Form 5

SUBMISSION ON PUBLICLY NOTIFIED PROPOSAL FOR POLICY STATEMENT OR PLAN, CHANGE OR VARIATION

Clause 6 of Schedule 1, Resource Management Act 1991

To Far North District Council

Name of submitter: Radio New Zealand (RNZ)

- 1 This is a submission on the proposed Far North District Plan (the **Proposed Plan**).
- 2 RNZ could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.
- 3 The specific provisions of the proposal that RNZ's submission relates to are set out in **Schedule 1** to this submission.
- 4 RNZ welcomes the opportunity to submit on the Proposed Plan. RNZ is generally supportive of the Proposed Plan, subject to the amendments in **Schedule 1**.
- 5 RNZ does wish to be heard in support of the submission.
- 6 A summary of RNZ's facilities in the Far North District and reasons for RNZ's submission are set out below.

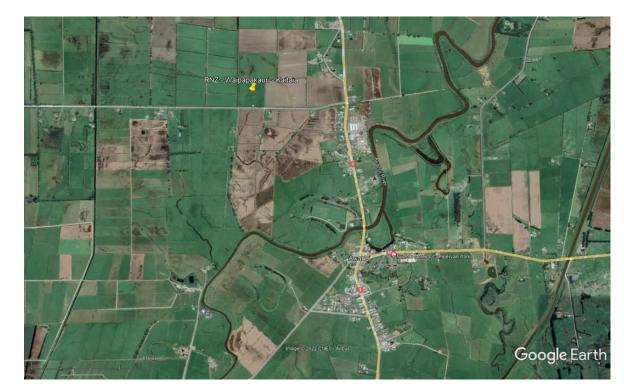
Background

- 7 RNZ is a Crown entity established under the Radio New Zealand Act 1995. RNZ owns and operates radio transmission facilities at Spains Road, Waipapakauri and SH 12, Ōheaewai (*RNZ's Facilities*).
- 8 The radiocommunication activities from RNZ's Facilities are carried out by RNZ and other broadcasters, using equipment that is owned, maintained and operated by each broadcaster.
- 9 It is important that the continued operation of RNZ's national transmission network can occur unimpeded. RNZ's Facilities are an integral and important part of RNZ's national communication network, and it is appropriate that the Proposed Plan recognises this and provides for RNZ's activities.
- 10 RNZ's Facilities perform an important role in, among other things, providing news and information to the public and performing a civil defence role (radio is a key communication tool in the event of natural disasters and RNZ is designated as a Lifeline Utility under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002).
- 11 As a lifeline utility, it is critically important that RNZ is not unduly restricted from carrying out activities that are fundamental to the ongoing operation of its transmission activities.

RNZ's Facilities in the Far North District

12 RNZ's Facilities at Spains Road, Waipapakauri include:

- 12.1 A 55 metre mast was removed on 1 September 2022. RNZ will install a permanent replacement within the next 12 months. The concrete aerial coupling unit at the base is still on site and RNZ are installing a 30 metre temporary mast until the full replacement is complete.
- 12.2 A concrete block / corrugated iron roof transmitter building.
- 12.3 A diesel generator located in a separate room in the transmitter building.
- 13 RNZ's Facilities at Ōhaeawai include:
 - 13.1 A 53 metre mast with a concrete aerial coupling unit at its base.
 - 13.2 A concrete block and corrugated iron roof transmitter building.
 - 13.3 A diesel generator located in a separate smaller concrete block and corrugated iron roof building.
- 14 These facilities broadcast multiple radio programmes (and carry out civil defence functions) to the Far North region and surrounding areas. The rest of the facility consists of underground wires and cables.



15 The location of RNZ's Facilities are shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** below.

Figure 1: Location of RNZ's Waipapakauri transmitter site



Figure 2: Location of RNZ's Ōhaeawai transmitter site

RNZ's submission – general comments

- 16 Due to its integral civil defence role (as outlined above), RNZ consider amendments to the Proposed Plan would assist in providing further recognition and protection of RNZ's Facilities. The suggested changes to the Proposed Plan should provide policies and objectives that better recognise:
 - 16.1 The critical contribution that infrastructure and network utility operations (such as RNZ's facilities) make to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of the district, as well as health and safety;
 - 16.2 The technical and operational constraints that limit the geographic location in which network utilities in general, and RNZ's Facilities in particular, can operate, particularly in relation to land use, subdivision and development; and
 - 16.3 The need to avoid "reverse sensitivity" effects on network utilities for the benefit of the community.
- 17 RNZ's primary concern is that subdivision and development in proximity to its transmitter sites could lead to issues of safety and reverse sensitivity effects on its transmission.

RNZ's management of electromagnetic radiation

18 The effects of electromagnetic radiation (*EMR*) from RNZ's transmitter masts are not well understood across New Zealand. Radiation from the masts can induce dangerous EMR levels into nearby tall metallic objects through EMR coupling.

