

For the purposes of the Plan, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

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| the Act | the Resource Management Act 1991 including any amendments thereto. |
| Access lot | any separate lot, owned in common undivided shares, and used primarily for access to one or more lots that have no legal frontage. |
| Accessory building | a building which is accessory to the main use of the site. On residential sites, this includes garages, carports, workshops, garden sheds, swimming pools, spa pools and glasshouses that are not used for commercial purposes other than home occupations. It also includes walls, fences and retaining walls defined as buildings. For the purposes of the Southern Hills Overlay Area, accessory buildings do not include any building in the Residential Zone or Residential Hill which exceeds 36m ² in floor area and/or 3 metres in height. (See definition of “building”) |
| Active recreation | recreation activities that are active in nature. It includes motorised activities and gun clubs which have an intermittent noise component but excludes all temporary events, such as organised competitive sporting events. |
| Activity | the use of a site including the construction, operation, maintenance, minor upgrading, replacement and refurbishment of buildings, structures, plant and equipment. |
| Allotment | has the same meaning as in section 218 of the Resource Management Act 1991. |
| Amenity values | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991. |
| Ancillary | in relation to an activity means an activity serving a supportive function to, and located on the same site as a primary activity, and which is small in scale. |

Anemometer

means a mast and supporting sensors for the purpose of wind resource measurement. This includes guy wires and various meteorological instruments to be erected at varying heights, including:

- Anemometers to measure the average wind speed, wind gust speeds, turbulence intensity and wind shear;
- wind vanes to measure wind direction; and
- other meteorological instruments to measure temperature, air pressure, humidity and rainfall.

Antenna

means antenna as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Telecommunications Facilities) Regulations 2008.

An antenna does not include:

- Devices used in amateur radio configurations
- Devices used only for television reception; and
- Any other device not otherwise defined above that is less than 1.5m² in area

Advice note: The mountings of any antenna and any radiofrequency equipment or similar device shall not be included in the measurement of area or diameter of each antenna, provided that the radiofrequency unit or similar device is smaller in area or diameter than the antenna itself. Any antenna only need meet the area or diameter measurement, as appropriate to the type of antenna and the measurement is of each individual antenna and is not a cumulative measurement.

Boundary

the legal boundary of a site, unless otherwise specified.

Building

any structure whether temporary or permanent, movable or immovable, which, in addition to its ordinary and usual meaning, includes the following:

- Any structure of over 5m² in area with a height of more than 1.2m.
- Any fence or wall with a height of more than 2m.
- Any retaining wall with a height of more than 1.5m above the finished ground level.
- Any tank or pool, and any structural support:
 - (i) Which has a capacity of not less than 25,000 litres and is supported directly by the ground.
 - (ii) Which has a capacity of 2,000 litres or more and is supported at a height of more than 2.0 metres from the base of its structure.
 - (iii) Which has a capacity of 500 litres or more and is supported at a height of more than 4.0 metres from the base of its supporting structure.

This definition does not apply to network utilities as defined in this chapter.

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| Building improvement centres | are premises used for the storage, display and sale of goods and materials used in the construction, repair, alteration, improvement and renovation of buildings and includes building supply, electrical supply and plumbing supply centres, building recyclers and home and building display centres. |
| Cabinet | means a box-shaped structure which houses radio and telecommunication equipment, electrical equipment, equipment associated with the continued operation of network utilities and includes single transformers and associated switching gear distributing electricity at a voltage up to, and including, 110KV. |
| Cleanfill | an activity involving the depositing of exclusively inert, non decomposing material into or onto land, including materials such as clay, soil, rock, concrete or brick, that are free of combustible or putrescible components or hazardous substances or materials likely to create a hazardous leachate by means of biological or chemical breakdown. |
| Code of Practice for Civil Engineering Works | a document prepared by the Council which sets out performance criteria, standards and procedures for engineering works within Upper Hutt. |
| Commercial scale renewable energy generation activities | means the land, buildings, substations, turbines, structures, underground cabling earthworks, access tracks and roads associated with the generation of electricity from a renewable energy source and the operation of the renewable energy generation activity. It does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale wind turbines turbines of less than 5kW • Community scale renewable energy generation activities • Any cabling required to link the wind energy facility to the point of entry into the electricity network, whether transmission or distribution in nature. |
| Commercial unit | any land or buildings designed to be self-contained for individual or separate commercial activities, companies or businesses. |
| Community care housing | special care housing used for the rehabilitation or care of any group of persons. |
| Community scale renewable energy generation | means renewable energy generation for the purpose of supplying electricity to a whole community which is not connected to the distribution network ('off grid'); or to supplying an immediate neighbourhood in an urban area with some export back into the distribution network. |
| Community facilities | any land or building used, or intended to be used, for public indoor or outdoor recreation, meetings, or social or cultural events, and includes the provision of information, advice and training associated with the use of the facility. |

Comprehensive residential development

a residential development of at least three dwellings, on a site within a Residential (Centres Overlay) Area, at a density greater than the minimum net site area requirement for the Residential zone.

Note: A Comprehensive Residential Development may include an existing dwelling.

Conservation

the maintenance or enhancement of environmental and heritage values.

Construction and Commissioning activities:

in respect of renewable electricity generation activities includes those activities directly involved with the building and operation of a new renewable electricity generation activity. This includes site preparation, earthworks, quarrying, concrete batching, plant construction, road construction and widening, traffic generation, reservoir formation, clearance or inundation of vegetation, but specifically excludes investigative activities such as geological sampling, surveys and geotechnical investigations.

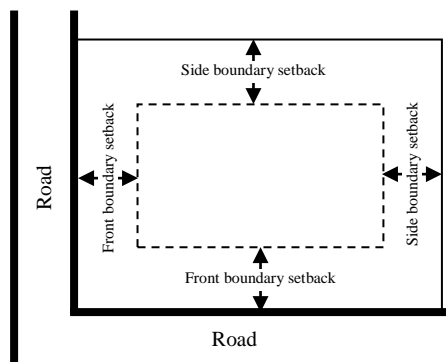
Activities associated with “construction and commissioning” includes rapid and temporary population increases and the associated effects on infrastructure and community facilities; the need to reroute or relocate network utilities and community facilities;; the need to construct new infrastructure including the system of electricity conveyance transmission (including substations) required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the national grid as provided for in the definition of ‘renewable electricity generation activity.

Contaminated site

a site at which hazardous substances are present above local background levels and are likely to pose an immediate or long-term hazard to human health or the environment.

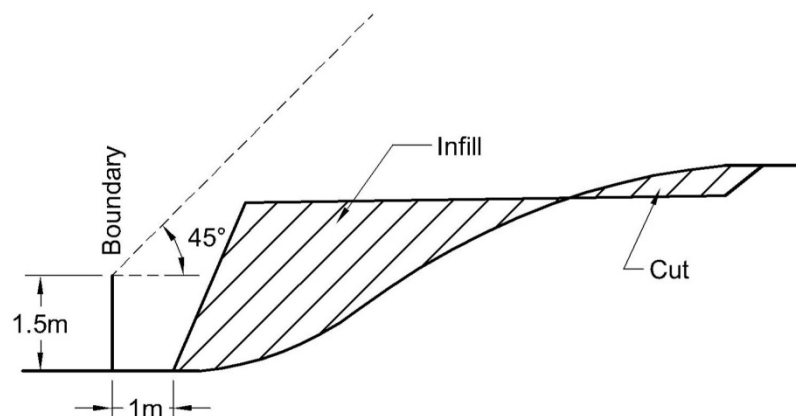
Corner lot

any site adjoining two or more contiguous roads with two or more contiguous frontages that each comply with the relevant subdivision standard (for the minimum frontage) of a corner lot in the relevant zone, but excludes any rear lot.



