LIGHT – LIGHT

Overview

Artificial outdoor lighting enables work, recreation and *entertainment activities* to occur beyond normal daylight hours. It also enables night-time activities to be conducted safely and provides for site security. Appropriately located and designed artificial lighting contributes to the economic and social ~~wellbeing~~ well-being of the District and can improve health and safety, especially in areas accessed by the public.

Where lighting is poorly designed, selected, controlled or orientated, lighting may adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring properties, result in loss of views of the night sky, and potentially disturb wildlife. This detracts from environmental and / or *amenity values* and can create a hazard or nuisance, especially where located in close proximity to *sensitive activities*, areas of high natural value or *transportation networks*.

Objectives

LIGHT-O1 Activities are able to use *artificial outdoor lighting* for *operational* and *functional* purposes and to provide for the security and safety of people and properties.

LIGHT-O2 *Artificial outdoor lighting* is located, designed and operated to maintain the character and *amenity values* within zones, and so that it does not adversely affect the health and safety of people, the natural life cycles of indigenous species and the safe operation of the *transport network* and views of the night sky.

Policies

LIGHT-P1 Enable activities that generate an appropriate level of *artificial outdoor lighting* [1]for operational and functional purposes while maintaining the predominant character and amenity of each zone.

LIGHT-P2 [2]Require *artificial outdoor lighting* to be located, designed and operated to:

1. control the maximum level of *light spill* and *glare*;
2. manage adverse *light spill* and *glare effects* to:
   (a) maintain people's ability to view the night sky and protect intrinsically dark landscapes;
   (b) protect the health and well-being of people, ecosystems and indigenous species; and
   (c) ensure safe and efficient operation of the *transport network.*

[1] Decision 27, paragraph 4.4.3
[2] Decision 27, paragraph 4.5.3

3. ensure safe and efficient operation of *roads* and public *pedestrian* areas by incorporating *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)* principles.

LIGHT-P3 Enable *artificial outdoor lighting* for a limited duration where it is associated with *temporary activities*, sports and recreational purposes or for public health and safety.

~~Notes~~[3]

~~Note 1~~	~~Provisions in Other Chapters~~
	~~The provisions in this chapter apply in addition to the provisions of the other chapters in the District Plan and the plan should be read as a whole.~~
~~Note 2~~	~~Measurement standards~~
	~~The standards for light must be measured and assessed in accordance with Standards AS/NZS 4282 2019 2023 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.~~

Rules

Note: The standards for light must be measured and assessed in accordance with Standards AS/NZS 4282-2023 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.

LIGHT-R1	Emission of *artificial outdoor light*	
All Zones	**Activity status:** Permitted Where: 1. Any *light spill* complies with LIGHT-S1; ~~and~~ 2. All *artificial outdoor lighting* is directed downward away from and/or screened from adjoining properties and roads[4] and shielded from above to ensure that all light shines below the horizontal; and .	**Activity status where compliance not achieved with:** **LIGHT-R1(1):** Restricted Discretionary **Matters over which discretion is restricted:** 1. The matters within the infringed standard. [7] **LIGHT-R1(2) and LIGHT-R1(3):** Restricted Discretionary

[3] Decision 27, paragraph 3.3.1
[4] Decision 27, paragraph 5.3.2
[7] Decision 27, paragraph 5.3.2

	3. There is no external strobe, flashing or other intermittent lighting. Except this rule does not apply to: (a) Traffic and rail [5]signals and navigation aids; (b) Lights of vehicles, trains and *aircraft*; ~~or~~ (c) Temporary lighting for the purposes of emergency response. and (d) Lighting on wind turbines over 60 metres in height where compliance with Civil Aviation Authority New Zealand lighting standards is required.[6]	Matters over which discretion is restricted: 1. The matters within LIGHT-S1 and. 2. The actual or potential risk of any glare from artificial outdoor lighting creating a distraction or other impediment to the safe, effective and efficient operation of the transport network.
LIGHT-R2	**Emission of *artificial outdoor light* from Public Sports Courts and Grounds**	
All Zones	**Activity status:** Permitted 1. Where *light spill* complies with LIGHT-S2.	**Activity status where compliance not achieved with:** **LIGHT-R2(1):** Restricted Discretionary **Matters over which discretion is restricted:** 1. The matters within the infringed standard.

