

Appendix 1

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May 2015

1 INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RELOCATED BUILDINGS

Applications to relocate a house shall be accompanied by the following:

- a. A site plan to metric scale showing the house sited on the new site and its means of complying with the appropriate zone provisions.
- b. Colour photographs of the house to be relocated clearly showing all elevations.
- c. A floor plan, elevations and pile layout of the building to be relocated.
- d. A report from a suitably qualified person indicating the structural soundness of the building.
- e. Details of the removal of any trees necessary to get the house off the existing site, or onto the new site.

2 DEFINITIONS

Activities Sensitive to Aircraft Noise (ASAN) – means any residential activity, visitor accommodation, retirement villages, day care facility, buildings used for overnight patient medical care or educational facility (including all associated outdoor spaces for such activities).

Antenna or Aerial: means the part of a radio communication or telecommunication apparatus used or intended for transmission or reception, including dishes, panels and aerials (i.e an array of wires, rods or tubes). They include the antenna mounting and ancillary components such as radio frequency units, amplifiers, controller boxes, or similar devices, but not any supporting mast or similar structure.

~~means any radio communication apparatus that is specifically designed to radiate or receive electromagnetic energy for transmission or reception of signals, but not any supporting mast or similar structure.~~

Bird Management Plan: means a document that outlines how farmer managers bird populations while also managing adverse effects (including noise) on the surrounding environment. It includes the following:

- A map showing the issues;
- Description of the area and the bird problems;
- Damage caused by birds;
- Management strategies and resources;
- Monitoring records; and
- Communications with neighbours.

Commercial Boating Activities: means activities involving the use of the surface of water for boating operations undertaken for hire or reward by means of any type of powered vessel or equipment designed to be used for floatation and navigation on or through the surface of water, and includes any aircraft whilst such aircraft is on the surface of the water.

Community Message Sign: means a sign that is not put up for Commercial purposes and contains information on the following:

- a. The District;
- b. The District boundaries;
- c. Attractions within the District;
- d. Election information;
- e. A public health or safety message; or
- f. A government message.

Commercial Scale (Renewable Energy Generation) means large scale renewable energy generation development for the primary purpose of supplying the distribution

network. The generation of renewable energy can occur from solar, wind, hydro-electricity, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave or ocean current energy sources.

Domestic Scale (Renewable Energy Generation) means small scale renewable energy generation development for the primary purpose of using or generating electricity on a particular site (single household or business premise) with or without exporting back into the distribution network. The generation of renewable energy can occur from solar, wind, hydro-electricity, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave or ocean current energy sources.

Earthwork: means any modification to land associated with development, and includes the digging, cutting, trenching, levelling, filling or re-contouring of land and associated vegetation removal, and includes other activities normally associated with excavation, but excludes domestic gardening, farming or forestry activities.

Earthworks and/ land modification: means modification of land surfaces by blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, or by excavation, or by cutting or filling operations, including the importation of fill.

Electricity lines: All National Grid, sub-transmission and distribution lines that primarily transmit and distribute electricity.

Electricity transmission yard (shown in red) means:

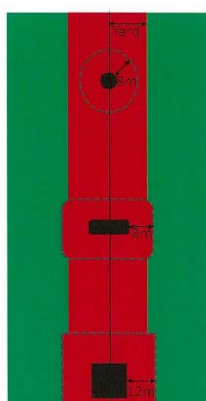


- The area located 12 metres in any direction from the outside visible edge of an electricity transmission support structure; and
- The area located 10 metres either side of the centreline of a 110kV electricity transmission line on poles; or
- The area located 12 metres either side of the centreline of a 110kV electricity line on pi-poles or towers.

LEGEND
 ● Single Pole
 ■ Pi Pole
 ■ Tower

Electricity corridor (shown in red and green)

Measured either side of the centreline of the electricity transmission line equals:



- 14 for 110kV transmission line on single poles.
- 16m for 110kV transmission line on pi-poles or towers.
- 32m for 110kV transmission lines on towers.

d. 37m for 220kV transmission lines on towers.

Excavation: Has the same meaning as 'Earthwork'.

Financial contribution: Financial Contributions has the meaning set out in section 108 (9) of the Resource Management Act 1991 or its amendments.

Section 108(9) states:

In this section, financial contribution means a contribution of –

- (a) money; or
- (b) land, including an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip (other than in relation to a subdivision consent), but excluding Maori land within the meaning of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 unless the Act provides otherwise; or
- (c) A combination of money and land

Forestry: means all activities associated with the preparation of land and subsequent planting and harvesting of but excludes shelterbelts, planting for soil conservation purposes, and planting to form property boundaries, and excludes milling and other processing activities of the wood product.

Note that forestry of native trees has additional requirements in the Horizons One Plan and the Forest Act 1993.

Full Time Equivalent staff member (FTE): means the number of staff working 8 hours a day for 5 days out of 7 from the site.

Gross floor area (GFA): means the sum of the total area of all floors in all buildings on a site measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings. The gross floor area of a building shall not include:

- a. Uncovered stairways.
- b. Floor space in terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, breezeways, canopies or porches.
- c. Lift towers and machinery rooms on the roof having a floor area of not more than 200m².
- d. Car parking areas.

Indigenous vegetation: ~~means any naturally occurring association of indigenous plant species.~~

Infrastructure facilities: means any land, building, installation, device, reticulation line to support land use activities and to provide for the convenience, health and welfare of people and communities, and includes roading, bridges, water supply,

liquid and solid waste collection, treatment and disposal systems, network utilities, open space, sports fields and other similar facilities

Lines:

(a) means a wire or a conductor of any other kind (including a fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for the transmission or reception of signs, signals, impulses, writing, images, sounds, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature by means of any electromagnetic system; and

(b) includes—

- (i) any pole, insulator, casing, fixture, tunnel, or other equipment or material used or intended to be used for supporting, enclosing, surrounding, or protecting any of those wires or conductors; and
- (ii) any part of a line

L_{max}: means the maximum noise level, measured in decibels, which is permitted at any time.

L₁₀ is that sound level which is equalled or exceeded 10% of the total measurement time.

L₉₅ is that sound level which is equalled or exceeded 95% of the total measurement time.

~~L_{max} is that maximum sound level measured during a stated time period.~~

L_{Aeq}: means the time-averaged sound level (or equivalent sound level) that has the same mean square sound pressure level as the time-varying sound level under consideration.

Loading bay: means that part of the site or building where space has been, or is to be, provided and set aside for the sole purpose of loading and unloading of goods or other deliveries from/to vehicles.

Mast: means any pole, tower or similar structure which is fixed to the ground and specifically designed to carry antennas or aerials to facilitate the transmission of telecommunications and radio communication signals.

National Grid Yard:

National Grid Yard means:

- the area located 12 metres in any direction from the outer edge of a National Grid support structure; and
- the area located 12 metres either side of the centreline of any overhead National Grid line.

Network utilities: means those works undertaken by network utility operators as defined in Section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and for the purpose

of the district plan, also includes navigation and survey aids, beacons and meteorological activities and the soil conservation, erosion control, river control or flood protection works of regional councils.

Noise Sensitive Activities: means buildings or parts of buildings used for, or able to be used for the following purposes:

- Residential activity; or
- Educational activity; or
- Healthcare activity; or
- Marae activity.

Noise means unwanted sound affecting people. For the purposes of this Plan, the following sounds are exempt from this definition provided that best practicable options are implemented to minimise noise:

- a. Vehicles being driven on a road (within the meaning of Section 2(1) of the Transport Act 1962).
- b. All reasonable noise arising from within the designated rail corridors as long as it is generated for "Railway Purposes"
- c. Crowd noise at a park, reserve or any land zoned as recreation, racecourse, conservation and amenity or showgrounds.
- d. Livestock noise and intermittent noise from rural machinery in the rural zones.
- e. Non-commercial boating activities on the Whanganui River.
- f. Emergency sirens.

Noise event means an event that is a cumulative maximum period of up to seven hours on any day, during which time the noise generated by a temporary event exceeds the normally applying District Plan noise limits.

Notional Boundary: means a line 20 metres from the exterior wall of a dwelling or the legal boundary where this is closer.

Official sign: means any regulatory traffic or other sign approved by a road controlling authority or provided for under any legislation and which is erected on a legal road. This includes signs that inform road users of an approaching traffic hazard.

Parking Space: means land on a site set aside for the parking of motorised vehicles.

Property identification sign: means a device whose sole purpose is to identify the name of the location or building on which the sign is situated. This includes schools, hospitals and business names.

Relocated building: ~~means any building or other structure which has been constructed or occupied for more than two years and which is intended to be removed and re-erected on another site.~~ means any building, which was originally built off the subject site and is proposed to be permanently repositioned onto a new site (either in sections or as a whole). Excludes Temporary Relocatable Buildings.

Reverse sensitivity: The conflict between incompatible land uses where a newly established activity complains about the effects on amenity (environmental qualities i.e. levels of noise) from a legally established pre-existing activity.

Riparian Margin: means the strip of land along the edge of a waterway including streams, lakes and wetlands. The riparian margin starts at the mean high spring water level.

This definition only applies to waterways identified in Policy 10.3.8.

Road: For the purpose of this Plan “road” includes:

- i. road as defined in the Local Government Act 1974 and the Transit New Zealand Act 1981; and
- ii. all land within the legal road reserve; and
- iii. all land comprising formed and existing roads under the control of the road controlling authority.

The Status of Formed and Unformed Roads

On the District Plan Maps, all formed legal roads, and some unformed legal roads are coloured white. With regard to the application of District Plan objectives, policies and rules, the Plan provisions of the zone in which any formed or unformed legal road is located shall apply. Where a road is stopped, the Plan provisions for the zone on which the stopped road is located shall apply. Where a formed, unformed or stopped road is bounded by different zones, the demarcation between zones is the former centre of the road.

Note: Any activities that occur within road corridors must be authorised by the owner of the road. This provides a process for the owner (in most cases New Zealand Transport Agency or Wanganui District Council) to issue what is in effect a ‘licence to occupy’ prior to any activity being. Network utility operators will not be required to obtain such authorisations where they comply with the enabling legislation that provides for network utility activities within road corridors.

Road controlling authority: The authority, body, or person having control of the road, and includes a person acting under and within the terms of a delegation or authorisation given by the controlling authority.

Rural activities: means the use of land, buildings and other structures for the purposes of breeding animals or growing vegetative matter, and includes forestry,

horticulture, aquaculture, beekeeping, seed growing, viticulture, cropping and the keeping of livestock for food, wool, skins or fur, and ancillary uses which are incidental and secondary to the rural activity including but not limited to artificial crop protection structures and agricultural airstrips:

- a. Does not include rural industry.
- b. Does not include intensive farming.

Separation Distances of vehicle crossings: the distance from any edge of the vehicle crossing to the closest point of either another vehicle crossing or intersection.

Sign: means boards, flag signs, plaques, placards, hoardings, banners or other similar devices or advertising matter, whether consisting of a specially constructed free standing device, structure, erection or apparatus, or painted, printed, written, carved, inscribed, endorsed, projected on to, placed or otherwise fixed to or displayed upon any land, building, wall, fence, rock, tree or other structure or object (including parked vehicles or trailers where such a vehicle or trailer is parked specifically for the purpose of attracting attention), with or without illumination.

This does not include:

- a) sponsored art installations where the sponsors take up 1m² or 25% or less of the total area of the installation, whichever is lesser; or
- b) memorials and plaques on public land approved by the Public Arts Committee.

Tavern: means a premise used principally for providing alcohol and other refreshments to the public.

Temporary Construction Sign: means a sign used to advertise the parties actively involved in the development on a site.

Temporary Military Training Activity: means a temporary activity undertaken for Defence Purposes. Defence Purposes are those in accordance with the Defence Act 1990. The Defence Act also enables access to Defence areas, which includes areas utilised for temporary military training activities, to be restricted.

Temporary Relocatable Building: means any building, not intended for permanent use on any site and is able to be moved off the site in its entirety once the activity that it was used for is completed.

Utilities: refer to “Network Utilities”.

Vegetation clearance: means the destruction of vegetation (including indigenous vegetation) by any means, including cutting, burning, clearing or spraying; and excludes clearance of agricultural or horticultural crops, pasture, forest thinnings or coppicing, or any plant defined as a plant pest; or clearance of tracks for the use of foot traffic only; or any clearance for the purposes of a recognised river control scheme or any clearance for the normal maintenance of roads, railway lines and

public utility networks; and includes clear felling of forest; and line clearance by bulldozer or similar machine for fences or planting.

Vehicle: means a vehicle as defined in the Transport Act 1962, and includes any contrivance that is equipped with wheels or revolving runners upon which it moves or is moved.

Vehicle Crossing: means the area of land within the site which provides safe vehicle access to and from the road to any parking area within the site including the necessary manoeuvring area.

Verandah: means a permanent structure, constructed of weatherproof material, which is either cantilevered, or supported on posts or pillars, which extends from the building facade, usually on the street frontage and at first floor level, and overhangs a footpath or other similar public pedestrian access or space.

Warning sign: means a device whose sole purpose is to inform road users of an approaching traffic hazard.

Waterways: means any stream or river (whose bed has an average width of 3 metres or more) lake, wetland or coast.

3 RURAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1 ISSUES

- 3.1.4** Some infrastructure facilities, especially the roading network, electricity transmission and distribution networks and telecommunication facilities have specific locational and operational requirements resulting in a need to establish in the rural environment.

3.1 OBJECTIVES

- 3.2.2** Rural activities and other established land uses that have a functional necessity to be located within the rural environment including regionally or nationally significant infrastructure are not compromised by the establishment of non-rural activities.

3.3 POLICIES

- 3.3.4** To ensure a Rural Production zone where the following characteristics are maintained:

...

- c. regionally or nationally significant infrastructure
- d. open, low density development, with relatively few structures and signs, which does not detract from rural landscapes;
- e. rural activities and practices and odours from rural activities are acceptable, provided best practicable options are used.
- f. a varied noise environment may exist including intermittent noise from rural machinery and equipment;

- 3.3.8** To achieve a Rural Living zone with the following amenity characteristics:

...

- f. A rural living environment with low traffic and moderate noise levels given the relatively low productive use made of land, and low development density.

- 3.3.12** To define a Rural General zone where the following characteristics are maintained:

...

- d. open, low density development, with relatively few structures and signs, which does not detract from rural landscapes;
- e. rural activities and practices and odours from rural activities are acceptable, provided best practicable options are used.

- f. a varied noise environment may exist including intermittent noise from rural machinery and equipment;

3.3.14 To define rural settlement areas where the following characteristics are maintained:

- b. a range of residential, community and rural activities that are developed and managed in such a way that their effects are compatible with the rural character and amenities of the settlement and surrounding rural area;

3.4 RULES – RURAL PRODUCTION ZONE

3.4.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with the Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters ~~District Wide rules where relevant.~~

The following are permitted activities in the Rural Production zone:

~~d. Signs~~

- i. Network utilities as permitted by Chapter 22.
- k. The following activities within the National Grid Yard (applies to Rural zones only) provided they comply with Performance Standards 3.5.11:
 - ii. Network Utilities within a transport corridor or any part of electricity infrastructure that connects to the National Grid;
- l. The following structures (excluding horticultural structures) within 12 metres of the National Grid support structures:
 - iii. A Network Utility within a transport corridor or any part of electricity infrastructure that connects to the National Grid;
 - iv. Commercial scale electricity generation infrastructure
- n. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.
- o. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

3.4.4 Discretionary Activities.

The following activities are discretionary activities in the Rural Production zone:

- f. Network utilities not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.

3.5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS- Rural Production

3.5.1 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

~~Emissions shall not exceed the following limits when measured within 20 metres of any dwelling (other than any other dwelling on the site from which the noise is being emitted):~~

~~7am to 6pm 55 dBA(L10)~~

~~All other times 45 dBA(L10) Lmax: the lower of L95 background sound plus 30 dBA or 75 dBA~~

~~The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in District Wide Rule 10.8.~~

~~Note: Livestock noise is exempt from the noise standards in this zone.~~

~~These standards shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of Appendix D - Noise.~~

3.5.3 **Vibration.**

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.

3.5.7 **Structures.**

c. Antenna dishes - antenna dishes shall not exceed 3 metres in diameter (except as provided for in Chapter 22 in relation to network utilities).

3.5.8 **Advertising Signage.**

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

~~No signs shall be erected, constructed or displayed in the Rural Production zone other than the following, which are to be neither neon nor flashing in type:~~

~~a. One property identification sign not exceeding 3m² total sign face area provided it is located on the same site to which it relates.~~

~~b. Any official sign.~~

~~c. A sign not exceeding 3m² erected in connection with tourist publicity or special public information denoting places or points of special interest. These signs shall be located on the property to which they relate.~~

~~d. Signs not exceeding 2m² advertising the disposal of the land or premises on which the sign is situated.~~

~~e. The general rules for advertising in District Wide Rule 10.10 - Advertising shall apply.~~

- ~~f. Identification and/or health and safety signs associated with infrastructure not exceeding 0.5m² and attached to the corresponding infrastructure.~~

3.5.10 Vehicular access and parking.

All activities shall comply with the vehicular access and parking standards provided in Chapter 12.

3.5.13 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

3.6 RULES – RURAL LIFESTYLE ZONE

3.6.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with the Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters ~~General rules where relevant.~~

The following are permitted activities in the Rural Lifestyle zone:

- e. Network utilities as permitted ~~provided for~~ by Chapter 22.
- ~~f. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.~~
- ~~g. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.~~

3.6.3 Discretionary Activities.

The following activities are discretionary activities in the Rural Lifestyle zone:

- b. Network utilities not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.

3.7 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Rural Lifestyle

3.7.1 Amenity.

- d. Antenna dishes:
 - i. antenna dishes shall not exceed 2 metres in diameter (except as provided for in Chapter 22 in relation to network utilities).

3.7.2 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

Emissions shall not exceed the following limits when measured within 20 metres of any dwelling (other than any other dwelling on the site from which the noise is being emitted):

7am to 6pm 55 dBA (L10)

All other times 45 dBA(L10) Lmax: the lower of L95

background sound plus 30
dBA, or 70 dBA

The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in District Wide Rule 10.8.

The above noise standards shall not apply to sirens or warning devices used by emergency services.

These standards shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of Appendix D – Noise.

3.7.4 Vibration.

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable. In assessing whether vibration is offensive or objectionable, the limits set in NZS 2631: 1985-1989, Parts 1 – 3 shall apply.

3.7.5 Advertising, Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

No signs shall be erected, constructed or displayed in the Rural Lifestyle zone other than the following which are to be neither neon nor flashing in type:

a. — One property identification sign not exceeding 1m² total area.

b. — Any official sign.

c. — One sign not exceeding 2 m² erected in connection with tourist publicity or special public information, travellers' accommodation, churches, educational establishments, residential care facilities or hospitals, or denoting places or points of special interest. These signs shall be located on the property to which they relate.

d. — One sign not exceeding 2m² advertising the disposal of land or premises on which the sign is situated. These shall be located within the property.

a. One sign not exceeding 0.5 m² used for a home occupation, and bearing only the name, occupation and hours of attendance or business of a person residing at that address. These signs shall be located on the property to which they relate.

b. One identification and/or health and safety sign associated with infrastructure, not exceeding 0.5m² and attached to the corresponding infrastructure.

3.7.8 Vehicular access and parking.

All activities shall comply with the vehicular access and parking standards provided in Chapter 12.

3.7.9 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

3.8 RULES – RURAL GENERAL ZONE

3.8.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with the Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters District Wide rules where relevant.

The following are permitted activities in the Rural General zone:

d. Signs

i. Network utilities as permitted by Chapter 22.

k. The following activities within the National Grid Yard (applies to Rural zones only) provided they comply with Performance Standards 3.9.11:

ii. Network Utilities within a transport corridor or any part of electricity infrastructure that connects to the National Grid;

l. The following structures (excluding horticultural structures) within 12 metres of the National Grid support structures:

iii. A Network Utility within a transport corridor or any part of electricity infrastructure that connects to the National Grid;

iv. Commercial scale electricity generation infrastructure

n. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.

o. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

3.8.3 Discretionary Activities.

The following activities are discretionary activities in the Rural General zone:

f. Network utilities not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.

3.8.4 Non Complying Activities.

The following are non-complying activities in the Rural General zone:

b. Any activity, structure or earthworks within the National Grid Yard which does not comply with performance standard 3.9.11

3.9 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Rural General

3.9.1 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17. Emissions shall not exceed the following limits when measured within 20 metres of any dwelling (other than any other dwelling on the site from which the noise is being emitted).

7am to 6pm — 55 dBA(L10)

All other times — 45 dBA(L10) ————— Lmax: the lower of L95
background sound plus 30 dBA
or 75 dBA

The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in Chapter 19.

Note: Livestock noise is exempt from the noise standards in this zone.

These standards shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of Appendix D - Noise.

3.9.3 Vibration.

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.

3.9.5 Structures.

- c. Antenna dishes - antenna dishes shall not exceed 3 metres in diameter (except as provided for in Chapter 22 in relation to network utilities).
- d. Pedestal mounted dish antenna pivoted up to 4m above ground level with a maximum diameter of 5m.

3.9.6 ~~Advertising~~ Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

No signs shall be erected, constructed or displayed in the Rural General zone other than the following, which are to be neither neon nor flashing in type:

- a. One property identification sign not exceeding 3m² total sign face area provided it is located on the same site to which it relates.
- b. Any official sign.
- c. A sign not exceeding 2m² erected in connection with tourist publicity or special public information denoting places or points of special

~~interest. These signs shall be located on the property to which they relate.~~

~~d. Signs not exceeding 2m² advertising the disposal of the land or premises on which the sign is situated.~~

~~e. The general rules for advertising in Chapter 16 - Advertising shall apply.~~

~~f. Identification and/or health and safety signs associated with infrastructure not exceeding 0.5m² and attached to the corresponding infrastructure.~~

3.9.7 Vehicular access and parking.

All activities shall comply with the vehicular access, loading and parking standards provided in Chapter 12.

3.9.13 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

3.10 RULES – RURAL SETTLEMENT ZONE

3.10.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with the Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters ~~General rules where relevant.~~

The following are permitted activities in the Rural Settlement zone:

f. Network utilities as permitted by Chapter 22.

g. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.

h. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

3.10.3 Discretionary Activities.

The following activities are discretionary activities in the Rural Settlement zone:

c. Network utilities ~~as provided by Chapter 22~~ not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.

3.11 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Rural Settlement

3.11.1 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

~~Emissions shall not exceed the following limits when measured within 20 metres of any dwelling (other than any other dwelling on the site from which the noise is being emitted).~~

~~7am to 6pm 55 dBA(L10)~~

~~All other times 45 dBA(L10) Lmax: the lower of L95 background sound plus 30 dBA or 75 dBA~~

~~The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in [District Wide Rule 10.8](#).~~

~~Note: Livestock noise is exempt from the noise standards in this zone.~~

~~These standards shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of [Appendix D – Noise](#).~~

3.11.3 Vibration.

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.

3.11.5 Structures.

- e. Antenna dishes - antenna dishes shall not exceed 3 metres in diameter (except as provided for in Chapter 22 in relation to network utilities).

~~No signs shall be erected, constructed or displayed in the Rural General zone other than the following, which are to be neither neon nor flashing in type:~~

~~a. One property identification sign not exceeding 3m² total sign face area provided it is located on the same site to which it relates.~~

~~b. Any official sign.~~

~~c. A sign not exceeding 2m² erected in connection with tourist publicity or special public information denoting places or points of special interest. These signs shall be located on the property to which they relate.~~

~~d. Signs not exceeding 2m² advertising the disposal of the land or premises on which the sign is situated.~~

~~e. The general rules for advertising in Chapter 16 - Advertising shall apply.~~

~~f. Identification and/or health and safety signs associated with infrastructure not exceeding 0.5m² and attached to the corresponding infrastructure.~~

3.11.8 Vehicular access and parking.

All activities shall comply with the vehicular access and parking standards provided in Chapter 12.

3.11.11 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

4 RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT

4.3 POLICIES

4.3.2 To ensure activities in the Residential zone that:

- a. Maintain or enhance the building scale and residential character;
- b. recognise streetscape as having high public value;
- c. avoid or mitigate nuisance from noise, light spill and vibration;
- d. ensure a high standard of property access and avoid street congestion and excessive traffic on roads;
- e. Avoid or mitigate visual amenity and safety problems from advertising;
- f. avoid excessive shading of public spaces or neighbouring properties from structures;
- g. ~~Manage the effects of relocated buildings.~~
- h. Maintain and enhance the natural and cultural heritage features of the zone.

4.3.9 Ensure that land use activities, subdivision or development adjoining strategic land transport networks including, the railway corridor, avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse reverse sensitivity effects of noise and vibration; from that land transport network.

4.4 RULES – RESIDENTIAL ZONE

4.4.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters and District Wide Rules where relevant.

The following are permitted activities in the Residential zone:

- b. Network utilities as provided for by section Chapter 22.
- e. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.
- f. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

4.4.4 Discretionary Activities.

The following are discretionary activities in the Residential zone.

- b. Network utilities as provided by Chapter 22 of the Plan, not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.

4.5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS - Residential

4.5.1 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

Sound emissions from any activity shall not exceed the following limits when measured on, or within, the boundary of any other site zoned for residential purposes.

7am to 6pm 50 dBA(L10)

All other times 40 dBA(L10) Lmax: the lower of L95 background sound plus 30 dBA, or 70 dBA

The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in Chapter 19.

The above noise standards shall not apply to emergency sirens.

These conditions shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of [Appendix D - Noise](#).

4.5.3 Vibration.

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.
In assessing whether vibration is offensive or objectionable, the limits set in NZS 2631: 1985-1989, Parts 1-3 shall apply.

4.5.5 Structures.

All structures shall comply with the following:

b. Height recession plane

iii. Exceptions

The following structures are exempt from the above height recession plane standard:

- Network utility masts, poles and antennas.
- Wires.
- Television and radio antennas and support structures.
- Solar heating devices.
- Photovoltaic panels fixed no more than 200mm from the main bulk of the dwelling.

e. Antenna dishes –

- i. antenna dishes shall not exceed 2 metres in diameter (except

as provided for in Chapter 22 in relation to network utilities).

f. Parking

All activities shall comply with the parking standards in Chapter 12.

4.5.8 Advertising. Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

No signs shall be erected, constructed or displayed in the Residential zone other than the following which are to be neither neon nor flashing in type:

- a. One property identification sign not exceeding 1m² total area on the same site in which it relates.
- b. Any official sign
- c. A sign not exceeding 2m² erected in connection with tourist publicity or special public information, travellers' accommodation, churches, educational establishments, residential care facilities, health care facilities, or denoting places or points of special interest. These signs shall be located on the property to which they relate.
- d. One sign not exceeding 2m² advertising the disposal of the land or premises on which the sign is situated. These shall be located within the property
- e. One sign not exceeding 0.5m² attached to a residential building used for a home occupation, and bearing only the name, occupation and hours of attendance or business of a person residing at that address.
- f. Identification and/or health and safety sign associated with infrastructure not exceeding 0.5m² and attached to the corresponding infrastructure.
- g. The general rules for advertising, Chapter 16 shall apply.

4.5.9 Car parking lots. Vehicular access and parking.

- a. All activities shall comply with the vehicular access and parking standards provided in Chapter 12.
- b. Car parking lots for Community activities and Home Occupations shall:
 - i. be screened from adjoining or nearby residential properties by a solid fence and/or vegetation to a minimum height of 1.8 metres; and
- b. comply with the requirements in Chapter 12.

4.5.10 Reverse sensitivity adjacent to rail corridor

- a. Any new construction, or alteration, of a habitable room in a noise sensitive activity on land adjacent to the KiwiRail designation on

~~Eastown Road and located within 30 metres of the rail corridor (measured from the nearest edge of the rail corridor) shall be designed, constructed and maintained to meet an internal noise of:~~

~~i. 35dBA LAeq (1hour) inside bedrooms;~~

~~ii. 40dBA LAeq (1hour) inside other habitable rooms;~~

~~iii. Compliance with this Rule 4.5.10 shall be achieved, prior to the construction or alteration of any noise sensitive activity, by the provision, to the Council of an acoustic design certificate from a suitably qualified acoustic engineer demonstrating that the above internal sound levels will be achieved.~~

4.5.10 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

4.6 RULES – COASTAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE

4.6.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters;

The following are permitted activities in the Coastal Residential zone:

b. Network utilities as provided for by District Wide Rule 10.1. that comply with Chapter 22;

e. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.

f. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

4.6.4 Discretionary Activities.

The following are discretionary activities in the Coastal Residential zone ~~where the Council's discretion is unrestricted:~~

b. Network utilities ~~as provided by~~ [District Wide Rule 10.1](#) ~~not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22;~~

4.7 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS Coastal Residential

4.7.1 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

Sound emissions from any activity shall not exceed the following limits when measured on, or within, the boundary of any site zoned for residential purposes.

7am – 6pm 50dBA(L₁₀)

~~All other times 40dBA(L₁₀)~~

~~L_{max}: the lower of L₉₅ background sound plus 30dBA or 70dBA~~

~~The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in District Wide Rule 10.8.~~

~~Note: Livestock and associated farming noise is exempt from the noise standards in this zone.~~

~~These conditions shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of [Appendix D – Noise](#).~~

4.7.3 Vibration.

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.
~~In assessing whether vibration is offensive or objectionable, the limits set in NZS2631:1985-1989, Parts 1-3 shall be used.~~

4.7.6 Vehicular access and Parking.

All activities shall comply with the vehicular access and parking standards in Chapter 12 District Wide Rule 10.3.

