

## **BUSINESS ZONE 1 & 2 PUBLIC SPACES POLICY 2018**

### **1 Introduction**

A good town centre is not just a shopping centre; it has many functions. Business activities (shops and offices) when co-located with community, civic, recreational and entertainment facilities, and public artworks, create and enhance vibrant public spaces where people like to go and return to.

The Council is responsible for providing and maintaining a number of public spaces in its business zones including roads, footpaths, laneways, on-street car parking and off-street car parking. It also provides public facilities and buildings and regulates requirements for other buildings.

This policy is restricted to public spaces within Business 1 and 2 Zones in the towns of Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Woodend, Pegasus and Oxford in Waimakariri District as zoned in the District Plan and is important for businesses, groups and individuals in promoting the public image of the District.

The Business 1 Zone is a significant resource reflected in its day-to-day use by the community. The public spaces they embrace are used for culinary, entertainment and cultural experiences that generate business centre activity and vibrancy.

Industrial and commercial areas with the Business 2 Zone are becoming increasingly important in attracting customers and creating their own business vibrancy and activity as the District's population continues to grow.

### **2 Policy Context**

The Waimakariri District Council needs policy in this area to broadly guide how the public realm in the District's business zones is utilised, including the intersect with leases in public spaces, relevant bylaws such as the *Signage Bylaw 2012* and relevant Council strategic approaches: town centre strategies, the *Walking and Cycling Strategy 2017-2022* and the *Waimakariri Accessibility Strategy 2017*.

Businesses and members of the public are expected and encouraged to use footpaths, laneways and accessways in business zones for non-pedestrian activities in a fair and responsible way that does not impair or obstruct safe and efficient pedestrian movement.

Footpath, laneway and accessways users are responsible for managing these activities in accordance with:

- New Zealand Standard 4121:2001 Design of Access and Mobility – Buildings and Associated Facilities (NZS4121), for accessible journeys and design elements.
- Any other relevant legislation and standards, including for health and safety, and advertising.

It is important that public spaces in the District's business areas:

- Are clean, safe and promote a welcoming image of the District.
- Facilitate safe and unobstructed access for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Allow for the access of goods, service and private vehicles.
- Provide spaces for people to gather for social engagement and interaction; and
- Strengthen the existing function of, and interconnection between, public space locations.

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**3 Interpretation**

Definitions are set out below:

- 3.1 Amenity Lighting means the provision of lighting at night for public amenity (e.g. pedestrian accessways).
- 3.2 Business Zone means any area zoned Bus1 and Bus2 in the District Plan, in the towns of Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Woodend, Pegasus and Oxford in Waimakariri District.
- 3.3 Busker means any person or persons who perform and may seek voluntary donations in a public space.
- 3.4 Commercial means business activity, that is, an exchange of goods or services for monetary gain or reward.
- 3.5 Council means the Waimakariri District Council or any officer authorised to exercise the authority of the Council.
- 3.6 District means the Waimakariri District.
- 3.7 Footpath means so much of any road as it is laid out or constructed by authority of the Council primarily for pedestrians, and includes the edging but excludes the curbing or channelling.
- 3.8 Goods display means a display located in a public space outside a premise from which goods are offered or exposed for sale, such as clothing hanging on racks.
- 3.9 Heritage buildings means buildings of special character as defined in the District Plan.
- 3.10 Licence to Occupy means an agreement between the Council as Land Owner (Licensor) and the Occupier (Licensee) whereby the Licensor permits the Licensee occupation of the land or premises for a defined period of time with specified conditions. In the event of the land being a reserve or legal road reserve, the occupation is not exclusive.
- 3.11 Mobile vendor means a mobile unit, whether self-propelled or not, from which goods, wares or merchandise (including food) are offered or exposed for sale, or from which such goods, wares or merchandise may be ordered, while such mobile unit is in any public space. It does not include any unit used for the purpose of transporting and delivering goods, wares or merchandise pursuant to a prior order placed for delivery of such goods, wares or merchandise.
- 3.12 Premises means:
- (i) a property or allotment which is held under a separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate of title may be issued and in respect of which a building consent has been or may be issued; or
  - (ii) a building or part of a building that has been defined as an individual unit by a cross-lease, unit title or company lease and for which a certificate of title is available.

