

District Growth and Development Chapter (DGD)

Issues

This chapter contains overarching objectives and policies in relation to growth and development in the District. The Urban Form and Development (UFD) chapter contains more detailed objectives and policies in relation to growth and development in [Urban Areas](#).

The objectives and policies seek to address significant resource management issues for the Whangārei District including the following:

- Managing residential growth and development.
- Managing commercial, industrial and open space growth and development.
- Managing existing and future development in areas subject to [natural hazards](#) and environmental risks.
- Protection of natural heritage (landscapes, biodiversity and natural features).
- Issues of significance to [mana whenua](#).
- Protection of built and cultural heritage.
- Fragmentation of the rural [environment](#).
- The protection of and efficient development, operation and [maintenance](#) of [infrastructure](#).
- The protection of strategic business and industry.
- The provision of [land](#) for open space and recreation.

The objectives and policies of this chapter guide decision making at the strategic level and apply in addition to the objectives and policies in other parts of the District Plan.

Objectives

DGD-O1 – Range of Zones	Provide for differing character and amenity values in a range of zones with differing expectations.
DGD-O2 – Rural Areas	Protect the range of amenity values and characteristics in the Rural Area .
DGD-O3 – Growth	Accommodate future growth by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enabling urban consolidation and intensification of Whangārei City, Marsden Primary Centre, existing Local Centre and Rural Village Zones; while 2. Avoiding urban development sprawling into productive rural areas.
DGD-O4 – Historic Heritage and Sense of place	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and protect historic heritage resources. 2. Maintain and enhance other characteristics, qualities and features that are valued by the community and contribute to the District’s unique identity and sense of place.
DGD-O5 – Incompatible Activities and Reverse Sensitivity	Avoid conflict between incompatible land use activities from new subdivision , use and development.

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DGD-O6 – Indigenous Biodiversity	Identify and protect the values and attributes of indigenous biological diversity (Significant Natural Areas) and maintain the extent and diversity of other indigenous biodiversity.
DGD-O7 – Onsite and <u>Reticulated Infrastructure</u>	Provide efficient and effective onsite and <u>reticulated infrastructure</u> in a sustainable manner and co-ordinate new <u>land</u> use and development with the establishment or extension of <u>infrastructure</u> and services.
DGD-O8 – Cultural Values	Ensure that growth and development takes into account Māori cultural values.
DGD-O9 – <u>Land</u> Use and Transport Planning	Maintain and enhance accessibility and safety for communities and integrate <u>land</u> use and transport planning.
DGD-O10 – Hazards	Minimise the risks and impacts of <u>natural hazard</u> events, including the influence of climate change, on people, property and <u>infrastructure</u> .

Policies	
DGD-P1 – Range of Zones	To manage <u>effects</u> on character and <u>amenity values</u> by providing for a range of zones with differing expectations.
DGD-P2 – Incompatible <u>Land</u> Uses and <u>Reverse Sensitivity</u>	To manage the establishment and location of new activities and expansion of existing activities to avoid conflicts between incompatible <u>land</u> uses.
DGD-P3 – <u>Natural Hazards</u>	To manage the risk of <u>natural hazards</u> to people and property by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessing the risk of coastal and flood hazards on <u>subdivision</u>, use and development over a 100-year timeframe. 2. Ensuring new <u>subdivision</u>, use and development does not increase the risk from coastal and flood hazards. 3. Ensuring measures to mitigate and adapt to the <u>effects</u> of climate change are provided for in development, growth and transport planning. 4. Ensuring that the risk of <u>natural hazards</u> is assessed when zoning new areas of <u>land</u> for more intensive development. 5. Avoiding locating regionally significant and critical <u>infrastructure</u> within identified hazard zones unless there is a functional or operational need for its location.
DGD-P4 – Amenity	To ensure that the scale and nature of new <u>land</u> use activities are commensurate with the anticipated level of amenity and stated issues and objectives for the relevant zone.
DGD-P5 – Sustainable <u>Infrastructure</u>	To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse <u>effects</u> on the sustainable provision of <u>infrastructure</u> by ensuring that all <u>subdivision</u> and <u>land</u> use is served by <u>infrastructure</u> and services that are appropriately designed, located and constructed.