4.7.7 Access.

~~i. Vehicular access shall be provided and formed to the widths detailed in the following table:~~

<u>No. of Units Served by Access</u>	<u>Minimum Width of Access</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>3m sealed or unsealed</u>
<u>2-4</u>	<u>3m sealed</u>
<u>5 or 6</u>	<u>4.2m sealed</u>
<u>7 or more</u>	<u>6m sealed</u>

~~ii. Parking areas shall be located outside of the required front yard setback.~~

~~iii. Parking areas, vehicle crossings, manoeuvring and access shall comply with the standards [District Wide Rule 10.3](#).~~

4.7.7 Structures and Yards.

- b. Exceptions from the height recession plane standard
The following structures are exempt from the above height recession plane standard:
- i. Network utility masts, poles and antennas;
 - iii. Wires;
 - iv. Television and radio antennas and support structures;

vii. Photovoltaic panels no more than 200mm from the main block dwelling.

viii. Solar heating devices.

h. Antenna dishes shall not exceed 2 metres in diameter (except as provided for in Chapter 22 in relation to network utilities).

4.7.9 Advertising Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

No signs shall be erected, constructed or displayed in this zone other than the following which are to be neither neon nor flashing in type:

a. One property identification sign not exceeding 0.5 m².

b. Any official sign.

c. A sign not exceeding 2 m² erected in connection with tourist publicity or special public information, travellers' accommodation, churches, educational establishments, residential care facilities or hospitals or denoting places or points of special interest. These signs are located on the property to which they relate.

d. Temporary signs not exceeding 2 m² advertising the disposal of the land or premises on which the sign is situated. These shall be located within the property.

e. A sign not exceeding 0.5 m² attached to a residential building used for a home occupation, and bearing only the name, occupation and hours of attendance or business or a person residing at that address.

f. The general rules for advertising, Chapter 16 shall apply.

4.7.11 Earthworks and Vegetation Clearance.

a. No earthworks or vegetation clearance shall occur within 10 metres of the edge of the coastal cliff (other than earthworks and vegetation clearance associated with the construction of a public access structure authorised pursuant to Rule 4.6.2 (a).

b. No area greater than 300 m² shall be cleared of vegetation cover within any 12 month period.

c. Vegetation shall be reinstated on all areas within 6 months of the initial disturbance.

d. Every effort and practical steps must be made to control and minimise dust that has the potential to pass beyond the property

boundary. All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

Note: Additional consents may also be required from the regional council for earthworks and vegetation clearance.

5 COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT

5.2 OBJECTIVES

5.2.3 To ensure that development and activities in the central city area, maintain or enhance the high quality amenity of the area.

...

The characteristics, or distinguishing qualities, that contribute to the amenity of **the central city area** include:

...

- ~~High levels of sound emitted from activities;~~

Provision for noise associated with commercial activities are tolerated

- ~~High numbers of~~ Provision for commercial signs relating to the onsite activities;

- Lively street activity;

- Pedestrian oriented street layout, design, and quality;

- High number of pedestrians in the streets;

- Consolidated on-street and mid-block car parks;

- A range of transport options.

5.3 POLICIES

5.3.2 Define a Central Commercial zone with the following characteristics:

...

- f. ~~Higher levels of sound emitted from activities.~~

Provision for noise associated with commercial activities are tolerated

- g. ~~Higher numbers of~~ Provision for commercial signs associated with onsite activities.

- h. Lively street activity.

- i. Pedestrian oriented street layout, design, and quality.

- j. High number of pedestrians in the streets.

- k. Consolidated on-street and mid-block car parks.

- l. A range of transport options.

- m. Buildings built to a high standard, up to the street frontage, with no gaps between them, reflecting the historic rhythm, and predominantly with verandahs over the footpath.
- n. Commercial activities reliant on pedestrian movement.

5.3.3 Define Outer Commercial zone with the following characteristics:

- a. a predominance of lower density and vehicle-oriented commercial activities, generally with off-street parking, in the outer commercial area which surrounds the central area;
- b. protection for the amenity values of neighbouring residential areas;
- c. safe urban design (including pedestrian and vehicle safety);
- ...

5.3.4 Define an Arts and Commerce zone with the following characteristics:

- ...
- f. ~~Higher levels of sound emitted from activities.~~
Provision for noise associated with commercial activities are tolerated
- g. ~~Higher numbers of~~ Provision for commercial signs associated with onsite activities.
- h. Lively street activity;
- i. Pedestrian oriented street layout, design, and quality;
- j. High number of pedestrians in the streets;
- k. Consolidated on-street and mid-block car parks;
- l. A range of transport options.
- ...

5.3.5 Define a Riverfront zone with the following characteristics:

- f. ~~Higher levels of sound emitted from activities.~~
Provision for noise associated with commercial activities are tolerated
- g. ~~Higher numbers of~~ Provision for commercial signs associated with onsite activities.
- h. Lively street activity;
- i. Pedestrian oriented street layout, design, and quality;
- j. High number of pedestrians in the streets;
- k. Consolidated on-street and mid-block car parks;

- l. A range of transport options.

5.3.12 Encourage a range of transport modes to and from the central city area.

We have traditionally relied on private motor vehicles as the primary transport mode to and from the central city area. While it is accepted that this trend is likely to continue, it is important that a range of transport modes are encouraged. The provision of public transport, cycling routes and parking, and encouraging more walkable streets will encourage a range of transport modes to and from the central city area.

5.3.14 To define a Neighbourhood Commercial zone where the following characteristics are maintained:

...

- e. Adequate provision is made to accommodate vehicle access, safe and convenient traffic flow within the site and adequate shared onsite parking;
- f. vibrant commercial spaces that encourage community interaction;
- g. Natural and cultural heritage features are valued and protected
- h. recognise streetscape as having high public value; and
- i. address the effects at the zone boundaries from noise, light spill, vibration, visual amenity and advertising.

5.4 RULES – ARTS AND COMMERCE ZONE

5.4.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters;

The following are permitted activities in the Arts and Commerce zone:

- j. Network utilities as provided by Chapter 22, which contains some exemptions from the zone rules for network utilities;
- k. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.
- l. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

5.4.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities in the Arts and Commerce zone:

- a. ~~Any activity that does not comply with the standard for advertising.~~

In exercising its discretion the Council will be restricted to the following matters:

- i. The location and size of the sign in relation to the surrounding environment.
- ii. The design and appearance of the sign.
- iii. The effects of the sign on the movement of people and goods.
- iv. The nature and content of the sign and whether it is to be illuminated. Flashing signs shall not be permitted.
- v. The nature, size and number of other signs in the immediate environment.
- vi. The effect of the sign, which does not relate to the activity undertaken on the site, on the identification of the activity undertaken on the site.

The [District Wide Rule](#) – 10.10 shall apply.

...

5.4.4 Discretionary Activities.

The following activities are discretionary activities in the Arts and Commerce zone:

- a. Network utilities not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.

5.5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Arts and Commerce

5.5.1 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

Sound emissions from any activity when measured at or within the boundary of any site or at the outside wall of any building on any site, other than the site from which the sound is emitted, shall not exceed the following:

At all times 65 dBA L10

At all times L max: the lower of L95 background sound level plus 30dBA, or 80dBA

Sound emissions from any activity when measured at or within the boundary of any site in the Residential zone, shall not exceed the following:

7am to 6pm 55 dBA L10

6pm to 7am 45 dBA L10 Lmax: the lower of L95 background sound level plus 30dBA, or 70 dBA

~~Where it is impractical to measure outside the building, measurements shall be made inside (with windows closed). Where indoor measurements are made, the noise limits stated above shall be reduced by 15dB.~~

~~The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in District Wide Rule – 10.8~~

~~These standards shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of [Appendix D – Noise](#).~~

5.5.2 Vibration.

~~No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.~~

5.5.2 Residential use.

~~a. Noise Insulation~~

~~Any habitable room in a building used for a Residential Activity within the Arts and Commerce zone shall be protected from noise arising from another site, either within the same building or outside the building by ensuring that the external sound insulation level achieves the following minimum performance standard:~~

$$\underline{D_{nT,w} + C_{tr} > 30 \text{ dB}}$$

~~Compliance with this performance standard shall be achieved by ensuring habitable rooms are designed and constructed in a manner that:~~

- ~~○ accords with the schedule of typical building construction set out in [Appendix D - Noise](#); or~~
- ~~○ accords with an acoustic design certificate signed by a suitably qualified acoustic engineer stating the design as proposed will achieve compliance with the above performance standard.~~

5.5.4 Lighting.

~~Car parks and associated pedestrian routes shall be lit at a minimum of 10 lux, measured in accordance with NZS CP22: 1962 and amendments.~~

5.5.4 Parking, loading and access.

1. Vehicle Parking

- a. The following Community Activities are required to comply with the parking standards set out in [Chapter 12](#):
 - i. places of assembly;
 - ii. recreational facilities;
 - iii. educational facilities;
- b. Activities (other than those listed in (a) above) are not required to provide on-site vehicle parking, except that cycle and vehicle parking may be provided on a voluntary basis up to a maximum of one vehicle space per 100m² of site area.

- c. Parking areas, associated pedestrian routes and vehicle access shall comply with the standards in Chapter 12 District Wide Rule —10.3.
- 2. Loading and Access
Every commercial activity shall provide one loading bay and vehicle crossing which complies with the loading bay standards in Chapter 12 District Wide Rule —10.3.

5.5.5 Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

5.5.6 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

5.6 RULES - RIVERFRONT ZONE

5.6.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters;

The following are permitted activities within the Riverfront zone:

- j. Network utilities as provided by Chapter 22, which contains some exemptions from the zone rules for network utilities;
- o. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19;
- p. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

5.6.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities in the Riverfront zone:

- a. ~~Any activity which does not comply with the standard for advertising. In exercising its discretion the Council will be restricted to the following matters:~~
 - i. ~~The location and size of the sign in relation to the surrounding environment.~~
 - ii. ~~The design and appearance of the sign.~~
 - iii. ~~The effects of the sign on the movement of people and goods.~~
 - iv. ~~The nature and content of the sign and whether it is to be illuminated. Flashing signs shall not be permitted.~~
 - v. ~~The nature, size and number of other signs in the immediate environment.~~

- vi. ~~The effect of the sign, which does not relate to the activity undertaken on the site, on the identification of the activity undertaken on the site.~~

~~District Wide Rule — 10.10 shall apply.~~

5.6.4 Discretionary Activities.

~~The following activities are discretionary activities in the Riverfront zone:~~

- a. ~~Network utilities not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.~~

5.7 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS - Riverfront

5.7.1 Noise.

~~All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.~~

~~Sound emissions from any activity when measured at or within the boundary of any site or at the outside wall of any building on any site, other than the site from which the sound is emitted, shall not exceed the following:~~

~~At all times 65 dBA L10~~

~~At all times L max: the lower of L95 background sound level plus 30dBA, or 80dBA~~

~~Sound emissions from any activity when measured at or within the boundary of any site in the Residential zone, shall not exceed the following:~~

~~7am to 6pm 55 dBA L10~~

~~6pm to 7am 45 dBA L10 Lmax: the lower of L95 background sound level plus 30dBA, or 70 dBA~~

~~Where it is impractical to measure outside the building, measurements shall be made inside (with windows closed). Where indoor measurements are made, the noise limits stated above shall be reduced by 15dB.~~

~~Temporary activities such as sporting, recreational, entertainment, cultural or similar events and outdoor gatherings, with the prior approval of the territorial authority, are not subject to the noise standards stated in this rule. For such events Council will use its powers under the Act to ensure that the general duty under sections 16 and 17 to avoid unreasonable noise of activities on the environment are met.~~

~~The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in~~

~~the [District Wide Rules](#).~~

~~These standards shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of [Appendix D – Noise](#).~~

5.7.2 Residential use.

a. Noise Insulation

~~Any habitable room in a building used for a Residential Activity within the Riverfront zone shall be protected from noise arising from another site, either within the same building or outside the building by ensuring that the external sound insulation level achieves the following minimum performance standard:~~

$$~~D_{nT,w} + C_{tr} > 30 \text{ dB}~~$$

~~Compliance with this performance standard shall be achieved by ensuring habitable rooms are designed and constructed in a manner that:~~

- ~~○ accords with the schedule of typical building construction set out in [Appendix D – Noise](#); or~~
- ~~○ accords with an acoustic design certificate signed by a suitably qualified acoustic engineer stating the design as proposed will achieve compliance with the above performance standard.~~

5.7.3 Vibration.

~~No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.~~

5.7.3 Lighting.

~~Car parks and associated pedestrian routes shall be lit at a minimum of 10 lux, measured in accordance with NZS CP22: 1962 and amendments.~~

5.7.5 Parking, loading and access.

1. Parking

- i. Vehicle parking is not permitted.
- ii. This rule does not apply to car parking that is required for a residential activity by [Chapter 12 \[District Wide Rule 10.3\]\(#\)](#), which is accessed from a service lane.
- iii. Parking areas, associated pedestrian routes and vehicle access shall comply with the standards in [Chapter 12](#)

2. Loading and access

- i. Every activity that adjoins a service lane shall provide one loading bay that complies with the loading bay standards in [Chapter 12 \[District Wide Rule 10.3\]\(#\)](#).
- ii. This rule does not apply to car parking that is required for a residential activity by [Chapter 12 \[District Wide Rule 10.3\]\(#\)](#), which is accessed from a service lane.

5.7.7 Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

5.7.8 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

5.8 RULES – CENTRAL COMMERCIAL ZONE

5.8.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters;

The following are permitted activities in the Central Commercial zone:

- g. Network utilities as provided by Chapter 22, which contains some exemptions from the zone rules for network utilities;
- h. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19;
- i. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

5.8.2 Controlled Activities.

The following activities are controlled activities in the Central Commercial zone:

- e. Any verandah which does not comply with the relevant Performance Standards 5.9. In exercising its control, the Council shall be limited to the conditions with which the verandah fails to comply.

5.8.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities in the Central Commercial zone:

...

~~b. Any activity which does not comply with the standard for advertising.~~

~~In exercising its discretion the Council will be restricted to the following matters:~~

- ~~i. The location and size of the sign in relation to the surrounding environment.~~
- ~~ii. The design and appearance of the sign.~~
- ~~iii. The effects of the sign on the movement of people and goods.~~
- ~~iv. The nature and content of the sign and whether it is to be illuminated. Flashing signs shall not be permitted.~~

~~v. The nature, size and number of other signs in the immediate environment.~~

~~vi. The effect of the sign, which does not relate to the activity undertaken on the site, on the identification of the activity undertaken on the site.~~

~~Chapter 16 shall apply.~~

5.8.4 Discretionary Activities.

The following are discretionary activities in the Central Commercial zone where the exercise of the Council's discretion is unrestricted:

~~g. Network utilities not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.~~

5.9 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Central Commercial

5.9.1 Noise.

~~All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.~~

~~Sound emissions from any activity when measured at or within the boundary of any site or at the outside wall of any building on any site, other than the site from which the sound is emitted, shall not exceed the following:~~

~~At all times 65 dBA L10~~

~~At all times L max: the lower of L95 background sound level plus 30dBA, or 80dBA~~

~~Sound emissions from any activity when measured at or within the boundary of any site in the Residential Zone shall not exceed the following:~~

~~7am to 6pm 55 dBA L10~~

~~6pm to 7am 45 dBA L10 Lmax: the lower of L95 background sound level plus 30dBA, or 70 dBA~~

~~Where it is impractical to measure outside the building, measurements shall be made inside (with windows closed). Where indoor measurements are made, the noise limits above shall be reduced by 15dB.~~

~~The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in Chapter 19.~~

~~These standards shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of [Appendix D – Noise](#).~~

5.9.2 Light.

- ~~a. Car parks and associated pedestrian routes shall be lit at a minimum of 10 lux, measured in accordance with NZS CP22: 1962 and amendments.~~
- b. Any particular artificial lighting system shall not result in increased luminance in excess of 8 lux in the measured ambient level in the vertical plane at the windows of any residential building outside the Commercial Zone. No light source shall cause glare which may adversely affect the vision of motorists on a road.

5.9.3 Vibration.

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.

~~In assessing whether vibration is offensive or objectionable, the limits set in NZS 2631: 1985-1989, Parts 1 - 3 shall be used.~~

5.9.6 Residential use.

a. Noise Insulation

~~Any habitable room in a building used for a Residential Activity within the Central Commercial zone shall be protected from noise arising from another site, either within the same building or outside the building by ensuring that the external sound insulation level achieves the following minimum performance standard:~~

$$~~D_{nT,w} + C_{tr} > 30 \text{ dB}~~$$

~~Compliance with this performance standard shall be achieved by ensuring habitable rooms are designed and constructed in a manner that:~~

- ~~○ accords with the schedule of typical building construction set out in Noise (reference A4); or~~
- ~~○ accords with an acoustic design certificate signed by a suitably qualified acoustic engineer stating the design as proposed will achieve compliance with the above performance standard.~~

5.9.7 Structures.

Within the Central Commercial zone, structures shall be required to meet the following performance standards:

- f. Provision of Verandahs
- Every building with frontage to a “display frontage street” shall, when erected, reconstructed or its exterior physically altered, be provided with a verandah along the display frontage which is designed in compliance with Chapter 19 ~~This requirement does not apply when a~~

building is painted or where minor repairs of individual building components is undertaken. complies with the following:

i. Verandah locations.

Verandahs shall only be erected over public road or public space where:

- there is a formed footway;
- the public road or public space is a minimum of 12 metres in width;

ii. Consistency of verandahs.

- the design and appearance of verandahs (including materials used) shall be consistent with adjoining verandahs; and
- the dimensions of verandahs shall be consistent with adjoining verandahs with regard to height and width of verandah and depth of fascia.
- the roof covering of the verandah must be of weather resistant material and be provided with gutters and downpipes that connect to a reticulated stormwater system.

iii. Verandah dimensions.

- Fascias shall be not less than 300mm, nor more than 450mm, in depth, except that this shall not apply to concrete fascias;
- No part of a verandah shall be less than 3 metres above the kerb level of the footway, nor closer than a horizontal distance of 450mm from the kerb.
- verandah posts shall not be closer than 450mm to the kerb line
- verandah posts shall be no more than 200mm in diameter
- verandah posts shall be set back no more than 200mm from the verandah fascia.
- verandah posts for any one verandah shall be spaced at least 3 metres apart.

iv. Heritage verandahs

- Verandah posts for buildings listed in the Heritage Inventory shall be in keeping with the character of the building.

5.9.8 Parking, loading and access.

1. Parking
 - a. Nil, except that parking may be provided on a voluntary basis up to a maximum of one space per 100m² of site zone provided that carpark access from Victoria Avenue shall not be permitted.
 - b. Parking areas, associated pedestrian routes and vehicle and access shall comply with the standards in Chapter 12.
2. Loading and Access
 - a. Every commercial activity shall provide one loading bay which complies with the loading bay standards in Chapter 12, except that in relation to developments along “display frontage streets”, a loading bay shall only be required where the property has access via a service lane or other street.

5.9.9 Advertising, Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

Advertising is subject to District Wide Rule – 10.10 of this Plan and, in relation to illuminated signs, to the “light” standard in this zone.

5.9.10 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

5.10 RULES – OUTER COMMERCIAL ZONE

5.10.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters;

The following are permitted activities in the Outer Commercial zone:

- g. Network utilities as provided by Chapter 22, which contains some exemptions from the zone rules for network utilities;
- h. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.
- i. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

5.10.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are discretionary activities in the Outer Commercial zone:

...

~~b. Any activity which does not comply with the standard for advertising.~~

~~In exercising its discretion the Council will be restricted to the following matters:~~

~~i. The location and size of the sign in relation to the surrounding environment.~~

~~ii. The design and appearance of the sign.~~

~~iii. The effects of the sign on the movement of people and goods.~~

~~iv. The nature and content of the sign and whether it is to be illuminated, provided that flashing signs shall not be permitted.~~

~~v. The nature, size and number of other signs in the immediate environment.~~

~~_____ The general rules for advertising in District Wide Rule — 10.10 shall apply.~~

5.10.4 Discretionary Activities.

The following are discretionary activities in the Outer Commercial zone where the exercise of the Council's discretion is unrestricted:

- a. Network utilities ~~as provided by Chapter 22~~ not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.

5.11 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Outer Commercial

5.11.1 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

Sound emissions from any activity shall not exceed the following limits when measured at the site boundary:

7am to 10pm ——— 65 dBA L10

10pm to 7am ——— 55 dBA L10 ——— Lmax: 70dBA or L95
background sound level plus
30dBA, whichever is the lower.

Sound emissions from any activity shall not exceed the following limits when measured on any land zoned for residential purposes:

7am to 6pm ——— 55dBA L10

6pm to 7am ——— 45 dBA L10 ——— Lmax: 70dBA or L95
background sound level plus
30dBA, whichever is the lower.

~~The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in Chapter 19.~~

~~These standards shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of [Appendix D – Noise](#).~~

5.11.3 Vibration.

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.

~~In assessing whether vibration is offensive or objectionable, the limits set in NZS 2631: 1985-1989, Parts 1 – 3 shall be used.~~

5.11.7 Structures.

Within the Outer Commercial zone, structures shall be required to meet the following performance standards:

- b. Exemptions from height recession plane standard
The following structures are exempt from the above height recession plane standard:
 - i. Network utility masts, poles and antennas.
 - v. Wires.
 - vi. Television and radio antennas and support structures.
 - viii. Solar heating devices
 - ix. Photovoltaic panels fixed no more than 200mm from the main bulk of the dwelling.
- f. Antenna dishes - antenna dishes shall not exceed 5.2 metres in diameter (except as provided for in Chapter 22 in relation to network utilities).

5.11.8 Parking, vehicle crossing and loading and access.

- 1. Parking and vehicle crossing
All activities shall comply with the parking and vehicle crossing standards in Chapter 12.
- 2. Loading and Access
 - a. Every commercial activity shall provide one loading bay which complies with the loading bay standards in Chapter 12.

5.11.9 Advertising. Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

~~Advertising is subject to Chapter 16 and, in relation to illuminated signs, to the standard in Rule 5.11.2 – Light.~~

5.11.11 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

5.12 RULES – NEIGHBOURHOOD COMMERCIAL ZONE

5.12.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters and District Wide Rules where relevant.

The following are permitted activities in the Neighbourhood Commercial zone:

- e. Network utilities as provided by Chapter 22, which contains some exemptions from the zone rules for network utilities;
- f. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.
- g. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

5.12.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities in the Neighbourhood Commercial zone:

~~c. Any activity which does not comply with the standard for advertising (Rule 5.13.7).~~

~~Council shall restrict its discretion to the following matters:~~

- ~~i. The location and size of the sign in relation to the surrounding environment.~~
- ~~ii. The design and appearance of the sign.~~
- ~~iii. The effects of the sign on the movement of people and goods.~~
- ~~iv. The nature and content of the sign and whether it is to be illuminated, provided that flashing signs shall not be permitted.~~
- ~~v. The nature, size and number of other signs in the immediate environment.~~

5.12.3 Discretionary Activities.

The following activities are discretionary activities in the Neighbourhood Commercial zone:

- d. Network utilities ~~as provided by Chapter 22.~~ not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.

5.13 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Neighbourhood Commercial

5.13.1 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

Sound emissions from any activity when measured on any land zoned for residential purposes shall not exceed the following:

7am to 6pm — 55 dBA L10

6pm to 7am — 45 dBA L10 — 70dBA — Lmax: or L95
background sound level plus 30dBA,
whichever is the lower.

The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in Chapter 19.

The above noise standards shall not apply to emergency sirens.

Rule 5.13.1 shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of [Appendix D – Noise](#).

5.13.3 Vibration.

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.

In assessing whether vibration is offensive or objectionable, the limits set in NZS 2631: 1985-1989, Parts 1 – 3 shall apply.

5.13.4 Residential use.

b. Any habitable room in a building used for a Residential Activity shall meet the following requirements:

— Noise in Habitable rooms at all times shall not exceed 35 dBA L10.

— If this standard cannot be met with doors and windows open then forced air ventilation or air conditioning is required.

Compliance with this performance standard shall be achieved by ensuring habitable rooms* are designed and constructed in a manner that:

- i. — Accords with the schedule of typical building construction set out in Appendix D – Noise; or
- ii. — Accords with an acoustic design certificate signed by a suitably qualified acoustic engineer stating the design as proposed will achieve compliance with the above performance standard.

5.13.5 Structures.

Within the Neighbourhood Commercial zone, structures shall comply with the following:

- i. The following structures are exempt from the above height recession plane standard:
 - Network utility masts, poles and antennas.
 - Wires.
 - Television and radio antennas and support structures.
 - Solar heating devices.
 - Photovoltaic panels fixed no more than 200mm from the main bulk of the dwelling.

c. Antenna Dishes

Antenna dishes shall not exceed 1.2 metres in diameter (except as provided for in Chapter 22 in relation to network utilities).

5.13.6 Parking, loading and vehicular access.

- a. Every commercial activity shall provide one loading bay which complies with the loading bay standards in Chapter 12.
- b. All activities shall comply with the parking and vehicle access standards in Chapter 12.

5.13.7 Advertising Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16

- a. Total sign face area for a sign or combination of signs, per activity, must not exceed 4.5m².
- b. Advertising is subject to Chapter 16 and, in relation to illuminated signs, to the standard in Rule 5.13.2 — Light and Glare.
- c. Identification and/or health and safety sign associated with infrastructure not exceeding 0.5m² and attached to the corresponding infrastructure.

5.13.9 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

6 INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

6.3 POLICIES

6.3.5 To define manufacturing areas where the following characteristics are maintained:

...

- b. a range of activities to support the predominantly industrial activities provided that they will not adversely affect the ability of industrial activities to function efficiently and effectively;
- c. protection for the amenity values of neighbouring areas;
- d. safe urban design (including pedestrian and vehicle safety);

...

6.4 RULES – MANUFACTURING ZONE

6.4.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters;

The following are permitted activities in the Manufacturing zone:

- e. Network utilities as provided for by section Chapter 22 contains some exemptions from the zone rules for network utilities.
- f. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.
- g. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

6.4.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities in the Manufacturing zone:

...

- ~~b. Any activity which does not comply with the standard for advertising.~~
~~In exercising its discretion the Council will be restricted to the following matters:~~
 - ~~i. The location and size of the sign in relation to the surrounding environment.~~
 - ~~ii. The design and appearance of the sign.~~
 - ~~iii. The effects of the sign on the movement of people and goods.~~

~~iv. The nature, size and number of other signs in the immediate environment.~~

~~v. The general rules for advertising in District Wide Rule 10.10.~~

6.4.4 Discretionary Activities.

The following activities are discretionary activities in the Manufacturing zone:

...

~~c. Network utilities as provided by Chapter 22. not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.~~

6.5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS - Manufacturing

6.5.1 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

~~Sound emissions from any activity in the Manufacturing zone shall not exceed the following limits when measured within the boundary of any land zoned central commercial, outer commercial or neighbourhood commercial:~~

~~7am to 10pm 65 dBA L10~~

~~10pm to 7am 55 dBA L10 75dBA Lmax: or L95 background sound level plus 30dBA, whichever is the lower.~~

~~Sound from any activity in the Manufacturing zone when measured on any land zoned for residential or rural purposes shall not exceed the following:~~

~~7am to 6pm 55 dBA L10~~

~~6pm to 7am 45 dBA L10 85dBA Lmax or L95 background sound level plus 30dBA, whichever is the lower.~~

~~The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in District Wide Rule 10.8.~~

~~These standards shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of Appendix D – Noise.~~

6.5.3 Vibration.

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.

In assessing whether vibration is offensive or objectionable, the limits set in NZS 2631: 1985-1989, Parts 1-3 shall be used.

6.5.6 Structures.

Within the Manufacturing zone structures will be required to meet the following performance standards:

- b. Exceptions from height recession plane standard.
The following structures are exempt from the above height recession plane standard:
 - i. Network utility masts, poles and antennas.
 - ii. Flagpoles.
 - iii. Signs.
 - iv. Chimneys.
 - v. Wires.
 - vi. Television and radio antennas and support structures.
 - vii. Vertical ventilation shafts.
 - viii. Solar heating devices.
 - ix. Photovoltaic panels fixed no more than 200mm from the main bulk of the dwelling.
- e. Antenna dishes –
 - i. antenna dishes shall not exceed 2 metres in diameter (except as provided for in Chapter 22 in relation to network utilities).

6.5.8 Parking, loading and access.

All activities shall comply with the parking standards in Chapter 12.

Every manufacturing or commercial activity shall provide one loading bay which complies with the loading bay standards in Chapter 12.

6.5.9 ~~Advertising.~~ Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

~~Advertising is subject to Chapter 16 and, in relation to illuminated signs, to the standard in Rule 6.5.2 – Light.~~

6.5.10 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

7 AIRPORT ENTERPRISE ZONE

7.1 ISSUES

~~7.1.5 Wanganui Airport Air Noise~~

~~Airport flight operations create significant levels of noise over a wide geographical area beyond the Airport itself. Some activities are more sensitive to this noise than others, including residential dwellings and schools. Over time, there is an increased probability of conflict between the needs of both uses. It is improbable that the Wanganui Airport can be moved, and reducing operating hours for air operations may result in a reduction of the viability of the continued operation of the Airport.~~

7.2 OBJECTIVES

~~6.2.4 Air Noise~~

~~The adverse effects of operational noise from the Wanganui Airport are minimised.~~

7.3 POLICIES

~~6.3.6 Establishment of compatible activities~~

~~Provide for the establishment or expansion of activities in the Airport Enterprise Zone, that:~~

- ~~a. are not sensitive to air noise;~~
- ~~b. do not compromise the safe and efficient operation of airport activities; and,~~
- ~~c. are compatible with noise, flight paths and aeronautical equipment required to operate the airport.~~

~~6.3.10 Airport operating requirements~~

~~The airport shall be operated so that the day/night noise level (Ldn) produced by airport operations shall not exceed:~~

- ~~a. 65dBA at or outside the Air Noise Boundary; and~~
- ~~b. 55dBA at or outside the Outer Control Boundary.~~

7.4 RULES – AIRPORT ENTERPRISE ZONE

7.4.1 Permitted activities

All activities shall comply with Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters;

The following activities are permitted activities in the Airport Enterprise Zone:

- b. Earthworks that comply with Chapter 14
- ...
- f. Network utilities as provided for that comply with Chapter 22.
- g. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.
- h. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

7.4.3 Discretionary Activities

The following activities are discretionary activities in the Airport Enterprise Zone:

- a. Aircraft Hanger Dwellings ancillary to the use of a building for storage of aircraft, excluding sites within the ANB.
- b. Network utilities not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.

