

20 Subdivision and Development

20.1 Purpose

Subdivision and the resultant development enables the creation of new housing and land use opportunities, and is a key driver of the District's economy. The council will support subdivision that is well designed, is located in the appropriate locations anticipated by the District Plan with the appropriate capacity for servicing and integrated transportation.

All subdivision requires resource consent as a discretionary activity. It is recognised that subdivisions will have a variable nature and scale with different issues to address. Good subdivision design, servicing and the management of natural hazards are underpinned by logic and a shared objective to create healthy, attractive and safe places.

Good subdivision creates neighbourhoods and places that people want to live or work within, and should also result in more environmentally responsive development that reduces car use, encourages walking and cycling, and maximises access to sunlight.

Good subdivision design will be encouraged by the use of the QLDC Land Development and Subdivision Code of Practice, and the QLDC Subdivision Design Guidelines. These are guiding principles to give effect to the objectives and policies of the Subdivision and Strategic Directions Chapters, in both designing and assessing subdivision proposals. Proposals at odds with these documents are not likely to be consistent with the policies of the Subdivision and Strategic Directions chapters, and therefore, may not achieve the purpose of the RMA.

Except where specific provisions are provided to assess subdivision, such as the Rural, Gibbston and Rural Lifestyle Zones, the subdivision chapter is the primary method to ensure that the District's neighbourhoods are quality environments that take into account the character of local places and communities.

20.1.1 Contents

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20.2 Other Relevant Provisions

The rules of the zone the proposed subdivision is located within are applicable. In addition, the following provisions are of particular relevance to subdivision.

Chp. X Introduction	Chp. X Strategic Direction	Chp. X Landscapes
Chp. X Earthworks	Chp. X Transport	Chp. X Natural Hazards

20.2.1 Earthworks associated with subdivision

- 20.2.1.1 Earthworks undertaken for the development of land associated with any subdivision shall be subject to the assessment matters in Section X {The Earthworks Chapter assessment matters}.

20.3 Objectives and Policies

20.3.1 Objective 1 – Subdivision will create quality environments that ensure the District is a desirable place to live, visit, work and play.

Policies

- 20.3.1.1 Require subdivision to be consistent with the QLDC Land Development and Subdivision Code of Practice, while recognising opportunities for innovative design.
- 20.3.1.2 Support subdivision that is consistent with the QLDC Subdivision Design Guidelines, recognising that good subdivision design responds to the neighbourhood context and the opportunities and constraints of the application site.
- 20.3.1.3 Require that allotments are a suitable size and shape, and are able to be serviced and developed to the anticipated land use of the applicable zone.
- 20.3.1.4 The Council recognises that there is an expectation by future landowners that the effects and resources required of anticipated land uses will have been resolved through the subdivision approval process.
- 20.3.1.5 Ensure the requirements of other relevant agencies are fully integrated into the subdivision development process.
- 20.3.1.6 Recognise there will be certain subdivision activities, such as boundary adjustments, that are undertaken only for ownership purposes and will not require the provision of services.

20.3.2 Objective 2 – Subdivision design achieves benefits for the subdivider, future residents and the community.

Policies

- 20.3.2.1 Ensure subdivision design provides a high level of amenity for future residents by aligning roads and allotments to maximise sunlight access.
- 20.3.2.2 Ensure subdivision design maximises the opportunity for buildings to front the road.
- 20.3.2.3 Open spaces and reserves are located in appropriate locations having regard to topography, accessibility, use and ease of maintenance, and are a practicable size for their intended use.
- 20.3.2.4 Subdivision will have good and integrated connections and accessibility to existing and planned areas of employment, community facilities, services, trails, public transport and adjoining neighbourhoods.
- 20.3.2.5 Subdivision design will provide for safe walking and cycling connections that reduce vehicle dependence within the subdivision.
- 20.3.2.6 Subdivision design will integrate neighbourhoods by creating and utilising connections that are easy and safe to use for pedestrians and cyclists.

- 20.3.2.7 Encourage innovative subdivision design that responds to the local context, climate, landforms and opportunities for views or shelter.
- 20.3.2.8 Encourage informal surveillance of streets and the public realm for safety by requiring that the minority of allotments within a subdivision are fronting, or have primary access to, cul-de-sacs and private lanes.
- 20.3.2.9 Encourage informal surveillance for safety by ensuring open spaces and transport corridors are visible and over-look adjacent sites and dwellings.

20.3.3 Objective 3 – Recognise the potential of small scale and infill subdivision while acknowledging that the opportunities to undertake comprehensive design are limited.