- 19 There are two types of physical effects which can arise from EMR exposure. When assessing the Radio Frequency fields (*RF fields*) and determining the General Public Exclusion Zone, RNZ consider both of these effects:
 - 19.1 <u>Thermal</u> effects are tissue heating and heat stress.
 - 19.2 <u>Athermal</u> effects are electro-stimulation of the nervous system, acoustical sensations, and electrical shocks and burns associated with touching passively energised metallic objects in the RF field.
- 20 Outside the General Public Exclusion Zone the primary concern for RNZ is parasitic re-radiation. This occurs when a tall structure absorbs and re-radiates energy from a mast, and is a common issue with cranes and 'Elevated Work Platforms' near AM transmitter sites. In some cases, people can receive contact burns from metallic objects, or work at heights that expose them to EMR levels above general public limits. This is primarily a risk for people constructing or working on tall structures near RNZ's sites. Controls are therefore required around the crane or Elevated Work Platform to achieve compliance with safe standards.
- 21 RNZ manage the very high EMR levels close to the mast in line with current and international radiation standards. However, structures outside RNZ's immediate control, but nevertheless in close proximity to the masts, also need to be carefully managed.
- 22 There is a risk that developers of adjacent properties unknowingly design and build structures which do not meet NZ EMR regulations which is dangerous to both construction staff and occupants of those structures. For this reason, RNZ frequently works with other infrastructure providers and construction companies to maintain the safety of workers.
- 23 The risk of EMR coupling between RNZ masts and other structures is directly related to how far the structure is from the mast and the vertical height of the structure, along with the strength of the signal. Based on RNZ's specific EMR assessment at its facilities in the Far North District:
 - 23.1 Structures greater than 21 metres in height within 1,000 metres of the Waipapakauri transmitter may result in EMR levels that exceed public limits; and
 - 23.2 Structures greater than 16 metres in height within 1,000 metres of the Ohaeawai transmitter may result in EMR levels that exceed public limits.
- 24 RNZ would like to work with developers who are constructing elevated structures near RNZ's transmitters to ensure that a site-specific and construction materialsspecific EMR assessment is undertaken in order to ensure safety. It is therefore important that RNZ is consulted and given the opportunity to work with land users to ensure workers and/or occupants are not exposed to unsafe EMR levels.
- 25 RNZ's specific relief is set out in **Schedule 1** to this submission. RNZ is seeking that new matters of discretion are added to the building height standards for the Rural

Production and Māori Purpose zones, for structures within 1,000m of RNZ's Facilities. These matters of discretion will require the consent authority to consider the risk of EMR coupling creating issues with safety. This submission is also seeking a note that RNZ is likely to be considered an affected party for tall developments within 1,000m of its transmitters. Notification to RNZ will provide an avenue for RNZ to work with developers.

26 An information note is also sought to be added to zones more distant from RNZ's Facilities but where a slight risk still exists for significant structures (Light Industrial and General Residential).

Reverse sensitivity

- 27 RNZ transmitters across the country are particularly susceptible to reverse sensitivity effects and it is critically important that these effects, which have the ability to significantly restrain RNZ's operations, are avoided.
- 28 Reverse sensitivity effects are the adverse effects that a new "sensitive" land use can have on existing activities, i.e. they are effects caused by new development. For example:
 - 28.1 RNZ has had direct experience of people, who live near some of its sites, complaining about interference to their electronic devices after they have purchased land and built a house near a transmitter (television reception and, potentially, broadband, telephone signals, burglar alarms and intercom units can be adversely affected near a transmitter);
 - 28.2 Nearby residents might not be happy that, on the occasions it is used (during emergencies or for testing purposes), RNZ's back-up generator makes a certain amount of noise; and
 - 28.3 Residents might not be happy about being able to see large radio masts from their houses.
- 29 RNZ has in the past had to relocate transmitter facilities as a result of increased complaints from new residents moving near its facilities. This is a last resort for RNZ and is extremely disruptive and costly.

Conclusion

- 30 It is important that the Proposed Plan specifically recognises the safety risks associated with EMR and provides for the avoidance of reverse sensitivity effects.
- 31 RNZ's Facilities are located within the Rural Production Zone. As it stands, the Proposed Plan provides protections against reverse sensitivity in the Rural Zone and RNZ is supportive of this. RNZ considers minor amendments set out in **Schedule 1** are required to ensure structures proposed to locate in close proximity to its facilities are subject to a specific EMR assessment and that its facilities are adequately recognised and provided for to avoid reverse sensitivity effects.

Signed for and on behalf of Radio New Zealand by its solicitors and authorised agents Chapman Tripp

Bullte

Ben Williams Partner 21 October 2022

Address for service of submitter:

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SCHEDULE 1 – SPECIFIC SUBMISSIONS ON POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES IN THE PROPOSED FAR NORTH DISTRICT PLAN ON BEHALF OF RADIO NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
PART 1 - INTRODUCTIO	ON AND GENERAL PROVISIONS		
INTERPRETATION - De	finitions		
Infrastructure	means the same as Section 2 of the RMA	Support.	Retain definition of "infrastructure" as notified. \$489.001
Network utility	means project, work, system or structure that is a network utility operation undertaken by a network utility operator.	Support.	Retain definition of "network utility" as notified. <u>S489.002</u>
Network Utility Operator	has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA	Support.	Retain definition of "Network Utility Operator" as notified. \$489.003
Noise sensitive activity	 means buildings or land that may be affected by noise and require a higher standard of amenity. These include: residential or living activities; education facilities; health facilities; community facilities; and visitor accommodation. 	Support.	Retain definition of "noise sensitive activity" as notified. \$489.004
Regionally significant infrastructure	 means Regionally significant infrastructure identified in Appendix 3 of the RPS: 1. Energy, water, communication a. 	Support.	RNZ strongly supports the recognition of its assets as regionally significant infrastructure and considers