7.5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Airport Enterprise

7.5.1 Noise excluding air noise

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

- a. Sound emissions from any land use activity in the Airport Enterprise Zone, excluding Airport operational noise, shall not exceed the following limits when measured within the boundary of any land zoned Central Commercial, Outer Commercial or Neighbourhood Commercial:

7am to 10pm — 65 dBA L10

10pm to 7am — 55 dBA L10 ————— 75dBA Lmax: or L95-
background

————— sound level plus 30dBA,

————— whichever is the lower.

- b. Sound emissions from any land use activity, excluding Airport operational noise, in the Airport Enterprise Zone shall when measured on any land zoned for residential purposes shall not exceed the following:

i. 7am to 6pm — 55 dBA L10

ii. 6pm to 7am — 45 dBA L10

85dBA Lmax or L95 background sound level plus 30dBA, whichever is the lower.

6.7.2 Residential Units Internal Noise

- a. New Aircraft Hanger Dwellings shall:
- i. be fitted with acoustic insulation to ensure that noise does not exceed L_{dn} 40 dBA in any *habitable room* with all doors and windows shut.
 - ii. require an Acoustic Design report from a suitably qualified Acoustic Engineer confirming that any new *building* is designed to meet the (i) above.

6.7.3 Aircraft Engine Testing

- a. No person shall operate an aircraft engine for the purpose of engine testing unless carried out in compliance with the following noise levels within the notional boundary to any dwelling in the rural zone or within the boundary of any residentially zoned site:

Monday to Sunday 7.00am to 10.00pm 55dBA
Leq(2hours)

All other times 45dBA Leq(2hours)

All days 10.00pm to 7.00am 75dBA L_{max}

- b. On each occasion of testing the date, time, duration and reason for the tests shall be retained in a log which must be supplied to Council if requested

- c. Aircraft engine testing shall be measured in accordance with New Zealand Standard NZS 6801:2008 "Acoustics – Measurement of environmental sound".

7.5.5 Vibration

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.
In assessing whether vibration is offensive or objectionable, the limits set in NZS 2631: 1985-1989, Parts 1-3 shall be used.

7.5.8 Parking, loading and access

- a. All activities shall comply with the parking standards in Chapter 12 District Wide Rule 10.3.
- b. The vehicle crossing located on SECT 1 SO 373103 approximately 240 metres North East of the Service Lane adjoining Airport Road shall be upgraded to meet Rule 10.3 prior to the establishment of any activity that proposes to use the crossing for access.

7.5.9 Advertising Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

~~Advertising is subject to Chapter 16 and, in relation to illuminated signs*,
to the standard in Rule 6.5.2 - Light.~~

7.5.10 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in
Chapter 14.

8 RESERVES AND OPEN SPACE ZONE

7.3 POLICIES

7.3.1 Ensure adequate provision, and distribution of recreational facilities and opportunities, and define reserves and open spaces to ensure the following characteristics are enhanced or maintained:

...

e. Avoidance of nuisance from traffic, noise, glare or other adverse environmental effects on the surrounding environments.

8.4 RULES – RESERVES AND OPEN SPACE ZONE

8.4.1 Permitted Activities.

All activities shall comply with Performance Standards of this zone as well as any other relevant chapters and District Wide Rules where relevant.

The following are permitted activities in the Reserves and Open Space zone:

- h. Network utilities as provided by Chapter 22, which contains some exemptions from the zone rules for network utilities;
- i. Relocated Buildings that comply with Chapter 19.
- j. Temporary Military Training Activities that comply with Chapter 19.

8.4.3 Discretionary Activities.

The following are discretionary activities in the Reserves and Open Space zone:

- a. Network utilities as provided by Chapter 22, not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary activities by Chapter 22.

8.5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Reserves and Open Space

8.5.1 Noise.

All activities shall comply with the noise standards provided in Chapter 17.

- a. Sound emissions (including public address systems) shall not exceed the following limits:

7.00am to 10.00pm — 50dBA (L10) at or beyond any Residential

zone boundary

7.00am to 10.00pm — 60dBA (L10) at or beyond any other boundary

10.00pm to 7.00am — 40 dBA (L10) at or beyond any boundary

b. In the defined circumstances the following noise limits will apply to events:

Springvale Park:

i. For up to five days per calendar year, but a maximum of two days consecutively,

<u>8.00am to 12.30am</u>	<u>55dB LAeq at or beyond any Residential Zone boundary</u>
	<u>65 LAeq at 63Hz</u>
	<u>55 LAeq at 125Hz</u>
<u>8.00am to 12.30am</u>	<u>60dB LAeq at or beyond any other zone boundary</u>
	<u>70 LAeq at 63Hz</u>
	<u>60 LAeq at 125Hz</u>
<u>12.30am to 8.00am</u>	<u>40dB LAeq at or beyond any other zone boundary</u>
	<u>50 LAeq at 63Hz</u>
	<u>40 LAeq at 125Hz</u>

ii. and for up to 10 days per calendar year.

<u>8.00am to 11.00pm</u>	<u>55dB LAeq at or beyond any Residential Zone boundary</u>
	<u>65 LAeq at 63Hz</u>
	<u>55 LAeq at 125Hz</u>
<u>8.00am to 11.00pm</u>	<u>60dB LAeq at or beyond any other zone boundary</u>
	<u>70 LAeq at 63Hz</u>
	<u>60 LAeq at 125Hz</u>
<u>11.00pm to 8.00am</u>	<u>40dB LAeq at or beyond any other zone boundary</u>
	<u>50 LAeq at 63Hz</u>
	<u>40 LAeq at 125Hz</u>

Cooks Gardens

i. for up to six days per calendar year.

<u>8.00am to 11.00pm</u>	<u>55dB LAeq at or beyond any Residential Zone boundary</u>
	<u>65 LAeq at 63Hz</u>
	<u>55 LAeq at 125Hz</u>
<u>8.00am to 11.00pm</u>	<u>60dB LAeq at or beyond any other zone boundary</u>
	<u>70 LAeq at 63Hz</u>
	<u>60 LAeq at 125Hz</u>
<u>11.00pm to 8.00am</u>	<u>40dB LAeq at or beyond any other zone boundary</u>
	<u>50 LAeq at 63Hz</u>
	<u>40 LAeq at 125Hz</u>

Noise shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the following standards:

- New Zealand Standard NZS 6801:2008 “Acoustics – Measurement of environmental sound”
- New Zealand Standard NZS 6802:2008 “Acoustics – Environmental Noise.

c. For any event generating noise above the standard limits, a

Management Plan must be prepared and submitted to Council* at least one week prior to the event.

- d. Compliance with exceptions to the standard noise limits for the Reserves and Open Space zone must be confirmed for each event by either an approved Council officer or suitably qualified and experienced acoustic consultant at the expense of the event organiser. A report detailing the results of noise monitoring for each event shall be provided to the Customer Services Manager, by the event organiser, within one week of the event.
- e. For each venue a list of potentially affected residents shall be identified, with those parties shall be advised at least seven days before any event occurs, and the hours of operation shall be included in addition to contact details of a person responsible for the management of the event.
- f. Crowd noise from people in a park or reserve is considered a reasonable and acceptable effect of the use of recreation reserves, and as such shall not be controlled using rules in this Plan.
- g. The above noise standards shall not apply to temporary military training activities as these activities are subject to separate standards contained in Chapter 19.

These standards shall be read with and are subject to the provisions of Appendix D – Noise.

8.5.3 Vibration.

No activity shall cause a vibration considered offensive or objectionable.

In assessing whether vibration is offensive or objectionable, the limits set in NZS 2631: 1985-1989, Parts 1 - 3 shall apply.

8.5.4 Structures.

Structures in the Reserves and Open Space zone shall comply with the following:

- a. Height recession plane.

i. Exceptions

The following structures are exempt from the above height recession plane standard:

- Network utility masts, poles and antennas.
- Wires.
- Television and radio antennas and support structures.
- Solar heating devices.

- Photovoltaic panels fixed no more than 200mm from the main bulk of the dwelling.

c. Antenna dishes - antenna dishes shall not exceed 1.2 metres in diameter (except as provided for in Chapter 22 in relation to network utilities).

8.5.5 Advertising. Signage.

All activities shall comply with the signage standards provided in Chapter 16.

No sign will be erected, constructed or displayed in this zone other than the following, which are to be neither neon nor flashing in type:

- a. One property sign identifying the name of the open space or reserve not exceeding 3m².
- b. Any sign inside a sports ground as long as it is not visible from a residential zone.
- c. Any sign serving to direct traffic.
- d. Signs not exceeding 4m² erected in connection with tourist publicity or special public information or denoting places and points of interest.
- e. Any temporary sign advertising an event, provided that:
 - i. signs are located on the site to which they relate.
 - ii. signs are displayed for no longer than 6 weeks before and 2 days after the event.
 - iii. no temporary sign shall exceed 4m² total sign face area.
- f. Identification and/or health and safety sign associated with infrastructure not exceeding 0.5m² and attached to the corresponding infrastructure.
- g. The general rules for advertising, Chapter 16 shall apply.

8.5.6 Earthworks.

All activities shall comply with the earthworks standards provided in Chapter 14.

8.5.7 Parking, loading and vehicular access

- a. All activities shall comply with the parking, loading and vehicle crossing standards in Chapter 12.

10 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Natural environment, for the purposes of this Plan, means the group of resources commonly considered as naturally occurring and includes flora and fauna (whether native or introduced), habitats, ecosystems (modified or natural), soils, rocks, and landscapes. Natural environment resources are present throughout the Wanganui District, including its urban areas. The Whanganui River, the Whanganui National Park, the District's soils, coastal dune systems, kaimoana, Matarawa Stream and Virginia Lake are all examples of natural resources.

Sections 6 and 7 of the Resource Management Act 1991 identify particular aspects of natural resources that are of national importance or of significant value. The Wanganui District Landscape and Ecology Study (1995) has provided a general index of known landscape and ecological resources which enables the Wanganui District to identify significant natural environment issues in respect of the Wanganui natural environment and provide guidance for resource management.

RIPARIAN MARGINS

Water is an essential part of the New Zealand identity. It dictates where we have settled and what we have produced. Our District and Region are named after one of the central components of our landscape – the Whanganui River.

“Water is the life giver; it represents the blood of Papatuanuku, and the tears of Ranginui. Waterways are home to many taniwha (spiritual beings) that look after the people and ensure their physical and spiritual protection”.

Today the waterways in our District provide recreation, food, meditation and tourist opportunities both on the water and the surrounding land. The land directly adjoining a waterway is called a “Riparian Margin” and is one way the public may obtain access to and appreciate the waterways.

In conjunction with Horizons Regional Council, Council has the responsibility to control land uses that could affect the values of riparian margins and the waterways. The Regional Council looks after the ecological impacts and health of the waterway and the life forms dependant on it. The District Council is responsible for protecting and enhancing the spiritual elements and amenity values; including people's access to and enjoyment of activities on the riparian margins while respecting the cultural heritage links between Maori and the waterways.

URBAN RIVER LANDSCAPE OVERLAY

The Whanganui River banks provide a visually attractive and distinctive setting for the city. The river, as a transport route, also provided the impetus for early settlement, commercial development and growth of the city centre.

Historically, development has turned its back to the river and buildings block views and access to the river bank. There is now a push from the community to embrace the river and provide a link between the city and the Whanganui River.

The central city is a focus for retail, office and professional activities. The banks of the Whanganui River are easily accessible from the central city, offering opportunities for passive and active recreation.

An extended walkway system as part of the Mountains to Sea New Zealand Cycle Trail is gradually being developed along the true right bank of the Whanganui River, between Aramoho and the City Bridge. However, pedestrian linkages between the central city and the river need to be enhanced.

Development in the urban area beyond City Bridge blocks views, reduces amenity for visitors entering Wanganui and discourages and restricts access to the river.

The purpose of this overlay is to recognise landscape and recreation values of the urban river overlay including public access to and along the River through managing new buildings in critical locations, including the design and external appearance of buildings and the landscaping of the area that surrounds them.

PROTECTED TREES

Trees are part of our living heritage. Heritage defines the relationship between people and place and gives a sense of character and community identity. In particular, trees have been used to commemorate special events, places or people, sites of historic importance and attached to matters of cultural importance. Trees also provide for the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values by providing shade, a softening of the built environment and a food source for local wildlife.

Particular trees identified by the community are deemed to have significant value and are listed in Appendix C of this Plan. Development on or around these trees is limited in order to sustainably manage these resources for the duration of their lifespan.

10.1 ISSUES

Riparian Margins

10.1.5 The visual and spiritual values of our key waterways are not always well defined or understood for the community, making it difficult to protect these waterways and riparian margins from inappropriate use and development.

10.1.1 **The effect of human activity on the ecological health of the natural environment.**

There are limits on the ability of natural resources to absorb the adverse effects of activities. When these limits are exceeded there is a decline in the health and wellbeing of the natural environment.

The water quality, soil stability, vegetation cover and ecological diversity are key components of a healthy natural environment. Each of these components can accept only so much:

- a. pollution, from diffuse and point sources,
- b. accelerated rates of change resulting from human activity,
- c. loss of flora and fauna or their ability to reproduce at a sufficient rate to replenish,
- d. breaks in the ecological relationship between different parts of the natural environment system,
- e. reduction in overall area of natural environment,
- f. introduction of pests which have altered the natural functioning of ecosystems.

There is difficulty in defining the limits of the various resources which make up a healthy natural environment and also understanding the human activity that adversely affects these limits. Because our knowledge and understanding of these limits is rudimentary a precautionary approach may be prudent.

Urban River Landscape Overlay

10.1.6 High quality amenity values of the river margins which potentially provide a positive visual gateway to the urban area as well as public access to the Whanganui River, are threatened by the existence of activities which reduce the visual amenity on highly visible land in the vicinity.

Protected Trees

10.1.4 Trees that make up a part of Wanganui's history, culture, amenity or contain unique ecological value need to be identified and protected from

development. Their removal or modification may result in a reduction in amenity and quality of Wanganui's environment.

Outstanding Natural Landscapes

10.1.2 The effect of development on the quality of the landscape.

A good quality landscape is important for the district. Aesthetic surroundings contribute to people's wellbeing. Familiar and unique landscapes are also part of an identity. Key concerns relating to landscapes are:

- a. What are the aspects which contribute to Wanganui's landscape?
- b. Which landscapes or landscape components are significant?
- c. What development threatens these landscapes?
- d. What mechanisms are appropriate to ensure the quality of the landscape is maintained?

The Wanganui Landscape and Ecology Study have established some of the components that contribute to the landscape character of the district. In particular, the study collated a number of environmental data sets to identify landscape suites. However the visual and aesthetic significance of particular landscapes, threats from development, and management methods require further study.

10.1.3 Protection of natural environment areas of particular significance.

The Wanganui District has many significant natural features and landscape areas. Significant natural features include indigenous forest remnants, wetlands and indigenous vegetation. Some of these have recently been identified in the Wanganui Landscape and Ecology Study as:

- a. Important to Tangata Whenua.
- b. Places recognised by the public as being significant.
- c. Rare or unusual within the Ecological District.
- d. Protected by other means (Reserves Act, National Park, Protected Natural Areas Survey etc).
- e. Recommended for protection by DOC or under Protected Natural Areas Survey programme.
- f. Identified in the Regional Coastal Plan for Manawatu-Wanganui.
- g. Critical as habitat for indigenous species (vegetation or animals).
- h. Comprising more than 0.5ha of indigenous woody vegetation with average canopy height 6 metres or taller or with a continuous canopy of tree species which have the potential to reach trunk diameter of 30cm.

- i. Contributing to the character or quality of an area which has locally/regionally significant or outstanding landscape value.
- j. Catchment management values for protection of soil and water values and natural hazard mitigation.
- k. Recommended for protection by the Regional Policy Statement for Manawatu-Wanganui.

At the time the study was completed not all of the above criteria could be applied to the District. Accordingly the Plan has identified the significant features as:

- a. Protected Areas managed by the Department of Conservation (DOC).
- b. Council's reserves of conservation value.
- c. QEII National Trust areas protected by QEII open space covenants or owned by the Trust.
- d. New Zealand Fish and Game Council significant sites.
- e. Geo-preservation sites.
- f. Areas of dominant indigenous vegetation cover.
- g. Natural features and landscapes which are outstanding and regionally significant as defined in the Regional Policy Statement for Manawatu-Wanganui. In the Wanganui District, these are:
 - the Whanganui River and river valley upstream of Aramoana;
 - the Whanganui National Park; and
 - the district's coastline.
- h. Those areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats defined in terms of policy P9.1 of the Regional Policy Statement for Manawatu-Wanganui.

It should be noted that while significant areas of indigenous vegetation have been identified through the Department of Conservation Protected Natural Areas Programme, it is preferred not to identify and protect these sites in this review of the Wanganui District Plan. Rather a programme of consultation and negotiation is envisaged for each identified site with the goal of reflecting the level of protection to which the community aspires.

These features are noted on the Plan Maps and in the GIS Database.

While many of the significant features are known, the risk of their loss through human activity is not. Some of these features are protected through public ownership or covenant while others rely on their private owner for protection. At present, little is known about the risks associated with many of these significant natural areas. It may be that private owners are providing appropriate management regimes for these areas without

any regulation or facilitation. Equally significant natural areas may be neglected or destroyed.

In addition to the identification of specific “outstanding” and “significant” natural features, Section 6(a) of the Resource Management Act also states that “the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment ..., wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development” is a matter of national importance. This applies in general terms even in the absence of any specifically identified features. Section 6(d) of the Act states that “the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers” is also a matter of national importance. The above resource management issues are also of significance in the Wanganui District.

10.2 OBJECTIVES

Riparian Margins

- 10.2.5** Preserve and protect the natural character of key waterways which provide significant spiritual, cultural, amenity or access value to the community.

Urban River Landscape Overlay

- 10.2.6** Enhancement of the visual quality of the urban area gateway environment.

Protected Trees

- 10.2.4** Recognition and protection of trees with significant historical, cultural, amenity or ecological value to the community.

Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay

- 10.2.1 An ecologically healthy natural environment.**
The natural environment is complex and dynamic, with many interactions (processes) between its parts. Some activities have the potential to destroy natural landscapes, ecosystems, habitats and natural processes. However, with appropriate planning and design, it is possible to carry out development in a way which does not compromise, or actively enhances, the health of the natural environment.
- 10.2.2 Landscape with high quality.**
The quality of the landscape is important to the District and it is the Council's intention that development be encouraged, provided it does not have a significant adverse visual effect.

10.2.3 Natural environment features of particular significance are protected.

A number of sites and areas within the District have particularly important characteristics which include scientific, ecological, landscape, heritage and amenity values. Many sites of national significance, or of significance within the Region or District, have already been identified, but many others may remain unrecognised or of indeterminate value.

10.3 POLICIES

Riparian Margins

10.3.2 When considering applications to subdivide, use or develop land on or adjacent to key waterways, adopt a precautionary approach and recognise actual and potential long term effects, on the quality of the environment.

10.3.2 **Adopt a conservation approach to natural environment resource management decision making.**

The two main features of a 'conservation' approach are: taking a precautionary view of the effects of proposed activities and having long-term consideration of their potential effects. This means that the Council and community will err on the side of caution, especially where there is insufficient or inadequate information or where the environmental outcomes of an action cannot be predicted with a reasonable degree of certainty. They should also consider the potential effect beyond the span of this generation. This does not mean that developments cannot take place; it does mean that their costs and benefits should be considered alongside those for the health of the environment.

10.3.7 **Encourage the protection of identified areas of significant natural environment by land owners.**

The District Council or other agencies cannot own all the resources of the District with high natural environment values. The onus is on land owners to some extent to provide for the protection of those resources. Landowners should consider themselves guardians of the resource. In the protection of significant natural features, however, there is a need to balance public and private benefits and prior to imposing regulatory controls, alternatives such as financial incentives and other methods need to be evaluated.

Often education and awareness about sites and their value is enough for some owners to engage in permanent protection mechanisms, such as QEII Trusts, in New Zealand 75,000ha is protected this way by open space covenants.

10.3.8 Maintain, or enhance where appropriate, To preserve the natural character of the Districts waterways (coast, wetlands, lakes and rivers) and their margins, and protect them from inappropriate subdivision, use, or development by providing for the natural character values and requiring avoidance or mitigation of adverse effects. natural character, ecological values and the extent to which adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Riparian margins are the interface areas between land and water. The maintenance or enhancement of riparian margins is important as they play an important role in:

- improving water conditions by stabilising land margins (ie. protecting land from erosion and reducing sedimentation of waterways);
- controlling water temperature through shading;
- improving water quality by restricting or filtering surface runoff from land (ie. reducing nutrient and sediment levels in the water);
- protecting and enhancing natural character and landscape values;
- providing ecological corridors for movement of wildlife;
- providing habitat on both land and water (ie. provision of vegetation for whitebait spawning);
- enabling public access and recreation along waterways.

There are a wide range of regulatory and non-regulatory approaches which can potentially be used to encourage riparian management. One regulatory method available under the Resource Management Act 1991 is the creation of esplanade reserves and strips at the time of subdivision. The Council has adopted this method to assist with the last of the above points (relating to public access and recreation along specified rivers and the coast only) and corresponding rules are contained in Section 26.7 of the "Subdivision Rules" chapter. However, with regard to the other points above (relating to the conservation values of riparian margins), the Council has selected a range of other regulatory and non-regulatory methods to encourage and/or require appropriate riparian management but the taking of esplanade reserves at the time of subdivision is not one of them. This is because reliance on the esplanade reserve provisions (in relation to subdivision) in Section 230 of the Act will not assist achievement of any significant conservation values. To do this, esplanade reserves and strips and other riparian management techniques would be required along many smaller tributaries in the headwaters of catchments. The Council considers that in such areas, riparian management is best promoted by non-regulatory means, particularly as the opportunity to take reserves upon subdivision occurs infrequently.

Even in the few cases where opportunity to take reserves upon subdivision is available, it is doubtful that the creation of esplanades

would be a cost-effective method of conservation. This is particularly so as the planting of esplanades (by far the most effective method of contributing to the protection of conservation values) is best promoted in a non-regulatory manner.

In terms of regulation it is considered that specific rules relating to riparian areas are where appropriate, the imposition of riparian management conditions on land use and subdivision consents, are more effective methods of protecting conservation values than the formation of esplanade reserves at the time of subdivision.

It is noted that the Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council has prepared a strategy for the Whanganui River Catchment. This document identifies priority tributaries for action and suggests that soil conservation measures, particularly stabilisation of slopes and riparian management will improve water quality. In 1998/99 the Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council will also develop "Riparian Management Strategy" in conjunction with the Department of Conservation, Federated Farmers and the Fish and Game Council. This is likely to lead to action plans involving a range of non-regulatory methods to promote riparian management along priority water margins. The District Council considers that this is a practical approach that is likely to be more effective than a regulatory approach involving esplanade reserves in upper river catchments. Effort therefore will go into actively supporting the Regional Council strategies.

- 10.3.9** To maintain, or enhance where appropriate, public access to and along the coast, rivers and lakes of the District. except where such access is in conflict with other riparian management objectives where conservation values are of higher priority.

This policy is derived from Section 6(d) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement. While this policy aims to give effect to a "matter of national importance", it recognises that public access is not always appropriate, particularly in areas where it may conflict with important conservation values.

- 10.3.7** To have particular regard for the maintenance and enhancement of conservation values, public access, amenity values and spiritual and cultural values, on key waterways.

- 10.3.18** The following waterways are strategically important within the District and are collectively referred to as the 'key waterways' in the Plan:

a. Whanganui River and its tributaries

- b. Virginia Lake (Rotokawau)
- c. Westmere Lake (Roto Mokoia)
- d. Matarawa Stream
- e. Lake Wiritoa
- f. Whangaehu River
- g. Purua Stream
- h. West Coast/Tasman Sea
- i. The waterways within Gordon Park Scenic Reserve
- j. Lake Purua
- k. Lake Kaitoke
- l. Riri a Te Hori Wetland
- m. Mowhanau Stream (on public land only)
- n. Kai Iwi Stream (on public land only)
- o. Twin Lakes (Otoko)
- p. Lake Rotokauwau
- q. The waterways within Whitiua Scientific Reserve

10.3.19 To ensure activities adjoining key waterways recognise and provide for:

- a. The importance of the waterway and riparian margin as a traditional food source
- b. The presence of rare or threatened species
- c. Public access and existing uses of the area
- d. Social and cultural values associated to the area

Urban River Landscape Overlay

10.3.10 Recognise the ~~central river margin~~ Urban River Landscape Overlay area as a Landscape Conservation Area and promote quality landscape and urban design to maintain and enhance urban amenity, cultural landscape and recreational values of this environment. ~~good landscape and building design as a means of conservation of landscape and recreation values.~~

~~The central river margin area occupies a very important gateway location to the city. Visual amenities and the character and quality of development at this gateway location contributes to, and enhances, the landscape values of the river-side environment.~~

~~This policy recognises the central river margin area as a priority area for landscape conservation within the urban area. A central river margin landscape conservation area is identified on the Plan Maps.~~

~~The focus of landscape conservation is good landscape and building design. There is a need to strengthen the physical and visual links between the central river margin and surrounding areas, particularly the Whanganui River. Views to and across the river and landmarks need to be identified and protected. Appropriate planting needs to be introduced to~~

enhance the visual appearance of the area. An attractive landscape also maintains and enhances the recreation values of the area.

This policy relies on a mix of management options, including regulations. However, the key is the preparation of a comprehensive landscape plan. The landscape plan shall provide a cohesive framework to guide future development and the implementation of specific projects to protect and enhance landscape and recreation values in the central river margin area.

Guidelines and controls will also be introduced to ensure that all new development is appropriately located and is of an appropriate design, material and scale. The guidelines and controls for the central river margin landscape conservation area apply in addition to those set up under other zoning applying to the area.

10.3.11 Promote and enhance visual and physical links and access to and along the urban river margin landscape overlay area by:

- a. preserving key view corridors and view points to and from the Urban River area; and
- b. providing for development that enhances the visual and physical access between the urban area and the river that maintains the landscape values.

Where an activity would have been a permitted activity under the underlying zone but requires resource consent under the above provisions, the Council will consider waiving resource consent fees.

The banks of the Whanganui River provide opportunities for passive and active recreation. Access to and along the river is a key to participating in recreation opportunities. Access includes visual and physical access like view corridors, view points, walkways, parking and visitor facilities.

A walkway from Aramoho is being extended progressively towards the central city. There are opportunities for extending the walkway to the estuary and to link up with other pedestrian routes. An appropriate route for a river bank walkway needs to be identified and protected. Where it is not possible to have a continuous route over parts of the river bank, key access points need to be identified and preserved.

View points or view corridors complement physical access. They provide critical links where a continuous physical route cannot be provided. Identification and protection of view points or view corridors form part of this policy.

This policy relies on Council's operations functions for implementation. Council already has an on-going programme of works for walkways' development. Consultation and co-operation with property owners is also necessary.

Protected Trees

10.3.12 Retention of Trees

To recognise and protect significant trees (or groups of trees) that contribute to the history, ecology, character or amenity for the Wanganui community as identified in Appendix C.

10.3.13 Protection of Trees

To manage land use and development to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effect on protected trees.

10.3.14 Protected Tree Promotion

To promote the history, location and special features of significant trees to the public.

10.3.15 Length of Tree Protection

Protected Trees shall be retained for their natural life unless this would create an immediate risk to life or property.

10.3.16 Propagation of Trees

To recognise that trees have a finite lifespan and to require the re-planting of prodigy in the same or related location, when a protected tree has reached the end of its life.

10.3.17 The removal of Protected Trees

Any application to modify or remove a Protected Tree shall be assessed against the following:

- a. Whether the tree is near the end of its natural lifespan or if the work will extend the life of the tree
- b. The ability to replant with off-spring from the tree with a root ball of no less than PB40 (note that some species have a higher requirement)
- c. How the location is to be cleared and restored after removal of the tree
- d. The historical, cultural, amenity or ecological value of the tree
- e. An independent Arborist assessment on the condition of the tree and any works to be completed
- f. The mulching and definition of the extent of the root/drip line to prevent future damage to the tree or its replacement

Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay

10.3.1 Promote understanding within the community about effects of activities on the health of the natural environment.

To achieve a healthy natural environment it is important that people understand the inter-connected nature of the environment. This is best achieved when people are provided with useful information about activities and their potential or actual effects on the environment, to then make sound decisions. In pursuing its role as provider of information, Council will ensure that the community understands how particular activities can adversely affect or be altered to enhance the natural environment in Wanganui.

10.3.3 Monitor the health of the natural environment and revise management as appropriate.

It is important for the community to know how the state of health of all the environment is changing, either naturally or through the effects of activities on particular areas or components. Monitoring involves regular sampling or measuring, and also means there has to be feedback into the planning process to ensure that adverse effects are avoided where possible. Section 35 of the RMA sets out requirements for State of the Environment Monitoring to be carried out by local authorities. The Council will initiate a State of the Environment Monitoring (SEM) strategy to set out its philosophy and programme. Monitoring of consents compliance would also provide input. Monitoring of the natural environment would be a part of the SEM strategy and programme (refer Monitoring Statement).

10.3.4 Identify the landscape characteristics of the Wanganui District.

The Council has limited existing information about the landscape characteristics of the District. The Wanganui Landscape and Ecology Study (1995) has identified known landscape features and ecological areas of significance based on existing information. An assessment building on the Study which ascribes values to the landscape may be undertaken at some time in the future. However, in the interim the effects of development proposals on environmental quality and amenity values (including landscape qualities) will need to be considered in each case on their merits in respect of effects on the quality of the landscape. This means that resource consent applications should identify the landscape context within which the development is to occur and in particular its effects on outstanding natural features, landscapes and ecological areas of significance. The assessment needs to be in such detail as corresponds to the scale and significance of the effects of the proposed activity.

