

H15. Business – Business Park Zone

H15.1. Zone description

A business park is a location where office-type business activities can group together in a park or campus like environment. The Business – Business Park Zone enables moderate to intensive office activity and some ancillary services such as gymnasiums, child care and food and beverage outlets. These high amenity and comprehensively planned business areas are located adjacent to the rapid and frequent services network.

The zone is designed to recognise existing business parks. It has a limited future application, as the primary location for commercial activities is expected to be within the city centre, metropolitan centres and town centres in order to reinforce the roles of those centres. Where new business parks are proposed, limits are expected to be put in place on the amount of office that can establish within these parks.

H15.2. Objectives

General objectives for all centres, Business – Mixed Use Zone, Business – General Business Zone and Business – Business Park Zone

- (1) A strong network of centres that are attractive environments and attract ongoing investment, promote commercial activity, and provide employment, housing and goods and services, all at a variety of scales.
- (2) Development is of a form, scale and design quality so that centres are reinforced as focal points for the community.
- (3) Development positively contributes towards planned future form and quality, creating a sense of place.
- (4) Business activity is distributed in locations, and is of a scale and form, that:
 - (a) provides for the community's social and economic needs;
 - (b) improves community access to goods, services, community facilities and opportunities for social interaction; and
 - (c) manages adverse effects on the environment, including effects on infrastructure and residential amenity.

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- (5) A network of centres that provides:
 - (a) a framework and context to the functioning of the urban area and its transport network, recognising:
 - (i) the regional role and function of the city centre, metropolitan centres and town centres as commercial, cultural and social focal points for the region, sub-regions and local areas; and

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- (ii) local centres and neighbourhood centres in their role to provide for a range of convenience activities to support and serve as focal points for their local communities.
- (b) a clear framework within which public and private investment can be prioritised and made; and
- (c) a basis for regeneration and intensification initiatives.

Business – Business Park Zone objectives

- (6) Existing business parks are efficiently and effectively developed.
- (7) New business parks for office-based employment are enabled where they:
 - (a) are comprehensively planned;
 - (b) achieve high amenity;
 - (c) avoid adverse effects on the function and amenity of the Business – City Centre Zone, Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone, Business – Town Centre Zone and neighbouring zones; and
 - (d) are easily accessible to public transport.
- (8) Retail activities which support intensive employment activities are enabled.

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H15.3. Policies

General policies for all centres, Business – Mixed Use Zone, Business – General Business Zone and Business – Business Park Zone

- (1) Reinforce the function of the city centre, metropolitan centres and town centres as the primary location for commercial activity, according to their role in the hierarchy of centres.
- (2) Enable an increase in the density, diversity and quality of housing in the centre zones and Business – Mixed Use Zone while managing any reverse sensitivity effects including from the higher levels of ambient noise and reduced privacy that may result from non-residential activities.
- (3) Require development to be of a quality and design that positively contributes to:
 - (a) planning and design outcomes identified in this Plan for the relevant zone;
 - (b) the visual quality and interest of streets and other public open spaces; and
 - (c) pedestrian amenity, movement, safety and convenience for people of all ages and abilities.

- (4) Encourage universal access for all development, particularly medium to large scale development.
- (5) Require large-scale development to be of a design quality that is commensurate with the prominence and visual effects of the development.
- (6) Encourage buildings at the ground floor to be adaptable to a range of uses to allow activities to change over time.
- (7) Require at grade parking to be located and designed in such a manner as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on pedestrian amenity and the streetscape.
- (8) Require development adjacent to residential zones and the Special Purpose – School Zone and Special Purpose – Māori Purpose Zone to maintain the amenity values of those areas, having specific regard to dominance, overlooking and shadowing.
- (9) Discourage activities, which have noxious, offensive, or undesirable qualities from locating within the centres and mixed use zones, while recognising the need to retain employment opportunities.
- (10) Discourage dwellings at ground floor in centre zones and enable dwellings above ground floor in centre zones.
- (11) Require development to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse wind and glare effects on public open spaces, including streets, and shading effects on open space zoned land.
- (12) Recognise the functional and operational requirements of activities and development.

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- (13) In identified locations within the centres zones, Business – Mixed Use Zone, Business – General Business Zone and Business – Business Park Zone enable greater building height than the standard zone height, having regard to whether the greater height:

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- (a) is an efficient use of land;
- (b) supports public transport, community infrastructure and contributes to centre vitality and vibrancy;
- (c) considering the size and depth of the area, can be accommodated without significant adverse effects on adjacent residential zones; and
- (d) is supported by the status of the centre in the centres hierarchy, or is adjacent to such a centre.

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- (14) In identified locations within the centre zones, Business – Mixed Use Zone, Business – General Business Zone and Business – Business Park Zone, reduce building height below the standard zone height, where the standard zone height would have significant adverse effects on identified special character, identified landscape features, or amenity.