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	 b. Key facilities required for communication (including telecommunication, broadband, wireless networks and radio); c 		this definition would include RNZ's Facilities. Retain definition of "regionally significant infrastructure" as notified. S489.005
Sensitive activity	 means: a. Residential activities; b. Education facilities and preschools; c. Guest and visitor accommodation; d. Health care facilities which include accommodation for overnight care; e. Hospital; f. Marae; or g. Place of assembly. except that; i. subclause f. above is not applicable in relation to electronic transmission. ii. subclause g. above is not applicable in relation to noise or electronic transmission 	Support.	RNZ supports a definition for sensitive activity in the Proposed Plan. S489.006 RNZ notes that the definition for "noise sensitive activity" is similar to that for "sensitive activity" and queries whether the two definitions may be combined. S489.007
New definition	<i>Reverse sensitivity</i> <i>means the effect on existing lawful activities from the introduction of</i> <i>new activities, or the intensification of existing activities in the same</i>	Support	The term 'reverse sensitivity' is widely used in the Proposed Plan. A definition of reverse sensitivity may help with the interpretation and application of plan

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	<i>environment, that may lead to restrictions on existing lawful activities as a consequence of complaints.</i>		provisions. A suggested definition is provided, but alternative definitions may be equally suitable. S489.008
PART 2 - DISTRICT-WI	IDE MATTERS		
STRATEGIC DIRECTION	I – Infrastructure and electricity		
SD-IE-O1	The benefits of infrastructure and renewable electricity generation activities across the district are recognised and provided for, while ensuring their adverse effects are well managed.	Support	RNZ supports the inclusion of a strategic direction that expressly recognise the benefits of infrastructure. S489.009
SD-IE-O2	Infrastructure and renewable electricity generation activities are protected from incompatible land use, subdivision and development that may compromise their effective operation, maintenance and upgrading.	Support with amendment.	RNZ supports the inclusion of a strategic direction to protect infrastructure from incompatible activities. However it considers
			amendment is appropriate to specify regionally significant infrastructure and to recognise the need to avoid reverse sensitivity effects:
			<i>"Infrastructure, <u>in particular</u> <u>regionally significant</u> <u>infrastructure</u>, and renewable electricity generation</i>

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
			activities are protected from incompatible land use, subdivision and development, <u>including</u> <u>avoiding reverse sensitivity</u> <u>effects</u> , that may compromise their effective operation, maintenance and upgrading." S489.010
ENERGY, INFRASTRUCT	URE AND TRANSPORT - Infrastructure		
I-01	The District has safe, efficient and resilient infrastructure that services the current and future needs of people and communities in the district.	Support.	Retain I-O1 as notified. S489.011
I-02	The economic and community benefits of infrastructure are recognised and provided for, including the benefits of regionally significant infrastructure to enhance economic, cultural, environmental and social well-being in the district.	Support.	RNZ supports recognition of infrastructure benefits, including specific inclusion of regionally significant infrastructure. Retain I-O2 as notified. S489.012
I-O3	Infrastructure is protected from incompatible land use, subdivision and development that may result in reverse sensitivity effects to ensure its effective operation, maintenance and upgrading.	Support.	RNZ supports the objective to protect infrastructure from incompatible land use, including specific inclusion of reverse sensitivity effects. S489.013

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I-P1	Provide for the continued operation, maintenance, upgrading and replacement of existing infrastructure.	Support.	 RNZ supports policy direction that provides for the continued operation, maintenance, upgrading and replacement of existing infrastructure. RNZ consider the policy should include reference to regionally significant infrastructure to recognise its importance to the District. <i>"Provide for the continued operation, maintenance, upgrading and replacement</i>"
			of existing infrastructure, <u>in</u> <u>particular regionally</u> <u>significant infrastructure</u> ." S489.014
I-P3	 Outside the coastal environment, manage the effects of the development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure activities by: a. avoiding effects on historical and cultural values, significant natural areas, and outstanding natural features or landscapes to the extent practicable; b. minimising or remedying adverse effects on historical and cultural values, natural environment values that cannot be avoided; 	Support	RNZ supports this policy, in particular the recognition of technical, operational and functional needs and constraints of infrastructure activities. Retain I-P3 as notified. S489.015

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	 c. recognising the technical, operational and functional needs and constraints of infrastructure activities; and d. having regard to offsetting and environmental compensation measures where there are more than minor residual adverse effects that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated. 		
I-P4	 Provide for infrastructure where there are benefits such as: a. significant social, economic and cultural benefits associated with regionally significant infrastructure b. improved: i. quality of life; ii. standard of living; iii. public health and safety; iv. access to latest technology, such as fibre and high-speed wireless internet; v. functioning of businesses; and vi. transportation of freight, goods, people. c. growth and development of the District; d. a reduction in the operation and maintenance costs of infrastructure; e. integration of infrastructure with urban development; and f. facilitating local, regional, national or international connectivity. 	Support.	RNZ supports recognition of the benefits associated with regionally significant infrastructure. Retain I-P4 as notified. S489.016
I-P7	Protect regionally significant infrastructure from the effects of incompatible land use and subdivision, including reverse sensitivity effects, which may compromise the operation and capacity of infrastructure by:	Support with amendment.	RNZ support a policy to protect regionally significant infrastructure from incompatible land use.

