

13. Amenity

Explanatory Statement

Activities can be visually offensive because of the nature of the activity and the visual sensitivity of the surrounding environment. In both cases Council wishes to manage and reduce adverse visual effects to maintain and enhance amenity values and the quality of the environment. Visual impacts can be reduced by the use of planting, mounding and fencing. Managing the effects of activities may give greater flexibility in location but it will only be to the degree that the character of the environment is retained. In particular the amenity of any zone should not be adversely affected by the location of out-of-character activities.

The District Plan seeks to maintain a spatial entity about a dwelling which provides a psychological and aural buffer from adjoining residences and maintains the current medium density character of residential zones as well as the low density character of the rural zones.

The distinction between permitted, controlled and discretionary activities is largely related to the known adverse effects of activities that are not of appropriate character ie activities that have larger floor areas and greater building bulk, congregate more people and often during evening hours, generate more traffic and create greater noise.

13.1 Height, Daylighting and Spatial Privacy (Yards)

13.1.1 Significant Issues

The potential for unregulated new development to result in an environment with an inadequate level of amenity, particularly with regard to dwellings in urban and rural areas.

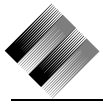
13.1.2 Objectives and Policies

13.1.2.1 Objective

Protection and enhancement of residential and rural amenity.

13.1.2.2 Policy

- (a) Mitigate the potential adverse visual effects of activities particularly in visually sensitive localities, or where an activity is out of zone or out of character with the environment.
- (b) Ensure a minimum standard of spatial privacy, sunlight and daylight for dwellings in residential and rural areas.



13.1.3 Rules

Rules are contained within each zone.

13.2 Noise and Vibration

Explanatory Statement

Council's aim is to maintain a reasonable balance between the objective of maintaining a high quality living environment free from intrusive noise and the need to recognise that some reduction in environmental quality is inevitable in close proximity to lawfully established industrial uses and that higher than normal noise levels are also acceptable when they occur on a temporary or infrequent basis as part of the accepted management of the principal activity, e.g. farming.

In some areas the loading/unloading of materials at night and the movement on-site of vehicles 24 hours a day is an issue for adjoining landowners. The noise levels of the District Plan are intended to control this type of adverse effect.

Vibration from activities has not been an issue in the District. In many cases Council can manage vibration effects through the management of noise emissions or through the provisions of the Health Act. Specific standards to manage vibration are therefore not proposed.

13.2.1 Significant Issues

13.2.1.1 The potential for the operation of non-residential activities within residential areas to generate noise which detracts from existing amenity.

13.2.1.2 The potential for the operation of non-rural activities in rural and isolated natural environment areas to generate noise which detracts from existing amenity.

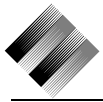
13.2.2 Objectives and Policies

13.2.2.1 Objective

An environment free from intrusive noise and vibration.

13.2.2.2 Policies

(a) Ensure activities do not generate noise levels inconsistent with the amenity of the locality in which the generated noise can be discerned.



- (b) Exempt from the maximum permitted noise level requirements those activities which are an integral part of accepted management practices associated with primary production in rural areas as well as other activities clearly of a temporary nature (eg construction works, military training exercises).
- (c) Have regard to any relevant New Zealand standards, guidelines, or codes of practice in the assessment of applications for resource consents.

13.2.3 Rules (Activity Performance Standards)

The following performance standards shall be met by all permitted and controlled activities and shall be used as a guide for all other activities. Any permitted activity which fails to comply with any of these standards shall be deemed a discretionary activity for the particular non-compliance.

13.2.3.1 Construction Noise

Construction noise shall not exceed the noise limits in, and shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the requirements of NZS 6803: 1999 Acoustics –Construction Noise.