Business – Business Park Zone policies

- (15) Enable the efficient and effective development of existing areas zoned Business Park having regard to the development potential anticipated in provisions applying to each zoned area.
- (16) Require the location of a proposed new business park to:
- (a) be within practical walking distance of public transport; and
 - (b) not significantly adversely affect the function, role and amenity of the Business – City Centre Zone, Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone and Business – Town Centre Zones.
- (17) Avoid expansion of existing and proposed business parks into residential areas.
- (18) Require a plan change for new business parks and any amendment to the provisions of existing business parks, to:
- (a) limit the permitted amount of office space so as not to adversely affect the function, role and amenity of the Business – City Centre Zone, Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone and Business – Town Centre Zones;
 - (b) limit retail to those services such as food and beverage and convenience goods which meet the day to day needs of workers and visitors to the zone;
 - (c) limit residential activity except for visitor accommodation;
 - (d) demonstrate that the business park will not adversely affect the safe and efficient operation of the transport network;
 - (e) demonstrate that a comprehensively planned development and a high standard of visual, landscaped and pedestrian amenity will be achieved
 - (f) control the scale of built development so that it remains compatible with a landscaped high quality business space;
 - (g) limit development where environmental or servicing constraints exist, unless these can be adequately mitigated; and

- (h) maximise the number and quality of connections through the site where these provide logical links to the local street network, with a priority on pedestrian and cycle routes and avoiding fenced and gated environments.
- (19) Require that where development of a business park is staged, the different stages should be managed to enhance amenity values and the environment and maintain or reduce the impact on the transport network.
- (20) Manage the effects of activities within the zone so that the scale of development and level of effects does not degrade the amenity of neighbouring zones.
- (21) Restrict maximum impervious area within a riparian yard in order to ensure that adverse effects on water quality, water quantity and amenity values are avoided or mitigated.

H15.4. Activity table

Table H15.4.1 Activity table specifies the activity status of land use and development activities in the Business – Business Park Zone pursuant to section 9(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Table H15.4.1 Activity table

Activity		Activity status
General		
(A1)	Activities not provided for	NC
Use		
Accommodation		
(A2)	Dwellings	NC
(A3)	Conversion of a building or part of a building to dwellings, integrated residential development, visitor accommodation or boarding houses	NC
(A4)	Integrated residential development	NC
(A5)	Supported residential care	NC
(A6)	Visitor accommodation and boarding houses	RD
Commerce		
(A7)	Commercial services	P
(A8)	Commercial sexual services	D
(A9)	Conference facilities	D
(A10)	Drive-through restaurants	NC
(A11)	Entertainment facilities	NC
(A12)	Cinemas	NC
(A13)	Food and beverage	P
(A14)	Funeral directors' premises	NC
(A15)	Offices other than in H15.4.1(A16) and (A17)	P

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Activity		Activity status
(A16)	Offices up to the maximum gross floor area shown for the area on the Business Park Zone Office Control as shown on the planning maps	P
(A17)	Offices that exceed the maximum gross floor area shown for the area on the Business Park Zone Office Control as shown on the planning maps	NC
(A18)	Retail	D
(A19)	Supermarkets up to 450m ² gross floor area per tenancy	P
(A20)	Supermarkets greater than 450m ² gross floor area per tenancy	NC
Community		
(A21)	Artworks	P
(A22)	Care centres	P
(A23)	Community facilities	D
(A24)	Education facilities	D
(A25)	Emergency services	RD
(A26)	Healthcare facilities	P
(A27)	Hospitals	NC
(A28)	Justice facilities	D
(A29)	Recreation facility	P
(A30)	Tertiary education facilities	D
Industry		
(A31)	Industrial activities	NC
(A32)	Industrial laboratories	P
(A33)	Light manufacturing and servicing	P
(A34)	Repair and maintenance services	P
(A35)	Storage and lock-up facilities	D
(A36)	Waste management facilities	NC
(A37)	Warehousing and storage	P
Mana Whenua		
(A38)	Marae complex	D
Development		
(A39)	New buildings	RD
(A40)	Demolition of buildings	P
(A41)	Alterations to building facades that are less than 25m ²	P
(A42)	Additions to buildings that are less than: (a) 25 per cent of the existing gross floor area of the building; or (b) 250m ² whichever is the lesser	P

Activity		Activity status
(A43)	Internal alterations to buildings	P
(A44)	Additions and alterations to buildings not otherwise provided for	RD

H15.5. Notification

- (1) Any application for resource consent for an activity listed in Table H15.4.1 Activity table above will be subject to the normal tests for notification under the relevant sections of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (2) When deciding who is an affected person in relation to any activity for the purposes of section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991 the Council will give specific consideration to those persons listed in Rule [C1.13\(4\)](#).

H15.6. Standards

All permitted and restricted discretionary activities in Table H15.4.1 Activity table must comply with the following standards.

H15.6.0 Activities within 30m of a residential zone

- (1) The following activities are restricted discretionary activities where they are located within 30m of a residential zone and are listed as a permitted activity in the activity table:
 - (a) bars and taverns;
 - (b) drive-through restaurants;
 - (c) outdoor eating areas accessory to restaurants;
 - (d) entertainment facilities;
 - (e) child care centres; and
 - (f) animal breeding and boarding.

This standard only applies to those parts of the activities subject to the application that are within 30m of the residential zone.

H15.6.1. Building height

Purpose:

- manage the effects of building height;
- manage shadowing effects of building height on public open space, excluding streets;
- manage visual dominance effects; and

- provide for variations to the standard zone height through the Height Variation Control, to recognise the character and amenity of particular areas and provide a transition in building scale to lower density zones.

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- (1) Buildings must not exceed 20.5m in height, unless otherwise specified in the Height Variation Control on the planning maps.