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	 a. locating and designing noise sensitive activities to avoid potential reverse sensitivity effects on airports and State Highways; b. avoiding physical obstructions in take-off, approach, landing and departure paths and runway end protections areas; c. managing new noise sensitive activities within a defined air noise contour; d. managing access to the railway corridor, and local, regional and national road network; e. managing landuse and subdivision activities in proximity to Critical Electricity Lines to: i. retain the ability for the network utility operator to access, operate, maintain, repair and upgrade the line; ii. ensure that future buildings and building alterations, earthworks, planting tress construction activities do not compromise the effective operation of the electricity distribution network and maintain safe electrical clearance distances under all electricity distribution line operating conditions. f. managing land disturbance and activities sensitive to gas transmission to avoid, or mitigate potential adverse effects on, gas transmission pipelines; and g. managing other activities, through set-backs and design controls where necessary, to achieve appropriate protection of local, regional and nationally significant infrastructure. 		 However, at present the policy does not recognise infrastructure associated with network utilities. RNZ consider the following should be added: "Protect regionally significant infrastructure from the effects of incompatible land use and subdivision, including reverse sensitivity effects, which may compromise the operation and capacity of infrastructure by: f. managing land use and subdivision activities in proximity to network utilities, including radiocommunication transmitter sites, to: i. retain the ability for network utility operator to access, operate,

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			<u>maintain, repair</u> <u>and upgrade the</u> <u>infrastructure;</u>
			<i>ii.</i> <u>ensure that future</u> <u>buildings do not</u> <u>compromise the</u> <u>effective</u> <u>operation of the</u> <u>network utility.</u>
			f. g. managing land disturbance and activities sensitive to gas transmission to avoid, or mitigate potential adverse effects on, gas transmission pipelines; and
			<u>g.</u> <i>h.</i> managing other activities, through set-backs and design controls where necessary, to achieve appropriate protection of local, regional and nationally significant infrastructure. S489.017
I-P8	Provide for resilient infrastructure that will meet the District's needs by considering:	Support.	RNZ support this policy. It is important to provide for infrastructure, particularly

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	a. the impact on the network and levels of service if the work is not undertaken;b. the need for the infrastructure in the context of the wider network; andc. whether it is regionally significant infrastructure.		where it is regionally significant. Retain I-P8 as notified. S489.018
I-P13	 Manage the adverse effects of infrastructure on the environment by: a. avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of substantial upgrades to, or the development of new infrastructure, including effects on: i. natural and physical resources; ii. amenity values; iii. sensitive activities; iv. the safe and efficient operation of other infrastructure; v. the health, well-being and safety of people and communities. b. avoiding radio, electric and magnetic emissions that do not meet the recognised standards or guidelines; c. requiring the undergrounding of network utilities in Urban zones and the Settlement zone where it: a. is technically feasible; b. is justified by the extent of adverse visual effects; and c. provides for the safety of the community. 	Support	 RNZ support this policy. It already complies with recognised standards and guidelines and it is important that all infrastructure providers do so. RNZ suggests it would be appropriate for this policy to recognise that technical, operational and function constraints may mean not all effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Such recognition would align with the similar policy direction in I-P3. Add reference to: recognising that technical, operational and function constraints may mean not all effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Such recognition would align with the similar policy direction in I-P3.

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
			<i>effects can be avoided,</i> <i>remedied or mitigated.</i> S489.019
I-P14	 Manage infrastructure to address the effects of the activity requiring resource consent, including (but not limited to) consideration of the following matters where relevant to the application: a. any locational, technical, and operational requirements; b. bulk, height and design of any accessory buildings or structures; c. the extent of earthworks and/or indigenous vegetation removal associated with the infrastructure or access to it; d. the degree to which the environment has already been modified; e. potential for co-location and shared use of services and corridors; f. the nature, duration, timing and frequency of the adverse effects; g. any adverse effects on areas with historical and cultural values, natural values, coastal values, and recreational value; h. the health, well-being and safety of people and communities, including nuisance from noise, vibration, dust, odour emissions, temperature and light spill; i. the safe and efficient operation of other infrastructure; j. stormwater and overland flow path implications; k. the ability to safely access the infrastructure; l. the temporary or permanent nature of any adverse effects; m. whether the infrastructure is nationally or regionally significant; n. the impact of not operating, repairing, maintaining, upgrading, removing or developing the infrastructure; 	Support	RNZ supports this policy, particularly (m), (n) and (o). Retain I-P14 as notified. \$489.020

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	 o. the benefits derived from the infrastructure at a local, regional and national scale, including the significant environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits of regionally significant infrastructure; p. the extent to which the infrastructure is integrated with, and necessary to support, planned development within Urban zones and the Settlement zone; and q. any historical, spiritual or cultural association held by tangata whenua, with regard to the matters set out in Policy TW-P6. 		
I-R1	Operation, maintenance, repair and removal of existing above or underground network utilities. Activity status: Permitted Where:	Support.	Although RNZ's activities are authorised by designations, RNZ support a permitted activity standard for existing above or underground network utilities.
	PER-1 The activity complies with standards: I-S1 Radio frequency fields; and I-S2 Electric and magnetic fields. Activity status where compliance not achieved with PER-1: Non-complying		Retain I-R1 as notified. S489.021
I-R3	Upgrading of existing above ground network utilities Activity status: Permitted	Support.	Although RNZ's activities are authorised by designations, RNZ support a permitted activity rule for upgrading existing above ground