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- 3.13 Public space means:
- (i) a space that is under control of the Waimakariri District Council; and
  - (ii) a space that is open to, or being used by, the public, whether or not there is a charge for admission, and
  - (iii) a road, street, footpath, alley, lane, accessway, pedestrian mall, court, in Business Zone 1 and 2 under Council control.
- 3.14 Real estate sign means a sign including information about the proposed or pending sale of any premises or business.
- 3.15 Signage means any display or device intended to attract attention for the purposes of directing, identifying, informing or advertising and includes any frame or supporting structure but does not include signs erected by the New Zealand Transport Agency or the Waimakariri District Council.
- 3.16 Skateboard means a board fitted with wheels used to support a person and propelled by that person using muscular energy or with the assistance of a declining gradient and which has limited or no mechanical means of braking. This includes longboards, scooters, carts, trolleys or similar devices.
- 3.17 Skates means any footwear fitted with wheels and propelled by that person using muscular energy or with the assistance of a declining gradient and which has limited or no mechanical means of braking and includes in-line skates, roller skates or rollerblades.
- 3.18 TGSi Tactile ground surface indicators (TGSi) are ground-level warning and directional indicators which provide blind, deafblind and vision impaired pedestrians with visual and sensory information.

**4 Policy Objective**

This policy seeks to make the Council's public spaces; its lanes, footpaths, streets, buildings and artworks accessible so as to:

- Promote vibrancy in the public domain adjacent to business areas.
- Protect the public from nuisance and obstructions.
- Protect, promote and maintain public health and safety.
- Ensure public spaces are used in ways that positively contribute to the District's identity and people's enjoyment of public spaces.
- Establish an equitable and consistent procedure for charging fees in the Council reserve (business zones).

It has been developed to provide a framework for the successful and sustainable on-going utility and management of Waimakariri District's business zones and will be integrate with and help to assist implementation of key Council documents such as the District Plan.

**5 Fees and Licence to Occupy**

The Council wishes to encourage activity and vibrancy in public spaces within Business Zones 1 & 2. However, the Council needs to balance activity and vibrancy with prescribing at the appropriate level a Licence to Occupy which retains existing businesses while not acting as a disincentive to new businesses wishing to establish themselves.

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The Council thus reserves the right, in alignment with its revenue and financing policy, to set an equitable fee structure for occupation of the Council reserve, for example, outdoor dining, selling of goods and mobile vendors.

A one-off processing fee will be administered in association with a Licence to Occupy for business owners or lessees utilising the Council reserve. The Deed of Licence will be reviewed bi-annually, or annually for premises with a liquor licence as part of the Licence to Occupy.

In the case of a licensee relinquishing their lease, the new licensee is not subject to a new administration fee unless the nature of the business changes, for example, from a premises selling food to one selling clothing.

Inspections or audits of premises will be carried out up to twice annually as part of the one-off processing fee. The premises fee is set in the first schedule of a licensee's Deed of Licence. The Council reserves the right to set at zero, the fees for some licensed activities including busking, street performance, street appeals and charity fundraising.

### **6 Policy Statement**

#### **6.1 Accessibility, safety and mobility**

The primary purpose and priority use for footpaths and other public accessways and spaces is for safe and efficient pedestrian accessibility and mobility. Activities and obstructions that interfere with pedestrian flows such as street furniture, signboards and clothing stands, can create pedestrian congestion and safety hazards.

There shall be a continuous two metre clearway maintained on all footpaths, accessways and lanes at all times. Council requires that minimum continuous unobstructed footpath widths are maintained to ensure that pedestrian priority and safe and efficient pedestrian movement is upheld. The minimum widths are guided by the volume of pedestrian traffic.