13.2.3.2 Noise Limits

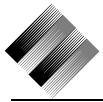
(i) Noise Limits for Activities in Industrial and Commercial Zones

All activities located within Industrial and Commercial zones shall be so conducted as to ensure that noise from the site shall not exceed the following noise limits within the stated timeframes at any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling in a Rural zone or Rural-Residential Zone, nor at any point within the boundary of any property within a Residential or Future Urban Zone:

Time Period		Sound Level Not to be Exceeded	
Day	Hours	L10	Lmax
Monday to Saturday	6am to 10pm	55dBA	N/A
Sunday	9am to 6pm	55dBA	N/A
At all other times and on public holidays		45dBA	70dBA

(ii) Noise Limits for Activities in Residential, Rural-Residential, Future Urban and Rural Zones

All activities located within these zones shall be so conducted as to ensure that noise from the site shall not exceed the following noise limits within the stated timeframes at any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling in a Rural zone or a Rural-Residential zone, or at any point within the boundary of any property within a Residential or Future Urban Zone (other than the site of the activity).



Time Period		Sound Level Not to be Exceeded	
Day	Hours	L10	Lmax
Monday to Saturday	7am to 10pm	50dBA	N/A
Sunday	7am to 6pm	50dBA	N/A
At all other times and on public holidays		40dBA	65dBA

Note: The notional boundary is defined in New Zealand Standard NZS 6801:1999 Measurement of Sound as a line 20 metres from any side of a dwelling, or the legal boundary where this is closer to the dwelling.

(iii) **Noise Limits for Activities in Rangiuru Business Park Zone**

(a) **Noise limits in the Rural of Papakainga Zone**

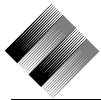
All activities located within the Rangiuru Business Park Zone shall be so conducted as to ensure that noise from the site shall not exceed the following noise limits within the stated timeframes at any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling in a Rural Zone or Marae Papakainga Zone.

Time Period		Sound Level Not to be Exceeded	
Day	Hours	L10	Lmax
Monday to Saturday	6am to 10pm	55dBA	N/A
Sunday	9am to 6pm	55dBA	N/A
At all other times and on public holidays		45dBA	70dBA

(b) **Noise limits at existing dwellings within the Rangiuru Business Park Zone**

This rule shall apply for a period of 10 years from 1 January 2006 and shall thereafter be deemed to lapse.

All activities located within the Rangiuru Business Park Zone shall be so conducted as to ensure that noise from the site shall not exceed the following noise limits within the stated timeframes at any point at or within the notional boundary of any dwelling within the Rangiuru Business Park zone that existed as at December 2005 (being the date of notification of plan change) unless the subject dwelling is otherwise able to meet the noise sensitivity standards in (e) below or the owner of the dwelling gives notice in writing of their acceptance of a higher noise level.



Time Period		Sound Level Not to be Exceeded	
Day	Hours	L10	Lmax
Monday to Saturday	6am to 10pm	55dBA	N/A
Sunday	9am to 6pm	55dBA	N/A
At all other times and on public holidays		45dBA	75dBA

(c) **Noise limits between business park sites [for sites within the noise control boundary as shown on the structure plan in Appendix (ix)]**

Noise from activities on any site, measured within the boundary of any other site within the Zone shall not exceed 65dBA L10 at all times.

(d) **Noise limits business park sites [for sites outside the noise control boundary as shown on the structure plan in Appendix (ix)]**

Noise from activities on any site, measured within the boundary of any other site within the zone shall not exceed the following limits.

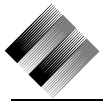
Time Period		Sound Level Not to be Exceeded	
Day	Hours	L10	Lmax
Monday to Saturday	6am to 10pm	65dBA	N/A
Sunday	9am to 6pm	65dBA	N/A
At all other times and on public holidays		55dBA	85dBA

(e) **Noise sensitivity**

For potentially noise-sensitive activities such as commercial offices, places of assembly, medical, veterinary or scientific facilities and dwellings and accommodation facilities, an acoustic design certificate shall be provided at the time of building consent demonstrating the building has been designed so that the internal noise limits set out in the following table are not exceeded.

Where windows and doors must be closed in order to meet the internal noise standards, an alternative means of ventilation shall be provided which meets all relevant requirements of the New Zealand Building Code.

