



# **Hastings District Council**

## **Bylaw**

### **Chapter 2: Public-Places**

*The chapters have been separated from the consolidated document for ease of use*

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## CHAPTER 1 INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 1.1 Purpose and authority

1.1.1 The purpose of this part of the Bylaw is to provide consistency in the interpretation of terms used throughout the Bylaw and to provide for general matters common to many parts of the Bylaw.

1.1.2 Unless otherwise stated every part of the Bylaw is made under s 145 of LGA 02.

### 1.2 Commencement and revocation

1.2.1 Unless otherwise stated every part of the Bylaw will commence on the day following the date upon which the Council publicly notifies its decision to adopt the Bylaw.

1.2.2 The revocation of a former bylaw will take effect the day following the date upon which the Council publicly notifies its decision to revoke the former bylaw.

### 1.3 Definitions

1.3.1 The definitions in this clause apply to all parts of the Bylaw. Any definition specific to only one part of the Bylaw may be set out at the beginning of that part of the Bylaw. In the event of any conflict between a definition in this clause and the definition in another part of the Bylaw, the latter will prevail.

1.3.2 In this Bylaw:

“advertising device” has the same meaning as in the district plan

“animal” has the same meaning as in the Animal Welfare Act 1999 and, for the avoidance of doubt, includes poultry and stock

“approval” means an approval in writing granted by the Council under clause 1.5 and, where the context requires, includes a resource consent granted by the Council under the RMA

“berm” means the grass verge of a road

“Bylaw” means the Hastings District Council Consolidated Bylaw, any part of that Bylaw and any other bylaw made by the Council from time to time under LGA 02 or any other enactment

“carriageway” means the part of a road intended for movement of vehicles, does not include the berm or footpath but does include a vehicle crossing

“constable” means a sworn officer of the New Zealand Police

“Council” means Hastings District Council and when the context requires extends to include:

- a committee of the Council with delegated responsibility for the administration of the Bylaw
- an enforcement officer
- a Council officer with delegated responsibility for the administration of the Bylaw
- a parking warden and

- any other person with responsibility for administration of the Bylaw engaged by the Council under s 179 LGA 02

“Council facility” means any premises owned, occupied, managed or otherwise controlled by the Council

“cycle” has the same meaning as in Rule 1.6 of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004.

“cycle path” means the part of a road physically separated from the roadway that is intended for the use of cyclists, but may also be used by pedestrians, and includes a cycle track formed under s 332 of the Local Government Act 1974

“district” means the district of the Council as defined in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of LGA 02

“district plan” means the plan made under the RMA for the district and includes both the operative district plan and any proposed district plan

“enforcement officer” means any person appointed by the Council under s 177 LGA 02

“footpath” means that part of a road laid out or set aside for exclusive use by pedestrians and includes any berm

“hazardous substance” has the same meaning as in the district plan

“LGA 02” means the Local Government Act 2002

“LGA 74” means the Local Government Act 1974

“licence” has the same meaning as “approval”

“mobile advertising device” means an advertising device attached to a vehicle or trailer and includes a motor vehicle if the signwriting on the vehicle advertises goods or services but does not include a motorvehicle if the signwriting on the vehicle is limited to a business name, address, phone number and logo

“nuisance” means anything which is offensive or likely to be injurious to health and includes any of the nuisances deemed to be created by the circumstances listed in s 29 of the Health Act 1956

“occupier” means the person in possession of premises;

“organised event” means an assembly of people at a specific time for a specific purpose;

“owner”, in relation to premises, means the person for the time being entitled to receive the rent of the premises, whether on an own account or as the agent or trustee for any other person, or who would be so entitled if the premises were let at a rent and includes any person for the time being registered under the Land Transfer Act 1952 as the proprietor of the premises

“parking warden” means a person appointed by the Council under s 128D of the Land Transport Act 1998

“person” includes a corporation sole, a body corporate and an unincorporated body

“poultry” means all types of domestic fowls and includes geese, ducks, pigeons, swans, turkeys and roosters

