

KAIKŌURA DISTRICT COUNCIL

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING FOR HEARINGS AND DELIBERATIONS TO SIGNS BYLAW HELD AT 9.00AM ON 4 MARCH 2026, IN TOTARA COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 96 WEST END, KAIKŌURA

Date:	Wednesday 4 March 2026
Time	9.00am
Location	Totara, Council Chambers, 96 West End Kaikōura Available via Microsoft Teams

AGENDA

1. Karakia
2. Apologies
3. Declarations of Interest

- | | |
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| 4. Overview of responses for the draft Signs Bylaw | Page # |
| Attachment 1: Summary of Submissions with staff notes | 3 |
| Attachment 2: Full Submissions received | 6 |
| Attachment 3: Proposed Signs Bylaw (Tracked Changes Version) | Separate Pack |
| Attachment 4: Proposed Signs Bylaw (Clean Version) | 9 |
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5. Submitters to be heard on the draft Signs Bylaw:

Time	Name	Submission #	Page #
9.10am	Jason Hill	5	7
9.20am	Ralph Hogan	6	12
9.30am	Ted Howard	7	18
9.40am	Garry Robertson	8	20
9.50am	Tania Ross	9	32
10.00am	Richard Watherston	11	35
10.10am	Courtney Wilson	12	37

6. Submitters who chose not to speak:

Name	Submission #	Page #
Dave Barrett	1	1
Mark Baxter	2	2
Leslie Croucher	3	4
Susanne Dunnett	4	5
Martha Wagoner	10	34

Hearings end

7. Deliberations on the draft Signs Bylaw
8. Close Extraordinary Meeting

Report to:	Council - Hearings and Deliberations
Date:	4 March 2026
Subject:	Overview of submissions received in relation to the draft Signs Bylaw
Prepared by:	D Hirst - Policy Planner
Input sought from:	J York - Regulatory Manager M Hoggard - Strategy, Policy and District Plan Manager
Authorised by:	P Kearney - Senior Manager Corporate Services

1. SUMMARY

This memo provides a high-level overview of submissions received during the public consultation held between 4 December 2025 and 13 February 2026 regarding the draft Signs Bylaw.

Further information on the content of the submissions, along with Council officers' suggestions for consideration, can be found in Attachments 1-3. To assist Council's understanding of how the proposed suggestions would affect the drafting of the Signs Bylaw, officers have included a tracked-changes version of the bylaw (Attachment 3). Please note, these are suggestions only and that this version remains subject to change and feedback from elected members based on the outcomes of the hearings and deliberations process.

2. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Council:

- a) Receives this report for information.
- b) Considers the submission feedback and initial officer response and provides feedback and direction to Council Officers following the hearings and deliberations process.

3. BACKGROUND

On 26 November 2025 Council agreed that Council engage in a special consultative procedure of the updated draft Signs Bylaw. Original versions of the Bylaw had followed similar processes.

A public notice went out on 4 December 2025, alongside the draft document and a Statement of Proposal. Moreover, a physical presentation was put up outside the museum to inform people of the consultation. This was supported by social media posts and videos.

Council officers from relevant departments have reviewed the submissions and provided initial suggestions for elected members to consider as part of the deliberations process.

Following hearings and deliberations the intention is to bring back a final version of the Signs Bylaw for approval at the March Council meeting.

4. FEEDBACK RECEIVED

In total 12 submissions were received, focussing on the following issues:

1. **Amenity & visual clutter (keep signs small / fewer):**

Several submitters objected to increases in sign sizes, stressing Kaikōura's landscape character and the cumulative effects of "visual clutter". They opposed larger sponsorship (from 1 m² to 3 m²) and subdivision boards (up to 6 m²) and sought tighter differentiation so sponsorship acknowledgements do not become general advertising.

2. **Subdivision signage (legibility at speed / SH1 interfaces):**

Developers argued the fixed 6 m² cap is not evidence-based because legibility depends on speed and setback; some proposed speed and setback-scaled formulas and sought retention of larger existing subdivision boards alongside SH1 where they inform road changes. Others asked to keep very large boards (e.g., 12 m²) for public-information and safety reasons.

3. **Sponsorship signs (scope, scale, and revenue for clubs):**
Views diverged. Some wanted sponsorship boards strictly limited (logo-only and clearly secondary to the host) to avoid morphing into advertising; others (e.g., large clubs) sought higher totals than 3 m² to sustain sponsorship revenue.
4. **Portable signs in the West End / Mixed-Use area (practicality vs accessibility):**
Hospitality/retail operators requested a simple allowance for multiple footpath signs (e.g., branding + menu/specials + supplier brand) while preserving a clear pedestrian corridor. Several asked to allow multiple flatboards and to clarify how sign area is measured so façade paint schemes are not counted as “sign area.”
5. **Airport treatment (different from Rural):**
Operators at Kaikōura Airport asked not to be treated as “Rural” for signage, seeking a tailored, airport-specific framework reflecting commercial operations, wayfinding and safety.
6. **Drafting clarity & enforcement (definitions, cross-references, exemptions):**
Submitters raised wording fixes (e.g., “6 metres squared” → “6 square metres”; “sub-divided lot” terminology; cross-refs), sought clarity on measuring multi-face signs from a “single viewpoint,” and asked for transparent, consistent exemption decisions.
7. **Mobile traders (parity with fixed sites):** Submitters sought parity so mobile commercial units (e.g., trailers, caravans) operating for extended periods must meet the same zone-based signage limits (portable signs, flags, illumination, total area) as nearby fixed premises, rather than having bespoke allowances.

5. COUNCIL OFFICERS RESPONSE

In response, Council Officers have suggested the following responses to the submissions be considered by elected members during the deliberation process:

1. **Keep simple, district-wide baselines; add one unified exception pathway:**
Retain the 6 m² baseline for subdivision boards and the 3 m² site-total for sponsorship signs, but create a single, consistent exception pathway (facilitated by the Regulatory Manager, with sign-off by Council) to potentially approve larger-than-baseline subdivision (with 20 or more lots), sponsorship and building-mounted signs (not larger than current) only where they:
 - serve a public information/safety purpose or demonstrate aesthetic merit appropriate to Kaikōura;
 - meet legibility/illumination/separation controls; and
 - have written Waka Kotahi (NZTA) support if visible from a State Highway.
2. **Sponsorship signs — tighten the definition; keep the cap:**
Keep the 3 m² per site cap but (i) make sponsorship signs only have the sponsor’s logo, branding and name (ii) require the sign to identify the beneficiary organisation.
3. **Portable signs in West End / Mixed-Use — adopt a clear “rule of three”:**
Allow up to three portable signs per business (any mix of sandwich boards and flatboards), each ≤ 1.0 m², placed against the frontage or kerb, with a 2.0 m unobstructed pedestrian corridor at all times, no illumination, and immediate removal if the corridor is compromised.
4. **Mobile trading — ensure parity with fixed sites:**
Insert a concise clause requiring any mobile trading unit that operates in one location for more than four hours to comply with the same signage controls that apply to the zone it occupies (portable-sign caps, flag limits, illumination rules, total sign-area limits). This avoids special-case tables, keeps enforcement simple, and ensures fair treatment alongside fixed premises.

5. **Measurement and clarity fixes:**
Amend the measurement clause so architectural background colours/façade paint schemes are not counted as sign area unless they are used as a deliberate advertising display; retain the single-viewpoint rule for multi-face signs but add the clarification that if from a single point you can see the advertising material of both faces, then the two faces are deemed a single side, if not they are deemed two separate signs.
6. **Transitional approach — remove the blanket amnesty:**
Replace the consultation draft’s “existing permanent signs” amnesty with a 12-month sunset after commencement, after which all signage must comply or be expressly authorised.
7. **Airport — add a dedicated table:**
Create an airport signage table with allowances that are modestly larger than Rural (for building-mounted and freestanding signs) while applying district-wide illumination and measurement controls and standard portable-sign limits landside.
8. **Mixed-Use precinct boundaries:**
Add maps to enhance understanding of zones.

6. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Section 83 of the *Local Government Act 2002* outlines the consultation process that must be followed in cases where bylaws are developed or edited in non-trivial ways.

In assessing submissions, Council first considers whether the proposed controls fall within the statutory purposes for making bylaws under section 145 of the *Local Government Act 2002*—specifically, protecting the public from nuisance, protecting public health and safety, and minimising offensive behaviour. Council then evaluates whether the proposed controls are necessary and proportionate to the issues identified. Consistent with section 155 of the Act and relevant case law, this includes assessing whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way to address the perceived problem, whether the proposed form of bylaw is appropriate, and whether the controls are supported by evidence of the harms they seek to mitigate.

7. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES SUPPORTED

This paper supports the ‘community’, ‘environment’, and ‘development’ outcomes below.



Community

We communicate, engage and inform our community



Development

We promote and support the development of our economy



Services

Our services and infrastructure are cost effective, efficient and fit-for-purpose



Environment

We value and protect our environment



Future

We work with our community and our partners to create a better place for future generations

Attachment 1: Summary of the submissions on the draft Signs Bylaw

Attachment 2: Full submissions received

Attachment 3: Signs Bylaw 2026 Consultation Tracked Changes Version

Attachment 4: Signs Bylaw Consultation Version (Clean Version)