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DGD-P6 – Urban Expansion	<p>To avoid inappropriate urban expansion by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring that urban development occurs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. In a planned and coordinated manner. b. Where appropriate infrastructure and services can be provided, including a range of transport choices. 2. Requiring new urban development to be consolidated within or adjacent to Urban Areas and rural villages. 3. Avoiding urban development sprawling into the Rural Area.
DGD-P7 – Transport System	<p>To enable a safe, effective, efficient and accessible transport system by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrating and coordinating transport and land use planning. 2. Improving access to alternative transport options. 3. Enhancing walkability and cycle connections within urban neighbourhoods and rural villages. 4. Concentrating more intensive urban development in close proximity to public transport infrastructure.
DGD-P8 – Resource Areas	<p>To identify and protect biodiversity, outstanding landscapes and features, the natural character of the coastal environment, heritage features, and Sites of Significance to Māori from inappropriate subdivision and development by mapping Resource Areas, and applying rules to protect the values, attributes, characteristics and qualities of these areas.</p>
DGD-P9 – Special Purpose Zones	<p>To provide for specific activities or areas where special circumstances apply by identifying and zoning areas as Special Purpose Zones.</p>

Objectives – Open Space and Recreation

DGD-O11 – Sufficient Open Space	<p>Provide sufficient quality open space for the social and cultural well-being of a growing population.</p>
DGD-O12 – Range of Open Space	<p>Provide a range of open space land in the District to enable recreational, cultural, community, conservation, and educational use.</p>

Policies – Open Space and Recreation

DGD-P10 – Open Space Linkages	<p>To increase the functionality and effectiveness of the open space network by ensuring that linkages (including walking and cycling linkages) are created between new and existing areas of open space through subdivision design.</p>
DGD-P11 – Range of Open Space and Recreation Zones	<p>To identify and manage the range of Open Space and Recreation Zones to provide for active sport and recreation, conservation and open space.</p>

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<p>DGD-P12 – Natural Open Space Zone</p>	<p>To protect and enhance natural, ecological, landscape, cultural and heritage values of the District by applying the Natural Open Space Zone in locations that are primarily publicly owned and operated and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are categorised as the following New Zealand Reserve Association Categories: unmanaged natural park areas, unmanaged recreation and ecological linkages, and unmanaged green space. 2. That play a special role in educating residents and visitors and providing recreation opportunities. 3. Where generally, the natural elements and unmodified nature of the area gives it a sense of wilderness and isolation. 4. That help to preserve and define Whangārei’s natural character and provide a connection to our natural heritage. 5. Where the management emphasis for the area is the conservation and protection of natural resources. 6. Where levels of development, facilities and management range from none to medium. 7. Where there are minimal buildings and structures, ensuring a largely undeveloped area and open expanse of land.
<p>DGD-P13 – Sport and Active Recreation Zone</p>	<p>To provide for a range of sport and active recreation opportunities by applying the Sport and Active Recreation Zone in locations that are primarily publicly owned and operated and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are categorised as the following New Zealand Reserve Association Park Categories: sport and recreation, civic spaces, public gardens, and cultural heritage. 2. Are primarily used for organised activities including events and indoor and outdoor organised sports. 3. Contain cultural and historical buildings and major structures and provide for heritage conservation. 4. Are used for commemoration, mourning and remembrance. 5. Contain gardens developed to a high standard with collections of plants and landscaping for relaxation, contemplation, education, amenity/intrinsic value. 6. Are used by local, district and regional population and visitors, includes venues for regional and national events. 7. That have a medium to high levels of development, facilities and management. 8. That contain buildings and structures to support active recreation, and or civic recreation, such as grandstands, sports and community buildings, toilets and changing facilities.
<p>DGD-P14 – Open Space Zone</p>	<p>To establish a network of quality open spaces providing for informal recreation by applying the Open Space Zone in locations that are primarily publicly owned and operated and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are categorised as the following New Zealand Reserve Association Park Categories: neighbourhood green space, managed recreation and ecological linkages, and managed natural park areas. 2. Are primarily used for outdoor informal recreation and community use. 3. Are used predominately by local residents.

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4. Where levels of development, facilities and management range from low to medium.
5. Feature limited [buildings](#) and [structures](#) that support the use of the public space, such as barbeques and picnic facilities, playgrounds, skate parks, informal hard courts, shelters, toilet and changing facilities, and small-scale community [buildings](#).
6. Where expected social interaction within the area is medium levels.

