## SECTION 11.0 INDEX TO APPENDICES

### Volume 2 - Appendices 1-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>R16.3 - Financial Contributions Rules for Subdivision and Development</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Criteria and Standards for Public Roads</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Standards for Vehicle Entrances and Access</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Rotorua District Council Designations</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Noise Standards within the Lakes A Zone</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Effects Ratio Triggers for Permitted and Discretionary Activities have been integrated into Rule R14.2.1 of Part Fourteen that forms part of Rule 1.1 of the Lakes A Zone (full text version)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>Amendment to Appendix J have been integrated into Appendix J of Part Eighteen that forms part of Rule 1.1 of the Lakes A Zone (full text version)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>Amendment to Appendix F (as at 13 May 2000) have been integrated into Appendix F of Part Eighteen that forms part of Rule 1.1 of the Lakes A Zone (full text version)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>Standards for Private Roads and Private ways</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>Amendment to Appendix H have been integrated into Appendix H of Part Eighteen that forms part of Rule 1.1 of the Lakes A Zone (full text version)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Recommended Areas for Protection (RAPs)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>Landform Unit Maps and Illustrations</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>Protected Natural Areas (PNAs)</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>Identified Viewpoints and Viewshafts</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>Amendment to Part Two of the District Plan have been integrated into Part Two that forms part of Rule 1.1 of the Lakes A Zone (full text version)</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>Aerial Photo of Tarawera Settlement Areas</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>Rural Reserves owned by the Rotorua District Council</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 1.0    R16.3 - FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION RULES FOR SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT
APPENDIX 1.0  R16.3 - FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION RULES FOR SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT

NOTES:
1. Those shaded portions of Rule 16.3 in Appendix 1.0 in this Volume (Volume 2) shall apply within the Lakes A Zone.
2. The unshaded portions of Appendix 1.0 are provided for the purpose of showing the context of the provisions that apply within the Lakes A Zone.
3. For the purpose of applying the Financial Contribution Rules for Subdivision and Development and Reserves and Heritage Purposes to the Lakes A Zone, the following rules on interpretation shall apply:
   - The terms ‘lot or lease area’ shall be read to mean ‘site’, as defined in Section 10.0 of Volume 1 of the Lakes A Zone; and
   - The District Plan definitions of development, household unit, subsidiary household unit and tourist accommodation (as at 13 May 2000) shall also apply and are included in Section 10 of Volume 1 of the Lakes A Zone.
4. No changes to the actual text of Rule 16.3 have been made.

R16.3.1 INTRODUCTION

Subdivision and development are subject to financial contributions in accordance with the following Rules and the provisions of Appendix U and Appendix W. Section 108(9) of the Resource Management Act 1991 defines financial contribution as money, or land or a combination of money and land. A number of categories of financial contribution apply to subdivision and development.

The first category, outlined in R16.3.2, comprises financial contributions for reserves and heritage purposes.

The second and third categories, outlined in R16.3.3 and R16.3.4, comprise the minimum engineering requirements for subdivision and development respectively. Council considers that subdividers and developers should provide, those works and services necessary to ensure the efficient functioning of their subdivision and development. A contribution may include requirements relating to the formation of building sites, earthworks, roads and landscaping, access ways, private ways, sanitary and stormwater drainage, water supply, and all ancillary works and services within or appurtenant to the subdivision and/or development.

The fourth category, outlined in R16.3.5, specifically relates to identified service lane and road widening requirements which will be imposed as a financial contribution on applications for subdivision or development.

The fifth category, outlined in R16.3.6, comprises upgrading contributions for subdivision and development and may include the formation of an unformed road, the upgrading of a formed road where the activity is likely to generate additional traffic, or the upgrading of an undersized sanitary sewer, water main or stormwater drain.

Rule R16.3.7 lists miscellaneous matters regarding financial contributions for the engineering requirements,
APPENDIX 1.0 R16.3 - FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION RULES FOR SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT

service lanes and road widening, and upgrading contributions.

R16.3.2 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RESERVES AND HERITAGE PURPOSES

Appendix U provides the method of calculation for financial contributions for reserves and heritage purposes and also specifies the maximum value of the financial contribution.

R16.3.2.1 GENERAL

All subdivision and development will be subject to the Rules for financial contributions for reserves and heritage purposes. The Objectives, Policies and Rules for requiring a financial contribution are contained in Part Eleven.

At Council’s discretion and as outlined in Part Eleven, land may be required for esplanade reserves, heritage protection or local purpose reserves and in some situations works may also be required, for example for landscaping.

R16.3.2.2 RULES APPLICABLE TO DEVELOPMENT FOR ESPLANADE RESERVES AND STRIPS

In accordance with u1.3.5 of Appendix U, Council will require the vesting of esplanade reserves and/or creation of esplanade strips upon a development proposed on lots or lease areas adjoining a lake or river as defined in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

R16.3.3 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS - MINIMUM ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBDIVISION

Note: The Performance Standards for the following Rules R16.3.3.1 to R16.3.3.9 are contained in Appendix W. Various methods may be used to satisfy these Performance Standards. However compliance with the Rotorua District Council Engineering Code of Practice is deemed to satisfy the particular Performance Standards listed.

The maximum level of the financial contribution for minimum engineering requirements is the total cost of providing these requirements in accordance with the Performance Standards outlined in Appendix W.