Corner lot

- Council** the Upper Hutt City Council or any committee, subcommittee or person to whom the Council's powers, duties and discretions have been lawfully delegated.
- Distribution network** For the purpose of Chapter 30A, has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation and means a distributor's lines and associated equipment used for the conveyance of electricity on lines other than lines that are part of the national grid.
- Distributor** for the purpose of Chapter 30A, has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation and means a business engaged in distribution of electricity.
- Dripline (of a tree)** the shape defined on the ground by a series of vertical lines formed around the outer most extent of the tree, branches and foliage.
- Dwelling** a building or buildings, including detached habitable rooms, designed as self-contained accommodation for one or more persons on any site.
- Early childhood centre** means premises used for the care or education of four or more children under the age of seven, including but not limited to Kindergartens, Playcentres, Kohanga Reo, Licensed Childcare Centres, Day Nurseries and Creches.
- Earthworks** the removal, relocation or depositing of soil, earth or rock from, to or within a site, including quarrying or mining and the deposition of cleanfill, but excluding land disturbance resulting exclusively from domestic gardening and planting, cropping or drainage of land in connection with farming and forestry operations.
- Earthworks plane** means a height control plane applied at the ground level at a boundary from a height of 1.5 metres above any point along that boundary and entering the site at an angle of 45°



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| Ecosystem | a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit. |
| Effect | has the same meaning provided in section 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991. |
| Environment | has the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991. |
| Esplanade reserve and esplanade strip | have the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991. |
| External sound insulation level | <p>External sound insulation level means the standardised level difference (outdoor to indoor) and is a measure of the airborne sound insulation provided by the external building envelope (including windows, walls, ceilings and floors where appropriate) using insulation spectrum No.2 (A-weighted traffic noise spectrum) described in units of D_{2m,nT,w} +C_{tr} as defined in the following Standard:</p> <p>ISO 717-1:2013 Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound.</p> <p>The term “external sound insulation level” is used in this Plan primarily as a calculated value to demonstrate compliance with the stated minimum standard of acoustic isolation against sounds arising from outside the building. If field testing of built structures is employed to verify predictions, these tests shall be carried out using <i>ISO 140-5:1998 Acoustics - Measurement Of Sound Insulation In Buildings And Of Building Elements, Part 5: Field Measurements Of Airborne Sound Insulation Of Facade Elements And Facades</i>.</p> |
| Family flat | <p>a self-contained dwelling unit no more than 55m² in floor area, on the same property and in the same ownership as the principal dwelling (and not leased to another party), for the purpose of providing ancillary accommodation.</p> <p>Note: For clarity, a family flat which exceeds the 55m² limit will be considered as a dwelling and will be assessed against the appropriate rules.</p> |
| Farming activity | an activity with the primary purpose of commercially producing livestock or vegetative matter. It includes horticulture but does not include forestry, veterinary hospitals, boarding kennels, catteries, aviaries or farm products processing industries. It also includes the sale of goods produced on the site, except where sale takes place via access to a State Highway. |

Forestry

the management of forests for:

Soil conservation.

Forest protection.

Regulation of water.

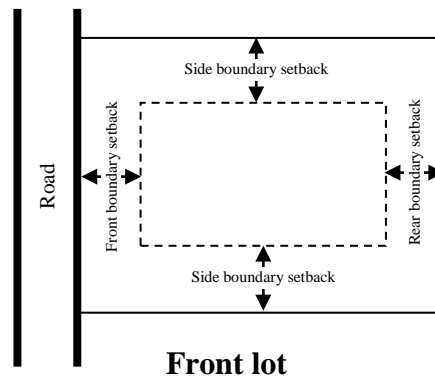
Production of timber or other forest products.

Recreational, aesthetic or scientific purposes.

It does not include forest products industries or on-site milling.

Front lot

any site abutting a road that complies with the relevant subdivision standard (for the minimum frontage) of a front lot in the relevant zone, but excludes any rear or corner lot.

**Gang fortification**

any building or site which is used by groups for accommodation as a base or headquarters, and which is typified by high fencing and other fortification.

Garden centre

any land and/or buildings used principally for the storage, display and sale of shrubs, plants, seedlings, and associated home garden supplies.

Ground level

the natural level of the ground before any excavation or filling has taken place. It also means the finished level of the ground after earthworks have been carried out in an approved subdivision.

Habitable building

any building where people live, work or may assemble, but does not include buildings associated with the storage or use of dangerous goods on the site.

Habitable room

a room used for activities normally associated with domestic living, but excludes any bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, clothes-drying room, or other space of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

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| Hazardous substance | has the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. |
| Health and safety sign | <u>A sign affixed to a structure or building for the sole purpose of providing a health and safety warning or identifying hazardous substances that is required by legislation or the regulations made under those Acts. This includes but is not limited to the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. A health and safety sign excludes any additional advertising or content not required by the relevant legislation (which would be assessed as a 'sign' and those provisions would apply) and is not directly illuminated, digital or contains changing content.</u> |
| Home occupation | an occupation, art, craft, business, trade or profession which is ancillary to residential activities on a site. |
| Indigenous vegetation | a plant community of any species or genetic variants of plants found naturally in New Zealand. |
| Indigenous vegetation clearance | <p>the removal, damage or destruction of indigenous vegetation, but excluding where such work is undertaken solely in relation to any one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clearance of diseased, dead or dying vegetation;• Clearance undertaken for the purpose of flood control undertaken or approved by local authorities;• Clearance where necessary to maintain or restore existing essential services or for emergency work to avoid injury to persons or damage to property;• Clearance of regenerating vegetation under the canopy of a plantation forest;• Clearance of indigenous vegetation that has been planted and managed specifically for the purposes of harvesting. |
| Industrial unit | any building or buildings or land designed to be self contained for individual or separate industrial activities, companies or businesses. |
| Intensive animal farming | any farming operation where animals are kept and/or fed in a building or outdoor enclosures, where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or vegetative ground cover. |
| Kaitiakitanga | has the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991. |
| Kohanga reo | premises where pre-school children are taught and cared for in accordance with tikanga Maori (Maori customs). |

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| Land | has the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991. |
| Landscaping | the provision of tree and shrub planting, and may include ancillary lawn, rocks, paved areas or amenity features. |
| Large format retail | is a retail activity or activities, located within a standalone building or complex of buildings, where the gross floor area of each retail activity is no less than 750m ² . |

Line means 'line' as defined in Section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001 or Section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992.

Loading the loading and unloading of a vehicle including adjusting, covering or tying its load.

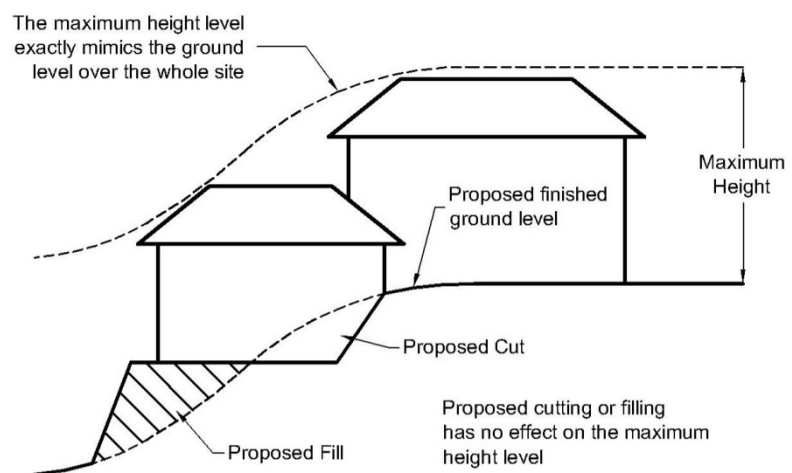
Lot has the same meaning as allotment.

Maintenance as it applies to network utilities, means the replacement, repair or renewal of existing network utilities and where the effects of that utility remain the same or similar in character, intensity and scale, and excludes 'minor upgrading' and 'upgrading'.

Marae customarily means the open space in front of a meeting house upon which various ceremonial occasions are centred, but for the purpose of the District Plan a marae also consists of a Maori meeting house and/or hall together with the associated area of open ground.

Mast any pole, tower or similar structure which is fixed to the ground specifically designed to carry an antenna to facilitate the transmission of telecommunication and radiocommunication signals.

Maximum height in relation to a building means the vertical distance between the ground level at any point along the building and the highest part of the building immediately above that point.