Pedestrian crossings are also an important accessway within business zones and access to them should not be hindered or their pedestrian safety compromised. Pedestrians should be clearly able to see approaching motorists and vice versa. No signage or other obstruction shall be located adjacent to or within 1.0 m of any pedestrian crossing or any tactile ground surface indicators (TGSI) which announce the presence of a crossing.

Spacing and clearances for the placement of signage and goods for display are shown in Schedule A. Similarly, the layout of furniture in outdoor dining areas shall allow for unobstructed and efficient pedestrian movement (refer to Schedule B).

Business owners or interested parties can apply to the Council for the closure of footpath space for special events by prior arrangement. Similarly, they may also utilise public off-street parking spaces on a temporary basis for specific purposes by prior arrangement.

The owners of businesses are encouraged to adopt best practice design and installation principles for pedestrian accessibility according to New Zealand Transport Authority's best practice guideline RTS14 – Guidelines for facilities for blind and vision impaired pedestrians (2015).

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**6.2 Outdoor dining**

High quality outdoor dining areas can add to the vibrancy of public spaces if well designed and located. Outdoor dining areas contribute to the District's town centres and their sense of place and provides the public with an enjoyable leisure option. They can also add significant economic value to town centres with cafes, bars and restaurants through increased customer capacity and demand.

In general, the Council wants to encourage outdoor seating because it adds to the quality of public spaces. However, if outdoor seating is not managed well it can clutter the footpath and create obstacles for pedestrians.

Cafes, bars and restaurants wishing to use part of the footpath space directly outside their premises for outdoor dining are required to obtain a Licence to Occupy from Council's Property Unit. An applicant wishing to serve alcohol as part of an outdoor dining area must apply to the District Licensing Authority for an alcohol licence or a variation of the area to which their alcohol licence applies. The *Liquor Ban Bylaw* regulates the control of liquor in public places.

The holder of a Licence to Occupy must:

- Manage activities for accessible journeys and design elements in accordance with New Zealand Standard 4121:2001 Design of Access and Mobility – Buildings and Associated Facilities (NZS4121).
- Locate outdoor dining furniture located in a way that does not impinge on the continuous clearway through the pedestrian zone, observing the setback requirements in Schedules A and B.
- Use barriers or other appropriate street furniture to clearly define the boundaries of an outdoor dining area from opening of trading until the end of the trading day, unless permitted by specific lease or Licence to Occupy conditions,
- Not allow the outdoor dining area to cause damage to any verge, kerbing or heritage building.
- Arrange all street furniture and objects such as tables, chairs, umbrellas and menu boards within the dining areas in compliance with this policy and as provided for in the Licence to Occupy.
- Use street furniture of durable construction which has no sharp features which could cause injury.
- Allow for adequate supervision of the outdoor dining area to be maintained from opening of trading until the end of the trading day.
- Between the end of the trading day and 7:00 am, secure together all street furniture used in an outdoor dining area so that it cannot be used by the public.

Additionally, the holder of a Licence to Occupy must:

- Display their licence to occupy or have this available for inspection by a Council enforcement officer, if requested.
- Have adequate space set aside (in their site proposal) and have a management regime for waste storage and disposal.
- Be responsible for cleaning the footpath and removing rubbish in the outdoor dining areas.
- Not allow waste material including sweepings, detergents and cleaning agents to be disposed of into the street gutter or stormwater drains.
- Remove all their street furniture from the pedestrian zone when requested by Council during a special event, or to enable street works, services or repairs.

Where provided for, road build-outs can be utilised for outdoor dining by the business they are directly adjacent to as part of that business's Licence to Occupy.

The Council reserves the right to set equitable fees across business zones for utilisation of outdoor dining spaces, and to recover where necessary the costs of enforcing and monitoring this policy.