H15.6.2. Height in relation to boundary

Purpose:

- manage the effects of building height;
 - allow reasonable sunlight and daylight access to public open space excluding streets, and neighbouring zones; and
 - manage visual dominance effects on neighbouring zones where lower height limits apply.
- (1) Buildings must not project beyond a recession plane that begins vertically above ground level along the zone boundary. The angle of the recession plane and the height above ground level from which it is measured is specified in Table H15.6.2.1 and Figure H15.6.2.1 or Figure H15.6.2.2 below.
 - (2) Where the boundary forms part of an entrance strip, access site or pedestrian access-way, the control applies from the farthest boundary of that entrance strip or access site. However, if an entrance strip, access site or pedestrian access-way is greater than 2.5m in width, the control will be measured from a parallel line 2.5m out from the site boundary.
 - (3) Figure H15.6.2.3 will be used to define what is a north, south, east or west boundary, where this is referred to in Table H15.6.2.1. The recession plane angle is calculated by orientating both site plan and Figure H15.6.2.3 to true north. Figure H15.6.2.3 is placed over the site plan with the outside of the circle touching the inside of the site boundary under consideration. At the point where Figure H15.6.2.3 touches the site boundary, the recession plane angle and height at which it begins, will be indicated by Table H15.6.2.1

Table H15.6.2.1 Height in relation to boundary

Location	Zoning of adjacent site	Angle of recession plane (identified as x in Figure H15.6.2.1 or Figure H15.6.2.2)	Height above ground level which the recession plane will be measured from (identified as y in Figure H15.6.2.1 or Figure H15.6.2.2)
NA	Residential – Single House Zone; or Residential - Mixed Housing Suburban Zone	45°	2.5m
	Residential – Mixed Housing Urban Zone	45°	3m

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	Residential – Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings Zone	60°	8m
	Special Purpose – Māori Purpose Zone; or Special Purpose School Zone	45°	6m
	Open Space – Conservation Zone; Open Space – Informal Recreation Zone; Open Space – Sport and Active Recreation Zone; Open Space – Civic Spaces Zone; or Open Space – Community Zone	45°	4.5m
PC 78 (see Modifications)	Buildings located on the southern boundary of the adjacent site	45°	8.5m
	[new text to be inserted]	[new text to be inserted]	[new text to be inserted]