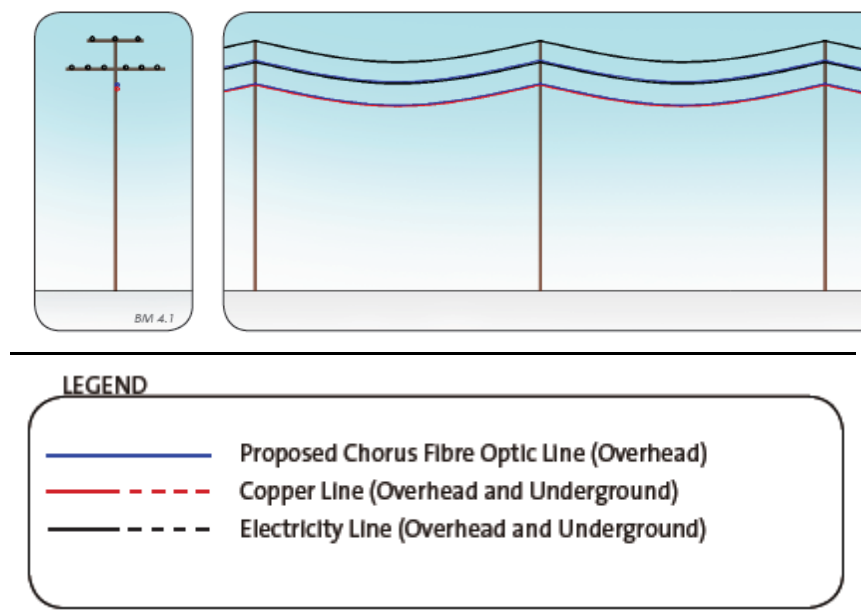
Minor above ground line means a line that provides an above ground connection to a site, including any connection to a building within that site, from an existing or permitted new above ground line provided that no more than one new support structure is required for that connection.

Minor upgrading

means an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency or security of electricity and telecommunication lines, which utilise the existing or replacement support structures and includes:

- (1) the reconductoring of the line with higher capacity conductors; and
- (2) the resagging of conductors; and
- (3) the addition of longer and more efficient insulators; and
- (4) A support structure replacement within 5 metres of the support structure that is to be replaced; and
- (5) The addition of earthwires, which may contain telecommunication lines, earthpeaks and lightning rods; and
- (6) The addition of electrical or telecommunication fittings; and
- (7) Support structure replacement in the same location or within the existing alignment of the transmission line corridor; and
- (8) The replacement of existing cross arms, including with cross arms of an alternative design; and
- (9) An increase in tower height to achieve compliance with the clearance distances specified in NZECP34:2001; and
- (10) an increase in the height of replacement poles in the road reserve by a maximum of 1m, for the purpose of achieving road controlling authority clearance requirements, provided the permitted height in Rule 30.4 is not exceeded;
- (11) an increase in voltage of electricity lines from 11kV to no more than 33kV.and
- (12) the addition of a new overhead telecommunication fibre optic line provided that:
 - (i) the maximum number of fibre optic lines on existing support structures does not exceed two lines;
 - (ii) the diameter of new fibre optic lines does not exceed 25mm; and
 - (iii) the location of the new fibre optic line is consistent with the following figure

Figure X: Location of new fibre optic line



Minor upgrading shall not include:

- (i) Any increase in the voltage of the line unless the line was originally constructed to operate at the higher voltage but has been operating at a reduced voltage, or
- (ii) Any increase in any individual wire, cable, or other similar conductor to a diameter that exceeds 35mm, or
- (iii) The bundling together of any wire, cable, or other similar conductor so that the bundle exceeds 43mm in diameter, or
- (iv) The addition of any new circuits, lines or utility structures, where this results in an increase in the number of circuits, lines or utility structures except as provided for in (12) above.

Note: The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 applies to the existing National Grid, transmission lines that were operational, or able to be operated, on 14 January 2010.

Motor vehicle wrecking

any land and/or building used for the dismantling and storage of wrecked motor vehicles for private or commercial purposes.

Natural and physical resources

has the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

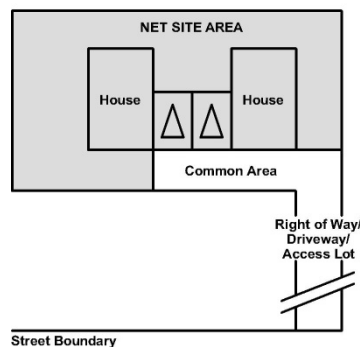
Net floor area

the superficial floor area of the actual room, rooms or spaces used for the particular activity and excludes areas such as hallways, ablutions, storage areas, stairwells and loading spaces.

Net site area

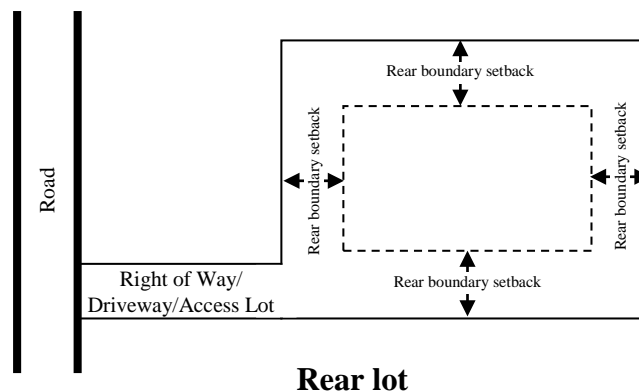
the area of a site excluding:

- Any access lot, driveway or right of way in the case of a rear lot.
- Any common area, access lot, driveway or right of way where there is more than one dwelling on a site.



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| Network Utility | <p>means any activity undertaken by a network utility operator as defined in s166 of the RMA, relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel or geothermal energy, or (ii) Telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or radiocommunications as defined in section (2)(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, or (iii) works as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the conveyancing of electricity, or (iv) The distribution of water for supply including irrigation, or (v) Sewerage or drainage reticulation, or (vi) Construction and operation of roads and railway lines, or (vii) The operation of an airport as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966, or (viii) the provision of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990, or (ix) Undertaking a project or work described as a 'network utility operation' by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991 and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighthouses, navigation aids, beacons, signal and trig stations and natural hazard emergency warning devices, • Meteorological services, • all associated structures; and • regionally significant network utilities |
| Network utility structure | <p>means any structure associated with a network utility and includes, but is not limited to, pipes, valves, meters, regulator stations, support poles and towers for lines, transformers (other than pole mounted transformers), substations (other than overhead substations), compressor stations, pumping stations, navigational aids, meteorological installations, containers, cabinets, and similar structures. It does not include lines, antennas and masts.</p> |
| Notional boundary | <p>a line 20m from the façade of any rural dwelling or the legal boundary where this is closer to the dwelling.</p> |
| Organised fireworks display | <p>The public display of fireworks conducted by a suitably qualified person.</p> |
| Outdoor living court | <p>an area located on the net site area of a site set aside for outdoor activities in association with a dwelling.</p> |
| Passive recreation | <p>comprises all forms of informal recreational activity that are passive in nature, including the use of walkways, bridle paths and picnic areas, swimming and fishing activities, cycling and outdoor education. It excludes facilities for organised, competitive sports.</p> |

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| Pest species of plant | Any species of plant that has been specifically identified as being a pest for the Wellington Region in the Wellington Regional Pest Management Strategy. |
| Places of assembly | land and/or buildings used for the public and/or private assembly of people primarily for worship, religious, educational, recreational, social and cultural purposes. This definition includes marae, churches and associated halls and grounds. |
| Property | all of that land held in one ownership. |
| Rear lot | any site situated generally to the rear of another site, which does not comply with the relevant subdivision standard (for the minimum frontage) for a front or corner lot in the relevant zone. It also includes any site, the net site area of which is accessed from a road by an access strip (i.e. right of way, access leg or access lot) that is less than the relevant subdivision standard (for the minimum frontage) for a front or corner lot. |



Regionally significant network utilities

includes:

- pipelines for the distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas or petroleum
- the National Grid, as defined by the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission
- facilities for the generation and transmission of electricity where it is supplied to the network, as defined by the Electricity Governance Rules 2003
- the local authority water supply network and water treatment plants
- the local authority wastewater and stormwater networks, systems and wastewater treatment plants
- the Strategic Transport Network, detailed in Appendix 1 to the Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy 2010-2040

Regional park

land which is managed and administered by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with a Regional Park management plan.