	Sound Level Not to be Exceeded	
	Daytime period	Night time period
	L10	L10
Offices not accessory to any industry, storage or warehousing	45dBA	N/A
Residential units (habitable spaces)	45dBA	30dBA



(f) **Acoustic Certification**

The following provisions shall apply to business park sites that are either:

- within 100 metres of a dwelling in a Rural or Marae Papakainga Zone that existed as at December 2005 [date of notification of the plan change] or
- within 200 metres of a dwelling within the Rangiuru Business Park Zone that existed as at December 2005 [date of notification of the plan change]

Prior to commencement of activities on the site or building consent being approved an acoustic design report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustical engineer may be required by the Consent Authority. The report shall outline the range of activities, their potential noise levels and any noise mitigation/management measures which will be implemented to ensure compliance with the relevant noise performance standards

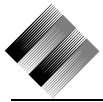
(g) **Miscellaneous provisions**

The noise levels set out in (a), (b), (c) and (d) above may be exceeded where the written approval is provided by all owners or occupiers of those properties or dwellings subject to the non-compliance.

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

The notional boundary is the legal boundary of the property on which any rural dwelling is located, or a line 20 metres from the dwelling, whichever point is closer to the dwelling. The noise levels shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the requirements of NZS6801:1991 Measurement of Sound and NZS6802:1991 Assessment of Environmental Sound.

The noise shall be measured with a sound level meter complying with the International Standard IEC 651 (1979): Sound Level Meters, Type 1.



13.2.3.3 Exemptions from Noise Limits

(i) Exemptions from Noise Limits for Short-term Activities

Subject to rule 13.2.4, the noise limits in rule 13.2.3.2 shall not apply to temporary or short-term activities as listed below, provided that the best practicable option pursuant to Section 16 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and manufacturers specifications for machinery, shall be adopted to ensure noise received off-site is reasonable. The exemptions do not apply to long-term activities, and in the case of residential activities apply to domestic activities rather than commercial or business activities carried out from residential premises.

(ii) Exemptions for Residential Activities in all Zones

- Warning Devices used by Emergency Services.
- Short-term domestic activities e.g. lawn mowing.

(iii) Exemptions for Rural Activities in Rural Zones

- Warning Devices used by Emergency Services.
- Activities required for primary production activities, including agricultural / horticultural vehicles and equipment; aircraft used for agricultural / horticultural purposes; and portable equipment (excluding portable sawmills and frost protection fans) associated with agricultural / horticultural activities such as: spraying; harvesting, etc;
- Livestock;

(iv) Other Exemptions

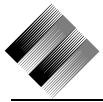
- Noise from construction, maintenance and demolition (see rule 13.2.3.1);
- Temporary Military Training Activity.

(v) Noise from traffic on public roads that are legally formed and maintained is exempt from the zone rules of the District Plan.

Note: Some roads may have specific conditions imposed by resource consent or designation.

13.2.3.4 Noise Measurement and Assessment

(i) For the purposes of rule 13.2.3.2, subject to the express provisions of these rules, sound levels should be measured in accordance with the requirements of NZS 6801:1999 Measurement of Environmental Sound, and assessed in accordance with the requirements of NZS6802:1991 Assessment of Environmental Sound.



- (ii) The adjustment for special audible characteristics provided for in clause 4.4 of NZS 6802:1991 shall apply when special audible characteristics are present, and shall have the effect of imposing L_{10} noise limits which are 5 dB more stringent than the noise limits specified in these rules (e.g. 55 dBA becomes 50 dBA).

Information Note:

Council may require any discretionary or non-complying resource consent application in any zone to provide as part of the resource consent documentation evidence from an appropriately qualified independent person that the proposal shall comply with the District Plan noise levels for the site. Council shall consider the noise insulation methods associated with the use of generators, fans, blowers, refrigeration equipment, forklifts, outdoor loading operations, and any activity that operates between 7.00pm and 7.00am.

13.2.3.5 Frost Protection Fans – Performance Standard for Permitted Activity

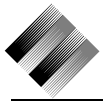
Frost Protection Fans (including portable non-fixed type) shall be a permitted activity subject to the relevant performance standards of the underlying zone. Should the Fan not comply with the relevant noise standards the activity shall default to be considered as a controlled or restricted discretionary activity as detailed in 13.2.3.6 and 13.2.3.7.