R16.3.3.1 EARTHWORKS AND FOUNDATIONS

Every lot or lease area within the subdivision shall have a foundation suitable for any intended activity, which will be free from inundation, erosion, subsidence and slippage.
APPENDIX 1.0  R16.3 - FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION RULES FOR SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT

R16.3.3.2 ROADING AND LANDSCAPING

Roads or other means of access approved by Council shall be provided to all lots and lease areas within a subdivision. Large lot subdivision (i.e. subdivision into lots or lease areas that may be further subdivided in accordance with the Rules of this Plan) within the Residential Zones, shall also make provision for satisfactory access to future potential residential lots.

Every lot that does not have frontage to an existing road or private road shall have a frontage to a road or private road to be provided by the owner(s) which will give vehicular access to that lot from an existing road or private road.

Notwithstanding the above, Council may approve an application for subdivision in any of the following situations:

- Where Council considers that vehicular access is unnecessary, it may approve access to any lot or lease area by foot only;
- Where Council considers that because of the topographical nature of the land vehicular access is impractical, it may approve access to a lot or lease area by foot only;
- Where Council is satisfied that adequate access to the lot or lease area is provided over other land pursuant to an easement of right of way.

Note: The Memorandum of Transfer or Easement Certificate must provide for and detail maintenance standards, cost sharing provisions, and means of arbitration.

In addition:

(a) The subdivider shall form and completely construct a proposed road as shown on the scheme to the required Council standard, and to enable the proposed road to carry the predicted traffic loadings. This may include providing pedestrian and cycle facilities, drainage, landscaping, and planting;

(b) The subdivider shall form and construct a carriageway over every proposed private way and private road as shown on the scheme.

(c) (i) No private way or private road in the Rural A Zone which services more than four potential lots (based on the minimum lot size) shall exceed 500 metres in length.

(ii) No private way or private road in the Rural B, D or E Zone which services more than four potential lots (based on the minimum lot size) shall exceed 200 metres in length.

(d) The subdivider shall set aside within the road reserve areas of land for the purpose of
R16.3.3.3 STORMWATER

The subdivider shall provide a satisfactory system for the collection, treatment and disposal of stormwater from the proposed roads, private ways, access ways, reserves and from all lots, lease areas and building sites within the subdivision.

R16.3.3.4 SANITARY SEWERAGE

The subdivider shall provide for the satisfactory disposal of sewage from each lot, lease area and building site within the subdivision.

R16.3.3.5 WATER SUPPLY

The subdivider shall provide a satisfactory water supply to all lots, lease areas and building sites within the subdivision.

R16.3.3.6 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The subdivider shall make suitable arrangements for the reticulation of an electric power supply for every lot, lease area and building site within the subdivision.

R16.3.3.7 GAS SUPPLY

The subdivider shall make suitable arrangements for the reticulation of a gas supply for every lot, lease area and building site within the subdivision, where existing gas reticulation is available within 100 metres of the subdivision.

R16.3.3.8 TELEPHONE SERVICES

The subdivider shall make suitable arrangements for the reticulation of a telephone service and other telecommunication services for every lot, lease area and building site within the subdivision.

R16.3.3.9 ACCESS WAYS AND PRIVATE WAYS

The minimum access and formation widths for access ways and private ways serving household units shall be provided in accordance with the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF POTENTIAL HOUSEHOLD UNITS</th>
<th>ACCESS WIDTH</th>
<th>FORMATION WIDTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.0m</td>
<td>2.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.0m</td>
<td>3.0m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - 4</td>
<td>4.5m</td>
<td>4.0m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 8</td>
<td>6.0m</td>
<td>5.0m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 8 household units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For other access ways and private ways, see Appendix W.
APPENDIX 1.0  R16.3 - FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION RULES FOR SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT

R16.3.4 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS - MINIMUM ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Note: The Performance Standards for the following Rules R16.3.4.1 to R16.3.4.8 are contained in Appendix W. Various methods may be used to satisfy these Performance Standards. However compliance with the Rotorua District Council Engineering Code of Practice is deemed to satisfy the particular Performance Standards listed.

The maximum level of the financial contribution for minimum engineering requirements is the total cost of providing these requirements in accordance with the Performance Standards outlined in Appendix W.

R16.3.4.1 EARTHWORKS AND FOUNDATIONS

Every building within the development shall have a foundation suitable for its intended use, free from inundation, erosion, subsidence and slippage.

R16.3.4.2 ROADING

Roads or other means of access approved by Council shall be provided to all buildings within the development. However, Council may approve the development where it is satisfied that adequate access to the development is provided over other land pursuant to an easement of right of way.

The developer shall:-

(a) form and completely construct and drain all proposed roads, parking and manoeuvring areas; and

(b) form and construct a carriageway over every proposed private way and private road.

Note: The Memorandum of Transfer or Easement Certificate must provide for and detail maintenance standards, cost sharing provisions and means of arbitration, in cases of easements of rights of way.

R16.3.4.3 STORMWATER

The developer shall provide a satisfactory system for the collection, treatment and disposal of stormwater from the development.

R16.3.4.4 SANITARY SEWERAGE

The developer shall provide for the satisfactory disposal of sewage from the development.
R16.3.4.5 WATER SUPPLY

The developer shall provide a satisfactory water supply to the development.

R16.3.4.6 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The developer shall make suitable arrangements for the reticulation of electric power to the development.

R16.3.4.7 TELEPHONE SERVICES

The developer shall make suitable arrangements for the reticulation of telephone and other telecommunication services to the development.

