Surveyor-General.

⁵ The erection of an ornamental name sign or post may require a resource consent under the Timaru District Plan. If the sign is to be positioned within road reserve, it will also require consent from Council to occupy the road reserve under Local Government Act 1974. Applications for these consents will be considered on its merits, may or may not be granted.

5. Delegations, References and Revision History					
<p>a. Delegations - Identify here any delegations related to the policy for it to be operative or required as a result of the policy</p> <p>b. Related Documents - Include here reference to any documents related to the policy (e.g. operating guidelines, procedures)</p> <p>c. Revision History - Summary of the development and review of the policy</p>					
5.1 Delegations					
Delegation					Delegations Register Reference
Resource Planning and Regulation Committee (Council decision 15 September 2015) – delegated authority for road naming					# 955132
5.2 References					
Title					Document Reference
Australian/New Zealand Standard - Rural and Urban addressing AS/NZS 4819:2011 Road Name Signs Specification					www.standards.co.nz #102907 #1958, F1869: Land Use and Planning Policy
5.3 Revision History					
Revision #	Policy Owner	Date Approved	Approval by	Date of next review	Document Reference
1.0	District Planning Manager	1 December 2015	Resource Planning and Regulation Committee	5 yearly (2020)	#958791
2.0	District Planning Manager	12 June 2018	Environmental Services Committee	3 years (2021)	#1125053

Appendix 2 – Original Council Road Naming Policy

Naming of Streets, Roads and Private Ways Policy

Approved by:	Resource Planning and Regulation Committee
Date Approved:	1 December 2015
Keywords:	Naming, names, streets, roads, private ways

1.0 Purpose

This policy outlines the requirements for selecting names for new roads and previously unformed roads, and for renaming existing roads.

2.0 Background

The Local Government Act 1974, Sections 319(j) and 319A gives Council authority to name roads. Names are generally required for new roads in subdivisions, or when previously unformed roads are constructed. In addition, existing roads may be renamed.

This policy defines the requirements for naming roads in the district.

3.0 Key Definitions

The Local Government Act 1974 defines private way and road as follows:

“private way means any way or passage whatsoever over private land within a district, the right to use which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not thrown open or intended to be open to the use of the public generally; and includes any such way or passage as aforesaid which at the commencement of this Part exists within any district”

“road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—

- h) immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or*
- i) immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or*
- j) is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or*
- k) is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or*
- l) is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;—*
and includes—
- m) except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988:*

- n) *every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;—*

but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roading Powers Act 1989”

4.0 Policy

4.1 New Roads

The subdivider is invited to submit three names (in order of preference) with reasons for the suggestions, along with details of any consultation undertaken⁶. The Resource Planning and Regulation Committee will consider the submission and determine the road name in the context of the Name Selection Criteria and Style Guide and the Australian/New Zealand Standard - Rural and Urban Addressing.

4.2 Private Ways

While it is Council policy not to directly name private ways, if names are to be allocated to private ways then the names shall be in accordance with the Approval Criteria and Style Guide.

4.3 Renaming Roads and Naming of Existing Legal but Previously Unformed Roads

- (a) The request to alter existing road names or to name existing but previously unformed legal roads will be forwarded to the Group Manager Regulatory Services to determine whether the request is appropriate. If agreed then it will be recommended to the Resource Planning and Regulation Committee to decide on the road name. The Resource Planning and Regulation Committee will decide the appropriate level of consultation in accordance with the Council Significance and Engagement Policy and Section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- (b) When a road is requested to be renamed, a minimum of 85% of residents/property owners on that road must approve of the change.