Submission #	First_Name	Family_Name	Organisation_Name_optional_	Contact_Phone_Number	E_mail_Address	Submitter_Address	Summary of Feedback	Submission Attached (Y/N)	Attending Heaing (Y/N)	SME_Comments_on_submission
1	Dave	Barrett	N/A				The submittor considers that privately funded signs and billboards are an outdated form of advertising in the modern era, given the availability of digital and online alternatives. They argue that physical signage creates visual clutter, causes distraction, and detracts from the natural environment and landscape values for which Kaikōura is known.	Y	N	The submission raises concerns about the visual effects of physical signage and its impact on Kaikōura's landscape and amenity values. Council acknowledges the importance of managing visual clutter and nuisance effects under the Local Government Act 2002 (ss 145-155). However, the proposed amendments are targeted and proportionate responses to identified implementation issues with the current bylaw, including unintended barriers to subdivision advertising and sponsorship signage. The amendments retain controls to protect amenity and character while enabling limited, clearly defined signage where it supports local economic and community activity. Council also notes that the proposed sign size limits are consistent with approaches adopted by many other councils and are supported by a clear connection between the controls and the effects they are intended to manage. Accordingly, Council considers the proposed amendments remain reasonable and appropriate. Recommendation: No change
2	Mark	Baxter	Strawberry Tree Kaikoura Limited				The submitter asks that businesses be allowed more than one flatboard sign per premises. They say flatboards have been part of the streetscape since 2002, add character and pedestrian interest, and are essential for small retailers and cafés to communicate menus, specials, and promotions that a single permanent sign cannot cover. They note their flatboards are professionally produced and well maintained, comply with alcohol licensing requirements, and do not create hazards or nuisance. They propose a frontage based formula (e.g., 1 flatboard per 4 m of frontage) with placement to protect accessibility, and retention of rules to prevent obstruction or safety issues—arguing this supports small business resilience and vibrant commercial footpaths in the West End and wider community.	Y	N	Council recognises the operational need to present brand, menus/specials, and timely offers, and agrees multiple flatboards can serve that purpose. To keep enforcement simple and consistent, Council will not adopt a frontage formula; instead, flatboards will be permitted within a single portable sign allowance that avoids kerbside calculations. In West End/Mixed Use areas each business may display up to three portable signs total (any mix of flatboards and/or sandwich boards) where each sign is against the frontage or kerb, a 2.0 m unobstructed pedestrian corridor is maintained at all times (officer verified), no illumination is used, and each sign is ≤ 1.0 m²; officers may require immediate removal if the corridor is compromised. Recommendation: Permit multiple flatboards within a simple portable sign cap for West End/Mixed Use: up to three portable signs (any mix of flatboards/sandwich boards), each ≤ 1.0 m², non illuminated, placed against frontage or kerb, maintaining a 2.0 m clear corridor at all times (officer verified); non compliance may trigger immediate removal.
3	Leslie	Croucher	N/A				N/A	N/A	N	N/A
4	Susanne	Dunnett					The submitter asks that businesses be allowed more than one flatboard sign per premises. They argue multiple flatboards add character and pedestrian interest, and are important for small retailers and cafés to communicate menus, specials, and promotions that a single permanent sign cannot convey. They propose a frontage formula (e.g., 1 flatboard per 4 m of street frontage) with placement rules to protect accessibility, regular maintenance and professional presentation, compliance with alcohol licensing, and no hazard or nuisance. They consider this a balanced approach that supports small business resilience and contributes to vibrant, inviting commercial footpaths.	Y	N	Council recognises the operational need for small premises to present brand, menus/specials, and timely offers; however, rules must remain simple to apply on street and avoid cumulative clutter. The bylaw already defines flatboards as portable, flat signs leaned against a wall or fence and not significantly intruding into public space, and treats them distinctly from sandwich boards (A frames). In keeping with our “keep it simple” approach for West End/Mixed Use areas, Council will not adopt a frontage formula (which is complex to measure and enforce) and will instead count flatboards within the same portable sign allowance as other portable items. Practically, that means a business may display up to three portable signs total—in any mix of flatboards and sandwich boards—subject to: placement against the shop frontage or against the kerb, a 2.0 m unobstructed pedestrian corridor at all times, no illumination, and ≤ 1.0 m² per portable sign. Council notes that alcohol related advertising must separately comply with any relevant licensing requirements. Recommendation: Accept in part; allow multiple flatboards but within the existing portable sign cap for West End/Mixed Use areas: up to three portable signs in any combination (flatboards and/or sandwich boards), each ≤ 1.0 m², non illuminated, placed against the frontage or kerb, and maintaining a 2.0 m clear pedestrian corridor at all times (officer verified). Immediate removal may be required if the corridor is compromised.
5	Jason	Hill	Coopers Catch Kaikōura Ltd				The submitter reports a West End audit of 31 businesses and claims that 68% would breach the draft bylaw upon commencement, with many using three or more portable signs, yet still maintaining 2.4–3.0 m of clear pedestrian passage. He proposes a frontage-based allowance of 0.25 m² per linear metre (illustrated using his 9 West End frontage), a “rule of three” portable signs (branding, menu/specials, and a supplier brand), and keeping a 2 m clear passage. He seeks amendments to sign-area definitions (exclude background architectural colour from area; allow “integrated infrastructure” like planters/seating to count as freestanding sign supports), a like-for-like amnesty update so modernising doesn't forfeit existing footprint, clearer Mixed-Use Precinct boundaries stated street-to-street (rather than only maps), parity rules for mobile shops, fast-track aesthetic standards (materials/heritage), and practical illumination settings (after-hours identity/security lighting). He argues the draft is disconnected from commercial reality and asks for a framework that scales with frontage, distinguishes quality design from signage, and levels standards between fixed and mobile traders.	Y	Y	Council recognises the need for West End/Mixed Use businesses to communicate brand, menus/specials, and one partner brand while keeping footpaths safe and uncluttered. To keep enforcement simple, the bylaw will adopt a clear “rule of three” for portable signs per business without frontage calculations: each portable sign must sit against the frontage or the kerb, a 2.0 m unobstructed pedestrian corridor must be maintained at all times (officer verified), no illumination is permitted, and each sign must be ≤ 1.0 m². Council will also amend Clause 5 so architectural background colours or façade paint schemes are not counted as sign area unless used as a deliberate advertising display, and retain the single viewpoint visibility test, with the clarification that if the advertising content of more than one face is visible from a single point, those faces are counted together. For legacy signage, Council will delete the former amnesty and apply a 12 month sunset from commencement—after which all signage must comply or be expressly authorised—removing perverse incentives and simplifying enforcement. The Mixed Use table will gain GIS/Plan mapping for area clarification. In relation to mobile trading, Council agrees that mobile units operating in a fixed location for extended periods should not gain an advantage over permanent premises. A concise mobile trading clause will be added, requiring any mobile trading unit operating in one spot for more than four hours to comply with the same signage limits (portable signs, flags, illumination, and total area caps) that apply to the zone in which it is located. This provides parity without creating new tables or adding enforcement complexity. Collectively, these changes ensure the framework remains proportionate, simple, and enforceable, while supporting day to day business activity and maintaining safe, accessible footpaths. Recommendation: •Portable signs (West End/Mixed Use): up to three portable signs per business; placed against the frontage or kerb; 2.0 m clear pedestrian corridor; no illumination; ≤ 1.0 m² per sign; immediate removal if the corridor is compromised. •Sign area & measurement: amend to exclude architectural background colours unless used as advertising; retain the single viewpoint visibility test with the clarification that if advertising material on two faces is visible from one location, they are measured as one combined sign area. •Amnesty: Delete the old amnesty and adopt a 12 month sunset from commencement; after this period, all signage must comply or be expressly authorised. •Mixed Use boundaries: add mapping for clarification. •Mobile shops: Insert a mobile trading clause requiring any mobile unit operating in one spot for over four hours to comply with the same zone based signage caps (portable signs, flags, illumination, and area limits) as fixed premises.
6	Ralph	Hogan					The submitter states that the 2026 draft erodes long standing protections against signage proliferation and appears to accommodate non compliant behaviour. He opposes increasing sponsorship signs from 1 m² to 3 m² and seeks clearer differentiation so sponsorship acknowledgements cannot function as general advertising (such as requiring the beneficiary to be identified and ensuring the sign remains visually secondary to the host's sign). He also opposes increasing subdivision signs to 6 m² (up to two) on amenity grounds. He raises concerns about the consistency of the aesthetic merit exemption process with the Regulatory Manager rather than the elected members granting the exemption, identifies several drafting issues requiring correction (including multi face sign measurement, “6 square metres” in the Building definition, “sub divided lot” terminology, and shifted clause references), and questions the process used for the review, noting the absence of a working group in 2026.	Y	Y	For sponsorship signs, Council recommends retaining the 3 m² district wide cap, while strengthening the definition and conditions to ensure sponsorship remains distinguishable from general advertising: sponsorship signs must be logo only, and must identify the beneficiary organisation. For subdivision signs, the 6 m² per sign (max two), Council argues that the baseline remains necessary to provide legibility for public information purposes and to keep the bylaw simple and enforceable, noting that subdivision boards are few in number relative to real estate signage. To improve clarity and enforceability, Council will correct drafting issues identified by the submitter, including: replacement of “6 metres squared” with “6 square metres” in the Building definition; clarifying “sub divided lot” terminology; correcting cross references in Part IV; and confirming the simplified single viewpoint visibility method for multi face signs, but with clarification that the two faces are measured as one sign if from a single location you can see any of the advertising material from both faces. The submitter's concerns around process are noted; however, Council confirms that the Local Government Act requires consultation and s155 determinations, not a working group. Council also confirms district wide decisions: deletion of the former amnesty with a 12 month sunset, after which all signage must comply with the bylaw or be expressly authorised; jurisdictional clarity that NZTA enforces within the State Highway corridor while KDC regulates outside it; and the Council will be the decision maker for exemptions under defined criteria with transparent reporting and with a letter of support from NZTA when seen from a highway. Recommendation: Retain the 3 m² sponsorship sign cap and require sponsorship signs to: • identify the beneficiary organisation, and • only show the logo, branding and name of the sponsor. Implement drafting corrections: “6 square metres,” clarified “sub divided lot,” corrected cross references, and reinforced single viewpoint visibility for multi face signs. Delete the old amnesty and apply a 12 month sunset, after which all signage must comply or be expressly authorised. Council to decide on exemption applications within a clear criteria, based on reports provided by the Regulatory Manager.