R16.3.4.8 BONDS

Council may require the developer or owner(s) to enter into a bond for the due compliance with the above requirements which would be arranged prior to the uplifting of a building consent, where the above requirements involve off-site works or affect the existing public road or service infrastructure.

R16.3.5 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

SERVICE LANES AND ROAD WIDENING

In the case where land is vested for service lane or road widening the maximum level of the financial contribution will be in accordance with the identified service lane and road widening requirements listed or described in Appendix N and Appendix D respectively. In addition any costs associated with the vesting of the service lane or road widening will form part of the maximum financial contribution in accordance with the provisions of Part Twelve.

R16.3.5.1 Subject to R12.6 and R12.7 of Part Twelve, Council will require the vesting of land for service lanes or road widening upon subdivision or development of lots or lease areas with identified service lane or road widening requirements listed or described in Appendix N and Appendix D respectively.

R16.3.6 FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS - UPGRADING REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT

The maximum level of the financial contribution for upgrading will be limited to the works necessary to meet the additional loading on the infrastructure caused by the subdivision or development, as determined by Council.

R16.3.6.1 ROADING

For the purpose of forming, diverting, or upgrading any existing road or forming any new road because of new or increased traffic owing to the subdivision or development of any land, Council may, as a condition of
APPENDIX 1.0  R16.3 - FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION RULES
FOR SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT

approval of a scheme or development, require the owner(s) to:

(a) pay, or enter into a binding contract to pay, to Council a fair and reasonable contribution towards the cost of forming or upgrading roads or parts of roads within or adjacent to the subdivision or development or of any other land in the same ownership. Such forming and upgrading shall be carried out to a state or standard as determined by Council. Alternatively Council may require the owner(s) to carry out, or enter into a binding contract to carry out, that work;

and/or,

(b) dedicate a strip of land in the same ownership for the widening of any road.

The above requirements shall be limited to the extent to which the road serves or is intended to serve the subdivision or development.

R16.3.6.2 UPGRADING PARAMETERS FOR ROADING

(a) Each household unit will be deemed to generate 6 vehicle movements per day (v.p.d.).

(b) All existing roads directly serving the subdivision or development shall be formed and sealed when required to carry in excess of 70 v.p.d., except that metalled cul-de-sacs or cul-de-sac ends less than 300m in length shall also be formed and sealed even though assessed traffic volumes may be less than 70 v.p.d.

(c) Where contributions towards footpath, kerb and channel and berm formation are required, the contribution shall be at the rate of 50% of the total estimated cost.

R16.3.6.3 WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

Council may, as a condition of its approval of the scheme or development, require the owner(s):

(a) where an existing public water supply system or drainage system is available, to service the subdivision (being a system within or contiguous to the land in the subdivision) -

to pay, or enter into a bond to pay, to Council such amount as Council considers fair and reasonable for or towards the cost of upgrading the said system.

(b) where any such system is not available, but is likely to be available within a period of five years, to pay, or enter into a bond to pay, Council such amount as Council considers fair and reasonable for or towards the cost of providing water, drainage, electricity or gas connections from that...
system to the subdivision or to any lots in the subdivision.

R16.3.4 UPGRADING PARAMETERS FOR WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

Unless otherwise provided for, the upgrading contribution required towards the cost of upgrading a service will be the total cost of upgrading such service to serve for the subdivision or development in accordance with the Performance Standards of Appendix W.

R16.3.7 MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT

R16.3.7.1 SHARING OF COST OTHER THAN UPGRADING CONTRIBUTIONS

The provisions of R16.3.6, with the exception of R16.3.6.2.(c), do not define a basis for the sharing of the cost of services between the subdivider or developer and Council. The share of the cost to be met by the subdivider or developer will be determined by Council at the time of scheme or development approval.

Council's share and upgrading costs are required to be included in the Annual Plan process which may delay provision of the appropriate service and implementation of the subdivision or development. The subdivider or developer may elect to proceed with such works at their cost.

R16.3.7.2 ENGINEERING INSPECTION FEES

To cover the cost of the inspection by Council of the Engineering Plans and Specifications, and the cost of inspection of construction, the subdivider or developer shall pay the following fees:

(a) 1% + GST of the value of the works inspected and approved based on a schedule of quantities and estimated rates to be submitted by the subdivider or developer; or

(b) A minimum fee as determined by Council.

All estimated rates must be fair and reasonable.

R16.3.7.3 EASEMENTS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

All easements necessary for public services and batters, or where required by Council, are to be granted by the subdivider or developer.

R16.3.7.4 DISCHARGE PERMITS

All discharge permits shall be obtained by the subdivider or developer in their name.
APPENDIX 1.0 R16.3 - FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION RULES FOR SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT

R16.3.7.5 WORKS IN RESERVES, DOMAINS OR PRIVATE LAND

Wherever any works are to be constructed within a reserve or domain vested in Council, the subdivider or developer shall obtain the approval of Council. In the case of private property, written permission of both the owner(s) and the occupier(s) shall be obtained and submitted to Council along with the engineering plans. Upon completion of the works and prior to the issue of a completion certificate in the case of a subdivision, written confirmation of the property owner(s) satisfaction with reinstatement works shall be provided. Drains laid on private property other than that owned by the subdivider, are subject to Section 445 of the Local Government Act 1974 and only Council is empowered to serve the statutory notifications, etc required. All costs involved in the serving of notices, hearing of objections and any other consequential expenditure shall be met by the subdivider or developer.