13.2.3.6 Frost Protection Fans – Performance Standard for Controlled Activity

- (i) Noise from the operation of frost protection fans shall not exceed the following noise limits at any point within the notional boundary of any dwelling in a Rural Zone, nor at any point within the boundary of any property within a Residential, Rural-Residential or Future Urban Zone:

Receiver	Time Period	Sound Level Not to be Exceeded	
		L_{10}	L_{max}
Rural dwellings (within the notional boundary, and any property within a Residential, Rural-Residential or Future Urban zone)	All days 10 pm to 8 am	55 dBA	65 dBA

Note : Fan Type - The distance required to achieve 55 dBA L_{10} will vary depending on the noise performance of the frost protection fan. Applications for resource consent must be supported with evidence identifying the noise performance of the fan to be used.



- (ii) Without limitation, Council will assess the proposed model of fan(s), location(s), possible alternatives, and any proposed noise mitigation measures.

Dwellings on the same lot as the fan are excluded from the noise controls. Rural dwellings, rural lots without dwellings, or properties within a Residential, Rural-Residential or Future Urban zone are also excluded if the persons affected have signed a written consent form that has been lodged with the Council.

The overall height for the fan including the fan blade shall not exceed 15 metres.

Where all written approvals have been obtained notification shall not be required and no other person will be required to have notice served upon them.

13.2.3.7 Frost Protection Fans – Performance Standard for Restricted Discretionary Activity

Any application for a Frost Protection Fan that exceeds the District Plan standards noise levels but is no greater than 60 dBA (L₁₀) and 70 dBA (L_{max}) and the only persons affected who have not provided written consent are in a Rural zone the application shall fall to be considered as a Restricted Discretionary Activity.

Council shall restrict its discretion to ensuring that the use of the Frost Fan represents the Best Practicable Option.

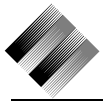
In determining what is the Best Practicable Option any application should address as a minimum; noise levels, alternative options (including other forms of frost protection, fan type, tonal quality, blade type, engine speed, location on the property), effectiveness of each option, affordability, cumulative effects of existing machines in the vicinity, effect on established land uses and proposed mitigation.

Notification of the application is not required. For the purposes of identifying affected persons, written approval shall be required from persons who will experience noise levels above 55dBA L₁₀. Should any written approvals not be obtained from any affected persons notice will be served on those persons.

13.2.4 Other Methods

- (a) **Application of Other Statutory Powers**

Notwithstanding the foregoing clauses the Council reserves the right to use its more general statutory and regulatory powers (eg under relevant resource management, environmental, and health legislation and Council's own bylaws) to exercise appropriate control over noise in the environment.



(b) **Vibration**

Where significant vibration effects are experienced Council may deal with the matter as a nuisance under the Health Act.

13.3 Storage and Disposal of Solid Waste

Explanatory Statement

Council wishes to more effectively manage the private storage and disposal of solid waste as an adjunct to its Solid Waste Management Strategy. Provision is made to enable on-site storage and disposal of non-toxic or non-hazardous solid wastes without a resource consent subject to meeting performance standards designed to mitigate any potential adverse effects.

The disposal of hazardous substances unless properly managed can cause major adverse environmental effects. Accordingly provision is made to dispose of such materials at authorised facilities only.

13.3.1 Significant Issues

13.3.1.1 The potential for the storage and disposal of solid wastes to generate adverse environmental effects, for example odour, vermin, visual intrusion and litter.

13.3.2 Objectives and Policies

13.3.2.1 Objective

An environment free from the adverse effects of the storage and disposal of solid wastes.

13.3.2.2 Policy

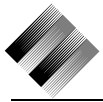
Ensure the storage and disposal of solid wastes does not generate adverse environmental effects.

13.3.3 Rules

13.3.3.1 Activity Status

The following solid waste materials are permitted to be disposed of on private land (i.e. not to a community solid waste management site):

- cleanfill (subject to Regional Council control).
- organic waste (e.g. shelter trimmings, home composting) that originates from the site itself.



13.3.3.2 Activity Performance Standards

The following performance standards shall be met by all permitted and controlled activities and shall be used as a guide for all other activities. Any permitted activity which fails to comply with any of these standards shall be deemed a discretionary activity for the particular non-compliance.