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The owner of the premises must also hold public liability insurance to a minimum value of \$2,000,000 indemnifying Council against any claim arising from damage or injury caused by any piece of outdoor furniture or other moveable fitting in the outdoor dining area.

### **6.3 Smoking outdoors**

Smoking, or use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes), is not encouraged in outdoor dining areas for cafes, bars and restaurants; or at public events staged within business zones. Smoke-free environments help support the health and wellbeing of individuals, families and whānau. It is also the Government's goal that New Zealand be smokefree by 2025.

Where a business creates an outdoor smoking area, business owners are encouraged to adopt the policy approach outlined in the Smokefree Aotearoa 2025 programme and utilise practical guidance, in particular for outdoor dining, to help create a wider network of smoke-free environments within the District's business zones (refer to Schedule C).

This part of this policy complements the Council's approach taken in the *Smoke Free Green Spaces Policy 2012*. The policy is not a ban on smoking, rather it supports a voluntary environment where people can choose to act responsibly around children and young people.

The Council already has a policy providing for smoke-free green spaces, a key component for the Council to take action and become part of the Government's commitment to becoming a 'Smokefree New Zealand' by 2025. Smoke-free outdoor policies are based on the rationale of good behaviour role modelling to children and younger people.

### **6.4 Signage**

Signage plays an important role in directing the public, and advertising and displaying information to the public for businesses, business customers, community groups and visitors. There can be a detrimental effect of signage upon the environment: aesthetically, visually or physically; or if poorly located or not compatible with the surrounding environment. Signage can also have an effect on vehicular traffic with the potential to cause a traffic accident.

The placement of signage in Business Zones 1 and 2 is guided by this Policy. The *Signage Bylaw* regulates signs on business-zoned land affecting traffic. The District Plan controls requirements for signage placed on privately owned premises including any signage placed on a verandah. Signage includes moveable sandwich boards and more recent designs that sit in a weighted support base, including sail-shaped flags and teardrop-shaped flags. Refer to Schedule D for signage dimensions.

Signage is permitted on footpaths and accessways where it meets the following conditions:

- Activities are managed for accessible journeys and design elements in accordance with New Zealand Standard 4121:2001 Design of Access and Mobility – Buildings and Associated Facilities (NZS4121).
- Footpath signage shall be located in a way that does not impinge on the continuous clearway through the pedestrian zone, observing the placement requirements in Schedule A.
- Each business may place one sign per road frontage and an additional sign in the trading zone adjacent to the kerb zone, if space allows (see Schedule A).
- Any material displayed or the advertising matter on any signage shall relate only to the business carried on in the premises and maintained to an acceptable standard.
- The business owner is responsible for any safety issues of both customers and the general public passing by, ensuring any signage is secured so it cannot blow around in the wind.

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- Sail-shaped and teardrop-shaped flags which are able to move in windy conditions shall be located so that they do not sway into the pedestrian zone clearway (see Schedule B).
- Signage should be safe and have no sharp edges or protrusions that may create an obstacle or a safety hazard for pedestrians.
- Rotating designs can be used in business zones, however, dimensions should be consistent with contemporary street signage (see Schedule D).
- Advertising shall not be illuminated, have reflective surfaces or resemble a traffic sign.
- All displays and sign boards shall be removed from the footpath each day after the expiry of normal trading hours of the business concerned.
- No signage shall be located adjacent to or within 1.0 m of any TGSI, pedestrian crossing, accessibility car park or bus stop.

In cases where there are several businesses operating within the same accessway or laneway, the Council will work with the affected business and property owners to develop a compliant solution such as shared directional signage so as to maintain accessible and unobstructed footpath traffic,

The design and location of signs in a public space outside a listed heritage building in a business zone shall also be compatible with the heritage significance of the building so they do not detract from the significance or features of that building.

Council land is not to be used for the erection of election signs, either for Parliamentary elections (including by-elections) or local body elections (including by-elections). This Policy also does not apply to signs erected for or on behalf of the Council.