Objectives – Regionally Significant Infrastructure

DGD-O13 – Identification and Protection	Regionally Significant Infrastructure is identified and protected.
DGD-O14 – Recognised Benefits	The benefits of Regionally Significant Infrastructure are recognised and provided for.
DGD-O15 – Adverse Effects	Avoid, remedy, mitigate or offset adverse effects arising from the development, operation, maintenance , and upgrading of Regionally Significant Infrastructure .

Policies – Regionally Significant Infrastructure

DGD-P15 – Benefits of Regionally Significant Infrastructure	To recognise and provide for the social, economic and cultural benefits of Regionally Significant Infrastructure by enabling its ongoing operation, maintenance , development, and upgrading where adverse effects are managed.
DGD-P16 – New Regionally Significant Infrastructure	Manage adverse effects created by new network utilities and Regionally Significant Infrastructure by avoiding, remedying, mitigating, or offsetting (where offered or agreed to), while taking into account the following matters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benefits of the activity. 2. Any recognition within a national policy statement. 3. Constraints that limit the design and location of the activity. 4. Whether the proposal is a regionally significant infrastructure lifeline utility which meets the foreseeable needs of Northland. 5. The extent to which the adverse effects of the activity can be practicably reduced including any positive effects on the subject site or elsewhere (provided that the positive effects accrue to the community of interest and/or resource affected). 6. Any monitoring programme for identified significant adverse effects with uncertain outcomes which can be addressed by an adaptive management regime where the infrastructure assists in achieving efficient land use. 7. Whether the infrastructure proposal helps to achieve consolidated development and efficient use of land.

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	<p>8. Ensuring damage to or loss of the relationship of iwi with ancestral sites, sites of significance, wāhi tapu, customary activities and/or taonga is avoided or otherwise agreed to by the affected iwi or hapū.</p>
<p>DGD-P17 – Managing Adverse Effects of Existing Regionally Significant Infrastructure</p>	<p>To manage adverse effects created by the operation, maintenance and upgrading of existing network utilities and regionally significant infrastructure by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allowing adverse effects that are not significant while the maintenance or upgrading is being undertaken. 2. Allowing any adverse effects that, after the conclusion of the maintenance or upgrading, are the same or similar to the adverse effects that existed before the maintenance or upgrading was undertaken. 3. Avoiding, remedying, mitigating, or offsetting (where offered or agreed to) adverse effects, if DGD-P17.1 or DGD-P17.2 do not apply. 4. Taking into account the following matters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Benefits of the activity. b. Any recognition within a national policy statement. c. Constraints that limit the design and location of the activity. d. Whether the proposal is a regionally significant infrastructure lifeline utility which meets the foreseeable needs of Northland. e. The extent to which the adverse effects of the activity can be practicably reduced including any positive effects on the subject site or elsewhere (provided that the positive effects accrue to the community of interest and/or resource affected). f. Any monitoring programme for identified significant adverse effects with uncertain outcomes which can be addressed by an adaptive management regime where the infrastructure assists in achieving efficient land use. g. Whether the infrastructure proposal helps to achieve consolidated development and efficient use of land.
<p>DGD-P18 – Airport Zone</p>	<p>To recognise and provide for Whangārei Airport as regionally significant infrastructure by applying the Airport Zone in locations where there is a functional need to support airport operations.</p>
<p>DGD-P19 – Hospital Zone</p>	<p>To recognise the regionally significant nature of the Whangārei Hospital and provide for the wide range of existing and future medical facilities and supported activities by applying the Hospital Zone in the locations of Whangārei Hospital and associated medical facilities.</p>
<p>Objectives – Rural Area</p>	
<p>DGD-O16 – Productive Functions</p>	<p>Protect the long-term viability of the productive functions of rural land in a manner that delivers economic benefit and sustains the environment.</p>

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DGD-O17 – Rural Area Land Uses	Provide for a range of appropriate land uses in the Rural Area , including rural production activities, residential, rural residential, rural lifestyle, commercial, industrial, strategic rural industries , activities ancillary to farming or forestry and mineral extraction activities in appropriate areas.
DGD-O18 – Viability of Productive Functions	Avoid adverse effects on the viability of the productive functions of rural land and regionally significant mineral resources in the Rural Area resulting from ad hoc or scattered residential, rural residential and rural living subdivision and development.
DGD-O19 – Rural Living	Consolidate rural living subdivision and development by zoning appropriate areas as Rural Living Zone.
DGD-O20 – Rural Residential Development	Provide for areas of rural residential development on the fringe of Whangārei City while ensuring that these areas can accommodate future urban growth.
DGD-O21 – Rural Villages	Provide for managed growth of rural villages.