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	 Where: PER-10 The realignment, relocation or replacement of any other network utility structure or buildings must: be within 5m of the alignment or location of the original structure or building; must not increase the footprint of the structure or building by greater than 30 percent in a 10 year period; must comply with the zones permitted setback standards if it is a building. PER-11 A replacement panel antenna does not increase the face area by more than 20 percent in a 10 year period. PER-12 A replacement dish antenna does not increase in diameter by more than 20 percent in a 10 year period. PER-13 The activity complies with standards: I-S1 Radio frequency fields; and I-S2 Electric and magnetic fields. Activity status where compliance not achieved with PER-1 – PER-12: Discretionary		network utilities in the event new equipment not authorised by the designations is required. Retain I-R3 as notified. \$489.022

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	Activity status where compliance not achieved with PER-13: Non-complying		
I-R15	 New overhead lines and associated poles, telecommunication poles and attached antennas or towers Activity status: Permitted Where: PER-10 The realignment, relocation or replacement of any other network utility structure or buildings must: be within 5m of the alignment or location of the original structure or building; must not increase the footprint of the structure or building by greater than 30 percent in a 10 year period; must comply with the zones permitted setback standards if it is a building. PER-11 A replacement panel antenna does not increase the face area by more than 20 percent in a 10 year period. 	Support.	Although RNZ's activities are authorised by designations, RNZ support a permitted activity rule for new structures associated with network utilities in the event new equipment not authorised by the designations is required. Retain I-R15 as notified. S489.023

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	PER-13 The activity complies with standards: I-S1 Radio frequency fields; and I-S2 Electric and magnetic fields. Activity status where compliance not achieved with PER-1 – PER-12: Discretionary Activity status where compliance not achieved with PER-1. Non-complying		
I-S1	Radio frequency fields If generating radiofrequency fields, an activity must not exceed the maximum exposure level of the general public in New Zealand Standards NZS2772:1:1999 Radiofrequency fields – Maximum exposure levels – 3KHz to 300GHz.	Support.	RNZ already comply with I- S1 and support its inclusion in the Proposed Plan. Retain I-S1 as notified. S489.024
PART 3 – AREA SPECIF	IC MATTERS		
ZONES – Rural Zones –	Rural Production		
RPROZ-O2	The Rural Production zone is used for primary production activities, ancillary activities that support primary production and other compatible activities that have a functional need to be in a rural environment.	Support.	RNZ support the direction to primarily use land in the rural production zone for primary production, and also activities with a functional need to be in this environment. The maintenance of a rural

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
			environment will reduce the potential for activities to be established that conflict with rural activities, and infrastructure such as RNZ's Facilities that are located in the rural production zone. Retain RPROZ-O2 as notified. S489.025
RPROZ-O4	The rural character and amenity associated with a rural working environment is maintained.	Support.	RNZ supports the maintenance of rural character and amenity. Retain RPROZ-O4 as notified. S489.026
RPROZ-P2	 Ensure the Rural Production zone provides for activities that require a rural location by: a. enabling primary production activities as the predominant land use; b. enabling a range of compatible activities that support primary production activities, including ancillary activities, rural produce manufacturing, rural produce retail, visitor accommodation and home businesses. 	Support.	RNZ support the direction to primarily use land in the rural production zone for primary production. Retain RPROZ-P2 as notified. S489.027
RPROZ-P3	Manage the establishment, design and location of new sensitive activities and other non-productive activities in the Rural Production Zone to avoid where possible, or otherwise mitigate, reverse sensitivity effects on primary production activities.	Support.	RNZ supports policy direction limiting the potential for new sensitive activities to have reverse sensitivity effects on

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
			established activities in the rural production zone. S489.028
RPROZ-P4	 Land use and subdivision activities are undertaken in a manner that maintains or enhances the rural character and amenity of the Rural Production zone, which includes: a. a predominance of primary production activities; b. low density development with generally low site coverage of buildings or structures; c. typical adverse effects such as odour, noise and dust associated with a rural working environment; and d. a diverse range of rural environments, rural character and amenity values throughout the District. 	Support.	RNZ support this policy, particularly the direction to maintain low density development. Retain RPROZ-P4 as notified. \$489.029
RPROZ-P7	 Manage land use and subdivision to address the effects of the activity requiring resource consent, including (but not limited to) consideration of the following matters where relevant to the application: a. whether the proposal will increase production potential in the zone; b. whether the activity relies on the productive nature of the soil; c. consistency with the scale and character of the rural environment; d. location, scale and design of buildings or structures; e. for subdivision or non-primary production activities: i. scale and compatibility with rural activities; ii. potential reverse sensitivity effects on primary production activities and existing infrastructure; 	Support.	RNZ supports recognition that a proposed land use ought to consider potentially reverse sensitivity effects on existing infrastructure. Retain PROZ-P7 as notified. S489.030