Policies

- 20.3.3.1 Acknowledge that small scale subdivision, (for example subdivision involving the creation of fewer than four allotments), and infill subdivision where the subdivision involves established buildings, might have limited opportunities to give effect to policies 20.3.2.4, 20.3.2.6 and 20.3.2.8.
- 20.3.3.2 While acknowledging potential limitations, encourage small scale and infill subdivision to:
 - (a) Ensure lots are shaped and sized to allow adequate sunlight to living and outdoor spaces, and provide adequate on-site amenity and privacy;
 - (b) Where possible, locate lots so that they over-look and front road and open spaces;
 - (c) Where possible, avoid the creation of multiple rear sites;
 - (d) Where buildings are constructed with the intent of a future subdivision, encourage site and development design to maintain, create and enhance positive visual coherence of the development with the surrounding neighbourhood;
 - (e) Identify and create opportunities for connections to services and facilities in the neighbourhood.

20.3.4 Objective 4 – Identify, incorporate and enhance natural features and heritage.

Policies

- 20.3.4.1 Enhance biodiversity, riparian and amenity values by incorporating existing and planned waterways and vegetation into the design of subdivision, transport corridors and open spaces.
- 20.3.4.2 Ensure that subdivision and changes to the use of land that result from subdivision do not reduce the values of heritage items and protected features scheduled or identified in the District Plan.
- 20.3.4.3 The Council will support subdivision design that includes the joint use of stormwater and flood management networks with open spaces and pedestrian/cycling transport corridors and recreational opportunities where these opportunities arise.
- 20.3.4.4 Ensure opportunity for the input of the applicable agencies where the subdivision and resultant development would modify or destroy any archaeological sites.
- 20.3.4.5 Encourage the protection of heritage and archaeological sites, and avoid the unacceptable loss of archaeological sites.
- 20.3.4.6 Encourage subdivision design to protect and incorporate archaeological sites or cultural features, recognising these features can contribute to and create a

sense of place. Where applicable, have regard to Maori culture and traditions in relation to ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga.

20.3.4.7 Encourage initiatives to protect and enhance landscape, vegetation and indigenous biodiversity by having regard to:

- (a) Whether any landscape features or vegetation are of a sufficient value that they should be retained and the proposed means of protection;
- (b) Where a reserve is to be set aside to provide protection to vegetation and landscape features, whether the value of the land so reserved should be off-set against the development contribution to be paid for open space and recreation purposes.

20.3.5 Objective 5 – Require infrastructure and services are provided to lots and developments in anticipation of the likely effects of land use activities on those lots and within overall developments.

Policies

Transport, Access and Roads

20.3.5.1 Integrate subdivision roading with the existing road networks in an efficient manner that reflects expected traffic levels and the provision for safe and convenient walking and cycling.

20.3.5.2 Ensure safe and efficient pedestrian, cycle and vehicular access is provided to all lots created by subdivision and to all developments.

20.3.5.3 Provide trail, walking, cycling and public transport linkages, where useful linkages can be developed.

20.3.5.4 The design of subdivision and roading networks to recognise topographical features to ensure the physical and visual effects of subdivision and roading are minimised.

20.3.5.5 Ensure appropriate design and amenity associated with roading, vehicle access ways, trails, walkways and cycle ways within subdivisions by having regard to:

- (a) The location, alignment, gradients and pattern of roading, service lanes, access to lots, trails, walkways and cycle ways, and their safety and efficiency.
- (b) The number, location, provision and gradients of access ways and crossings from roads to lots for vehicles, cycles and pedestrians, and their safety and efficiency.
- (c) The standard of construction and formation of roads, private access ways, vehicle crossings, service lanes, walkways, cycle ways and trails.
- (d) The provision and vesting of corner splays or rounding at road intersections.
- (e) The provision for and standard of street lighting, having particular regard to the avoidance of upward light spill.
- (f) The provision of appropriate tree planting within roads.
- (g) Any requirements for widening, formation or upgrading of existing roads.
- (h) Any provisions relating to access for future subdivision on adjoining land.
- (i) The provision of public transport routes and bus shelters.

Water supply, stormwater, wastewater

- 20.3.5.6 All new lots shall be provided with connections to a reticulated water supply, stormwater disposal and/or sewage treatment and disposal system, where such systems are available or should be provided for.