4.4 Name Selection Criteria

The following factors shall be taken into account when selecting street and road names under 4.1-4.3:

- A. Historical or geographical significance.
- B. Well known, or previously well known, names of farms or properties located on the land to which the new road relates, or in its vicinity
- C. Maori names of local significance. Appropriate consultation and advice from Te Runanga o Arowhenua Society Incorporated should be sought.
- D. Names of local residents who have achieved prominence in their chosen fields such as arts, sport, commerce, politics, local government, military, etc. Naming after persons

⁶ Note that the three different road names shall each be distinctly different. Suggesting the same name with three different road types e.g. Poplar Street, Poplar Close, Poplar Place would not be considered three different road names.

living is generally avoided. Permission of surviving relatives should be obtained where appropriate.

- E. Continuing an established theme in a neighbourhood.
- F. Where more than one road is being created in a subdivision, a common theme is recommended for the names.
- G. A significant feature in the area (for example, geographical feature, landscape, flora, fauna). Naming after features which do not exist in the area should be avoided (for example, naming after native trees or plants that are not evident in the area, or views that cannot be identified).
- H. Where an existing street is being extended, the street extension will be the same as that of the existing street.
- I. Names cannot be offensive, insensitive or commercially based.
- J. All road signs for private ways shall be annotated “Private” at the applicants expense.
- K. The Council may not necessarily accept the marketing name for a development as a road name for any road within a development.
- L. A new road shall not be named the same, or sound similar to a road already in existence within the District. Proposed road names will be checked against Councils RAMMS database⁷ to avoid duplication.

4.5 Style Guide for Names

To ensure a consistent standard of road naming, the following style guide should be applied:

- A. In general the “road type” of a road/private way will reflect the public/private nature of a road, or the geography of the area and in accordance with the naming guide below:

Type of Road	Road Name
Relatively short, Cul-de-sacs	Place, Court, Close, Grove, Way, Courtyard, Rise
Loop Road to same Street	Crescent, Loop, Circle
Rural Road	Road
Long cul-de-sacs, Through Roads	Road, Street, Drive, Ridge, Terrace
Narrow Road, Service Lane	Lane
Wide spacious roads	Avenue, Boulevard, Parade
Street in Commercial areas	Arcade, Mall, Plaza, Square, Street, Road
Short Road leading to water	Landing
Rural State Highway	Highway

The above is a guide only and people are welcome to make other suggestions. However, it is Council’s prerogative to name streets and the Council may refuse to approve names considered unsuitable for any reason.

⁷ Road Assessment and Maintenance Management Software

- B. An individual's full name will only be used where the name is of reasonable length and the first name needs to be used to correctly identify the individual being commemorated. Full names longer than 15 letters will not usually be considered. In these instances, consideration will be given to using only the surname.
- C. Short names for short streets are suggested for practical reasons.
- D. Symbols intended to add emphasis to a letter e.g. à should not be used, to ensure the clarity of signs is maximised.

4.6 Compliance with Australian/ New Zealand Standard

Compliance with the Australian/New Zealand Standard - Rural and Urban addressing AS/NZS 4819:2011 is mandatory. Where there is conflict with this policy and the before mentioned standard, the standard shall prevail.

4.7 Road Name Sign Specifications

When the new name is confirmed, the road name sign is required to comply with the Council Road Name Sign Specifications.

4.8 Cost Allocation

For new roads in subdivisions the developer shall pay Council for the required sign(s) and installation. For existing legal but previously unformed roads and roads being renamed Council shall meet the cost of sign(s) and installation.

4.9 Ornamental Road Name Signs

If a developer erects their own ornamental name sign(s) and/or post, in addition to the Council name sign, and that ornamental name sign is damaged or stolen, then Council shall not be responsible for the repair or replacement of that name sign.

These sign types should ordinarily be positioned on private property (or the property boundary).

If a developer requires a sign to be positioned within the road reserve, an application must be submitted to Council for consideration. The application may, or may not be approved.

4.10 Lodgement of Road Names

In accordance with section 319A of the Local Government Act 1974, if the Council names any road for the first time, or alters the name of a road, the Council will as soon as practicable send a copy of the relevant resolution to the Registrar-General of Land and the Surveyor-General.