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| Renewable electricity generation | means generation of electricity from solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, or ocean current sources. |
| Renewable electricity generation activities | has the same meaning as under the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation and means the construction, operation and maintenance of structures associated with renewable electricity generation. This includes small and community-scale distributed renewable generation activities and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the national grid and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity. |
| Renewable energy | is defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 |
| Relocated building | any building or other structure, over two years old or which has been occupied for more than two years, which is intended to be removed and re-erected on another site. |
| Residential | the use of land, buildings, or any other facility, for domestic living purposes by people living alone or in family or non-family groups, and includes dwelling units and accessory buildings. |
| Residential (Centres Overlay) Area | an area identified on the planning maps as a Residential (Centres Overlay) Area. |
| Restaurants | the use of land and/or buildings for the sale of food, mainly prepared on the premises, to the public. The food may be consumed on or off the premises. Cafes, coffee bars and take away food places are included. The premises may or may not be licensed under the Sale of Liquor Act. |
| Rest home | any nursing or convalescent home for aged and infirm persons or similar facility. |
| Retail | refers to any land, building or part of a building where goods, merchandise, equipment or services are sold, displayed or offered for sale or direct hire to the public. The definition does not include the sale and hire of motor vehicles, boats, caravans, motor homes and accessories and motor vehicle spare parts, home occupations, restaurants or service stations. |
| Road | has the same meaning provided in section 43 of the Transit New Zealand Act 1989 and section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974. |
| Roading hierarchy | the classification of roads according to their intended function within the City's roading network (see Chapter 37). |

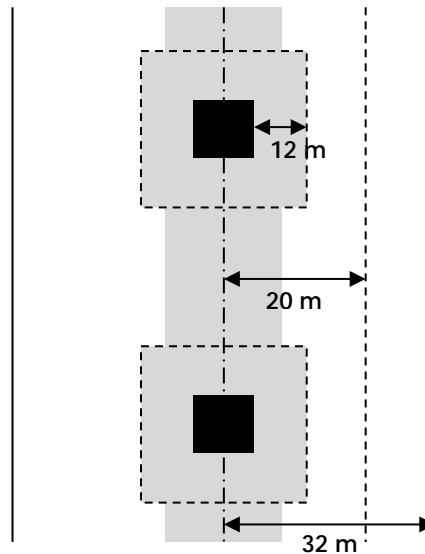
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| Service station | <p>any land and buildings where the predominant activity is the retail sale of motor vehicle fuels (including petrol, LPG, CNG and diesel) and may also include, as ancillary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mechanical repair and servicing of motor vehicles (other than panelbeating, trimming or spray painting, heavy engineering such as engine restoring and crankshaft grinding). • The sale or hire of any goods, including the preparation and sale of food and beverages. • Car wash facilities. • The hire of light trailers and motor vehicles. |
| Setback | <p>the minimum distance from a particular boundary of a site.</p> |
| Sewage | <p>liquid wastes (including matter in solution or suspension therein) discharged from residential premises, or wastes of the same character discharged from other premises.</p> |
| Shape factor | <p>a square with sides of the specified dimension which can be fitted within the net site area.</p> |
| Sign/Signage | <p>a device or facility that displays information and which is visible from outside the site. It includes sandwich boards, shop frontages and every advertising device or advertising matter.</p> <p><u>means any device or facility, graphics or display that is visible from outside the site, for the purposes of: identification of, or provision of information about any building, activity, site; providing directions; or promoting goods, services or events. Signage may be part of, attached, or projected onto any building, site, or structure or other object. Any sign may be illuminated and may contain moving content, including changing content and digital signage. A building or structure that is painted in corporate colours does not, of itself, constitute signage. This definition excludes 'Health and Safety Signs'.</u></p> |
| Significant Exterior Alteration | <p>In the Gateway Precinct of the Wallaceville Structure Plan Area, any horizontal or vertical extension to, or demolition of, a wall(s) or roof of a building and any recladding, repair or maintenance of a building, or the replacement of windows or doors (including their framing) where the new materials are not the same or similar in appearance to the existing materials. It does not include any works to existing, or installation of new, mechanical structures relating to ventilation, or means of ingress and egress for the building (including lift shafts).</p> |

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| Site | <p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. an area of land comprised in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a single computer freehold register; or ii. a single allotment for which a separate computer freehold register could be issued without further involvement of, or prior consent from, the Council; <p>whichever is the smaller.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. an area of land comprised in two or more allotments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. that are subject to a certificate issued under section 75(2) of the Building Act 2004, section 37(2) of the Building Act 1991, section 643(2) of the Local Government Act 1974, or any equivalent legislation; or ii. that cannot be transferred or leased independently of each other without the Council's prior consent. c. an area of land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. comprised in two or more computer freehold registers; or or ii. for which two or more separate computer freehold registers could be issued without further involvement of, or prior consent from, the Council; <p>where the land will be amalgamated into a single computer freehold register as part of the resource consent process.</p> d. in the case of land that is subject to a unit title, cross-lease, or company lease development, the area of land comprising the original parcel that was subdivided, leased or licenced (as the case may be) to create the unit title, cross-lease or company lease development. |
| Site coverage | that portion of the net site area, expressed in percentage terms, which may be covered by buildings, including accessory buildings (excluding fences and retaining walls). |
| Small Scale Renewable Energy Generation | means small scale renewable energy generation development for the purpose of using or generating electricity on a particular site (single household or business premise) with or without exporting back into the distribution network. |
| Small scale wind turbines | means wind turbines that are capable of generating up to 10kW of electricity. |
| Solar Panel | means a panel exposed to radiation from the sun, used to heat water or, when mounted with solar cells, to produce electricity direct |
| Subdivision | has the same meaning provided in section 218 of the Resource Management Act 1991. |
| Tangata whenua | has the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991. |

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| Taonga | treasure or valued highly by Maori. |
| Temporary event | an organised event that is of a temporary nature, has a limited duration and that includes public entertainment events, cultural events and organised competitive sporting and recreational events, but excludes commercial promotional events. |
| Temporary sign | <u>means a sign in connection with any of the purposes identified in the definition of sign, but for a short duration only and with the purpose relating to a one-off or temporary activity, event or provision of information.</u> |
| Temporary renewable energy assessment and research structures | <p>means structures for the investigation, identification and assessment of potential sites and energy sources for renewable electricity generation by existing and prospective generators and includes the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Erecting an anemometer mast.• Digging test pits, drilling boreholes, constructing investigation drives and removing samples to investigate geological conditions.• Installing instruments into drill holes for monitoring groundwater levels and land movement.• Erecting survey monuments and installing instruments to monitor land movement.• Erecting telemetry stations for the transmission of instrument data.• Installing microseismic stations to measure microseismic activity and ground noise.• Erection of signs or notices giving warning of danger |
| Topsoil removal | the removal, relocation or stockpiling of topsoil for purposes other than in conjunction with conventional domestic gardening or the planting, cropping or drainage of land in connection with farming and forestry operations. |
| Tourism facilities | land and/or structures used for ventures, features, events and services primarily intended to attract tourists, visitors and travellers. |

Transmission line

has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009.



■ = Tower support structure

Note: The measurement of setback distances from electricity transmission lines shall be taken from the centre line of the electricity transmission line and from the outer edge of any support structure. The centre line at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span. The diagram above depicts setback distances.