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	 iii. the potential for loss of highly productive land, land sterilisation or fragmentation f. at zone interfaces: any setbacks, fencing, screening or landscaping required to address potential conflicts; ii. the extent to which adverse effects on adjoining or surrounding sites are mitigated and internalised within the site as far as practicable; g. the capacity of the site to cater for onsite infrastructure associated with the proposed activity, including whether the site has access to a water source such as an irrigation network supply, dam or aquifer; h. the adequacy of roading infrastructure to service the proposed activity; i. Any adverse effects on historic heritage and cultural values, natural features and landscapes or indigenous biodiversity; j. Any historical, spiritual, or cultural association held by tangata whenua, with regard to the matters set out in Policy TW-P6. 		
RPROZ-R1	New buildings or structures, and extensions or alterations to existing buildings or structures Activity status: Permitted Where:	Support.	RNZ support a permitted activity status for structures that comply with standards and a restricted discretionary status for activities that do not.
	PER-1		As RNZ has the technical expertise and operational ability to assist applicants in

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	The new building or structure, or extension or alteration to an existing building or structure, will accommodate a permitted activity.		ensuring the risk of EMR coupling is addressed, RNZ seeks the following note is
	PER-2 The new building or structure, or extension or alteration to an		added (similar to the note applying to subdivision
	existing building or structure complies with standards: RPROZ-S1 Maximum height		applications noting the importance of considering
	RPROZ-S2 Height in relation to boundary RPROZ-S3 Setback (excluding from MHWS or wetland, lake and river margins) RPROZ-S4 Setback from MHWS		effects on the airport operator). Notification to RNZ of any applications for tall structures within 1,000m
	RPROZ-S5 Building or structure coverage RPROZ-S6 Buildings or structures used to house, milk or feed stock (excluding buildings or structures used for an intensive		will ensure safety risks to the applicant, and reverse sensitivity effects on RNZ can
	indoor primary production activity) RPROZ-S7 Sensitive activities setback from boundaries of a Mineral extraction overlay.		be considered collaboratively.
			Insert as follows:
	Activity status where compliance not achieved with PER-2: Restricted Discretionary		<u>NOTE:</u>
	Matters of discretion are restricted to		<u>If a resource consent</u> application is made under
	a. The matters of discretion of any infringed standard		<u>this rule on land that is</u> within 1,000m of Radio New
	Activity status where compliance not achieved with PER-1: Discretionary		Zealand's Facilities at Waipapakauri or Ōhaeawai, and the proposed building
			does not comply with <u>RPROZ-S1, Radio New</u>

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
			Zealand will be considered an affected person for the activity. S489.031
RPROZ-S1	 Maximum height The maximum height of a building of structure, or extension or alteration to an existing building or structure is 12m above ground level, except that artificial crop protection and support structures shall not exceed a height of 6m above ground level. This standard does not apply to: a. solar and water heating components provided these do not exceed the height by more than 0.5m on any elevation. b. chimney structures not exceeding 1.2m in width and 1m in height on any elevation. c. chimney structures not exceeding 1.2m in width and 1m in height on any elevation. d. architectural features (e.g. finials, spires) that do not exceed 1m in height on any elevation. Where the standard is not met, matters of discretion are restricted to: a. the character and amenity of the surrounding environment; b. dominance in relation to the road and adjoining sites, including potential loss relation to vacant sites; c. loss of privacy to adjoining sites, including potential loss in relation to vacant sites; d. shading and loss of access to sunlight to adjoining sites; e. landscaping; and 	Support with amendment.	As discussed above, RNZ is concerned that elevated structures near RNZ's facilities could experience EMR coupling which can present a safety risk to people on or near the structures. RNZ seek that a new matter of discretion is added: <i>g.</i> for structures within 1,000m of Radio New Zealand's Facilities at Waipapakauri or Öhaeawai, whether the safety risks of electro magnetic coupling have been considered and addressed effectively. RNZ notes that the height limit proposed in the proposed district plan has been adopted as a trigger for

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	f. natural hazard mitigation and site constraints.		considering EMR coupling, to allow for simpler administration of the standard. However, RNZ is open to higher trigger heights of 21m (within 1,000m of the Waipapakauri transmitter) and 16m (within 1,000m of the Ōhaeawai transmitter) being imposed in the District Plan if this would lead to better outcomes. <u>S489.032</u>
SPECIAL PURPOSE ZON	NES – Māori Purpose		
MRZ-O3	Use and development in the Māori Purpose zone reflects the sustainable carrying capacity of the land and surrounding environment.	Support.	RNZ support the use and development of Māori purpose land in a manner that takes into account the surrounding environment.
			Consideration of the surrounding environment will reduce the potential for activities to be established that conflict with existing land use and infrastructure such as RNZ's Facilities at Ōhaewai that are located in

	close proximity to Māori Purpose zone land. S489.033
zone Support.	RNZ are generally supportive of enabling activities in the Māori Purpose zone provided adverse effects, are avoided, remedied or mitigated.RNZ consider that the policy ought to explicitly recognise adverse effects on regionally