Submission #	First_Name	Family_Name	Organisation_Name_optional_	Contact_Phone_Number	E_mail_Address	Submitter_Address	Summary of Feedback	Submission Attached (Y/N)	Attending Heaing (Y/N)	SME_Comments_on_submission
7	Ted	Howard					The submitter thanks Council for introducing a “sponsorship sign” category but considers the proposed 3 m² total sponsorship sign limit too restrictive for large clubs. They state the golf club would lose several thousand dollars per year if limited to 3 m² and argue that clubs with sites over 1500 m² should be allowed the same signage area as large commercial sites in Table 2 (up to 10 m²). They suggest either a 10 m² allowance or a 1% of road frontage rule, whichever is greater. They note that the club currently has several sponsorship signs (on fairways, outside the clubhouse, and at tees), all established before bylaw development, and that these are a minor component of the golf course’s overall landscape. They consider the signs important to club revenue and say they are unaware of any complaints or negative amenity effects. They request the bylaw be amended accordingly.	Y	Y	Council acknowledges the submitter’s concerns about the variability of site contexts and revenue dependence for some organisations. To maintain simple, district wide standards and avoid the complexity of frontage or percentage formulas, Council will retain the existing baselines (e.g., sponsorship signs at 3 m² with beneficiary identified and visually secondary requirements; subdivision signs at 6 m² per sign, max two), and introduce a single, unified exception pathway for any sign that seeks to exceed those caps, alongside the current exemption pathway for buildings, where there is a genuine public information or safety purpose, or aesthetic merit appropriate to Kaikōura’s character. The Council will be the exemption decision-maker, with the Regulatory Manager to receive exemption applications and provide recommendation reports to the Council based on the criteria within the bylaw. For any sign visible from a State Highway, written NZTA/Waka Kotahi support will be required. This provides a clear and consistent route for larger site or special purpose proposals without proliferating one off categories or undermining the district wide settings needed for amenity and enforceability. Recommendation: •Retain baseline caps: sponsorship signs 3 m². •Adopt a unified exemption pathway for sponsorship, subdivision (20 lots of more), and building mounted signs (no larger than the current size) to exceed baselines only where: (i) there is genuine public safety or public information value or aesthetic merit; (ii) all Part IV controls (including illumination limits and prohibitions) are met; (iii) NZTA written approval is provided for any State Highway visible or SH adjacent proposal.
8	Garry	Robertson	Cargill Station Ltd				The submitter states that the current and proposed bylaw controls do not meet the purposes of bylaws under the Local Government Act 2002, particularly in relation to Kaikōura’s housing and growth needs. They consider the framework unfit for purpose given the district’s need to expand residential supply and argue that signage rules should better support promotion of large-scale subdivision development. They further state that the proposed 6 m² maximum sign size is not evidence-based, citing a transportation assessment by Carriageway Consulting Limited which concludes that a fixed maximum does not account for speed-related legibility requirements, viewing distance, or NZTA guidance showing that higher speeds require larger signs. The submitter contends that a universal size limit may increase, rather than reduce, safety risks in higher-speed environments. The submitter also states that the bylaw does not proportionately provide for major subdivision marketing associated with larger developments such as Ocean Ridge and Vicarage Views. They argue that treating all subdivisions above six lots the same fails to reflect differences in scale, duration, and marketing needs, and that a rigid 6 m² cap may reduce communication effectiveness, slow sales uptake, and undermine housing-supply objectives. In addition, they reference NZTA’s Traffic Control Devices Manual (TCDM-3), stating that sign size should increase with higher speed limits and greater setbacks from the road centreline due to reduced legibility and perspective effects. They propose an alternative framework that scales permitted sign area by speed (6 m² at 50 km/h up to 12 m² at 100 km/h) and increases sign size by 0.5 m² per metre of setback beyond 10 metres. If this framework is too complex, they suggest including a mechanism allowing applicants to justify alternative sizes using site-specific evidence. Finally, the submitter applies this approach to Ocean Ridge and Vicarage Views. For Ocean Ridge, located near SH1 in a 100 km/h environment, they state that a 12 m² sign would be justified. For Vicarage Views, set back about 30 metres from a 60 km/h road due to a rail corridor, they state that reduced perceived size warrants a sign up to 17 m². They argue that the draft bylaw’s single size limit does not account for these constraints or the road-safety implications.	Y	Y	The submitter argues that the fixed 6 m² cap for subdivision signs is not evidence based and does not account for speed related legibility, setback distance, driver glance time, or the scale of large multistage subdivisions. Council acknowledges these technical issues—particularly legibility at speed, viewing distance, and glance time—as potentially relevant in specific locations, especially near State Highways where setbacks or travel speeds are higher. While the NZTA Traffic Control Devices Manual provides useful visibility and legibility principles for traffic control devices, subdivision advertising signs are not traffic control devices. The bylaw’s primary purposes are road safety (minimising distraction) and visual amenity; legibility for commercial messaging is not, in itself, a safety objective unless illegibility elevates distraction risk. To address the submitter’s concerns while maintaining a workable and enforceable bylaw, Council will retain the 6 m² district wide standard and adopt a strengthened, unified exemption pathway. This ensures that larger signs are approved only where site specific evidence shows they are necessary to maintain safe legibility and acceptable driver glance time, with mitigations—simple content, non illumination, and separation from official devices—so that overall distraction risk is kept to an acceptable level. This approach provides a consistent, district wide mechanism for atypical environments (e.g., SH1 interfaces or sites with unusual setbacks such as rail corridors) without embedding a complex formula that would reduce clarity, complicate enforcement, and import technical calculations directly into a community facing bylaw. Under section 155 LGA, these site specific technical assessments are more proportionately handled within an exemption process, while a simple baseline standard preserves predictability for amenity and safety outcomes across the district. In summary, Council recognises that speed, setback, and glance time can affect legibility in particular locations, but considers that a formula based increase in sign size is not appropriate for a bylaw due to clarity and enforcement concerns. The retained 6 m² baseline provides a simple, predictable standard aligned to the bylaw’s primary purposes, while the exemption pathway offers a controlled, evidence based mechanism to address genuinely atypical environments and to manage any identified safety risks to an acceptable level. Recommendation: •Retain the 6 m² district wide standard for subdivision signs to ensure clarity, amenity protection, and enforceability. •Adopt the strengthened exemption pathway, enabling the Council to approve larger signs only where: – site specific evidence demonstrates a genuine need arising from speed, setback, or viewing distance; or the sign is required for public information or public safety purposes; and – Waka Kotahi/NZTA approval is obtained for any signage affecting State Highways; and – design meets non illumination, content simplicity, legibility, and separation controls; and – for subdivision marketing signs, a defined duration and removal date is provided.
9	Tania	Ross	South Pacific Helicopters				The submitter requests that the Kaikōura Airport not be treated as part of the rural zone for signage purposes. They argue the airport functions as a commercial hub, servicing aviation operators, tourism businesses, passengers, and support services, and therefore its signage needs differ from rural land uses. They consider the rural zone’s 2 m² signage cap inappropriate for the scale and commercial nature of on site activities, including wayfinding, customer access, and safety requirements. The submitter notes they have already obtained NZTA approval for proposed hangar signage visible from SH1 and considers this recognition of their commercial function relevant to local signage standards. They request either that the airport be treated as a commercial zone for the purposes of signage controls or that a specific airport signage category be created that allows signage similar to commercial areas such as Beach Road (e.g., up to 45% wall/roof coverage). They argue this would provide clarity, fairness, and support for the visitor economy.	Y	Y	Council accepts that Kaikōura Airport functions differently from rural surroundings and requires clear, workable signage settings that support aviation operations, visitor wayfinding, and safety, while maintaining district amenity and consistent enforcement. Rather than applying full Commercial Zone standards, Council will introduce a dedicated “Airport Signage” table in Part V – Approved Signs that allows modestly larger building mounted and freestanding signs than rural limits, retains district wide illumination and measurement controls (Clause 5 single viewpoint visibility; architectural background colours not counted unless used as advertising), and anchors jurisdictional clarity (NZTA enforces within State Highway corridors; KDC elsewhere; the more restrictive rule prevails) already set out in the draft bylaw. This approach mirrors how the draft treats other special areas (e.g., Mixed Use, Peninsula Tourism), keeps rules proportionate to location and function, and remains simple for officers to apply. Specifically, the airport table will: (i) permit building mounted signs up to a modest percentage of visible wall/roof with an aggregate cap (for hangars), (ii) allow freestanding signs up to a practical per sign and per site total, (iii) provide a limited portable sign allowance landside (kerb/frontage placement; 2.0 m clear corridor; ≤ 1.0 m²; no illumination), and (iv) retain standard flag limits—while prohibiting flashing/moving signs and controlling light spill and brightness in line with Part IV. These settings integrate cleanly with enforcement, delegations Recommendation: •Accept in part. Add Table 7: Kaikōura Airport to Part V – Approved Signs, providing airport specific allowances, applying Clause 5 measurement, illumination controls, and Part IV prohibitions. Include notes that architectural background colours are not counted unless used as advertising; NZTA/KDC interface applies and more restrictive rule prevails.
10	Martha	Wagoner	N/A				The submitter values New Zealand’s natural landscape and considers that larger advertising signs detract from scenic and amenity values. They observe an increase in signage over time and request that sign sizes should not be permitted to increase beyond current limits.	Y	N	The submission emphasises the importance of protecting Kaikōura’s scenic and amenity values and expresses concern about the cumulative visual effects of larger advertising signs. Council acknowledges these values and agrees that signage should not detract from the district’s natural and landscape character. However, the proposed amendments do not introduce unrestricted increases in signage but instead provide limited and clearly defined size allowances to address practical issues identified in the current bylaw, particularly for subdivision and sponsorship signage. These changes are considered proportionate to the effects being managed, consistent with approaches taken by other councils, and supported by controls that continue to manage nuisance and visual amenity impacts. Council therefore considers the proposed amendments remain reasonable and appropriate. Recommendation: No change
11	Richard	Watherston	Kaikoura Business Park				The submitter states that their existing subdivision sign measures 4 m by 3 m and that it needs to remain this size for several reasons. First, the sign informs the travelling public about the Inland Road realignment, which is being rebuilt further south for safety reasons. The submitter notes that the existing road alignment is too close to the Kowhai Bridge, that NZTA required the shift, and that the subdivision plan shown on the sign clearly illustrates this change. They state that all relevant agencies — KDC, ECan, NZTA, and the local rūnanga — support the new road plan. Second, the sign displays the location of the stormwater basin between Inland Road and the Kowhai River, land that was previously NZTA and KDC-administered but has since been transferred to KBP, and the submitter believes the public should be aware of this. Third, the sign is located on KBP land adjacent to SH1 where the public can safely pull off the road to view it. The submitter argues that any reduction in size would force smaller print, creating a road-safety issue if drivers attempted to read the sign while travelling. Fourth, the submitter states that major civil road construction on a State Highway typically requires signage outlining the works, such as the additional southbound lane and northbound slip lane planned near the bridge and the new Inland Road entrance. The sign also identifies subdivision sections in relation to the updated roading plan, and the submitter contends that this combination of information necessitates the current sign size for driver safety and public information during both upcoming and active construction.	Y	Y	Council has assessed the submission against the Local Government Act 2002 and the draft Signs Bylaw framework. The submitter seeks to retain an existing 12 m² sign adjacent to SH1 that communicates Inland Road realignment information, access changes, and stormwater/land tenure details. Council accepts this is a genuine public information function that can support road user safety when size, placement, and content are carefully managed. The bylaw retains a district wide 6 m² baseline for subdivision signs to ensure clarity, amenity protection, and enforceability. Rather than introducing a bespoke rule for this site (or embedding speed/setback formulas), Council will apply the single, unified exception pathway now used across the bylaw. Under this pathway, the Council may approve a larger than baseline sign (including sub-division, sponsorship signs, building signs, as each will be limited in volume and scope) where: •the sign serves a public information or public safety purpose (e.g., confirmed road realignment/access changes) or demonstrates aesthetic merit appropriate to the setting; •any SH visible or SH adjacent sign has written NZTA/Waka Kotahi approval; •design is non illuminated, clearly legible, and appropriately separated from official devices. This keeps the enforceable 6 m² standard district wide while providing a fair, consistent route for justified State Highway-related cases like this one. Recommendation: •Retain the 6 m² district wide standard for subdivision signs. •Replace the current exemption process that currently only applies to buildings and extend it to include sub-divisions and sponsorship signage if they meet the requirements outlined above. Council to sign-off such exemptions.