6.0 Delegations, References and Revision History					
<i>6.1 Delegations - Identify here any delegations related to the policy for it to be operative or required as a result of the policy</i>					
<i>6.2 Related Documents - Include here reference to any documents related to the policy (e.g. operating guidelines, procedures)</i>					
<i>6.3 Revision History - Summary of the development and review of the policy</i>					
6.1 Delegations					
Delegation					Delegations Register Reference
Resource Planning and Regulation Committee (Council decision 15 September 2015) – delegated authority for road naming					N/A (no delegation)
6.2 References					
Title					Document Reference
Australian/New Zealand Standard - Rural and Urban addressing AS/NZS 4819:2011 Road Name Signs Specification					www.standards.co.nz #102907 #1958, F1869: Land Use and Planning Policy
6.3 Revision History					
Revision #	Policy Owner	Date Approved	Approval by	Date of next review	Document Reference
1.0	District Planning Manager	1 December 2015	Resource Planning and Regulation Committee	5 yearly (2020)	#958791

Environmental Services Committee
for the meeting of 24 July 2018

Report for Agenda Item No 8

Prepared by Mark Geddes
District Planning Manager

District Plan Review – Zone Selection

Purpose of Report

1. To request that the Committee agree the approach to the selection of land use zones (hereafter zones) in the District Plan Review (DPR).

Background

2. The Draft National Planning Standard (NPS) was released in June 2018 and prescribes (amongst other things) that in its District Plan, a local authority shall only include zones from the list provided in Appendix 1 of this report. No other zones may be used. As the list of Draft NPS zones provides a number of new zones that have not previously been used in the District Plan, the question then arises as to the process the Committee will use to select the zones for the DPR.

Suggested Approach

3. It is suggested that separate approaches are undertaken to select the zones for the DPR, being one approach for the standard zones and another for the special purpose zones. These are explained in turn below:
 - a. In respect of the standard zones (i.e. residential, rural, industrial, commercial, open space), it is suggested that the zones are recommended as part of the assessment that will be conducted on each major topic that is carried out under section 32 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), which requires an assessment of alternatives. Following this, the Committee will then make a decision on the zones. An example of this is that a decision has to be made as to which of the residential zone options provided by the Draft NPS will be used. Options include: residential zone; low-density residential zone; medium density residential zone; or high density residential zone.
 - b. The Draft NPS also provides a number of ‘special purpose’ zones including an airport zone, a port zone, a hospital zone, an education zone, a stadium zone and a Maori cultural zone. As these special purpose zones were not

anticipated at the start of the DPR, it is appropriate for Council to closely consider what special purpose zones should be provided for in the new District Plan. It is also appropriate that Council consult those people potentially affected by the creation (or not) of the special purpose zones. Accordingly, it is considered that an assessment of what special purpose zones are required (or not) is conducted; the relevant stakeholders are consulted; and the assessment and findings of the consultation are reported back to the Committee for a decision.

4. It is worth noting that once zones are selected by the Committee, the Committee may reconsider the matter at the time of consultation on the Draft District Plan and also through the submission process on the Proposed District Plan.

Issues with Too Many Zones

5. While it might seem attractive to have various special purpose zones, an implication is that the creation of each zone comes at a considerable cost, both in terms of money and time. For example, each zone will require a separate project brief; contract; section 32 RMA report; plan provisions; officers report for the hearing; decision; and potentially appeals. Further, there may not be much need to create individual special purpose zones. For instance, the activity may be adequately provided for by another planning mechanism (e.g. a designation), or could be more cost effectively assimilated into another District Plan chapter. Alternatively, there may be options to address a number of activities under one special purpose zone (e.g. an institution zone).

Options

6. The options to address this matter are:
 - a. Resolve to proceed with the approach to zone selection identified above;
 - b. Resolve to amend the approach to zone selection identified above.
7. Although it will slightly delay work on the zones affected, resolving to proceed with the approach to zone selection identified above, will ensure the Committee makes an informed decision on what special purpose zones are created and that appropriate consultation takes place.