“premises” means any land and/or building comprised in a single certificate of title or any self-contained and separately occupied part of any premises

“public place” means a place that, at any material time, is open to or is lawfully being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, notwithstanding that any owner or occupier of that place is entitled to exclude or eject any person from that place and, for the avoidance of doubt, includes:

- a beach
- a road
- an aircraft, hovercraft, ship, ferry or vehicle carrying passengers for reward
- a cemetery or crematorium
- the foreshore
- a park
- a reserve under the Reserves Act and
- premises used by the Council for the purposes of service delivery, including (but not limited to) an administrative office, community centre, swimming pool, library or art gallery

“public notice” has the same meaning as in s 5 of LGA 02 and “publicly notified” has a corresponding meaning

“RMA” means the Resource Management Act 1991

“road” has the same meaning as in s 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 and includes all land, including any berm, footpath, cycle path or carriageway, within the legal boundaries of the road

“rural area” means those parts of the district defined as “Rural Areas/Zones” in the district plan

“shared zone” means part of a road intended to be used by pedestrians and vehicles

“sports field” means any part of a public place which is laid or set aside for playing organised games or sports and includes an area used for practising a sport or game but, for the avoidance of any doubt, does not include an area beside a sports field used by spectators

“stock” means animal which may be farmed for the production of meat, milk, fibre or hides, extends to include a horse, donkey or mule and, for the avoidance of doubt, includes any animal kept as a pet

“urban area” means those parts of the district defined as “Urban Areas/Zones” in the district plan

“vehicle” has the same meaning as in the Land Transport Act 1998 and, for the avoidance of doubt, includes a bicycle, hovercraft, skateboard, in-line skates and roller skates

“working day” means a day of the week other than:

- a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday as observed throughout New Zealand
- Hawkes Bay Anniversary Day and
- Any day in the period commencing with 20 December in a year and ending with 10 January in the following year

## **1.4 Interpretation**

1.4.1 The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this Bylaw.

1.4.2 The interpretation rules set out below apply to all parts of the Bylaw.

1.4.3 In this Bylaw:

- (a) Words referring to the masculine, feminine or neuter gender refer also to the other genders;
- (b) Singular words include the plural and vice versa;
- (c) The phrase “part of the Bylaw” refers to a Chapter of the Bylaw or to part of a Chapter, as the context requires;
- (d) In the event of inconsistency or interpretation conflict between this part of the Bylaw and any other part of the Bylaw, the latter prevails;
- (e) In the event of any inconsistency or conflict between the provisions of any part of the Bylaw and any rule in the district plan, the latter shall prevail;
- (f) In the event of any inconsistency or conflict between the conditions of an approval and the conditions of a resource consent granted under RMA relating to the same activity, the latter prevails.

## **1.5 Approvals and dispensations**

1.5.1 A person proposing to do anything or to cause any condition to exist for which a licence, permit, approval or dispensation (however described) is required under the Bylaw must first obtain an approval.

1.5.2 A person seeking an approval must make application on the prescribed form (if any), supply any supporting information that may be required and pay the application fee.

1.5.3 An approval may be granted for a single event, on a temporary basis, for a fixed term or until further notice and upon such terms and conditions as the Council thinks fit.

1.5.4 An application for an approval, or the payment of the application fee, does not confer any right, authority or immunity on the person making that application or payment. The Council shall be under no obligation to grant an approval.

- 1.5.5 If the Council believes that a condition of an approval has been breached or is being breached the Council may, without the need to give any preliminary or warning notice:
- (a) prosecute the person responsible for the breach for an offence under the Bylaw; and
  - (b) suspend the approval for a specified period; or
  - (c) cancel the approval.

1.5.6 A person whose application for an approval was declined, or who is unhappy with a decision made under clause 1.5.3 or clauses 1.5.5(b) or (c) may apply to the Council for a review of that decision.

## **1.6 Service of notices**

1.6.1 Any notice or document required to be given under the Bylaw may be delivered to that person either personally or by sending it to the person's last known address, place or abode or business, and in the case of a company to its registered office, by messenger or by ordinary post.