10.3.5 Encourage the maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment.

The Council aims to encourage the maintenance and enhancement of the district's landscape values but recognises that many developments will have some form of visual effects. This policy, therefore, does not necessarily seek to preserve the status quo. It seeks to encourage consideration of landscape issues and, where there will be adverse visual effects, to encourage ways of avoiding, remedying or mitigating those effects. The Council recognises that the most effective long term method to achieve the objective of high landscape quality is to encourage people of the District to understand and respect the environment.

10.3.6 Identify and protect the sites or areas of significance according to set criteria.

It is important to protect the known existing areas of significance. The Regional Policy Statement for Manawatu-Wanganui has identified the Whanganui River and river valley upstream of Aramoana; the Manganui A Te Ao River and river valley, including the Makatote and Mangaturuturu Rivers and their valleys; the Coastline of the Region as significant natural areas. Other areas of known natural heritage are therefore listed in Appendix A - Heritage Items, and rules on the subdivision and development of land relating to these resources take a precautionary approach.

However, it is not sufficient to protect the sites or areas per se, but to understand the qualities which make them valuable and ensure that the sites or areas are managed in a way which protects those qualities. While the Department of Conservation has a major responsibility for conservation within the District, and the Regional Council shares with the District some responsibility for land and water resources, the District Council will ensure that sites of local or District significance are managed sustainably. It is important for people to know why a site or area is considered significant and what activities would potentially adversely affect it. The Council will work with other agencies such as the Department of Conservation, to ensure that the evaluation systems are compatible.

10.6 RULES – INDIGENOUS FOREST & RIPARIAN MARGINS

Note: The Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council should be consulted regarding any activity which results in disturbance to the beds of waterways and their riparian margins, to identify any Regional Council requirements.

10.6.1 Permitted activities.

The following are permitted activities provided they shall comply with the Performance Standards of the underlying zone as well as any other relevant chapters relevant throughout the District:

~~a. Any activity which complies with the performance standard 10.5.~~

- a. Activities on or near waterways not listed in Policy 10.3.8 as a key waterway.
- b. Activities within 20 metres of a key waterway listed in Policy 10.3.8 and that involve:
 - i. Replacement, maintenance, upgrade or removal of an existing network utility, or a fence, bridge, culvert, ford or flood protection structure.
 - ii. Clearance of plant pests and restoration of indigenous biodiversity,
 - iii. Maintenance of existing or installation of new cables and lines in, under or over roads, bridges or culverts.

10.6.2 Controlled activities.

The following activities are controlled activities throughout the District:

- a. ~~Any activity which does not comply with the performance standards in 10.5.3, other than those associated with any network utility.~~
~~The Council will exercise control over the following matters in relation to these activities:~~
 - i. ~~timing of vegetation clearance;~~
 - ii. ~~proposals for replanting or revegetation;~~
 - iii. ~~extent of vegetation clearance;~~
 - iv. ~~fencing within riparian margins and limiting access of stock to specific areas;~~
 - v. ~~proposed techniques for harvesting;~~
 - vi. ~~the ability to mitigate effects by silt traps, or bank retainment similar structures;~~
 - vii. ~~the effect on water habitats and land based habitats within the riparian edge.~~
- b. ~~Earthworks and structures within 20m of any waterway, except those activities permitted by 10.5.2 or 10.5.3, associated with any network utility provided that:~~
 - i. ~~Such earthworks shall not exceed 1 metre in depth and 600m in width for the undergrounding of cables, pipes, or lines; or~~

- ii. ~~Such earthworks shall not exceed a volume of 50m³ for any pole or structure; and~~
- iii. ~~Those earthworks will not result in permanent removal of riparian vegetation; (excluding plant pests) and~~
- iv. ~~Those earthworks will not cause adverse effects in the structural integrity of the bank of the adjoining waterway;~~
- v. ~~All structures meet the permitted activity standards relating to structures for the underlying zone. Where the structure is located in road reserve, the structure must be consistent with the permitted activity standards for structures in the adjoining zone.~~

10.6.3 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities ~~throughout the district:~~

- a. ~~Earthworks associated with any network utility within 20 metres of any waterway that are not provided for under rules 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.4.2.~~

~~The Council retains its discretion over the following matters in relation to these activities:~~

- i. ~~The effect of the activity on riparian vegetation (excluding plant pests);~~
 - ii. ~~The effect of the activity on landscape amenity.~~
- a. ~~Activities within 20 metres of a key waterway (listed in Policy 10.3.8) that are not provided for in Rule 10.6.1.~~

Council restricts its discretion to the following matters:

- i. effects on the spiritual/cultural values of the waterway;
- ii. effects on the landscape amenity;
- iii. Any enhancement of the public access or visual amenity of the area.
- iv. The necessity to undertake the activity at the riparian edge or within the riparian margin.

Note: Refer also to the esplanade reserve requirements in Chapter 13A, Subdivision Rules, Section 13.8 and to the financial contribution provisions in Chapter 20 of this Plan, in relation to activities requiring subdivision or landuse consent along waterways.

10.6.4 Discretionary activities.

The following are discretionary activities throughout the District:

- a. ~~Any activity which does not comply with the performance standards in 10.4.1 (c) above.~~
- b. ~~Any activity which does not comply with the performance standards in 10.5.2, other than those associated with any network utility.~~

Note: The Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council should be consulted regarding any activity which results in disturbance to waterbodies, in order to determine any Regional Council requirements which apply.

Note: Refer also to the esplanade reserve requirements in Chapter 13A, Subdivision Rules, Section 13.8 and to the financial contribution provisions Chapter 20 of this Plan, in relation to activities requiring subdivision or landuse consent along waterways.

10.7 — PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

10.7.1 No activity shall result in the removal, in any one calendar year, of more than 0.5 hectares of indigenous forest. For the purpose of this rule “indigenous forest” is defined as indigenous vegetation where:

- a. an average canopy height of 6 metres or taller; or
- b. a continuous canopy of trees with the potential to reach 30cm trunk diameter;

but excluding:

- i. kanuka and manuka when not accompanied by other indigenous tree species, and
- ii. indigenous species used for production of forestry, and
- iii. indigenous vegetation which has grown beneath production forestry.

This rule applies to the clearance of more than 0.5 hectares of indigenous forest in one contiguous area and to the clearance of smaller areas where the total area of indigenous forest cleared in the locality is more than 0.5 hectares. (This rule does not apply to the removal of indigenous forest for the maintenance of safety of network utilities).

10.7.2 No building (other than the replacement, upgrade or removal of an existing network utility, or a fence, bridge, culvert, ford or flood protection structure e.g. flood gate) shall be built within 20 metres of a waterway.

10.7.3 No activity (other than maintenance, upgrading, replacement or removal of existing network utility systems) shall result in vegetation clearance (including indigenous vegetation) within 20 metres of the edge of any waterway.

Performance standards 10.5.2 and 10.5.3 shall not apply to the clearance of plant pests, or to new cables and lines in, or, under or over roads, bridges or culverts.

For the purposes of this rule 10.5.2 and 10.5.3, the term “upgrade” shall mean any increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency or security of lines or cables, utilising the existing support structures, or structures of a similar scale and character.

Note: Applications for activities which do not comply with Performance Standard 10.5.3 will not be publicly notified. Consents will not be required from any affected party.

An application need not be publicly notified if the consent authority is satisfied that the adverse effect on the environment of the activity will be minor and written approval has been obtained from every person whom the Council is satisfied may be adversely affected by the granting of the resource consent, unless the Council considers it is unreasonable in the circumstances to require the obtaining of every such approval.

10.7 URBAN RIVER MARGIN CONSERVATION LANDSCAPE OVERLAY

Rules 10.7, 9.4 - 9.9, 10.1 - 10.8 and 10.6.1 - 10.6.4 apply to activities in the River Margin Landscape Conservation zone, which is an “overlay” zone along the true right bank of the Whanganui River, approximately from Moutoa Gardens to opposite 284 Taupo Quay (refer to Planning Maps U21, U22, U26). The underlying zoning along this stretch varies between Reserves and Open Space zone, Manufacturing zone and Outer Commercial zone. At one location in the Old Town (i.e. the river side of Taupo Quay between Victoria Ave and Moutoa Gardens), the River Margin Landscape Conservation zone also coincides with another “overlay” zone, the Old Town Conservation zone.

Conservation of landscape and recreation values of the central river margin area:

The Whanganui River is an outstanding landscape feature in the district. The river banks provide a visually attractive and distinctive setting for the city. The river, as a transport route, also provided the impetus for early settlement, commercial development and growth of the city centre.

Through the Community Views Surveys, and after various public consultation, concerns were being raised by the community about the poor visual image and environmental qualities of the development in the central river margin area, along Taupo Quay between St Hill Street and the Cobham Bridge. This area fronts onto the Whanganui River, and is immediately opposite State Highway 4 (Putiki Drive), a route identified as the gateway to the central city.

The physical character of the development is considered to be incompatible with, and to detract from, the outstanding cultural, landscape and recreation values of the Whanganui River. There is no consistency or cohesion in the pattern and style of building development between the central river margin area and the adjoining development in the Old Town.

Historically, design and external appearance of individual buildings have little architectural merit. The development has turned its back to the river and buildings block views and access to the river bank.

Public access to and along the central river margin.

The central city is a focus for retail, office and professional activities. The banks of the Whanganui River are easily accessible from the central city, offering opportunities for passive and active recreation.

An extended walkway system is gradually being developed along the true right bank of the Whanganui River, between Aramoho and the City Bridge. However, pedestrian linkages between the central city and the river are not well developed. Taupo Quay, a major traffic route, also acts as a physical barrier to movement between the central city and the river.

Development in the central river margin area beyond City Bridge blocks views, and discourages and restricts access to the river. In the area between Wilson Street and the end of Taupo Quay, there is minimal physical access to and along the river.

The purpose of this zone is to recognise landscape and recreation values of the central river margin zone including public access to and along the central river margin through managing new buildings in critical locations, including the design and external appearance of buildings and the landscaping of the area that surrounds them.

7.8.1 Precedence of rules where there is a conflict.

Where there is a conflict between the rules of the underlying zone and the rules of this overlay zone, the more stringent activity status applies. For the avoidance of doubt:

- a. Where an activity is a permitted activity in the underlying zone and no construction or exterior alteration of structures is proposed, the activity is a permitted activity.
- b. Where an activity is a permitted activity in the underlying zone but involves proposed construction or exterior alteration of a structure, then the activity is a restricted discretionary activity in accordance with the rules 10.6.2 – 10.6.4.
- c. Where an activity is a non-complying activity in the underlying zone but involves proposed construction or exterior alteration of a structure, then the activity remains a non-complying activity.

Where there is conflict between the rules of the underlying zone and the rules of this overlay, the more stringent activity status applies, no matter which chapter of the Plan it appears in.

10.6.1 Permitted activities.

The following are permitted activities provided they shall comply with the Performance Standards of the underlying zone as well as any other relevant chapters:

- a. Replacement, maintenance, upgrade or removal of an existing network utility, or a fence, bridge, culvert, ford or flood protection structure.

10.8.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities in the Urban River Margin Landscape Conservation:

- a. Erection of new structures.
Council restricts its discretion to the following matters:
 - i. Effects on amenity values including views and access to and along the river margins.
 - ii. Effects on the landform, including physical characteristics of the riverbank and esplanade reserve.
 - iii. The effect of the form, mass, proportion and materials of any buildings on the overall visual amenities and on any specifically identified views to be protected.
 - iv. Landscaping proposals, including design and materials, and the effects of the landscaping on the visual amenity and on any specifically identified views shafts.
 - v. whether or not any structures individually or collectively forms a visual landmark and makes a positive contribution to the character of the area.

~~a. The construction or placement of new structures and the exterior alteration or extension of existing structures, except that this rule does not apply to minor repairs which are defined as those alterations or other changes that do not substantially alter the structure, design or appearance of the building.~~

~~Council's discretion is restricted to:~~

- ~~i. The effect of any activity on views and access to and along the river frontage.~~
- ~~ii. The effect of activities on the landform, including physical characteristics of the riverbank and esplanade reserve.~~
- ~~iii. The effect of the form, mass, proportion and materials of any buildings on the overall visual amenities and on any specifically identified views to be protected.~~

- ~~iv. Landscaping proposals, including design and materials, and their effect on the visual amenity and on any specifically identified views to be protected.~~
- ~~v. The impact of the proposed development, whether or not it individually or collectively forms a visual landmark and makes a positive contribution to the character of the River Margin Landscape Conservation zone.~~

10.8.3 Notification.

- ~~a. Applications for alterations or extensions to existing buildings which are not listed in Appendix A will not be publicly notified. Consents will not be required from any affected party.~~
- ~~b. An application need not be publicly notified if the consent authority is satisfied that the adverse effect on the environment of the activity will be minor and written approval has been obtained from every person whom the Council is satisfied may be adversely affected by the granting of the resource consent, unless the Council considers it is unreasonable in the circumstances to require the obtaining of every such approval.~~

10.8.4 Waiver of Resource Consent Fees.

~~Where an activity would have been a permitted activity under the underlying zone but requires resource consent under the above provisions, the Council will waive resource consent fees.~~

10.9 RULES - PROTECTED TREES

The following rules apply to any tree shown as a Protected Tree in Appendix C.

10.9.1 Permitted activities.

The following are permitted activities throughout the District:

- a. Minor maintenance to any protected tree. This is limited to:
 - i. clearance of foliage or branches no greater than 100mm in diameter from existing utility networks, street lights or land boundary encroachments that does not alter the shape or health of the tree;
 - ii. clearance of foliage or branches no greater than 100mm in diameter from roads, footpaths and driveways that does not alter the shape or health of the tree;
 - iii. removal of deadwood from trees;
 - iv. the removal of dead or diseased vegetation;

- v. clearance and clean-up after storm damage including broken branches.
- vi. fencing of Protected Trees within the dripline when the location of the fence is approved by an Arborist and the assessment submitted to Council:
- vii. controlling pest plants and weeds within the dripline by methods not harmful.
- b. Destruction or removal of any protected tree with an Arborist assessment submitted by Council stating the work is:
 - i. As an emergency work to maintain or restore existing power or telecommunication links.
 - ii. To safeguard life or property.

10.9.2 Controlled activities.

The following activities are controlled activities throughout the District:

- a. Alteration of the shape or health of a protected tree as part of a Tree Maintenance Programme.
- b. Removal of a protected tree that will be replaced with the progeny of the same tree.

10.9.4 Discretionary activities.

The following are discretionary activities throughout the District:

- a. The modification, destruction or removal of any protected tree except as provided for above.
- b. Any activity including excavation, construction or reconstruction work within the drip line of a protected tree, unless stated as a permitted activity.

12 PARKING, LOADING AND VEHICLE CROSSINGS

The objectives, policies and rules in this chapter apply across the District. They are grouped together to prevent repetition throughout the Plan.

Infrastructure services are regarded as physical resources. They have physical capacity limits and require on-going maintenance. The safe and efficient operation of the facilities, particularly the roading network, can be adversely affected by land use activities. Traffic safety, amenity and the increased variety of transport options need to be considered during the establishment of new activities.

12.1 ISSUES

12.1.1 The transport network is the lifeblood of the District. Management of the network is required to preserve the safe and efficient operation of the transport network.

12.1.2 Expansive commercial car parking areas, have the potential to reduce visual amenity and adversely affect the vitality or cohesiveness of the surrounding area particularly at a pedestrian scale.

12.1.3 The desire to cater for varied transport modes including various parking options to encourage sustainable transport.

12.2 OBJECTIVES

12.2.1 To protect the efficient operation of the transport network from the adverse effects of land uses and any adverse traffic impacts associated with land use activities, on the District's transport corridors.

12.3 POLICIES

12.3.1 To encourage the landscaping and screening of sites to enhance the amenity of the commercial activities by:

- i. the tree height and proximity of trees to buildings, and shading effects;
- ii. the degree of contribution that landscaped areas, including tree planting, makes to breaking up the scale of the car park, creating a pedestrian scale environment, and reducing the visual dominance and stark appearance of large areas of hard surface;
- iii. the degree of contribution that planting makes to the integration of the car park with the building and assists with reducing visual impacts of bulk and scale;

- iv. the provision of trees for shading vehicles and creating a comfortable environment, and for lowering stormwater runoff temperatures;
- v. the appropriateness of species to the local environment, such as suitability and hardiness;
- vi. (h) provision of other planting;
- vii. (i) planting methods;
- viii. (j) plant protection methods;
- ix. (k) tree root management, including root pit dimensions, soil structure, aeration, irrigation, and proximity to underground services.

12.3.2 Encourage opportunities to facilitate establishment and use of alternative land transport modes within the District.

12.3.3 Limit the size and locations of vehicle crossings in order to achieve a safe and efficient transport network.

12.3.4 To allow joint provision of off-street parking, access and loading facilities for multiple on-site activities.

12.3.5 To protect the safe and efficient operation of the transport network from potential adverse effects of activities on adjoining sites and minimise any adverse traffic impacts.

12.3.6 To provide for adequate levels of public parking in the commercial areas of the District.

12.4 RULES

In this section, “utilities” shall have the same meaning as “network utilities” as outlined in Definitions. The zone rules shall apply to utilities only where specifically stated in this section. The other “district wide rules” shall also apply to utilities.

All activities shall comply with the Performance Standards within this chapter and the underlying zone, overlay as well as any other relevant chapters:

12.4.1 Permitted Activities.

The following ~~infrastructure~~ activities are permitted throughout the District provided they comply with Performance standards where relevant:

- a. Onsite loading and vehicle parking spaces
- b. Bicycle parking spaces
- c. Vehicle crossings for property access
- d. Service lanes and onsite-vehicle-queuing facilities

Notes:

The written approval of the NZ Transport Agency is required for any work or activity adjacent to the State Highway Network that breaches a District Plan rule. Any work within the State Highway Road Reserve requires approval pursuant to Section 51 of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989.

The written approval of the KiwiRail is required for any work on the Railway Network that breaches a District Plan rule.

12.4.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities throughout the District where the Council will restrict the exercise of its discretion:

a. Any permitted activity which does not comply with the relevant Performance Standards. In exercising its discretion the Council shall be limited to the conditions and with which the activity fails to comply. An application need not be notified if written approval has been obtained from every person whom the Council is satisfied may be adversely affected by the granting of the resource consent unless the Council considers it unreasonable in the circumstances to require the obtaining of every such approval.

a. Car Parking that does not comply with the Performance Standards in 12.5

Council restricts its discretion to the following matters:

- (i) configuration of the site/s and practicality of providing parking onsite.
- (ii) scale and stage of the development and effects on traffic safety and traffic flows in the vicinity.
- (iii) Design of parking areas and opportunities for joint use of parking areas between multiple sites.
- (iv) Consideration of variations in parking demand for activities within a development proposal.
- (v) The option of using a financial contribution.
- (vi) The need to provide bigger parking spaces for campervans or older drivers.
- (vi) Any implications for parking demand and supply in the wider area.

b. Provision of vehicle crossings and loading spaces that do not comply with the Performance Standards in 12.5

Council restricts its discretion to the following matters

- (i) Design and configuration of parking spaces and other activities on-site.

- (ii) effects on the safe and efficient operation of the road intersection and wider network.
- (iv) ability to limit loading and servicing hours of operation.
- (vi) effects on anticipated traffic volume and loading demand in the vicinity.
- (vii) Options for joint loading provisions with other sites.

c. Car park landscaping that does not comply with the Performance Standards in 12.5

Council restricts its discretion to the following matters

- i. The potential effects on underground services.
- ii. The effects on stormwater runoff.
- iii. Amenity of the parking area and surrounding environment.

12.4.2 Discretionary Activities.

The following are discretionary activities throughout the District where the Council will restrict the exercise of its discretion:

- a. Any permitted activity which does not comply with the relevant Performance Standards. In exercising its discretion the Council shall be limited to the conditions and with which the activity fails to comply.

An application need not be notified if written approval has been obtained from every person whom the Council is satisfied may be adversely affected by the granting of the resource consent unless the Council considers it unreasonable in the circumstances to require the obtaining of every such approval.

12.5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Parking, Loading and Vehicle Crossings

12.5.1 Parking.

- a. Every activity shall provide a minimum number of on-site parking spaces as specified in the following table, unless no parking is required in the zone rules:

Table 1 – Parking Standards

Activity	Car Parking Spaces Required
Residential activities	
Dwelling units	1 space per dwelling unit.
Dwelling units, including Aircraft Hangar Dwellings	1 space per dwelling unit.
<u>Home Occupation</u>	<u>1 per employee not residing at the site</u>

Residential care facilities	1 space per 5 beds plus 1 space per <u>FTE</u> staff member.
Community activities	
Places of assembly	1 space per 10 seats or 3 per 100 m ² gross floor area where facility not intended for seating.
Pre-school and primary educational facilities	1 space per <u>FTE</u> staff member..
Secondary and tertiary educational facilities	1 space per <u>FTE</u> staff member plus one space per 10 students over minimum driving age.
Recreation facilities	1 space per 10 seats or 5 spaces per 100 m ² gross floor area where facility is not intended for seating.
Health care facilities	3 spaces per consultant room used by doctor/health specialist.
Hospitals	1 space per 5 beds plus 1 space per 2 <u>FTE</u> staff member.
Marae	1 space per 100 m ² gross floor area.
Commercial activities	
All commercial activities other than those specified below	2 spaces per 100 m ² gross floor area.
Supermarkets	5.5 spaces per 100 m ² gross floor area.
Restaurants	1 space per 4 seats plus 2 spaces per 100 m ² gross floor area.
<u>Taverns</u>	<u>1 space per 10 people (based on maximum occupancy stated in the fire design analysis).</u>
Visitor accommodation	1 space per room/unit.
Service stations	5 spaces per service bay (1 space being the bay itself) plus 1 space per 100 m ² of gross floor area used for servicing vehicles plus 2 space per 100 m ² of gross floor area used for retailing.
Offices	3 per 100 m ² gross floor area.
Manufacturing activities	

Funeral Parlours	1 space per 10 seats.
Manufacturing activities	1 space per 100 m ² gross floor area or 1 space per 4 <u>FTE</u> employees, whichever is greater.
Rural activities	
Retail activities in the Rural zone	4 spaces per retail site.
Rural industry	1 space per 100 m ² GFA or 1 space per 4 <u>FTE</u> employees, whichever is greater.

b. Interpretation of parking standards

- i. Where an activity is not listed, the number of car parking spaces to be provided shall be the standard for the activity which most closely resembles the proposed activity in terms of car parking demand.
- ii. In determining parking requirements, any fraction more than one-half shall be regarded as one space.

~~iii. Where a parking standard is related to the number of staff or students on a site, the number to be used shall be the maximum number on site at any one time (i.e. at peak times).~~

c. Parking areas shall be designed and located so as to promote use of the on-site parking area rather than the road side for parking.

~~ii. minimise conflicts between traffic entering and leaving the site.~~

d. Any landscaping or screening of parking areas shall be designed and maintained so as to ensure visibility and safe access and egress between the parking area and the road.

e. Parking areas shall comply with the New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1158 in relation to lighting of parking spaces.

g. All car parks provided shall be formed, marked-out and maintained to a permanent all-weather sealed surface.

h. All stormwater collected by car parking areas shall be contained within site boundaries.

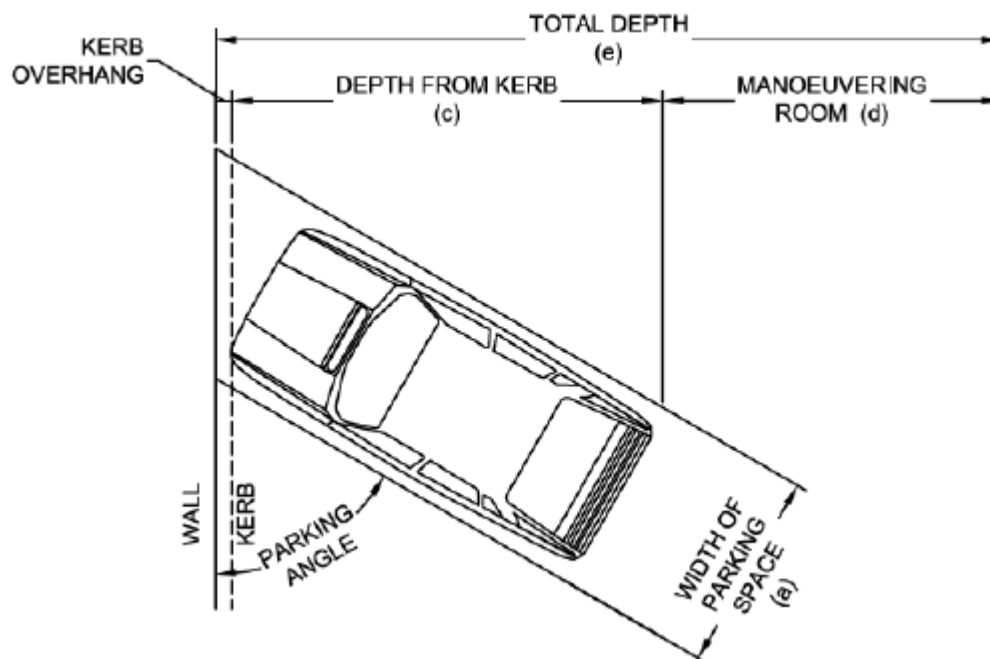
e. All parking areas that contain more than 50 car parks must provide a pedestrian path a minimum of 1.8 metres wide through the parking area.

f. The minimum dimensions of the car parks shall be in accordance with the table below:

<u>Degree of angle of parking</u>	<u>Parking type</u>	<u>Stall width (a)</u>	<u>Stall depth</u>		<u>Aisle width (d)</u>	<u>Total depth (e)</u>	
			<u>From wall (b)</u>	<u>From kerb (c)</u>		<u>1 row</u>	<u>2 rows</u>
<u>0°</u>	Parallel	<u>2.4m</u>	<u>See note 1</u>	<u>See note 1</u>	<u>3.5m</u>	<u>5.9m</u>	<u>8.3m</u>
<u>30°</u>	<u>Nose in</u>	<u>Min 2.4m</u>	<u>4.2m</u>	<u>4.0m</u>	<u>3.5m</u>	<u>7.7m</u>	<u>11.9m</u>
<u>45°</u>	<u>Nose in</u>	<u>Min 2.4m</u>	<u>4.9m</u>	<u>4.5m</u>	<u>3.5m</u>	<u>8.4m</u>	<u>13.3m</u>
<u>60°</u>	<u>Nose in</u>	<u>2.4m</u>	<u>5.4m</u>	<u>4.9m</u>	<u>4.5m</u>	<u>9.9m</u>	<u>15.3m</u>
		<u>2.5m</u>			<u>4.1m</u>	<u>9.5m</u>	<u>14.9m</u>
		<u>2.6m</u>			<u>3.5m</u>	<u>8.9m</u>	<u>14.3m</u>
		<u>2.7m</u>			<u>3.5m</u>	<u>8.9m</u>	<u>14.3m</u>
<u>75°</u>	<u>Nose in</u>	<u>2.4m</u>	<u>5.4m</u>	<u>4.9m</u>	<u>6.6m</u>	<u>12.0m</u>	<u>17.4m</u>
		<u>2.5m</u>			<u>6.3m</u>	<u>11.7m</u>	<u>17.1m</u>
		<u>2.6m</u>			<u>5.2m</u>	<u>10.6m</u>	<u>16.0m</u>
		<u>2.7m</u>			<u>4.6m</u>	<u>10.0m</u>	<u>15.4m</u>
<u>90°</u>	<u>Nose in</u>	<u>2.4m</u>	<u>5.1m</u>	<u>4.6m</u>	<u>8.7m</u>	<u>13.8m</u>	<u>18.9m</u>
					<u>7.7m</u>	<u>12.8m</u>	<u>17.9m</u>
		<u>2.7m</u>			<u>7.0m</u>	<u>12.1m</u>	<u>17.2m</u>
					<u>6.8m</u>	<u>11.9m</u>	<u>17.0m</u>

Note:

1. Parallel parking spaces (parking angle 0°) must be 6.0m long, except where one end of the space is not obstructed, in which case the length may be reduced to 5.0m.
2. Minimum aisle and access way widths must be 3.0m for one-way flow, and 5.5m for two-way flow. Recommended aisle and access way widths are 3.5m for one-way flow, and 6.0m for two-way flow.
3. Maximum kerb height = 150mm.
4. Stall depth computed to 90th percentile vehicle dimensions. A 200mm separation from walls has been added.
5. Dimensions adapted from New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2890 Part 1: Off Street car parking.



e. Disabled Car Parks

- i. Where on-site parking is required, except dwellings, onsite parking spaces for the disabled shall be provided in accordance with the Table below.

<u>Total Number of Parking Spaces required</u>	<u>Number to be Disability Spaces</u>
<u>Less than 10</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>10-100</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Greater than 100</u>	<u>3 (1 for every 50 parking spaces required)</u>

- ii. All disabled parking spaces shall be sited:
- a) as close as is practicable to the entrance to any building on-site; and
 - b) to allow reasonably practicable access for disabled persons from each parking space to the relevant building entrance.

12.5.2 Landscaping of Car parking areas

For at least every 5 onsite car parks created, one specimen tree shall be planted that complies with the following:

- i. Each tree shall be no less than 1.8 metres at the time of planting, and ideally they should have a single leader and clear stemmed up to an appropriate height.
- ii. The trees shall be distributed throughout the car park.
- iii. Trees that are damaged, diseased or die are to be replaced in a timely manner by the property owner.
- iv. There is space around the base of the tree for adequate root growth in proportion to the expected size of the tree.