Policies – Rural Area

DGD-P20 – Residential Activities	To protect highly versatile soils from activities which would materially reduce the potential for soil-based rural production activities.
DGD-P21 – Development Scale and Design	To manage the cumulative effects of onsite wastewater discharge in the Rural Village Residential Zone, Rural Living Zone and Rural (Urban Expansion) Zone by requiring site specific design and any other evidence and/or mitigation measures necessary to demonstrate that the effects of wastewater disposal can be adequately addressed.
DGD-P22 – Rural Production Zone	To identify areas as Rural Production Zone to provide for the protection of productive rural land resources to enable a diverse range of rural production activities and activities that support rural production activities and rural communities, and to maintain biodiversity and rural character, where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a prevalence of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Existing production land use. b. Significant ecological and biodiversity values, such as indigenous bush and wetlands. 2. Larger land parcels are prevalent and the area is not compromised by significant clusters of rural living built development. 3. An area is not: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Located on the fringe of Whangārei City between the urban and rural environments. b. Suitable to provide for the future reticulated expansion of the Whangārei City Residential Zones.

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	<p>4. The criteria for the Rural Urban Expansion Zone and the Rural Living Zone are not met.</p>
<p>DGD-P23 – Rural Living Zone</p>	<p>To identify areas as Rural Living Zone to provide for a variety of rural living opportunities in the District without materially reducing the potential of the Rural Area for productive use of land by providing for the Rural Living Zone in locations that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have an existing average allotment density between 2 and 4ha. 2. Demonstrate a predominantly rural living character. 3. Are not identified as hazard prone area. 4. Are not identified as an Outstanding Natural Landscape or Feature, Significant Indigenous Vegetation or Habitat, or an Outstanding Natural Character Area. 5. Do not gain direct access from an unsealed through road with significant volumes of traffic. 6. Are located within close proximity to community facilities, such as schools. 7. Are not located in close proximity to existing reticulated infrastructure. 8. Will not materially increase the potential for reverse sensitivity effects in the Rural Area. 9. Do not materially reduce the potential for soil-based rural production activities on land with highly versatile soils or land with established rural production activities.
<p>DGD-P24 – Strategic Rural Industries Zone</p>	<p>To identify the Strategic Rural Industries Zone in locations where established Strategic Rural Industries operate and to limit the addition of new locations through the statutory plan change process where it can be demonstrated that activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are consistent with the District Plan definition of 'Strategic Rural Industries'. 2. Have valid operational reasons to require a Strategic Rural Industries Zone. 3. Contribute positively to the economy of the District. 4. Provide local employment opportunities. 5. Can meet and fund local infrastructure requirements. 6. Incorporate appropriate mitigation and management methods designed to ensure environmental effects are acceptable in the area in which the activities are proposed to be located.
<p>DGD-P25 – Rural Village Zone</p>	<p>To identify areas suitable for consolidated residential (Rural Village Residential Sub-Zone), commercial (Rural Village Centre Sub-Zone) and industrial (Rural Village Industry Sub-Zone) development within rural villages in locations that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are contiguous with existing Rural Village Zone. 2. Are predominantly comprised of land uses and character consistent with the Rural Village Zone. 3. Are not identified as hazard prone.

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Do not comprise high land Use Capability Class soils, Outstanding Natural Landscapes or Features, High or Outstanding Natural Character or significant indigenous vegetation. 5. Are located in close proximity to existing reticulated infrastructure. 6. Do not compromise the long-term development potential of the rural village. 7. Have an identified demand for residential and/or commercial land to meet the projected growth requirements over the lifespan of the District Plan.
<p>DGD-P26 – Rural (Urban Expansion) Zone</p>	<p>To identify areas as Rural (Urban Expansion) Zone that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are contiguous with Residential Zones on the fringe of Whangārei City. 2. Are predominantly comprised of existing rural residential character. 3. Legitimise the zoning of existing clusters of rural residential development. 4. Are not identified as significantly hazard prone. 5. Do not comprise Outstanding Natural Landscapes or Features or significant indigenous vegetation. 6. Have existing lot density of less than 2 ha. 7. Are predominately suitable for future reticulated urban expansion of Whangārei City. 8. Do not compromise the future expansion of urban growth. 9. Will not materially increase the potential for reverse sensitivity effects in the Rural Area.