1.6.2 If the person to whom the notice or document is to be given is:

- (a) deceased; or
- (b) absent from New Zealand,

the notice or document may be sent to that person's personal representative, executor, attorney or other authorised agent .

1.6.3 If the person to whom the notice or document is to be given is not known, or is absent from New Zealand and has no known agent in New Zealand, and the notice or document relates to any premises, the notice or document may be served occupier of those premises or, if there is no occupier, may be affixed to some conspicuous part of the premises.

1.6.4 Where a notice or document is sent by post it shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

## **1.7 Offences**

1.7.1 Every person who acts contrary to any prohibition contained in the Bylaw, or to any condition of an approval, or any requirement or condition made by publicly notified resolution in accordance with the Bylaw, commits an offence against the Bylaw.

## **1.8 Fees and Charges**

1.8.1 The Council may by publicly notified resolution set or vary any fee or charge in respect of any matter provided for in this Bylaw. Where a fee or charge relates to the use of or entry to a public place, payment of the fee or charge shall be a condition of use or entry.

## CHAPTER 2 PUBLIC PLACES

### 2.1 ACCESS WAYS

- 2.1.1 A person must not attempt to use or enter an access way (as defined in s 315 of LGA 74) which has been shut by locked gates in accordance with a publicly notified Council resolution.

### 2.2 ACTIVITIES

- 2.2.1 A person must not undertake any activity in a public place in a manner which may result in damage to property, injury to another person in that public place or unreasonably interfere with that other person's use and enjoyment of that public place. For the avoidance of doubt, this obligation applies notwithstanding that the activity might otherwise be able to be lawfully undertaken in a public place under this bylaw.
- 2.2.2 Notwithstanding clause 2.2.1, the safe operation of a RPA (as defined in clause 2.11.1) over an organised event in a public place with an approval and the consent of the organiser of the event will be deemed not to be an unreasonable interference of the use and enjoyment of that public place by another person

### 2.3 ADVERTISING DEVICES

- 2.3.1 The provisions in this part of the Bylaw are in addition to any rules in the district plan dealing with advertising devices. In the event of conflict or ambiguity between a provision in this Bylaw and a rule in the district plan, the district plan rule will prevail.
- 2.3.2 The Council may by publicly notified resolution on its own motion grant dispensation from the requirements of clause 2.9.1(b) for specified types of advertising device generally or in specified locations.
- 2.3.3 The owner of an advertising device erected or standing on a public place, whether under an approval or a dispensation granted under clause 2.3.2 must at all times ensure that:
- (a) the placement of the advertising device does not interfere with the free and safe passage of people and vehicles using the public place;
  - (b) the advertising device is constructed of appropriate materials and is designed and maintained so that it is unlikely to cause injury to persons damage to vehicles using the public place;
  - (c) the advertising content is suitable for display in a public place;
  - (d) the advertising device is maintained in good order and condition and does not become a safety hazard to people or vehicles using the public place, an eyesore or otherwise detract from the amenity of the locality;
  - (e) the advertising device is removed when the premises to which it relates are closed for business or is otherwise redundant.

## 2.4 BEACHES

2.4.1 A person must not:

- (a) drive a vehicle on any part of a beach from which vehicles have been banned by publicly notified resolution of the Council;
- (b) except in the case of an emergency attempt to land an aircraft, microlight, motorised glider or glider on a beach;
- (c) swim from any part of a beach from which swimming has been banned by publicly notified resolution;
- (d) appear nude or insufficiently dressed on a beach, except for a beach which the Council has designated as a “clothing optional” beach by publicly notified resolution;
- (e) obstruct, hinder or interfere with any person carrying out life-saving operations, or engaged in life-saving activities, practices or competitions.