R16.3.7.6 VARIATION OF REQUIREMENTS

Any variation from the requirements which may be necessary to meet particular circumstances must be referred to Council for specific approval and will be assessed as a Non-Complying Activity. Any reduction in standards must receive the approval of Council prior to being incorporated in and specifications for subdivision or development.

R16.3.7.7 COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS

On no account shall any engineering works be commenced on any subdivision or development until after the engineering plans and specifications have been approved and satisfactory notice of the works has been given to Council.

Works carried out without satisfactory notification and works not inspected will not be accepted by Council.

R16.3.7.8 TESTING

Any works required to be tested by, or in the presence of, a Council officer shall be pre-tested and proved satisfactory by the subdivider's or developer's representative before any request is made for official testing. The costs of any re-testing required (should the particular section of work under test, fail to pass the test on the first occasion) and for all Benkelman Beam testing will be charged to the subdivider in addition to the fees payable under R16.3.7.2.

R16.3.7.9 THERMAL GROUND

Council may impose specific requirements applicable to any subdivision or development in thermal areas. Subdividers and developers are urged to have early consultation with Council Officers before proposing any works in thermally active areas.
APPENDIX 1.0 R16.3 - FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION RULES FOR SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT

R16.3.7.10 INSURANCE - THIRD PARTY LIABILITY

Where the subdivider or developer carries out works on a road, or any other land not owned by the subdivider or developer, the following insurance provisions will apply:

(a) the subdivider or developer or his/her representative will be responsible to ensure that insurance is taken out or held in the joint names of the subdivider or developer and Council. This insurance shall be of the third party/public liability type, for a minimum amount of two million dollars;

(b) the Policy will be extended to cover all insurable risks normally applicable to subdivision or development works; and

(c) the Policy shall have attached thereto either:

(i) a cross liabilities/joint insured’s clause; or

(ii) appropriate wording which states that the Policy will be construed as though a separate Policy has been issued to each of the joint insured’s.

Note: For the avoidance of doubt, the rules relating to Esplanade Reserves and Strips in Part Eleven do not apply.
APPENDIX 2.0  CRITERIA AND STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC ROADS
### APPENDIX 2.0

**CRITERIA AND STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC ROADS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type and Description</th>
<th>Road Reserve Width (m)</th>
<th>Carriageway Width (m)</th>
<th>Kerb/ Edging</th>
<th>Predicted Traffic Vpd &amp; Type</th>
<th>Footpath Width (m)</th>
<th>Design (1)</th>
<th>Maximum Grade &amp; Desired Speed (km/h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Primary Arterial</td>
<td>Specific Design</td>
<td>Specific Design</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>Up to 30000 Vpd</td>
<td>2@1.4 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>5% (1) 70 km/h 6% (1) 60 km/h 7%&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt; 55 km/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Principal Major &amp; Minor</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>Up to 15000 Vpd</td>
<td>2@1.4 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>5% (1) 70 km/h 6% (1) 60 km/h 7%&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt; 55 km/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Secondary Local Distributor (150-450 sites)</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>Up to 8000 Vpd</td>
<td>2@1.4 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>6% (1) 60 km/h 7%&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt; 55 km/h 9%&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt; 50 km/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Local (Urban) (Up to 150 sites)</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>Up to 900 Vpd</td>
<td>2@1.4 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt; 50 km/h 8%&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt; 45 km/h 10%&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt; 40 km/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Local (Rural)</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>K &amp; C where Stormwater Problems Exist</td>
<td>As counted</td>
<td>See Note 4</td>
<td>Specific Design Required</td>
<td>Specific Design Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Rural Cul-de-sac (i) 13-40 sites max (ii) Up to 12 sites</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>K &amp; C Where Stormwater Problems Exist</td>
<td>Up to 72 Vpd</td>
<td>1@1.4 m</td>
<td>7%&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt; 50 km/h 8%&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt; 45 km/h 10%&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt; 40 km/h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. These grades may be increased by 1% for lengths under 150m.
2. Flat 0-8% cross-slope, rolling 8-15%, hilly -over 15% cross-slope.
3. Design shall be in accordance with the Rotorua Civil Engineering Industry Standard (2000)
4. Footpaths will be required in settlement areas and where there are pedestrian generators such as schools, shops, or bus stops within close proximity.
5. Where a local road in the Lakes A Zone meets the traffic generation requirements for those of Arterial and Distributor Roads for the design criteria and construction standards for the latter shall apply.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan RD 22</th>
<th>Rural Residential <em>Vehicle</em> Entrances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan RD 23</td>
<td>Rural Commercial/Tanker Entrances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan RD 24</td>
<td>Rural Commercial Access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHERE THE PROPERTY IS HIGHER THAN THE ROAD

WHERE THE PROPERTY IS LEVEL WITH OR LOWER THAN THE ROAD

NOTES:
1. Formation - 150mm compacted metal basecourse (min.)
2. Coat seal (G3 & G5)
3. Crossing to be culvert as necessary, complete with head wall.
4. Area to be sealed shall cover the anticipated or existing swept vehicle area (where road is sealed)
5. All loose chip and detritus shall be removed from the area prior to using the entrance.