Standards

LIGHT-S1	**Maximum level of *light spill***	
General Rural Zone **Rural Lifestyle Zone** **Natural Open Space Zone**	1. The maximum level of *light spill* from any *site* measured at the *notional boundary* of any dwelling or *building* accommodating a *sensitive activity* or the boundary with a	**Activity status where compliance is not achieved with:** **LIGHT-S1(1), LIGHT-S1(2), and LIGHT-S1(3):** Restricted Discretionary **Matters of discretion:**

[5] Decision 27, paragraph 5.1.3
[6] Decision 27, paragraph 3.2.4

Māori Purpose Zone **Large Lot Residential Zone** **Settlement Zone** **Camp Columba Zone** **Field Days Zone**	State highway [8] must not exceed 5 lux (in both the horizontal and vertical planes).
General Residential Zone **Medium Density Residential Zone** **Neighbourhood Centre Zone** **Sport and Active Recreation Zone**	2. The maximum level of *light spill* from any *site* measured at or beyond the *site boundary* must not exceed 8 lux (in both the horizontal and vertical planes).
Local Centre Zone **Mixed Use Zone** **Town Centre Zone**	3. The maximum level of *light spill* from any *site* measured at or beyond the *site boundary* must not exceed 15 lux (in both the horizontal and vertical planes).

1. Whether the artificial lighting is necessary for operation or functional purposes including the health and safety of people;
2. Any benefits on the social, economic and cultural ~~wellbeing~~ well-being of the community from the increase in *light spill*;
3. Whether the timing, duration, direction, intensity, focus, design, height or type of lighting contributes to avoidable or unnecessary *light spill*;
4. The extent to which the predominant character and amenity of each zone is maintained and protected;
5. The adverse *effects* on the health and well-being of the occupiers of any *residential* property including the potential sleep disturbance;
6. Impacts on indigenous biodiversity within the *rural environment*;
7. Adverse *effect* on views of the night sky and intrinsically dark landscapes and consistency with any relevant guidelines for Dark-Sky protection within the *rural environment*;
8. The extent to which *light spill* or *glare* may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property.
9. The ability to mitigate adverse *effects* through the imposition of *conditions* such as shielding the light; and
10. The extent of any adverse *effect* of light spill and/or glare on the safe, efficient and effective operation of any road. [9]

[8] Decision 27, paragraph 5.3.2
[9] Decision 27, paragraph 5.3.2

Light Industrial Zone **General Industrial Zone** **Airport Zone**		
LIGHT-S2	***Artificial Outdoor Lighting* from Public Sports Courts and Grounds**	
All Zones	*Artificial Outdoor Lighting* from Public Sports Courts and Grounds must ~~shall~~: 1. Be directed downwards and shielded from above to ensure light shines below the horizon; ~~and~~ 2. Have a modelled luminous intensity from any luminaire for any viewing angle at 1.5 metres above grade level, at a distance equal to 45 metres beyond the edge of the field, no greater than 1000 candela (absolute); ~~and~~ 3. Contain luminaires that emit more than 250 lumens in the "Very High" *glare* zone, ranging from 80° to 90° above nadir; ~~and~~ 4. Have a maximum correlated colour temperature of 5,700K; ~~and~~ 5. Have a maximum level of *light spill* that does not exceed the horizontal or vertical illuminance level of 10 lux between 6.00 am ~~06:00~~ and 10.00 pm ~~22:00~~ on an adjoining *site* zoned Rural or Residential and 25 lux on an adjoining *site* zoned Commercial, Mixed Use, or Industrial, ~~excluding~~ including [10]*roads*; ~~and~~ 6. Be turned off between 10.00 pm and 6.00 am ~~22:00 and 06:00~~, or dimmed by 75% between 10.00 pm to 10.30 pm	**Activity status where compliance is not achieved:** Restricted Discretionary **Matters of discretion:** 1. Whether the artificial lighting is necessary for operation or functional purposes including the health and safety of people; 2. Whether the timing, duration, direction, intensity, focus, design, *height* or type of lighting contributes to avoidable or unnecessary *light spill*; 3. The extent to which the predominant character and amenity of each zone is maintained and protected; 4. The adverse *effects* on the health and well-being of the occupiers of any r*esidential* property including the potential sleep disturbance; 5. Adverse *effect* on views of the night sky and intrinsically dark landscapes and consistency with any relevant guidelines for Dark-Sky protection; 6. The extent to which *light spill* or *glare* may impact on activities occurring on an adjoining property; 7. The ability to mitigate adverse *effects* through the imposition of *conditions* such as shielding the light;

[10] Decision 27, paragraph 5.3.2

~~22:00 to 22:30~~ and turned off between 10.30 pm and 6.00 am ~~22:30 and 06.00~~; and

7. All *artificial outdoor lighting* not directly required for sporting or recreation activity but associated with the public sports courts and grounds must ~~shal~~ be turned off between 10.00 pm and 6.00 am ~~22:00 and 06:00~~ or controlled by occupancy sensors or dimmed by 75 % between 10.00 pm and 6.00 am ~~22:00 and 06:00~~.

8. Impacts on indigenous biodiversity; and

9. The actual or potential adverse *effect* of *light spill* and/or *glare* on the safe, efficient and effective operation of any *road*.[11]

[11] Decision 27, paragraph 5.3.2