2.4.2 Clause 2.4.1(a) is made under s 22AB(1)(f) of the Land Transport Act 1998.

## 2.5 CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIUM

2.5.1 This part of the Bylaw is made under s 16 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964.

2.5.2 in this clause:

“cemetery” means any cemetery owned or operated by the Council;

“crematorium” means any crematorium owned or operated by the Council and extends to include the grounds surrounding the crematorium;

“plot” means a plot in a cemetery or crematorium and extends to include any niche provided in any structure for the interment of ashes.

2.5.3 A person must not:

- (a) undertake the burial or disinterment of any body, or the cremation of any body or the interment or disinterment of any ashes in a cemetery or crematorium;
- (b) install any fence, enclosure, tombstone, vault, headstone, other monument, inscription or memorial of any kind on a plot;
- (c) undertake any other work within a cemetery or the grounds of a crematorium;

without an approval.

2.5.4 An approval is not required under clauses 2.5.3(b) or (c) if the items to be installed or the work to be done will comply with specifications set by the Council from time to time, by publicly notified resolution.

- 2.5.5 The owner, or the personal representative of the owner, of a burial plot must keep all fences, enclosures, tombstones, vaults, headstones and other monuments or memorials on any plot in good tidy order and repair.
- 2.5.6 Any items installed on a plot in breach of clause 2.5.3 and 2.5.4 may be removed by the Council.
- 2.5.7 Subject to clause 2.5.8 a person must not bring any animal onto a cemetery or a crematorium without an approval.
- 2.5.8 An approval is not required under clause 2.5.7 to bring onto a cemetery or crematorium:
- (a) a special purpose dog (as defined in clause 3.2.1); or
  - (b) a dog under leash control

## 2.6 COUNCIL FACILITIES

- 2.6.1 The Council may by publicly notified resolution set conditions of entry and/or use of any Council facility.
- 2.6.2 A person who is admitted to a Council facility which is a swimming pool as the person having responsibility for the supervision of a child aged 8 years or younger accompanying that person, must be over the age of 16 years and must actively supervise that child at all times while in that facility.
- 2.6.3 The Council may, or a constable at the request of the Council may, exclude or remove any person from a Council facility:
- (a) who has acted in a manner that is contrary to conditions of entry and/or use of that facility set under clause 2.6.1;
  - (b) who is not using the facility for its intended purpose;
  - (c) who has contravened any other provision of this Bylaw;
  - (d) for any reason relating to the efficient, reasonable and fair management of the facility.

## 2.7 CYCLES AND SKATEBOARDS

- 2.7.1 This part of the Bylaw is made under s 22AB(1)(h) of the Land Transport Act 1998.
- 2.7.2 Except as provided in clause 2.7.3, a person must not ride a cycle on a footpath or on a lawn, garden, or other cultivation in a public place.
- 2.7.3 For the avoidance of doubt, clause 2.7.2 does not apply to a person who rides a cycle on a footpath:
- (a) in the course of delivering newspapers, mail, or printed material to letterboxes;

- (b) which has been designated as a shared footpath by the Council by publicly notified resolution.
- 2.7.4 A person must not stop stand or park a cycle on any footpath without due care and with regard to the convenience and safety of other persons using that footpath.
- 2.7.5 A person must not use a skateboard on a footpath without exercising due care and with regard to the convenience and safety of pedestrians.
- 2.7.6 Notwithstanding clause 2.7.5, a person must not use a skateboard in a public place within the skateboard ban areas specified in Schedules A, B and C to this part of the Bylaw, or in any other part of the district designated by the Council by publicly notified resolution as a skateboard free area.

## 2.8 DAMAGE

- 2.8.1 A person must not:
  - (a) dig up, disturb, damage or remove the surface of any public place;
  - (b) affix any signs or posters to any structure in or about a public place;without an approval.