Submission #	First_Name	Family_Name	Organisation_Name_ _optional_	Contact_Phone_ Number	E_mail_Address	Submitter_Address	Summary of Feedback	Submission Attached (Y/N)	Attending Heaing (Y/N)	SME_Comments_on_submission
12	Courtney	Wilson					The submitter states that they oppose increasing the maximum size of sponsorship signs from 1 m² to 3 m², as they believe sponsorship signs should remain smaller than the hosting organisation's own signage to ensure they are identifiable as sponsorship acknowledgements rather than general advertising. They also state that subdivision signs should remain limited to 1 m², arguing that the proposed allowance of 6 m² per sign (up to two signs) is unnecessary and visually intrusive. They express concern that larger subdivision and sponsorship signs will contribute to visual clutter, which they associate with reduced amenity, increased stress, and negative mental health effects. The submitter emphasises the value of Kaikōura's natural landscape and believes keeping signage smaller supports the district's unique character and promotes wellbeing for residents and visitors.	N	Y	Council has assessed the submission in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002, with regard to public safety, nuisance management, and the amenity related objectives reflected in the draft Signs Bylaw. The submitter seeks to retain a 1 m² limit for sponsorship and subdivision signs, raising concerns about visual clutter, landscape effects, and the need to differentiate sponsorship acknowledgements from commercial advertising. Council notes that the draft bylaw proposes increasing sponsorship signs to 3 m² and subdivision signs to 6 m², primarily to address practical communication needs for clubs, community facilities, and development sites, as outlined in the Statement of Proposal. The district wide limits aim to balance visual amenity with functional requirements, and the comparative analysis in the Statement of Proposal shows that similar or larger limits are used by several councils. At the same time, Council acknowledges that managing cumulative visual effects and maintaining Kaikōura's natural character is consistent with the bylaw's purpose to avoid nuisance and protect community wellbeing. In light of this, Council recommends amending the definition of a sponsorship signs under the bylaw so that it only includes logo, branding and naming info about the sponsor, and that sponsorship signs must identify the beneficiary organisation. Council considers that the proposed sponsorship sign limit remains modest relative to typical primary business or organisational signs, and that the bylaw restricts illumination, number of signs, and placement to limit visual impact. For subdivision signs, Council notes that the higher limit responds to practical needs for legibility and public information purposes, particularly where distances from the road or multi stage developments require larger displays, and as outlined in other submissions, can have a positive safety impact when adjacent highways. While the submitter's concerns relate mainly to amenity values, the draft bylaw's approach provides a proportionate balance between landscape protection and the functional requirements of legitimate signage. On that basis, the proposed limits remain reasonable and maintain a clear connection between the controls and the effects being managed. Recommendation: Retain the proposed 3 m² sponsorship sign limit and 6 m² subdivision sign limit as drafted, as they provide a balanced and proportionate framework that supports safety, legibility, and practical communication needs while maintaining restrictions on illumination, number, and placement to manage visual effects and protect amenity. Amend the definition of a sponsorship sign in line with the above requirements to differentiate such signs from advertisements.



Kaikōura District Council Signs Bylaw

Amended 2026

Approved by:	Executive
Responsible for its Updating:	Planning Department
Final Approval by:	Council
Bylaw First Issued:	1/10/2002
Other Reviews	1/1/2009, 10/12/2011, 25/9/2024
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Proposed Date of Review:	1/ ~~4~~ /10/2036

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Please read PART III (Page 6) to understand the application of this bylaw

PART I - INTRODUCTORY

1. TITLE

This bylaw shall be cited as the Kaikōura District Signs Bylaw 2026.

2. COMMENCEMENT

This bylaw shall come into force on 1 ~~April~~ ~~March~~ 2026.

3. PURPOSE

The purpose of the bylaw is to ensure that signs are erected, maintained and displayed in a manner that does not present a hazard or a danger to public safety or create nuisance.

PART II - INTERPRETATION

4. DEFINITIONS

In this bylaw:

Access Way has the same meaning as in Section 315(1) Local Government Act 1974.

Approved Sign means a sign that meets the relevant criteria of Part V of this bylaw and is not a Prohibited Sign under Part IV of this bylaw.

Banner means any sign made of flexible material, suspended in the air and supported on more than one side by poles, ties, or cables.

Building means any structure that is fixed to land and is intended to be permanent or semi-permanent, including its walls, roof, verandas, facades, and any attached parts or extensions. For the purposes of this bylaw, a *building* excludes:

- fences, walls, or retaining walls that are not integral to a building;
- vehicles, trailers, or moveable structures; and
- temporary or portable structures not fixed to the ground.

Furthermore, under the Building Act 2004, if a sign is over 6 ~~square metres~~ ~~metres squared~~ in size, it requires a building consent ~~and in such circumstances is classified as a building.~~

Building Mounted Sign means any publicly visible sign that is attached immediately parallel to or is painted directly on the face or roof of a building including signs on the face of a veranda.

Captive Balloon means a non-powered balloon for advertising purposes, which is tethered to a site or structure on a site.

Carriageway is the portion of a road or bridge specifically for vehicle use, including shoulders and auxiliary lanes.

Club or Society means an organisation that is judged by Council to be for the general public's recreation or entertainment, where there are no significant barriers to participating and funds are not used for the private benefit of owners, shareholders, members, beneficiaries or anyone else associated with the club or society.

Construction Sign means a sign providing information on construction, development, building or demolition work being conducted, or proposed to be conducted on a site.

Council means the Kaikōura District Council/KDC.

Commercial Sexual Services has the same meaning as defined in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003.

Commercial Zone for the purpose of this bylaw is as described and delineated in ~~the proposed and subsequently~~ operative Kaikōura District Plan and Planning maps.

Community Facilities means facilities providing essential community services on a not-for-profit basis.

Directional Sign means a sign which provides direction to a particular commercial activity, industrial zone or public facility.

Display in relation to a sign—

- (a) as a verb, means to place, erect, attach, paint, affix, or otherwise present a sign so that its message, image, or design is visible from a public place, whether the sign is permanent, temporary, illuminated, digital, projected, or otherwise shown; and
- (b) as a noun, means the act, state, or instance of exhibiting, presenting, or showing a sign visible from a public place.

District means the area for the time being administered by the Kaikōura District Council/KDC.

Enforcement Officer means any person appointed by the Council to carry out all or any of the functions of an enforcement officer under this bylaw. In the case of this bylaw, enforcement officers will be members of the KDC Regulatory Team.

Flag means a sign intended for the purposes of advertising or to attract attention, but which is usually mounted on a flagpole or similar device, and which is usually made from fabric, textile or cloth. National flags are not considered flags for the purpose of this bylaw.

Flashing Sign means a sign with lights or any other forms of illumination which flash, move, rotate, scintillate, blink, flicker or have any similar visual effect or which varies in intensity or in colour, or which uses intermittent electrical pulsations. These signs are prohibited.

Flatboard Sign is a portable flat publicly visible sign which is not self-supporting, which is leant flat against a vertical building wall or fence or other structure to which it relates, and which does not significantly intrude into a footpath or other public space.

Footpath has the same meaning as in Section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Freestanding Sign means any publicly visible sign that is fixed on or into the ground and that is standing on its own, independent of any building for its primary support. Includes signs fixed to fences.

Illuminated Sign includes any sign the whole or any part of which is illuminated by any means; and a sign on a light of any kind.

Mixed Use Precinct (Zone) for the purpose of this bylaw is as described and delineated in the ~~proposed and subsequently~~ operative Kaikōura District Plan and planning maps. It forms part of the Commercial Zone.

Moving Sign means a sign which physically moves or appears to move in whole or in part. This excludes captive balloons, flags or banners.

Noise Sign is any device that attracts attention and notice in an aural manner.

Nuisance refers to the dictionary definition (a person, thing, or circumstance causing trouble or annoyance; anything harmful or offensive to the community or a member of it and for which a legal remedy exists).

Occupier has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1974.

Offsite Sign is a sign which does not relate to goods, services or events that are available or take place at the site where the sign is located.

Owner has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1974.

Person includes a corporation sole, a body corporate, and any unincorporated body of persons.

Prohibited sign means a sign prohibited by Part IV of this bylaw.

Protruding Sign means a publicly visible sign attached to a building which extends beyond the boundary of the site to which the sign relates into a space above a public place but does not include signs on the face of or under verandas, sandwich boards or flatboards.

Public Place includes any place that, at any time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether of right or not, and whether for free or for payment of a charge.

Road has the same meaning as in Section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Road Boundary of a site means a boundary of a site contiguous to a boundary or proposed final boundary of any legal road (other than an access way or service lane).

Rural Zone for the purpose of this bylaw is as described and delineated in the ~~proposed and subsequently~~ operative Kaikōura District Plan and planning maps.

Sandwich Board means a publicly visible one-or-two-sided sign that is self-supporting and portable, which is located on a footpath or other public space outside the premises to which it relates.

Service Lane has the same meaning as in Section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Sign for the purpose of this bylaw is:

Any name, figure, character, outline, display, device, delineation, announcement, design, logo, painting or other artwork, poster, handbill, hoarding or any other thing of a similar nature which is intended to attract attention and convey a message, and includes:

- all material and components comprising the sign, its frame, background, structure, any support and any means by which the sign is attached to any other thing;
- a banner, captive balloon, flag, flashing sign, flat board, sign, illuminated sign, moving sign, roof sign, sandwich board, streamer or another similar object;
- and which has content that is reasonably discernible with the naked eye from a road or any public place.

Site in this bylaw means:

When used in relation to land, any land which is lawfully permitted to be used for an activity and which, if it is under the Land Transfer Act 1952, is contained in one Certificate of Title; or, if it is subject to a Unit Plan under the Unit Titles Act 1972, is the whole of the land in a Unit Title on the Plan; or if the land is not subject to the Land Transfer Act or Unit Titles Act, is the whole of the parcel of land last acquired under one instrument of conveyance.

- "Site" includes the air space above land or water.
- A "site" intersected by a road, river or railway line shall constitute one site.
- If a "site" is used for any activity in conjunction with any other site or sites, then for the purpose of this bylaw all sites are deemed to be one site if: the sites adjoin one another; or the sites are intersected by a road, river or railway line.
- If any "site" is crossed by a zone boundary under the District Plan, the site is deemed to be divided into two or more sites by the zone boundary.
- Where a "site" is situated partly within the district of the Council and partly in an adjoining district, then the part situated in the district shall be deemed to be one site.

Sponsorship Sign means a sign located at the principal site where a Club or Society conducts its activities that only displays the sponsor's logo and/or branding and/or name, identifies the beneficiary organisation, and does not include general advertising, endorsements,

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~~prices, calls to action, or unrelated commercial messages means a sign located at the principal site where a Club or Society conducts its activities, which solely identifies a third party that provides financial or in-kind support to the Club or Society, and does not include general advertising, endorsements, or unrelated commercial messages.~~

State Highway means a State Highway as defined in section 2 of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989, and includes: the carriageway, the road verge, associated land, structures and fixtures, and includes a motorway as defined in section 2 of the Act.