Vehicle movement

a movement of a vehicle between a road and a site, with the number of movements per day being calculated over a 24 hour period as follows:

1 car to and from a site = 2 vehicle movements

1 truck to and from a site = 6 vehicle movements

1 truck and trailer to and from a site = 10 vehicle movements

Urban Environmental Allotment

urban environment allotment or **allotment** means an allotment within the meaning of section 218

- a. that is no greater than 4 000 m²; and
- b. that is connected to a reticulated water supply system and a reticulated sewerage system; and
- c. on which there is a building used for industrial or commercial purposes or as a dwelling house; and
- d. that is not reserve (within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Reserves Act 1977) or subject to a conservation management plan or conservation management strategy prepared in accordance with the Conservation Act 1987 or the Reserves Act 1977.

| | |
|---|--|
| Upgrading | <p>as it applies to network utilities, upgrading means the improvement or physical works that result in an increase in carrying capacity, operational efficiency, security or safety of existing network utilities but excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'maintenance' (as it relates to network utilities); and• 'minor upgrading'; and• any other activity specifically otherwise provided for under Rule 30.1 |
| Verandah | <p>a permanent structure, constructed of weatherproof material, which is either cantilevered or supported on posts or pillars, which extends from a building facade, usually on the street frontage and at first floor level, and overhangs a footpath or other similar public pedestrian accessway or space.</p> |
| Visitor accommodation | <p>any land or building or other facility used to provide accommodation for visitors and backpackers. It includes hotels, motels, hostels and camping grounds but excludes homestays covered by the rules relating to home occupations.</p> |
| Waahi tapu | <p>a place which is particularly sacred or spiritually meaningful to tangata whenua. It includes burial grounds, tribal altars and locations where significant events have taken place.</p> |
| Wallaceville Structure Plan Area | <p>The area of land defined in the Wallaceville Structure Plan Map (refer Chapter 39: Wallaceville)</p> |
| Water body | <p>has the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.</p> |
| Water catchment | <p>land managed and administered by the Wellington Regional Council for water supply purposes, protection and enhancement of native vegetation, forestry, and passive recreation uses, according to any management plan adopted by the Wellington Regional Council.</p> |
| Warehouse | <p>any building or part of a building, or land, where materials, articles or goods are stored. A warehouse may include offices and showrooms. Wholesale outlets may be included if incidental to, and a part of, the principal use of the site as a warehouse.</p> |
| Wetland | <p>has the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.</p> |

Yard oriented activities

are activities where the goods sold are sold in bulk and where internal retail (being retailing undertaken entirely from within a building but does not include goods stored outside under cover) does not occupy more than 20% of the area occupied by the activity. Yard oriented retailing is primarily for the sale of natural materials such as gravel, sand, shingle, rock, concrete, coal, fire wood and timber for construction purposes.

8A GENERAL RULES

8A.1 Background

This chapter intends to capture those activities which are common throughout the Upper Hutt District. Activities covered therein may not necessarily relate to specific zones, but rather are seen as common throughout all zones. Placement within this single chapter is therefore designed to assist Plan users in their assessment of these common activities.

As the Rolling Review of the District Plan progresses, it is envisioned that this chapter will be populated with additional sub-sections upon the completion of related Plan Changes.

8A.2 TEMPORARY EVENTS

8A.2.1 Objective

8A.2.1.1 *Enable temporary events which manage adverse effects on amenity, the roading network, and the community through:*

- (a) Maintaining an appropriate level of residential amenity;*
- (b) Ensuring the safety and efficiency of the roading network;*
- (c) Recognising the detrimental effects of high noise levels;*
and
- (d) Recognising the positive contribution events have on social, cultural, artistic, and economic activity in the community.*

8A.2.2 Policies

8A.2.2.1 *Support temporary events which contribute to the community and reasonably maintain expected amenity values of the local residential environment.*

8A.2.2.2 *Manage the adverse effect light spill from temporary events can have on residential amenity values and traffic safety.*

8A.2.2.3 *Limit temporary events with high noise levels to maintain residential amenity values.*

8A.2.2.4 *Provide for temporary events which safely manage traffic effects, reflective of event scale and the dependent roading network.*

8A.2.2.5 *Provide for temporary events where:*
(a) social interactions are facilitated, or;
(b) cultural and artistic expression is promoted, or;
(c) economic activity is stimulated in the Upper Hutt district.

8A.2.3 Temporary Event Rules

| Temporary Events Activity Table | | |
|--|--|------------------------|
| Rule | Activity | Activity Status |
| 8A.2.3.1 | Temporary events which comply with all Permitted Standards. | P |
| 8A.2.3.2 | Event overnighing of event attendees which complies with the standards in Rule 8A.2.3.13. | C |
| 8A.2.3.3 | Any temporary event which does not comply with Permitted and Controlled Standards in Rules 8A.2.3.7 to 8A.2.3.13. | RD |
| 8A.2.3.4 | Any temporary event which does not comply with one or more of the Event Duration standards in Rule 8A.2.3.15. | D |
| 8A.2.3.5 | Any event overnighing by attendees or event staff which does not comply with one or more of the standards in Rule 8A.2.3.18. | D |
| 8A.2.3.6 | Any noise from any temporary event which exceeds standards in Rule 8A.2.3.21 | NC |

Standards for Permitted Activities

8A.2.3.7 Hours of Operation

All temporary events shall only be operated between the following times:

- (a) Sporting events:
 - (i) Sunday to Thursday (inclusive): 7am to 10pm
 - (ii) Friday to Saturday: 7am to 11pm
- (b) All other events:
 - (i) Monday to Thursday: 9am to 10pm
 - (ii) Friday to Saturday: 9am to 11pm

Exemptions:

- (c) On December 31st of any calendar year the finish time may be extended to 1am the following day.
- (d) Event Overnighting which is permitted under rule 8A.2.3.12.
- (e) Any temporary event located in a community facility building.

Advice Note:

- Community facilities are defined in Chapter 2. The rule therefore includes such places as libraries, halls, art galleries, schools etc.

8A.2.3.8

Event Duration

The duration of a temporary event shall not exceed 6 consecutive days, and the site shall not be occupied for a consecutive 10 day period, when including set-up and pack-up time.

Exemptions:

- (a) Event Overnighting shall not be considered under this rule; and
- (b) Any temporary event located at a community facility building.

Advice Note:

- Community facilities are defined in Chapter 2. The rule therefore includes such places as libraries, halls, art galleries, schools etc.

8A.2.3.9

Outdoor Amplified Noise

Any outdoor amplified sound from a temporary event (including sound testing) which exceeds 65 dB $L_{Aeq(5\text{ mins})}$ shall:

- (a) Be emitted for a maximum of 6 hours per day between the following hours:
 - (i) Sunday to Thursday (inclusive): 9am to 10pm
 - (ii) Friday and Saturday: 10am to 11pm; and
- (b) Be emitted for a consecutive period of no more than 3 days per event site, and
- (c) Be emitted for no more than a total of 3 days over any 17 day period, from a single site.

When measured:

- i. At any point within the boundary of any site (other than the source site/s) within a Residential zone; and
- ii. At any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling on a site (other than the source sites/s) within a Rural zone; and
- iii. At any point within the boundary of any site (other than the source sites/s) occupied by a hotel, motel, motor camp, early childhood centre, school or education facility, health care facility or aged care facility within any zone.

Exemptions:

- (d) On December 31st of any calendar year the finish time may be extended to 1am the following day; and
- (e) All activities occurring at the Speedway Area (including temporary events) shall be subject to specific rules pertaining to the Speedway Area in Chapter 21.

8A.2.3.10

Non-amplified Noise

- (a) Any noise resulting from a temporary event (other than amplified sound) must not exceed:
 - (i) 70db L_{Aeq} (15 min)
 - (ii) 85 db L_{Amax}

When measured:

- (1) At any point within the boundary of any site (other than the source site/s) within a Residential zone; and
 - (2) At any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling on a site (other than the source site/s) within a Rural zone; and
 - (3) At any point within the boundary of any site (other than the source site/s) occupied by a hotel, motel, motor camp, early childhood centre, school or education facility, health care facility or aged care facility within any zone.
- (b) Any such noise shall also be pursuant to the general hours of operation standards 8A.2.3.7.
 - (i) Any noise outside these permitted hours of operation associated with the set-up and pack-up times shall comply with the relevant noise standards in Chapter 32.

Exemptions:

- (c) Noise produced by crowds;
- (d) All activities occurring at the Speedway Area (including temporary events) shall be subject to specific rules for the Speedway Area outlined in Chapter 21; and
- (e) Organised fireworks displays undertaken at Trentham Memorial Park shall be subject to the specific provisions in Rule 21.14A.

8A.2.3.11

Light Spill

All artificial light sources from temporary events shall be directed away from residential dwellings and any road with a posted speed limit of greater than 70km/h.