Identification of Relevant legislation, Council Policy and Plans

The following documents are relevant:

- Resource Management Act 1991
- Timaru District Plan 2005
- Long-term Plan 2015-25
- Draft NPS.

Funding Implications

The funding implications of the Draft NPS have been budgeted for as part of the District Plan Review.

Significance

The matter is not considered to be significant in terms of Council's significance and engagement policy.

Other Matters

There are no other relevant matters.

Conclusion

The Committee should consider the approach to the selection of zones for the District Plan Review.

Recommendations

- a. That the report be received.**

- b. That the selection of zones for the District Plan Review as provided under the Draft National Planning Standard proceed in general accordance with the following approach:**
 - Zones for residential, rural, industrial, commercial and open space activities will be recommended to the Committee as part of the reports prepared under Section 32 of the Resource Management Act 1991.**
 - An assessment of what special purpose zones to be used is conducted. This is to include consultation with relevant stakeholders. The assessment and a summary of the consultation will then be provided to the Committee.**
 - The Committee may reconsider the selection of zones after the consultation on the Draft District Plan or in response to submissions on the Proposed District Plan.**

Appendix 1 - Draft NPS Zones

DRAFT NATIONAL PLANNING STANDARD ZONINGS		Purpose Statement
Residential zones	Low-density residential zone	The purpose of the <i>Low-density residential zone</i> is to provide primarily for residential activities where there may be constraints on urban density.
	Residential zone	The purpose of the <i>Residential zone</i> is to provide primarily for residential activities in areas of suburban character.
	Medium-density residential zone	The purpose of the <i>Medium-density residential zone</i> is to provide primarily for residential activities in areas of urban character.
	High-density residential zone	The purpose of the <i>High-density residential zone</i> is to provide primarily for residential activities in areas of high density, urban character.
Rural zones	Rural zone	The purpose of the <i>Rural zone</i> is to provide primarily for primary production activities. The zone may also provide for a limited range of activities which support rural production.
	Rural production zone	The purpose of the <i>Rural production zone</i> is to prioritise primary production activities that rely on the productive nature of the soils, intensive primary production, and also providing for associated rural industry.
	Rural residential zone	The purpose of the <i>Rural residential zone</i> is to provide primarily for a residential lifestyle within a rural environment, while still enabling primary production to occur appropriate to the size of the lots.
	Rural settlement zone	The purpose of the <i>Rural settlement zone</i> is to provide primarily for a mixture of residential, commercial, light industrial activities and community activities located within rural areas that support a small settlement and surrounding rural area.
Commercial zones	Neighbourhood commercial zone	The purpose of the <i>Neighbourhood commercial zone</i> is to provide primarily for small-scale commercial activities that directly support the immediate residential neighbourhood.
	Local commercial zone	The purpose of the <i>Local commercial zone</i> is to provide primarily for a range of commercial activities that provide for the daily/weekly shopping needs of the residential catchment.
	Commercial zone	The purpose of the <i>Commercial zone</i> is to provide primarily for a broad range of commercial activities. It also provides for activities that are not sensitive to the effects generated from commercial activities.
	Mixed use zone	The purpose of the <i>Mixed-use zone</i> is to provide primarily for a mix of residential, commercial, light industrial, recreational and community activities.
	Town centre zone	The purpose of the <i>Town centre zone</i> is to provide primarily: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in smaller urban areas, for a diverse range of commercial activities and associated community, recreation, and residential activities which support both residents and visitors in secondary centres in major cities, for community, recreational, commercial and residential activities which service the immediate and wider neighbourhood areas.
	City centre zone	The purpose of the <i>City centre zone</i> is to provide primarily for a diverse range of commercial, community, recreational, and residential activities.