#### **6.5 Display of goods**

An accessible and unobstructed footpath for pedestrians needs to be consistently maintained while allowing business owners to utilise the zone outside their property for trading purposes. Similarly, there needs to be clear space in the kerb zone to maintain access to parked vehicles. Merchandise displays shall observe the requirements on setbacks and clearways set out in Schedule A.

Applications to display goods or services for sale or hire in a public space, e.g. a footpath, lane court area will be considered on a case-by-case basis. The Council will take into account:

- The impact on local existing businesses.
- The nature of the display and goods involved.
- The quality (aesthetics) of the display and the desire to avoid excessive visual clutter in and along the footpath zone.
- The environment the applicant requests to operate in, including the width of the footpath and the volume of pedestrian movement.
- Access requirements for visually impaired members of public as well as mobility aids including mobility scooters, assisted walking aids, wheelchairs and pushchairs.

When goods are displayed in accessways, they are to be managed to allow for safe and accessible journeys and design elements in accordance with New Zealand Standard 4121:2001 Design of Access and Mobility – Buildings and Associated Facilities (NZS4121).

Display of goods items or services for sale are permitted where they meet the following conditions:

- Trading is permitted to extend 0.8 m out from the property boundary, allowing for both display of goods and the ability of the public to stop in front of or move around the display.
- The display of goods should not hinder access to doors and entranceways. The trading zone should allow at least 0.5m clearance on either side of entrances to the building.

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- Merchandise can be displayed adjacent to the kerb zone if the width of the footpath or accessway allows the 2.0 m pedestrian zone clearway to be maintained (see Schedule A).
- All goods shall be elevated from the ground, for example on a table or rack.

In the instance of goods display, some deviation from size limitations for signage may be allowed at the discretion of Council.

#### **6.6 Mobile trading**

Mobile trading is the temporary trading activity from a location where goods, wares or merchandise (including food) are offered or displayed for sale. Examples include vendors selling their goods from a public open space or roadside, for example, produce stalls, coffee carts and ice cream trucks. Mobile trading also includes persons offering their goods on foot.

Open air markets and food stall areas can encourage foot traffic activity and visitors to the business zones, however, mobile vendors shall not obstruct pedestrian accessways, impede entry to any premises or hinder traffic flow.

Anyone wishing to trade will need to apply for and obtain a mobile trading licence from the Council's Environmental Services Unit. If the vendor intends to sell food, they will also need to obtain a certificate of registration under the Food Act 2014.

The Council reserves the right to set equitable fees for mobile vendors and to recover where necessary the costs of enforcing this policy.

#### **6.7 Buskers and commercial charitable collectors**

Buskers and street performers can help to enhance the District's reputation as being energetic and interactive. The Council welcomes high-quality street performances to complement business activities where these are appropriate. However, a busker should obtain permission from the owner of the business adjacent to the public space where the proposed busking is to take place.

Buskers are permitted to use voice enhancement equipment (including, microphones, amplifying equipment and loud hailer). Noise, however, must not be excessive, remain under the busker's control and have shall be courteous and mindful of surrounding businesses and the general public.

Between the hours of 7:00 am and 1:00 am, buskers may perform in public spaces but are not permitted to remain in a single location for longer than 2 continuous hours. Buskers shall not impede or inconvenience the flow of pedestrians and customers along footpaths and accessways.

The provisions of the *Commercial Charity Bylaw 2017* allow for persons receiving a personal financial reward or other direct benefit from registered or unregistered charitable entities to operate in public spaces within the Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Woodend, Pegasus and Oxford business zones.



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### **6.8 Skates and skateboards**

Skates, skateboards and self-propelled scooters can provide adults and children with a valuable form of exercise and transport, however their usage in busy public spaces has the potential to be dangerous or cause a nuisance.

No person shall use a skateboard, skates or self-propelled scooter in any road or public space within Business 1 and 2 Zones, in such a manner or at such a time as may cause damage to property or may cause annoyance, danger or inconvenience to residents or members of the public in the vicinity.