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
			avoided, remedied or mitigated. S489.034
MRZ-P3	 Provide for development on Māori land where it is demonstrated: a. it is compatible with surrounding activities; b. it will not compromise occupation, development and use of Māori land; c. it will not compromise use of adjacent land or other zones to be efficiently and effectively used for their intended purpose; d. it maintains character and amenity of surrounding area; e. it provides for community wellbeing, health and safety; f. it can be serviced by onsite infrastructure or reticulated infrastructure where this is available; and g. that any adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated. 	Support.	RNZ support compatible development on Maori land. However, RNZ consider that the policy ought to specifically recognise the impact that development can have on regionally significant infrastructure. RNZ seek that the policy is amended as follows: <i>Provide for development on Māori land where it is demonstrated:</i> that any adverse effects, including on regionally significant infrastructure, can be avoided, remedied or mitigated. S489.035

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
MRZ-P4	 Manage land use and subdivision to address the effects of the activity requiring resource consent, including (but not limited to) consideration of the following matters where relevant to the application: a. consistency with the scale, density, design and character of the environment and purpose of the zone; b. the location, scale and design of buildings and structures; c. the positive effects resulting from the economic, social and cultural wellbeing provided by the proposed activity. d. at zone interfaces: i. any setbacks, fencing, screening or landscaping required to address potential conflicts; ii. managing reverse sensitivity effects on adjacent land uses, including the ability of surrounding properties to undertake primary production activities in a rural environment; e. the adequacy and capacity of available or programmed development infrastructure to accommodate the proposed activity; or the capacity of the site to cater for on-site infrastructure associated with the proposed activity; f. the adequacy of roading infrastructure to service the proposed activity; g. managing natural hazards; h. any loss of highly productive land; i. adverse effects on areas with historic heritage and cultural values, natural features and landscapes, natural character or indigenous biodiversity values; and j. any historical, spiritual, or cultural association held by tangata whenua, with regard to the matters set out in Policy TW-P6. 	Support.	RNZ support a policy to manage the effects of land use and subdivision. However, RNZ consider that the policy should include reference to regionally significant infrastructure to recognise its importance to the District. RNZ seek that the following text is added to the policy: <i>k. the potential for reverse</i> <i>sensitivity effects on</i> <i>regionally significant</i> <i>infrastructure.</i> S489.036

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
MPZ-R1	New buildings or structures, and extensions or alterations to existing buildings or structures	Support.	RNZ support a permitted activity status for structures
Māori Purpose zone - Urban	Activity status: Permitted		that comply with standards and a restricted discretionary status for activities that do
Māori Purpose zone - Rural	Where:		not.
	PER-1		As RNZ has the technical expertise and operational
	The new building or structure, or extension or alteration to an existing building or structure, will accommodate a permitted activity.		ability to assist applicants in ensuring the risk of EMR
	PER-2		coupling is addressed, RNZ seeks the following note is added (similar to the note
	The building or structure, or extension or alteration to an existing building or structure complies with standards:		applying to subdivision applications noting the importance of considering
	MPZ-S1 - Maximum height; MPZ-S2 - Height in relation to boundary;		effects on the airport operator). Notification to
	MPZ-S3 - Setback (excluding from MHWS or wetland, lake and river margins); MPZ-S4 - Setback from MHWS;		RNZ of any applications for tall structures within 1,000m will ensure safety risks to the
	MPZ-S5 - Building or structure coverage; MPZ-S6 - On-site services; and MPZ-S7 Sensitive activities setback from boundaries of a Mineral		applicant, and reverse sensitivity effects on RNZ can be considered
	Extraction overlay.		collaboratively.
	Activity status where compliance not achieved with PER-2: Restricted Discretionary		Insert as follows:

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	Matters of discretion are restricted to:		<u>NOTE:</u>
	i. the matters of discretion of any infringed standard.		<i>If a resource consent application is made under</i>
	Activity status where compliance not achieved with PER 1: Discretionary		this rule on land that is within 1,000m of Radio New Zealand's Facilities at Waipapakauri or Ōhaeawai, and the proposed building does not comply with MPZ- R1, Radio New Zealand will be considered an affected person for the activity. S489.037
MPZ-S1	Maximum height	Support.	As discussed above, RNZ is
Māori Purpose zone - Rural	The maximum height of the building or structure, or extension or alteration to an existing building or structure is 12m above ground level. This standard does not apply to:		concerned that elevated structures near RNZ's facilities could experience EMR coupling which can present a safety risk to people on or near the
	 a. pou haki provided that they do not exceed the height limit by more than 1m; b. solar and water heating components provided these do not 		structures.
	exceed the height by more than 0.5m on any elevation; c. Chimney structures not exceeding 1.2m in width and 1m in		of discretion is added:
	height on any elevation; d. satellite dishes and aerials that do not exceed 1m in height and/or diameter on any elevation; and		<i>g.</i> <u>for structures within</u> <u>1,000m of Radio New</u> <u>Zealand's Facilities at</u> <u>Waipapakauri or</u>