Water

- 20.3.5.7 Ensure water supplies are of a sufficient capacity, including fire fighting requirements, and of a potable standard, for the anticipated land uses on each lot or development.
- 20.3.5.8 Encourage the efficient and sustainable use of potable water by acknowledging that the Council's reticulated potable water supply may be restricted to provide primarily for households' living and sanitation needs and that water supply for activities such as irrigation and gardening may be expected to be obtained from other sources.
- 20.3.5.9 Encourage initiatives to reduce water demand and water use, such as roof rain water capture and use and greywater recycling.
- 20.3.5.10 Ensure appropriate water supply, design and installation by having regard to:
- (a) The availability, quantity, quality and security of the supply of water to the lots being created;
 - (b) Water supplies for fire fighting purposes;
 - (c) The standard of water supply systems installed in subdivisions, and the adequacy of existing supply systems outside the subdivision;
 - (d) Any initiatives proposed to reduce water demand and water use.
- 20.3.5.11 Ensure that the provision of any necessary additional infrastructure for water supply, stormwater disposal and/or sewage treatment and disposal and the upgrading of existing infrastructure is undertaken and paid for by subdividers and developers in accordance with the Council's 10 Year Plan Development Contributions Policy.

Stormwater

- 20.3.5.12 Ensure appropriate stormwater design and management by having regard to:
- (a) Recognise and encourage viable alternative design for stormwater management that minimises run-off and recognises stormwater as a resource through re-use in open space and landscape areas;
 - (b) The capacity of existing and proposed stormwater systems;
 - (c) The method, design and construction of the stormwater collection, reticulation and disposal systems, including connections to public reticulated stormwater systems;
 - (d) The location, scale and construction of stormwater infrastructure;
 - (e) The effectiveness of any methods proposed for the collection, reticulation and disposal of stormwater run-off, including the control of water-borne contaminants, litter and sediments, and the control of peak flow.

Wastewater

- 20.3.5.13 Treating and disposing of sewage is provided for in a manner that is consistent with maintaining public health and avoids or mitigates adverse effects on the environment.
- 20.3.5.14 Ensure appropriate sewage treatment and disposal by having regard to:

- (a) The method of sewage treatment and disposal;
- (b) The capacity of, and impacts on, the existing reticulated sewage treatment and disposal system;
- (c) The location, capacity, construction and environmental effects of the proposed sewage treatment and disposal system.

20.3.5.15 Ensure that the design and provision of any necessary infrastructure at the time of subdivision takes into account the requirements of future development on land in the vicinity

Energy Supply and Telecommunications

20.3.5.16 To ensure adequate provision is made for the supply and installation of reticulated energy, including street lighting, and communication facilities for the anticipated land uses while:

- (a) Providing flexibility to cater for advances in telecommunication and computer media technology, particularly in remote locations;
- (b) Ensure the method of reticulation is appropriate for the visual amenity values of the area by generally requiring services are underground;
- (c) Have regard to the design, location and direction of lighting to avoid upward light spill, recognising the night sky as an element that contributes to the District's sense of place.
- (d) Generally require connections to electricity supply and telecommunications systems to the boundary of the net area of the lot, other than lots for access, roads, utilities and reserves.

Easements

20.3.5.17 Ensure that services, shared access and public access is identified and managed by the appropriate easement provisions.

20.3.5.18 To ensure that easements are of an appropriate size, location and length for the intended use.

20.3.6 Objective 6 – Cost of services to be met by subdividers.

20.3.6.1 Require subdividers and developers to meet the costs of the provision of new services or the extension or upgrading of existing services (including head works), that are attributable to the effects of the subdivision or development, including where applicable:

- roading, walkways and cycling trails;
- water supply;
- sewage collection, treatment and disposal;
- stormwater collection, treatment and disposal;
- trade waste disposal;
- provision of energy;
- provision of telecommunications and computer media;
- provision of reserves and reserve improvements.

20.3.6.2 Contributions will be in accordance with Council's 10 Year Plan Development Contributions Policy.

20.3.7 Objective 7 – Create esplanades where opportunities arise.

20.3.7.1 Where opportunities for the creation of esplanade reserves or strips exist, particularly where the subdivision is of large-scale or has an impact on the District's landscape, Council will consider whether the subject land:

- (a) has high actual or potential value with regard to the maintenance of indigenous biodiversity;
- (b) comprises significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- (c) is considered to comprise an integral part of an outstanding natural feature or landscape;
- (d) would benefit from protection, in order to safeguard the life supporting capacity of the adjacent lake and river;
- (e) is important for public access or recreation, would link with existing or planned trails, walkways or cycleways, or would create an opportunity for public access;
- (f) would not put an inappropriate burden on Council, in terms of future maintenance costs or issues relating to natural hazards affecting the land.

20.3.7.2 To use opportunities through the subdivision process to improve the level of protection for the natural character and nature conservation values of lakes and rivers, as provided for in Section 230 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

20.3.8 Objective 8 – Facilitate boundary adjustments, cross-lease and unit title subdivision, and where appropriate provide exemptions from the requirement of esplanade reserves.

20.3.8.1 Enable minor cross-lease and unit title subdivision of existing units without the need to obtain resource consent where there is no potential for adverse effects associated with the change in boundary location.