## 2.9 ENCROACHMENTS

- 2.9.1 A person must not:
  - (a) erect any building, fence, tent, temporary shelter, kiosk or stall;
  - (b) place or leave any hoarding, advertising device, furniture, material or thing; or
  - (c) hang any gate or door so that it opens;on or over a public place except as expressly provided in this Bylaw or in an approval.
- 2.9.2 Without limiting the generality of clause 2.9.1, the Council may give approval to the following activities:
  - (a) the erection of retail displays, kiosks or stalls on a public place;
  - (b) the provision of seating, tables or other furniture for use in association with trading activities being conducted from contiguous premises;
  - (c) the erection or construction of an advertising device, awning, verandah, balcony, window box or other device attached to a building on contiguous premises which does not obstruct free passage along or over the public place.

## 2.10 FENCES

- 2.10.1 A person must not incorporate barbed wire in a fence on the boundary between any premises within the urban area and a public place unless the barbed wire is at least 2 metres above ground level (when measured on the outside of the fence at a distance of 1 metre from the base of the fence).

## 2.11 FLYING ACTIVITIES

- 2.11.1 In this clause:

“aircraft” has the same meaning as in the Civil Aviation Rule and includes an aeroplane, balloon, glider, hang glider, helicopter or microlight

“RPA” means any remotely piloted aircraft and includes: an unmanned or free flight aircraft and a model aircraft under line control

- 2.11.2 A person must not take off or land, or attempt to take off or land, an aircraft in a public place except in the case of an emergency or with an approval.
- 2.11.3 A person must not operate an RPA over a public place in breach of clause 2.2
- 2.11.4 A person must not operate a RPA from or over a road, cemetery or crematorium without an approval.
- 2.11.5 Nothing in clause 2.11.4 applies to a person operating a RPA for the purposes of a civil defence, accident or other emergency service response, at the direction of the person in charge of that response.

## 2.12 HAZARDS

- 2.12.1 A person must not place or leave any hazardous substance, or any other material or substance which may cause injury to any person, in or about a public place.
- 2.12.2 The owner or occupier of premises contiguous to a public place must:
- (a) ensure that any advertising device, wall, fence, balcony, window box, awning or verandah on those premises does not fall into such a condition or state of disrepair that it constitutes a health and safety risk to persons using the public place;
  - (b) ensure that no tree or shrub is allowed to grow from the premises into the public place, or overhang the public place, so as to obstruct passage over or along the public place or any lighting in the public place;
  - (c) ensure that any railing, gate, fence or cover protecting the entrance to a cellar under the premises is maintained in safe condition and that appropriate steps are taken when the entrance is open for use to prevent any accident or injury to vehicles or persons using the public place;
  - (d) not fail to remedy any non-compliance with clauses 2.12.2 (a), (b) or (c) within a reasonable time of service of a notice by the Council specifying

the matters of non-compliance and requiring that remedial work be undertaken.

## 2.13 PROCESSIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

- 2.13.1 A person must not hold a public meeting or conduct a procession in a public place without an approval.
- 2.13.2 An approval under clause 2.13.1 will not be required for a public meeting held in any place within the district which is identified in a publicly notified resolution as suitable for the conduct of public meetings and forums, subject to compliance with any terms and conditions set out in the resolution.
- 2.13.3 A person must not expose to view in or from a public place any object or material which is lewd, indecent, or intended to give or likely to give offence.
- 2.13.4 A person must not display any placard, handbill or poster which is visible from or within a public place the contents of which are lewd, indecent or intended to give, or likely to give offence.

## 2.14 REFUSE DISPOSAL

- 2.14.1 A person must not dispose of any household refuse, hazardous substance, commercial waste or offensive matter in a Council refuse receptacle provided in a public place.

## 2.15 SPORTS AND GAMES IN A PUBLIC PLACE

- 2.15.1 A person must not use a sports field which has been closed for use by the Council.
- 2.15.2 A person must not enter onto or remain on a sports field while any game, sport or practice is in progress.
- 2.15.3 A person must not use any part of a public place for planned team games and sporting activities, marching drill, musical or other group activity without an approval.