Figure H15.6.2.1 Height in relation to boundary

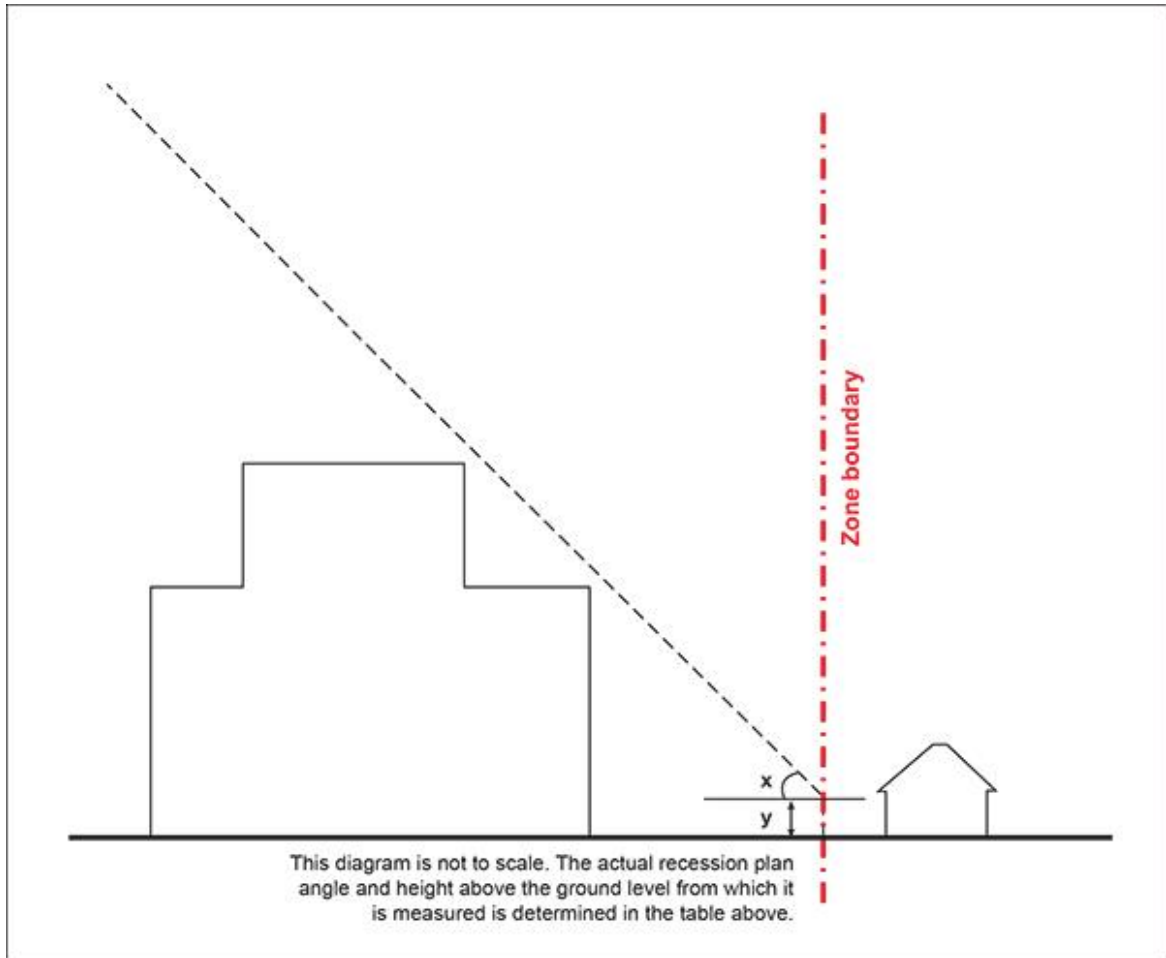


Figure H15.6.2.2 Height in relation to boundary opposite a road

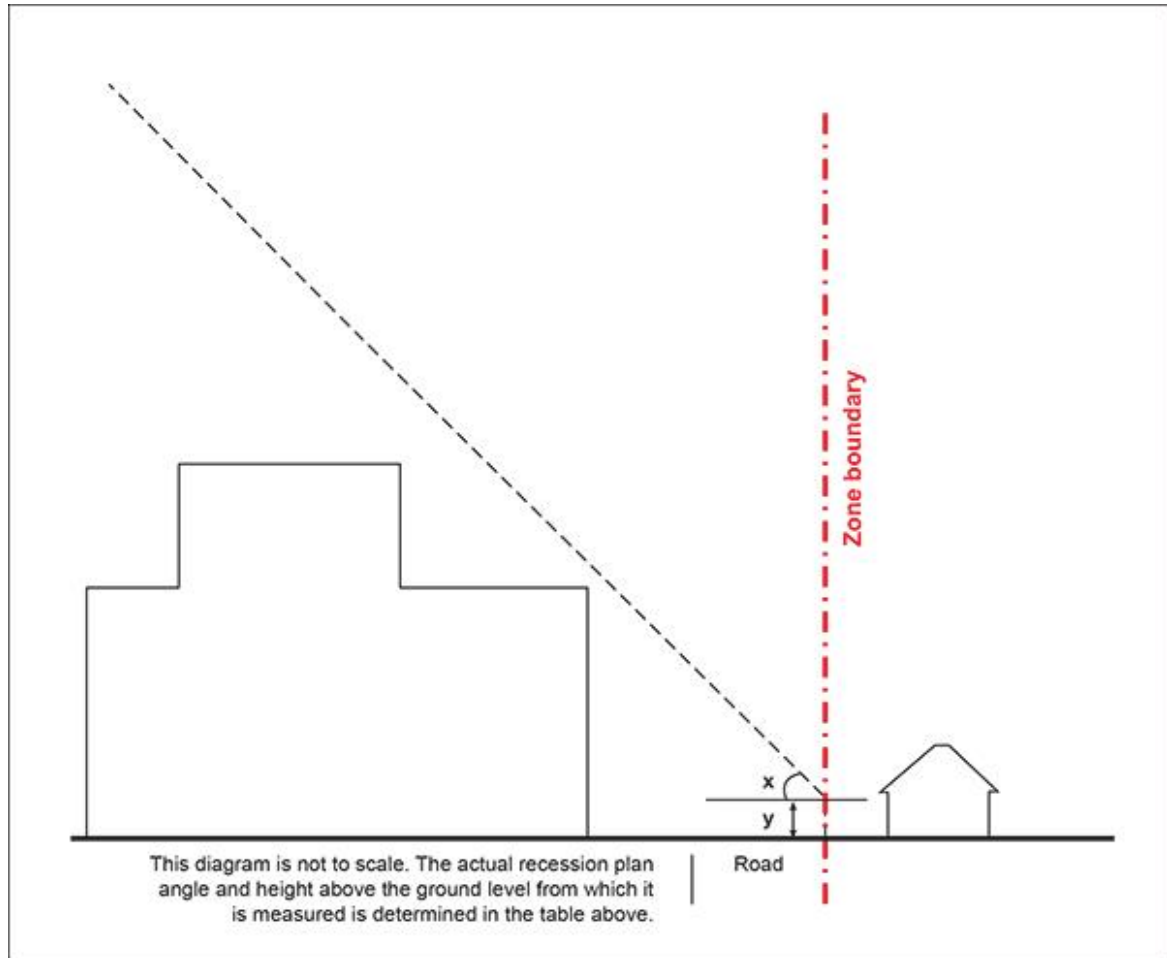
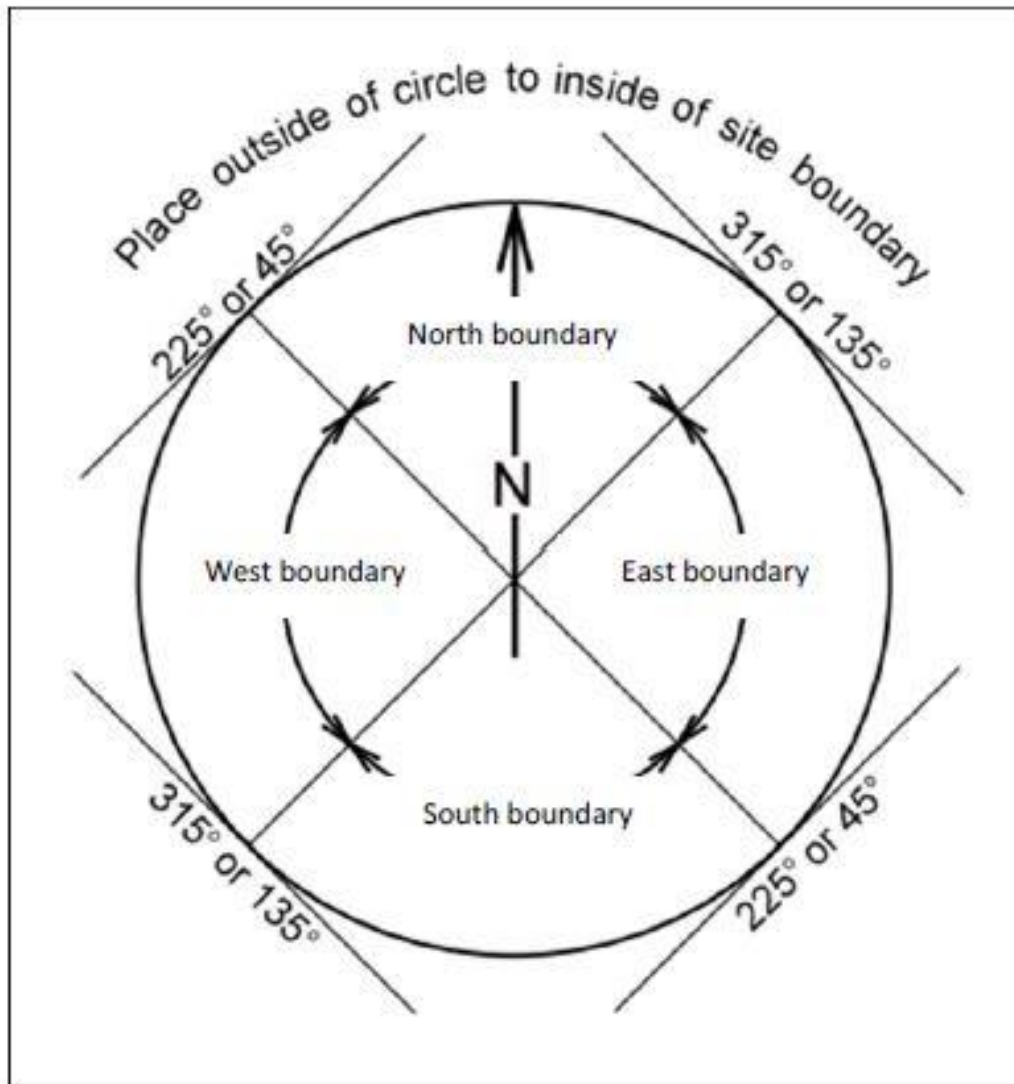