Sub-divided lot means a lot from a subdivision ("site") with 6 lots or more.

Structure means any constructed or erected object that is fixed to or supported by the ground or another structure, and that provides support, enclosure, or form as part of a building.

Under Veranda Sign means a sign attached to the underside of a veranda.

Vehicle has the same meaning as in the Land Transport Act 1998.

Veranda means a roof of any kind which extends out from a face of a building, and which continues along the whole of that face of the building.

Veranda Face has a corresponding meaning and includes the whole or part of the area of the veranda that is parallel or perpendicular to a road or access way.

5. DETERMINING AREA OF SIGNS

~~Signage (Sign) Area means the total area within the outer edges of the sign, including all wording, symbols, logos, graphics, borders, and any background colour or display surface that forms part of the sign's overall design, but excluding the supporting structure, frame, or pole on which the sign is mounted. For signs with separate elements (such as individual letters or logos) placed on a wall or surface, the sign area shall be taken as the smallest single continuous rectangle, circle, or combination of geometric shapes that encloses all the separate elements of the sign.~~

~~If a sign has more than one display face, the sign area is measured on one face only, except where the faces are positioned so that both are visible at the same time from a single viewpoint, in which case the areas of the visible faces are added together.~~

Signage (Sign) Area means the total area within the outer edges of the sign, including all wording, symbols, logos, graphics, borders, and any background colour or display surface that forms part of the sign's overall design. The sign area excludes any supporting structure, frame, or pole on which the sign is mounted.

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Architectural background colours or facade paint schemes are not included in the sign area unless they are deliberately used as part of the advertising display.

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For signs made up of separate elements (such as individual letters or logos) affixed to a wall or facade, the sign area is measured as the smallest single continuous rectangle, circle, or other geometric shape (or combination of shapes) that fully encloses all elements of the sign.

Where a sign has more than one display face, the sign area is measured on one face only, except where the advertising content (such as wording or logos) on more than one face is simultaneously visible from a single viewpoint. In such cases, the two faces are deemed a single sign and their areas are combined.

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6. LEGISLATION AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

This bylaw meets the Local Government Act 2002 requirements for making a bylaw as outlined in section 145, in that it aims to protect the public from nuisance (a) and promotes health and safety (b).

Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency, as a road controlling authority, has its own bylaw for the control of signs on State Highways: the NZTA (Signs on Highways) Bylaw 2010. The NZTA bylaw covers signs on state highway legal road corridors ("State Highways"), whether seal or grass, and anyone with a sign in such an area must comply with that bylaw. This includes the requirement that in areas equal to or under 70km/h fixed signs must not be closer than 5 metres from the edge of the carriageway, while a sandwich board must not be closer than 2 metres from the edge of the carriageway, when the speed limit is greater than 70km/h signs must not be closer than 5 metres from the edge of the carriageway.

It is expected that all Kaikōura residents understand and comply with the NZTA bylaw. However, enforcement of that bylaw will be done by NZTA not KDC, and the aim of this (the KDC) bylaw is to set restrictions on signage outside of the areas already controlled by the NZTA bylaw. This bylaw (the KDC bylaw) still applies in the areas that the NZTA bylaw applies, but to different aspects of signage. Where conflicts in bylaws exist the more restrictive aspects of the bylaw will apply.

A reference in this KDC bylaw to any statute, regulation, plan or bylaw (unless the context otherwise requires) includes reference to all later statutes, regulations, plans, changes to plans and bylaws made in amendment or substitution of the statute, regulation, plan or bylaw cited.

Compliance with this bylaw does not remove the need to comply with any Act, regulation, rules of law or any operative or proposed regional or district plan under the Resource Management Act 1991 or any other bylaw.

This bylaw shall have full force and effect unless inconsistent with any Act, regulations or the provisions of any operative or proposed regional or district plan under the Resource Management Act. The key aspect of the KDC District Plan that relates to this bylaw is the requirement to consult with Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency in developing suitable controls for signs adjacent to State Highway 1 (SIGN-M2); this is reflected in the consideration of NZTA guidance in the development this document.

PART III - CONTROL OF SIGNS

7. CONTROL OF SIGNS

A sign can only be displayed if it:

1. Is not listed as a Prohibited sign in Part IV of this bylaw; and either
2. Meets all the criteria to be an approved sign of that type in any area of the district in accordance with Table 1 of Part V of this bylaw; or
3. Meets all the criteria to be an approved sign of that type in the area where it is to be displayed, in accordance with the relevant Table ~~2-72,3,4,5 or 6~~ of Part V of this bylaw.

PART IV - PROHIBITED SIGNS

8. PROHIBITED SIGNS

A. The following signs are prohibited:

1. Offsite signs (other than signs for temporary events for which approval for the signs has been obtained from the Council's Regulatory Team or where the signs are sponsorship signs that are approved under Part V Table 1 of this bylaw).
2. Signs erected without Council permission on Council controlled land.
3. Signs erected on land without permission of the landowner.

4. Flashing signs or flickering and flashing lights used for advertising.
5. Moving signs.
6. Signs causing direct glare.
7. Signs creating any optical illusion.
8. Noise signs.
9. Signs attached to a tree unless the sign identifies the species of tree and/or its classification under the District Plan.
10. Building mounted signs for which any part of the sign extends for more than 200mm above the height of the nearest part of the roof of the building to which they are attached.
11. Signs on properties along roads with posted speed limits over 50 kph which meet any of the following criteria:
 - a) Have lettering with a height of less than 160mm or display more than 6 words and/or symbols or have a total of more than 40 characters.
 - b) Are less than 100 metres from an official sign or traffic signal.
12. Signage that is in, or is visible from, a public place, and that advertises commercial sexual services.
13. Illuminated signs that:
 - a. *Shine light onto neighbouring properties.*
Light from a sign must stay within the property where the sign is located. It must not noticeably spill, glow, or shine beyond the property boundary — for example, onto neighbouring houses, yards, or windows. As a guide, light levels should not be stronger than normal garden or pathway lighting (around 3 lux) when measured about 2 metres inside a neighbouring property.
 - b. *Are excessively bright.*
Illuminated signs must not cause glare or visual discomfort when viewed from nearby homes, roads, or public places. The level of brightness should be similar to other outdoor lighting in the area (generally not exceeding about 100 candelas per square metre).
 - c. *Stay lit when the business is closed.*
Signs may only be illuminated while the activity or business they advertise is open or operating. They must be turned off outside those hours.
 - d. *Are lit from below or the side.*
Any external lights must shine directly onto the face of the sign and not face upward or sideways. Lighting must be focused entirely on the sign to avoid glare or light spill into the night sky or onto other properties.
14. Signs that extend beyond the boundary of the site to which the sign relates unless they are explicitly permitted in this bylaw.
15. Signs in, on or attached to any vehicle or trailer parked in or visible from any road or public space for the principal purpose of advertising. Signage on vehicles that are primarily used for transport or conveyance is however permitted – see Table 1 for further details.
16. Signs attached to buildings where either:
 - I. The total area of signs attached to the walls of the building that are visible from an adjacent public place exceeds approximately half of the total area of those visible walls; or
 - II. The total area of signs attached to the roof of the building that are visible from an adjacent public place exceeds approximately half of the total area of that visible roof,

Unless

~~III—Such signs on a particular building have been approved by a resolution of Council on the basis that these areas of signs include elements considered to have aesthetic merit and are of a nature that is appropriate and complementary to the character of the Kaikōura community.~~

B. The placement of any signage, whether by the Council, a Club, or a private business, on land administered by the Department of Conservation (DOC) is not permitted unless prior written approval is obtained from DOC. The Council will not assume authority to approve, install, or maintain signs on DOC-administered land in the absence of a formal agreement with DOC. Any applications for signage on DOC land must comply with DOC's signage requirements, conservation objectives, and relevant statutory controls.

C. Notwithstanding any other provision of this bylaw or any permit issued under the bylaw, no sign shall be displayed if:

1. That display or manner of display is or is likely to be harmful or dangerous; or
2. In the reasonable opinion of an enforcement officer offensive, objectionable, indecent, obscene, threatening or insulting.

D. Notwithstanding any other provision of this bylaw no sign shall be displayed if the sign:

1. Obstructs the view of any driver or pedestrian of any corner, bend, intersection, access or vehicle crossing; or
2. Obstructs, obscures or impairs the view of any driver or pedestrian of any traffic sign or signal; or
3. Resembles or is likely to be confused with any traffic sign or signal; or
4. Uses reflective materials that may interfere with the vision of any driver or pedestrian; or
5. Creates a hazard to road users or pedestrians.

PART V - APPROVED SIGNS

For certain types of signs, the criteria for approval are the same regardless of where the signs are to be located within the Kaikōura District. The approval criteria for these signs are listed in the following Table 1. For other types of signs, the approval criteria for those types vary between different areas within the district. The approval criteria for these types of signs in these different areas listed in the following Tables 2 to 6.

In every case for a sign to be displayed it must both meet all the relevant conditions in the relevant table and must not have characteristics that make it a Prohibited Sign under Part IV of this bylaw

Table 1: Signs with Approval in all areas

Sign Type	Conditions for Approval (All conditions must be satisfied, and the sign must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw)
Minor Temporary Sign	• Single sign per site, less than 1 square metre, display permitted for not more than 1 month in total in any 12-month period. • Sign must relate to goods, services or events that are available or take place at the site where the sign is located. • Shall not be illuminated.
Temporary Signs for specific events or activities (if not covered by other sign types)	• Permit required from Council. Issue of such a permit will be subject to any conditions considered appropriate by the relevant officer of the Regulatory Team of Council. A determination will be made upon receipt of an application made to the KDC Regulatory Team. • Conditions will include maximum display period of four months in any 12-month period, signs to be removed within 2 days of the completion of the event or activity to which the sign relates. • Shall not be illuminated.
Property For Sale Signs	• One sign per real estate agent per site, maximum sign area 1.1 square metres. • Maximum of three signs in total on any site. • If the property is for sale by auction one sign only with a maximum area of 2.2 square metres. • All Property for Sale (or 'Sold') Signs to be removed within 2 weeks of the sale being completed. • Shall not be illuminated.
~~Subdivision~~ Subdivided lots for Sale Signs	• Maximum area: 6 square metres (single face) with the top of the signs no more than 3 metres above ground. • Must be removed when 80 percent of the lots are sold. • Maximum of two signs in total on any subdivision. • The existence of signs advertising sub-divisions on sub-division sites does not exclude the ability to also have 'Property For Sale Signs' as per above. • <u>Applications to exceed 6 m² may be considered under Part VIII (Exemption Pathway). Where a sign is visible from or adjacent to a State Highway, written support from Waka Kotahi NZTA is required.</u>