DRAFT NATIONAL PLANNING STANDARD ZONINGS		Purpose Statement
Industrial zones	Light industrial zone	The purpose of the <i>Light industrial zone</i> is to provide primarily for a limited range of industrial activities that are more compatible with sensitive activities.
	Industrial zone	The purpose of the <i>Industrial zone</i> is to provide primarily for a range of industrial activities. It also provides for associated activities that are not sensitive to the effects generated from industrial activities.
	Heavy industrial zone	The purpose of the <i>Heavy industrial zone</i> is to provide primarily for industrial activities that may be incompatible with sensitive activities.
Open space and recreation zones	Open space zone	The purpose of the <i>Open space zone</i> is to provide primarily for a range of passive and active recreational activities, along with limited facilities and structures, and opportunities for relaxing and socializing.
	Sport and active recreation zone	The purpose of the <i>Sport and active recreation zone</i> is to provide primarily for indoor and outdoor active recreation and sports and associated facilities, including large scale buildings and structures.
	Conservation zone	The purpose of the <i>Conservation zone</i> is to provide primarily for the ongoing management of land that has a particular conservation focus.
Special purpose zones	Airport zone	The purpose of the <i>Airport zone</i> is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable the ongoing operation and future development of airports and the surrounding airfield and aerodrome • enable associated operational areas and facilities • enable operations relating to the transportation of people and freight • provide for aeronautical (or aviation) activities of airports, as well as operational, administrative, commercial and industrial activities associated with airports.
	Port zone	The purpose of the <i>Port zone</i> is to enable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ongoing operation and future development of ports and associated operational areas and facilities • operations relating to the transportation of people and freight.
	Hospital zone	The purpose of the <i>Hospital zone</i> is to provide primarily for the ongoing operation of a locally or regionally important primary medical facility, and associated health care services and healthcare facilities.
	Education zone	The purpose of the <i>Education zone</i> is to provide primarily for educational facilities.
	Stadium zone	The purpose of the <i>Stadium zone</i> is to provide primarily for the ongoing operation of large scale sports and recreation facilities, buildings and structures. It may accommodate a range of large-scale sports, leisure, entertainment, art, recreation, or event and cultural activities.
	Future urban zone	The purpose of the <i>Future urban zone</i> is to identify land as suitable for urbanisation. The Future Urban Zone is a transitional zone.
	Māori cultural zone	The purpose of the <i>Māori cultural zone</i> is to enable a range of activities which specifically meet Māori cultural needs including but not limited to residential and commercial activities.
	[Additional Special Purpose] Zone	Additional special zones can be made only if they meet each of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant to the district • Could not be enabled by any other zone

DRAFT NATIONAL PLANNING STANDARD ZONINGS	Purpose Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could not be enabled by the introduction of an overlay, precinct, designation, development area, or specific control

**Environmental Services Committee
for the meeting of 24 July 2018**

Report for Agenda Item No 9

**Prepared by Mark Geddes
District Planning Manager**

Draft Biodiversity Policy

Purpose of Report

8. To refer a draft biodiversity policy for consideration.

Background

9. The draft biodiversity policy attached as Appendix 1 has been recommended by the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity Steering Group (hereafter the steering group).
10. The Environmental Services Committee agreed on 20 September 2016 to create the steering group. The purpose of the steering group is to make recommendations to the Committee regarding the District Plan provisions and any non-regulatory actions regarding ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity.
11. The steering group consisted of the following members:
 - a. Tracy Tierney, Group Manager Environmental Services (Chair)⁸
 - b. Mark Geddes, District Planning Manager, Timaru District Council
 - c. John Henry, Te Runanga O Arowhenua
 - d. Andrew Stevens, Federated Farmers
 - e. Joy Sager, Forest and Bird
 - f. Julia Forsyth, Environment Canterbury
 - g. Geoff Deavoll, Department of Conservation
 - h. Angela Christensen, Fish and Game
 - i. Brent Isbister, Independent landowner