12.5.3 Bicycle Parking

a. Bicycle Parking may be offered as an alternative to car parks in accordance with the following:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Bicycle Parking Exchange</u>
<u>Residential Zone (Community activities only)</u>	
<u>Community activities other than those specified below</u>	<u>Up to 20% of car parks can be exchanged</u>
<u>Educational Facilities</u>	<u>Up to 20% of non-staff car parks can be exchanged</u>
<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Up to 10% of car parks can be exchanged</u>
<u>Commercial Zone</u>	
<u>All other commercial zones other than specified below</u>	<u>Up to 20% of car parks can be exchanged</u>
<u>Outer Commercial Zone</u>	<u>Up to 10% of car parks can be exchanged</u>
<u>Manufacturing Zone</u>	
<u>Manufacturing activities</u>	<u>Up to 10% of car parks can be exchanged</u>

Additional Bicycle parks beyond the number in this table are not considered a substitute for car parks.

- b. Each Bicycle park created as an exchange for a car park must contain the following:
 - i. Space for at least 3 bicycles, with each space a minimum dimension of 1.7 metres in length, 1 metre in height and 1 metre between bike holding structures;
 - ii. Passive surveillance; and
 - iii. Protection from the weather for the bikes;

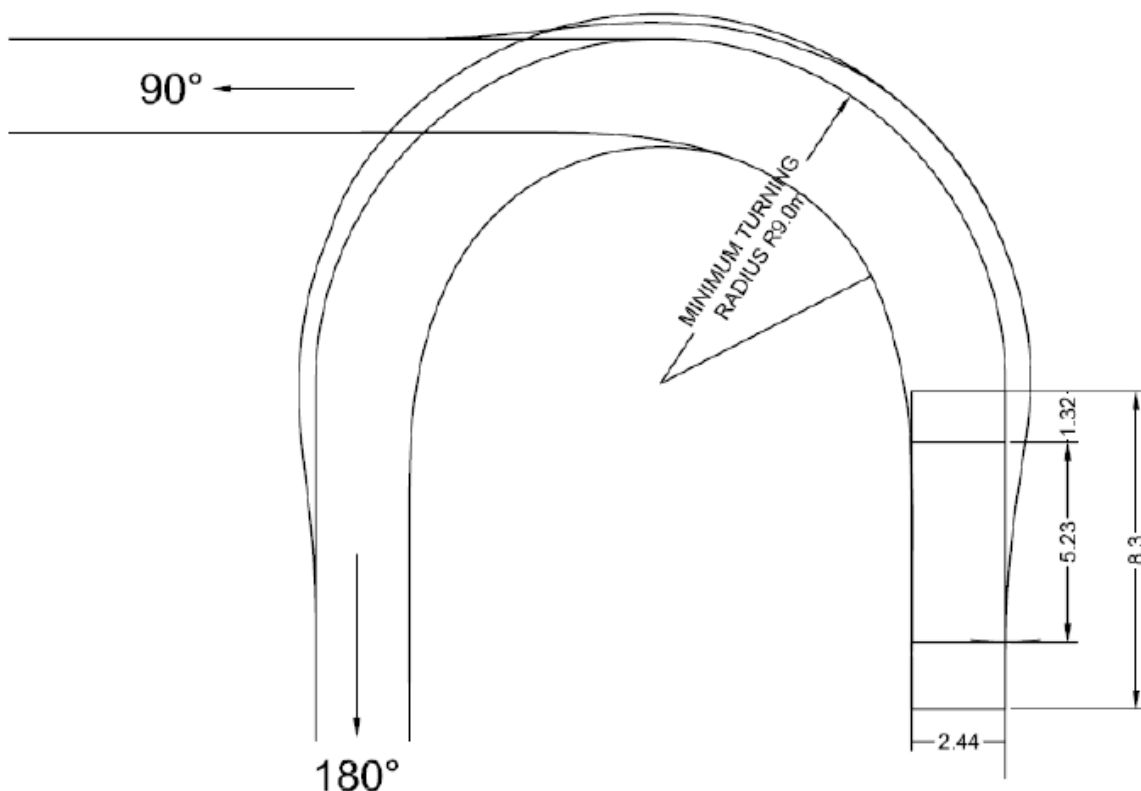
12.5.2

12.5.4

Loading.

All commercial and industrial activities shall demonstrate adequate access to an area for the loading and unloading of goods and shall meet the following requirements:

- a. Loading bays shall be designed and located so as to provide a safe position for loading and unloading of goods and providing access and egress without affecting any road or service lane.
- b. Loading bays shall be designed and located so as to:
 - i. promote use of the loading bay rather than the road side for loading and unloading of goods,
 - ii. minimise conflicts between traffic entering and leaving the site.
- c. The area of the loading bay(s) shall be sufficient in size to cater for the largest expected vehicle, plus manoeuvring space around that vehicle to accommodate a 90th percentile two-axle truck as shown below:



12.5.3

12.5.5 **Property access (Vehicle Crossings).**

Note: The following provisions **only** apply to activities in the Residential, Rural B, Neighbourhood Commercial and reserves and Open Spaces zones.

a. Each new allotment and additional dwelling shall be serviced by at least one formed vehicle crossing onto a formed legal road.

b. ~~_____ In addition to a. above,~~

~~i. For new dwellings being served by a Shared access ways and Rights of Way to new dwellings, these shall be constructed to the width stated by this Plan in 13.5.9.~~

Note: All new or upgraded crossings are required to use the Wanganui District Council Corridor Access Request system, ~~except that this shall not apply where Council is not the Road Controlling Authority.~~ except along the State Highway Network where the Transport Agency is the Road Controlling Authority. Please contact the Transport Agency for approval and for a copy of standards.

Note: The removal of street trees for the purpose of creating a vehicle crossing is not managed by the District Plan unless the tree is listed in Appendix C. The Parks and Property Department of the Wanganui District Council should be contacted whenever alteration or removal of a street tree is proposed or required.

12.5.4 **Design and formation standards. (Part I)**

Note: This section applies to all zones **except** Rural, Residential, Reserves & Open Spaces, Airport Enterprise and Neighbourhood Commercial zones.

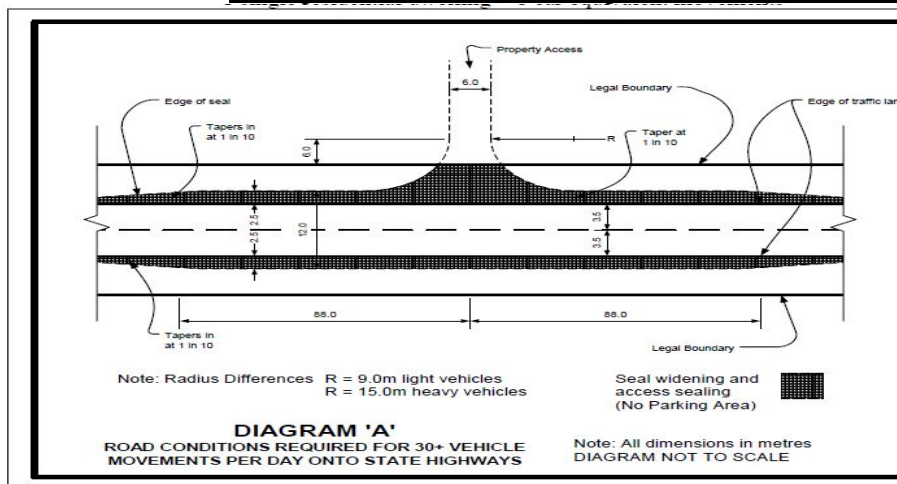
~~a. _____ All vehicle crossings shall be located, designed and constructed so that vehicles can enter and leave the site without adversely affecting the safe and efficient operation of the road.~~

~~b. _____ The maximum width of any vehicle crossings shall be 6.0 metres; and 3.5 metres when serving a single dwelling.~~

~~c. _____ In respect of national routes, primary arterials and secondary arterials (as defined on the Planning Maps), vehicle access and egress shall be in a forward direction, with sufficient on-site manoeuvring space as required to achieve this.~~

~~d. _____ All vehicle crossings shall be designed and constructed so as not to adversely affect the safe and efficient operation of the road between the carriageway and the property boundary (including any services and drainage systems).~~

- e. All vehicle crossings shall be designed, constructed and maintained to ensure that they are formed and sealed (except for metalled roads in the Rural or Rural Settlement zones) and to ensure that stormwater and detritus (including gravel and silt) do not migrate onto the carriageway pavement.
- f. New vehicle crossings, and existing vehicle crossings serving a new activity, shall meet the design standards in Diagram A when all the following circumstances exist:
- i. The road is a National route, primary arterial or secondary arterial (as defined on the Planning Maps); and
 - ii. the road has a speed limit of 100 km/hr or more at the access location; and
 - iii. the activity concerned is a high traffic generating activity which, for the purpose of this standard, shall be defined as an activity which generates more than 30 car equivalent movements per day (24 hour period) averaged over a normal week, where:
 - 1 car to and from the site = 2 car equivalent movements
 - 1 truck to and from the site = 6 car equivalent movements
 - 1 truck and trailer to and from the site = 10 car equivalent movements
 - 1 single residential dwelling = 8 car equivalent movements



- c. All vehicle crossings shall comply with the following table:

VEHICLE CROSSING STANDARDS				Separation Distances (Minimum)					
Land Use	Width of Crossing at Boundary	NZS4004 Supplement Document diagram	Road Hierarchy	Separation between crossings and intersections – Meters (m)			Sightline distance - Meters (m)		
				0-50 km/hr zone	51-70 km/hr zone	71-100 km/hr zone	0-50 km/hr zone	51-70 km/hr zone	71-100 km/hr zone
Residential 1 dwelling	3.5m-6m	RD-WDC-001 RD-WDC-002	Local/Collector	10	30	30	97	151	248
Residential 2-3 dwellings	3.5m-6m	RD-WDC-003 RD-WDC-004							
Residential 4-6 dwellings	5.5m-6m	RD-WDC-005 RD-WDC-006							
Residential Activity in a Rural zone	3.6m-7.2m	RD-WDC-012	District Arterial	15	100	100	113	151	248
Residential Activity in a Rural zone 2-6 dwellings	5.2m	RD-WDC-013							
Rural Activity	3.6m-7.2m	RD-WDC-011							
Commercial or Manufacturing	3m-9m	RD-WDC-007 RD-WDC-008 RD-WDC-009	National Route	30	100	200	113	170	282

12.5.5 Design and formation standards. (Part II)

Note: The following provisions only apply to activities in the Rural, Residential, Reserves & Open Spaces, Airport Enterprise and Neighbourhood Commercial zones.

- a. All vehicle crossings shall be located, designed and constructed so that vehicles can enter and leave the site without adversely affecting the safe and efficient operation of the road.
- b. Vehicle crossings in the Residential zone shall be a minimum of 3.5 metres and a maximum of 6 metres in width at the boundary perpendicular to road reserve.
- c. In respect of national routes, primary arterials and secondary arterials (as shown on the Planning Maps), vehicle access and egress shall be in a forward direction, with sufficient on-site manoeuvring space as required to achieve this.
- d. All vehicle crossings shall be designed and constructed so as not to adversely affect the safe and efficient operation of the road between the carriageway and the property boundary (including any services and drainage systems).
- d. Where an existing vehicle crossing to a property becomes redundant for any reason, then that vehicle crossing shall be removed and the berm, footpath, kerb and channel reinstated to a design and

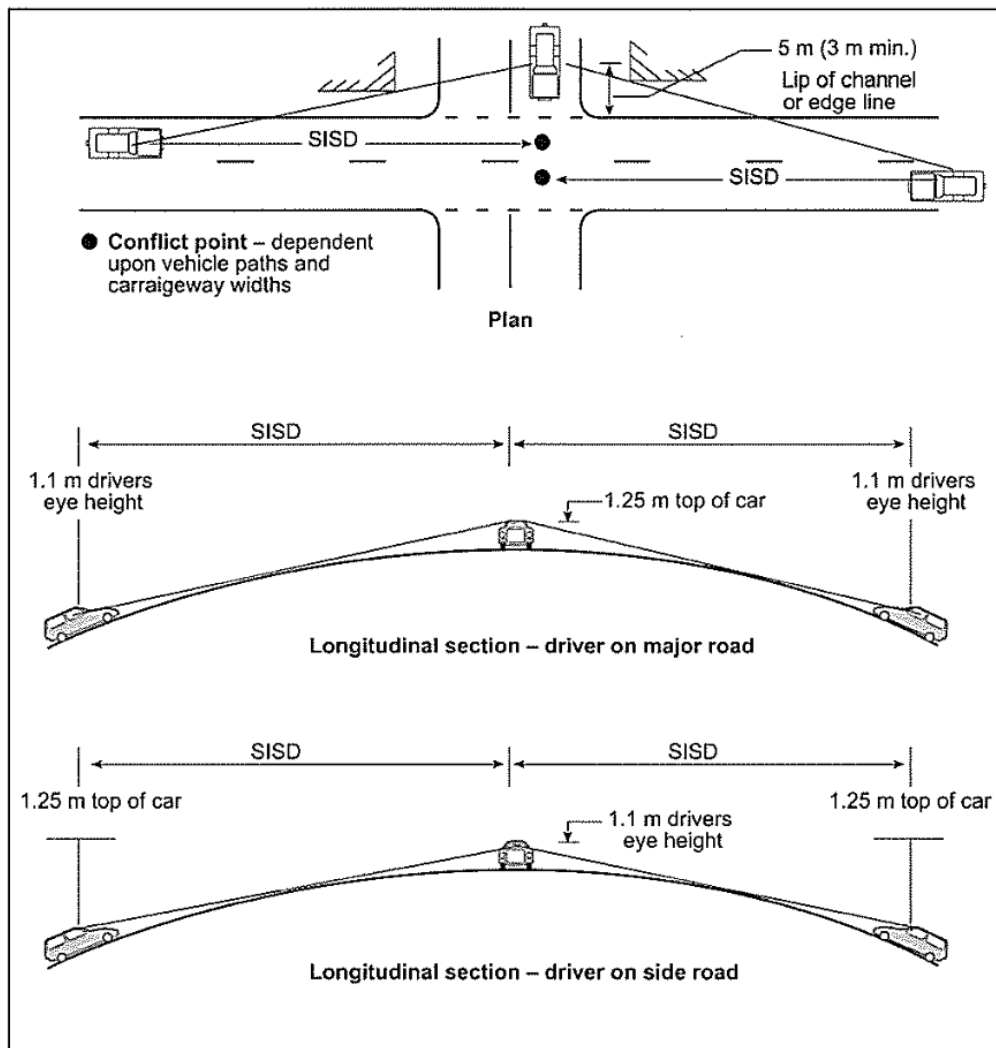
standard consistent with any adjacent berm, footpath, kerb and channel.

- e. All vehicle crossings shall be, designed ~~and~~ constructed and maintained so that:
- vehicle crossings can enter and leave the site without adversely affecting the safe and efficient operation of the road. This includes between the carriageway and the property boundary (including any services and drainage systems).
 - In respect of national routes, primary arterials and secondary arterials (as shown on the Planning Maps), vehicle access and egress shall be in a forward direction, with sufficient on-site manoeuvring space as required to achieve this.
 - they are formed and sealed (except for metalled roads in any of the rural zones) and to ensure that stormwater and detritus (including gravel and silt) do not migrate onto the carriageway pavement.
 - design and construction shall be in accordance with the requirements of NZS 4404 2004 and the Wanganui District Council Engineering Document 2012, except where a crossing design is specified in this chapter of the Plan in which case that design will apply.
- ~~f. The design and construction of vehicle crossings shall be in accordance with the requirements of NZS 4404 2004 and the Wanganui District Council Engineering Document 2012, except where a crossing design is specified in this Plan in which case that design will apply.~~
- ~~g. Properties with a street frontage of up to 21 metres are permitted a maximum of 2 vehicle crossings per site.~~
- ~~h. Properties with a street frontage over 21 metres are permitted a maximum of 3 vehicle crossings per site.~~
- ~~i. New vehicle crossings, and existing vehicle crossings serving a new activity, shall meet the design standards in Diagram A when all the following circumstances exist:~~
- ~~i. The road is a National route, primary arterial or secondary arterial (as defined on the Planning Maps); and~~
 - ~~ii. the road has a speed limit of 100 km/hr or more at the access location; and~~
 - ~~iii. the activity concerned is a high traffic generating activity which, for the purpose of this standard, shall be defined as an activity which generates more than 30 car equivalent movements per day (24 hour period) averaged over a normal week, where:~~
- 1 car to and from the site = 2 car equivalent movements
 - 1 truck to and from the site = 6 car equivalent movements

- 1 truck and trailer to and from the site = 10 car equivalent movements
- 1 single residential dwelling = 8 car equivalent movements

Note: New Zealand Transport Agency approval is required for access onto State Highways under section 91 of the Transit NZ Act.

- f. New vehicle crossings shall be located in order to comply with the Safe Intersection Sight Distance (SISD) taken from the Austroads Guide to Road Design below:



- g. Properties with a street frontage of up to 21 metres are permitted a maximum of 2 vehicle crossings per site.
- h. Properties with a street frontage over 21 metres are permitted a maximum of 3 vehicle crossings per site.

12.5.7 Separation distances.

- a. Vehicle crossings shall be required to meet the provisions of the following table:

Table 2 — Crossing Standards

<u>Road Type</u>	<u>Minimum separation between crossings—Meters (m)</u>	<u>Minimum separation between crossings and intersections—Meters (m)</u>	<u>Minimum sightline distance—Meters (m)</u>
<u>Less than 70km and a Primary or Secondary Arterial Road</u>	<u>7.5m for residential uses</u> <u>15 for all other uses</u>	<u>15m</u>	<u>50kph and 60kph zones—100m</u>
<u>Less than 70km and not Primary or Secondary Arterial Road</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>10m</u> <u>15m</u> <u>(where the intersection is with a Primary or Secondary Arterial Road)</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>More than 70km and Primary or Secondary Arterial Road</u>	<u>70km—40 m</u> <u>80km to 90km—100 m</u> <u>100km—200m</u>	<u>100m</u>	<u>70kph to 90kph zones—175m</u> <u>100km zones—290m</u>
<u>More than 70km and not Primary or Secondary Arterial Road</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>30m</u>	<u>None</u>

b. — The measurement of separation distances between crossings and intersections shall be taken from the nearest corner junction point of the road reserve boundaries at the intersection (or their projection in respect of “T” intersections) and shall be measured to the nearest edge of the access to the intersection for roads where the posted speed limit is 70km/hr or less.

- ~~c. The measurement of separation distances between crossings and intersections shall be taken from the intersection of the centrelines of the intersecting roads for roads where the posted speed limit exceeds 70km/hr.~~

12.5.8

12.5.6

Restriction on new vehicle accesswayses.

No new vehicle access shall be created from the following roads:

- Display Frontage Streets being:
 - Victoria Avenue between Taupo Quay and Ingestre Street.
 - Guyton Street between Wicksteed Street and St Hill Street.
 - Ridgway Street between Drews Avenue and St Hill Street.
 - Maria Place between Watt Street and St Hill Street.
- Roads identified as a Heavy Vehicle Route in the Wanganui Urban Transportation Strategy being:
 - Mosston Road between Heads Road and Tayforth Road
 - Montgomery Road
- Roads identified as Limited Access Roads by the New Zealand Transport Agency

12.5.9 ~~**Vehicle crossings – other standards.**~~

~~Where an existing vehicle crossing to a property becomes redundant for any reason, then that vehicle crossing shall be removed and the berm, footpath, kerb and channel reinstated to a design and standard consistent with any adjacent berm, footpath, kerb and channel.~~

12.5.6

12.5.7 Separation from railway level crossings.

- a. New vehicle accessways shall be located a minimum of 30 metres from a railway level crossing.

12.5.12

12.5.8 Developments near existing level Railway crossings.

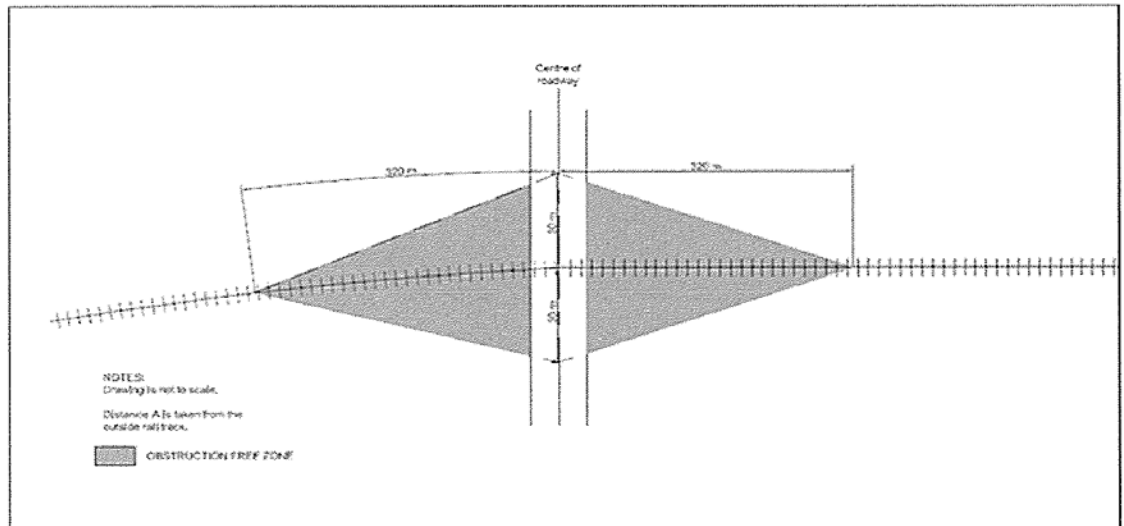
Note: The following provisions **only** apply to activities in the Residential, Rural B, Neighbourhood Commercial and reserves and Open Spaces zones.

All the conditions set out in this standard apply during both the construction and operation stages of development.

- a. Approach sight triangles and level crossings with Stop or Give Way signs.
- i. On sites adjacent to rail level crossings controlled by Stop or Give Way signs, no building, structure or planting shall be

located within the shaded areas of figure 1. These are defined by a sight triangle taken 30 metres from the outside rail and 320 metres along the railway track.

Figure 1: Approach sight triangles for level crossings with “Stop” or “Give Way” signs



- ii. No approach sight triangles apply for level crossings fitted with alarms and/or barrier arms.
- b. Restart sight triangles at level crossings.
 - i. On sites adjacent to all rail level crossings, no buildings, structure or planting shall be located within the shaded areas shown in Figure 2. These are defined by a sight triangle taken 5 metres from the outside rail and distance A along the railway track. Distance A depends on the type of control (Table 1).

Figure 2: Restart sight triangles for all level crossings

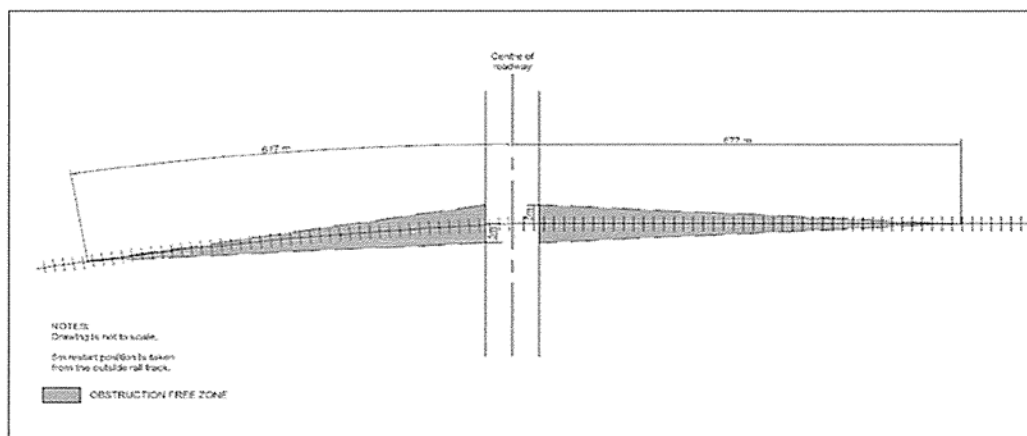


Table 3: Required Restart Sight Distances for Figure 2

Required approach visibility along tracks A (m)		
Signs only	Alarms only	Alarms and barriers
677 m	677 m	60 m

Advice Notes:

1. Figures 1 and 2 show a single set of rail tracks only. For each additional set of tracks add 25 m to the along-track distance in Figure 1, and 50 m to the along-track distance in Figure 2.
2. All figures are based on the sighting distance formula used in NZTA Traffic Control Devices manual 2008, Part 9 Level Crossings.

12.5.10

12.5.9

Service lanes.

- a. Service lanes shall be designed and located so as to provide safe access and egress without adversely affecting any road.
- b. The width of service lanes intended for one-way operation shall be not less than 3.5 metres nor more than 6.0 metres.
- c. The width of service lanes intended for two-way operation shall be not less than 6.0 metres nor more than 10.0 metres.

12.5.11

12.5.10

Vehicle queuing (stacking) and servicing.

- a. In relation to all
 - i. fuel dispensers
 - ii. ticket vending machines
 - i. entrance control mechanisms

There shall be sufficient vehicle queuing or stacking space to ensure that cars waiting at normal peak times do not obstruct the road carriageway or footpath.

- b. For remote ordering facilities and devices, including fast food drive through facilities, a minimum of 5 queuing or stacking car spaces is required.

13 SUBDIVISION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

13.8 ESPLANADE RESERVE AND STRIPS

Section 229 of the Resource Management Act lists the main purposes of esplanade reserves and strips as being:

- a. protection of conservation values (particularly: natural functioning of waterway, water quality, aquatic habitats, natural values of the esplanade reserve or strip, mitigation of natural hazards)
- b. enabling public access to sea, river or lake
- c. enabling public recreational use where the use is compatible with conservation values.

~~The Council's approach to esplanade reserves and strips is set out in the discussion under Policy 10.3.8. In summary, ‡The Council seeks to create esplanade reserves and strips at the time of subdivision along specified rivers and the coast where there is significant recreation value to achieve (b) and (c) above. However, Council does not seek to use esplanade reserves and strips to achieve (a) above. Refer to Policy 10.3.8 for the reasons for this approach. While the protection of conservation values is regarded as very important, the Council has adopted other regulatory and non-regulatory methods to better achieve this outcome.~~

This is because reliance on the esplanade reserve provisions (in relation to subdivision) in Section 230 of the Act will not assist achievement of any significant conservation values.

Even in the few cases where opportunity to take reserves upon subdivision is available, it is doubtful that the creation of esplanades would be a cost-effective method of conservation. This is particularly so as the planting of esplanades (by far the most effective method of contributing to the protection of conservation values) is best promoted in a non-regulatory manner.

13.8.1 Where an esplanade strip may be required

An esplanade strip may only be required on a waterway where the strip has significant recreation potential.

Where an esplanade reserve is required by 13.6.3 above, and one or more of the following circumstances exist, the Council may instead impose a condition of consent requiring an esplanade strip:

- a. Where the mark of MHWS, river bank or lake margin may change.

- b. Where it is desirable for the adjoining landowner to retain ownership of the land subject to an esplanade reserve, in order to maintain or promote the efficient and effective use of the adjoining land.
- c. Where the mitigation of natural hazards would be better addressed by the creation of an esplanade strip.
- d. Where public usage is likely to be facilitated or promoted by the creation of an esplanade strip.
- e. Where the costs of the provision and maintenance of an esplanade reserve, including the costs of compensation (where applicable), are more than the public benefits in respect of the purposes of an esplanade reserve. In assessing this, it shall be recognised that benefits primarily in terms of access has value which cannot readily be expressed in monetary terms.
- f. Where the creation of an esplanade reserve would create economic hardship, risks to public safety or to the security of plant, machinery, stock or other property.

13.8.2 Circumstances in which the width of esplanade reserves or esplanade strips may be varied or the requirement waived

The width of an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip may be varied or completely waived under the following circumstances.

- a. Where the recreational values are so limited that no esplanade strip or esplanade reserve can be justified.
- b. Where special recreational values, cultural significance or public access arrangements warrant a wider or narrower esplanade reserve or esplanade strip.
- c. Where topography or the siting of any building or other feature renders the 20 metre width excessive in regard to meeting the recreational and cultural purposes of the esplanade reserve or esplanade strip.
- d. Where access to an existing or potential future reserve would be enhanced by the extra width.
- e. Where the protection of waahi tapu or other taonga, as well as the provision of access to areas of importance to Maori, will be maintained or enhanced.
- f. Where the land is within a natural hazard area or where there is an identified risk from one or more natural hazards (such as coastal erosion).
- g. Where the costs of the provision and maintenance of a 20m wide esplanade reserve or esplanade strip, including the costs of

compensation for any increased width, are more than the public benefits in respect of the purposes of the esplanade reserve or esplanade strip. In assessing this, it shall be recognised that benefits in terms of improved water quality, habitat and access have important values which cannot readily be expressed in monetary terms.

- h. Where no additional allotments are being created by the subdivision.
- i. Where access to and along the waterway is facilitated by the existence of alternative legal access (such as paper roads).

13.8.3 Matters which are included in an instrument to create an esplanade strip

The tenth schedule of the Resource Management Act identifies matters which are to be included in an instrument to create an esplanade strip. The 'instrument' is registered on land titles and contains the following standard conditions.

Prohibitions include:

- Willfully endangering, disturbing, or annoying any lawful user (including the land owner or occupier) of the strip:
- Willfully damaging or interfering with any structure adjoining or on the land, including any building, fence, gate, stile, marker, bridge, or notice:
- Willfully interfering with or disturbing any livestock lawfully permitted on the strip.

The following acts are also prohibited on the strip:

- Lighting any fire:
- Carrying, discharging or shooting any firearm:
- Camping:
- Taking any vehicle on to, or driving or having charge or control of any vehicle on, the land (whether the vehicle is motorised or non-motorised):
- Willfully damaging or removing any plant (unless acting in accordance with the Noxious Plants Act 1987 or the Biosecurity Act 1993):
- Laying any poison or setting any snare or trap (unless acting in accordance with the Agricultural Pests Destruction Act 1967 or the Biosecurity Act 1993).