Figure H15.6.2.3 Recession plane indicator for sites adjacent to an open space zone



H15.6.3. Yards

Purpose:

- provide a landscaped buffer between buildings and activities and adjoining residential zones and some special purpose zones, to mitigate adverse visual and nuisance effects; and
- ensure buildings are adequately setback from lakes, streams and the coastal edge to maintain water quality, amenity, provide protection from natural hazards, and potential access to the coast.

(1) A building or parts of a building must be set back from the relevant boundary by the minimum depth listed in Table H15.6.3.1 below.

Table H15.6.3.1 Yards

Yard	Minimum depth
Rear	3m where the rear boundary adjoins a residential zone or the Special Purpose – Māori Purpose Zone
Side	3m where a side boundary adjoins a Residential zone or the Special Purpose – Māori Purpose Zone
Riparian	10m from the edge of all permanent and intermittent streams
Lakeside yard	30m
Coastal protection yard	25m, or as otherwise specified in Appendix 6 Coastal protection yard

Note 1

A side or rear yard, and/or landscaping within that yard, is only required along that part of the side or rear boundary adjoining a residential zone or the Special Purpose – Māori Purpose Zone.

- (2) Side and rear yards must be planted with a mixture of trees, shrubs or ground cover plants (including grass) within and along the full extent of the yard for a depth of at least 3m.

H15.6.4. Landscaping and maximum impervious area

Purpose: ensure:

- the zone achieves a spacious landscaped character;
- landscaping provides a buffer and screening between car parking, loading, or service areas commercial activities and the street;
- landscaping is of sufficient quality as to make a positive contribution to the amenity of the street; and
- to manage the amount of stormwater runoff generated by a development, particularly in relation to the capacity of the stormwater network and potential flood risks.

- (1) Landscaped areas which in total comprise at least 20 per cent of a site must be provided.
- (2) A landscape buffer of 2m in depth must be provided along the street frontage between the street and car parking, loading, or service areas which are visible from the street frontage. This rule excludes access points.
- (3) The required landscaping in Standard H15.6.4(2) above must comprise a mix of trees, shrubs or ground cover plants (including grass).
- (4) The maximum impervious area in the zone is 80 per cent of the site.

H15.6.5. Maximum impervious area in the riparian yard

Purpose: support the functioning of riparian yards and in-stream health.

- (1) The maximum impervious area within a riparian yard must not exceed 10 per cent of the riparian yard area.

H15.6.6. Wind

Purpose: mitigate the adverse wind effects generated by tall buildings.