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Vehicle Signs	- Signs on or attached to vehicles are permitted provided that the display is incidental to the principal use of the vehicle as a means of transport or conveyance. 'Incidental to the principal use' means the vehicle has a current registration and warrant of fitness and is used in the day-to-day operation of the business, with the vehicle displaying the signs in the exact location where that business is being conducted. - No vehicle shall be visible to the public for the sole purpose of advertising. Signs shall not be illuminated.
Construction Signs	- A single freestanding sign with a maximum area of 1.5 square metres. Shall not be illuminated. - May be displayed not more than 14 days before works commence, and not more than 14 days after works are completed.
Directional Signs	Only permitted where in the view of Council's Roading Engineer the sign is likely to significantly contribute to effectively directing people to community facilities or reducing traffic congestion (for example identifying a route that avoids the town centre) or improving traffic safety. If approved such signs shall: - Be coloured to a recognised international standard; and - Be not greater than 225mm by 1.2metres in size; and - Contain only the name of the facility to which it relates; and - Not be illuminated.
Election Signs	- Only permitted in accordance with the current provisions of the Electoral Act 1993 and the Electoral (Advertisement of a Specified Kind) Regulations 2005. This Bylaw does not give any permissions for the display of election signs beyond those provided by these Regulations. - Election signs will not be permitted to be erected on Council controlled land. - Shall not be illuminated.
Legally Authorised Signs	- Signs required to be displayed by any other legislation or discharging a statutory function and displayed in accordance with the provisions of that legislation. - Public information signs on public lands that are displayed with the approval of the relevant managing authority (KDC, ECan or DoC)
Signs Authorised by Resource Consents	All signs displayed in accordance with any resource consent (whether granted before or after the commencement of this bylaw and including any deemed resource consent under Part XV of the Resource Management Act 1991). May not be illuminated unless this is permitted by a condition of the resource consent.
~~Signs Granted Amnesty~~	~~All existing permanent signs established before 1 September 2023 except off-site signs (other than where those signs are sponsorship signs), sandwich boards, flatboards, flags and any signs that are prohibited under any of clauses 8A(1) to 8A(9) inclusive, 8A(15), 8B or 8C of Part IV of this bylaw. Such approvals under amnesty will however cease when the sign is renewed, modified or replaced.~~
Sponsorship Signs	Permitted where: - The total area of such sign(s) on the site do not exceed 3 square metres with the top of the signs no more than 3 metres above ground; and - No more than two such sponsorship signs are displayed by a particular sponsoring party anywhere in the Kaikōura District.

	<u>Applications to exceed 3 m² may be considered under Part VIII (Exemption Pathway). Where a sign is visible from or adjacent to a State Highway, written support from Waka Kotahi NZTA is required.</u> ~~Exemptions may apply where naming rights for particular council controlled public facilities are granted by Council.~~ ~~Note: The total area of approved sponsorship signs will be excluded when determining permitted total sign areas under Tables 2 to 6 of this Part.~~
<u>Mobile Commercial Units</u>	<u>A mobile trading unit operating in one location for more than four (4) hours must comply with the portable-sign limits, flag limits, illumination rules, and total sign-area limits that apply to the zone in which it is located.</u>

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Table 2: Conditions for Signs to be approved in Mixed Use Precinct (Zone) (Part of Beach Road, Wakatu Quay)

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

For a visual representation of the Mixed Use Precinct (Zone), refer to Schedule A; Map 1.

Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per business)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other Conditions
			Minimum	Maximum	
Free Standing Sign	No Limit	3 square metres or 10 square metres for retail buildings with footprints of more than 1500 square metres	No Limit	3.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates.
Building Mounted Sign	No Limit	Generally 45% of wall or roof areas - see Part IV <u>'signs attached to buildings' coverage control</u> ~~8(16)~~ for further details	No Limit	200mm above adjacent roof height ₁	
Under Veranda Sign	1 per business	Not applicable	2.3 metres		Any part of sign at least 1 metre away from veranda of adjacent building or business.
Protruding Sign	1 per business	1 square metre	3 metres	Lesser of 4metres or	Must not project into the public place by more than 1 metre over a footpath. No projection permitted over roads or service lanes.

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				adjacent roof height ¹	
Sandwich Board/ Flatboard	31 per business	~~Not applicable~~ Three signs, each < 1.0 m ²			Maximum sign height of 800mm, maximum sign width of 600mm. Must be located on the footpath immediately adjacent to the kerb, positioned so as not to obstruct vehicle access or pedestrian movement, and must maintain a minimum clear pedestrian passage of 2 metres at all times. Shall not be illuminated. Must be located against the frontage or the kerb, while not obstructing a 2.0 m clear pedestrian corridor; no illumination.
Flatboard	1 per business	1 square metre			Must be placed flat against the exterior of the site to which it relates. Shall not be illuminated.
Flag	1 per business	2 square metres		3.5 metres	Must be connected to and flying solely above the site to which the sign relates, not on the footpath. Shall not be illuminated.

¹ The height of every part of the sign relative to the point on the roof closest to it.

Table 3: Conditions for signs to be approved in Commercial Zone excluding the Mixed-Use Precinct which is covered above. The Commercial Zone covers Yarmouth/Brighton Street to the West End

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

For a visual representation of the Commercial Zone, refer to Schedule A: Map 2.

Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per business)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other Conditions
			Minimum	Maximum	
Free Standing Sign	No Limit	2 square metres	No Limit	2.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates

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Building Mounted Sign	No Limit	Approximately half of the wall or roof areas - ~~see Part IV 8(16) for further details~~ see Part IV 'signs attached to buildings' <u>coverage control for further details</u>	No limit	200mm above adjacent roof height ¹	
Under Veranda Sign	1 per business	Not applicable	2.3 metres		Any part of sign at least 1 metre away from veranda of adjacent building or business
Protruding Sign	1 per business	1 square metre	3 metres	Lesser of 4metres or adjacent roof height ¹	Must not project into the public place by more than 1 metre over a footpath. No projection permitted over roads or service lanes.
Sandwich Board	1 per business	Not applicable			Maximum sign height of 800mm, maximum sign width of 600mm. Must be located on the footpath immediately adjacent to the kerb, positioned so as not to obstruct vehicle access or pedestrian movement, and must maintain a minimum clear pedestrian passage of 2 metres at all times. . Shall not be illuminated
Flatboard	1 per business	1 square metre			Must be placed flat against the exterior of the site to which it relates. Shall not be illuminated
Flag	1 per business	2 square metres		3.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates, not on the footpath. Shall not be illuminated

¹ The height of every part of the sign relative to the point on the roof closest to it.

Table 4: Conditions for signs to be approved on Churchill Street or Esplanade east of Brighton Street

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

For a visual representation of Churchill Street or Esplanade east of Brighton Street, refer to Schedule A: Map 3.

Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per business)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other Conditions
			Minimum	Maximum	
Free Standing Sign	No Limit	2 square metres	No Limit	2.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates
Building Mounted Sign	No Limit	2 square metres	No Limit	3.5 metres	
Under Veranda Sign	1 per business	Not applicable	2.3 metres		Any part of sign at least 1 metre away from veranda of adjacent building or business
Protruding Sign	1 per business	1 square metre	3 metres	Lesser of 4 metres or adjacent roof height ¹	Must not project into the public place by more than 1 metre over a footpath. No projection permitted over roads or service lanes.
Sandwich Board	1 per business	Not applicable			Maximum sign height of 800mm, maximum sign width of 600mm. Must be against kerb edge, perpendicular to the kerb. Must provide 2 metres clear pedestrian passage. Shall not be illuminated
Flatboard	1 per business	1 square metre			Must be placed flat against the exterior of the site to which it relates. Shall not be illuminated
Flag	1 per business	2 square metres		3.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates. Not on the footpath. Shall not be illuminated.

1 The height of every part of the sign relative to the point on the roof closest to it.

Table 5: Conditions for signs to be approved in the Kaikōura Peninsula Tourism Zone

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

For a visual representation of the Kaikōura Peninsula Tourism Zone, refer to Schedule A: Map 4.

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Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per business)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other controls
			Minimum	Maximum	
Free Standing Sign	One freestanding sign per building or at the entrance to Scarborough Street	2 square metres	No Limit	3.5 metres	
Building Mounted Sign	No Limit	5 square metres	No Limit	3.5 metres	
Under Veranda Sign	Not Permitted				
Protruding Sign	Not Permitted				
Sandwich Board	Not Permitted				
Flatboard	1 per business	1 square metre			Must be placed flat against the exterior of the site to which it relates. Shall not be illuminated
Flag	1 per business	2 square metres		3.5 metres	Must be entirely within the site to which the sign relates; not on the footpath. Shall not be illuminated.

No sign shall be able to be read with the naked eye from South Bay Reserve or any point of the Department of Conservation walkway between South Bay Reserve and Point Kean.

Table 6: Conditions for signs to be approved in all other areas (Urban (excluding urban areas managed specifically elsewhere in this bylaw) and the Rural Zone)

For a visual representation of the Urban and Rural zones refer to Schedule A: Map 5.

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per site)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other controls
			Minimum	Maximum	
Free Standing Sign	No Limit	Tourism & hospitality businesses - 2 square metres Other activities – 1 square metre	No limit unless sign projects over boundary of site	2.5 metres	
Building Mounted Sign	No Limit	Tourism & hospitality businesses - 2 square metres Other activities – 1 square metre	No Limit	3.5 metres	
Under Veranda Sign	Not permitted				
Protruding Sign	1 per site	1 square metre	3 metres	Lesser of 4metres or adjacent roof height ¹	Must not project into the public place by more than 1 metre over a footpath. No projection permitted over roads or service lanes.
Sandwich Board	Not permitted				
Flatboard	Not permitted				
Flag	1 per site	2 square metres		3.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates, not on the footpath. Must not be illuminated.

¹ The height of every part of the sign relative to the point on the roof closest to it.

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Table 7: Kaikōura Airport (the area within the District Plan known as Designated Kaikoura Airfield Designation KDC-6)

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

For a visual representation of the Kaikōura Airport, refer to Schedule A: Map 6.

Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per site)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other controls
			Minimum	Maximum	
Building-mounted sign	No limit	Up to 20% of any visible wall or roof face, with an aggregate cap of 10 m ² per building		No limit	Must be wholly within Airport property. Area measured under Clause 5 (single-viewpoint visibility; architectural background colours/paint schemes excluded unless used as advertising). Illumination must comply with Part IV controls and be off when closed, except compliant safety/wayfinding/security lighting.
Freestanding sign	No limit	3 m ² per sign; 6 m ² total per site/business		3.5 m	Must be wholly within Airport property; must not obstruct vehicle movement, aircraft operational safety lines, or airside security zones. Illumination must comply with Part IV and be off when closed.
Portable signs (landside only)	Up to 2 per business	≤ 1.0 m ² per sign			No illumination. Place against the building frontage or the kerb. Maintain a 2.0 m unobstructed pedestrian corridor at all times.
Flag	1 per business	≤ 2 m ²		3.5 m	Must be entirely within site; no illumination.