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	 e. Architectural features (e.g. koruru, finials, spires) that do not exceed 1m in height on any elevation. 		<u>Ōhaeawai, whether the</u> <u>safety risks of electro</u> <u>magnetic coupling have</u>
	 Where the standard is not met, matters of discretion are restricted to: a. the character and amenity of the surrounding built environment; b. dominance in relation to the road and adjoining sites; 		<u>been considered and</u> <u>addressed effectively.</u> RNZ notes that the height
	c. loss of privacy to adjoining sites, including potential loss in relation to vacant sites;d. shading and loss of access to sunlight for adjoining sites;		limit proposed in the proposed district plan has been adopted as a trigger for
	e. landscaping; and f. natural hazard mitigation and site constraints.		considering EMR coupling, to allow for simpler administration of the standard. However, RNZ is open to higher trigger heights of 21m (within 1,000m of the Waipapakauri transmitter) and 16m (within
			1,000m of the Ōhaeawai transmitter) being imposed in the District Plan if this would lead to better outcomes. S489.038
Zones – Light industria	I, Sport and active recreation, General residential and Settlemen	t	
Notes	 Notes: 1. There may be other rules in Part 2 - District-Wide Matters of the District Plan that apply to a proposed activity, in addition 	Support with addition	Parts of these zones are within 1,000m of RNZ's Facilities and RNZ seeks the addition of a note to these

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	 to the rules in this zone chapter. These District-Wide rules may be more stringent than the rules in this chapter. Ensure that relevant District-Wide Matters chapters are also referred to in addition to this chapter, to determine whether resource consent is required under other rules in the District Plan. Refer to the <i>how the plan works</i> chapter to determine the activity status of a proposed activity where resource consent is required under multiple rules. 2. This zone chapter does not contain rules relating to setback to waterbodies for building and structures or setbacks to waterbodies for earthworks and indigenous vegetation clearance. The Natural Character chapter contains rules for activities within wetlands, lakes and river margins. The Natural Character chapter should be referred to in addition to this zone chapter. 		fzone chapters to the below effect: <u>There is a risk that</u> <u>significant tall structures (ie.</u> <u>higher than 40m) within</u> <u>1,000m of Radio New</u> <u>Zealand's Facilities at</u> <u>Waipapakauri or Ōhaeawai,</u> <u>could present a safety risk</u> <u>from electro magnetic</u> <u>coupling. Developers of such</u> <u>structures should consult</u> <u>with Radio New Zealand at</u> <u>the planning stage to ensure</u> <u>such risks are avoided.</u> <u>S489.039 to S489.042</u>
Designations			
Radio New Zealand Limited (RNZ)	Overview A designation is a mechanism used by Ministers of the Crown, network utility operators and local authorities approved as requiring authorities under the RMA to get planning authorisation for public works and protected land for future public works. Requiring authorities can only make a designation where they are financially responsible for the project, work or operation on the designated land. A designation is a form of 'spot zoning' over a site, area or route in a district plan. A designated area without the need for	Support.	RNZ support rollover of its designations in the Proposed District Plan. However, it considers that Operative Plan description of the nature of RNZ's works provides important clarity as to the types of activity that can occur at RNZ's Facilities under its designation. RNZ

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording		Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	resource consent, ur the scope of the desi Designations	less works will be undertaken that are outside ignation.		therefore seek that the following text be restored to the proposed Overview:
	a. Exposures to rad 2772.1:1999 - R	RNZ 120 Radiocommunication, telecommunication and ancillary purposes and land uses CT 2070/44, Pt Lot 4 DP43276, Pt Maxwells Grant, 5,26ha NA2070/44 Given effect Primary Yes Rollover designation with minor updates to the schedule RNZ 142 Radiocommunication, telecommunication and ancillary purposes and land uses CT 2081/9, Pt Te Riu Bik 5,3034ha NA2081/9 Given effect Primary Yes Rollover designation with minor updates to the schedule Rollover designation with minor updates to the schedule Rollover designation with minor updates to the schedule Primary Yes Rollover designation with minor updates to the schedule All be subject to the following conditions: iofrequency fields shall comply with NZS adiofrequency Fields Part 1: Maximum Exposure		Radio New Zealand has two designations for facilities for radiocommunication, telecommunications and ancillary purposes and land uses The nature of works to be carried out on the two sites generally involve the installation, operation, maintenance, upgrading, replacement and removal of radiocommunication and telecommunication
	 Except as provide new transmission facility at a differ 	300 GHz "the New Zealand Standard". ed for in condition (c), prior to commencing any n (including a transmission from an existing rent frequency), or increasing the power of ssions, the following shall be sent to and received		<i>equipment and works and other land use activities incidental to such installation, operation, maintenance,</i>

Objective/Policy/Rule	Proposed Wording	Support/Oppose	Comment and decision sought
	 by the Council (where any works are involved, this could be incorporated within the outline plan of works): i. written notice of the location of the facility or proposed facility and ii. a report prepared by a radio technician/engineer or physical scientist containing a prediction of whether the New Zealand Standard will be complied with. If the report provided to the Council under condition (b) predicts that the emissions as measured at the nearest property boundary will exceed 25% of the exposure limit set for the general public in the New Zealand Standard, then, within three months of the date of commencement or increase in radiofrequency emissions commencing, a report from National Radiation Laboratory, or an appropriately qualified independent person/organisation, certifying compliance with the New Zealand Standard, based on measurements at the site, will be provided to the Council. The requiring authority shall be under no obligation to supply the information specified in Condition b. where any change in frequency 		<i>upgrading,</i> <i>replacement and</i> <i>removal.</i> RNZ note that the text for Condition c. has not been numbered accordingly. RNZ seek that this be corrected: (c) The requiring authority shall be under no obligation to supply the information specified in Condition b. where any change in frequency and/or power of any existing transmission(s) results from repair or maintenance activities.
	and/or power of any existing transmission(s) results from repair or maintenance activities.		S489.043 & S489.044