(a) **Screening**

All stand alone or ancillary outdoor solid waste storage and disposal areas shall be screened from adjacent residential, future urban, rural-residential and rural zones and recreation reserves and the public road. Screening shall be as required in Section 13.6.

(b) **Wind Mitigation**

All solid waste material shall be stored and disposed of in a manner that ensures it will not be blown beyond the boundaries of the site.

(c) **Disposal of Hazardous Substance**

The disposal of hazardous substances exclusive of that from dwellings shall be to authorised Community Solid Waste Management Sites.

13.4 Lighting and Welding

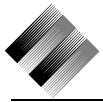
Explanatory Statement

Lighting and welding can have adverse effects on visual and amenity values. In particular the residential and rural environments should be protected from adverse lighting and welding effects. In addition, lighting can also create traffic safety issues, which should be avoided. Objectives, policies and rules are required to ensure that appropriate limits are applied to permitted activities and that appropriate assessment criteria are included for resource consent applications.

13.4.1 Significant Issues

13.4.1.1 Indiscriminate lighting can have an adverse effect on adjacent other properties, particularly residential and rural areas, and on the safety of traffic movement on public roads.

13.4.1.2 The extension of leisure activities into the evening hours and the presence of more commercial and industrial activities in residential and rural areas has brought a demand for outdoor lighting and this needs to be managed to avoid adverse effects.



13.4.2 Objectives and Policies

13.4.2.1 Objective

Indiscriminate lighting can have an adverse effect on adjacent other properties, particularly in residential and rural areas and on the safety of traffic movement on public roads.

13.4.2.2 Policy

Ensure that lighting and welding activities floodlights, security lights and welding do not detract from the amenity values of other properties or traffic safety.

13.4.3 Rules (Activity Performance Standards)

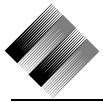
The following performance standards shall be met by all permitted and controlled activities and shall be used as a guide for all other activities. Any permitted activity or controlled activity, which does not meet the performance Western Bay of Plenty District Plan standards, shall be deemed a limited discretionary activity and be assessed in accordance with the limited discretionary assessment criteria.

13.4.3.1 Spill light: Day time standards

- (i) A person shall not use on any premises between the hours of 7am to 10pm any artificial lighting in such a manner that the use of such lighting causes an added illuminance in excess of 10 lux, measured horizontally or vertically at any point on or directly above the boundary of any land which is zoned rural, rural residential, future urban or residential.
- (ii) A person shall not use on any premises between the hours of 7am to 10pm any lighting in such a manner that the use of such lighting causes an added illuminance in excess of 100 lux, measured horizontally or vertically at any point on or directly above the boundary of any land which is zoned commercial or industrial.

13.4.3.2 Spill light: Night time standards

- (i) A person shall not use on any premises between the hours of 10pm to 7am the following day and artificial lighting in such a manner that the use of such lighting causes an added illuminance in excess of 1 lux, measured horizontally or vertically at any point on or directly above the boundary of any adjacent land which is zoned rural, rural residential or future urban.



- (ii) A person shall not use on any premises between the hours of 10pm to 7am the following day and artificial lighting in such a manner that the use of such lighting causes an added illuminance in excess of 2 lux, measured horizontally or vertically at any point on or directly above the boundary of any adjacent land which is zoned residential.
- (iii) A person shall not use on any premises between the hours of 10pm to 7am any artificial lighting in such a manner that the use of such lighting causes an added illuminance in excess of 25lux, measured horizontally or vertically at any point on or directly above the boundary of any adjacent land which is zoned commercial or industrial.
- (iv) A person shall not use on any premises between the hours of 10pm to 7am any artificial lighting in such a manner that the use of such lighting causes an added illuminance in excess of 35 lux measured horizontally or vertically at any point on or directly above a street kerb line.

Added illuminance means that added by the use of the artificial lighting in question above the background lighting level in the absence of that artificial lighting. In circumstances where measurements of any added illuminance cannot be made due to the fact that the owner will not turn off artificial lighting, measurements may be made in areas of a similar nature which are not affected by the artificial light. The result of these measurements may be used for the purposes of determining the effect of the artificial light.