20.3.8.2 Ensure boundary adjustment, cross-lease and unit title subdivisions are appropriate with regard to:

- (a) The location of the proposed boundaries;
- (b) In rural areas, the location of boundaries with regard to approved residential building platforms, existing buildings, and vegetation patterns and existing or proposed accesses;
- (c) Boundary treatment;
- (d) Easements for access and services.

20.4 Location-specific objectives and policies

In addition to the objectives and policies in Part 20.3 above, the following objectives and policies relate to anticipated subdivision in specific locations.

20.4.1 Objective: Kirimoko, Wanaka – To create a liveable urban environment that achieves best practice in urban design; the protection and incorporation of landscape and environmental features into the design of the area; and high quality built form.

Policies

- 20.4.1.1 Protect the landscape quality and visual amenity of the Kirimoko Block and preserve sightlines to local natural landforms.
- 20.4.1.2 Require that the walkway from Scur Heights across the Kirimoko Block to Peninsula Bay is completed before any subdivision is applied for.
- 20.4.1.3 Protect the natural topography of the Kirimoko Block and incorporate existing environmental features into the design of the site.
- 20.4.1.4 Ensure that urban development of the site is restricted to lower areas and areas of concealed topography, such as gullies (all zoned Low Density

Residential) and that visually sensitive areas such as the spurs are left undeveloped (building line restriction area).

- 20.4.1.5 Ensure the provision of open space and community facilities that are suitable for the whole community and that are located in safe and accessible areas.
- 20.4.1.6 Develop an interconnected network of streets, footpaths, walkways and open space linkages that facilitate a safe, attractive and pleasant walking, cycling and driving environment.
- 20.4.1.7 Provide for road and walkway linkages to neighbouring developments.
- 20.4.1.8 Ensure that all roads are designed and located to minimise the need for extensive cut and fill and to protect the natural topographical layout and features of the site.
- 20.4.1.9 Minimise disturbance of existing native plant remnants and enhance areas of native vegetation by providing linkages to other open space areas and to areas of ecological value.
- 20.4.1.10 Design for stormwater management that minimises run-off and recognises stormwater as a resource through re-use in open space and landscape areas.
- 20.4.1.11 Require the roading network within the Kirimoko Block to be planted with appropriate trees to create a green living environment appropriate to the areas.
- 20.4.1.12 In order to achieve Objective 20.4.1 and policies 20.4.1.1 to 20.4.1.11, when assessing any subdivision in accordance with the principal roading layout depicted in the Kirimoko Structure plan shown on page 7-59, in accordance with rule 20.7.2, particular regard shall be had to the following:
 - (a) Any earthworks required to create any vehicle accesses of building platforms;
 - (b) The design of the subdivision including lot configuration and roading patterns;
 - (c) Creation and planting of road reserves;
 - (d) The provision and location of walkways and the green network as illustrated on the Structure Plan for the Kirimoko Block contained within part 7 of this District Plan;
 - (e) The protection of native species as identified on the structure plan as green network;

20.4.2 Objective: Bob's Cove Rural Residential Zone (excluding sub-zone) – Recognise the special character of the Bob's Cove Rural Residential Zone.

Policies

- 20.4.2.1 Have regard to the need to provide for street lighting in the proposed subdivision. If street lighting is required in the proposed subdivision to satisfy the Council's standards, then in order to maintain the rural character of the zone, the street lighting shall be low in height from the ground, of reduced lux spill and directed downwards to avoid adverse effects on the night sky.

20.4.3 Objective: Ferry Hill Rural Residential Sub-Zone – Maintain and enhance visual amenity values and landscape character within and around the Ferry Hill Rural residential Sub-Zone.

Policies

- 20.4.3.1 At the time of considering a subdivision application, the following matters shall be had particular regard to:

- (a) The subdivision design has had regard to minimising the number of accesses to roads;
- (b) the location and design of on-site vehicular access avoids or mitigates adverse effects on the landscape and visual amenity values by following the natural form of the land to minimise earthworks, providing common driveways and by ensuring that appropriate landscape treatment is an integral component when constructing such access
- (c) The extent to which plantings with a predominance of indigenous species enhances the naturalness of the escarpment within Lots 18 and 19 as shown on the Concept Development Plan for the Ferry Hill Rural Residential sub-zone.
- (d) The extent to which the species, location, density, and maturity of the planting is such that residential development in the Ferry Hill Rural Residential sub-zone will be successfully screened from views obtained when travelling along Tucker Beach Road.

20.4.4 Objective: Makarora Rural Lifestyle Zone – The avoidance or mitigation of the effects of natural hazards and the maintenance and enhancement of landscape character, visual amenity and nature conservation values.