## 2.16 STREET NUMBERING AND PRIVATE ROAD SIGNS

- 2.16.1 In this clause:
- “private road” means a private road as defined in s 315 LGA 74 and extends to include an access way, access lot or right of way serving more than 5 premises.
- 2.16.2 An owner or occupier of premises must ensure that:
- (a) the premises are marked with the street number allocated by the Council;
  - (b) the marking complies with the minimum dimensions and specifications set by the Council by publicly notified resolution;

- (c) the marking is suitably located upon or about the premises so that it is clearly visible from the road at all times.
- 2.16.3 Clause 2.16.2 is made under s 22AB(1)(x) of the Land Transport Act 1998.
- 2.16.4 An owner of premises served by a private road must ensure that all times the private road is adequately identified by signage which meets the requirements laid down by the Council for such signage and that the sign is maintained in a good and legible condition at all times.

## 2.17 STOCK

- 2.17.1 A person in charge of stock must:
- (a) take all reasonable steps to ensure that they do not wander onto a public place;
  - (b) ensure that they are under proper control and supervision at all times when driven or passing across or along a road;
  - (c) not drive stock along or across a carriageway when a reasonable alternative is available;
  - (d) not lead, ride or swim any stock on a beach in circumstances where a nuisance, danger or inconvenience is or may be created for other users of the beach;
  - (e) not lead, drive or permit stock to go along or over any footpath, cycle path, or grass plot or flower bed within a public place;
  - (f) not allow stock to graze on a public place without an approval from the Council, or as permitted under clause 2.17.2;
  - (g) immediately dispose of any droppings left in a public place;
  - (h) in any case where stock are driven or pass across or along a road on a recurring basis, ensure that there is no build up of mud or faecal matter on the carriageway over time;
  - (i) immediately report any damage caused to road markers, road signs, culverts, water tables or other roading infrastructure and reimburse the reasonable cost of repair or replacement to the Council.
- 2.17.2 An approval to graze stock on a road in the rural area is not required under clause 2.17.1(f) if:
- (a) grazing is undertaken on the berm contiguous to premises:
    - (i) owned or occupied by the person in charge of the stock; or
    - (ii) owned by some other person who has given consent to that grazing;

- (b) measures are taken (by means of tethering or the erection of temporary fences) to ensure that stock cannot graze within one metre of the carriageway;
  - (c) all other reasonable precautions are taken to ensure the safety and convenience of neighbours, people droving stock on the road and any other persons or traffic using the road;
  - (d) any other conditions, including the payment of grazing fees, laid down by the Council by publicly notified resolution are observed.
- 2.17.3 For the purposes of clause 2.17.1(b) stock is deemed to be under proper control and supervision if the guidelines in the New Zealand Transport Agency publication “Stock under control (crossing and droving)”, or some other guideline approved by the Council by publicly notified resolution, have been observed.

## 2.18 TRADING, BUSKING AND COLLECTIONS

- 2.18.1 The provisions in this part of the Bylaw are in addition to any rules in the district plan dealing with trading in public places. In the event of conflict or ambiguity between a provision in this Bylaw and a rule in the district plan, the district plan rule will prevail.
- 2.18.2 In this clause  
“mobile shop” means any vehicle from which goods or services can be purchased, hired or ordered.
- 2.18.3 A person must not:
- (a) carry on any business trade or profession;
  - (b) sell, or offer for sale or hire, any goods or services;
  - (c) sing or play any musical instrument;
  - (d) use or operate any broadcasting system or loud speaker;
  - (e) accept or solicit donations or gifts;
  - (f) undertake a street appeal or charity fundraiser;
- in a public place without an approval from the Council.
- 2.18.4 A person holding an approval under clause 2.18.3(b) to operate a mobile shop must not conduct business from that vehicle:
- (a) within those parts of Hastings, Havelock North and Flaxmere which are zoned “Central Commercial” (including the Central Character Precinct) or Large Format Retail, Havelock North Village Centre Retail or Havelock North Village Centre Business, Flaxmere Commercial or Flaxmere Commercial Service in the district plan;
  - (b) from the berm, or premises adjoining the berm, of a road which has a speed limit of 80 km/h or more; and
  - (c) on any of the roads listed in Schedule D to this Chapter