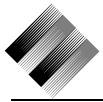
13.4.3.3 Glare: Day time standards

The exterior lighting on any property in the vicinity of a road or land on which there is a residential use shall be so selected, located, aimed, adjusted and screened as to ensure that the maximum luminous intensity emitted by any one luminaire does not exceed the limits listed in the following table;

Description		
Size of Area	Controlling dimension (Refer Fig 5.1 of AS 4282)	Maximum Intensity *
Large	>75m	7,500 cd
Medium	>25m <75m	7,500 cd
Small	<25m	2,500 cd

** Only Level 1 control luminaires are to be used (refer AS 4282 Table 2.2. Note 1)*

This table is adapted from Table 2.2 Australian Standard AS4282 – 1997 (Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting). Section 5 of AAS 4284 – 1997 can be used to determine the luminous intensity.



13.4.3.4 Glare: Night time standards

The exterior lighting on any property in the vicinity of a road or land on which there is a residential use shall be so selected, located, aimed, adjusted and screened as to ensure that the maximum luminous intensity emitted by any one luminaire does not exceed the limits listed in the following table;

Conditions		Recommended maximum values	
	In commercial or industrial areas or at a boundary of commercial or industrial and residential areas	Urban and Residential areas	Rural and rural residential areas
Limits apply in all directions where views of bright surfaces of luminaires are likely to be troublesome to residents, from positions where such views are likely to be maintained, i.e. not where momentary or short term viewing is involved.	2,500 cd	1,000 cd	500 cd

This table is adapted from Table 2.1 Australian standard AS 4282 – 1997 (Control of the Ostrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting). Section 5 of AS 4282 – 1997 shall be used to determine the luminous intensity.

13.4.3.5 Artificial Lighting

The maximum illuminance of any artificial light shall be 150 lux measured at any point on the site in a horizontal or vertical plane at ground level and shall comply with the following criteria;

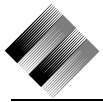
- (i) the light source (lamp) shall be shielded in such a manner that all light emitted by the luminaire is projected below the horizontal plane running through the lowest point of the luminaire from where the light is emitted,
or
the light source shall be shielded in such a manner that the highest point of the light emitting surface of the luminaire is lower than the light source (lamp) and the upward wasted light output ratio (UWLOR) does not exceed 4%

and

- (ii) The light source shall comply with the latest revision of AS/NZS 1158 where applicable, e.g. car parks & public areas.

13.4.3.6 Street light exemption

Street lighting approved by a local authority or a requiring authority shall be exempt from the provisions of Rule 13.4.3.1 to Rule 13.4.3.5.



13.4.4 Limited Discretionary Activity Criteria

Where an application is deemed to be a limited discretionary activity in accordance with Rule 13.4.3, the application shall be considered in relation to the following criteria;

- (a) The extent of adverse effects generated by the lighting activity,
- (b) The surrounding land uses and anticipated future land uses provided for within the zone,
- (c) The potential mitigation measures and alternative lighting methods.

13.5 Offensive Odours, Effluent Aerosols and Spray Drift

Explanatory Statement

Council wishes to protect residents in residential, rural-residential and rural zones from offensive odours and effluent aerosols that may be produced from activities such as oxidation ponds and factory farming. Activities with such effects can degrade the amenity values of the environment. In the future Council may also have to protect the activity itself from more intensive and closer activities and the potential for complaints. The issue of conflicts caused by spray drift is addressed through the use of Land Information Memoranda. The Regional Council's Air Plan will be the key method for addressing concerns related to odour and spray drift.

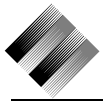
13.5.1 Significant Issues

- 13.5.1.1 The potential for odours generated by industrial and intensive farming activities to adversely impact on existing amenity.
- 13.5.1.2 The potential for agrichemical spray drift to adversely impact on adjoining or neighbouring properties.
- 13.5.1.3 The complementary roles of district and regional councils.

13.5.2 Objectives and Policies

13.5.2.1 Objective

Minimisation of the adverse environmental effects of activities which generate odours, effluent aerosols and spray drift.



13.5.2.2 Policy

Activities which generate odours, effluent or chemical aerosols should not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring properties or the environment generally.