Policies

Natural Hazards

- 20.4.4.1 Particular regard shall be had to the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards identified on the Council's hazard register associated with the location of a building platform and future anticipated land uses within the building platform.
- 20.4.4.2 The Council shall be satisfied as to whether consultation has been undertaken with the Otago Regional Council with regard to any matters associated with defences against water, and in particular taken the opportunity to reconcile any potential issues associated with flood defence works encouraged by the Otago Regional Council, and the District Plan's objectives, policies and servicing standards for subdivision in the Makarora Rural Lifestyle Zone.

Landscape Values, Rural Character

- 20.4.4.3 In recognition of the landscape values within the Makarora Rural Lifestyle Zone, regard shall be had to the potential merits with the concentration or clustering of built form to areas with high potential to absorb development while retaining areas that are more sensitive in their natural state.
- 20.4.4.4 In considering the appropriateness of the form and density of development, including the identification of building platforms in the Makarora Rural Lifestyle Zone the following matters shall be taken into account:
 - (a) The extent to which the location and size of proposed building platforms either detracts from or has the potential to enhance landscape values and rural character.
 - (b) whether and to what extent there is the opportunity for the aggregation of built development to utilise common access ways including pedestrian linkages, services and commonly-held open space (i.e. open space held in one title whether jointly or otherwise).
 - (c) whether and to what extent development is concentrated/clustered in areas with a high potential to absorb development while retaining areas that are more sensitive in their natural state.

20.4.5 Objective – Wyuna Station Rural Lifestyle Zone - To provide for a deferred rural lifestyle zone on the terrace to the east of, and immediately adjoining, the Glenorchy Township.

Policy

20.4.5.1 Prohibit or defer development of the zone until such a time that:

- (a) the zone can be serviced by a reticulated wastewater disposal scheme within the property that services both the township and proposed zone. This may include the provision of land within the zone for such purpose; OR
- (b) the zone can be serviced by a reticulated wastewater disposal scheme located outside of the zone that has capacity to service both the township and proposed zone; OR
- (c) the zone can be serviced by an on-site (individual or communal) wastewater disposal scheme no sooner than two years from the zone becoming operative on the condition that should a reticulated scheme referred to in (a) and (b) above become available and have capacity within the next three years then all lots within the zone shall be required to connect to that reticulated scheme.

20.4.6 Objective – Wyuna Station Rural Lifestyle Zone - Subject to Objective 20.4.5, to enable rural living development in a way that maintains the visual amenity values that are experienced from the Glenorchy Township, Oban Street and the Glenorchy-Paradise Road.

Policy

20.4.6.1 The subdivision design, identification of building platforms and associated mitigation measures shall ensure that built form and associated activities within the zone are reasonably inconspicuous when viewed from Glenorchy Township, Oban Street or the Glenorchy-Paradise Road. Measures to achieve this include:

- (a) Prohibiting development over the sensitive areas of the zone via building restriction areas;
- (b) Appropriately locating buildings within the zone, including restrictions on future building bulk;
- (c) Using excavation of the eastern part of the terrace to form appropriate building platforms;
- (d) Using naturalistic mounding of the western part of the terrace to assist visual screening of development;
- (e) Using native vegetation to assist visual screening of development.
- (f) The maximum height of buildings shall be 4.5m above ground level prior to any subdivision development.

20.4.6.2 To maintain and enhance the indigenous vegetation and ecosystems within the building restriction areas of the zone and to suitably and comprehensively maintain these areas into the future. As a minimum, this shall include:

- (a) Methods to remove or kill existing wilding exotic trees and weed species from the lower banks of the zone area and to conduct this eradication annually.
- (b) Methods to exclude and/or suitably manage pests within the zone in order to foster growth of indigenous vegetation within the zone, on an ongoing basis.
- (c) A programme or list of maintenance work to be carried out on a year to year basis in order to bring about the goals set out above.

20.4.7 Objective – Three Parks Zone

Deferred until Stage 2 of the District Plan Review

20.4.8 Objective – Shotover Country Special Zone

Deferred until Stage 2 of the District Plan Review

20.4.9 Objective – Industrial B Zone

Deferred until Stage 2 of the District Plan Review

20.5 Rules

20.5.1 All subdivision activities are discretionary activities, except the following shall be non-complying activities:

- (a) Subdivision that does not comply with the standards in rules 20.5.2.1, 20.5.2.2, 20.5.2.3 and 20.5.3.1, and location specific standards in part 20.7.
- (b) The further subdivision of an allotment that has previously been used to calculate the minimum average densities for subdivision in the Rural Lifestyle Zone and Rural Residential Zone.
- (c) The subdivision of a building platform.
- (d) The subdivision of a residential flat from the residential unit it is ancillary to, except where this is permitted in the Low Density Residential Zone.