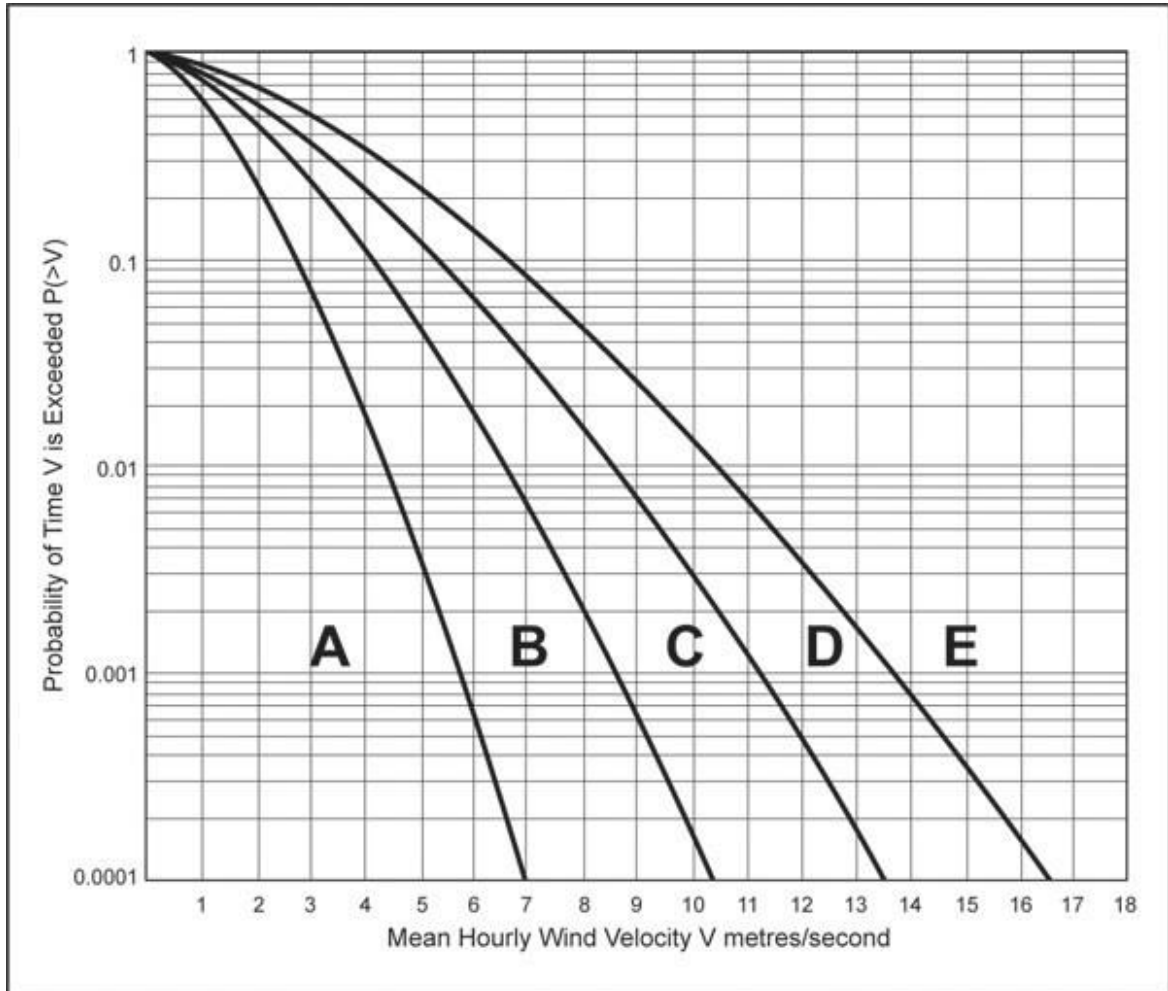
- (1) A new building exceeding 25m in height and additions to existing buildings that increase the building height above 25m must not cause:
 - (a) the mean wind speed around it to exceed the category for the intended use of the area as set out in Table H15.6.6.1 and Figure H15.6.6.1 below;
 - (b) the average annual maximum peak 3-second gust to exceed the dangerous level of 25m per second; and
 - (c) an existing wind speed which exceeds the controls of Standard H15.6.6(1)(a) or Standard H15.6.6(1)(b) above to increase.
- (2) A report and certification from a suitably qualified and experienced person, showing that the building complies with Standard H15.6.6(1) above, will demonstrate compliance with this standard.
- (3) If the information in Standard H15.6.6(2) above is not provided, or if such information is provided but does not predict compliance with the rule, a further wind report including the results of a wind tunnel test or appropriate alternative test procedure is required to demonstrate compliance with this standard.

Table H15.6.6.1 Categories

Category	Description
Category A	Areas of pedestrian use or adjacent dwellings containing significant formal elements and features intended to encourage longer term recreational or relaxation use i.e. public open space and adjacent outdoor living space
Category B	Areas of pedestrian use or adjacent dwellings containing minor elements and features intended to encourage short term recreation or relaxation, including adjacent private residential properties
Category C	Areas of formed footpath or open space pedestrian linkages, used primarily for pedestrian transit and devoid of significant or repeated recreational or relaxational features, such as footpaths not covered in categories A or B above
Category D	Areas of road, carriage way, or vehicular routes, used primarily for vehicular transit and open storage, such as roads generally where devoid of any features or form which would include the spaces in categories A - C above.