## 2.19 VEHICLE CROSSINGS AND BERMS

2.19.1 The owner or occupier of premises must:

- (a) obtain an approval from the Council before commencing construction, widening, alteration or removal of a permanent or temporary vehicle crossing serving those premises;
- (b) not use a vehicle crossing, or operate a vehicle on a footpath, cycle path or berm for construction purposes without an approval;
- (c) maintain the vehicle crossing in good repair at all times, in the manner and to the standard prescribed by the Council from time to time by publicly notified resolution;
- (d) maintain the berm in front of the premises in a neat and tidy condition reasonably free from wind blown litter and other rubbish and, but only if the berm is sown in grass, regularly mow the berm and remove the clippings;
- (e) repair any damage to the berm caused by the owner, the occupier or their invitees.

## SCHEDULE A TO CHAPTER 2

(Clause 2.7.6)

### **Hastings skateboard ban area**

Any part of the roads (including footpaths) and other public places listed below, as shown on the attached plan (number 1)

- Heretaunga Street (both sides) between Hastings Street and Nelson Street
- The pedestrian mall in the Commercial area between Russell Street and Market Street
- Queen Street between Karamu Road and King Street
- Eastbourne Street between Karamu Road and King Street
- King Street between Eastbourne Street and Queen Street
- Market Street between Eastbourne Street and Queen Street
- Railway Road between Eastbourne Street and Queen Street
- Russell Street between Eastbourne Street and Queen Street
- Karamu Road between Eastbourne Street and Queen Street
- Northern, Southern, Eastern and King Street parking areas
- Council Administration Building Lyndon Road East and associated grounds
- Civic Square
- “Hastings City Square” which includes the water feature and stage area.



## Plan Number 1 - Hastings



**HASTINGS**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Map Produced using ArcMap

Scale 1:5,000



Projection: NZTM  
Datum: D\_NZGD\_2000

Original Size: A4  
Date: Thursday, 28 January 2015

DATA SOURCE: Cadastral information derived from the Land Information New Zealand's Core Record System (CRS).  
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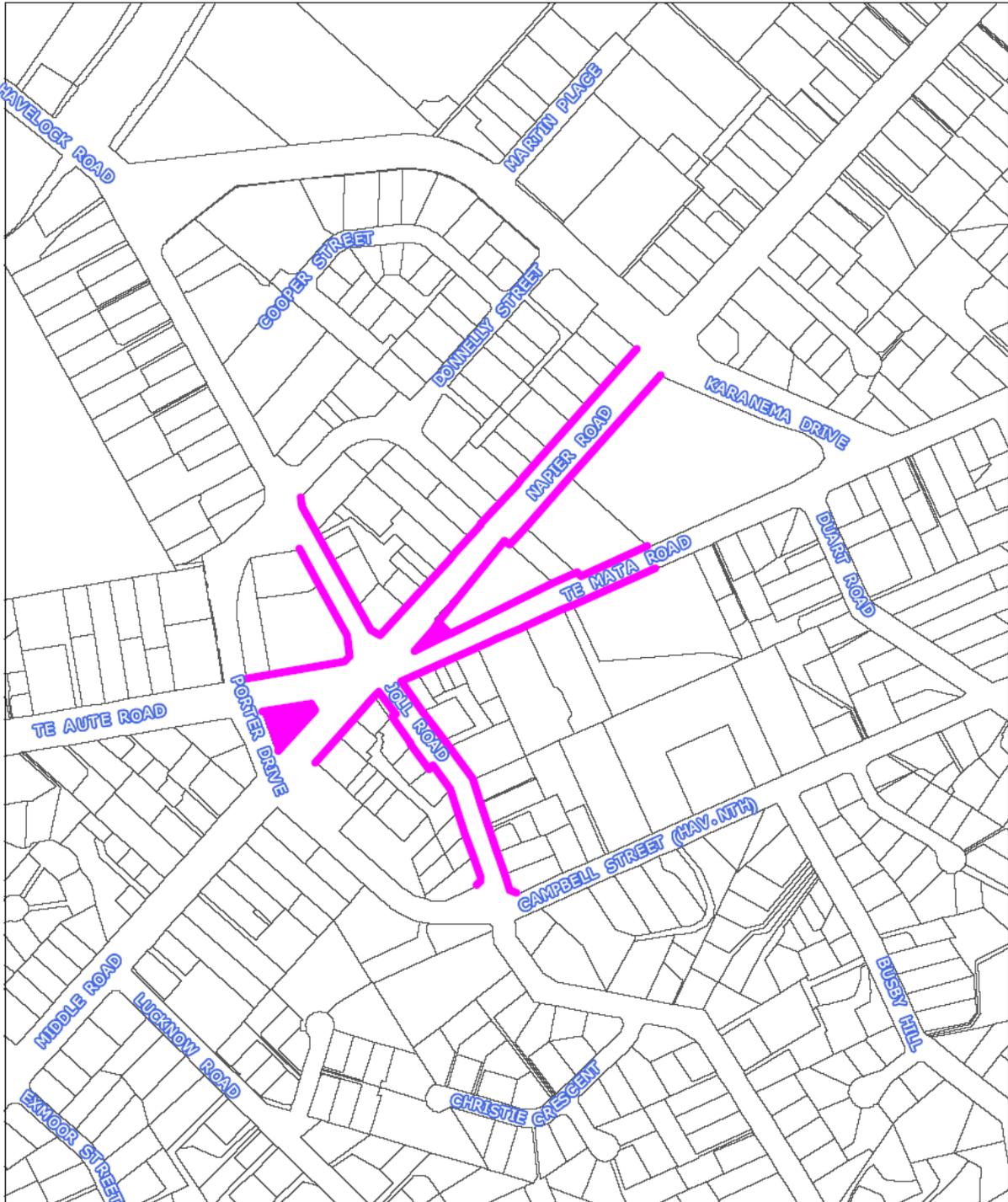
## SCHEDULE B TO CHAPTER 2