LAKES A ZONE — ROADING

RURAL RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE ENTRANCES
(WHERE NO KERB AND CHANNEL EXISTS)
NOTES:
1. Formation 150mm compacted metal basecourse (min.)
   3 coat seal (G3 & G5)
2. Fencing set back allows vehicles to be parked off carriageway
   while opening and closing gates.
3. Crossing to be culverted as necessary, complete with head walls.
   Culverts and headwalls to be designed and installed to the
   approval of the Engineer. All culverts shall be 300 mm dia. min.
   installed to manufacturers recommendations.
4. The sealed area is to be shaped so that stormwater does not
   migrate onto the roadway.
5. Road crossfall to continue for a minimum of 1 metre past road
   edge line. Maximum gradient shall be 1 in 12 for the first six
   metres from the road edge line.
6. Area to be sealed shall cover the anticipated or existing swept
   vehicle area.
7. All work to be carried out in a manner to ensure the safety
   of road users.

Stormwater control via a slot drain and soakage pit(s) or
stormwater connection or
similar approved system at
the boundary to prevent
runoff onto the road/foot-
path.

Water table to culvert
each side
Alignment suitable to
prevent erosion.
NOTES:

1. MARKING STANDARDS
   Standard Centreline 3m dash, 7m gap
   Standard Edgeline continuous (100mm)

2. The sealed area is to be shaped such
   that stormwater or loose metal does not
   migrate onto the highway.

3. If existing lanes are less than 3.5m wide
   then widening will be more than 2.5m.
APPENDIX 4.0  ROTORUA DISTRICT COUNCIL DESIGNATIONS
## APPENDIX 4.0  ROTORUA DISTRICT COUNCIL DESIGNATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>SITE INFORMATION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rotorua District Council: Okareka water supply reservoir.</td>
<td>Lot J SO 59746, on Lake Tikitapu Scenic Reserve (U.Z.L.A.). On Okareka Loop Road, with accessway at the crest of road towards the Blue Lake end. NZMS260 U16 022300.</td>
<td>For the purposes of establishing, constructing, maintaining and operating a public water supply reservoir, including access and all associated testing, treatment, pipework and fittings, water sampling and monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotorua District Council: Okareka water supply bore.</td>
<td>Lot I SO 59746, on Lake Tikitapu Scenic Reserve (U.Z.L.A.). On Okareka Loop Road, near the intersection with Tarawera Road at the Blue Lake. NZMS260 U16 021296.</td>
<td>For the purposes of establishing, constructing, maintaining and operating a public water supply bore, including access and all associated testing, pipework and fittings, water sampling and monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotorua District Council: Okareka water supply intermediate reservoir.</td>
<td>Lot A DPS 81204, on private property. (U.Z.L.A.) On Tarawera Road, after the Okareka Loop Road turnoff and near the edge of a scenic reserve. NZMS260 U16 017310.</td>
<td>For the purposes of establishing, constructing, maintaining and operating a public water supply reservoir, including access and all associated testing, pipework and fittings, water sampling and monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarawera Fire Station</td>
<td>Stoney Point Recreation Reserve Lot 98 DP 36316 Gaz 1957 p 1256 (U.Z.L.A.)</td>
<td>Constructing, maintaining and operating a fire station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okareka Fire Station</td>
<td>Local Purposes Reserve (Fire Purpose) Lot 1 DPS 36324 Gaz 1984 p4152 (U.Z.L.A.)</td>
<td>Constructing, maintaining and operating a fire station</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 5.0  NOISE STANDARDS WITHIN THE LAKES A ZONE
APPENDIX 5.0   NOISE STANDARDS WITHIN THE LAKES A ZONE

The maximum noise levels (measured in dBA $L_{10}$ or $L_{\text{max}}$) from any activity or noise source within the Lakes A Zone shall not exceed the following limits. For the purpose of compliance with the noise levels specified in Table A, all measurements applicable to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) Settlement Management Area</th>
<th>shall be taken at the nearest site boundary; and</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bush Settlement Management Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b) Tikitatapu Policy Area</th>
<th>shall be taken at the notional boundary of any habitable building or the boundary of any site reserved under the Reserves Act 1977 or Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 (Maori Land Act 1993), whichever is the more stringent; and</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okaro Policy Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less-Sensitive Rural Management Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c) Sensitive Rural Management Area</th>
<th>shall be taken at the nearest site boundary or, at the notional boundary of any habitable building or the boundary of any site reserved under the Reserves Act 1977 or Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 (Maori Land Act 1993) whichever is the more stringent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okataina Policy Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotokakahi Policy Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purpose of measuring the noise levels set out in Table A relating to the Lakes A Zone:

- In measuring and assessing noise, the provisions of New Zealand Standards NZS 6801 “Measurement of Sound” and NZS 6802 “Assessment of Environmental Sound” shall apply. Such provisions include a 5 dBA penalty for noise which has special audible characteristics, such as tonal components and impulsiveness, and specifications for the way in which averaging of noise levels shall be carried out.
APPENDIX 5.0  NOISE STANDARDS WITHIN THE LAKES A ZONE

- Notional Boundary shall be defined as a line 20 metres from the façade of any *habitable building*, health or educational facility or *Marae*, or the *site* boundary where this is closer to any such *building*.

- *Habitable building* shall include any *building* used for a *Marae* purpose, for formal educational purposes, or for health purposes where accommodation is involved.

- Voices from people carrying out legitimate outdoor activities on *Marae*, reserves or on *roads* shall not be taken into account, however it is to be noted that any excessive noise may be controlled under the *RMA*.

- Noise generated from *motor craft* using existing public boat ramps and existing access lanes shall not be subject to the noise levels contained in Table A.