Category E	Category E represents conditions which are dangerous to the elderly and infants and of considerable cumulative discomfort to others, including residents in adjacent sites. Category E conditions are unacceptable and are not allocated to any physically defined areas of the city
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Figure H15.6.6.1 Wind environment control



Derivation of the wind environment control graph:

The curves on the graph delineating the boundaries between the acceptable categories (A-D) and unacceptable (E) categories of wind performance are described by the Weibull expression:

$$P(>V) = e^{-(v/c)^k}$$

where V is a selected value on the horizontal axis, and P is the corresponding value of the vertical axis:

and where:

P(>V) = Probability of a wind speed V being exceeded;

e = The Napierian base 2.7182818285

v = the velocity selected;

k = the constant 1.5; and

c = a variable dependent on the boundary being defined:

A/B, $c = 1.548$

B/C, $c = 2.322$

C/D, $c = 3.017$

D/E, $c = 3.715$

H15.6.7. Outlook space

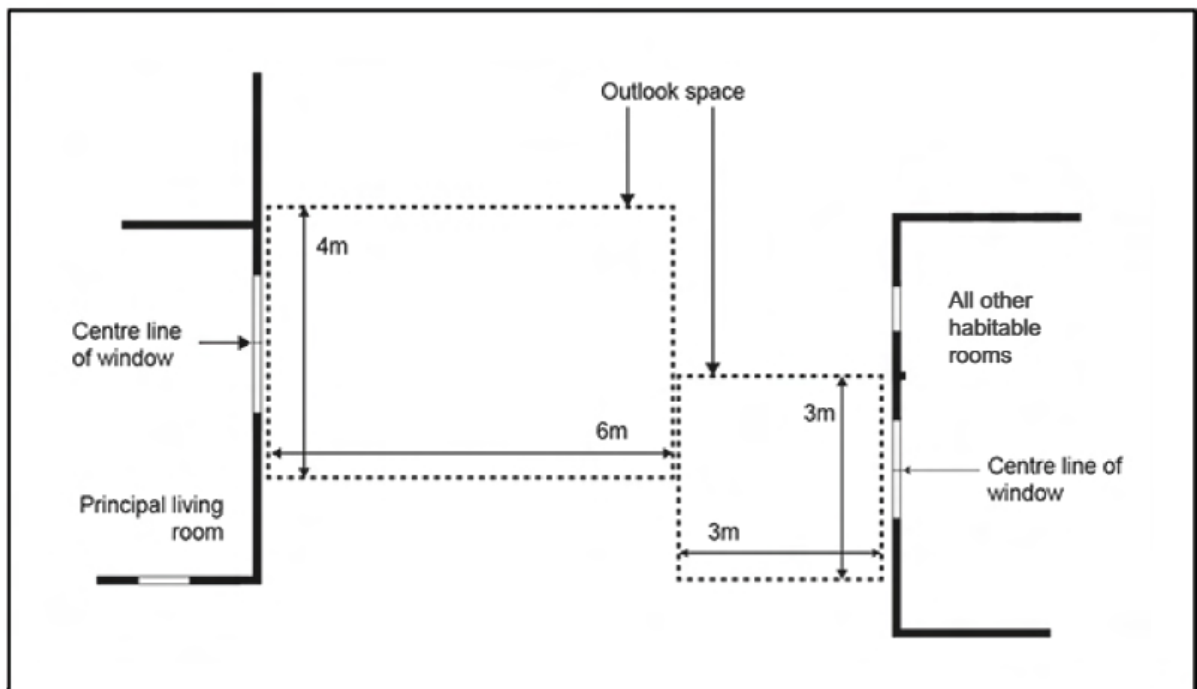
Purpose:

- to ensure a reasonable standard of visual privacy between habitable rooms of different buildings, on the same or adjacent sites; and
- manage visual dominance effects within a site by ensuring that habitable rooms have an outlook and sense of space.

- (1) This standard applies to visitor accommodation and boarding houses.
- (2) An outlook space must be provided from the face of a building containing windows to a habitable room. Where the room has two or more external faces with windows the outlook space must be provided from the face with the largest area of glazing.
- (3) The minimum dimensions for a required outlook space are as follows:
 - (a) a principal living room of a dwelling or main living and dining area within a boarding house or supported residential care must have a outlook space with a minimum dimension of 6m in depth and 4m in width; and
 - (b) all other habitable rooms of a dwelling or a bedroom within a boarding house or supported residential care unit must have an outlook space with a minimum dimension of 3m in depth and 3m in width.
- (4) The depth of the outlook space is measured at right angles to and horizontal from the window to which it applies.
- (5) The width of the outlook space is measured from the centre point of the largest window on the building face to which it applies.
- (6) The height of the outlook space is the same as the floor height, measured from floor to ceiling, of the building face to which the standard applies.
- (7) Outlook spaces may be within the site, over a public street, or other public open space.

- (8) Outlook spaces required from different rooms within the same building may overlap.
- (9) Outlook spaces may overlap where they are on the same wall plane.
- (10) Outlook spaces must:
 - (a) be clear and unobstructed by buildings;
 - (b) not extend over adjacent sites, except for where the outlook space is over a public street or public open space as outlined in H15.6.7(7) above; and not extend over an outlook spaces or outdoor living space required by another dwelling.

Figure H15.6.7.1 Required outlook space



H15.7. Assessment – controlled activities

There are no controlled activities in this zone.