(Clause 2.7.6)

### **Havelock North skateboard ban area**

Any part of the roads (including footpaths) and other public places listed below as shown on the attached plan (number 2):

- Joll Road from the Central Roundabout to the intersection with Campbell Street
- Middle Road from the Central Roundabout to the intersection with Porter Drive
- Te Aute Road from the Central Roundabout to the intersection with Porter Drive
- Havelock Road from the Central Roundabout to the intersection with Porter Drive
- Napier Road from the Central Roundabout to the intersection with Karanema Drive
- Te Mata Road from the Central Roundabout to the boundary between the Havelock North Function Centre and 38 Te Mata Road
- Centotaph and surrounding paved area
- The Village Green, including the paved areas surrounding the information site/ toilet block, water feature and surrounding paved area.




**HASTINGS  
DISTRICT  
COUNCIL**

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## PLAN NUMBER 2 HAVELOCK NORTH

Grid: New Zealand Map Grid  
Height Datum: Mean Sea Level  
Coordinates in Metres  
Geostic Datum 1949

Scale 1 : 4500 (on A4)



Metres

Date : Wed Nov 21 2007

DATA SOURCE:  
Cadastral information derived from the  
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## SCHEDULE C TO CHAPTER 2

(Clause 2.7.6)

### **Flaxmere skateboard ban area**

All of the land described as Lot 2 DP 14853 and known as the Flaxmere Shopping Centre.

## SCHEDULE D TO CHAPTER 2

(Clause 2.18.4)

Roads on which the conduct of business from a mobile shop is not permitted

### **Entire length**

Pakowhai Road

Maraekakaho Road

Heretaunga Street

Omahu Road

Railway Road

Karamu Road North

Southampton Street

St Aubyn Street

Hastings – Havelock Road

Karanaema Drive

Porter Drive

Columba Way

Te Mata Road

### **Part only**

Napier Road, Middle Road and Te Aute Road, from the end of the 80km/h or 100 km/h speed restriction to the Havelock North Village Centre zone boundary.