*Note:* The Council may apply Section 16 of the *RMA* in situations where there is an unreasonable level of noise produced by *motor craft*. 
APPENDIX 5.0  NOISE STANDARDS WITHIN THE LAKES A ZONE

DEFINITIONS FOR TERMS USED IN APPENDIX 5

Background sound : This is defined in NZS 6801: 1991 as L_{95}, in decibels, and is the mean minimum sound level in the absence of the noise being assessed at the relevant time and place of measurement. When statistical analysis methods are used, the background sound level is the L_{95} exceedance level for the observation time, in the absence of the noise being assessed. It is the component of sound that subjectively is perceived as continuously present. The time interval shall be indicated, eg. 45 dBA L_{95 15 min}.

Exceedance Level : (L_n), in decibels, defined in previous Standards as Level percentile or percentile exceeded level, is that sound level which is equalled or exceeded a given percentage of the total measurement time. L_n is expressed as a percent where n is a number, for example: L_{10} is the 10% exceedance level, L_{95} the 95% exceedance level.

Noise : May include vibration.

Notional Boundary : Except for the Lakes A Zone, the notional boundary is defined as a line 20 metres from the façade of any rural dwelling or the legal boundary where this is closer to the dwelling.

Residential Site : Except for the Lakes A Zone, any occupied household unit or any form of tourist accommodation lawfully established and located in any Zone, other than a Commercial or Industrial Zone, or in an area to which a Schedule Activity included in Part Seventeen of the Plan applies.
## APPENDIX 5.0  NOISE STANDARDS WITHIN THE LAKES A ZONE

### TABLE A - MAXIMUM NOISE LEVELS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY AREA:</th>
<th>DAYTIME:</th>
<th>EVENING:</th>
<th>NIGHT-TIME:</th>
<th>SEE MEASUREMENT NOTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monday to Sunday: 7am to 6pm:</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday: 6pm to 10pm:</td>
<td>Monday to Sunday 10pm to 7am:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement Management Area Bush Settlement Management Area</td>
<td>45 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>40 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>35 dBA L(<em>{10}) 65 dBA L(</em>{\text{max}})</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okataina Policy Area</td>
<td>45 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>40 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>35 dBA L(<em>{10}) 65 dBA L(</em>{\text{max}})</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tikitapu Policy Area</td>
<td>65 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>65 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>35 dBA L(<em>{10}) 75 dBA L(</em>{\text{max}})</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotokakahi Policy Area</td>
<td>40 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>40 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>35 dBA L(<em>{10}) 65 dBA L(</em>{\text{max}})</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okaro Policy Area</td>
<td>65 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>65 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>45 dBA L(<em>{10}) 75 dBA L(</em>{\text{max}})</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive Rural Management Area</td>
<td>45 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>40 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>35 dBA L(<em>{10}) 65 dBA L(</em>{\text{max}})</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder of Less-Sensitive Rural Management Area</td>
<td>55 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>50 dBA L(_{10})</td>
<td>45 dBA L(<em>{10}) 75 dBA L(</em>{\text{max}})</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 6.0      EFFECTS RATIO
TRIGGERS FOR PERMITTED AND
DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES
APPENDIX 6.0 EFFECTS RATIO
TRIGGERS FOR PERMITTED AND
DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Effects Ratio Triggers within the Lakes A Zone, that were contained in this Appendix when it was notified on 13 May 2000, have now been integrated into Rule R14.2.1 of Part Fourteen that forms part of Rule 1.1 of the Lakes A Zone.
APPENDIX 7.0  AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX J
APPENDIX 7.0  AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX J

Provision for temporary military training activities within the Lakes A Zone, that were contained in this Appendix when it was notified on 13 May 2000, have been integrated into Appendix J of Part Eighteen that forms part of Rule 1.1 of the Lakes A Zone.
APPENDIX 8.0  AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX F
APPENDIX 8.0  AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX F

Amendments providing for parking standards within the Lakes A Zone, that were contained in this Appendix when it was notified on 13 May 2000, have been integrated into Appendix F (as at 13 May 2000) of Part Eighteen that forms part of Rule 1.1 of the Lakes A Zone.
APPENDIX 9.0

ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND CHARTER
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE
APPENDIX 9.0  ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND CHARTER
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

PREAMBLE

New Zealand retains a unique assemblage of places of cultural heritage value relating to its indigenous and its more recent peoples. These areas, landscapes and features, buildings, structures and gardens, archaeological and traditional sites, and sacred places and monuments are treasures of distinctive value.

New Zealand shares a general responsibility with the rest of humanity to safeguard its cultural heritage for present and future generations. More specifically, New Zealand peoples have particular ways of perceiving conserving and relating to their cultural heritage.

Following the spirit of the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter 1966), this charter sets out principles to guide the conservation of places of cultural heritage value in New Zealand. It is intended as a frame of reference for all those who, as owners, territorial authorities, tradespeople or professionals, are involved in the different aspects of such work. It aims to provide guidelines for community leaders, organisations and individuals concerned with conservation issues. It is a statement of professional practice for members of ICOMOS New Zealand.

Each section of the charter should be read in the light of all the others. Definitions of terms used are provided in Section 22.

Accordingly this charter has been adopted by the New Zealand National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites at its meeting on 7 March 1993.