8A.2.3.12 Overnighting of Event Staff

The overnighting of up to 20 event staff, provided that:

- (a) Overnighting facilities are located at least 50m from the formation of any legal road and dwelling;
- (b) Any supporting ablution facilities are located at least 30m from the formation of any legal road, or dwelling;
- (c) When located at Riverbank Park (Lot 1 DP 33753), and Karapoti Park (SEC 896 Hutt District Recreation Reserve 365):
 - i. Overnighting facilities and any supporting ablution facilities are located at least 15m from the formation of any legal road, and at least 30m from any residential dwelling;
- (d) When located at The Green Space (Sec 1 SO 35740 and Lots 43 to 47 DP 1336):
 - i. Overnighting facilities or supporting ablution facilities are to be located at least 5m from the formation of legal road (except Criterion Lane), from any adjoining site.
- (e) Ablution facilities are provided to cater for all anticipated attendees.

Exemptions:

- (f) Permanent ablution facilities already available on-site are not subject to setback provisions.

Advice Notes:

- Any overnighting or ablution structures may be subject to the definition of 'Building' under Chapter 2 and the corresponding water body setback under Rule 29.1.
- Event overnighting is subject to the corresponding definition under Chapter 2 and General Noise Provisions under Chapter 32.

Controlled Activities**8A.2.3.13 Overnighting of Event Attendees**

The overnighting of 30 event attendees or less is a Controlled Activity, provided that:

- (a) overnighting facilities are located at least 50m from the formation of any legal road and dwelling;
- (b) any supporting ablution facilities are located at least 30m from the formation of any legal road, or dwelling;
- (c) The site has not been occupied for this purpose more than 3 times within the last 12 months of receiving the application;
- (d) When located at Riverbank Park (Lot 1 DP 33753), and Karapoti

Park (SEC 896 Hutt District Recreation Reserve 365):

- i. Overnighting facilities and any supporting ablution facilities are located at least 15m from the formation of any legal road, and at least 30m from any residential dwelling.
- (e) When located at The Green Space (Sec 1 SO 35740 and Lots 43 to 47 DP 1336):
- i. Overnighting facilities or supporting ablution facilities are to be located at least 5m from the formation of legal road (except Criterion Lane), from any adjoining site.
- (f) Ablution facilities are provided to cater for all anticipated attendees.

The matters Council seek to control are as follows:

- (g) The hours of operation;
- (h) Site access;
- (i) The area of occupation;
- (j) Location and number of ablution facilities;
- (k) Noise effects;
- (l) The appointment of a designated site manager and be provided their contact details.

Exemptions:

- (m) Permanent ablution facilities already available on-site are not subject to setback provisions;
- (n) Temporary Events located in Kaitoke Regional Park; and
- (o) When attendees overnight at established camping grounds.

Advice Notes:

- Any overnighting or ablution structures may be subject to the definition of ‘Building’ under Chapter 2 and the corresponding water body setback under Rule 29.1.
- Event overnighting is subject to the corresponding definition under Chapter 2 and General Noise Provisions under Chapter 32.

Restricted Discretionary Activities

8A.2.3.14

Temporary events which do not comply with Permitted hours of operation standards

Council shall restrict its discretion to the following matters:

- (a) The nature of the event and hours of operation;
- (b) The anticipated level of disruption to residents, considering:
 - i. The density, proximity, and nature of housing surrounding the site; and
 - ii. Any existing or proposed buffer between the event and residential occupation likely to mitigate adverse effects;

and

- (c) Adverse effects the event may have on parking, and the safety and efficiency of the roading network; and
- (d) The reoccurrence of the event.

8A.2.3.15 Temporary events which do not comply with permitted event duration standards

Subject to meeting the following standards:

- (a) Any event will not be conducted for a consecutive period of over 15 days, and shall not occupy a site for a consecutive period of over 19 days, when including set-up and pack-up times; and
- (b) Any single event shall not exceed 6 consecutive days or a 10 day period on a site, when including set-up and pack-up times, more than 3 times over a 12 month period.

Council shall restrict its discretion to the following matters:

- (c) The nature of the temporary event and hours of operation;
- (d) Cumulative effects associated with occupation of the site;
- (e) Sensitivity of the site to occupation in terms of:
 - i. The density, proximity, and nature of housing surrounding the site;
 - ii. Any existing or proposed buffer between the temporary event and residential occupation likely to mitigate adverse effects;
 - iii. Impacts on the local natural and physical environment; and
- (f) Adverse effects the temporary event may have on parking, and the safety and efficiency of the roading network.

8A.2.3.16 Noise from a temporary event which does not comply with permitted noise standards and is not a Non-Complying Activity

Council shall restrict its discretion to the following matters:

- (a) The nature of the temporary event and operating hours;
- (b) The level and nature of noise emitted as part of the temporary event;
- (c) The anticipated level of disruption to residence, considering:
 - a. The density, proximity, and nature of housing surrounding the site; and
 - b. Any existing or proposed buffer between the temporary event and residential occupation likely to mitigate adverse effects; and
- (d) The reoccurrence of the temporary event.

8A.2.3.17 Any artificial light source from temporary events directed towards residential dwellings and/or any road with a posted speed limit of greater than 70km/h.

Council shall restrict its discretion to the following matters:

- (a) The nature, type, duration and, location of the light source and its consequential adverse effects on residential amenity; and
- (b) Adverse effects on traffic safety.

8A.2.3.18 Any overnighting of attendees or event staff as part of a temporary event which does not comply with one or more of the Permitted or Controlled standards.

Subject to meeting the following standards:

Any overnighting shall be limited to only:

- (a) 100 people, comprised of a mix of attendees and event staff; and
- (b) Overnighting at a single site for a consecutive period of no more than 3 nights.

Council shall restrict its discretion to the following matters:

- (c) The anticipated level of disruption to residence, considering:
 - i. The density, proximity, and nature of housing surrounding the site; and
 - ii. Any existing or proposed buffer between the temporary event and residential occupation likely to mitigate adverse effects.
- (d) Adverse effects the temporary event may have on parking, and the safety and efficiency of the roading network;
- (e) The reoccurrence of the temporary event;
- (f) Adverse effects on visual amenity, including:
 - i. Site dominance;
 - ii. Public visibility; and
 - iii. Maintenance of the site as its intended, permanent, use.
- (g) The availability of ablution facilities

Discretionary Activities

8A.2.3.19 Any temporary event which does not comply with one or more of the Restricted Discretionary Standards for event duration in Rule 8A.2.3.15.

8A.2.3.20 Any event overnighting by attendees or event staff which does not comply with one or more of the standards in Rule 8A.2.3.18.

Non-complying Activities

8A.2.3.21 Any noise from any temporary event which exceeds 80 dB L_{Aeq} (5 mins) or 85dB L_{Amax} .

When measured:

- i. At any point within the boundary of any site (other than the source site/s) within a Residential zone; and
- ii. At any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling on a site (other than the source sites/s) within a Rural zone; and
- iii. At any point within the boundary of any site (other than the source sites/s) occupied by a hotel, motel, motor camp, early childhood centre, school or education facility, health care facility or aged care facility within any zone.

Exemptions:

- (a) Noise produced by crowds;
- (b) All activities occurring at the Speedway Area (including temporary events) shall be subject to specific rules pertaining to the Speedway Area in Chapter 21; and
- (c) Organised fireworks displays undertaken at Trentham Memorial Park shall be subject to the specific provisions in Rule 21.14A.

8A.3 SIGNS

8A.3.1 Introduction to Signs

This chapter recognises the role of signs in communicating information for businesses and the community. It provides a framework to manage the effects of signs in the different zones across the district, while recognising the purpose, character and amenity of these zones, and transport safety matters.

Outside of the District Plan, there is other legislation and regulations that manage signs, for example New Zealand Transport Agency regulations and Council by-laws.

For signs located in road corridors, approvals may be needed from the Road Controlling Authority (including the Council), or the New Zealand Transport Agency for signs on or over the State Highway. These approvals may need to be sought regardless of whether the sign complies with the provisions of the District Plan.

8A.3.2 Objective

8A.3.2.1 Signage in the district:

- (a) supports the needs of the community, network utility operators and businesses to identify and advertise businesses and activities; and
- (b) maintains the local character and amenity values, while ensuring and the safe and efficient functioning of the transport network.

8A.3.3 Policies

8A.3.3.1 Manage the number, size and design of signs in the Open Space Zones, Rural Zones, and Residential Zones to maintain the character and amenity values of these zones.