### **6.9 Amenity lighting**

Street and amenity lights provide lighting to roads and accessways for traffic and pedestrian accessibility and safety purposes. Major streets within the business zones are brightly lit, with less street lighting provided on lanes and accessways.

Council will continue to embrace new lighting technologies where these are cost effective and practical to install. Street lighting shall be designed in accordance with the national street lighting standard, AS/NZS 1158: Lighting for roads and public spaces. Private amenity lighting shall not be connected to the Council's street lighting system.

## **7 Links to legislation, other policies and community outcomes**

### **7.1 Legislation and regulation**

Under the *Local Government Act 2002*, the Council has a responsibility to promote the social, environmental, cultural and economic wellbeing of its residents. Under the Health Act 1956, there is a duty of this Council to improve, promote and protect public health within its District.

In particular, this policy gives effect to the following provisions in the *Signage Bylaw*, provisions applying to avoiding public nuisance and enhancing road safety, namely:

- Real estate signage (Clause 8.1);
- Community and non-profit event signage (Clauses 9.1-9.4);
- Footpath signage and advertising (Clauses 10.1-10.3);
- The display of signs (Clauses 10.4-10.6);
- The display of advertising goods for sale (Clause 10.7);
- Signage overhanging footpaths or roads (Clauses 11.1-11.3); and
- Signs affecting traffic (Clauses 12.1-12.3).

The Policy also gives effect to the *Commercial Charity Bylaw* which applies to charity collectors in business zones within the District's five towns.

Pedestrian crossing design and placement is set out in the New Zealand Transport Authority's Pedestrian planning and design guide (2007).

### **7.2 Other Council Documents**

This policy guides how public spaces in the District's business zones are utilised and is also aligned to the following Council documents:

<i>Waimakariri District Plan</i>	Policy should be read in conjunction with the relevant rules, policies and objectives in Chapter 16 - Business Zones.
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**BUSINESS ZONES**

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<i>Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan 2011</i>	The future Kaiapoi town centre will be an economically viable centre where both residents and visitors want to spend time and money.
<i>Rangiora Town Centre Strategy (RCT 2020)</i>	A town centre which is sustainable, prosperous, vibrant, easily accessible, contains safe and attractive pedestrian-orientated streets and spaces.
<i>Woodend Pegasus Area Strategy 2013</i>	The area is home to well-connected communities and prosperous businesses, has attractive public spaces and a healthy environment.
<i>Walking and Cycling Strategy 2017-2022</i>	The environment is friendly, safe and accessible to walkers and cyclists.
<i>Accessibility Strategy 2017-2021</i>	Everyone, including people with impairments have access to public services, facilities and spaces.
<i>Council Community Action Plan on Alcohol 2009</i>	Promotes safe and responsible use of alcohol and seeks to minimise alcohol-related harm to the people and communities.
<i>Smoke Free Green Spaces Policy 2012</i>	This policy seeks to denormalise smoking in green spaces that are owned and managed by Council by making it less visible, particularly to children and youth.
<i>Local Alcohol Policy 2015</i>	Allows the Council to further control the location and number of licensed premises and maximum trading hours.

**7.3 Community Outcomes**

This policy assists the Council meet its community outcomes, which describe how the Council aims to achieve meeting the current and future needs of its communities with good-quality local infrastructure, providing local public services and performance of regulatory functions.

Community outcomes of particular relevance include:

- Public spaces and facilities are plentiful, accessible and high quality;
- There is a safe environment for all;
- Businesses in the District are diverse, adaptable and growing;
- Our community's needs for health and social services are met;
- The community's cultures, arts and heritage are conserved and celebrated
- The distinctive character of our takiwā - towns, villages and rural areas is maintained
- People are friendly and caring, creating a strong sense of community in our District.

Disposal of waste in business zones by the public is not provided for under this policy and can be referred to in the *Public Refuse Bins Policy (2002)*.