13.5.3 Rules (Activity Performance Standards)

(a) Discretionary Activities – Rural, Rangiuru Business Park and Industrial Zones

(i) Council shall consider each application on its merits having regard to (but not restricted to) any current adopted Codes of Practice e.g:

- New Zealand Pork Industry Board Code of Practice - Pig Farming - 2nd Edition August 1993.
- Poultry Industry Association Codes of Practice - Egg and Poultry Meat.
- Guidelines for Effluent Treatment Plants by Department of Health.

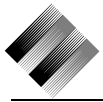
(ii) Council shall also consider the following information supplied by the applicant:

(a) An assessment of the effects of the proposal and alternatives for:

- raw materials to be used
- methods of waste handling and disposal
- process plant and buildings
- instrumentation and control systems
- ancillary plant buildings
- by-products handling and disposal
- odour treatment
- containment measures to reduce wind dispersal.

(b) Description of local topographical, meteorological and land use data.

(iii) As a condition of consent Council may require an annual monitoring report from the applicant that monitors and reports on complaints.



(b) **Future Activities about the Site**

When considering proposals for activities or to rezone land from Rural to Future Urban or Residential, Council shall have regard to the existing land uses in the locality and the separation distances that are required by adopted Codes of Practice to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of odour and effluent aerosols from such uses.

(c) **Certification**

Council may require any discretionary or non-complying resource consent applications in any zone to provide as part of the resource consent documentation evidence from an appropriately qualified independent person that the proposal shall mitigate any potential odour problems.

Council shall consider odour management associated with human and animal effluent, activities involving animal and fish or parts thereof, fertiliser, paint varnish and chemical manufacture including the cleaning of containers, and solid waste storage and disposal.

13.5.4 Other Methods

- (a) Land Information Memoranda, other education and information tools as (and if) suitable for improving the communities knowledge and awareness of sensitivities to the types of effects possibly generated from these activities.
- (b) Environment BOP Regional Air Plan.

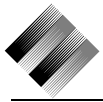
13.6 Screening

Explanatory Statement

The adverse visual impacts from activities can be reduced and mitigated by the use of planting, mounding and fencing. Such measures can assist in maintaining the amenity values and character of an area whilst allowing a degree of flexibility in the location of certain activities.

13.6.1 Significant Issue

The potential for activities adjacent to residential areas and the main entrances to towns to create adverse visual effects.



13.6.2 Objectives and Policies

13.6.2.1 Objective

Avoidance or mitigation of the potential adverse visual effects of activities situated in prominent locations or adjacent to residential areas.

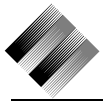
13.6.2.2 Policy

Ensure appropriate landscaping and screening is established in conjunction with activities so as to minimise potential adverse visual impact.

13.6.3 Rules (Activity Performance Standards)

The following performance standards shall be met by all controlled activities that are required to be screened by a specific rule in the Plan, and shall be used as a guide for all discretionary and non-complying activities.

- (a) Screening shall be by a solid wall of not less than 2.0 metres in height and/or landscape planting to a minimum depth of 3.0 metres and a minimum height of not less than 2.0 metres. Such screening is to be maintained in good order at all times.
- (b) Where an activity proposes landscape planting as a form of screening a Landscape Plan shall be submitted for Council's consideration. In considering an application Council shall have regard to the following:
 - (i) Landscaping must have a minimum width of 3 metres exclusive of site access for pedestrians and vehicles at the frontage including provision for sight lines.
 - (ii) There must be a variety of vegetation both in size and character having considered:
 - the character of the building or activity on site.
 - the character of adjacent properties.
 - the scale of any parking areas to be screened.
 - potential shadowing in winter of adjacent residential or rural properties or public reserves.
 - underground and overground services.
 - suitability of the species to the location.
 - suitability of the species to the maintenance and watering plan.
 - effects on the safety and efficiency of the roading network.



- (iii) The proposed Landscape Plan is to be certified by an appropriately qualified person as being an appropriate screening and one that will be hardy.
- (iv) Council shall apply a bond for three years to ensure the establishment and maintenance of the landscaping. The bond shall be directly related to the actual capital and labour costs of the work.