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PART VI - GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

10. CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND CURRENCY OF SIGNS

All signs displayed under this bylaw other than temporary signs shall be designed and constructed to good professional standards and maintained in a good condition.

All signs shall be appropriately secured to minimise potential hazards.

Obsolete, damaged or severely deteriorated signs shall be removed by the owner.

If a building consent is required, it must be obtained prior to the placement of the sign.

PART VII - MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

11. ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

1. The Council may, by resolution, appoint any of its officers to act as an enforcement officer to carry out any of the functions of an enforcement officer under this bylaw.
2. Every enforcement officer who exercises or purports to exercise any power under this bylaw shall carry and produce, on demand, a warrant and evidence of the officer's identity.

12. POWERS OF ENTRY

Any enforcement officer duly authorised by the Council may at all reasonable times enter any land to see if the provisions of the bylaw are being observed or to exercise the powers of the Council under Clause 14.

13. NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE

If a sign is displayed which is in contravention of any provision of this bylaw an enforcement officer from the Regulatory Team of the Council may give notice in writing to the owner, or occupier, or both, of the site where the sign is displayed requiring, as the enforcement officer thinks fit:

1. The removal of the sign; or
2. The repair of the sign; or
3. Other specified work to be taken to ensure compliance with this bylaw or any permit issued under this bylaw, within the time specified in the notice.

Any person who fails to comply with the requirements of any notice within the time specified in the notice commits an offence against this bylaw.

14. REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF SIGNS

If any person fails to comply with the requirements of any notice then the Council, or any officer or agent of the Council, may pull down, remove, or alter the sign and recover from any person who failed to comply with the notice all expenses incurred by the Council in connection with the pulling down, removal or alteration of the sign.

The exercise of the powers contained in this clause shall not excuse any person from liability for any other penalty for that breach of this bylaw.

15. OFFENCES

Every person commits a breach of this bylaw who:

1. Displays any sign or does, causes to be done, permits, or allows to be done, anything in breach of or otherwise than provided for by this bylaw; or
2. Fails to comply with any notice served on that person under this bylaw; or
3. Obstructs or hinders any officer, employee or agent of the Council in the performance of any duty or function under this bylaw; or

16. PENALTIES

1. A person who commits a breach of this bylaw is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500.00 and, where the breach is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding \$50.00 for every day on which the breach is continued.
2. Where a person commits a continuing breach of this bylaw, then, a District Court may, on application by the Council, grant an injunction restraining the further continuance of that breach by that person.

PART VIII - MISCELLANEOUS

17. DELEGATIONS

1. Except where this bylaw provides that a resolution or special order of the Council is required, all actions required to be done by the Council under this bylaw may be undertaken by any officer, employee or agent of the Council to whom authority has been lawfully delegated.
2. ~~The ability to grant an exemption to prohibited signs on buildings (Part IV section 8.A.16.III) is delegated to the Kaikōura District Council Regulatory Manager (or a role containing such responsibilities). The Kaikōura District Council Regulatory Manager will write a recommendation report to the Council will make such a determination to decide on the proposed exemption after being contacted by the applicant upon consideration of the application against the criteria for for an exemptions outlined in this bylaw.~~
3. Proof of such delegation may be established by:
 - Reference to the instrument of delegation; or
 - Production of an identity card indicating the general terms of the holder's delegated authority; or
 - Any other reasonable means.

18. AMNESTY

All approvals previously treated as “amnesty” for existing permanent signs cease 12 months after the commencement of this bylaw. After that date, all signage must either comply with the provisions of this bylaw or hold specific authorisation under an applicable legal pathway (including an exemption granted under this bylaw). This transitional approach replaces any standing amnesty and provides a defined period for owners to achieve compliance.

19. EXEMPTION PATHWAY

Despite baseline limits elsewhere in this bylaw, the Council may approve an exemption for a building-mounted no bigger than the current size, subdivision with 20 lots or more, or sponsorship sign where:

(a) site-specific evidence demonstrates that, due to the speed environment, viewing distance, or required setback, a larger sign is necessary to maintain safe legibility and acceptable driver glance-time; or

(b) the sign is required for public information or public safety purposes (for example, confirmed road realignments, access changes, or staged construction information); or

(c) the sign exhibits aesthetic merit appropriate to the character and landscape of Kaikōura.

In addition, any signs given an exemption must not be disproportionately large, taking consideration of the impact of amenity. The Council must be satisfied that the exemption provides sufficient public or safety benefit to outweigh any adverse effects on amenity, public rights, or the purpose of this bylaw.

Applications must demonstrate the relevant criteria above, using the appropriate combination of the following:

1. appropriate character height and legibility distance for the posted speed and setback;

2. simple, static, non-illuminated content and clear separation from official traffic control devices;

3. written Waka Kotahi/NZTA approval for any sign visible from, or adjacent to, a State Highway;

4. for cases made on aesthetic grounds, a visual presentation of the proposed design and a statement explaining how it aligns with the character and landscape of Kaikōura;

5. for subdivision marketing signs, a defined duration and removal date (e.g., tied to sales or construction milestones).

Applications should first be made to the KDC Regulatory Manager who will make a recommendation to the Council based on the criteria outlined above.

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2019. REPEALS

On the commencement of this bylaw, the Kaikōura District (Signs) Bylaw 2024 shall be repealed.

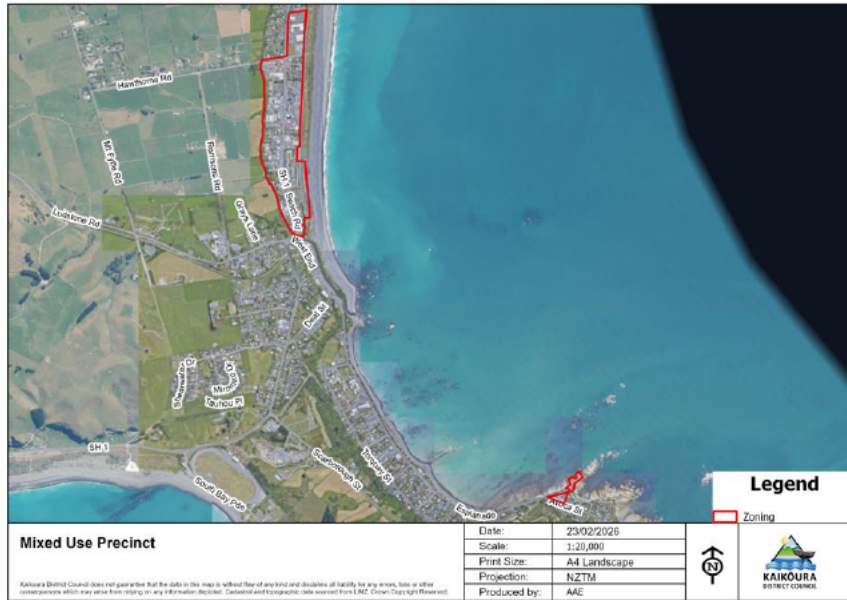
THE RESOLUTION BY WAY OF SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE PROCEDURE TO MAKE THIS BYLAW was passed at a Kaikōura District Council meeting held on 25/3/2026~~25 February 2026~~ to come into effect on 1/4/2026~~1 March 2026~~.

Mayor 25 March~~February~~ 2026

Chief Executive 25 March~~February~~ 2026

Schedule A: Zone Maps

Map 1: Mixed Use Precinct (Zone)

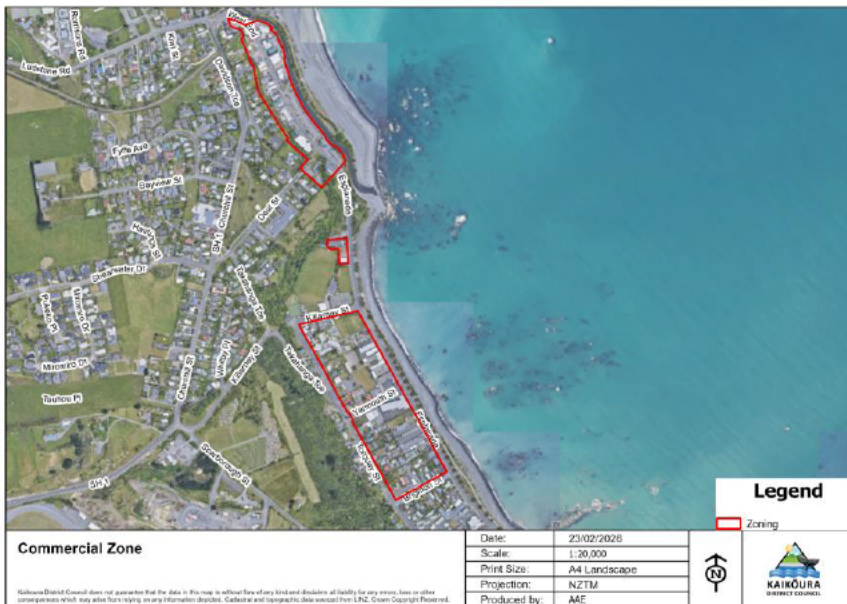


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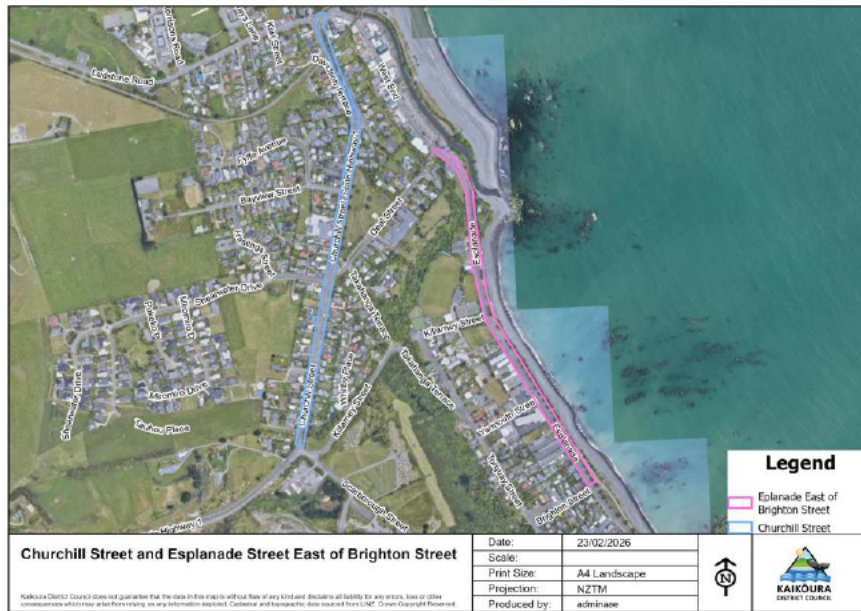
Map 2: Commercial Zone