**8 Adopted by and date**

This policy was adopted by Council on 4 September 2018.

**9 Review**

The policy will be reviewed:

- i. every six years; or
- ii. sooner at the request of Council; or
- iii. in response to any issues that may arise.

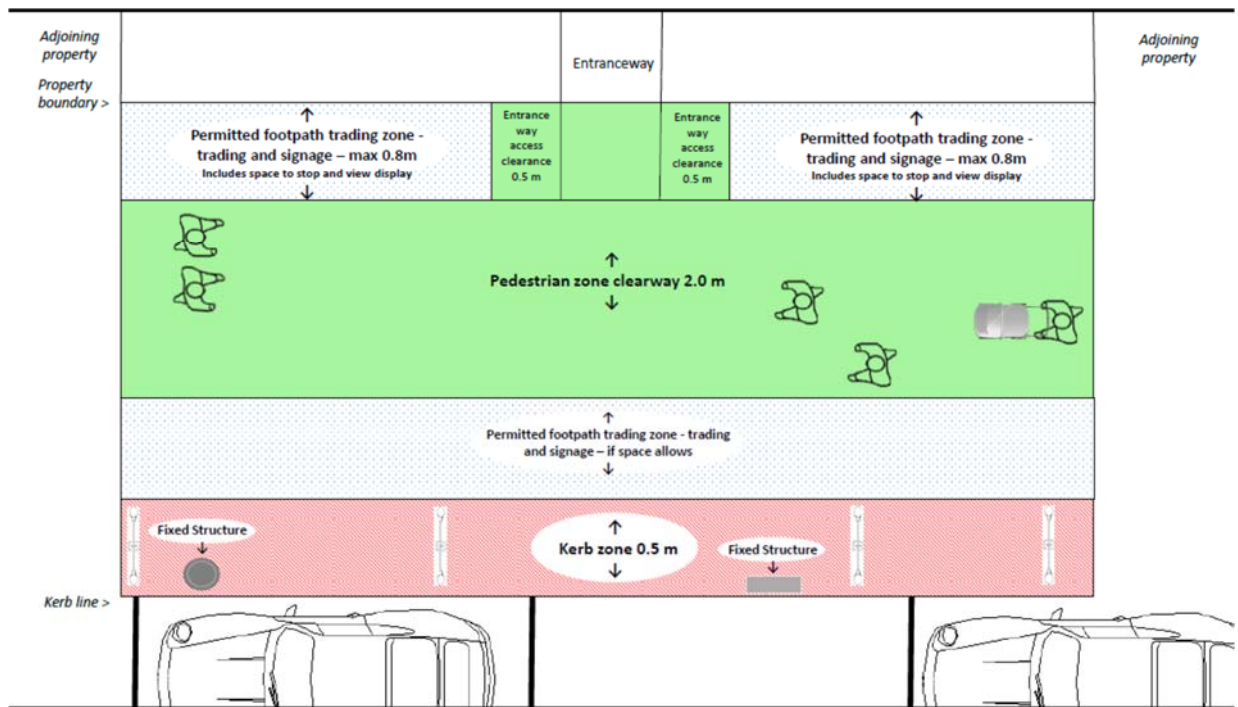
**BUSINESS ZONES**

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**Schedule<sup>1</sup> A - Footpath Zones (General)**

Guidelines for acceptable retail display and signage setup:

1. Of primary importance is that there shall be a continuous 2.0 metre unobstructed pedestrian clearway maintained on all footpaths and accessways at all times.
2. The extent of the permitted trading zone is defined by the property boundary along footpath frontage allowing for at least 0.5m clearance on either side of entrances to the building.
3. The goods display may extend to 0.8m from the property boundary to allow customers to stop and view goods where the pedestrian zone clearway still allows sufficient space for this.
4. Customers, including those in control of pushchairs and mobility aids, are expected to remain within the viewing area as far as is practicable while they view goods displays or interact with each other.
5. Signage, goods for display and outdoor dining furniture shall be placed a minimum distance of 0.5m from the kerb so as to provide access to vehicle parking.