1. The Purpose of Conservation

The purpose of conservation is to care for places of cultural heritage value, their structures, materials and cultural meaning. In general, such places:

(i) Have lasting values and can be appreciated in their own right;

(ii) Teach us about the past and the culture of those who came before us;

(iii) Provide the context for community identity whereby people relate to the land and to those who have gone before;

(iv) Provide variety and contrast in the modern world and a measure against which we can compare the achievements of today; and

(v) Provide visible evidence of the continuity between past, present and future.

2. Indigenous Cultural Heritage

The indigenous heritage of Maori and Moriori relates to family, hapu and tribal groups and associates. It is inseparable from identity and well-being and has particular cultural meanings.
APPENDIX 9.0
ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND CHARTER
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of our nation and is the basis for indigenous guardianship. It recognises the indigenous people as exercising responsibility for their treasures, monuments and sacred places. This interest extends beyond current legal ownership wherever such heritage exists. Particular knowledge of heritage values is entrusted to chosen guardians. The conservation of places of indigenous cultural heritage value therefore is conditional on decisions made in the indigenous community, and should proceed only in this context. Indigenous conservation precepts are fluid and take account of the continuity of life and the needs of the present as well as the responsibilities of guardianship and association with those who have gone before. In particular, protocols of access, authority and ritual are handled at a local level. General principles of ethics and social respect affirm that such protocols should be observed.

3. Conservation Practice

Appropriate conservation professionals should be involved in all aspects of conservation work. Indigenous methodologies should be applied as appropriate and may vary from place to place. Conservation results should be in keeping with their cultural content. All necessary consents and permits should be obtained. Conservation projects should include the following:

(i) Definition of the cultural heritage value of the place, which requires prior researching of any documentary and oral history, a detailed examination of the place, and the recording of its physical condition;

(ii) Community consultation, continuing throughout a project as appropriate;

(iii) Preparation of a plan which meets the conservation principles of this charter;

(iv) The implementation of any planned work; and

(v) The documentation of any research, recording and conservation work, as it proceeds.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4. Conservation Method

Conservation should:

(i) Make use of all relevant conservation values, knowledge, disciplines, arts and crafts;

(ii) Show the greatest respect for, and involve the least possible loss of, material of cultural heritage value;

(iii) Involve the least degree of intervention consistent with long term care and the principles of this Charter;

(iv) Take into account the needs, abilities and resources of the particular communities; and

(v) Be fully documented and recorded
APPENDIX 9.0  ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND CHARTER
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

5.  Respect for Existing Evidence

The evidence of time and the contributions of all periods should be respected in conservation. The material of a particular period may be obscured or removed if assessment shows that this would not diminish the cultural heritage value of the place. In these circumstances such material should be documented before it is obscured or removed.

6.  Setting

The historical setting of a place should be conserved with the place itself. If the historical setting no longer exists, construction of a setting based on physical and documentary evidence should be the aim. The extent of the appropriate setting may be affected by constraints other than heritage value.

7.  Risk Mitigation

All places of cultural heritage value should be assessed as to their potential risk from any natural process or event. Where a significant risk is determined, appropriate action to minimise the risk should be undertaken. Where appropriate, a risk mitigation plan should be prepared.

8.  Relocation

The site of an historic structure is usually an integral part of its cultural heritage value. Relocation, however, can be a legitimate part of the conservation process where assessment shows that:

(i)  The site is not of associated value (an exceptional circumstance); or

(ii)  Relocation is the only means of saving the structure; or

(iii) Relocation provides continuity of cultural heritage value.

A new site should provide a setting compatible with cultural heritage value.

9.  Invasive Investigation

Invasive investigation of a place can provide knowledge that is not likely to be gained from any other source. Archaeological or structural investigation can be justified where such evidence is about to be lost, or where knowledge may be significantly extended, or where it is necessary to establish the existence of material or cultural heritage value, or where it is necessary for conservation work. The examination should be carried out according to accepted scientific standards. Such investigation should leave the maximum amount of material undisturbed for study by future generations.

10.  Contents

Where the contents of a place contribute to its cultural heritage value, they should be regarded as an integral part of the place and be conserved with it.
11. Works of Art and Special Fabric

Carving, painting, weaving, stained glass and other arts associated with a place should be considered integral with a place. Where it is necessary to carry out maintenance and repair of any such material, specialist conservation advice appropriate to the material should be sought.

12. Records

Records of the research and conservation of places of cultural heritage value should be placed in an appropriate archive and made available to all affected people. Some knowledge of places of indigenous heritage value is not a matter of public record, but is entrusted to guardians within the indigenous community.

CONSERVATION PROCESSES

13. Degrees of intervention

Conservation may involve, in increasing extent of intervention, non-intervention, maintenance, stabilisation, repair, restoration, reconstruction or adaptation. Where appropriate, conservation processes may be applied to parts or components of a structure or site.

Re-creation, meaning the conjectural reconstruction of a place, and replication, meaning to make a copy of an existing place, are outside the scope of this Charter.

14. Non-intervention

In some circumstances, assessment may show that any intervention is undesirable. In particular, undisturbed constancy of spiritual association may be more important than the physical aspects of some places of indigenous heritage value.

15. Maintenance

A place of cultural heritage value should be maintained regularly and according to a plan, except in circumstances where it is appropriate for places to remain without intervention.

16. Stabilisation

Places of cultural heritage value should be protected from processes of decay, except where decay is appropriate to their value. Although deterioration cannot be totally prevented, it should be slowed by providing stabilisation or support.

17. Repair

Repair of material or of a site should be with original or similar materials. Repair of a technically higher standard than the original workmanship or materials may be justified where the life expectancy of the site or material is increased, the new material is compatible with the old and the cultural heritage value is not diminished. New material should be identifiable.
APPENDIX 9.0  
ICOMOS NEW ZEALAND CHARTER  
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF  
PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

18. Restoration

Restoration should be based on respect for existing material and on the logical interpretation of all available evidence, so that the place is consistent with its earlier form and meaning. It should only be carried out if the cultural heritage value of the place is recovered or revealed by the process.

The restoration process typically involves reassembly and reinstatement and may involve the removal of accretions.

19. Reconstruction

Reconstruction is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of additional materials where loss has occurred. Reconstruction may be appropriate if it is essential to the function or understanding of a place, if sufficient physical and documentary evidence exists to minimise conjecture, and if surviving heritage values are preserved. Reconstruction should not normally constitute the majority of a place. Generalised representations of typical features or structures should be avoided.

20. Adaptation

The conservation of a place of cultural heritage value is usually facilitated by it serving a socially, culturally or economically useful purpose. In some cases, alterations and additions may be acceptable where they are essential to continued use, or where they are culturally desirable, or where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved. Any change, however, should be the minimum necessary and should not detract from the cultural heritage value of the place. Any additions and alterations should be compatible with original fabric but should be sufficiently distinct that they can be read as new work.

21. Interpretation

Interpretation of a place may be appropriate if enhancement of public understanding is required. Relevant protocol should be complied with. Any interpretation should not compromise the values, appearance, structure or materials of a place, or intrude upon the experience of the place.

22. Definitions

For the purpose of this Charter:

adaptation means modifying a place to suit it to a compatible use, involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value.

conservation means the processes of caring for a place so as to safeguard its cultural heritage value.

cultural heritage value means possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other special cultural significance, associated with human activity.

maintenance means the protective care of a place.
material means physical matter which is the product of human activity or has been modified by human activity.

place means any land, including land covered by water, and the airspace forming the spatial context to such land, including any landscape, traditional site or sacred place, and anything fixed to the land including any archaeological site, garden, building or structure, and any body of water, whether fresh or seawater, that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.

preservation means maintaining a place with as little change as possible.

reassembly (anastylosis) means putting existing but dismembered parts back together.

reconstruction means to build again in the original form using old or new material.

reinstatement means putting components of earlier material back in position.

repair means making good decayed or damaged material.

restoration means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions.

stabilisation means the arrest of the processes of decay.

structure means any building equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the land.

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| APPENDIX 10.0 | STANDARDS FOR PRIVATE ROADS AND PRIVATE WAYS |
### APPENDIX 10.0 STANDARDS FOR PRIVATE ROADS AND PRIVATE WAYS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Type and Description</th>
<th>Road Reserve Width (m)</th>
<th>Carriageway Width (m)</th>
<th>Kerb/Edging For Sealed Roads</th>
<th>Predicted Traffic VPD &amp; Type</th>
<th>Footpath Width (m)</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Maximum Grade and Desired Speed (km/h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permitted</td>
<td>Up to 12 vehicle movement per day</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.5 - 3.0</td>
<td>Vertical &amp; Flush or Mountable</td>
<td>Light (3)</td>
<td>None Required</td>
<td>All road paving subject to specific design.</td>
<td>10% (2) 30 km/h 12% (2) 30 km/h 15% (2) 25 km/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Discretionary</td>
<td>13 - 18 vehicle movements per day</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Vertical &amp; Flush or Mountable</td>
<td>Light (3)</td>
<td>None Required</td>
<td>All road paving subject to specific design.</td>
<td>10% (2) 30 km/h 12% (2) 30 km/h 15% (2) 25 km/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discretionary</td>
<td>13 - 24 vehicle movements per day</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Vertical &amp; Flush or Mountable</td>
<td>Light (3)</td>
<td>None Required</td>
<td>All road paving subject to specific design.</td>
<td>10% (2) 30 km/h 12% (2) 30 km/h 15% (2) 25 km/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discretionary</td>
<td>25 - 48 vehicle movements per day</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Vertical &amp; Flush or Mountable</td>
<td>Light (3)</td>
<td>None Required</td>
<td>All road paving subject to specific design.</td>
<td>10% (2) 30 km/h 12% (2) 30 km/h 15% (2) 25 km/h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where a private road or private way is adjacent to an unsealed road, and the road is not programmed to be sealed within 5 years, the surface formation may be an all-weather metal surface rather than sealed.

All private ways including rights-of-way, are subject to Council approval in accordance with Section 348 of the Local Government Act 1974.

All private ways including rights-of-way providing access to Farming and Forestry activities will be constructed to provide all weather metalled access with adequate provision for stormwater control. Council does not envisage that kerb and channel or sealing will be necessary except for stormwater control and efficient maintenance.

(1) Flat 0-8% cross-slope, rolling 8-15%, hilly - over 15% cross-slope
(2) 5% maximum if no kerb
(3) Private roads and Private ways involving Commercial Vehicle movements is subject to Specific Design Requirements. Farm and forestry roads remote from public roads and residential property may be constructed to lesser standards.
APPENDIX 11.0 AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX H
Provision for Helicopter Landing Areas within the Lakes A Zone, that were contained in this Appendix when it was notified on 13 May 2000, have been integrated into Appendix H of Part Eighteen that forms part of Rule 1.1 of the Lakes A Zone.