20.5.2 Standards for Subdivision Activities

20.5.2.1 The minimum and average allotment sizes are as follows, where the standards are not met the class of activity shall be non-complying :

Zone		Minimum Lot Area
Town Centres		No minimum size
Local Shopping Centre		No minimum size
Business Mixed Use		200m ² net site area
Industrial	Industrial A	200m ² net site area
	Industrial B	1000m ² net site area Except that the minimum lot size shall be 200m ² where the subdivision is part of a complying combined land use/ subdivision consent application or where each lot to be created, and the original lot, all contain at least one business unit.
	Ballantyne Road Mixed Use Zone	Activity Area C – 3000m ² net site area Activity Area D – 1000m ² net site area All other Activity Areas - No minimum lot size. All subdivision shall be in accordance with an Outline Development Plan approved pursuant to Rule 12.24.3.2 i.

Residential	High Density	450m ² net site area
	Medium Density	250m ² net site area
	Low Density	450m ² net site area
	Queenstown Heights Sub Zone	1500m ² net site area
	Arrowtown Residential Character	800m ² net site area
	Large Lot Urban	4000m ² net site area
Rural	Rural Zone and Gibbston Character Zone	No minimum
Rural Lifestyle	Rural Lifestyle	One hectare providing the average lot size is not less than 2 hectares. For the purpose of calculating any average, any allotment greater than 4 hectares, including the balance, is deemed to be 4 hectares.
	Rural Lifestyle at Makarora	No minimum, providing the average lot size is not less than 2 hectares.
	Rural Lifestyle Deferred A and B	No minimum, but each of the two parts of the zone identified on the planning map shall contain no more than two allotments
	Rural Lifestyle Buffer	The land in this zone shall be held in a single allotment
Rural Residential	Rural Residential	4000m ²
	Rural Residential Bob's Cove sub-zone	No minimum, providing the total lots to be created, inclusive of the entire area within the zone shall have an average of 4000m ²
	Rural Residential Ferry Hill Subzone	4000m ² with no more than 17 lots created for residential activity

20.5.2.2 In the following zones, every allotment created for the purposes of containing residential activity shall identify one building platform of not less than 70m² in area and not greater than 1000m² in area.

- (a) Rural Zone
- (b) Gibbston Character Zone
- (c) Rural Lifestyle Zone

20.5.2.3 The dimensions of sites in the following zones, other than for access, utilities, reserves or roads, shall be able to accommodate a square of the following dimensions:

Zone		Minimum Dimension (m = metres)
Residential	Medium Density	12m x 12m
	Large Lot Urban	30m x 30m
	All others	15m x 15m
Rural Residential	Rural Residential (inclusive of sub-zones)	30m x 30m

20.5.2.4 Lots created for access, utilities, roads and reserves shall have no minimum size.

20.5.2.5 The subdivision of a site containing a heritage or any other protected item and scheduled in the District Plan shall be a Discretionary activity.

20.5.2.6 The subdivision of a site containing a known archaeological site, whether identified and scheduled in the District Plan or not, shall be a discretionary activity.

20.5.2.7 Subdivision that would alter, or create a new boundary within a Significant Natural Area scheduled in the District Plan shall be a Discretionary activity.

20.5.3 Standards related to servicing and infrastructure

20.5.3.1 Water

All lots, other than lots for access, roads, utilities and reserves except where irrigation is required, shall be provided with a connection to a reticulated water supply laid to the boundary of the net area of the lot, as follows:

- (a) To a Council or community owned and operated reticulated water supply:
 - i All Residential, Industrial, Business, Town Centre Corner Shopping Centre, Remarkables Park and Airport Mixed Use Zone;
 - ii Township Zones at Lake Hawea, Albert Town, Luggate, Glenorchy and Kingston;
 - iii Rural-Residential Zones at Wanaka, Lake Hawea, Albert Town, Luggate and Lake Hayes.
 - iv Rural Visitor Zone at Arthurs Point;
 - v Resort Zone, Millbrook and Waterfall Park.
 - vi Kingston Village Special Zone
- (b) Where any reticulation for any of the above water supplies crosses private land, it shall be accessible by way of easement to the nearest point of supply.
- (c) Where no communal owned and operated water supply exists, all lots other than lots for access, roads, utilities and reserves, shall be provided with a potable water supply of at least 1000 litres per day per lot.

20.6 Exemptions

20.6.1 The following activities are permitted and shall not require resource consent.

- (a) An adjustment to existing cross-lease or unit title due to an alteration to the size of the lot by alterations to the building outline, the conversion from cross-lease to unit title, the addition of an accessory building, or the relocation of accessory buildings providing the activity complies with all other provisions of the District Plan..
- (b) The following activities shall not be considered for the provision of Esplanade reserves or strips:
 - (i) Activities that qualify as exempt under rules (a) above.
 - (ii) Where a proposed subdivision arises solely due to land being acquired or a lot being created for a road designation, utility or reserve, then section 230 of the Act shall not apply to the subdivision consent.