H15.8. Assessment – restricted discretionary activities

H15.8.1. Matters of discretion

The Council will restrict its discretion to the following matters when assessing a restricted discretionary resource consent application:

- (1) activities within 30m of a residential zone and emergency services:
 - (a) the compatibility of:
 - (i) the effects of intensity and scale of the development arising from the numbers of people and/or vehicles using the site; and

- (ii) the effects of the operation of the activity;
on the existing and expected future amenity values of the surrounding area and any practicable mitigation measures that would be appropriate to manage those effects.
 - (b) the effects of the design and location of parking areas and vehicle access and servicing arrangements on visual amenity of the streetscape and on pedestrian safety;
 - (c) the effects of location, design and management of storage and servicing facilities on the amenity values of nearby residential properties including potential visual effects, adequacy of access for service vehicles (including waste collection) and any night time noise effects; and
 - (d) the assessment of the above matters having regard to the need to provide for the functional requirements of the activity;
- (2) visitor accommodation and boarding houses:
- (a) the need to restrict the intensity and scale of the activities to a level consistent with the purpose of the zone;
- (3) new buildings and alterations and additions to buildings not otherwise provided for:
- (a) the design and appearance of buildings in so far as it affects the existing and future amenity values of public streets and spaces used by significant numbers of people. This includes:
 - (i) the contribution that such buildings make to the attractiveness pleasantness and enclosure of the public space;
 - (ii) the maintenance or enhancement of amenity for pedestrians using the public space or street;
 - (iii) the provision of convenient and direct access between the street and building for people of all ages and abilities;
 - (iv) measures adopted for limiting the adverse visual effects of any blank walls along the frontage of the public space; and
 - (v) the effectiveness of screening of car parking and service areas from the view of people using the public space;
 - (b) the provision of floor to floor heights that will provide the flexibility of the space to be adaptable to a wide variety of use over time;
 - (c) the extent of glazing provided on walls fronting public streets and public spaces and the benefits it provides in terms of:
 - (i) the attractiveness and pleasantness of the public space and the amenity for people using or passing through that space;

- (ii) the degree of visibility that it provides between the public space and the building interior; and
 - (iii) the opportunities for passive surveillance of the street from the ground floor of buildings;
 - (d) the provision of verandahs to provide weather protection in areas used, or likely to be used, by significant numbers of pedestrians;
 - (e) the application of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles to the design and layout of buildings adjoining public spaces;
 - (f) the effects of creation of new roads and/or service lanes on the matters listed above;
 - (g) the positive effects that landscaping, including required landscaping, on sites adjoining public spaces is able to contribute to the amenity values of the people using or passing through the public space;
 - (h) taking an integrated stormwater management approach; and
 - (i) all the above matters to be assessed having regard to the outcomes set out in this Plan and the functional requirements of the activities that the buildings are intended to accommodate;
- (4) buildings that do not comply with the standards:
- (a) any policy which is relevant to the standard;
 - (b) the purpose of the standard;
 - (c) the effects of the infringement of the standard;
 - (d) the effects on the amenity of neighbouring sites;
 - (e) the effects of any special or unusual characteristic of the site which is relevant to the standard;
 - (f) the characteristics of the development;
 - (g) any other matters specifically listed for the standard; and
 - (h) where more than one standard will be infringed, the effects of all infringements.

H15.8.2. Assessment criteria

The Council will consider the relevant assessment criteria below for restricted discretionary activities:

- (1) activities within 30m of a residential zone and emergency services:
 - (a) for Matter H15.8.1(1)(a)(i) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(a), Policy H15.3(3)(b), Policy H15.3(3)(c), Policy H15.3(8) and Policy H15.3(20);

- (b) for Matter H15.8.1(1)(a)(ii) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(a), Policy H15.3(3)(b), Policy H15.3(3)(c), Policy H15.3(8) and Policy H15.3(20);
 - (c) for Matter H15.8.1(1)(b) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(c) and Policy H15.3(7);
 - (d) for Matter H15.8.1(1)(c) refer to Policy H15.3(20); and
 - (e) for Matter H15.8.1(1)(d) refer to Policy H15.3(12);
- (2) visitor accommodation and boarding houses:
- (a) for Matter H15.8.1(2)(a) refer to Policy H15.3(20);
- (3) new buildings and alterations and additions to buildings not otherwise provided for:
- (a) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(a)(i) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(a) and Policy H15.3(3)(b);
 - (b) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(a)(ii) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(c);
 - (c) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(a)(iii) refer to Policy H15.3(4);
 - (d) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(a)(iv) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(a);
 - (e) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(a)(v) refer to Policy H15.3(7);
 - (f) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(b) refer to Policy H15.3(6);
 - (g) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(c)(i) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(a) and Policy H15.3(3)(b);
 - (h) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(c)(ii) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(a) and Policy H15.3(3)(b);
 - (i) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(c)(iii) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(a) and Policy H15.3(3)(b);
 - (j) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(d) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(c);
 - (k) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(e) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(c);
 - (l) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(f) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(b);
 - (m) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(g) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(c);
 - (n) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(h) refer to Policy [E1.3\(10\)](#); and
 - (o) for Matter H15.8.1(3)(i) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(12);
- (4) activities that do not comply with the standards:
- (a) height and height in relation to boundary:
 - (i) refer to Policy H15.3(3)(a), Policy H15.3(3) (b) and Policy H15.3(8);

(b) yards and landscaping:

(i) refer to Policy H15.3(7), Policy H15.3(8) and Policy H15.3(21);

(c) maximum impervious area in a riparian yard:

(i) refer to Policy H15.3(21);

(d) wind:

(i) refer to Policy H15.3(11);

(e) outlook space:

(i) refer to Policy H15.3(2).

H15.9. Special information requirements

There are no special information requirements in this zone.