8A.3.3.2 Provide for a range of signs in the Business Zones, and Special Activity Zones that support business identification and advertising, while:

- (a) maintaining the character and amenity values of these zones; and
- (b) ensuring that the character and amenity values of adjoining residential zones are not adversely affected by signs in these locations; and
- (c) allowing the consolidation of signs to convey information about multiple businesses or tenancies.

8A.3.3.3 Ensure that the location and design of signs is provided for in a way that:

- (a) is compatible with the site, or building on which it is placed, and is of a scale that is appropriate for what the sign is identifying or advertising; and
- (b) maintains the character and visual amenity of the site and surrounding area, and does not result in additional visual clutter or dominate the skyline; and
- (c) integrates with the façade of the building to which it is attached including verandas, roofline and architectural features; and
- (d) manages any moving, digital or changing signage, and illuminated signage to protect residential amenity and to not comprise the safety of road transport network users; and
- (e) limits signs which are not situated on the site to which they relate and when considering proposals for such signs have regard to the following:
 - (i) The need for the sign to be located away from the site, including any constraints relating to the location of the businesses, which creates a need for off-site signage, and
 - (ii) The capacity for the site and surrounding environment to accommodate the sign, and for character and amenity values to be maintained; and
 - (iii) Any adverse effects on transport safety and/or efficiency, or

transport benefits in providing for the sign to be located away from the site.

8A.3.3.4

- (a) Enable temporary signs which meet a limited set of standards as a permitted activity; and
- (b) Provide for the consideration of temporary signs of longer than two months a larger duration or above 3m² in size where amenity values are maintained and the safety of road users is not compromised.

8A.3.3.5 Ensure that signs located within, or visible from, the road corridor do not interfere with the safe and efficient use of all roads (including State Highways), pedestrian footpaths, and cycleways.

8A.3.4 Rules

Activity Status Table

| Rule | Activity | Activity Status |
|-------------|---|------------------------|
| 8A.3.4.1 | Any health and safety sign. | P |
| 8A.3.4.2 | Any temporary sign which complies with permitted standards in 8A.3.4.8. | P |
| 8A.3.4.3 | Any sign (other than a temporary sign) which complies with permitted standards 8A.3.4.9 – 8A.3.4.13. | P |
| 8A.3.4.4 | Any temporary sign which does not comply with permitted standard in 8A.3.4.8. | RD |
| 8A.3.4.5 | Any sign (other than a temporary sign) which does not comply with one or more of the permitted standards at 8A.3.4.9 – 8A.3.4.13. | RD |
| 8A.3.4.6 | Any sign (other than a including temporary signs) which incorporates movement or changing content, and digital signage. | RD |
| 8A.3.4.7 | Any sign (other than a temporary sign) which is not situated on a site to which the sign relates. | D |

Exemptions:

The following exemptions apply:

- (a) Signs that are expressly permitted under the Council's bylaw for signs.
- (b) ~~Signs indicating hazardous substances used at a hazardous facility. The permitted activity standards 8A.3.4.8 to 8A.3.4.13 do not apply to Health and Safety Signs under Rule 8A.3.4.1.~~
- (c) Any official regulatory or ~~traffic transport network~~ sign.
- (ed) Signs located on the interior of a building unless the sign is for external display from the interior surface of any window or door.

Advice Notes:

- Activities listed in the activity status table are identified as permitted (P), restricted discretionary (RD) or discretionary (D) activities. For those activities listed as RD, discretion is restricted to the identified matters of discretion listed in the standards.
- The rules apply in all zones unless otherwise stated. Activities are also subject to rules in the relevant chapter.
- The rules that relate to signs, other than temporary signs, in the heritage covenant area in the Gateway Precinct of the Wallaceville Structure Plan Area are contained in Chapter 20 - Business Zone Rules.
- For signs proposed in the road reserve, the adjoining Zone rules apply.
- The Figure at Appendix 1 shows location and size requirements for signs in the Business Zones. The diagram supports the rules but where there is a conflict in the wording of the rules and the diagram, the rules prevail.
- Where a sign is located within the state highway corridor, the express permission is required from the New Zealand Transport Agency as the road controlling authority.
- Refer to the National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities Regulations 2009 for standards for signs on support structures of existing transmissions lines.
- ~~For the purposes of Rule 8A.3.4.6, only the digital components of the sign will be subject to the rule.~~
- ~~Proposals for signs under Rule 8A.3.4.7 must include an assessment against the relevant policies including, but not limited to, the criteria of Policy 8A.3.3.3 (e).~~

Standards for Permitted Activities

8A.3.4.8 Temporary signs – all zones

- (a) The maximum area of any one temporary sign shall not exceed 3m².
- (b) In residential zones, the maximum total area of all temporary signs on a site shall not exceed 4.5m².
- (c) The maximum duration for any temporary sign shall not exceed 2 months.

(d) Is not a digital sign or incorporates movement or changing content

(e) The sign complies with the luminance standards at 8A.3.4.13 (i) where visible from the road network.

Advice notes:

- There are no duration standards for signs advertising real estate.
- Refer to Council bylaws for any specific requirements for temporary signs, including for signs advertising real estate.

Council shall restrict its discretion to, and may impose conditions on, the matters listed below where any of the above standards are not met:

- 8A.3.4.15 - Transport Safety – All signs
- 8A.3.4.16 - Temporary Signs.

8A.3.4.9 Signs in Residential Zones, Rural Zones, and Open Space Zones

(a) In Residential Zones and Rural Zones, a maximum of one sign per site, visible in any one direction.

(b) In Open Space Zones there shall be no more than one free-standing sign per 100m of road frontage.

(c) The maximum area of any sign visible in any one direction shall not exceed:

i. 1.5m² in Residential Zones;

ii. 3.0 m² in Rural Zones;

iii. In Open Space Zones:

1. 4.5m² for free-standing signs,

2. 3m² for any sign attached to a building;

3. 0.5m² for signs used for marking tracks; and

4. 2m² for signs providing interpretation or identification.

(d) The maximum height of any part of a free-standing sign above ground level shall not exceed 3 metres.

(e) No sign shall extend beyond the façade of the building to which it is attached, or extend above the roofline of the building.

(f) The maximum width of any free-standing sign shall not exceed 2 metres.

(g) In Residential Zones, signs on buildings must not cover any windows.

(h) In Open Space Zones, signs not directly visible from any public road or the boundary of any residential zone are not limited in size and number.

(i) No illumination (internal or external) of signs in the Residential and Rural zones.

(j) No illumination (internal or external) of signs in the Open Space zone.

Council shall restrict its discretion to, and may impose conditions on, the matters listed below where any of the above standards are not met:

- 8A.3.4.14 - All signs other than temporary signs
- 8A.3.4.15 - Transport Safety – All signs

8A.3.4.10 Free-Standing Signs in Business Commercial Zones, Business Industrial Zones, and Special Activity Zones

- (a) The number of free-standing signs on a site visible in any one direction shall not exceed:
- (i) One sign per site on sites with road frontages less than 50m; or
 - (ii) Two signs per site where the road frontage exceeds 50m.
- (b) The maximum height of any part of a free-standing sign above ground level shall not exceed:
- (i) 8m in Business Commercial Zones.
 - (ii) 9m in Business Industrial and Special Activity Zones.
- (c) The maximum width of any free-standing sign shall not exceed 2m.
- (d) The maximum area of any free-standing sign, visible in any one direction shall not exceed 7.5m².
- (e) In Business Industrial Zones, free-standing signs greater than 4 metres in height on any site must be located a minimum distance of 15m from any other free-standing sign that is greater than 4m in height on an adjoining site; and
- (f) Signs on land identified in the Business Zone in Appendix Business 2 of Chapter 20 one free-standing sign per site visible in any one direction with a maximum area of 7.5m².
- (g) No illumination (internal or external) of signs in the Business Commercial and Business Industrial zones within 10m of a residential zone boundary.
- (h) No illumination (internal or external) of signs in the Business Commercial and Business Industrial zones within 10m of a residential zone boundary.

Council shall restrict its discretion to, and may impose conditions on, the matters listed below where any of the above standards are not met:

- 8A.3.4.14 - All signs other than temporary signs.
- 8A.3.4.15 - Transport Safety – All signs.