20.7 Location Specific Standards

20.7.1 The following standards relate to anticipated subdivision in specified locations. Activities that do not meet these standards shall be a non-complying activity.

20.7.2 Kirimoko

- 20.7.2.1 Any subdivision shall comply with the principal roading layout and reserve network depicted in the Kirimoko Structure Plan shown on Page 7-59 (including the creation of additional roads, and/or the creation of access ways for more than 2 properties).
- 20.7.2.2 Any subdivision of land zoned Low Density Residential Zone on the Kirimoko Block prior to a walkway being constructed to QLDC Standards from Aubrey Road to Peninsula Bay and an easement in gross for such a walkway being registered against all servient titles.
- 20.7.2.3 Any subdivision of land zoned Rural General proposed to create a lot entirely within the Rural General Zone, to be held in a separate certificate of title.
- 20.7.2.4 Any subdivision of land described as Lots 3 to 7 and Lot 9 DP300734, and Lot 1 DP 304817 (and any title derived therefrom) that creates more than one lot that has included in its legal boundary land zoned Rural General.

20.7.3 Industrial B Zone

Deferred until Stage 2

20.7.4 Bob's Cove Rural Residential sub-zone

20.7.4.1 Boundary Planting – Rural Residential sub-zone at Bobs Cove

Within the Rural Residential sub-zone at Bobs Cove, where the 15 metre building Restriction Area adjoins a development area, it shall be planted in indigenous tree and shrub species common to the area, at a density of one plant per square metre; and

Where a building is proposed within 50 metres of the Glenorchy-Queenstown Road, such indigenous planting shall be established to a height of 2 metres and shall have survived for at least 18 months prior to any residential buildings being erected.

20.7.4.2 Development Areas and Undomesticated Areas within the Rural Residential sub-zone at Bob's Cove

- (a) Within the Rural Residential sub-zone at Bob's Cove, at least 75% of the zone shall be set aside as undomesticated area, and shown on the Subdivision Plan as such, and given effect to by consent notice registered against the title of the lots created, to the benefit of all lot holders and the Council;
- (b) At least 50% of the 'undomesticated area' shall be retained, established, and maintained in indigenous vegetation with a closed canopy such that this area has total indigenous litter cover. This rule shall be given effect to by consent notice registered against the title of the lot created, to the benefit of the lot holder and the Council.
- (c) The remainder of the area shall be deemed to be the 'development area' and shall be shown on the Subdivision Plan as such, and given effect to by consent notice registered against the title of the lots created, to the benefit of all holders and the Council;
- (d) The landscaping and maintenance of the undomesticated area shall be detailed in a landscaping plan that is provided as part of any subdivision application. This Landscaping Plan shall identify the proposed species and shall provide details of the proposed maintenance programme to ensure a survival rate of at least 90% within the first 5 years; and
- (e) This area shall be established and maintained in indigenous vegetation by the subdividing owner and subsequent owners of any individual allotment on a continuing basis. Such areas shall be shown on the Subdivision Plan and given effect to by consent notice registered against the title of the lots.
- (f) Any lot created that adjoins the boundary with the Queenstown-Glenorchy Road shall include a 15 metre wide building restriction area, and such building restriction area shall be given effect to by consent notice registered against the title of the lot created, to the benefit of the lot holder and the Council.

20.7.5 Ferry Hill Rural Residential sub-zone

- 20.7.5.1 Notwithstanding any other rules, any subdivision of the Ferry Hill Rural Residential sub-zone shall be in accordance with the subdivision design as identified in the Concept Development Plan for the Ferry Hill Rural Residential sub-zone.
- 20.7.5.2 Lots 18 and 19 as shown on the Concept Development Plan for the Ferry Hill Rural Residential sub-zone shall be retained for Landscape Amenity Purposes and shall be held in undivided shares by the owners of Lots 1-8 and Lots 11-15 as shown on the Concept Development Plan.
- 20.7.5.3 Any application for subdivision consent shall:
 - (a) Provide for the creation of the landscape allotments(s) referred to in (20.6.5.2) above;
 - (b) Be accompanied by details of the legal entity responsible for the future maintenance and administration of the allotments referred to in (b) above;
 - (c) Be accompanied by a Landscape Plan that shows the species, number, and location of all plantings to be established, and shall include details of the proposed timeframes for all such plantings and a maintenance programme.
 - (d) The landscape Plan shall ensure:
 - That the escarpment within Lots 18 and 19 as shown on the Concept Development Plan for the Ferry Hill Rural Residential sub-zone is planted with a predominance of indigenous species in a manner that enhances naturalness; and
 - That residential development is subject to screening along Tucker Beach Road,
 - (e) Plantings at the foot of, on, and above the escarpment within Lots 18 and 19 as shown on the Concept Development Plan for the Ferry Hill Rural Residential sub-zone shall include indigenous trees, shrubs, and tussock grasses.