⁸ Originally Tracy Tierney was approved to chair this group as a Councillor

- j. Peter Evans, Independent landowner.
12. The steering group held several meetings and has now arrived at a consensus recommendation regarding the District Plan's ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity provisions, with the exception of one matter relating to indigenous vegetation clearance for flood hazard and control works. The recommended district plan provisions will be workshopped with the Committee along with other draft district plan provisions at a later date.
 13. The steering group has also reached a consensus recommendation on the non-regulatory actions regarding ecosystem and indigenous biodiversity. The stakeholder group has chosen to include their non-regulatory actions in a draft biodiversity policy, which is now referred to the Committee for consideration.
 14. The draft biodiversity policy is a key component of the steering group's overall approach to managing biodiversity that recognises that:
 - a. Regulatory methods of protecting and enhancing biodiversity are limited.
 - b. The protection and enhancement of biodiversity is a public good.
 - c. The costs of protecting biodiversity often fall on landowners.
 - d. The protection and enhancement of biodiversity relies on fostering the goodwill and support of landowners.
 15. The purpose of the draft biodiversity policy is to express Council's commitment to the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity values and state how that will be achieved. The draft biodiversity policy proposes that Council:
 - a. Implements a suite of measures to protect and enhance biodiversity values.
 - b. Works with landowners, community groups and key stakeholders to ensure protection and enhancement of biodiversity values.
 - c. Produces and implements a three yearly Biodiversity Work Programme, which sets priorities for biodiversity protection and enhancement, which will be supported by the additional funding allocated to the SNA fund approved through the Long Term Plan.

Options

16. The options to address this matter are:
 - Adopt the draft biodiversity policy.
 - Not adopt the draft biodiversity policy.
 - Amend the draft biodiversity policy and subsequently adopt it.
 - Consult the public on the draft biodiversity policy.
17. Adopting the policy would ensure that Council has a more comprehensive biodiversity policy and also ensure that there is policy guiding Council's increased financial support for biodiversity. It would also show confidence in the steering group and the stakeholders included in that group.
18. If the Committee determines to amend the policy, it may also consider referring those amendments back to the steering group for their consideration.

19. No further consultation is considered necessary, at this stage, given that the steering group included the major stakeholders, who have achieved consensus regarding the draft biodiversity policy, and given that the nature of the policy is positive and does not place any burden on any individual or group. Further, the public and other interested parties will have an opportunity to submit at the time the draft District Plan is consulted on and also when the proposed District Plan is notified.

Identification of Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

The following documents are identified as being relevant:

- Resource Management Act 991
- Long Term Plan
- Significant Natural Areas Policy.

Assessment of Significance

The draft biodiversity policy is not deemed significant under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Consultation

The draft biodiversity policy has been developed collaboratively with the stakeholders on the steering group. No further consultation is required.

Other Considerations

There are no other relevant considerations.

Funding Implications

Council has approved funding for the implementation of a draft biodiversity policy as part of the Long Term Plan.

Conclusion

The draft biodiversity policy should be considered for adoption.

Recommendations

- a. **That the report be received.**

- b. **That the draft biodiversity policy be adopted.**

Appendix 1 – Draft Biodiversity Policy

Biodiversity Policy

Approved by:	<i>Timaru District Council</i>
Date Approved:	<i>24 July 2018</i>
Keywords:	<i>Biodiversity, Ecosystems, Indigenous Vegetation, Significant Natural Areas</i>

1.0 Purpose

This policy details the approach taken by the Timaru District Council regarding the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity values within the District.

2.0 Background

The Council has an obligation under the Resource Management Act section 6 to recognise and provide for the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as a matter of national importance. Section 31 of the Resource Management Act requires the Council to control any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land for the purpose of maintenance of indigenous biological diversity. The primary mechanism for achieving these requirements is through provisions with the Timaru District Plan.

However, the Council is conscious that issues relating to biodiversity values are complex and such issues have the ability to impact on landowners and a wide range of stakeholders and interested parties throughout the District. Experiences both nationally and internationally show that protection and enhancement of biodiversity values is best realized through strong relationships with landowners, community support and partnerships.