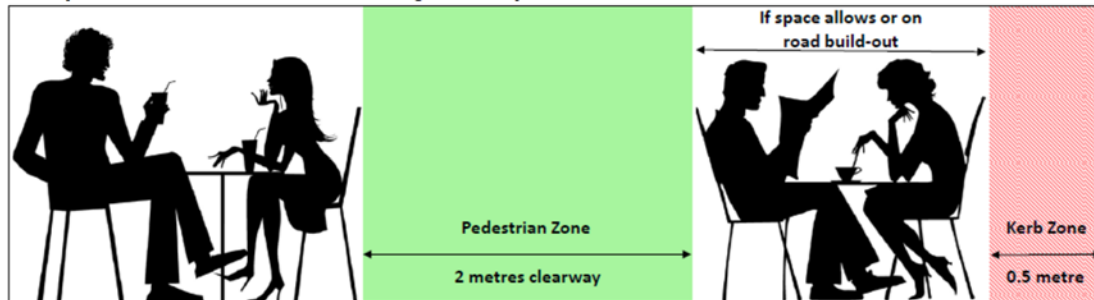


<sup>1</sup> Note that the schedules are explanatory and not part of the policy. They are intended to explain its general effect and can be amended by Council resolution.

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**Schedule B - Footpath Zone (Outdoor Dining)**

Acceptable zones for outdoor dining on footpaths in areas zoned Bus1 and Bus2.



## **BUSINESS ZONE 1 & 2 PUBLIC SPACES POLICY 2018**

### **Schedule C – Smokefree policy and guidance**

#### **1. Smokefree Aotearoa 2025**

This policy seeks to denormalise smoking in public open spaces that are owned and managed by Council by making smoking less visible, particularly to children and youth. A similar approach is adopted in the *Smoke Free Green Spaces Policy 2012*.

Business owners and lessees are encouraged to make their outdoor dining space smokefree in line with the intent of Smokefree Aotearoa 2025, the core of which is reproduced as follows:

*Nearly 85% of New Zealanders are smokefree – that means most of us are choosing not to smoke. The New Zealand Government has set a goal so that by 2025 fewer than 5% of New Zealanders will be smokers. This will be achieved by:*

- *Protecting children from exposure to tobacco marketing and promotion*
- *Reducing the supply of, and demand for tobacco*
- *Providing the best possible support for quitting.*

*Being smokefree and having smokefree environments help support the health and wellbeing of our families and whānau. We know tobacco kills, so it makes sense.*

- *You will be healthier.*
- *There is less chance your children will smoke.*
- *You won't be breathing in second-hand smoke – in New Zealand approximately 500 people die prematurely due to second-hand smoke and globally this is estimated to be 600,000 people every year.*
- *You will save money by not buying cigarettes or tobacco – lots of money!*
- *You will not be supporting an industry that contributes to about 6 million deaths globally each year.*

#### **2. Smokefree Outdoor Dining**

For cafes, restaurants and licensed venues in Waimakariri District considering smoke-free dining spaces on existing or new locations, please refer to the 'Smokefree Outdoor Dining' guidance prepared by the Cancer Society and Canterbury District Health Board, or contact the Cancer Society (Canterbury - West Coast Division) directly (ph. 03 379 5835).

The 'Fresh Air Project' website ([www.freshairproject.org.nz](http://www.freshairproject.org.nz)) is also a useful resource that includes all of the relevant information to support businesses introducing smokefree outdoor dining.

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**Schedule D – Signage Dimensions**

**Guideline dimensions for placement of signage displays on footpath.**

1. Feather / sail / teardrop style flags: no wider than 0.75m; no higher than 3.2m.



2. Contemporary style street signage including sandwich boards: no wider than 0.6 metres; no higher than 0.75 metres; maximum base spread is 0.6 metres.