- (f) Plantings elsewhere may include maple as well as indigenous species.
- (g) The on-going maintenance of plantings established in terms of (c) above shall be subject to a condition of resource consent, and given effect to by way of consent notice that is to be registered on the title and deemed to be a covenant pursuant to section 221(4) of the Act.
- (h) Any subdivision shall be subject to a condition of resource consent that no buildings shall be located outside the building platforms shown on the Concept Development Plan for the Ferry Hill Rural Residential sub-zone. The condition shall be subject to a consent notice that is registered on the title and deemed to be a covenant pursuant to section 221(4) of the Act.
- (i) Any subdivision of Lots 1 and 2 DP 26910 shall be subject to a condition of resource consent that no residential units shall be located and no subdivision shall occur on those parts of Lots 1 and 2 DP 26910 zoned Rural General as shown as "NO BUILD ZONE" on Paterson Pitts Partners Ltd Building Platform Locations Plan No Q.4700.04-3C, that plan is reproduced at Page 5-43 of the District Plan. The condition shall be subject to a consent notice that is to be registered and deemed to be a covenant pursuant to section 221(4) of the Act.

20.7.6 Ladies Mile

20.7.6.1 This Rule shall only apply to subdivision of land situated south of State Highway 6 ("Ladies Mile") and southwest of Lake Hayes that is zoned Low Density Residential or Rural Residential as shown on **Planning Map 30**.

- (a) The landscaping of roads and public places is an important aspect of property access and subdivision design. No subdivision consent shall be granted without consideration of appropriate landscaping of roads and public places shown on the plan of subdivision.
- (b) No separate residential lot shall be created unless provision is made for pedestrian access from that lot to public open spaces and recreation areas within the land subject to the application for subdivision consent and to public open spaces and rural areas adjoining the land subject to the application for subdivision consent.

20.8 Non-notification of Applications

20.8.1 Except where an activity may affect other agencies as stated in clause 20.8.2, applications for resource consent for the following activities shall not require the written consent of other persons and shall not be notified or limited-notified.

- (a) All discretionary activities within the Following Zones:
 - (i) Town Centre Zones
 - (ii) Local Shopping Centre
 - (iii) Business Mixed Use Zones
 - (iv) Industrial Zones
 - (v) Residential and Large Lot Urban Zones
 - (vi) Rural Residential and Rural Lifestyle Zones
- (b) All discretionary activity boundary adjustments.

20.8.2 Provision 20.8.1 does not apply where the application site or activity:

- (a) Adjoins or has access onto a State highway;
- (b) Contains an archaeological site or any item listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014;

- (c) Requires the Council to undertake statutory consultation with iwi;
- (d) Is in the Makarora Rural Lifestyle Zone and within an area subject to any natural hazards including erosion, flooding and inundation, landslip, rockfall, alluvion, avulsion or subsidence

20.9 General provisions

20.9.1 State Highways

Attention is drawn to the need to obtain consent from the Minister of Transport for all subdivisions on state highways that are declared Limited Access Roads (LAR). Refer to **Appendix 1A** of the District Plan for sections of state highways that are LAR. Where a subdivision will change the use, intensity or location of the access onto the state highway, subdividers should consult with the New Zealand Transport Agency.

20.9.2 Esplanades

The opportunities for the creation of esplanades are outlined in objective and policies 20.3.7. Unless otherwise stated, section 230 of the RMA applies to the standards and process for esplanades.

20.10 Natural Hazards

20.10.1 The Natural Hazards Chapter of the District Plan sets a policy framework to address land uses and natural hazards throughout the District. All subdivision is able to be assessed against a natural hazard through the provisions of section 106 of the RMA. In addition, in some locations natural hazards have been identified and specific provisions apply.

20.11 Financial Contributions

20.11.1 The Local Government Act 2002 provides the Council with an avenue to recover growth related capital expenditure from subdivision and development through development contributions. The Council forms a development contribution policy as part of its 10 Year Plan and actively imposes development contributions via this process.

The Council acknowledges that Millbrook Country Club has already paid financial contributions for water and sewerage for demand up to a peak of 5000 people. The 5000 people is made up of hotel guests, day staff, visitors and residents. Should demand exceed this then further development contributions will be levied under the Local Government Act 2002.