8A.3.4.11 Signs on buildings and other structures in Business Commercial Zones, Business Industrial and Special Activity Zones

- (a) No sign shall extend beyond the elevation facade of the building or beyond the height of the structure to which it is to be attached to, or extend above the roofline of the building, except where:
- (i) The sign is positioned at 90 degrees to the front elevation facade of the building; and
 - (ii) must not extend from the wall by more than 1m.
- (b) The maximum area of any single sign on a building facade or structure shall not exceed 5m², other than in the Business Industrial Zone, where

the maximum area of any sign on a front façade or structure shall not exceed 10m².

The maximum area of any single sign is:

- i) 5m² for Business Commercial and Special Activity Zones;
- ii) 10m² for Business Industrial Zone.

(c) For signs on any building façade or structure, the total area of all combined signs shall not exceed 30% of the total area of that building façade or structure.

the total area of all combined signs does not exceed 30% of the total area of the that building elevation façade or structure.

(d) For signs located above a building's ground floor level there shall be a ~~maximum~~ minimum horizontal separation distance of 5 metres between signs on the same floor level.

(e) Any sign located on the parapet of a building shall not exceed an area of 5m², or an area of 30% of the total area of the parapet, whichever is the lesser.

Any sign which is projecting from the façade of a building must be:

(i) positioned at 90 degrees to the façade of the building;
and

(ii) must not extend from the wall by more than 1m.

(f) The maximum height of any sign located on the fascia of a veranda must not exceed a height of:

(i) 0.6 metres; or

(ii) where the height of the fascia is 0.6m or greater, an additional 25% of the fascia height.

(g) Signs below verandas which overhang pedestrian pathways, must have a minimum clearance of 2.5m above ground level.

(h) Signs must:

(i) not have changing content;

(ii) not be in a digital format;

(iii) be situated on the site to which the sign relates; and,

(iv) not be illuminated within 10m of a Residential zone.

~~(h)~~(i) In the Business Industrial zone on Eastern Hutt Road identified in Appendix 3 of Chapter 20 – Business Zones Rules:

(i) no sign shall be located within 6m of Eastern Hutt Road.

(ii) no sign shall be located on the façade of any building facing Eastern Hutt Road.

(iii) there shall be a maximum of one free-standing sign which may be located at the road entrance to the Business Industrial Zone and it shall not exceed a face area of 20m² visible from any one direction; or be more than 9m above ground level.

(f)(i) On land identified in the Business Commercial Zone at Riverstone Terrace in Appendix Business 2 of Chapter 20, the area of any signs attached to buildings shall not exceed a total area of 7.5m².

Council shall restrict its discretion to, and may impose conditions on, the matters listed below where any of the above standards are not met:

- 8A.3.4.14 - All signs other than temporary signs.
- 8A.3.4.15 - Transport Safety – All signs.

8A.3.4.12 Signs for direction of traffic on a site in Business Commercial Zones, Business Industrial Zones and Special Activity Zones

(a) The maximum vertical dimension of the sign shall not exceed 1.2m.

(b) The maximum area of the sign, visible in any one direction, shall not exceed 0.5 m².

(c) The content of the sign must be limited to directional purposes.

Council shall restrict its discretion to, and may impose conditions on, the matters listed below where any of the above standards are not met:

- 8A.3.4.14 - All signs other than temporary signs.
- 8A.3.4.15 - Transport Safety – All signs.

8A.3.4.13 Traffic safety - All signs

(a) No sign shall be located so that it obstructs or obscures any traffic sign or signal, or any official road sign, whether they are for regulatory, warning or advisory purposes.

(b) No sign shall resemble any traffic sign or traffic signal, whether they are for regulatory, warning or advisory purposes.

(c) No sign may restrict the line of sight to any intersection, bend or corner on a road, and:

(i) Within road environments with a posted speed environment of <70km/h no signs shall be located 100m from an intersection and/or permanent regulatory or warning or advisory sign and/or traffic signal, and/or pedestrian crossing

(ii) Within road environments with a posted speed environment of >70km/h no signs shall be located 200m from an intersection

and/or permanent regulatory or warning or advisory sign
and/or traffic signal, and/or pedestrian crossing

- (d) No sign shall incorporate reflective materials.
- (e) Signs located over a pedestrian pathway, including free-standing signs and signs below verandas, should have a minimum clearance of 2.5 metres when measured from ground level.
- (f) Where any sign is visible from the State Highway and the speed limit is 70km/hr or greater, the sign shall:
 - (i) Have a minimum letter height of 160 mm;
 - (ii) Contain no more than six words and no more than 40 characters; and
 - (iii) Be located so as to provide an unrestricted view to the motorist for a minimum distance of 180 metres.
- (g) Is not a digital sign or incorporates movement or changing content visible from a state highway or road
- (h) No sign will include any flashing and/or revolving lights
- (i) All illuminated and digital signs visible from a road must be designed, installed and maintained to ensure they do not exceed the following luminance standards:

Table: Maximum luminance (cd/m² of illuminated advertising device)

| <u>Illuminated Area (m²)</u> | <u>Areas with street lighting</u> | <u>Areas without street lighting</u> |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>Up to 0.5</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>1000</u> |
| <u>0.5 to 2.0</u> | <u>1600</u> | <u>800</u> |
| <u>2.0 to 5.0</u> | <u>1200</u> | <u>600</u> |
| <u>5.0 to 10</u> | <u>1000</u> | <u>600</u> |
| <u>Over 10.0</u> | <u>800</u> | <u>400</u> |

Council shall restrict its discretion to, and may impose conditions on, the matters listed below where any of the above standards are not met:

- 8A.3.4.15 Transport Safety – All signs

Advice note:

For signs which are on or over any State Highway, it is advised to check relevant New Zealand Transport Agency Bylaws and regulations for specific requirements, such as location and design, including materials.

Matters of discretion

8A.3.4.14 All signs other than temporary signs

- (a) Whether the sign is in scale with the associated activities or building development and is compatible with the visual character of the area in which it is situated.
- (b) ~~Whether the sign detracts from the appearance of the building to which it is attached due to:~~
 - ~~Effect of the sign on the appearance of the building to which it is attached due to:~~
 - (i) The proportion of the sign to the building façade; and
 - (ii) The location and design of the sign, including the colour, display, materials, and how the sign relates to any architectural features on the building; and
 - (iii) The number of signs on the building.
- (c) Whether the sign results in additional clutter of signs on the building or site.
- (d) Whether the sign, will result in a more consolidated or co-ordinated sign display on the building or site.
- ~~(e) Whether there are any special circumstances or functional need for an increase in sign size, or different location of the sign including for~~
 - ~~(i) operational, directional or safety purposes; or~~
 - ~~(ii) any mitigating features of the site which would lessen the impact of the sign, such as vegetation or landscaping.~~
- (e) Whether there are any special circumstances or functional need for proposed signage including operational, directional or safety reasons;
- (f) Whether vegetation or landscaping would mitigate the visual impact of the sign.
- (g) Whether the sign would impact on residential amenity due to its location and design or proximity to residential activities including any effects of illumination or glare.
- (h) The extent to which the sign is clear and legible.

8A.3.4.15 Transport Safety – All signs

- (a) Whether there would be any adverse effects on traffic, cyclist or pedestrian safety, and the efficiency of the surrounding transport network due to:
 - (i) The illumination effect from digital signs or glare resulting in distraction to road users (note: see standard 8A.3.4.13 (i) for guidance on illumination levels);
 - ~~(i)~~(ii) The potential for obstruction, confusion or distraction in the observance of traffic directions, controls or conditions; and

~~(ii)~~(iii) The potential for obstruction of sightlines to intersections, corners, bends in roads and vehicle and pedestrian entrances.

(b) Whether due to the siting and design of the sign, there are any transport safety benefits for the site and surrounding transport network.

8A.3.4.16 Temporary signs

(a) Whether the information being displayed relates to the business or activity on the site.

(b) The need for the business or activity to identify or promote itself beyond the specified duration.

(c) Whether the signage would impact on residential amenity due to the location and design of the sign or proximity to residential activities; and

(d) Any mitigation measures which are proposed to be implemented that would lessen the impact of the sign.

(e) Whether the sign is compatible with the visual street scene character of the area in which it is situated.

APPENDIX 1 – BUSINESS ZONE DIAGRAM