The Council is committed to pursuing a suite of statutory and non-statutory measures that will collectively assist to achieve protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity values within the District. The Council considers that District Plan provisions are only one method to contribute to protection and enhancement. The Council has taken a simplified approach to the District Plan provisions on the basis of a commitment to achieving significant gains through non-statutory measures.

3.0 Key Definitions

- **Biological diversity or biodiversity** means the variability among living organisms, and the ecological complexes of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
- **Indigenous vegetation** means naturally occurring vegetation containing plant species that are indigenous to the area/site.
- **Indigenous vegetation clearance** means the clearing of indigenous vegetation by any means, including grazing, cutting, crushing, cultivation, spraying, irrigation, chemical application, artificial drainage, stop banking, overplanting, over sowing, or burning.
- **Significant Natural Area (SNA)** means an area of land identified in the District Plan as containing areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.

4.0 Policy

4.1 General Objective

- 1 Timaru District Council is committed to achieving the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity values within the District.

4.2 Policies

- 1 The Council will implement a suite of measures to achieve protection of existing biodiversity values and an overall enhancement in biodiversity values across the District.
- 2 The Council will work with affected landowners, community groups and key stakeholders to ensure protection and enhancement of biodiversity values, and will support partnerships that achieve the biodiversity objective.
- 3 The Council will produce and implement a three yearly Biodiversity Work Programme, which sets priorities for biodiversity protection and enhancement. This will be supported by funding from the Annual Plan / Long Term Plan.

4.3 Biodiversity Methods

- 1 The Council will take an active role in pursuing the following provisions and approaches to achieve protection and enhancement of biodiversity values:
 - a) District Plan rules to manage effects on areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.
 - b) Provision of free ecological surveys for identifying Significant Natural Areas on private land.
 - c) Financial support to private land owners of land containing a Significant Natural Area, through the "Significant Natural Area Fund". This fund will also finance a Biodiversity Work Programme, which will be used to implement priorities for protection and enhancement of biodiversity values.
 - d) Rates remission for properties containing an identified Significant Natural Area.
 - e) Supporting applications for covenanting and purchase of land to ensure protection of biodiversity values, and assistance to ratepayers with applying for grants from other authorities or bodies for funding to protect and manage indigenous biodiversity.
 - f) Support for local conservation care groups and programmes.
 - g) Engagement with iwi.
 - h) Co-ordination and liaison with other agencies/parties.
 - i) Support for education, information, advice and encouragement where this benefits biodiversity values.
 - j) Ongoing use of a Biodiversity steering group to provide input from stakeholders to Council biodiversity initiatives.
 - k) Appropriate management of Council land and assets to protect and enhance biodiversity values on Council land.

5.0 Delegations, References and Revision History

5.1 Delegations - Identify here any delegations related to the policy for it to be operative or required as a result of the policy

5.2 Related Documents - Include here reference to any documents related to the policy (e.g. operating guidelines, procedures)

5.3 Revision History - Summary of the development and review of the policy

5.1 Delegations

Delegation	Delegations Register Reference
<i>The Group Manager Environmental Services, the District Planning Manager and the Team Leader Consents and Compliance have delegation to make grants from the SNA fund in accordance with the funding criteria adopted by Council.</i>	9.18.6

5.2 References

Title	Document Reference
<i>Biodiversity Policy</i>	1166938

5.3 Revision History

Revision #	Policy Owner	Date Approved	Approval by	Date of next review	Document Reference
1	<i>District Planning Manager</i>	<i>24 July 2018</i>	<i>Environmental Services Committee</i>	<i>July 2021</i>	<i>1166938</i>

Environmental Services Committee
for the meeting of 24 July 2018

Report for Agenda Item No 12

Prepared by Tracy Tierney
Group Manager Environmental Services

Exclusion of the Public

Recommendation

That the Committee resolves to exclude the public on the grounds contained in Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act:

District Plan Review

Section 7(2)(f)(i)

The withholding of the information is necessary to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions by or between or to members or officers or employees of any local authority.

Section 7(2)(k)

Prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage.