

# 21

# RURAL

## 21.1

## Zone Purpose

## Appendix D

There are four rural zones in the District. The Rural Zone is the most extensive of these. The Gibbston Valley is recognised as a special character area for viticulture production and the management of this area is provided for in Chapter 23: Gibbston Character Zone. Opportunities for rural living activities are provided for in the Rural-Residential and Rural Lifestyle Zones (Chapter 22).

The purpose of the Rural Zone is to enable farming activities and provide for appropriate other activities that rely on rural resources while protecting, maintaining and enhancing landscape values, ecosystem services, nature conservation values, the soil and water resource and rural amenity.

A wide range of productive activities occur in the Rural Zone and because the majority of the District's distinctive landscapes comprising open spaces, lakes and rivers with high visual quality and cultural value are located in the Rural Zone, there also exists a wide range of living, recreation, commercial and tourism activities and the desire for further opportunities for these activities.

Ski Area Sub-Zones are located within the Rural Zone. These Sub -Zones recognise the contribution tourism infrastructure makes to the economic and recreational values of the District. The purpose of the Ski Area Sub-Zones is to enable the continued development of Ski Areas as year round destinations for ski area, tourism and recreational activities within the identified Sub-Zones where the effects of the development are cumulatively minor.

In addition, the Rural Industrial Sub-Zone includes established industrial activities that are based on rural resources or support farming and rural productive activities.

A substantial proportion of the Outstanding Natural Landscapes of the district comprises private land managed in traditional pastoral farming systems. ~~Rural land values tend to be driven by the high landscape and amenity values in the district. The long term sustainability of pastoral farming will depend upon farmers being able to achieve economic returns from utilising the natural and physical resources of their properties. For this reason,~~ it is important to acknowledge the potential for a range of alternative farming uses of rural properties ~~that utilise the qualities that make them so valuable.~~

The Rural Zone is divided into two areas. The first being the area for Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Outstanding Natural Features. The second area being the Rural Character Landscape. These areas give effect to Chapter 3 – Strategic Direction: Objectives 3.2.5.1 and 3.2.5.2, and the policies in Chapters 3 and 6 that implement those objectives.

## 21.2

## Objectives and Policies

### 21.2.1 **Objective - A range of land uses, including farming and established activities, are enabled while protecting, maintaining and enhancing landscape, ecosystem services, nature conservation and rural amenity values.**

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| Policies | <p><b>21.2.1.1</b> Enable farming activities while protecting, maintaining and enhancing the values of indigenous biodiversity, ecosystem services, recreational values, the landscape and surface of lakes and rivers and their margins.</p> <p><b>21.2.1.2</b> Allow Farm Buildings associated with landholdings of 100 hectares or more in area while managing effects of the location, scale and colour of the buildings on landscape values.</p> |
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- 21.2.1.3** Require buildings to be set back a minimum distance from internal boundaries and road boundaries in order to mitigate potential adverse effects on landscape character, visual amenity, outlook from neighbouring properties and to avoid adverse effects on established and anticipated activities.
- 21.2.1.4** Minimise the dust, visual, noise and odour effects of activities by requiring them to locate a greater distance from formed roads, neighbouring properties, waterbodies and zones that are likely to contain residential and commercial activity.
- 21.2.1.5** Have regard to the location and direction of lights so they do not cause glare to other properties, roads, public places or views of the night sky.
- 21.2.1.6** Avoid adverse cumulative impacts on ecosystem services and nature conservation values.
- 21.2.1.7** Have regard to the spiritual beliefs, cultural traditions and practices of Tangata whenua.
- 21.2.1.8** Have regard to fire risk from vegetation and the potential risk to people and buildings, when assessing subdivision and development in the Rural Zone.
- 21.2.1.9** Provide adequate firefighting water and fire service vehicle access to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response.
- 21.2.1.10** Commercial activities in the Rural Zone should have a genuine link with the rural land or water resource, farming, horticulture or viticulture activities, or recreation activities associated with resources located within the Rural Zone.
- 21.2.1.11** Provide for the establishment of commercial, retail and industrial activities only where these would protect, maintain or enhance rural character, amenity values and landscape values.
- 21.2.1.12** Encourage production forestry to be consistent with topography and vegetation patterns, to locate outside of the Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and outside of significant natural areas, and ensure production forestry does not degrade the landscape character or visual amenity values of the Rural Character Landscape.
- 21.2.1.13** Ensure forestry harvesting avoids adverse effects with regards to siltation and erosion and sites are rehabilitated to minimise runoff, erosion and effects on landscape values.
- 21.2.1.14** Limit exotic forestry to species that do not have potential to spread and naturalise.
- 21.2.1.15** Ensure traffic from new commercial activities does not diminish rural amenity or affect the safe and efficient operation of the roading and trail network, or access to public places.
- 21.2.1.16** Provide for a range of activities that support the vitality, use and enjoyment of the Queenstown Trail and Upper Clutha Tracks networks on the basis that landscape and rural amenity is protected, maintained or enhanced and established activities are not compromised.

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**21.2.2 Objective - The life supporting capacity of soils is sustained.**

- Policies
- 21.2.2.1** Allow for the establishment of a range of activities that utilise the soil resource in a sustainable manner.
  - 21.2.2.2** Maintain the productive potential and soil resource of Rural Zoned land and encourage land management practices and activities that benefit soil and vegetation cover.
  - 21.2.2.3** Protect the soil resource by controlling activities including earthworks, indigenous vegetation clearance and prohibit the planting and establishment of identified wilding exotic trees with the potential to spread and naturalise.

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**21.2.3 Objective - The life supporting capacity of water is safeguarded through the integrated management of the effects of activities.**

- 21.2.3.1** In conjunction with the Otago Regional Council, regional plans and strategies:
- a. encourage activities that use water efficiently, thereby conserving water quality and quantity;
  - b. discourage activities that adversely affect the potable quality and life supporting capacity of water and associated ecosystems.

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**21.2.4 Objective - Situations where sensitive activities conflict with existing and anticipated activities are managed to minimise conflict between incompatible land uses.**

- Policies
- 21.2.4.1** New activities must recognise that permitted and established activities in the Rural Zone may result in effects such as odour, noise, dust and traffic generation that are reasonably expected to occur and will be noticeable to residents and visitors in rural areas.
  - 21.2.4.2** Control the location and type of non-farming activities in the Rural Zone, so as to minimise conflict between permitted and established activities and those that may not be compatible with such activities.

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**21.2.5 Objective - Mineral extraction opportunities are provided for on the basis the location, scale and effects would not degrade amenity, water, wetlands, landscape and indigenous biodiversity values.**

- Policies
- 21.2.5.1** Have regard to the importance and economic value of locally mined high-quality gravel, rock and other minerals including gold and tungsten.

- 21.2.5.2 Provide for prospecting and small scale mineral exploration and recreational gold mining as activities with limited environmental impact.
- 21.2.5.3 Ensure that during and following the conclusion of mineral extractive activities, sites are progressively rehabilitated in a planned and co-ordinated manner, to enable the establishment of a land use appropriate to the area.
- 21.2.5.4 Ensure potentially significant adverse effects of extractive activities (including mineral exploration) are avoided, or remedied particularly where those activities have potential to degrade landscape quality, character and visual amenity, indigenous biodiversity, lakes and rivers, potable water quality and the life supporting capacity of water.
- 21.2.5.5 Avoid or mitigate the potential for other land uses, including development of other resources above, or in close proximity to mineral deposits, to adversely affect the extraction of known mineral deposits.
- 21.2.5.6 Encourage use of environmental compensation as a means to address unavoidable residual adverse effects from mineral extraction.

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**21.2.6 Objective - The future growth, development and consolidation of Ski Areas Activities within identified Ski Area Sub-Zones, is provided for, while adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.**

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| Policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21.2.6.1 Identify Ski Area Sub-Zones and encourage Ski Area Activities and complementary tourism activities to locate and consolidate within the Sub-Zones.</li> <li>21.2.6.2 Control the visual impact of roads, buildings and infrastructure associated with Ski Area Activities.</li> <li>21.2.6.3 Provide for the continuation of existing vehicle testing facilities within the Waiorau Snow Farm Ski Area Sub-Zone on the basis that the landscape and indigenous biodiversity values are not further degraded.</li> <li>21.2.6.4 Provide for appropriate alternative (non-road) means of transport to and within Ski Area Sub-Zones, by way of passenger lift systems and ancillary structures and facilities.</li> <li>21.2.6.5 Provide for Ski Area Sub-Zone Accommodation activities within Ski Area Sub-Zones, which are complementary to outdoor recreation activities within the Ski Area Sub-Zone, that can realise landscape and conservation benefits and that avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment.</li> </ul> |
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**21.2.7 Objective - An area that excludes activities which are sensitive to aircraft noise, is retained within an airport’s Outer Control Boundary, to act as a buffer between airports and Activities Sensitive to Aircraft Noise.**

- Policies
- 21.2.7.1** Prohibit all new activities sensitive to aircraft noise on Rural Zoned land within the Outer Control Boundary at Queenstown Airport and Wanaka Airport to avoid adverse effects arising from aircraft operations on future activities sensitive to aircraft noise.
  - 21.2.7.2** Identify and maintain areas containing activities that are not sensitive to aircraft noise, within an airport’s outer control boundary, to act as a buffer between the airport and activities sensitive to aircraft noise.
  - 21.2.7.3** Retain open space within the outer control boundary of airports in order to provide a buffer, particularly for safety and noise purposes, between the airport and other activities.
  - 21.2.7.4** Require as necessary mechanical ventilation for any alterations or additions to Critical Listening Environment within any existing buildings containing an Activity Sensitive to Aircraft Noise within the Queenstown Airport Outer Control Boundary and require sound insulation and mechanical ventilation for any alterations or additions to Critical Listening Environment within any existing buildings containing an Activity Sensitive to Aircraft Noise within the Queenstown Airport Air Noise Boundary.

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**21.2.8 Objective - Subdivision, use and development in areas that are unsuitable due to identified constraints not addressed by other provisions of this Plan, is avoided, or the effects of those constraints are remedied or mitigated.**

- Policies
- 21.2.8.1** Prevent subdivision and development within the building restriction areas identified on the District Plan maps, in particular:
    - a. in the Glenorchy area, protect the heritage value of the visually sensitive Bible Face landform from building and development and to maintain the rural backdrop that the Bible Face provides to the Glenorchy Township;
    - b. in Ferry Hill, within the building line restriction identified on the planning maps.

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**21.2.9 Objective - Provision for diversification of farming and other rural activities that protect landscape and natural resource values and maintains the character of rural landscapes.**

**21.2.9.1** Encourage revenue producing activities that can support the long-term sustainability of the rural areas of the district and that maintain or enhance landscape values and rural amenity.

**21.2.9.2** Ensure that revenue producing activities utilise natural and physical resources (including existing buildings) in a way that maintains and enhances landscape quality, character, rural amenity, and natural resources

~~**21.2.9.3** Provide for the establishment of activities such as tourism, commercial recreation or visitor accommodation located within farms where these enable landscape values and indigenous biodiversity to be sustained in the longer term.~~

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**21.2.10 Objective – Commercial Recreation in the Rural Zone is of a nature and scale that is commensurate to the amenity values of the location.**

Policies

**21.2.10.1** The group size of commercial recreation activities will be managed so as to be consistent with the level of amenity anticipated in the surrounding environment.

**21.2.10.2** To manage the adverse effects of commercial recreation activities so as not to degrade rural quality or character or visual amenities and landscape values.

**21.2.10.3** To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects commercial activities may have on the range of recreational activities available in the District and the quality of the experience of the people partaking of these opportunities.

**21.2.10.4** To ensure the scale and location of buildings, noise and lighting associated with commercial recreation activities are consistent with the level of amenity existing and anticipated in the surrounding environment.

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**21.2.11 Objective - The location, scale and intensity of informal airports is managed to maintain amenity values while protecting informal airports from incompatible land uses.**

Policies

**21.2.11.1** Ensure informal airports are located, operated and managed so as to maintain the surrounding rural amenity.

**21.2.11.2** Protect rural amenity values, and amenity of other zones from the adverse effects that can arise from informal airports.

**21.2.11.3** Protect lawfully established and anticipated permitted informal airports from the establishment of incompatible activities in the immediate vicinity.

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**21.2.12 Objective - The natural character of lakes and rivers and their margins is protected, maintained or enhanced, while providing for appropriate activities on the surface of lakes and rivers, including recreation, commercial recreation and public transport.**

- Policies
- 21.2.12.1** Have regard to statutory obligations, wāhi Tūpuna and the spiritual beliefs, and cultural traditions of tangata whenua where activities are undertaken on the surface of lakes and rivers and their margins.
  - 21.2.12.2** Enable people to have access to a wide range of recreational experiences on the lakes and rivers, based on the identified characteristics and environmental limits of the various parts of each lake and river.
  - 21.2.12.3** Avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of frequent, large-scale or intrusive commercial activities such as those with high levels of noise, vibration, speed and wash, in particular motorised craft, in areas of high passive recreational use, significant nature conservation values and wildlife habitat.
  - 21.2.12.4** Have regard to the whitewater values of the District's rivers and, in particular, the values of parts of the Kawarau, Nevis and Shotover Rivers as three of the few remaining major unmodified whitewater rivers in New Zealand, and to support measures to protect this characteristic of rivers.
  - 21.2.12.5** Protect, maintain or enhance the natural character and nature conservation values of lakes, rivers and their margins from inappropriate activities with particular regard to nesting and spawning areas, the intrinsic value of ecosystem services and areas of indigenous fauna habitat and recreational values.
  - 21.2.12.6** Recognise and provide for the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and enjoyment of the margins of the lakes and rivers.
  - 21.2.12.7** Ensure that the location, design and use of structures and facilities are such that any adverse effects on visual qualities, safety and conflicts with recreational and other activities on the lakes and rivers are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
  - 21.2.12.8** Encourage development and use of water based public ferry systems including necessary infrastructure and marinas, in a way that avoids adverse effects on the environment as far as possible, or where avoidance is not practicable, remedies and mitigates such adverse effects.
  - 21.2.12.9** Take into account the potential adverse effects on nature conservation values from the boat wake of commercial boating activities, having specific regard to the intensity and nature of commercial jet boat activities and the potential for turbidity and erosion.
  - 21.2.12.10** Ensure that the nature, scale and number of commercial boating operators and/or commercial boats on waterbodies do not exceed levels such that the safety of passengers and other users of the water body cannot be assured.



**21.2.13 Objective - Rural industrial activities and infrastructure within the Rural Industrial Sub-Zones will support farming and rural productive activities, while protecting, maintaining and enhancing rural character, amenity and landscape values.**

- Policies**
- 21.2.13.1** Provide for rural industrial activities and buildings within established nodes of industrial development while protecting, maintaining and enhancing landscape and amenity values.
  - 21.2.13.2** Provide for limited retail and administrative activities within the Rural Industrial Sub-Zone on the basis it is directly associated with and ancillary to the Rural Industrial Activity on the site.

## 21.3

## Other Provisions and Rules

### 21.3.1 District Wide

Attention is drawn to the following District Wide chapters.

1 Introduction	2 Definitions	3 Strategic Direction
4 Urban Development	5 Tangata Whenua	6 Landscapes and Rural Character
25 Earthworks	26 Historic Heritage	27 Subdivision
28 Natural Hazards	29 Transport	30 Energy and Utilities
31 Signs	32 Protected Trees	33 Indigenous Vegetation
34 Wilding Exotic Trees	35 Temporary Activities and Relocated Buildings	36 Noise
37 Designations	Planning Maps	

### 21.3.2 Interpreting and Applying the Rules

- 21.3.2.1** A permitted activity must comply with all the rules listed in the Activity and Standards tables, and any relevant district wide rules.
- 21.3.2.2** Where an activity does not comply with a Standard listed in the Standards tables, the activity status identified by the 'Non-Compliance Status' column shall apply. Where an activity breaches more than one Standard, the most restrictive status shall apply to the Activity.
- 21.3.2.3** For controlled and restricted discretionary activities, the Council shall restrict the exercise of its control or discretion to the matters listed in the rule.

- 21.3.2.4** Development and building activities are undertaken in accordance with the conditions of resource subdivision consent and may be subject to monitoring by the Council.
- 21.3.3.5** The existence of a farm building either permitted or approved by resource consent under Rule 21.4.2 or Table 5 – Standards for Farm Buildings shall not be considered the permitted baseline for residential or other non-farming activity development within the Rural Zone.
- 21.3.3.6** The Ski Area and Rural Industrial Sub-Zones, being Sub-Zones of the Rural Zone, require that all rules applicable to the Rural Zone apply unless stated to the contrary.
- 21.3.2.7** Building platforms identified on a site's computer freehold register shall have been registered as part of a resource consent approval by the Council.
- 21.3.2.8** The surface and bed of lakes and rivers are zoned Rural, unless otherwise stated.
- 21.3.2.9** Internal alterations to buildings including the replacement of joinery is permitted.
- 21.3.2.10** These abbreviations are used in the following tables. Any activity which is not permitted (P) or prohibited (PR) requires resource consent.

P Permitted	C Controlled	RD Restricted Discretionary
D Discretionary	NC Non-Complying	PR Prohibited

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### 21.3.3 Advice Notes

- 21.3.3.1** Compliance with any of the following standards, in particular the permitted standards, does not absolve any commitment to the conditions of any relevant resource consent, consent notice or covenant registered on the computer freehold register of any property.
- 21.3.3.2** In addition to any rules for mining, the Otago Regional Plan: Water, also has rules related to suction dredge mining.
- 21.3.3.3** Applications for building consent for permitted activities shall include information to demonstrate compliance with the following standards, and any conditions of the applicable resource consent conditions.

## 21.4

## Rules - Activities

All activities, including any listed permitted activities shall be subject to the rules and standards contained in Tables 1 to 15.

Table 1 – Activities Generally

Table 2 – Standards Applying Generally in the Zone

Table 3 – Standards for Farm Activities (additional to those in Table 2)

Table 4 – Standards for Structures and Buildings (other than Farm Buildings) (additional to those in Table 2)

Table 5 – Standards for Farm Buildings (additional to those in Table 2)

Table 6 – Standards for Commercial Activities (additional to those in Table 2)

Table 7– Standards for Informal Airports (additional to those in Table 2)

Table 8 – Standards for Mining and Extraction Activities (additional to those in Table 2)

Table 9 – Activities in the Ski Area Sub-Zone (additional to those listed in Table 1)

Table 10 - Activities in Rural Industrial Sub-Zone (additional to those listed in Table 1)

Table 11 – Standards for Rural Industrial Sub-Zone

Table 12– Activities on the Surface of Lakes and Rivers

Table 13 – Standards for Activities on the Surface of Lakes and Rivers

Table 14 – Closeburn Station Activities

Table 15 – Closeburn Station: Standards for Buildings and Structures

Table 1 - Activities - Rural Zone		Activity Status
<b>Farming Activities</b>		
21.4.1	Farming Activity that complies with the standards in Table 2 and Table 3.	P
21.4.2	Construction of or addition to farm buildings that comply with the standards in Table 5.	P
21.4.3	Factory Farming limited to factory farming of pigs or poultry that complies with the standards in Table 2 and Table 3.	P
21.4.4	Factory Farming animals other than pigs or poultry.	NC
<b>Residential Activities</b>		
21.4.5	One residential unit, which includes a single residential flat for each residential unit and any other accessory buildings, within any building platform approved by resource consent.	P
21.4.6	The construction and exterior alteration of buildings located within a building platform approved by resource consent, or registered on the applicable computer freehold register, subject to compliance with the standards in Table 2 and Table 4.	P
21.4.7	The exterior alteration of any lawfully established building where there is not an approved building platform on the site, subject to compliance with the standards in Table 2 and Table 4.	P

	<b>Table 1 - Activities - Rural Zone</b>	<b>Activity Status</b>
<b>21.4.8</b>	Domestic Livestock.	P
<b>21.4.8.a</b>	<a href="#">The use of land or buildings for residential activity within ONL/ONF</a>	NC
<b>21.4.9</b>	The use of land or buildings for residential activity except as provided for in any other rule.	D
<b>21.4.10.a</b>	<a href="#">The identification of a buiding platform not less than 70m2 and not greater than 1000m2 within ONL/ONF</a>	NC
<b>21.4.10</b>	The identification of a building platform not less than 70m <sup>2</sup> and not greater than 1000m <sup>2</sup> .	D
<b>21.4.11</b>	The construction of any building including the physical activity associated with buildings including roading, access, lighting, landscaping and earthworks, not provided for by any other rule.	D
	<b>Commercial Activities</b>	
<b>21.4.12</b>	Home Occupation that complies with the standards in Table 6.	P
<b>21.4.13</b>	Commercial recreational activities that comply with the standards in Table 6.	P
<b>21.4.14</b>	Roadside stalls that meet the standards in Table 6.	P
<b>21.4.15</b>		
<b>21.4.16</b>	Retail sales of farm and garden produce and wine grown, reared or produced on-site or handicrafts produced on the site and that comply with the standards in Table 6, not undertaken through a roadside stall under Rule 21.4.14.  Control is reserved to: a. the location of the activity and buildings; b. vehicle crossing location, car parking; c. rural amenity and landscape character.	C
<b>21.4.17</b>	Commercial activities ancillary to and located on the same site as commercial recreational or recreational activities.	D
<b>21.4.18</b>	Cafes and restaurants located in a winery complex within a vineyard.	D
<b>21.4.19</b>	Visitor Accommodation outside of a Ski Area Sub-Zone.	D
<b>21.4.20</b>	Forestry Activities within the Rural Character Landscapes.	D
<b>21.4.21</b>	<b>Retail Sales</b> Retail sales where the access is onto a State Highway, with the exception of the activities provided for by Rule 21.4.14 or Rule 21.4.16.	NC
	<b>Other Activities</b>	
<b>21.4.22</b>	Recreation and/or Recreational Activity.	P
<b>21.4.23</b>	Informal Airports that comply with Table 7.	P

<b>Table 1 - Activities - Rural Zone</b>		<b>Activity Status</b>
<b>21.4.24</b>	<p><b>Passenger Lift Systems not located within a Ski Area Sub-Zone</b></p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the impact on landscape values from any alignment, earthworks, design and surface treatment, including measures to mitigate landscape effects including visual quality and amenity values;</li> <li>b. the route alignment and the whether any system or access breaks the line and form of skylines, ridges, hills and prominent slopes;</li> <li>c. earthworks associated with construction of the Passenger Lift System;</li> <li>d. the materials used, colours, lighting and light reflectance;</li> <li>e. geotechnical matters;</li> <li>f. ecological values and any proposed ecological mitigation works.;</li> <li>g. balancing environmental considerations with operational requirements of Ski Area Activities;</li> <li>h. the positive effects arising from providing alternative non-vehicular access and linking Ski Area Sub-Zones to the roading network.</li> </ul>	RD
<b>21.4.25</b>	<p>Ski Area Activities not located within a Ski Area Sub-Zone, with the exception of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. non-commercial skiing which is permitted as recreation activity under Rule 21.4.22;</li> <li>b. commercial heli skiing not located within a Ski Area Sub-Zone is a commercial recreation activity and Rule 21.4.13 applies;</li> <li>c. Passenger Lift Systems to which Rule 21.4.24 applies.</li> </ul>	NC
<b>21.4.26</b>	Any building within a Building Restriction Area identified on the Planning Maps.	NC
<b>Activities within the Outer Control Boundary at Queenstown Airport and Wanaka Airport</b>		
<b>21.4.27</b>	<p><b>New Building Platforms and Activities Sensitive to Aircraft Noise within the Outer Control Boundary - Wanaka Airport</b></p> <p>On any site located within the Outer Control Boundary, any new activity sensitive to aircraft noise or new building platform to be used for an activity sensitive to aircraft noise (except an activity sensitive to aircraft noise located on a building platform approved before 20 October 2010).</p>	PR
<b>21.4.28</b>	<p><b>Activities Sensitive to Aircraft Noise within the Outer Control Boundary - Queenstown Airport</b></p> <p>On any site located within the Outer Control Boundary, which includes the Air Noise Boundary, as indicated on the District Plan Maps, any new Activity Sensitive to Aircraft Noise.</p>	PR
<b>Mining Activities</b>		
<b>21.4.29</b>	<p>The following mining and extraction activities that comply with the standards in Table 8 are permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. mineral prospecting;</li> <li>b. mining by means of hand-held, non-motorised equipment and suction dredging, where the total motive power of any dredge does not exceed 10 horsepower (7.5 kilowatt); and</li> <li>c. the mining of aggregate for farming activities provided the total volume does not exceed 1000m<sup>3</sup> in any one year.</li> </ul>	P

<b>Table 1 - Activities - Rural Zone</b>		<b>Activity Status</b>
<b>21.4.30</b>	Mineral exploration that does not involve more than 20m <sup>3</sup> in volume in any one hectare Control is reserved to: a. the adverse effects on landscape, nature conservation values and water quality; b. ensuring rehabilitation of the site is completed that ensures: i. the long-term stability of the site; ii. that the landforms or vegetation on finished areas are visually integrated into the landscape; iii. water quality is maintained; iv. that the land is returned to its original productive capacity; c. that the land is rehabilitated to indigenous vegetation where the pre-existing land cover immediately prior to the exploration, comprised indigenous vegetation as determined utilising Section 33.3.3 of Chapter 33.	C
<b>21.4.31</b>	Any mining activity or mineral prospecting other than provided for in Rules 21.4.29 and 21.4.30.	D
<b>Industrial Activities outside the Rural Industrial Sub-Zone</b>		
<b>21.4.32</b>	Industrial Activities directly associated with wineries and underground cellars within a vineyard.	D
<b>21.4.33</b>	Industrial Activities outside the Rural Industrial Sub-Zone other than those provided for by Rule 21.4.32.	NC
<b>Default Activity Status When Not Listed</b>		
<b>21.4.34</b>	Any activity not otherwise provided for in Tables 1, 9, 10, 12 or 14.	NC

## 21.5

## Rules - General Standards

Table 2	<b>Table 2 - Standards Applying Generally in the Zone.</b> The following standards apply to any of the activities described in Tables 1, 9, 10, 12 and 14 in addition to the specific standards in Tables 3- 8, 11, 13 and 15 unless otherwise stated.	<b>Non- compliance Status</b>
<b>21.5.1</b>	<b>Setback from Internal Boundaries</b> The setback of any building from internal boundaries shall be 15m.  Except this rule shall not apply within the Rural Industrial Sub-Zone. Refer to Table 11.	RD Discretion is restricted to: a. rural amenity and landscape character; b. privacy, outlook and amenity from adjoining properties.
<b>21.5.2</b>	<b>Setback from Roads</b> The setback of any building from a road boundary shall be 20m, except the minimum setback of any building from State Highway 6 between Lake Hates and the Shotover River shall be 50m. The minimum setback of any building for other sections of State Highway 6 where the speed limit is 70 km/hr or greater shall be 40m.	RD Discretion is restricted to: a. rural Amenity and landscape character; b. open space; c. the adverse effects on the proposed activity from noise, glare and vibration from the established road.
<b>21.5.3</b>	<b>Setback from Neighbours of Buildings Housing Animals</b> The setback from internal boundaries for any building housing animals shall be 30m.	RD Discretion is restricted to: a. odour; b. noise; c. dust; d. vehicle movements.
<b>21.5.4</b>	<b>Setback of buildings from Water bodies</b> The minimum setback of any building from the bed of a wetland, river or lake shall be 20m.	RD Discretion is restricted to: a. indigenous biodiversity values; b. visual amenity values; c. landscape and natural character; d. open space; e. whether the waterbody is subject to flooding or natural hazards and any mitigation to manage the adverse effects of the location of the building.

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Table 2	<b>Table 2 - Standards Applying Generally in the Zone.</b> The following standards apply to any of the activities described in Tables 1, 9, 10, 12 and 14 in addition to the specific standards in Tables 3- 8, 11, 13 and 15 unless otherwise stated.	Non- compliance Status
21.5.5	<b>Airport Noise – Wanaka Airport</b> Alterations or additions to existing buildings, or construction of a building on a building platform approved before 20 October 2010, that contain an Activity Sensitive to Aircraft Noise and are within the Outer Control Boundary, must be designed to achieve an internal design sound level of 40 dB Ldn, based on the 2036 noise contours, at the same time as meeting the ventilation requirements in Rule 36.6.2, Chapter 36. Compliance can either be demonstrated by submitting a certificate to Council from a person suitably qualified in acoustics stating that the proposed construction will achieve the internal design sound level, or by installation of mechanical ventilation to achieve the requirements in Rule 36.6.2, Chapter 36.	NC
21.5.6	<b>Airport Noise – Alteration or Addition to Existing Buildings (excluding any alterations of additions to any non-critical listening environment) within the Queenstown Airport Noise Boundaries</b> a. Within the Queenstown Airport Air Noise Boundary (ANB) - Alterations and additions to existing buildings containing an Activity Sensitive to Aircraft Noise must be designed to achieve an Indoor Design Sound Level of 40 dB Ldn, within any Critical Listening Environment, based on the 2037 Noise Contours. Compliance must be demonstrated by either adhering to the sound insulation requirements in Rule 36.6.1 of Chapter 36 and installation of mechanical ventilation to achieve the requirements in Rule 36.6.2 of Chapter 36, or by submitting a certificate to Council from a person suitably qualified in acoustics stating that the proposed construction will achieve the Indoor Design Sound Level with the windows open. b. Between the Queenstown Airport Outer Control Boundary and the ANB – Alterations and additions to existing buildings containing an Activity Sensitive to Aircraft Noise must be designed to achieve an Indoor Design Sound Level of 40 dB Ldn within any Critical Listening Environment, based on the 2037 Noise Contours. Compliance must be demonstrated by either installation of mechanical ventilation to achieve the requirements in Rule 36.6.2 of Chapter 36 or by submitting a certificate to Council from a person suitably qualified in acoustics stating that the proposed construction will achieve the Indoor Design Sound Level with the windows open. Standards (a) and (b) exclude any alterations or additions to any non-critical listening environment.	NC
21.5.7	<b>Lighting and Glare</b> <b>21.5.7.1</b> All fixed exterior lighting must be directed away from adjoining sites and roads; and <b>21.5.7.2</b> No activity on any site will result in greater than a 3.0 lux spill (horizontal and vertical) of light onto any other site measured at any point inside the boundary of the other site, provided that this rule shall not apply where it can be demonstrated that the design of adjacent buildings adequately mitigates such effects. <b>21.5.7.3</b> There must be no upward light spill.	NC



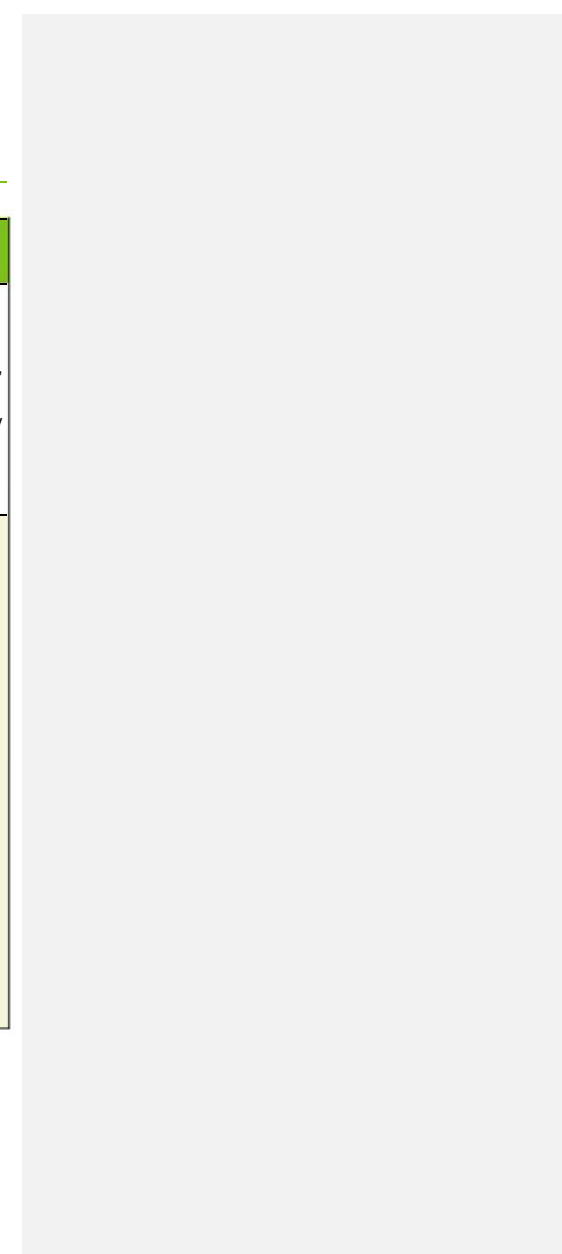
## 21.6

## Rule - Standards for Farm Activities

<b>Table 3 – Standards for Farm Activities.</b>		<b>Non-Compliance Status</b>
	The following standards apply to Farm Activities.	
<b>21.6.1</b>	<b>Dairy Farming (Milking Herds, Dry Grazing and Calf Rearing)</b> All effluent holding tanks, effluent treatment and effluent storage ponds, must be located at least 300 metres from any formed road or adjoining property.	RD Discretion is restricted to: a. odour; b. visual prominence; c. landscape character; d. effects on surrounding properties.
<b>21.6.2</b>	<b>Factory Farming (excluding the boarding of animals)</b> Factory farming (excluding the boarding of animals) must be located at least 2 kilometres from a Residential, Rural Residential, Rural Lifestyle, Town Centre, Local Shopping Centre Zone, Millbrook Resort Zone, Waterfall Park Zone or Jacks Point Zone.	D
<b>21.6.3</b>	<b>Factory Farming of Pigs</b> <b>21.6.3.1</b> The number of housed pigs must not exceed 50 sows or 500 pigs of mixed ages; <b>21.6.3.2</b> Housed pigs must not be located closer than 500m from a property boundary; <b>21.6.3.4</b> The number of outdoor pigs must not exceed 100 pigs and their progeny up to weaner stage; <b>21.6.3.5</b> Outdoor sows must be ringed at all times; and/or <b>21.6.3.6</b> The stocking rate of outdoor pigs must not exceed 15 pigs per hectare, excluding progeny up to weaner stage.	NC
<b>21.6.4</b>	<b>Factory farming of poultry</b> <b>21.6.4.1</b> The number of birds must not exceed 10,000 birds. <b>21.6.4.2</b> Birds must be housed at least 300m from a site boundary.	NC

## 21.7 Rules - Standards for Buildings

<b>Table 4 – Standards for Structures and Buildings</b> The following standards apply to structures and buildings, other than Farm Buildings.		<b>Non-Compliance Status</b>
<b>21.7.1</b>	<b>Structures</b> Any structure which is greater than 5 metres in length, and between 1 metre and 2 metres in height must be located a minimum distance of 10 metres from a road boundary, except for:  <b>21.7.1.1</b> Post and rail, post and wire and post and mesh fences, including deer fences;  <b>21.7.1.2</b> Any structure associated with farming activities as defined in this plan.	RD  Discretion is restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. effects on landscape character, views and amenity, particularly from public roads;</li> <li>b. the materials used, including their colour, reflectivity and permeability;</li> <li>c. whether the structure will be consistent with traditional rural elements.</li> </ol>
<b>21.7.2</b>	<b>Buildings</b> Any building, including any structure larger than 5m <sup>2</sup> , that is new, relocated, altered, reclad or repainted, including containers intended to, or that remain on site for more than six months, and the alteration to any lawfully established building, are subject to the following:  All exterior surfaces* must be coloured in the range of browns, greens or greys, including;  <b>21.7.2.1</b> Pre-painted steel and all roofs must have a light reflectance value not greater than 20%; and  <b>21.7.2.2</b> All other surface ** finishes except for schist, must have a light reflectance value of not greater than 30%.  <b>21.7.2.3</b> In the case of alterations to an existing building not located within a building platform, it does not increase the ground floor area by more than 30% in any ten year period.  Except this rule does not apply within the Ski Area Sub-Zones.  * Excludes soffits, windows and skylights (but not glass balustrades).  ** Includes cladding and built landscaping that cannot be measured by way of light reflectance value but is deemed by the Council to be suitably recessive and have the same effect as achieving a light reflectance value of 30%.	RD  Discretion is restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. external appearance;</li> <li>b. visual prominence from both public places and private locations;</li> <li>c. landscape character;</li> <li>d. visual amenity.</li> </ol>



<b>Table 4 – Standards for Structures and Buildings</b>		<b>Non-Compliance Status</b>
The following standards apply to structures and buildings, other than Farm Buildings.		
<b>21.7.3</b>	<p><b>Building size</b></p> <p>The ground floor area of any building must not exceed <a href="#">350m<sup>2</sup></a> <del>2500m<sup>2</sup></del>.</p> <p>Except this rule does not apply to buildings specifically provided for within the Ski Area Sub-Zones.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>external appearance;</li> <li>visual prominence from both public places and private locations;</li> <li>landscape character;</li> <li>visual amenity;</li> <li>privacy, outlook and amenity from adjoining properties.</li> </ol>
<b>21.7.4</b>	<p><b>Building Height</b></p> <p>The maximum height shall be 8m.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rural amenity and landscape character;</li> <li>privacy, outlook and amenity from adjoining properties;</li> <li>visual prominence from both public places and private locations.</li> </ol>
<b>21.7.5</b>	<p><b>Fire Fighting water and access</b></p> <p>All new buildings, where there is no reticulated water supply or any reticulated water supply is not sufficient for fire-fighting water supply, must make the following provision for fire-fighting:</p> <p><b>21.7.5.1</b> A water supply of 45,000 litres and any necessary couplings.</p> <p><b>21.7.5.2</b> A hardstand area adjacent to the firefighting water supply capable of supporting fire service vehicles.</p> <p><b>21.7.5.3</b> Firefighting water connection point within 6m of the hardstand, and 90m of the dwelling.</p> <p><b>21.7.5.4</b> Access from the property boundary to the firefighting water connection capable of accommodating and supporting fire service vehicles.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the extent to which SNZ PAS 4509: 2008 can be met including the adequacy of the water supply;</li> <li>the accessibility of the firefighting water connection point for fire service vehicles;</li> <li>whether and the extent to which the building is assessed as a low fire risk.</li> </ol>

## 21.8 Rules - Standards for Farm Buildings

Table 5 - Standards for Farm Buildings		Non-compliance Status
The following standards apply to Farm Buildings.		
21.8.1	<p><b>Construction, Extension or Replacement of a Farm Building</b></p> <p>The construction, replacement or extension of a farm building is a permitted activity subject to the following standards:</p> <p><b>21.8.1.1</b> The landholding the farm building is located within must be greater than 100ha; and</p> <p><b>21.8.1.2</b> The density of all buildings on the landholding, inclusive of the proposed building(s) must not exceed one farm building per 50 hectares; and</p> <p><b>21.8.1.3</b> The farm building must not be located within or on an Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF); and</p> <p><b>21.8.1.4</b> If located within the Outstanding Natural Landscape (ONL) the farm building must not exceed 4 metres in height and the ground floor area must not exceed 100m<sup>2</sup>; and</p> <p><b>21.8.1.5</b> The farm building must not be located at an elevation exceeding 600 masl; and</p> <p><b>21.8.1.6</b> If located within the Rural Character Landscape (RCL), the farm building must not exceed 5m in height and the ground floor area must not exceed 300m<sup>2</sup>; and</p> <p><b>21.8.1.7</b> Farm buildings must not protrude onto a skyline or above a terrace edge when viewed from adjoining sites, or formed roads within 2km of the location of the proposed building.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <p>a. the extent to which the scale and location of the Farm Building is appropriate in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. rural amenity values;</li> <li>ii. landscape character;</li> <li>iii. privacy, outlook and rural amenity from adjoining properties;</li> <li>iv. visibility, including lighting.</li> </ul>
21.8.2	<p><b>Exterior colours of farm buildings</b></p> <p><b>21.8.2.1</b> All exterior surfaces, except for schist, must be coloured in the range of browns, greens or greys (except soffits).</p> <p><b>21.8.2.2</b> Pre-painted steel, and all roofs must have a reflectance value not greater than 20%.</p> <p><b>21.8.2.3</b> Surface finishes, except for schist, must have a reflectance value of not greater than 30%.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. external appearance;</li> <li>b. visual prominence from both public places and private locations;</li> <li>c. landscape character.;</li> <li>d. visual amenity.</li> </ul>

<b>Table 5 - Standards for Farm Buildings</b>		<b>Non-compliance Status</b>
The following standards apply to Farm Buildings.		
<b>21.8.3</b>	<b>Building Height</b> The height of any farm building must not exceed 10m.	RD Discretion is restricted to: a. rural amenity values; b. landscape character; c. privacy, outlook and amenity from adjoining properties.
<b>21.8.4</b>	<b>Dairy Farming (Milking Herds, Dry Grazing and Calf Rearing)</b> All milking sheds or buildings used to house, or feed milking stock must be located at least 300 metres from any adjoining property, lake, river or formed road.	D

## 21.9 Rules - Standards for Commercial Activities

<b>Table 6 - Standards for Commercial Activities</b>		<b>Non-compliance Status</b>
<b>21.9.1</b>	Commercial recreational activities must be undertaken on land, outdoors and must not involve more than 12 persons in any one group.	D
<b>21.9.2</b>	<b>Home Occupation</b> <b>21.9.2.1</b> The maximum net floor area of home occupation activities must not exceed 150m <sup>2</sup> . <b>21.9.2.2</b> Goods materials or equipment must not be stored outside a building. <b>21.9.2.3</b> All manufacturing, altering, repairing, dismantling or processing of any goods or articles must be carried out within a building.	RD Discretion is restricted to: a. the nature, scale and intensity of the activity in the context of the surrounding rural area; b. visual amenity from neighbouring properties and public places; c. noise, odour and dust; d. the extent to which the activity requires a rural location because of its link to any rural resource in the Rural Zone; e. access safety and transportation effects.

Table 6 - Standards for Commercial Activities		Non-compliance Status
<b>21.9.3</b>	<p><b>Roadside Stalls</b></p> <p><b>21.9.3.1</b> The ground floor area of the roadside stall must not exceed 5m<sup>2</sup>;</p> <p><b>21.9.3.2</b> The height must not exceed 2m;</p> <p><b>21.9.3.3</b> The minimum sight distance from the roadside stall access must be at least 200m;</p> <p><b>21.9.3.4</b> The roadside stall must not be located on legal road reserve.</p>	D
<b>21.9.4</b>	<p><b>Retail Sales</b></p> <p>Buildings that have a gross floor area that is greater than 25m<sup>2</sup> to be used for retail sales identified in Table 1 must be setback from road boundaries by at least 30m.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. landscape character and visual amenity;</li> <li>b. access safety and transportation effects;</li> <li>c. on-site parking.</li> </ul>

## 21.10 Rules - Standards for Informal Airports

Table 7 - Standards for Informal Airports		Non-compliance Status
<b>21.10.1</b>	<p><b>Informal Airports Located on Public Conservation and Crown Pastoral Land</b></p> <p>Informal airports that comply with the following standards shall be permitted activities:</p> <p><b>21.10.1.1</b> Informal airports located on Public Conservation Land where the operator of the aircraft is operating in accordance with a Concession issued pursuant to Section 17 of the Conservation Act 1987.</p> <p><b>21.10.1.2</b> Informal airports located on Crown Pastoral Land where the operator of the aircraft is operating in accordance with a Recreation Permit issued pursuant to Section 66A of the Land Act 1948.</p> <p><b>21.10.1.3</b> Informal airports for emergency landings, rescues, fire -fighting and activities ancillary to farming activities, or the Department of Conservation or its agents.</p> <p><b>21.10.1.4</b> In relation to Rules 21.10.1.1 and 21.10.1.2, the informal airport shall be located a minimum distance of 500 metres from any other zone or the notional boundary of any residential unit or approved building platform not located on the same site.</p>	D

Table 7 - Standards for Informal Airports		Non-compliance Status
21.10.2	<p><b>Informal Airports Located on other Rural Zoned Land</b></p> <p>Informal Airports that comply with the following standards shall be permitted activities:</p> <p><b>21.10.2.1</b> Informal airports on any site that do not exceed a frequency of use of 2 flights* per day;</p> <p><b>21.10.2.2</b> Informal airports for emergency landings, rescues, fire-fighting and activities ancillary to farming activities;</p> <p><b>21.10.2.3</b> In relation to point Rule 21.10.2.1, the informal airport shall be located a minimum distance of 500 metres from any other zone or the notional boundary of any residential unit of building platform not located on the same site.</p> <p>* note for the purposes of this Rule a flight includes two aircraft movements i.e. an arrival and departure.</p>	D

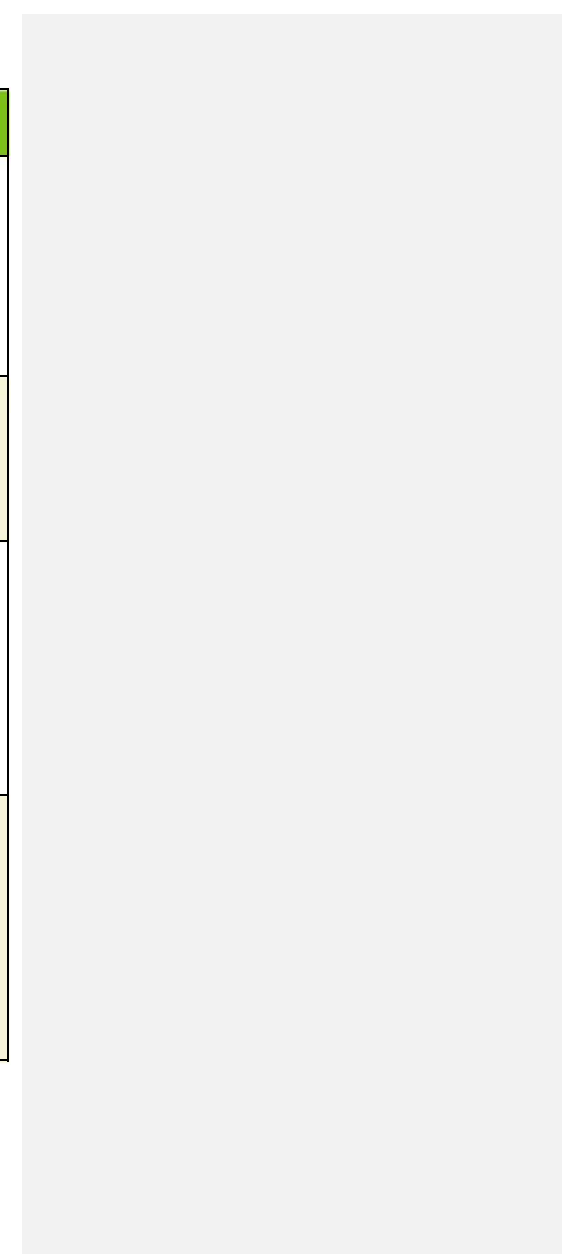
## 21.11 Rules - Standards for Mining

Table 8 – Standards for Mining and Extraction Activities		non-compliance Status
21.11.1	<p><b>21.11.1.1</b> The activity will not be undertaken on an Outstanding Natural Feature.</p> <p><b>21.11.1.2</b> The activity will not be undertaken in the bed of a lake or river.</p>	NC

## 21.12 Rules - Ski Area and Sub-Zone

Table 9 - Activities in the Ski Area Sub-Zone		Activity Status
Additional to those activities listed in Table 1.		
21.12.1	<b>Ski Area Activities</b>	P
21.12.2	<p><b>Construction, relocation, addition or alteration of a building</b></p> <p>Control is reserved to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. location, external appearance and size, colour, visual dominance;</li> <li>b. associated earthworks, access and landscaping;</li> <li>c. provision of water supply, sewage treatment and disposal, electricity and communication services (where necessary);</li> <li>d. lighting.</li> </ul>	C

<b>Table 9 - Activities in the Ski Area Sub-Zone</b> Additional to those activities listed in Table 1.		<b>Activity Status</b>
<b>21.12.3</b>	<b>Passenger Lift Systems</b> Control is reserved to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the extent to which the passenger lift system breaks the line and form of the landscape with special regard to skylines, ridges, hills and prominent slopes;</li> <li>b. whether the materials and colour to be used are consistent with the rural landscape of which passenger lift system will form a part;</li> <li>c. the extent of any earthworks required to construct the passenger lift system, in terms of the limitations set out in Chapter 25 Earthworks;</li> <li>d. balancing environmental considerations with operational characteristics.</li> </ol>	C
<b>21.12.4</b>	<b>Night lighting</b> Control is reserved to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. hours of operation;</li> <li>b. duration and intensity;</li> <li>c. impact on surrounding properties.</li> </ol>	C
<b>21.12.5</b>	<b>Vehicle Testing</b> In the Waiorau Snow Farm Ski Area Activity Sub-Zone; the construction of access ways and tracks associated with the testing of vehicles, their parts and accessories. Control is reserved to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. gravel and silt run off;</li> <li>b. stormwater, erosion and siltation;</li> <li>c. the sprawl of tracks and the extent to which earthworks modify the landform;</li> <li>d. stability of over-steepened embankments.</li> </ol>	C
<b>21.12.6</b>	<b>Retail activities ancillary to Ski Area Activities</b> Control is reserved to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. location;</li> <li>b. hours of operation with regard to consistency with ski-area activities;</li> <li>c. amenity effects, including loss of remoteness or isolation;</li> <li>d. traffic congestion, access and safety;</li> <li>e. waste disposal;</li> <li>f. cumulative effects.</li> </ol>	C





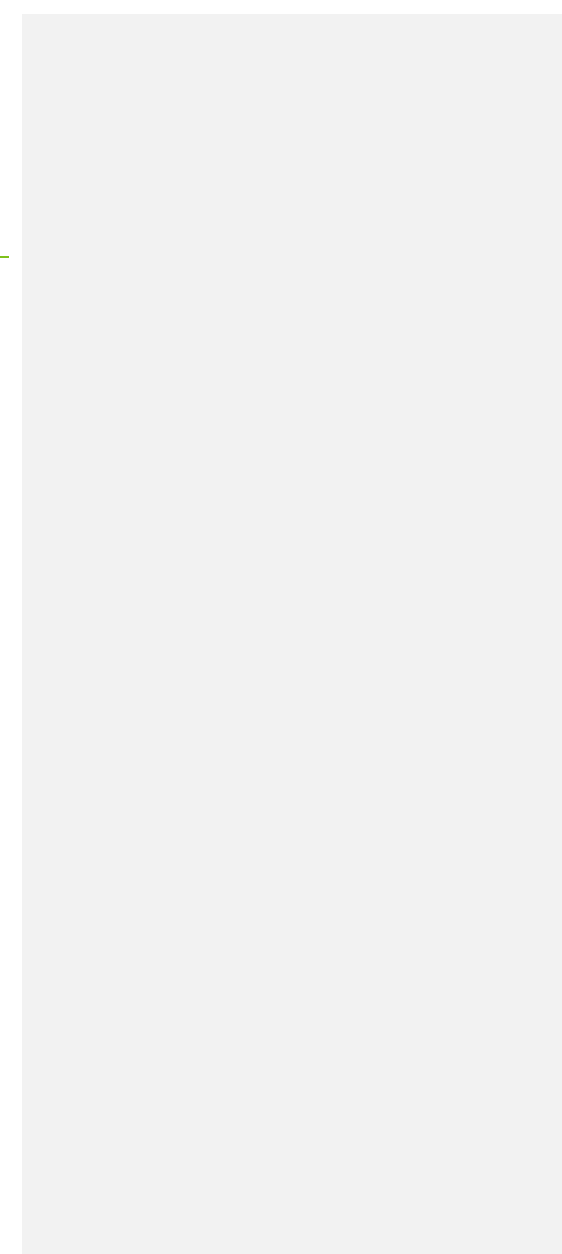
<b>Table 9 - Activities in the Ski Area Sub-Zone</b>		<b>Activity Status</b>
Additional to those activities listed in Table 1.		
<b>21.12.7</b>	<p><b>Ski Area Sub-Zone Accommodation</b></p> <p>Comprising a duration of stay of up to 6 months in any 12-month period and including worker accommodation.</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. scale and intensity and whether these would have adverse effects on amenity, including loss of remoteness or isolation;</li> <li>b. location, including whether that because of the scale and intensity the visitor accommodation should be located near the base building area (if any);</li> <li>c. parking;</li> <li>d. provision of water supply, sewage treatment and disposal;</li> <li>e. cumulative effects;</li> <li>f. natural hazards.</li> </ul>	RD
<b>21.12.8</b>	Earthworks, buildings and infrastructure within the No Building and Earthworks Line in the Remarkables Ski Area Sub-Zone	PR

## 21.13 Rules - Activities in Rural Industrial Sub-Zone

<b>Table 10 – Activities in Rural Industrial Sub-Zone</b>		<b>Activity Status</b>
Additional to those activities listed in Table 1.		
<b>21.13.1</b>	Retail activities within the Rural Industrial Sub-Zone that involve the sale of goods produced, processed or manufactured on site or ancillary to Rural Industrial activities that comply with Table 11.	P
<b>21.13.2</b>	Administrative offices ancillary to and located on the same site as Rural Industrial activities being undertaken within the Rural Industrial Sub-Zone that comply with Table 11.	P
<b>21.13.3</b>	Rural Industrial Activities within a Rural Industrial Sub-Zone that comply with Table 11.	P
<b>21.13.4</b>	Buildings for Rural Industrial Activities within the Rural Industrial Sub-Zone that comply with Table 11.	P

## 21.14 Rules - Standards for Activities within Rural Industrial Sub-Zone

<b>Table 11 – Standards for activities within the Rural Industrial Sub Zone</b>		<b>Non-Compliance Status</b>
These Standards apply to activities listed in Table 1 and Table 10.		
<b>21.14.1</b>	<p><b>Buildings</b></p> <p>Any building, including any structure larger than 5m<sup>2</sup>, that is new, relocated, altered, reclad or repainted, including containers intended to, or that remain on site for more than six months, and the alteration to any lawfully established building are subject to the following:</p> <p>All exterior surface must be coloured in the range of browns, greens or greys (except soffits), including:</p> <p><b>21.15.1.1</b> Pre-painted steel and all roofs must have a reflectance value not greater than 20%; and,</p> <p><b>21.15.1.2</b> All other surface finishes must have a reflectance value of not greater than 30%.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. external appearance;</li> <li>b. visual prominence from both public places and private locations;</li> <li>c. landscape character.</li> </ul>
<b>21.14.2</b>	<p><b>Building size</b></p> <p>The ground floor area of any building must not exceed 500m<sup>2</sup>.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. external appearance;</li> <li>b. visual prominence from both public places and private locations;</li> <li>c. visual amenity;</li> <li>d. privacy, outlook and amenity from adjoining properties.</li> </ul>
<b>21.14.3</b>	<p><b>Building Height</b></p> <p>The height for of any industrial building must not exceed 10m.</p>	<p>RD</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. rural amenity and landscape character;</li> <li>b. privacy, outlook and amenity from adjoining properties.</li> </ul>



<b>Table 11 – Standards for activities within the Rural Industrial Sub Zone</b> These Standards apply to activities listed in Table 1 and Table 10.		<b>Non-Compliance Status</b>
<b>21.14.4</b>	<b>Setback from Sub-Zone Boundaries</b> The minimum setback of any building within the Rural Industrial Sub-Zone shall be 10m from the Sub-Zone boundaries.	RD Discretion is restricted to: a. the requirement for landscaping to act as a buffer between the Rural Industrial Sub-Zone and neighbouring properties and whether there is adequate room for landscaping within the reduced setback; b. rural amenity and landscape character; c. Privacy, outlook and amenity from adjoining properties.
<b>21.14.5</b>	<b>Retail Activities</b> Retail activities including the display of items for sale must be undertaken within a building and must not exceed 10% of the building's total floor area.	NC

## 21.15 Rules - Activities on the Surface of Lakes and Rivers

<b>Table 12 - Activities on the Surface of Lakes and Rivers</b>		<b>Activity Status</b>
<b>21.15.1</b>	Activities on the surface of lakes and river not otherwise controlled or restricted by rules in Table 14.	P
<b>21.15.2</b>	<b>Motorised Recreational and Commercial Boating Activities</b> The use of motorised craft for the purpose of emergency search and rescue, hydrological survey, public scientific research, resource management monitoring or water weed control, or for access to adjoining land for farming activities.	P

Table 12 - Activities on the Surface of Lakes and Rivers		Activity Status
21.15.3	<p><b>Motorised Recreational Boating Activities</b></p> <p>Hawea River, motorised recreational boating activities on no more than six (6) days in each year subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. at least four (4) days of such activity are to be in the months January to April, November and December;</li> <li>b. the Jet Boat Association of New Zealand ("JBANZ") (JBANZ or one of the Otago and Southland Branches as its delegate) administers the activity on each day;</li> <li>c. the prior written approval of Central Otago Whitewater Inc is obtained if that organisation is satisfied that none of its member user groups are organising activities on the relevant days; and</li> <li>d. JBANZ gives two (2) calendar months written notice to the Council's Harbour-Master of both the proposed dates and the proposed operating schedule;</li> <li>e. the Council's Harbour-Master satisfies himself that none of the regular kayaking, rafting or other whitewater (non-motorised) river user groups or institutions (not members of Central Otago Whitewater Inc) were intending to use the Hawea River on that day, and issues an approved operating schedule;</li> <li>f. JBANZ carries out, as its expense, public notification on two occasions 14 and 7 days before the proposed jet boating;</li> <li>g. public notification for the purposes of (f) means a public notice with double-size font heading in both the Otago Daily Times and the Southland Times, and written notices posted at the regular entry points to the Hawea River.</li> </ol>	P
21.15.4	<p><b>Jetboat Race Events</b></p> <p>Jetboat Race Events on the Clutha River, between the Lake Outlet boat ramp and the Albert Town road bridge not exceeding 6 race days in any calendar year.</p> <p>Control is reserved to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the date, time, duration and scale of the jetboat race event, including its proximity to other such events, such as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on residential and recreational activities in the vicinity;</li> <li>b. the adequacy of public notice of the event;</li> <li>c. public safety.</li> </ol>	C
21.15.5		

	<b>Table 12 - Activities on the Surface of Lakes and Rivers</b>	<b>Activity Status</b>
<b>21.15.6</b>	<p><b>Jetties and Moorings in the Frankton Arm</b></p> <p>Jetties and moorings in the Frankton Arm, identified as the area located to the east of the Outstanding Natural Landscape line as shown on the District Plan Maps.</p> <p>Discretion is restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>whether they are dominant or obtrusive elements in the shore scape or lake view, particularly when viewed from any public place, including whether they are situated in natural bays and not headlands;</li> <li>whether the structure causes an impediment to craft manoeuvring and using shore waters.</li> <li>the degree to which the structure will diminish the recreational experience of people using public areas around the shoreline;</li> <li>the effects associated with congestion and clutter around the shoreline. Including whether the structure contributes to an adverse cumulative effect;</li> <li>whether the structure will be used by a number and range of people and craft, including the general public;</li> <li>the degree to which the structure would be compatible with landscape and amenity values, including colour, materials, design.</li> </ol>	RD
<b>21.15.7</b>	<p><b>Structures and Moorings</b></p> <p>Subject to Rule 21.15.8 any structure or mooring that passes across or through the surface of any lake or river or is attached to the bank of any lake and river, other than where fences cross lakes and rivers.</p>	D
<b>21.15.8</b>	<p><b>Structures and Moorings</b></p> <p>Any structures or mooring that passes across or through the surface of any lake or river or attached to the bank or any lake or river in those locations on the District Plan Maps where such structures or moorings are shown as being non-complying.</p>	NC
<b>21.15.9</b>	<p><b>Motorised and non-motorised Commercial Boating Activities</b></p> <p>Except where otherwise limited by a rule in Table 12.</p> <p>Note: Any person wishing to commence commercial boating activities could require a concession under the QLDC Navigation Safety Bylaw. There is an exclusive concession currently granted to a commercial boating operator on the Shotover River between Edith Cavell Bridge and Tucker Beach until 1 April 2009 with four rights of renewal of five years each.</p>	D

Table 12 - Activities on the Surface of Lakes and Rivers		Activity Status
21.15.10	<p><b>Motorised Recreational and Commercial Boating Activities</b></p> <p>The use of motorised craft on the following lakes and rivers is prohibited except as provided for under Rules 21.15.2 or 21.15.3.</p> <p><b>21.15.10.1</b> Hawea River.</p> <p><b>21.15.10.2</b> Lake Hayes - Commercial boating activities only.</p> <p><b>21.15.10.3</b> Any tributary of the Dart and Rees rivers (except the Beansburn and Rockburn tributaries of the Dart River) or upstream of Muddy Creek on the Rees River.</p> <p><b>21.15.10.4</b> Young River or any tributary of the Young or Wilkin Rivers and any other tributaries of the Makarora River.</p> <p><b>21.15.10.5</b> Dingle Burn and Timaru Creek.</p> <p><b>21.15.10.6</b> The tributaries of the Hunter River.</p> <p><b>21.15.10.7</b> Hunter River during the months of May to October inclusive.</p> <p><b>21.15.10.8</b> Motatapu River.</p> <p><b>21.15.10.9</b> Any tributary of the Matukituki River.</p> <p><b>21.15.10.10</b> Clutha River - More than six jet boat race days per year as allowed by Rule 21.15.4.</p>	PR

## 21.16 Rules - Standards for Surface of Lakes and Rivers

Table 13 - Standards for Surface of Lakes and Rivers		Non-Compliance Status
These Standards apply to the Activities listed in Table 12.		
21.16.1	<p><b>Boating craft used for Accommodation</b></p> <p>Boating craft on the surface of the lakes and rivers may be used for accommodation, providing that:</p> <p><b>21.16.1.1</b> The craft must only be used for overnight recreational accommodation; and</p> <p><b>21.16.1.2</b> The craft must not be used as part of any commercial activity; and</p> <p><b>21.16.1.3</b> All effluent must be contained on board the craft and removed ensuring that no effluent is discharged into the lake or river.</p>	NC

<b>Table 13 - Standards for Surface of Lakes and Rivers</b>		<b>Non-Compliance Status</b>
	These Standards apply to the Activities listed in Table 12.	
<b>21.16.2</b>	<p><b>Jetties and Moorings in the Frankton Arm</b></p> <p>Jetties and moorings in the Frankton Arm, identified as the area located to the east of the Outstanding Natural Landscape line as shown on the District Plan Maps.</p> <p>No new jetty within the Frankton Arm identified as the area east of the Outstanding Natural Landscape Line shall:</p> <p><b>21.16.2.1</b> Be closer than 200 metres to any existing jetty;</p> <p><b>21.16.2.2</b> Exceed 20 metres in length;</p> <p><b>21.16.2.3</b> Exceed four berths per jetty, of which at least one berth is available to the public at all times;</p> <p><b>21.16.2.4</b> Be constructed further than 200 metres from a property in which at least one of the registered owners of the jetty resides.</p>	NC
<b>21.16.3</b>	<p>The following activities are subject to compliance with the following standards:</p> <p><b>21.16.3.1</b> Kawarau River, Lower Shotover River downstream of Tucker Beach and Lake Wakatipu within Frankton Arm - Commercial motorised craft, other than public transport ferry activities, may only operate between the hours of 0800 to 2000.</p> <p><b>21.16.3.2</b> Lake Wanaka, Lake Hawea and Lake Wakatipu - Commercial jetski operations must only be undertaken between the hours of 0800 to 2100 on Lakes Wanaka and Hawea and 0800 and 2000 on Lake Wakatipu.</p> <p><b>21.16.3.3</b> Dart and Rees Rivers - Commercial motorised craft must only operate between the hours of 0800 to 1800, except that above the confluence with the Beansburn on the Dart River commercial motorised craft must only operate between the hours of 1000 to 1700.</p> <p><b>21.16.3.4</b> Dart River – The total number of commercial motorised boating activities must not exceed 26 trips in any one day. No more than two commercial jet boat operators may operate upstream of the confluence of the Beansburn, other than for tramper and angler access only.</p>	NC

## 21.17 Rules - Closeburn Station Activities

Table 14 - Closeburn Station: Activities		Activity
21.17.1	<p>The construction of a single residential unit and any accessory building(s) within lots 1 to 6, 8 to 21 DP 26634 located at Closeburn Station.</p> <p>Control is reserved to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. external appearances and landscaping, with regard to conditions 2.2(a), (b), (e) and (f) of resource consent RM950829;</li> <li>b. associated earthworks, lighting, access and landscaping;</li> <li>c. provision of water supply, sewage treatment and disposal, electricity and telecommunications services.</li> </ul>	C

## 21.18 Rules - Closeburn Station Standards

Table 15 - Closeburn Station: Standards for Buildings and Structures		Non-compliance Status
21.18.1	<p><b>Setback from Internal Boundaries</b></p> <p><b>21.18.1.1</b> The minimum setback from internal boundaries for buildings within lots 1 to 6 and 8 to 21 DP 26634 at Closeburn Station shall be 2 metres.</p> <p><b>21.18.1.2</b> There shall be no minimum setback from internal boundaries within lots 7 and 22 to 27 DP300573 at Closeburn Station.</p>	D
21.18.2	<p><b>Building Height</b></p> <p><b>21.18.2.1</b> The maximum height of any building, other than accessory buildings, within Lots 1 and 6 and 8 to 21 DP 26634 at Closeburn Station shall be 7m.</p> <p><b>21.18.2.2</b> The maximum height of any accessory building within Lots 1 to 6 and 8 to 21 DP 26634 at Closeburn Station shall be 5m.</p> <p><b>21.18.2.4</b> The maximum height of any building within Lot 23 DP 300573 at Closeburn Station shall be 5.5m.</p> <p><b>21.18.2.5</b> The maximum height of any building within Lot 24 DP 300573 at Closeburn Station shall be 5m.</p>	NC



Table 15 - Closeburn Station: Standards for Buildings and Structures		Non-compliance Status
21.18.3	<p><b>Residential Density</b></p> <p>In the Rural Zone at Closeburn Station, there shall be no more than one residential unit per allotment (being lots 1-27 DP 26634); excluding the large rural lots (being lots 100 and 101 DP 26634) held in common ownership.</p>	NC
21.18.4	<p><b>Building Coverage</b></p> <p>In lots 1-27 at Closeburn Station, the maximum residential building coverage of all activities on any site shall be 35%.</p>	NC

## 21.19

## 21.20

### Rules Non-Notification of Applications

Any application for resource consent for the following matters shall not require the written approval of other persons and shall not be notified or limited-notified:

- 21.20.1 Controlled activity retail sales of farm and garden produce and handicrafts grown or produced on site (**Rule 21.4.16**), except where the access is onto a State highway.
- 21.20.2 Controlled activity mineral exploration (**Rule 21.4.30**).
- 21.20.3 Controlled activity buildings at Closeburn Station (**Rule 21.17.1**).

## 21.21

## Assessment Matters (Landscape)

### 21.21.1 Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONF and ONL).

The assessment matters set out below are derived from Policies 3.3.30, 6.3.10 and 6.3.12 to 6.3.18 inclusive. Applications shall be considered with regard to the following assessment matters:

**21.21.1.1** In applying the assessment matters, [these will be stringently applied because](#) the Council will work from the presumption that in or on Outstanding Natural ~~Landscapes~~ ~~Features~~ and ~~Landscapes~~ ~~Features~~, the applicable activities are inappropriate in almost all locations and that successful applications will be exceptional cases where the landscape or feature can absorb the change and where the buildings and structures and associated roading and boundary changes are reasonably difficult to see from beyond the boundary of the site the subject of application.

**21.21.1.2** Existing vegetation that:

- a. was either planted after, or, self-seeded and less than 1 metre in height at 28 September 2002; and,
- b. obstructs or substantially interferes with views of the proposed development from roads or other public places, shall not be considered:
  - i. as beneficial under any of the following assessment matters unless the Council considers the vegetation (or some of it) is appropriate for the location in the context of the proposed development; and
  - ii. as part of the permitted baseline.

**21.21.1.3** Effects on landscape quality and character

In considering whether the proposed development will maintain or enhance the quality and character of Outstanding Natural ~~Landscapes~~ ~~Features~~ and ~~Landscapes~~ ~~Features~~, the Council shall be satisfied [of the extent to which that](#) the proposed development will [have no more than minor adverse effects on](#) ~~affect~~ landscape quality and character, taking into account the following elements:

- a. physical attributes:
  - i. geological, topographical, geographic elements in the context of whether these formative processes have a profound influence on landscape character;
  - ii. vegetation (exotic and indigenous);
  - iii. the presence of waterbodies including lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands.

- b. visual attributes:
  - i. legibility or expressiveness – how obviously the feature or landscape demonstrates its formative processes;
  - ii. aesthetic values including memorability and naturalness;
  - iii. transient values including values at certain times of the day or year;
  - iv. human influence and management – settlements, land management patterns, buildings, roads.
- c. Appreciation and cultural attributes:
  - i. Whether the elements identified in (a) and (b) are shared and recognised;
  - ii. Cultural and spiritual values for tangata whenua;
  - iii. Historical and heritage associations.
 

The Council acknowledges that Tangata Whenua beliefs and values for a specific location may not be known without input from iwi.
- d. In the context of (a) to (c) above, the degree to which the proposed development will affect the existing landscape quality and character, including whether the proposed development accords with or degrades landscape quality and character, and to what degree.
- e. any proposed new boundaries will not give rise to artificial or unnatural lines (such as planting and fence lines) or otherwise degrade the landscape character.

**21.21.1.4 Effects on openness of the landscape**

In considering whether the proposed development will maintain the openness of those Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features which have an open space and/or open character at present when viewed from public roads and other public places, the following matters shall be taken into account:

(a) whether the subject land is within a broadly visible expanse of open landscape when viewed from any public road or public place;

(b) whether, and the extent to which, the proposed development is likely to affect open space values with respect to the site and surrounding landscape;

(c) whether the site is defined by natural elements such as topography and/or vegetation which may contain and mitigate any adverse effects associated with the development.

(Rolled-over from ODP 5.4.2.2.1(a) amended to clarify open space/open character usage)

**21.21.1.54 Effects on visual amenity, visual coherence and integrity of the landscape**

In considering whether the potential visibility of the proposed development will maintain and enhance visual amenity values, visual coherence of the landscape and the integrity of the landscape, and have adverse visual effects that are no more than minor, the Council shall be satisfied that:

- a. the extent to which the proposed development ~~will not be visible or~~ will be reasonably difficult to see when viewed from public roads and other public places. In the case of proposed development in the vicinity of unformed legal roads, the Council shall also consider present use and the practicalities

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- b. oads for vehicular and/or pedestrian, cycling, equestrian and other means of access;
- c.
- d. the proposed development will not be visually prb. the proposed development will not be visually prominent such that it detracts from public or private views of and within Outstanding Natural ~~Features~~Landscapes and ~~Landscapes~~Features;
- c. the proposal will be appropriately screened or hidden from view by elements that are in keeping with the character of the landscape;
- d. the proposed development will not reduce the visual amenity values or naturalness of the wider landscape (not just the immediate landscape);
- e. structures will not be located where they will break the line and form of any ridges, hills and slopes; any roads, access, lighting, earthworks and landscaping will not reduce the visual amenity or visual coherence of the landscape or degrade the naturalness of the landscape;
- f. any roads, access, lighting, earthworks and landscaping will not reduce the visual amenity of the landscape;
- g. any proposed new boundaries will not give rise to artificial or unnatural lines (such as planting and fencing) or otherwise adversely affect the natural form of the landscape.

**(Changes derived from rolled-over ODP assessment matters 5.4.2.2.1(b) and (c))**

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**21.21.1.6** Cumulative effects of subdivision and development on the landscape

In considering the potential adverse cumulative effects of the proposed subdivision and/or development on the natural landscape with particular regard to any adverse effects on the wider values of the Outstanding Natural Landscapes or Features council shall be satisfied these adverse cumulative effects will be no more than minor, taking into account:

- (a) whether and to what extent existing and potential development (i.e. existing resource consents or zoning) may already have compromised the visual coherence and naturalness of the landscape;
- (b) where development has occurred, whether further development is likely to lead to further degradation of natural values or domestication of the landscape or feature such that the existing development and/or land use represents a threshold with respect to the site's ability to avoid further change;
- (c) whether and to what extent the proposed development will result in the introduction of elements that are inconsistent with the natural character of the site and surrounding landscape.
- (d) whether these elements in (iii) above will further compromise the existing natural character of the landscape either visually or ecologically by exacerbating any existing or potential adverse effects;
- (e) where development has occurred or there is potential for development to occur (i.e. existing resource consents or zoning) whether further development is likely to lead to further degradation of natural values or domestication of the landscape or feature.

(Rolled-over from QDP assessment matter 5.4.2.2.1(e))

~~Taking into account whether and to what extent existing, consented or permitted development (including unimplemented but existing resource consent or zoning) may already have degraded:~~

- ~~a. the landscape quality or character; or,~~
- ~~b. the visual amenity values of the landscape.~~

~~The Council shall be satisfied the proposed development, in combination with these factors will not further adversely affect the landscape quality, character, or visual amenity values.~~

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**21.21.1.7.5** Design and density of Development

In considering the appropriateness of the design and density of the proposed development, whether and to what extent:

- a. opportunity has been taken to aggregate built development to utilise common access ways including roads, pedestrian linkages, services and open space (ie. open space held in one title whether jointly or otherwise);
- b. there is merit in clustering the proposed building(s) or building platform(s) within areas that are least sensitive to change. Where clustered development is assessed as being appropriate, consent shall be conditional on the balance of the subject site being covenanted against further subdivision and/or development in perpetuity. The covenant will only be lifted if, in the future, Council supports rezoning of the subject site.

- c. development, including access, is located within the parts of the site where it would be least visible from public and private locations;
- d. development, including access, is located in the parts of the site where it has the least impact on landscape character.

### 21.21.2 Rural Character Landscape (RCL)

~~The assessment matters below have been derived from Policies 3.3.32, 6.3.10 and 6.3.19 to 6.3.20 inclusive. Applications shall be considered with regard to the following assessment matters because in the Rural Character Landscapes the applicable activities are unsuitable in many locations.~~

#### ~~21.21.2.1 Existing vegetation that:~~

- ~~a. was either planted after, or, self seeded and less than 1 metre in height at 28 September 2002; and,~~
- ~~b. obstructs or substantially interferes with views of the proposed development from roads or other public places, shall not be considered:~~
  - ~~i. as beneficial under any of the following assessment matters unless the Council considers the vegetation (or some of it) is appropriate for the location in the context of the proposed development; and~~
  - ~~ii. as part of the permitted baseline.~~

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**21.21.2.2** Effects on landscape quality and character:

The following shall be taken into account:

- a. where the site is adjacent to an Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape, whether and the extent to which the proposed development will adversely affect the quality and character of the adjacent Outstanding Natural Feature or Landscape;
- b. whether and the extent to which the scale and nature of the proposed development will degrade the quality and character of the surrounding Rural Character Landscape;
- c. whether the design and any landscaping would be compatible with or would enhance the quality and character of the Rural Character Landscape.

**21.21.2.3** Effects on visual amenity:

Whether the development will result in a loss of the visual amenity of the Rural Character Landscape, having regard to whether and the extent to which:

- a. the visual prominence of the proposed development from any public places will reduce the visual amenity of the Rural Character Landscape. In the case of proposed development which is visible from unformed legal roads, regard shall be had to the frequency and intensity of the present use and, the practicalities and likelihood of potential use of these unformed legal roads as access;
- b. the proposed development is likely to be visually prominent such that it detracts from private views;
- c. any screening or other mitigation by any proposed method such as earthworks and/or new planting will detract from or obstruct views of the Rural Character Landscape from both public and private locations;
- d. the proposed development is enclosed by any confining elements of topography and/or vegetation and the ability of these elements to reduce visibility from public and private locations;
- e. any proposed roads, boundaries and associated planting, lighting, earthworks and landscaping will reduce visual amenity, with particular regard to elements which are inconsistent with the existing natural topography and patterns;
- f. boundaries follow, wherever reasonably possible and practicable, the natural lines of the landscape or landscape units.

**21.21.2.4** Design and density of development:

In considering the appropriateness of the design and density of the proposed development, whether and to what extent:

- a. opportunity has been taken to aggregate built development to utilise common access ways including roads, pedestrian linkages, services and open space (ie. open space held in one title whether jointly or otherwise);
- b. there is merit in clustering the proposed building(s) or building platform(s) having regard to the overall density and intensity of the proposed development and whether this would exceed the ability of the landscape to absorb change;



- c.— development, including access, is located within the parts of the site where they will be least visible from public and private locations;
- d.— development, including access, is located in the parts of the site where they will have the least impact on landscape character.

**21.21.2.5** Tangata Whenua, biodiversity and geological values:

- a.— whether and to what extent the proposed development will degrade Tangata Whenua values including Tōpuni or nohoanga, indigenous biodiversity, geological or geomorphological values or features and, the positive effects any proposed or existing protection or regeneration of these values or features will have.

The Council acknowledges that Tangata Whenua beliefs and values for a specific location may not be known without input from iwi.

**21.21.2.6** Cumulative effects of development on the landscape:

Taking into account whether and to what extent any existing, consented or permitted development (including unimplemented but existing resource consent or zoning) has degraded landscape quality, character, and visual amenity values. The Council shall be satisfied;

- a.— the proposed development will not further degrade landscape quality, character and visual amenity values, with particular regard to situations that would result in a loss of valued quality, character and openness due to the prevalence of residential or non-farming activity within the Rural Landscape.
- b.— where in the case resource consent may be granted to the proposed development but it represents a threshold to which the landscape could absorb any further development, whether any further cumulative adverse effects would be avoided by way of imposing a covenant, consent notice or other legal instrument that maintains open space.

21.21.2.1, These assessment matters should be read in the light of the further guiding principle that existing vegetation which;

- (a) was either  
planted after; or  
self seeded and less than 1 metre in height at - 28 September 2002; and
- (b) obstructs or substantially interferes with views of the landscape (in which the proposed development is set) from roads or other public places  
  
- shall not be considered:
  - (1) as beneficial under any of the following assessment matters unless the Council considers the vegetation (or some of it) is appropriate for the location in the context of the proposed development; and
  - (2) as part of the permitted baseline.  
-nor shall the removal of such vegetation be considered a positive effect of any proposal

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21.21.2.2 Effects on natural and pastoral character

In considering whether the adverse effects (including potential effects of the eventual construction and use of buildings and associated spaces) on the natural and pastoral character are avoided, remedied or mitigated, the following matters shall be taken into account:

- (i) where the site is adjacent to an Outstanding Natural Landscape or Feature, whether and the extent to which the visual effects of the development proposed will compromise any open space or open character of the adjacent Outstanding Natural Landscape or Feature;
- (ii) whether and the extent to which the scale and nature of the development will compromise the natural or ~~arcadian~~ bucolic pastoral character of the surrounding Rural Character ~~Visual Amenity~~ Landscape;
- (iii) whether the development will degrade any natural or ~~arcadian~~ bucolic pastoral character of the landscape by causing over-domestication of the landscape;
- (iv) whether any adverse effects identified in (i) - (iii) above are or can be avoided or mitigated by appropriate subdivision design and landscaping, and/or appropriate conditions of consent (including covenants, consent notices and other restrictive instruments) having regard to the matters contained in (b) to (e) below;

21.21.2.3 Visibility of Development

Whether the development will result in a loss of the natural or ~~arcadian~~ bucolic pastoral character of the landscape, having regard to whether and the extent to which:

- (i) the proposed development is highly visible when viewed from any public places, or is visible from any public road and in the case of proposed development in the vicinity of unformed legal roads, the Council shall also consider present use and the practicalities and likelihood of potential use of unformed legal roads for vehicular and/or pedestrian, equestrian and other means of access; and
- (ii) the proposed development is likely to be visually prominent such that it detracts from public or private views otherwise characterised by natural or ~~arcadian~~ bucolic pastoral landscapes;
- (iii) there is opportunity for screening or other mitigation by any proposed method such as earthworks and/or new planting which does not detract from or obstruct views of the existing natural topography or cultural plantings such as hedge rows and avenues;
- (iv) the subject site and the wider Rural Character ~~Visual Amenity~~ Landscape of which it forms part is enclosed by any confining elements of topography and/or vegetation;
- (v) any building platforms proposed pursuant to rule 15.2.3.3 will give rise to any structures being located where they will break the line and form of any skylines, ridges, hills or prominent slopes;

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- (vi) any proposed roads, earthworks and landscaping will change the line of the landscape or affect the naturalness of the landscape particularly with respect to elements which are inconsistent with the existing natural topography;
- (vii) any proposed new boundaries and the potential for planting and fencing will give rise to any arbitrary lines and patterns on the landscape with respect to the existing character;

(viii) boundaries follow, wherever reasonably possible and practicable, the natural lines of the landscape and/or landscape units;

(ix) the development constitutes sprawl of built development along the roads of the District and with respect to areas of established development.

#### 21.21.2.4 Form and Density of Development

In considering the appropriateness of the form and density of development the following matters the Council shall take into account whether and to what extent:

- (i) there is the opportunity to utilise existing natural topography to ensure that development is located where it is not highly visible when viewed from public places;
- (ii) opportunity has been taken to aggregate built development to utilise common access ways including pedestrian linkages, services and open space (ie. open space held in one title whether jointly or otherwise);
- (iii) development is concentrated in areas with a higher potential to absorb development while retaining areas which are more sensitive in their natural or areadian bucolic pastoral state;
- (iv) the proposed development, if it is visible, does not introduce densities which reflect those characteristic of urban areas.
- (v) If a proposed residential building platform is not located inside existing development (being two or more houses each not more than 50 metres from the nearest point of the residential building platform) then on any application for resource consent and subject to all the other criteria, the existence of alternative locations or methods:
  - (a) within a 500 metre radius of the centre of the building platform, whether or not:
    - (i) subdivision and/or development is contemplated on those sites;
    - (ii) the relevant land is within the applicant's ownership; and
  - (b) within a 1,100 metre radius of the centre of the building platform if any owner or occupier of land within that area wishes alternative locations or methods to be taken into account as a significant improvement on the proposal being considered by the Council
    - must be taken into account.

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(vi) recognition that if high densities are achieved on any allotment that may in fact preclude residential development and/or subdivision on neighbouring land because the adverse cumulative effects would be unacceptably large.

21.21.2.5 Cumulative effects of development on the landscape In considering whether and the extent to which the granting of the consent may give rise to adverse cumulative effects on the natural or ~~arcadian~~ bucolic pastoral character of the landscape with particular regard to the inappropriate domestication of the landscape, the following matters shall be taken into account:

(i) the assessment matters detailed in 21.21.2.2, 21.21.2.3 and 21.21.2.4 above;

(ii) the nature and extent of existing development within the vicinity or locality;

(iii) whether the proposed development is likely to lead to further degradation or domestication of the landscape such that the existing development and/or land use represents a threshold with respect to the vicinity's ability to absorb further change;

(iv) whether further development as proposed will visually compromise the existing natural and ~~arcadian~~ bucolic pastoral character of the landscape by exacerbating existing and potential adverse effects;

(v) the ability to contain development within discrete landscape units as defined by topographical features such as ridges, terraces or basins, or other visually significant natural elements, so as to check the spread of development that might otherwise occur either adjacent to or within the vicinity as a consequence of granting consent;

(vi) whether the proposed development is likely to result in the need for infrastructure consistent with urban landscapes in order to accommodate increased population and traffic volumes;

(vii) whether the potential for the development to cause cumulative adverse effects may be avoided, remedied or mitigated by way of covenant, consent notice or other legal instrument (including covenants controlling or preventing future buildings and/or landscaping, and covenants controlling or preventing future subdivision which may be volunteered by the applicant);

**Note:** For the purposes of this assessment matter the term "vicinity" generally means an area of land containing the site subject to the application plus adjoining or surrounding land (whether or not in the same ownership) contained within the same view or vista as viewed from:

- from any other public road or public place frequented by the public and which is readily visible from that public road or public place; or
- from adjacent or nearby residences.

The "vicinity or locality"

The vicinity or locality to be assessed for cumulative effect will vary in size with the scale of the landscape i.e. when viewed from the road, this "vicinity", will generally be 1.1 kilometre in either direction, but maybe halved in the finer scale landscapes of the inner parts of the Wakatipu basin, but greater in some of the sweeping landscapes of the upper Wakatipu and Upper Clutha.

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#### 21.21.2.6 Rural Amenities

In considering the potential effect of the proposed development on rural amenities, the following matters the Council shall take into account whether and to what extent:

- (i) the proposed development maintains adequate and appropriate visual access to open space and views across ~~arcadian~~ bucolic pastoral landscapes from public roads and other public places; and from adjacent land where views are sought to be maintained;
- (ii) the proposed development compromises the ability to undertake agricultural activities on surrounding land;
- (iii) the proposed development is likely to require infrastructure consistent with urban landscapes such as street lighting and curb and channelling, particularly in relation to public road frontages;

(iv) landscaping, including fencing and entrance ways, are consistent with traditional rural elements, particularly where they front public roads.

(v) buildings and building platforms are set back from property boundaries to avoid remedy or mitigate the potential effects of new activities on the existing amenities of neighbouring properties.

~~(Rolled-over PDP\_VAL assessment matters 5.4.2.2.3 a-e amended for “arcadian” replaced by “bucolic” and to clarify usage of open space/open character.)~~

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### 1.3 O Other factors and positive effects, applicable in all the landscape categories (ONF, ONL and RCL)

**21.21.3.1** In the case of a proposed residential activity or specific development, whether a specific building design, rather than nominating a building platform, helps demonstrate whether the proposed development is appropriate.

**21.21.3.2** Other than where the proposed development is a subdivision and/or residential activity, whether the proposed development, including any buildings and the activity itself, are consistent with rural activities or the rural resource and would maintain or enhance the quality and character of the landscape.

**21.21.3.3** In considering whether there are any positive effects in relation to the proposed development, or remedying or mitigating the continuing adverse effects of past subdivision or development, the Council shall take the following matters into account:

- a. whether the proposed subdivision or development provides an opportunity to protect the landscape from further development and may include open space covenants or esplanade reserves;
- b. whether the proposed subdivision or development would enhance the character of the landscape, or protects and enhances indigenous biodiversity values, in particular the habitat of any threatened species, or land environment identified as chronically or acutely threatened on the Land Environments New Zealand (LENZ) threatened environment status;
- c. any positive effects including environmental compensation, easements for public access such as walking, cycling or bridleways or access to lakes, rivers or conservation areas;
- d. any opportunities to retire marginal farming land and revert it to indigenous vegetation;

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- e. where adverse effects cannot be avoided, mitigated or remedied, the merits of any compensation;
- f. whether the proposed development assists in retaining the land use in low intensity farming where that activity maintains the valued landscape character.