The previous prohibitions will not apply to the owner/occupier of the strip or land unless the instrument specifically states so.

The following management measures may be included in the instrument:

- Conditions relating to animal access and/or animal control, including use of the strip for dog exercise:
- Closure of the strip for farm management purposes, for any specified period, including particular times and dates:
- Provision of signage or markings for closures and other restrictions, hazard warnings and boundary demarcation:
- Provision of fencing.

Where the Council and the landowner agree that works need to be completed for the safety or convenience of the public using the strip, the nature of these works shall be settled by negotiation between the land owner and the Council, with Council paying for any works of public benefit.

13.8.4 Compensation

- a. Section 237E of the Resource Management Act 1991 states that no compensation for esplanade reserves or esplanade strips is payable where an allotment of less than 4 hectares is created when land is subdivided;
- b. Section 237F of the Act states that compensation is payable in respect of any esplanade reserve or strip required on, or from, an allotment of 4 hectares or more which is created.

14 EARTHWORKS

The objectives, policies and rules in this chapter apply across the District. They are grouped together to prevent repetition throughout the Plan.

Earthworks are a fundamental part of the development process. The act of earthworks can include the modification of land surfaces by blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, or by excavation, or by cutting or filling operations, including the importation of fill.

There are many reasons why people carry out earthworks. In most instances, earthworks are generally always required for the construction of buildings or other structures. Smaller scale earthworks may pass without notice, where as some larger or poorly thought through works can create a nuisance or create a significant hazard.

Conventional subdivision development can require the removal of topographical features for the development of level sites and the development of infrastructure, often modifying the natural flows of water through or from a site or sites. This can involve a large surface area and has the potential to create significant adverse effects.

More recent approaches to earthworks and subdivision development have been lower impact and choose to work with the contours of the land rather than altering it to fit for development.

Wanganui has a mix of soils and topography. This means there is a range of complex issues around stability, drainage, property and nuisance factors. Not all soils behave the same way and can require different management.

Poorly managed earthworks can result in noise effects on adjoining properties, along with the deposition of dust. However, while these create a nuisance, works that deposit silt into infrastructure, damage culturally significant items or areas, create erosion or create instability can have disastrous consequences. Therefore, key measures to manage earthworks are prudent.

This section must also be read in conjunction with the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011. The National Environmental Standard only applies to the actual or potential effects of contaminants in soil on human health. Additional resource consents may be required by that standard, or by the Regional Council.

A copy of the Standard can be found on the website for the Ministry for the Environment.

14.1 ISSUES

14.1.1 Poorly managed earthworks.

Poorly managed earthworks ~~and land modification~~ can create a range of adverse effects on amenity values, ~~and~~ the physical environment ~~and~~. ~~These include dust, noise, damage to infrastructure and private property, the alteration natural and modified water flow paths and can also adversely impact on~~ cultural values.

14.2 OBJECTIVES

14.2.1 Quality earthworks development.

Earthworks and land modification in Wanganui that:

a. Maintains or enhances:

- i. Amenity values.
- ii. Landforms and natural processes.
- iii. The efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure.
- iv. The safety of people and property.
- v. The stability of soils; and

~~ab.~~ Has appropriate regard to cultural heritage sites and values.

14.3 POLICIES

14.3.1 Low impact earthworks and land modification.

Promote low impact earthworks and land modification that results in minimal modification to landforms and overland flow paths.

14.3.2 Effects of earthworks.

Avoid earthworks and land modification that result in damage to property, network utilities or significant nuisance effects.

14.3.3 Maori values and earthworks.

~~Enable the incorporation of~~ Incorporate Maori cultural values and practices into large scale earthworks and land modification, and within areas of cultural significance.

14.4 RULES

Notes:

1. The Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council should be consulted regarding any activity which results in disturbance to land to identify any Regional Council requirements.
2. Heritage New Zealand should be consulted regarding any activity that has the potential to disturb an archaeological site in relation to the possible need for an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

14.4.1 Permitted Activities.

Note: The following provisions only apply to subdivision and land use activity in the Residential, Rural B, Neighbourhood Commercial and Reserves and Open Spaces zones.

The following are permitted activities:

- a. Earthworks in the Residential and Rural zones and Neighbourhood Commercial, Reserves and Open Spaces and Airport Enterprise zones, subject to meeting the Performance Standards.
- b. Earthworks in all other zones, unless otherwise stated.
- ~~c. Earthworks required for piling, road maintenance or widening, trenching and back filling ancillary to the installation of network utilities and reticulated services.~~
- ~~d. Earthworks for the establishment of water and effluent tanks, effluent disposal fields, domestic gardening and landscaping where the finished ground levels are the same as prior to works occurring and the establishment of boundary fences.~~
- ~~e. Earthworks required for the formation of an accessway, road, right of way and vehicle crossings, unless otherwise stated.~~
- ~~f. Earthworks required for the installation of connections to reticulated services and network utilities unless otherwise stated.~~
- ~~cg. Earthworks associated with the replacement and/or removal of a fuel storage system at a service station as defined by the Resource Management Act (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011.~~
Earthworks for the replacement and/or removal of a fuel storage system as defined by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants

in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011 and the documentation of the backfill compaction is lodged at Council. The performance standards for earthworks do not apply to these activities.

Note: Works in close proximity to any electricity line or support structure can be dangerous. The Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances 34: 2001 may apply and should be referred to. This Code is enforced by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, and compliance is mandatory.

14.4.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities.

- a. Earthworks that do not comply with one or more a performance standards unless otherwise stated.

- ~~b. Earthworks required for subdivision development.~~

Council restricts its discretion to the following matters:

- i. ~~Discretion will be restricted to t~~The ability of a proposal to meet all the relevant policies, and performance standards and assessment criteria.

Refer to Resource Consent Assessment Criteria.

Note: All discharges must meet the requirements of the Regional Council, including any relevant conditions of any applicable consent.

14.4.3 Non-Complying Activities.

The following activities are non-complying activities:

- ~~a. Earthworks that do not comply with a Performance Standard or Standards that specifically states failure to meet that standard is a Non-Complying Activity.~~

- a. Earthworks that result in the discharge of any material into reticulated infrastructure or onto roads when no measures have been undertaken to avoid or limit the issue.

Note: Quarrying and works associated with the installation and maintenance of network utilities are is excluded from the provisions of this section.

Refer to [Resource Consent Assessment Criteria](#).

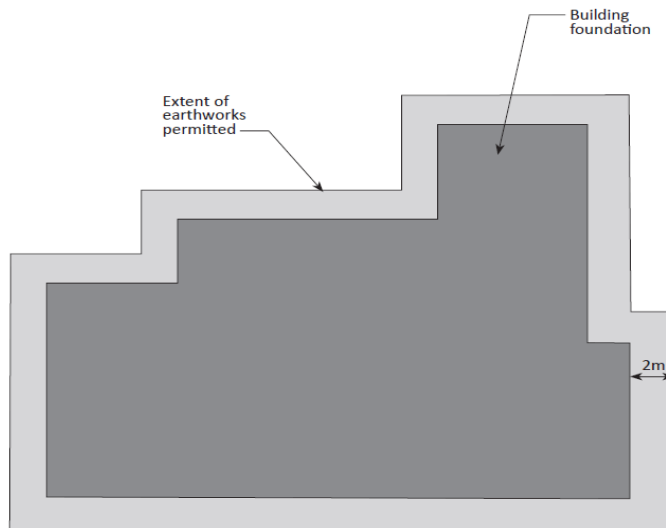
14.5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS - Earthworks

14.5.1 Scale of earthworks.

Earthworks in the Airport Enterprise, Residential, any Rural, and Neighbourhood Commercial Zones shall not exceed the following:

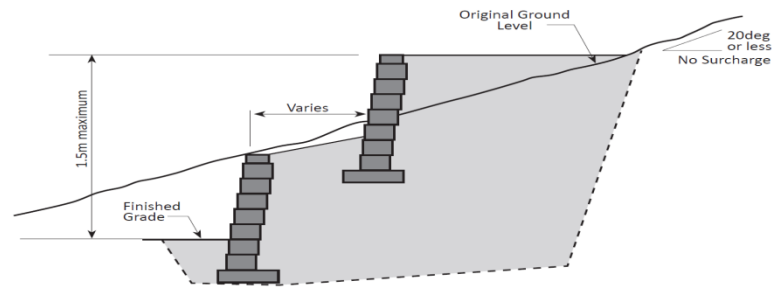
- a. Earthworks for the establishment of building foundations exceeding the extent of foundations by a maximum of 2 meters measured horizontally in accordance with Diagram 1.

Diagram 1



- ab. Earthworks up to and including 50% of the area of any allotment up to a maximum area of 500m² cleared. Where there is more than one allotment area subject to works as part of a development project, the area of works shall be calculated cumulatively across those allotments affected.
- b. The erection of retaining walls shall not either singularly or cumulatively, exceed 1.5 metres in height. Refer to Diagram 2

Diagram 2



Note: This rule excludes the following:

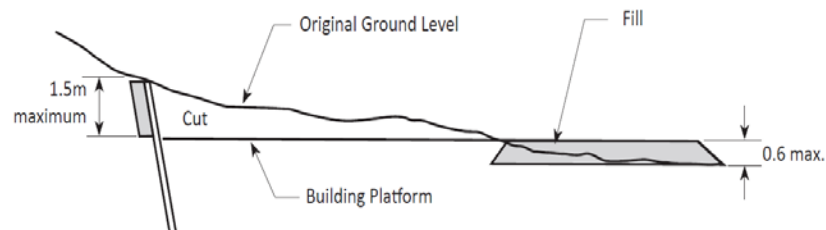
1. Earthworks associated with rural activities including tilling, harvesting, planting, ploughing, regrassing, or similar activity in the Rural-B Zones are exempt from the above provisions.
2. Sheetpiles
3. Retaining walls for which a valid Building Consent exists.

14.5.2 General earthworks standards.

The following standards apply to earthworks in all zones except that provision 1(a) to 1(e) shall not apply to the Rural and Airport Enterprise zones:

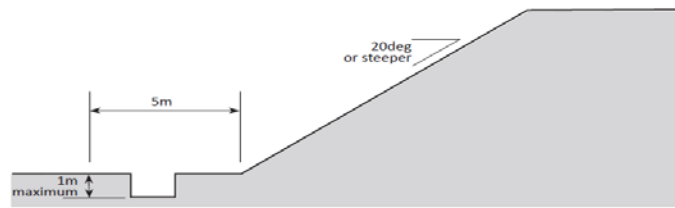
- a. Cuts shall not exceed 1.5 metres in height and fills below building platforms shall not excced 0.6 metres in depth measured vertically, excluding pools and tanks that are buried. Refer to Diagram 3.

Diagram 3



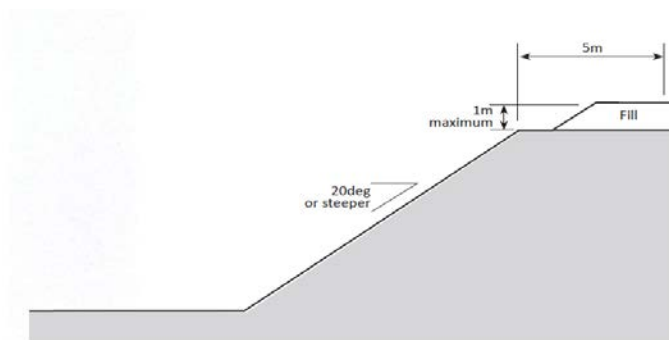
- b. Cuts or fills shall not occur on slopes exceeding 20°.
- c. Cuts of greater 1.0 metre in height measured vertically shall not occur within 5.0 metres if a toe of a slope exceeding 20°. Refer Diagram 4.

Diagram 4



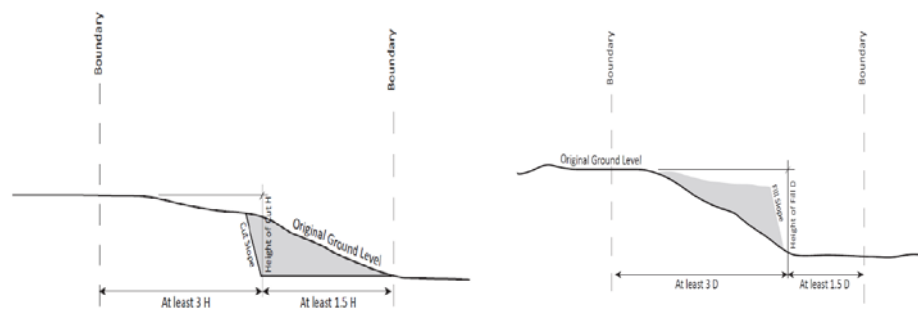
- d. Fills greater than 1.0 metre in height measured vertically shall not occur within 5 metres of the top of a slope exceeding 20°. Refer Diagram 5.

Diagram 5



- e. The toe of a fill or cut slope shall be at least 3 times the depth/height of the slope from an upslope boundary and at least 1.5 times the depth/height of the slope from a downslope boundary. Refer Diagram 6.

Diagram 6



- f. Earthworks shall not:
- i. result in visible evidence of settled dust beyond the boundaries of the subject site to which the works relate.

- ii. alter overland flow paths, including swales and low impact stormwater devices, in a manner that causes damage to property through inundation, erosion, or subsidence.
- iii. cause excessive vibration on surrounding sites.
- iiiv. create, encourage, or exacerbate erosion or instability.
- ~~v. discharge any materials such as soils, sediment or vegetation into reticulated infrastructure or onto roads, as a result of earthworks. Noncompliance with this Standard shall be deemed a Non-Complying Activity.~~
- ~~vi. Construction noise from a site in any zone shall not exceed the limits recommended in, and shall be measured and assessed in accordance with, NZS 6803:1999 Acoustics Construction Noise.~~

Note: The requirements of the Land Drainage Act 1908 still apply and should be referred to by anyone moving significant amounts of earth or altering overland flows.

- g. Measures shall be implemented to ensure that any discharge of dust beyond the boundary of the site is avoided or limited to such that it does not cause nuisance.
- h. Measures shall be implemented to ensure that infrastructure is appropriately protected from infiltration of sediments and roads are kept clean of mud and other such material.

16 SIGNAGE

The objectives, policies and rules in this chapter apply across the District. They are grouped together to prevent repetition throughout the Plan.

Signage is an intrinsic part of most activities but has the potential to produce adverse effects in the community.

The controls in the District Plan reflect the need to provide for signage to meet the needs of the community while providing sign control standards that and ensure protection from visual intrusion or adverse traffic safety.

Signage is controlled via the zone rules for location and the signage chapter for number and size. The By-laws relating to signage controls signs on Council owned land, except where provided for in the District Plan. Signs provided for under By-laws are deemed to be Permitted Activities.

The following general rules apply to advertising throughout the district in addition to the rules set out for each zone.

These provisions and any other provisions relating to signage are complementary to, and not in substitution for the by-laws of the Council relating to the control and licensing of advertising signage.

Where there are inconsistencies with provisions in the by-laws, the District Plan regulations shall prevail. It should be noted that the erection of any structure, such as a sign, on or viewable from a state highway requires the approval of NZ Transport Agency under Section 51 of the Transit New Zealand Act Government Road Powers Act 1989 is likely to require the NZ Transport Agency's written approval as an affected party pursuant to section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The written approval of New Zealand Transport Agency will be required for any sign located within the State Highway Road Reserve pursuant to the New Zealand Transport Agency (Signs on State Highways) By-law 2010. Note: It is unlikely that any sign other than an official road sign will be approved unless it is of a temporary nature and is for a community event.

The written approval of the Council, as landowner, is a prerequisite for any signs on road reserves, street furniture or in public places, other than footpath signs and health and safety signs that comply with Performance Standard 16.5.1(e).

Where any object (including signage) penetrates the notification surface Civil Aviation Rule Pt 77 requires that the proposal be notified to the Director of Civil Aviation who may require it to be marked or lit. This is a statutory requirement of the Civil Aviation Act 1990 that operates in addition to the District Plan.

16.1 ISSUES

- 16.1.1** Inappropriate design, scale, number and location of signage can adversely affect the amenity values of the surrounding environment and/or the safe and efficient operation of the transport network.

16.2 OBJECTIVES

- 16.2.1** Signage that maintains or enhances the amenity values and heritage values of the environment in which it is located.
- 16.2.2** That the safety and efficiency of the transport network including footpath traffic is not adversely affected by signage causing distraction or physical or visual obstruction.

16.3 POLICIES

- 16.3.1** To enable signs to be erected where the safe and efficient operation of the transport network including footpaths is maintained.
- 16.3.2** To ensure the design and location of signage on or near Heritage structures or within Display Frontage Streets is sensitive to and protects the historic features and the architectural character of the surrounding environment.
- 16.3.3** To ensure that any signs erected are appropriate within the context of the environment in which they are placed specifically that in the:

Rural Environment

- a. The location, scale and design of signs shall ensure they are incidental to and not dominant structures within the rural landscape
- b. The content and scale of signs should be consistent with the rural environment
- c. The number of signs shall be kept to a minimum in order to maintain the character and amenity values of the rural environment

Residential Environment

- a. The location, scale and design of signs shall ensure they are incidental to and not dominant structures within the streetscape
- b. The content and scale of signs should be consistent with the residential environment
- c. The number of signs shall be kept to a minimum in order to maintain the character and amenity values of the residential environment

Commercial Environment

- a. The location, scale and design of signs shall ensure they are incidental to and not dominant structures within the commercial environment or the neighbouring zones

- b. Signs should be of an intensity and scale that implies a sense of vibrancy but not dominate the streetscape or the buildings to which they are attached

Industrial Environment

- a. The location, scale and design of signs shall ensure they are incidental to and not dominant structures within the manufacturing environment or the neighbouring zones
- b. Signs should be of an intensity and scale that implies a sense of vibrancy but not dominate the streetscape or the buildings to which they are attached

Natural Environment

- a. The location, scale and design of signs shall ensure they are incidental to and not dominant structures within the natural environment or the neighbouring zones
- b. Signs should be of an intensity and scale that implies a sense of vibrancy but not dominate the streetscape or the buildings to which they are attached

16.3.4 To enable the erection of signs that provide Community Messages provided they are consistent with the Signage By-law 2015 and include:

- a. Matters of public Health and Safety
- b. Election signs
- c. The location of destinations, routes, distances and public facilities and the names of settlements, streets and features
- d. Site characteristics or features of historical, cultural, spiritual, aesthetic, environmental, scenic or scientific significance

16.4 RULES

16.4.1 Permitted Activities.

The following are permitted activities throughout the District:

- a. Signs that comply with:
 - i. The Performance Standards for signage in 16.5; and
 - ii. The Performance Standards for structures that apply in the underlying zone.
 - iii. The Signage By-law 2015.
- b. Official signs.

16.4.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following activities are restricted discretionary activities throughout the District:

- a. Any permitted sign that exceeds the m² limits for its zone as set out in performance standards in 16.5 shall be a restricted discretionary activity

In exercising its discretion the Council will be restricted to the following matters:

- i. The location and size of the sign in relation to the surrounding environment
 - ii. The design and appearance of the sign
 - iii. The effects of the sign on the movement of people and goods in relation to visibility, health and safety
 - iv. The nature and content of the sign
 - v. The nature, size and number of other signs in the immediate environment
- b. Any sign on a Heritage building or a building in a Display Frontage Street that does not comply with 16.5.1(d).

In exercising its discretion the Council will be restricted to the following matters:

- i. The extent to which any sign including supporting structures detracts from the heritage significance or values of a heritage building or object.
 - ii. Whether any sign detracts from the architecture of the building including decorative detailing, structural divisions, windows or doorways.
 - iii. Whether additional signs will result in clutter.
 - iv. The extent to which the quality of the design of the sign and the standard of graphics complement the building or object.
 - v. Whether the means of fixing the sign to a listed building or object including associated cabling or wiring for illuminated signs will adversely affect the heritage fabric and heritage values of the listed building or object.
 - vi. The extent to which signs comply with the City Centre Design Guide.
- c. Any Health and Safety signage that does not comply with 16.5.1(e).

In exercising its discretion the Council will be restricted to the following matters:

- i. The location and size of the sign in relation to the surrounding environment.
- ii. The nature and content of the sign.
- iii. The requirement for the sign.

16.4.3 Discretionary Activities.

The following activities are discretionary activities throughout the District:

- a. Any sign on road reserve, street furniture or public places that does not comply with the signage by-law.
- b. Any sign (excluding permitted activities) that is advertising a business or product that is not on the property.
- c. Any sign that contains moving animation, flashing or optical illusions.
- d. Any other sign not provided for as permitted or restricted discretionary.
- a. Any sign which does not comply with the permitted activity standards in 16.2.

16.25 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS - Signage

16.5.1 General.

~~16.2.1 The number and design of signs which may be displayed on any site or building is set out in the rules for the particular zone in which the land is located.~~

- a. ~~16.2.2~~ Signs shall only be located on the same site as of the activity to which they relate. Signs provided for under by-laws or health and safety election purposes, and temporary events are exempt from this standard.
- b. ~~16.2.3~~ No sign shall obstruct or detract from any official sign, sign beacon or structure for aviation purposes or shall obstruct driver visibility along the road and at intersections and driveways. This is achieved by:
 - i. Signs are not visible at the approach to, or from an intersection, pedestrian crossing or train crossing.
 - ii. Signs shall be elevated above the height of vehicles as to not draw the gaze of drivers away from forward roadway.

~~16.2.4. In all zones except the Outer Commercial, Central Commercial, Neighbourhood Commercial, Airport Enterprise and Manufacturing zones, there shall be a maximum of one free-standing sign per property. Official signs, property identification signs, warning signs and signs for election purposes are exempt from this standard.~~

~~16.2.5 The written approval of the Council, as landowner, is a prerequisite for any signs on road reserves, street furniture or in public places.~~

~~16.2.6 Signs attached to a building may extend up to a maximum of 6 metres above the highest point of the roof of the building, provided that no sign shall extend more than 10 metres above ground level.~~

Note: Where any object penetrates the notification surface Civil Aviation Rule Pt 77 requires that the proposal be notified to the Director of Civil

Aviation who may require it to be marked or lit. This is a statutory requirement of the Civil Aviation Act 1990 that operates in addition to the District Plan.

~~16.2.7~~ The provisions for advertising shall not apply to any warning sign erected for the protection of the general public on the site of any construction, alteration or demolition activity.

c. Temporary construction signs advertising the parties involved with the project in any zone provided that:

- i. It must be on the same site as the construction or demolition.
- ii. No individual sign shall exceed 3m² total area.
- iii. The total area of all temporary construction signs on a site shall not exceed 4m².
- iv. No temporary construction sign shall be displayed for more than 30 days before commencement of construction or demolition; and all signs shall be removed from the site within 3 days of termination of construction or demolition.

~~16.2.8~~ A temporary sign advertising a forthcoming gala, sporting or other non-commercial public event in any zone provided:

- i. It is erected no earlier than six weeks prior to the commencement of the activity to which it relates.
- ii. It complies with the above conditions and terms underlying zone rules and other permitted activities for signage.
- iii. It is removed within 48 hours of the end of the activity to which it relates.

Signs for election purposes are exempt from this standard.

~~10.11.9~~ A sign for election purposes (Local or Central Government) may be permitted in any zone provided:

- a. It is erected no earlier than six weeks prior to election day.
- b. It is removed no later than midnight on the day before election day.
- c. It complies with the above conditions and terms.

d. Signs in Display Frontage Streets and on heritage buildings listed in the Plan shall:

- i. Not obscure any architectural feature of any building, including but not limited to windows, columns, mouldings, cornices and balustrades, except that signs may be located on ground floor windows if contained within the face of the windows.
- ii. Signs affixed to the façade of a building shall not extend above the façade.
- iii. Signs shall not be located on the roof of any building.
- iv. Signs shall not be located on the roof of a verandah.

- v. Signs under verandahs shall not exceed 600mm in height and shall be located perpendicular to the building façade.
- vi. Signs on the front edge of the verandah shall not exceeding 600mm in height.
- e. Identification and/or health and safety signs in association with the infrastructure to which they relate not exceeding 0.5m² and attached to the corresponding infrastructure or immediate vicinity when infrastructure is underground.
- f. Signs shall not protrude above any ridgeline.
- g. No sign shall be flashing, illuminated, contain reflective materials, moving animation or cause glare.
- h. Signs shall be maintained to a tidy standard and shall be removed within one week of the activity ceasing on the site unless provided for sooner by a by-law or the Plan.

16.5.2 Performance Standards specific to the Reserve and Open Space Zone.

Sign/ Performance standards relating to specific signs	Property Identification	Tourist Publicity	Sponsors Signs	Real Estate Sign
Reserves and Open Spaces	1x 3m ² <u>Permitted</u>	4m ² <u>YES if related to subject site</u>	As long as it's not visible from a Residential Zone	<u>1 per street frontage</u>

16.5.3 Performance Standards specific to the Rural and Residential Environments.

Sign/ Zones	Property Identification	Real Estate Sign	Tourist Publicity/Schools /Churches	Home Occupation/ Retail Activity
Rural Production	1x 3m ² total area	2m ² <u>per agency total area</u>	<u>1 per street frontage no more than 2m² total area each frontage</u>	<u>1x 0.5m²</u> total area

Rural Lifestyle	1x 1m ² total area	<u>1 per agency per road frontage no more than 2m² total area per agency</u>	<u>1 per street frontage no more than 2m² total area each frontage</u>	1x 0.5m ² total area
Rural General	1x 3m ² total area	<u>2m² per agency total area</u>	<u>1 per street frontage no more than 2m² total area each frontage</u>	1x 0.5m ² total area
Rural Settlement	1x 3m ² total area	<u>1 per agency per road frontage no more than 2m² per agency</u>	<u>1 per street frontage no more than 2m² total area each frontage</u>	1x 0.5m ² total area
Residential	1x 1m ² total area	<u>1 per agency per road frontage no more than 2m² total area per agency</u>	<u>1 per street frontage no more than 2m² total area each frontage</u>	1x 0.5m ² total area
Coastal Residential	1x 0.5m ² total area	<u>1 per agency per road frontage no more than 2m² total area per agency</u>	<u>1 per street frontage no more than 2m² total area each frontage</u>	1x 0.5m ² total area

16.5.4 Performance Standards specific to the Commercial and Industrial Environments.

Sign/ Commercial Zones	Property Identification	<u>Verandah signage over road reserve</u>	Advertisement of products/ businesses onsite	Real Estate Sign	<u>Footpath signs</u> <u>See 16.5.4(a) for standards</u>
Manufacturing	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>n/a</u>	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>One per agency per street frontage</u>	<u>1 sign</u>
Airport Enterprise	1x 3m ² total area	<u>n/a</u>	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>One per agency per street frontage</u>	<u>n/a</u>
Arts and Commerce	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>One per agency per street frontage</u>	<u>1 sign</u>

Riverfront	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>One per agency per street frontage</u>	<u>1 sign</u>
Central Commercial	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>YES, except where provided for under Rule 16.5.1</u>		<u>One per agency per street frontage</u>	<u>1 sign</u>
Outer Commercial	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>One per agency per street frontage</u>	<u>1 sign</u>
Neighbourhood Commercial	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>Permitted</u>	<u>4.5m² Ground floor only</u>	<u>One per agency per street frontage</u>	<u>1 sign</u>

- a. Footpath signs that are permitted must comply with the following:
- i. be displayed directly outside the business to which the Sign relates;
 - ii. advertise only businesses, services and products located on the site of the Sign;
 - iii. be displayed so as to retain a clear access for mobility scooters, wheelchairs, prams and pedestrians along the Footpath;
 - iv. not interfere with street furniture or fittings, or with the opening of car doors;
 - v. not exceed 1 metre in height and 0.6 metres in width for sandwich boards;
 - vi. not exceed 2.2 metres in height and 0.7 metres in width for flag signs.
 - vii. Any Sign displayed by any business on a Footpath at the start of any trading day must be removed from that Footpath by that business at the close of that trading day.

17 NOISE

The Objectives, Policies and Rules in this chapter apply across the District. They are grouped together to prevent repetition throughout the Plan.

The emission of noise is an intrinsic part of most activities which has the potential to produce adverse effects in the community.

The controls in the District Plan reflect the need for some flexibility while providing noise control standards that are achievable for the community, yet ensure protection from excessive or unreasonable noise.

The New Zealand Noise Standards, are nationally based standards which give guidance to the measurement of noise and the appropriate levels at which to control noise effects. They have been used as basic guidance documents on the approach to noise in this Plan.

Notwithstanding the noise standards specified in the Plan, the Council reserves the powers conferred on it by the relevant sections of the Resource Management Act 1991 to control any noise which has become an objectionable element or nuisance.

In particular, Section 16 of the Act imposes a duty on all persons to avoid unreasonable noise and Section 17 of the Act imposes a duty on all persons to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, whether or not the activity complies with the rules in this Plan. The Council has powers under Section 322 of the Act to issue "Abatement Notices" and under Section 327 to issue an "Excessive Noise Direction" and these mechanisms can be used to ensure that the best practicable means is adopted to reduce noise levels.

Equipment such as ventilation, air-conditioning and refrigeration plant in commercial and industrial zones may cause a nuisance to neighbouring residents notwithstanding that they may comply with the Plan's noise standards. Accordingly, to avoid the possibility that Council may take abatement action in future and require expensive remedies, the location and sound insulation of new plant activities should be carefully considered to minimise noise nuisance.

Airports, and their associated flight operations, generate noise. This noise is distributed over a wide geographical area, and can vary from barely perceptible to significant nuisance depending on the sensitivity to air noise of the activity where the noise occurs. These provisions manage the relationship between air noise and land use activities that may be sensitive to that air noise. The following provisions should be read in conjunction with the Airport Enterprise Zone.

Vibration is often assessed at the same time as noise effects. However, there are no relevant New Zealand Standards to assess vibration effects, therefore the issue is

dealt under the nuisance provisions of the Health Act 1956 or as an adverse effect that there is a duty to manage under section 17 of the RMA.

17.1 ISSUES

17.1.1 Activities can produce unwanted sound that affects the health and safety of people as well as the amenity of an area.

17.1.2 Noise sensitive activities located in existing high noise environments and the adverse effects of that noise cannot reasonably be mitigated.

17.1.3 Airport flight operations create significant levels of noise over a wide geographical area beyond the Airport itself. Some activities are more sensitive to this noise than others, including residential dwellings and schools. Over time, there is an increased probability of conflict between the needs of both uses. It is improbable that the Wanganui Airport can be moved, and reducing operating hours for air operations may result in a reduction of the viability of the continued operation of the Airport.

17.2 OBJECTIVES

17.2.1 To enable noise at levels which do not have an adverse effect on human health.

17.2.2 An acoustic environment within each zone that is compatible with the character of the area.

17.2.3 The adverse effects of operational noise from the Wanganui Airport are minimised.

17.3 POLICIES

17.3.1 Ensure that new land use activities, subdivision or development adjoining strategic land transport networks including, the railway corridor, avoid, remedy or mitigate any potential adverse reverse sensitivity effects of noise and vibration; generated by from that land transport network provided that best practicable options have been implemented by the transport operator.

17.3.2 To manage noise emissions at levels, time restrictions or in locations which protect the health of individuals and the community.

17.3.3 Ensure that noise occurs at limits that maintain and reflect the amenity values and character of the locality by:

- a) Limiting the sources, type, duration, timing or location of the noise;

- b) Noise sensitive activities are sound insulated to mitigate any adverse noise effects; from existing noise generating activities.
- c) Requiring adoption of the 'best practicable option' and regular maintenance of noise generating equipment or activities; and
- d) Requiring the use of landscaping to mitigate the perception of noise.

17.3.4 To maintain the character and amenity values of the rural zones with respect to noise, without unduly restricting rural activities. Limits for noise received by occupants of dwellings will be set to avoid restrictions on rural activities, provided that such activities adopt the best practicable option.

17.3.5 To ensure that there is a uniform approach to the measurement of noise effects and assessment of their adverse effects, all sound emissions shall be measured and assessed in accordance with:

- a. New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics - Measurement of Environmental Sound.
- b. New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics - Assessment of Environmental Noise.
- c. New Zealand Standard 6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise
- d. NZS 6805:1992 Airport Noise Management and Land Use Planning
- e. New Zealand Standard 6806:2010 Traffic Noise from New or Altered Roads
- f. New Zealand Standard 6807:1994 Noise Management and Landuse Planning for Helicopter Landing Areas
- g. New Zealand Standard 6808:2010 Acoustics – Wind Farm Noise
- h. New Zealand Standard 6809:1999 Port Noise Management and Land Use Planning
- i. AS/NZS1276.1:1999 Acoustics- Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements Part 1: Airborne sound insulation.
- j. ISO 140-5:1998 Acoustics – Measurement of Sound Insulation In Buildings And Of Building Elements Part 5: Field Measurements Of Airborne Sound Insulation Of Façade Elements And Facades.

17.3.6 Provide for the establishment or expansion of activities in the Airport Enterprise Zone, that:

- a. are not sensitive to air noise;
- b. do not compromise the safe and efficient operation of airport activities; and,
- c. are compatible with noise, flight paths and aeronautical equipment required to operate the airport.

17.3.7 The airport shall be operated so that the day/night noise level (Ldn) produced by airport operations shall not exceed:

- a. 65dBA at or outside the Air Noise Boundary; and
- b. 55dBA at or outside the Outer Control Boundary.

17.4 RULES

17.4.1 Permitted Activities.

The following are permitted activities within the Air Noise Boundary (ANB) and Outer Control Boundary (OCB), unless otherwise stated:

- a. All activities, other than Activities Sensitive to Aircraft Noise

17.4.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following activities are restricted discretionary activities throughout the District:

- a. Events at Springvale Park or Cooks Gardens that do not comply with the performance standards for noise.

Council restricts its discretion to the following matters:

- i. Preparation of an Operational Noise Management Plan by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic consultant suitable to Council and containing:
 - Description of activity including layout and position of noise sources on site;
 - Description of sound sources including auxiliary sound sources
 - Hours of operation;
 - Proposed Management methods in line with the 'Best Practical Option' [BPO] defined under the RMA and related sections of the Act including s.16 and s.17 requirements;
 - Noise monitoring procedures;
 - Community consultation and liaison including a list of potentially affected residential sites.
- b. Any permitted activity in a zone that does not comply with the noise performance standards in 17.5

Council restricts its discretion to the following matters:

 - i. The potential effects on human health;
 - ii. Limiting the sources, type, duration, timing or location of the noise;
 - iii. Preventing noise sensitive activities within certain distances of the source of the noise unless sound insulated;

- iv. Requiring the use of the 'best practicable option' and regular maintenance of noise generating equipment or activities; and
- v. Requiring the use of landscaping to mitigate the perception of noise.

17.4.3 Discretionary Activities

The following activities are discretionary activities throughout the District:

- a. Any activity that produces noise that is not provided for as a permitted or restricted discretionary activity.

17.4.4 Non Complying Activities

The following activities are non-complying activities:

- a. Activities Sensitive to Aircraft Noise in the OCB, not provided for as permitted, discretionary (refer to Rule 6.2.3(a)).or prohibited activities

17.4.5 Prohibited Activities

The following activities are prohibited activities for which no consent may be sought:

- a. Activities Sensitive to Aircraft Noise within the ANB.
- b. Activities Sensitive to Air Noise in the OCB that do not comply with the performance standard for internal noise in 6.7.2.

17.5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS - Noise

17.5.1 General.

All Activities shall implement best practice options to minimise adverse noise effects.

Note: Council may require confirmation of compliance with any of these standards, from a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic expert.

17.5.2 Air Noise Overlays

- a. Air Noise resulting from the operation of the Wanganui Airport shall not exceed a Day/Night(Ldn) level of:
 - i. 65dBA outside the Air Noise Boundary; and
 - ii. 55dBA outside the Outer Control Boundary

17.5.3 Noise Sensitive Activities (including dwellings).

New or relocated buildings for a noise sensitive activity on any site within any rural, commercial or industrial zones (excluding the Airport Enterprise Zone) or within 30 metres of a railway or state highway designation shall comply with the following:

- a. Any habitable space within a new or altered building shall be designed to achieve an insulation rating of no less than:

$$D_{nT,w} + C_{tr} > 30 \text{ dB}$$

for the external building envelope of each habitable room when tested and verified in accordance with the following standards:

- i. AS/NZS1276.1:1999 Acoustics- Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements Part 1: Airborne sound insulation.
- ii. ISO 140-5:1998 Acoustics – Measurement of Sound Insulation in Buildings and of Building Elements Part 5: Field Measurements of Airborne Sound Insulation of Façade Elements and Facades.

- b. Compliance with this performance standard shall be achieved when the design and construction of each habitable room:

- i. accords with the exact construction specification and schedule as set out in 17.6.

Note: A new dwelling constructed to the Building Code will comply with this performance standard.

or

- ii. an acoustic design certificate is provided to Council by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic engineer (suitable to Council) which confirms that when built to the recommended design and specification will achieve the minimum acoustic insulation standard of $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr} > 30 \text{ dB}$ for the external building envelope of each habitable room.

- c. If the above standard cannot be met with open-able doors and windows then mechanical air ventilation shall be required in accordance with provisions of the New Zealand Building Code G4- Ventilation.

17.5.4 Mining Explosives.

- a. The measurement of blast noise (air blast) from explosives related to mining, quarry, mineral processing or construction activity shall be carried out in accordance with AS 2187.Part 2:1993.

- b. Blast noise (air blast) from explosives related to mining, mineral processing or construction activity shall not exceed a peak sound pressure level of 128 unweighted BZ.

c. Blast noise (air blast) shall be measured at any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling unit, other than a dwelling unit on the same site as the activity.

d. Neighbouring sites shall be advised of pending blasts, at least 48 hours and again at least 1 hour before any such blast.

e. The limit of particle velocity (peak particle velocity) from blast noise (air blast) measured on any foundation of an adjacent occupied building not connected with the site, or suitable location adjacent to the building, shall not exceed 25mm/second for commercial buildings or 10mm/second for dwellings and buildings of similar design.

17.5.5 Telecommunication cabinets.

Noise emission levels shall comply with Clause 9 of the Resource Management [National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities] Regulations 2008.

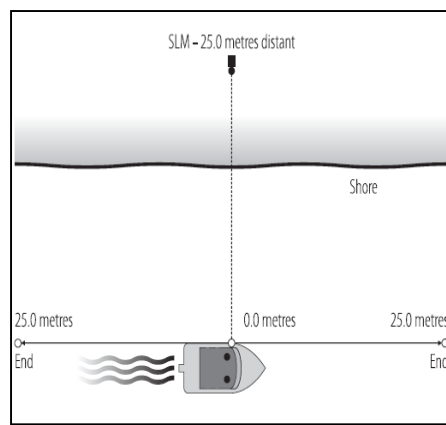
17.5.6 Commercial Boating.

Sound emissions from commercial boating activities shall not exceed the following limits:

a. When the boat is “wide open throttle” the noise measured at 25 metres will be less than:

77 dB L_{ASmax} for vessels to be operated between 0800 and 2000 hours;

67 dB L_{ASmax} for vessels to be operated between 2000 and 0800 hours.



17.5.7 RURAL ENVIRONMENT.

All activities within the Rural Production, Rural Lifestyle or Rural General zones shall comply with the following:

a. Noise emissions shall not exceed the following limits when measured from the notional boundary, unless provided for elsewhere in this section.

<u>AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL</u>			<u>Lmax</u>
<u>dB LAeq(15min)</u>			<u>dBA</u>
<u>Daytime</u>	<u>Evening</u>	<u>Night time</u>	<u>Night time</u>
<u>7.00am-7.00pm</u>	<u>7.00pm-10.00pm</u>	<u>10.00pm-7.00am</u>	<u>10.00pm – 7.00am</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>75</u>

b. The operation of **gas guns** for the purpose of bird scaring shall be permitted provided that:

- i. The gas gun device shall be located so that the maximum number of devices does not exceed one device per four hectares of land in any single land holding, except that in the case of a single land holding less than four hectares in area, one device shall be permitted.
- ii. The device shall only be operated between 6.30 am and 8.00 pm on any day.
- iii. The operation of the device shall be controlled so that the maximum number of discharges per time period does not exceed 6 within any 60 minute period.
- iv. Sound emitted from the device shall not exceed L_{AE} 75 dB measured within the notional boundary of any rural dwelling or at any point within a residential zone. Sound levels shall be measured in accordance with NZS6801:2008 *Acoustics – Measurement of Sound*.
- v. No device shall be placed in such a manner that any public place receives noise exceeding exceed L_{AE} 90 dB measured in accordance with NZS6801:2008 *Acoustics – Measurement of Sound*.

c. The operation of **avian distress alarms** for the purpose of bird scaring shall be permitted provided that:

- i. The device shall not used within 300 metres of a notional boundary of any dwelling unless a Bird Management Plan is prepared and accepted by Council.
- ii. The device shall only be operated between 6.30 am and 8.00 pm on any day.
- iii. Sound emitted from the device shall not exceed LAeq(15 min) 50 dB when measured within the notional boundary of any rural dwelling or at any point within a residential zone;
- iv. No device shall be placed in such a manner that in any public

place receives noise exceeding exceed L_{Amax} 80 dB

- d. The operation of **Frost Fans** for the purpose of protecting a crop from frost from bud burst to harvest shall be permitted provided that noise (excluding maintenance and testing) does not exceed 55 dBA Leq (15min):
- i. At any point within the notional boundary of any noise sensitive activity; or
 - ii. At a distance of 300 metres from the device.

17.5.8 RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT.

All activities within the Residential, Coastal Residential or Rural Settlement zones shall comply with the following:

- a. Sound emissions from any activity shall not exceed the following limits when measured on, or within, the boundary of any other site zoned for residential, coastal residential or rural settlement purposes.

<u>AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL</u>			<u>L_{max}</u>
<u>dB LAeq(15min)</u>			<u>dBA</u>
<u>Daytime</u> <u>7.00am-7.00pm</u>	<u>Evening</u> <u>7.00pm-10.00pm</u>	<u>Night time</u> <u>10.00pm-7.00am</u>	<u>Night time</u> <u>10.00pm – 7.00am</u>
<u>55</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>75</u>

17.5.9 COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT.

All activities within the Arts and Commerce, Riverfront, Central Commercial, Neighbourhood Commercial or Outer Commercial zones shall comply with the following:

- a. Sound emissions from any activity shall not exceed the following limits:

<u>AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL</u>				<u>L_{max}</u>
<u>dB LAeq(15min)</u>				<u>dBA</u>
	<u>Daytime</u> <u>7.00am-</u>	<u>Evening</u> <u>7.00pm-</u>	<u>Night time</u> <u>10.00pm-</u>	<u>Night time</u> <u>10.00pm –</u>

	<u>7.00pm</u>	<u>10.00pm</u>	<u>7.00am</u>	<u>7.00am</u>
<u>At a Residential Zone Boundary</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Other Boundaries</u>	<u>65</u>			<u>85</u>

17.5.10 INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT.

All activities within the Manufacturing zone shall comply with the following:

- a. Sound emissions from any activity shall not exceed the following limits when measured at the following boundaries:

	<u>AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL</u> <u>dB LAeq(15min)</u>			<u>Lmax</u> <u>dBA</u>
	<u>Daytime</u> <u>7.00am-7.00pm</u>	<u>Evening</u> <u>7.00pm-10.00pm</u>	<u>Night time</u> <u>10.00pm-7.00am</u>	<u>Night time</u> <u>10.00pm – 7.00am</u>
<u>At Residential Zone Boundary</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Other Boundaries</u>	<u>65</u>			<u>75</u>

17.5.11 AIRPORT ENTERPRISE ZONE.

All activities within the Airport Enterprise zone shall comply with the following:

- a. Sound emissions from any activity (excluding airport operational noise) shall not exceed the following limits when measured within the boundary of any land zoned Central Commercial, Outer Commercial or Neighbourhood Commercial:

<u>AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL</u> <u>dBA(10min)</u>		<u>Lmax</u> <u>dBA</u>
<u>Daytime</u> <u>7.00am-10.00pm</u>	<u>Night time</u> <u>10.00pm-7.00am</u>	75 or L95 background

		sound level plus 30dBA, whichever is lower
65	55	

- b. Sound emissions from any activity (excluding airport operational noise) shall not exceed the following limits when measured within the boundary of any land zoned for residential purposes:

AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL dBA(10min)		Lmax dBA
Daytime 7.00am-6.00pm	Night time 6.00pm-7.00am	85 or L95 background sound level plus 30dBA, whichever is lower
55	45	

c. Residential Units Internal Noise.

New aircraft hanger dwellings shall:

- i. be fitted with acoustic insulation to ensure that noise does not exceed L_{dn} 40 dBA in any habitable room with all doors and windows shut.
- ii. require an Acoustic Design report from a suitably qualified Acoustic Engineer confirming that any new building is designed to meet the (i) above.

d. Aircraft Engine Testing.

- i. No person shall operate an aircraft engine for the purpose of engine testing unless carried out in compliance with the following noise levels within the notional boundary to any dwelling in the rural zone or within the boundary of any residentially zoned site:

AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL dBA Leq(2 hours)		Lmax dBA
Monday to Sunday 7.00am-10.00pm	All other times	All days 10.00pm- 7.00am
55	45	75

- ii. On each occasion of testing the date, time, duration and reason for the tests shall be retained in a log which must be supplied to Council if requested.
- iii. Aircraft engine testing shall be measured in accordance with New Zealand Standard NZS 6801:2008 "Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound".

17.5.12 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

All activities within the Reserves and Open Spaces zone shall comply with the following:

- a. Sound emissions from any activities (including amplified sound-public address systems) shall not exceed the following limits:

	<u>AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL</u> <u>dB LAeq(15min)</u>		<u>Lmax</u> <u>dBA</u>
	<u>Daytime</u> <u>7.00am-10.00pm</u>	<u>Night time</u> <u>10.00pm-7.00am</u>	<u>Night time</u> <u>10.00pm – 7.00am</u>
<u>At a Residential Zone Boundary</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Other Boundaries</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>75</u>

- b. The following noise limits shall apply to events at the specified locations:

i. Events at Springvale Park:

	<u>For up to 5 calendar days per year but for no more than 2 consecutive days</u>		<u>For up to ten calendar days per year</u>	
	<u>8.00am – 12.30am</u>	<u>12.30am – 8.00am</u>	<u>8.00am – 11.00pm</u>	<u>11.00pm – 8.00am</u>
<u>At a Residential Zone Boundary</u>	<u>55 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u>	<u>40 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u>	<u>55 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u>	<u>40 dB LAeq(15min)</u>
	<u>65 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>	<u>50 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>	<u>65 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>	<u>50 dB LAeq(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>
	<u>55 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>	<u>40 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>	<u>55 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>	<u>40 dB LAeq(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>
<u>Other Boundaries</u>	<u>60 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u>	<u>40 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u>	<u>60 dB</u> <u>LAeq(15min)</u>	<u>40 dB LAeq(15min)</u>
	<u>70 dB</u>	<u>50 dB</u>	<u>70 dB</u>	<u>50 dB LAeq(15min)</u>

	<u>L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>	<u>L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>	<u>L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>	<u>at 63Hz</u>
	<u>60 dB</u> <u>L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>	<u>40 dB</u> <u>L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>	<u>60 dB</u> <u>L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>	<u>40 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>

ii. Events at Cooks Gardens:

	<u>For up to 6 calendar days per year</u>	
	<u>8.00am – 11.00pm</u>	<u>11.00pm – 8.00am</u>
<u>At a Residential Zone Boundary</u>	<u>55 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u>	<u>40 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u>
	<u>65 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>	<u>50 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>
	<u>55 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>	<u>40 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>
<u>Other Boundaries</u>	<u>60 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u>	<u>40 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u>
	<u>70 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>	<u>50 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 63Hz</u>
	<u>60 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>	<u>40 dB L_{Aeq}(15min)</u> <u>at 125Hz</u>

17.6 NOISE INSULATION TABLE

The schedule describes the minimum requirements necessary to achieve an external sound insulation level of $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr} > 30$ dB

Building Element	Minimum Construction Requirement	
External Walls of Habitable Rooms	<u>Stud Walls:</u>	20mm timber or 9mm compressed fibre cement sheet over timber frame (100mm x 50mm)
	• <u>Exterior cladding:</u>	Fibrous acoustic blanket (batts or similar of a minimum mass of 9kg/m ³) required in cavity for all exterior walls.
	• <u>Cavity infill:</u>	Minimum 90mm wall cavity
	• <u>Interior lining:</u>	One layer of 12mm gypsum plasterboard. Where exterior walls have continuous cladding with a mass of greater than 25kg/m ² (e.g. brick veneer or minimum 25mm stucco plaster), internal wall linings need to be no thicker than 10mm gypsum plasterboard.
	• <u>Combined superficial density:</u>	Minimum not less than 25kg/m ² being the combined mass of external and internal linings excluding structural elements (e.g. window frames or wall studs) with no less than 10kg/m ² on each side of the structural elements.
Glazed Areas of Habitable Rooms	<u>Mass Walls:</u>	190mm concrete block, strapped and lined internally with 10mm gypsum plasterboard, or 150mm concrete wall.
	<u>Glazed areas up to 10% of floor area</u>	6mm glazing single float
	<u>Glazed areas between 10% and 35% of floor area</u>	6mm laminated glazing
	<u>Glazed areas greater than 35% of floor area</u>	Require a specialist acoustic report to show conformance with the insulation rule.
	<u>Frames to be aluminium window frames with compression seals.</u>	
Skillion Roof	<u>Cladding:</u>	0.5mm profiled steel or 6mm corrugated fibre cement, or membrane over 15mm thick ply, or concrete or clay tiles.
	<u>Sarking</u>	17mm plywood (no gaps).
	<u>Frame:</u>	Minimum 100mm gap with fibrous acoustic blanket (batts or similar of a minimum mass of 9kg/m ³).
	<u>Ceiling:</u>	Two layers of 10mm gypsum plasterboard (no through ceiling lighting penetrations unless correctly acoustically rated). Fibrous acoustic blanket (batts or similar of a minimum mass of 9kg/m ³).
	<u>Combined superficial density:</u>	Combined mass with cladding and lining of not less than 25kg/m ² with no less than 10kg/m ² on each side of structural elements.
Pitched roof (all roofs other than skillion roofs)	<u>Cladding:</u>	0.5mm profiled steel or tiles, or membrane over 15mm thick ply.
	<u>Frame:</u>	Timber truss with 100mm fibrous acoustic blanket. (batts or similar of a minimum mass of 9kg/m ³) required for all ceilings.
	<u>Ceiling:</u>	12mm gypsum plaster board.
	<u>Combined superficial density:</u>	Combined mass with cladding and lining of not less than 25kg/m ² .
Floor areas open to outside	<u>Cladding:</u>	Under-floor areas of non-concrete slab type floors exposed to external sound will require a cladding layer lining the underside of floor joists of not less than 12mm ply.
	<u>Combined superficial density:</u>	Floor to attain a combined mass not less than 25kg/m ² for the floor layer and any external cladding (excluding floor joists or bearers).
External door to habitable rooms	<u>Solid core door (min 25kg/m²) with compression seals (where the door is exposed to exterior noise)</u>	

19 RELOCATED BUILDINGS & TEMPORARY MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The objectives, policies and rules in this chapter apply across the District. They are grouped together to prevent repetition throughout the Plan.

RELOCATED BUILDINGS

Relocated Buildings are a popular development option in Wanganui. They are often dwellings, garages, shipping containers or temporary buildings used during a construction phase.

During the time between relocation of the building onto the site and the re-instatement works there is the potential for the appearance of the building to adversely affect amenity. Once re-instatement is completed, the building usually has no greater effect than any other structures that the plan permits.

TEMPORARY MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The New Zealand Defence Force as part of its functions undertakes exercises outside its designated sites. This is pursuant to the Defence Act 1990 and is required to implement the national defence strategy. The main potential issue for these exercises is noise disturbance.

19.1 ISSUES

19.1.1 Relocated buildings can produce adverse visual effects until they are re-instated.

19.1.2 Temporary Military Training Activities can produce adverse short term effects.

19.2 OBJECTIVES

19.2.1 To provide for relocated buildings as an alternative to construction of a new building whilst avoiding adverse visual effects on the environment.

19.2.2 To enable temporary military training within the District which do not adversely affect community wellbeing or the character of the area.

19.3 POLICIES

- 19.3.1** To ensure that any adverse visual amenity effects of relocated buildings are mitigated in a timely manner.
- 19.3.2** To provide for temporary military training activities throughout the District, except in proximity to a sensitive noise activity or on an identified outstanding natural landscape.

19.4 RULES FOR RELOCATED BUILDINGS

All activities shall comply with the Performance Standards within this chapter and the underlying zone, overlay as well as other relevant chapters.

19.4.1 Permitted Activities.

The following are permitted activities throughout the District.

- a. Relocated Buildings
- b. Temporary Relocatable Buildings

19.4.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities throughout the District where the Council will restrict the exercise of its discretion:

- a. Any activity which does not comply with any of the above performance standards in 19.5.

Council restricts its discretion to the following matters:

- i. The effect of the particular non-compliance on the environment, including the cumulative or combined effect of non-compliances.

- a. The erection of relocated buildings.

In exercising its discretion the Council will be restricted to the physical design and appearance of the relocated building. This shall be assessed having regards to:

- i. Age of building or period of construction.
- ii. Appearance and condition of the building's externals walls, roof, window and door joinery, and other exterior structures or fixtures.
- iii. Structural condition.

iv. Compliance with bulk and location requirements of the zone where the relocated building shall be located.

An application need not be notified if the consent authority is satisfied that the adverse effect on the environment of the activity will be minor and the written approval has been obtained from every person whom the Council is satisfied may be adversely affected by the granting of the resource consent, unless the Council considers it is unreasonable in the circumstances to require the obtaining of every such approval.

19.5 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Relocated Buildings

19.5.1 Relocated Buildings.

All Relocated Buildings shall comply with the following:

- a. A building inspection report shall be submitted to Council (usually as part of the Building Consent) prior to the relocation occurring. That report is to identify all reinstatement works that are to be completed to the exterior of the building and an estimate of the cost of the work.
- b. The building shall be located on permanent foundations, no later than one month after the building is delivered to the site.
- c. All work required to reinstate the exterior of any relocated building/dwelling, including the siting of the building/dwelling on permanent foundations, shall be completed within nine months of the building being delivered to the site.
- d. The owner of the site that the building is to be located onto shall certify that the reinstatement work will be completed within the nine month period and confirm the date of the proposed relocation.

19.5.2 Temporary Relocatable Buildings.

All Temporary Relocatable Buildings shall comply with the following:

- a. The building can comply with the relevant standards that control height and setback of structures; and
- b. The building is part of a construction project or event and is removed within 7 days of the project finishing; or
- c. The building is being used for temporary residential storage and will be onsite for no longer than 7 days.

19.6 RULES FOR TEMPORARY MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Temporary Military Training Activities are not required to comply with the requirements of any other part of the Plan except earthworks and permanent structures which are subject to the zone rules.

19.6.1 Permitted Activities.

The following are permitted activities throughout the District provided they comply with the performance standards in section 19.7.

- a. Temporary military training activities ~~which comply with the following Performance Standards in 19.7.~~

~~10.8.2 Controlled Activities.~~

~~The following are controlled activities throughout the District.~~

~~Any temporary military training activities which do not comply with any one or more of the above performance standards in 19.7.~~

~~Council reserves control over:~~

- ~~a. the duration of the activity;~~
- ~~b. permanent earthworks;~~
- ~~c. the location, duration and frequency of any noise emissions.~~

~~The written approval of affected persons will not be necessary and applications need not be notified.~~

19.6.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities throughout the District.

Any permitted activity which does not comply with any of the above performance standards in 19.7.

Council restricts its discretion to the following matters:

- a. the duration of the activity beyond 31 days;
- b. rehabilitation of the sites;
- c. the location, duration and frequency of any noise emissions beyond those permitted in 19.7.

19.7 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS – Temporary Military Training Activities

~~19.7.1 The written consent of the owner shall have been obtained.~~

~~19.7.2 — No permanent structures shall be constructed.~~

~~19.7.3 — The activity shall not involve permanent excavation unless provided for in this District Plan.~~

a. ~~The activity shall comply with the earthworks rules 14.5.2(f).~~

~~19.7.4 — Flying activities shall be in compliance with civil aviation regulations or in agreement with the local controlling authority.~~

b. The activity shall be limited to a period not exceeding 31 days.

~~19.7.6 — The following noise standards apply to temporary military training activities in all zones and are not to be exceeded at or beyond the site boundary.~~

<u>Time</u>	<u>Limits (dBA)</u>	
<u>Any day</u>	<u>L10</u>	<u>Lmax</u>
<u>0630 – 0730</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>0730 – 1800</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>1800 – 2000</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>85</u>
<u>2000 – 0630</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Noise resulting from the use of explosives is not to exceed 122dBA and shall not occur outside the hours of 0730 to 1800.</u>		

c. The following noise standards apply to temporary military training activities in all zones

<u>Noise Controls</u>			
<u>Type of military noise source</u>	<u>Standards</u>		
<u>1. Weapons firing and/or the use of explosives</u>	<u>1. Notice is provided to the Council at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of the activity, specifying whether the activity involves live firing and/or the use of explosives, or firing of blank ammunition; the location of the activity and the boundaries within which the activity will take place, and distances to buildings housing noise sensitive activities; and the timing and duration of the activity.</u>		
	<u>2. Compliance with the noise standards below:</u>		
		<u>Time (Monday to Sunday)</u>	<u>Separation distance required between the boundary of the activity and the notional boundary to any building housing a noise sensitive activity</u>
	<u>i. Live firing of weapons and single or multiple</u>	<u>0700 to 1900 hours</u>	<u>At least 1500m</u>
			<u>Less than 1500m if conditions (a) and (c) below are complied with</u>

	<u>explosive events</u>	<u>1900 to 0700 hours</u>	<u>At least 4500m</u>	<u>Less than 4500m if conditions (b) and (c) below are complied with</u>
	<u>ii. Firing of blank ammunition</u>	<u>0700 to 1900 hours</u>	<u>At least 750m</u>	<u>Less than 750m if conditions (a) and (c) below are complied with</u>
		<u>1900 to 0700 hours</u>	<u>At least 2250m</u>	<u>Less than 2250m if conditions (b) and (c) below are complied with</u>
<u>Conditions to be complied with if minimum separation distances for sources 1(i) and 1(ii) cannot be met:</u>				
	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Time (Monday to Sunday)</u>	<u>Noise level at the notional boundary to any building housing a noise sensitive activity</u>	
	<u>(a)</u>	<u>0700-1900hrs</u>	<u>Peak sound pressure level of 120 dBC</u>	
	<u>(b)</u>	<u>1900-0700hrs</u>	<u>Peak sound pressure level of 90 dBC</u>	
	<u>(c)</u>	<u>The activity is undertaken in accordance with a Noise Management Plan prepared by a suitably qualified expert and approved by Council at least 15 working days prior to the activity taking place. The Noise Management Plan shall, as a minimum, contain:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>• A description of the site and activity including times, dates, and nature and location of the proposed training activities.</u><u>• Methods to minimise the noise disturbance at noise sensitive receiver sites such as selection of location, orientation, timing of noisy activities to limit noise received at sensitive receiver sites.</u><u>• A map showing potentially affected noise sensitive sites and predicted peak sound pressure levels for each of these locations.</u><u>• A programme for notification and communication with the occupiers of affected noise sensitive sites prior to the activities commencing, including updates during the event.</u><u>• A method for following up any complaints received during or after the event, and any proposed de-briefing meetings with Council.</u>		
<u>2. Mobile noise sources, excluding sources 1(i) and 1(ii)</u>				
<u>Compliance with the noise limits set out in Tables 2 and 3 of NZS6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise, with reference to ‘construction noise’ taken to refer to other, mobile noise sources*</u>				

Note: mobile noise sources (other than firing of weapons) include sources such as personnel, light and heavy vehicles, self-propelled equipment, earthmoving equipment

<u>3. Fixed (stationary) noise sources, excluding sources 1(i) and 1(ii)</u>	<u>Time (Monday to Sunday)</u>	<u>Noise level at the notional boundary to any building housing a noise sensitive activity *</u>	
	<u>0700 to 1900 hours</u>	<u>55 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
	<u>1900 to 2200 hours</u>	<u>50 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)</u>	
	<u>2200 to 0700 hours the next day</u>	<u>45 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)</u>	<u>75 dB L_{AFmax}</u>

Note: fixed (stationary) noise sources (other than firing of weapons and explosives) include noise sources such as power generation, heating, ventilation or air conditioning systems, or water or wastewater pumping/treatment systems.

<u>4. Helicopter landing areas</u>	<u>Compliance with noise limits set out in NZS6807:1994 Noise Management and Land Use Planning for Helicopter Landing Areas*</u>
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* Noise levels shall be measured in accordance with NZS6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Sound

20 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The objectives, policies and rules in this chapter apply across the District. They are grouped together to prevent repetition throughout the Plan.

Financial contributions are a mechanism provided for within the RMA 1991 (the Act). Essentially, paid by developers, financial contributions provide a mechanism for managing the effects of development on the wider community by requiring money or land to be provided for the purpose of avoiding, mitigating, or compensating for adverse effects as a result of land use. Part 2 of the Act outlines the purpose for which financial contributions can be enacted through the District Plan process stating financial contributions must be for the purpose of the:

- i. Enabling people and communities to provide for their health, safety and economic, social and cultural well-being.
- ii. Sustaining the potential of resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.
- iii. Maintaining the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems.
- iv. Avoiding, remedying and mitigating adverse effects of activities on the natural and physical environment.

In the local context, the impacts of development have the potential to impose a cost on the community in the form of adverse environmental and amenity effects, in addition to the need to provide network infrastructure to service development. Financial contributions provide a mechanism for internalising the costs of development to those who benefit, removing both monetary and non-monetary adverse effects on the wider community.

The consideration of the use of financial contributions as a method of achieving the purpose of Part 2 of the Act however is not limited to mitigating adverse effects on the existing community. Providing for the use of financial contributions within the Wanganui District Plan also benefits the development community by providing certainty and enabling a partnership between Council and developers in providing for the mitigation of adverse effects; maintaining and enhancing the attributes of our town that support livelihoods.

Section 108 of the Resource Management Act 1991 specifies the types of conditions that may be imposed on resource consents. Section 108(2)(a) provides that financial contributions may be required in relation to subdivision and development. Section 108(9), as amended by the Resource Management Amendment Act 1997, defines

that a “financial contribution” means a contribution of money, land, or a combination of both. Clause 3, Part II of the Second Schedule to the Act (also as amended by the Resource Management Amendment Act 1997) allows District Plans to state:

- a. the circumstances when a financial contribution of money or land may be imposed;
- b. the manner in which the level of the contribution that may be imposed will be determined; and
- c. the general purposes for which the contribution may be used.

Although the Second Schedule states that District Plans may state the above matters, Section 108(10) of the Act states that no financial contributions can be imposed as a condition of any resource consent unless the above matters are specified in the Plan.

The imposition of financial contributions need not be limited to conditions of resource consent. Plans may also specify that financial contributions are payable in respect of permitted activities (refer to definition of “permitted activity” in Section 2 of the Act). For example, this plan requires financial contributions for specified developments regardless of whether a resource consent is required.

20.1.1 On-site and connection costs related to subdivision and development.

The following requirements relating to on-site development and connection costs are to be paid in total by subdividers and developers:

- a. Provision of roads, private ways, access lots, service lanes and accessways.
- b. Any earthworks, including excavation, filling and compaction.
- c. Landscaping.
- d. Provision of water supply or water supply connection.
- e. Provision of sewerage drainage connections or the disposal of sewage on-site.
- f. Provision of stormwater drainage connections or the disposal of stormwater on-site.
- g. Provision for the supply of electricity.
- h. Provision for the supply of reticulated gas.
- i. Provision for the supply of telecommunications services.
- j. Provision of street lighting.
- k. The protection, preservation or restoration of any significant natural, cultural and/or heritage resource.

~~_____ In relation to infill subdivision, connections to existing infrastructure networks (and all costs associated with this) shall be the responsibility of those persons developing the site.~~

~~_____ Note: In relation to water supply connection, sewerage drainage connections and stormwater drainage connections a capital contribution will be charged at the time of connection.~~

~~_____ These connection fees shall reflect a proportionate share of anticipated infrastructure upgrading costs if appropriate and/or a share of existing surplus capacity consumed.~~

20.1.2 Financial Contributions for Subdivisions.

~~_____ In respect of subdivisions, financial contributions in money shall be paid to the Council in the circumstances outlined below:~~

~~_____ Upgrading and/or widening of existing roads~~

~~a. _____ Circumstances when financial contribution will be required:~~

~~i. _____ where existing roads, footpaths, berms and related facilities are of inadequate width or construction to cater for the increased traffic that will be generated by the use of new allotments created by the subdivision; or~~

~~ii. _____ where Council has upgraded a road in response to other subdivisions (and with partial contributions from the previous subdividers) and a proposed subdivision will generate additional allotments along such road.~~

~~b. _____ Manner in which the amount of financial contributions is determined.~~

~~_____ The amount of financial contribution required may be up to 100% of the actual cost of upgrading to meet the required standard plus, where appropriate, the value of any land required for road widening. In determining the actual contribution in each case, the extent to which the upgrading is required solely for the subdivision, and the extent to which others may also benefit will be taken into account. GST is payable on financial contributions.~~

~~c. _____ General purposes for which these financial contributions will be used.~~

~~_____ Financial contributions will be used to provide safe and adequate road access to the subdivision and to maintain the safe and efficient operation of the roading network in the vicinity.~~

20.1 OBJECTIVES

20.1.1 To ensure positive effects on the environment are achieved to offset any adverse effects of subdivision or development.

20.1.2 To provide for the efficient development, maintenance and operation of social and physical infrastructure and services.

20.2 POLICIES

20.2.1 Provision of Infrastructure

Financial contribution to mitigate adverse effects will be in accordance with the following:

- a. The extent that the activity creates an adverse effect that could be offset by a financial contribution to achieve the objectives and policies of this plan.
- b. The extent to which the financial contribution avoids, remedies or mitigates any on-site and off-site adverse environmental effects caused by the subdivision, use or development.
- c. The extent to which the positive environmental effects relating to a type of infrastructure to off-set the adverse environmental effects.

20.2.2 Charging of Financial Contributions

Financial contributions shall be applied in a fair and equitable manner that:

- a. Is financially transparent
- b. Compliments council's other financial management policies
- c. Takes into account any costs incurred in taking, holding and allocating the financial contribution

20.2.3 Purpose of contributions

1. Financial contributions may be considered on a case by case basis to mitigate or remedy adverse effects created by the need to upgrade or extend public infrastructure for the subdivision, use or development of land or non-compliance with performance standards relating to:
 - a. Infrastructure
 - b. Outstanding natural landscapes; or
 - c. Built heritage

2. Financial contributions may be taken in the form of cash, land, works or a combination of these.
3. Contributions shall only be used to address the specific adverse effects for which they are taken. The Council shall generally ensure that a financial contribution is used to fund mitigation activities as close as reasonably possible to the site where the adverse effects occur, or at one or more similar sites where the adverse effects occur, provided the community of benefit is the generally the same.
4. Financial contributions shall not be taken where this would result in a duplication of payments already made for that specific purpose either to the Horizons Regional Council, The New Zealand Transport Agency or Wanganui District Council.

20.2.4 Level of Contributions

1. Financial contributions to mitigate adverse effects generated on or off-site will be determined following consideration of:
 - a. Any other methods available to address the adverse effects. e.g. redesign;
 - b. The short and long term effects on the existing and future environment, including communities;
 - c. The extent to which the financial contribution avoids, remedies or mitigates any on-site and off-site adverse effects caused by the subdivision, use or development;
 - d. The proposed positive environmental benefits to be generated by the expenditure of the financial contribution;
 - e. The extent to which any positive environmental effects generated by the activity are likely to offset the adverse effects;
 - f. Any contribution levied already by the Horizons Regional Council or the New Zealand Transport Agency, to mitigate the same or similar effect/s;
 - g. Any development agreement prepared under the Local Government Act;
 - h. The cumulative effects in the calculation of any financial contribution.
2. The level of any financial contribution shall be determined in the manner detailed below, in order to achieve the necessary level of service for the proposed activity by mitigating adverse effects where these relate to:
 - a. the roading network:

- i. including construction, upgrading or extension of traffic or pedestrian routes including land purchase:

$$\text{\$F} * [\text{G}/[\text{G}+\text{H}]]$$

Where F = the assessed total cost of constructing/upgrading/improving traffic or pedestrian routes including land purchases; G = the average annual assessed volume of vehicular traffic measured in vehicles per day directly attributable to the development, and; H = average annual assessed volume of vehicular traffic measured in vehicles per day currently using routes that will require constructing/upgrading/improving as a consequence of development.

The funds generated from this formula are to be used to address specific works needed to service the new activity in terms of capacity, safety and or visual amenity.

- ii. Heavy Vehicles:

$$\text{\$}[(\text{g})/[(\text{f}+(\text{g}))]]*(\text{h})$$

Where f = the volume of vehicular traffic (measured in equivalent standard axles for a 40 year design period) currently using routes that will require construction, upgrading or earlier renewal as a consequence of development; g = volume of heavy vehicular traffic (measured in equivalent standard axles for a 40 year design period) directly attributable to the development; h = the cost of construction, upgrading or renewal of traffic and pedestrian routes as a consequence of development.

The funds generated from this formula are to be used to address specific works needed to service the new activity in terms of capacity, safety and or visual amenity.

- iii. Shortfall in provision of any on-site carparking or loading spaces:

$$\text{Contribution} = \text{value of land required} + \text{cost of construction.}$$

The funds generated from this formula are to be used to address specific works needed to service the new activity in terms of capacity and manoeuvring, safety and or visual amenity.

Council may reduce this contribution where it seeks to encourage collective parking arrangements in the commercial zones in accordance with the WUTS.

b. Water Supply, Wastewater and Stormwater disposal

$$(E+D)-C/(B-A)$$

Where E = actual or estimated cost of upgrading services to serve the potential total number of allotments; D = value of estimated surplus capacity in existing services over that which is required to serve total number of properties currently in the area; C = estimated cost of upgrading required to existing services to serve total number of properties currently in area; B = potential total number of lots likely to be in the area to be served by the upgraded service, when the area is fully developed; A = total number of lots in area which are served by the service.

Alternatively, the developer may directly install the mains, laterals and pump stations required to do this.

The funds generated from this formula are to be used to address specific works needed to service the new activity in terms of capacity or human health requirements.

3. The level of any financial contribution shall be determined in the manner detailed below, in order to mitigate any adverse effects of a proposed activity, where these relate to:

a. Outstanding Natural Landscapes

Contribution = value of land required + cost of mitigation.

The contribution will be determined independently by a natural landscape specialist and tangata whenua.

Contributions may be directed to facilitate or fund river or gully restoration, improved public access or the protection, restoration or enhancement of the values as identified in policy 10.3.8.

b. Heritage Items

- i. The level of contribution shall equate to the cost of replacing or replicating any heritage values or components to be lost if the activity proceeds. The cost of replacement or replication shall be quantified by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage expert.

4. In all cases Council may use its discretion to impose a financial contribution equal to or less than the amount identified by the formulas above.

22 NETWORK UTILITIES

The objectives, policies and rules in this chapter apply across the District. They are grouped together to prevent repetition throughout the Plan.

Historically most network utility services were provided either by the central government, local or supply authorities and the services were generally known as 'public utilities', reflecting their ownership by the public for the public good. These include telecommunication and electricity networks, and natural gas reticulation.

Though many network utility operators are now private companies seeking to make a profit from service provision, special recognition for network utilities is made in the District Plan because they provide an important function in terms of the viability of the District as a place for people to live and work. It is recognised in the Plan that ~~Although these network utility operations, improvements and maintenance can have adverse effects on the environment, it is recognised in the Plan that due to their technical, locational and operational constraints it might not be possible or practicable to avoid, remedy or mitigate all adverse effects of network utilities. In such circumstances there is a need to carefully consider both the benefits that the network utility will provide and the significance of the adverse effects on the environment. the special characteristics of undertaking an activity on the basis of a network (of sites, pipes, lines etc) requires special provisions in the Plan to manage the effects.~~

There is also a current trend towards providing some services at a domestic level including radios, antennas and energy generation. Recognition of this sustainable movement is a matter that the Plan must have particular regard for as it promotes the efficient use of physical resources and energy as well as the development of renewable energy.

The National Grid infrastructure plays a key role locally, regionally and nationally. It forms an essential part of the efficient functioning of the District and its maintenance and development contributes to the health, safety and well-being of residents. The national, regional or local benefit of having a sustainable, secure and efficient utility network must be recognised and provided for.

This section must also be read in conjunction with any relevant National Policy Statement and National Environmental Standard. The relevant National Environmental Standards shall apply with no further alteration or modification by this Plan:

- a. The Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011.

Note: The ~~above National Environmental Standard NES~~ only applies to the actual or potential effects of contaminants in soil on human

health. Additional resource consents may be required by that standard, or by the Regional Council. All other provisions within this Plan that do not manage the effects of contaminants in soil on human health will still apply.

A copy of the Standard can be found on the website for the Ministry for the Environment.

- b. The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009.

The above National Environmental Standard (NESETA) contains provisions that apply to the operation, maintenance, upgrading relocating, or removal of National Grid assets existing as at 14 January 2010. Except as provided for by the NESETA, no rules in the District Plan apply to such activities.

A copy of the Standard can be found on the website for the Ministry for the Environment.

- c. The Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2008.

Note: This NES applies to telecommunication equipment cabinets and antenna located within the Road Reserve and includes regulations of specified radiofrequency fields and noise from telecommunication cabinets.

A copy of any of the Standards can be found on the website for the Ministry for the Environment.

22.1 ISSUES

22.1.1 Infrastructure facilities have specific locational and operational requirements. Incompatible subdivision and land use activities can reduce the efficiency or impose constraints on the operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of these facilities. These effects can, in turn, adversely affect community health and safety.

22.1.2 Infrastructure facilities are usually structures located on or over land. They create a visual and physical impact on the surrounding area.

22.1.1 The need to manage the actual and potential adverse environmental effects (including visual and amenity effects) arising from infrastructure facilities, while also recognising their benefits and their technical, locational and operational requirements.

22.1.2 Inappropriate subdivision, land use or development in the vicinity of network utilities can lead to adverse effects on the visual amenity and the operation,

maintenance, upgrading and development of national, regional and local infrastructure.

22.1.3 Wanganui has a largely untapped potential to develop a range of renewable energy generation options at a domestic or commercial scale, which could potentially adversely effect the visual amenity and physical environment.

22.2 OBJECTIVES

22.2.1 To recognise and provide for the sustainable, secure and efficient use, construction, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure facilities as essential to the economic, social, health, safety and welling of the people and communities within the District. Infrastructure development which is co-ordinated, effective and efficient in the use of natural and physical resources to meet the present and foreseeable future needs of the District.

22.2.2 To recognise and provide for the importance of infrastructure facilities including the national grid to the local, regional, and national social and economic well-being. including by:

- a. Providing for the sustainable, secure and efficient use and development of the electricity transmission network.
- b. Minimising risks to safety; and
- c. Preventing sensitive activities and manage the expansion of existing such activities, from locating within a transmission corridor where they would affect or be affected by the transmission line.

22.2.3 To manage adverse effects on the surrounding environment resulting from the design, construction, upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure facilities.

22.2.4 That the safety, efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure facilities, is safeguarded and protected from adverse effects of subdivision, land use and development that may compromise their ability to function.

22.2.5 Provide for new and existing renewable energy generation activities, including investigation of new technologies, within the District.

22.1.1

22.2.6 Avoid land use activities and subdivision that could adversely affect (including through reverse sensitivity) the operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of the regionally or nationally significant infrastructure.

22.3 POLICIES

22.3.1 To recognise the technical and operational requirements and constraints of network utilities, and the benefits that they provide to the economic, social and cultural wellbeing, and the health and safety of the District.

22.3.2 To recognise the following infrastructure is of regional or national importance within the Wanganui District and the benefits derived from these activities:

- i. The national grid and electricity distribution, transmission networks and all associated substations and other works to convey electricity;
- ii. Pipelines and gas facilities used for the transmission and distribution of natural and manufactured gas;
- iii. The road and railway networks;
- iv. The Wanganui airport
- v. Telecommunication and radio communication facilities;
- vi. Public or community sewage treatment plants and associated reticulation and disposal systems;
- vii. Public water supply intakes, treatment plants and distribution systems;
- viii. Public or community drainage systems, including stormwater systems;
- ix. The Port of Wanganui.

22.3.3 **Provide for network utilities.**

Provide for the establishment, operation, maintenance, upgrading and repair of network utilities to meet the needs of the community, including at a local, regional and national level scale, in a manner that enables adverse environmental effects to be avoided, remedied or mitigated as far as practicable (including effects on natural, cultural and amenity values).

22.3.4 When assessing the environmental effects of network utilities consider the locational, technical and operational requirements of network utilities and how any potential adverse effects are to be avoided or minimised.

22.3.5 To encourage the co-siting of structures and sharing of network utility channels, corridors and structures to reduce potential adverse visual effects where this is efficient and practicable.

22.3.6 Protect infrastructure facilities in the District from the adverse effects (including reverse sensitivity effects) of inappropriate land use, subdivision and development which compromises the operation, maintenance and upgrading of such infrastructure.

22.3.7 To manage the effects of domestic and commercial energy production to avoid adverse effects on the environment, particularly in terms of landscape, ecology, amenity, noise, traffic and health and safety effects.

22.3.8 Provide for the investigation, establishment, development and upgrading of renewable energy generation activities where the adverse ecological, amenity and reverse sensitivity effects can be minimised.

22.3.9 ~~Encourage~~ Require infrastructure to be designed, constructed, and able to be maintained in a manner that is (where applicable):

- ~~a. Effective in meeting its functional purpose.~~
- ~~b. Able to be maintained in an efficient manner.~~
- ~~c. Cost effective, affordable.~~
- ~~ad. Cognisant of any potential long term health or safety effects on the community.~~
- ~~be. Integrated with other infrastructure and land uses.~~
- ~~cf. Responsive to local conditions.~~
- ~~dg. Compatible with other network utilities and other reticulated infrastructure.~~
- ~~eh. Designed and constructed taking into account the effects of climate change.~~
- ~~fi. Resilient to natural hazards.~~
- ~~gj. Considerate of the short and long term visual effects.~~

22.2.1

22.3.10 Recognise and provide for the development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of nationally or regionally significant infrastructure.

22.2.2

22.3.11 When managing the effects of essential network utilities consider the locational, technical and operational requirements of network utilities and the contribution they make to the functioning and wellbeing of the community and beyond in assessing their location, design and appearance.

3.3.4

22.3.12 When assessing applications for the establishment, operation, maintenance and other physical resources of regional or national importance, significant weight shall be given to the benefits of the facility.

3.3.5

22.3.13 Land use and subdivision activities that would establish, or allow the establishment of, activities sensitive to the effects of existing activities, particularly infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance, shall be avoided, as far as is reasonably practicable.

22.4 RULES

In this section, “utilities” shall have the same meaning as “network utilities” as outlined in Definitions. The zone rules shall apply to utilities only where specifically stated in this section. The other “district wide rules” shall also apply to utilities.

22.4.1 Permitted Activities.

The following infrastructure activities are permitted throughout the District provided they comply with Performance standards within this chapter and the underlying zone, overlay or other relevant chapters:

- a. The investigation, construction, operation, maintenance, repair and upgrading and removal of the following network utilities provided they comply with Performance Standards 22.5:
 - i. Electricity lines (both underground and above ground), line support structures, pole and ground mounted transformers and switchgear for conveying electricity at a voltage up to and including 110kV.
 - ~~i. Pole and ground mounted transformers and switchgear, and lines and support structures for conveying electricity at a voltage up to and including 110kV.~~
 - ii. Existing electricity substations
 - iii. Underground pump stations and pipelines, and ancillary equipment for water supply, the drainage of water or sewage, and necessary incidental equipment.
 - iv. Underground pipeline operations for the distribution of natural or manufactured gas at a gauge pressure not exceeding 2000 kPa and necessary incidental equipment including pressure reduction and metering installations.
 - v. Water and irrigation schemes and all related culverts, drains, irrigation races or other structures for the conveyance of water.
 - vi. Navigational aids and beacons.
 - vii. Meteorological structures and activities.
 - viii. Rail, land transport ~~Road~~, bridge, culvert and drain construction, upgrading and maintenance, traffic management and control structures, street lighting and street furniture, provided that the above is undertaken within road reserve or if outside road reserve, that it is in accordance with an approved designation, subdivision or resource consent.
 - ix. Underground or above ground telecommunication or radio communication lines (“lines” as defined by section 2(1A) of the Telecommunications Act 1987) masts and antennas, including microwave dishes, with a diameter of 5 metres or less,

provided that supporting structures are 20 metres or less in height:

On a Mast that is in:

- any rural or manufacturing zones the maximum height is 25 metres and the antennas shall be located within a 5 metre horizontal diameter circle
- all other zones the maximum height is 20 metres and the antennas shall be located within a 1.2 metre horizontal diameter circle

On a Building that is in:

- the Residential zone the maximum height is 3.5 metres above the building where it is attached.
- any other zones the maximum height is 5 metres above the building where it is attached.

The maximum height of telecommunication facilities does not include lighting rods.

- x. Other telecommunications or radio communication facilities which comply with the standards below or with the performance standards bulk and location requirements of the particular zone in which the activity is located.
- xi. Transformers and substations, lines and support structures for conveying electricity (at any voltage) and associated telecommunication lines and their maintenance and upgrading, provided such facilities were in existence and operational at 15 November 1996. The Performance Standards below do not apply in respect of these activities.
- xii. Soil conservation, erosion control, river control, or flood protection works undertaken by, or on behalf of, a territorial or regional local authority.
- xiii. The following domestic scale infrastructure:
 - Renewable energy production activities provided that:
 - renewable energy must be primarily to support the activity occurring on the site.
 - Ham Radios and associated support structures.
 - Television and radio antennas and support structures.
- b. The operation, maintenance and repair of pipelines and necessary incidental equipment exceeding 2000kPa.

22.4.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities.

The following are restricted discretionary activities throughout the District where the Council will restrict the exercise of its discretion:

~~b. Any permitted activity which does not comply with the relevant Performance Standards. In exercising its discretion the Council shall be limited to the conditions and with which the activity fails to comply. An application need not be notified if written approval has been obtained from every person whom the Council is satisfied may be adversely affected by the granting of the resource consent unless the Council considers it unreasonable in the circumstances to require the obtaining of every such approval.~~

a. Upgrading or replacement of any existing network utility that is not provided for as a permitted activity.

Council restricts its discretion to the following matters

- i. Any positive effects to be derived for the activity
- ii. Any opportunities to reduce existing adverse effects on sensitive activities
- iii. Health and safety
- iv. Layout, design and materials
- v. Visual effects
- vi. Context and surroundings
- vii. Effects on sensitive natural features
- viii. Effects on natural character
- ix. Effects on historic heritage
- x. Visual, character and amenity effects
- xi. Ecological or biodiversity effects
- xii. Adequacy of methods of mitigation/remediation or ongoing management
- xiii. Any financial contributions

b. Any cabinet, standalone mast and associated antenna in road reserve that does not comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Standard for Telecommunication Facilities.

In exercising its discretion, the Council shall be limited to the standards within the National Environmental Standard with which that activity fails to comply.

c. Activities associated with commercial scale renewable energy generation investigations, construction and operation.
Council restricts its discretion to the following matters

- i. The positive effects of the proposal
- ii. Traffic and vehicle movement effects
- iii. Natural hazards
- iv. Compliance with NZS 6808:2010 Acoustics Wind Farm Noise
- v. Visual effects
- vi. Ecological effects
- vii. Impact on:
 - 1. Sites of significance for tangata whenua
 - 2. Historic heritage
 - 3. Geological values
 - 4. Landscape values
 - 5. Amenity vales
 - 6. Aviation, navigation & existing network utilities
- viii. Electromagnetic effects
- ix. Reserve sensitivity effects
- x. Cumulative effects of all of the above matters

22.4.3 Discretionary Activities.

The following are discretionary activities throughout the District:

- a. The construction, alteration and or addition to the following structures:
 - i. New Electricity substation.
 - ii. Depots for the maintenance, upgrading, alteration, or security of lines or pylons associated with the National Grid.
 - iii. Transformers and lines and support structures for conveying electricity at a voltage exceeding 110kV.
 - iv. New pipes for the transmission of natural or manufactured gas at a gauge pressure exceeding 2000 kilopascals and necessary incidental equipment.
 - v. Any other utility structure or activity not listed as permitted or controlled activities restricted discretionary activities.

22.5 PERFORMAMNCE STANDARDS – Network Utilities

The following Performance Standards apply to network utilities, except that they do not apply in relation to the maintenance or upgrading of existing utilities where the character, intensity and scale of the utility remains the same or similar.

The rules and performance standards relating to Heritage, Natural Environment and Natural Hazards in Chapters 9- 11 and relating to subdivision, Signage, Noise and Hazardous Substances, contaminated sites, relocated buildings, temporary military

training activities and financial contributions in Chapters 14-20 shall also be complied with where relevant, unless specifically provided for below.

22.5.1 Reinstatement. Earthworks.

- a. Where the construction, maintenance, upgrade or removal of a network utility involves disturbance to the ground, at the completion of the work the ground shall be reinstated to the condition existing prior to commencement of the work.
- b. All network utilities are exempt from the earthworks performance standards in Chapter 14, except where the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health Regulations 2011 apply.

22.5.2 Signage.

- a. Identification and/or health and safety signs in association with the infrastructure to which they relate not exceeding 0.5m² and attached to the corresponding infrastructure or immediate vicinity when infrastructure is underground.

22.5.3 Noise.

Activities shall comply with the noise standards for the zone in which they are situated except that sound emissions are to be measured at the outside wall of any dwelling unit on an adjoining site.

Activities shall comply with the noise standards in Chapter 17.

22.5.4 Lighting.

Any artificial lighting system shall ensure that its use does not result in an added illuminance, over and above the measured ambient level in excess of 10 lux measured at the boundary of any residentially zoned site.

22.5.5 Structures.

All above ground structures shall comply with the “structures” Performance Standards for any zone in which they are located except that:

- a. Structures provided for in 22.4.1(a)(i) and 22.4.1(a)(ix) be exempt from all Performance Standards that control height, setback of structures or site coverage.
- b. Structures with a floor area not exceeding 10m² and a height not exceeding 5 metres shall be exempt from all Performance Standards that control height, setback of structures or site coverage.

22.5.6 Undergrounding of lines and pipes.

The following conditions apply to lines and pipes but not to incidental equipment which require an above ground location:

- a. Lines shall be located underground except in the following circumstances:
 - i. where they traverse any Rural zones or roads within the Rural zone; or
 - ii. where it is not practicable due to geological or topographical constraints; or
 - iii. the lines are part of any maintenance, repair, replacement or upgrading of existing overhead lines. ("Upgrading" for the purposes of this condition means any increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency or security of lines or cables, or any new overhead lateral customer connections from existing overhead lines, in either case, utilizing the already existing support structures or structures of a similar scale and character); or
 - iv. The lines shall be located on an existing overhead network.
- ab. All pipes for network reticulation shall be located underground.
- bc. Where lines are to provide temporary links, connections or services, they may be above ground for up to three consecutive months.

10.2.6 Hazardous substances.

Any utility which is a new or expanded hazardous facility is subject to the provisions of Appendix F - Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure.

22.5.7 Domestic Scale Renewable Energy Generation

The following conditions apply to Domestic renewable energy production:

- a. Activities shall comply with the zone rules, except in the following circumstances:
 - i. The maximum height can be breached by up to 1 metre.
 - ii. The equipment can breach the Height Recession Plane if exempt in the underlying zone rule.
- b. Only one turbine shall be permitted per site.

23 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

14.3 INDIGENOUS VEGETATION

In addition to those matters listed in the general assessment criteria section, indigenous vegetation removal which is not a permitted activity shall be assessed according to the following criteria:

- a. Whether the indigenous vegetation resource has significance to Tangata Whenua and the outcome of consultation with Iwi if this is the case.
- b. The role the vegetation plays as a habitat for indigenous species of animals and its significance for such matters as migratory routes and food sources.
- c. The relationship of the vegetation to waterways and the effect of its removal on the water quality and health of waterway habitats.
- d. The effect on the health and life expectancy of any adjoining areas of indigenous vegetation which are not removed.
- e. Whether the area of vegetation has been identified as being of particular significance having regard to the criteria in Issue 7.1.5—Protection of the Natural Environment.

14.5 RIPARIAN MARGINS

In addition to those matters listed in the general assessment criteria section, work within the riparian margins which is not a permitted activity shall be assessed according to the following criteria:

- a. Where vegetation is affected, the degree to which some revegetation can take place.
- b. Where physical activities are to occur, the ability to mitigate effects by silt traps, or bank retainment similar structures.
- c. Whether riparian areas can be isolated to prevent damage.
- d. The necessity to undertake the activity at the riparian edge.
- e. The effect on water habitats and land based habitats within the riparian edge.
- f. Whether the potential effect in terms of flood risk and erosion risk can be avoided or mitigated.