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Map 3: Churchill Street or Esplanade east of Brighton Street

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Map 4: Kaikōura Peninsula Tourism Zone

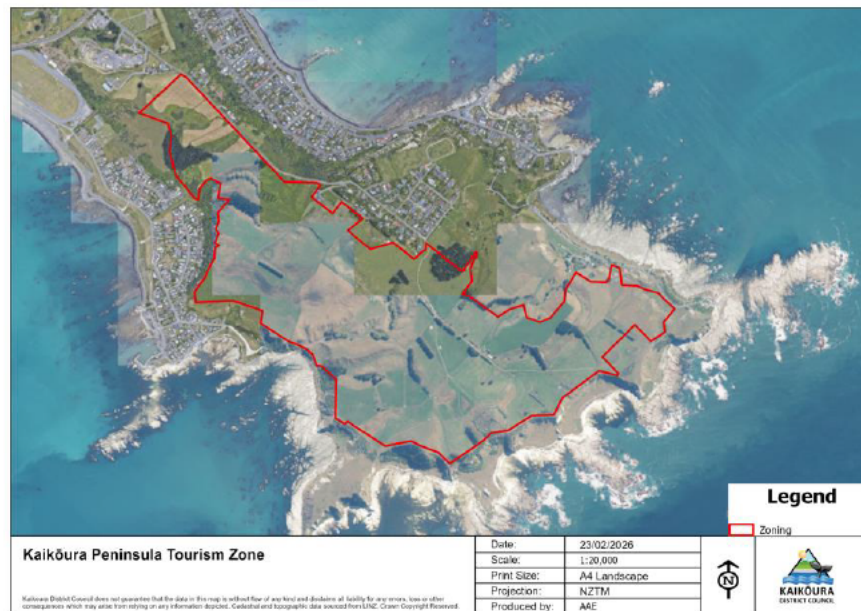
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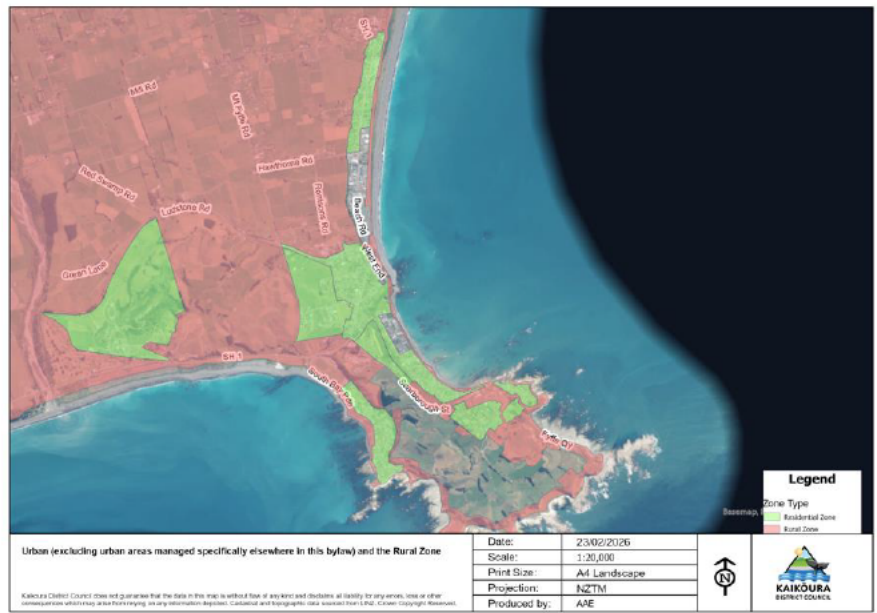


Map 5: Urban and Rural Zones

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(Note: this shows urban and rural areas in and around the township, but the rules apply to urban and rural zone throughout the district.)

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Map 6: Kaikōura Airport





Kaikōura District Council

Signs Bylaw

Amended 2026

Approved by:	Executive
Responsible for its Updating:	Planning Department
Final Approval by:	Council
Bylaw First Issued:	1/10/2002
Other Reviews	1/1/2009, 10/12/2011, 25/9/2024
Date of This Issue:	1/2/2026
Proposed Date of Review:	1/10/2036

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Please read PART III (Page 6) to understand the application of this bylaw

PART I - INTRODUCTORY

1. TITLE

This bylaw shall be cited as the Kaikōura District Signs Bylaw 2026.

2. COMMENCEMENT

This bylaw shall come into force on 1 March 2026.

3. PURPOSE

The purpose of the bylaw is to ensure that signs are erected, maintained and displayed in a manner that does not present a hazard or a danger to public safety or create nuisance.

PART II - INTERPRETATION

4. DEFINITIONS

In this bylaw:

Access Way has the same meaning as in Section 315(1) Local Government Act 1974.

Approved Sign means a sign that meets the relevant criteria of Part V of this bylaw and is not a Prohibited Sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

Banner means any sign made of flexible material, suspended in the air and supported on more than one side by poles, ties, or cables.

Building means any structure that is fixed to land and is intended to be permanent or semi-permanent, including its walls, roof, verandas, facades, and any attached parts or extensions. For the purposes of this bylaw, a *building* excludes:

- fences, walls, or retaining walls that are not integral to a building;
- vehicles, trailers, or moveable structures; and
- temporary or portable structures not fixed to the ground.

Furthermore, under the Building Act 2004, if a sign is over 6 metres squared in size, it requires a building consent, and in such circumstances is classified as a building.

Building Mounted Sign means any publicly visible sign that is attached immediately parallel to or is painted directly on the face or roof of a building including signs on the face of a veranda.

Captive Balloon means a non-powered balloon for advertising purposes, which is tethered to a site or structure on a site.

Carriageway is the portion of a road or bridge specifically for vehicle use, including shoulders and auxiliary lanes.

Club or Society means an organisation that is judged by Council to be for the general public's recreation or entertainment, where there are no significant barriers to participating and funds are not used for the private benefit of owners, shareholders, members, beneficiaries or anyone else associated with the club or society.

Construction Sign means a sign providing information on construction, development, building or demolition work being conducted, or proposed to be conducted on a site.

Council means the Kaikōura District Council/KDC.

Commercial Sexual Services has the same meaning as defined in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003.

Commercial Zone for the purpose of this bylaw is as described and delineated in the proposed and subsequently operative Kaikōura District Plan and Planning maps.

Community Facilities means facilities providing essential community services on a not-for-profit basis.

Directional Sign means a sign which provides direction to a particular commercial activity, industrial zone or public facility.

Display in relation to a sign—

(a) as a verb, means to place, erect, attach, paint, affix, or otherwise present a sign so that its message, image, or design is visible from a public place, whether the sign is permanent, temporary, illuminated, digital, projected, or otherwise shown; and

(b) as a noun, means the act, state, or instance of exhibiting, presenting, or showing a sign visible from a public place.

District means the area for the time being administered by the Kaikōura District Council/KDC.

Enforcement Officer means any person appointed by the Council to carry out all or any of the functions of an enforcement officer under this bylaw. In the case of this bylaw, enforcement officers will be members of the KDC Regulatory Team.

Flag means a sign intended for the purposes of advertising or to attract attention, but which is usually mounted on a flagpole or similar device, and which is usually made from fabric, textile or cloth. National flags are not considered flags for the purpose of this bylaw.

Flashing Sign means a sign with lights or any other forms of illumination which flash, move, rotate, scintillate, blink, flicker or have any similar visual effect or which varies in intensity or in colour, or which uses intermittent electrical pulsations. These signs are prohibited.

Flatboard Sign is a portable flat publicly visible sign which is not self-supporting, which is leant flat against a vertical building wall or fence or other structure to which it relates, and which does not significantly intrude into a footpath or other public space.

Footpath has the same meaning as in Section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Freestanding Sign means any publicly visible sign that is fixed on or into the ground and that is standing on its own, independent of any building for its primary support. Includes signs fixed to fences.

Illuminated Sign includes any sign the whole or any part of which is illuminated by any means; and a sign on a light of any kind.

Mixed Use Precinct (Zone) for the purpose of this bylaw is as described and delineated in the proposed and subsequently operative Kaikōura District Plan and planning maps. It forms part of the Commercial Zone.

Moving Sign means a sign which physically moves or appears to move in whole or in part. This excludes captive balloons, flags or banners.

Noise Sign is any device that attracts attention and notice in an aural manner.

Nuisance refers to the dictionary definition (a person, thing, or circumstance causing trouble or annoyance; anything harmful or offensive to the community or a member of it and for which a legal remedy exists).

Occupier has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1974.

Offsite Sign is a sign which does not relate to goods, services or events that are available or take place at the site where the sign is located.

Owner has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1974.

Person includes a corporation sole, a body corporate, and any unincorporated body of persons.

Prohibited sign means a sign prohibited by Part IV of this bylaw.

Protruding Sign means a publicly visible sign attached to a building which extends beyond the boundary of the site to which the sign relates into a space above a public place but does not include signs on the face of or under verandas, sandwich boards or flatboards.

Public Place includes any place that, at any time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether of right or not, and whether for free or for payment of a charge.

Road has the same meaning as in Section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Road Boundary of a site means a boundary of a site contiguous to a boundary or proposed final boundary of any legal road (other than an access way or service lane).

Rural Zone for the purpose of this bylaw is as described and delineated in the proposed and subsequently operative Kaikōura District Plan and planning maps.

Sandwich Board means a publicly visible one-or-two-sided sign that is self-supporting and portable, which is located on a footpath or other public space outside the premises to which it relates.

Service Lane has the same meaning as in Section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Sign for the purpose of this bylaw is:

Any name, figure, character, outline, display, device, delineation, announcement, design, logo, painting or other artwork, poster, handbill, hoarding or any other thing of a similar nature which is intended to attract attention and convey a message, and includes:

- all material and components comprising the sign, its frame, background, structure, any support and any means by which the sign is attached to any other thing;
- a banner, captive balloon, flag, flashing sign, flat board, sign, illuminated sign, moving sign, roof sign, sandwich board, streamer or another similar object;
- and which has content that is reasonably discernible with the naked eye from a road or any public place.

Site in this bylaw means:

When used in relation to land, any land which is lawfully permitted to be used for an activity and which, if it is under the Land Transfer Act 1952, is contained in one Certificate of Title; or, if it is subject to a Unit Plan under the Unit Titles Act 1972, is the whole of the land in a Unit Title on the Plan; or if the land is not subject to the Land Transfer Act or Unit Titles Act, is the whole of the parcel of land last acquired under one instrument of conveyance.

- "Site" includes the air space above land or water.
- A "site" intersected by a road, river or railway line shall constitute one site.
- If a "site" is used for any activity in conjunction with any other site or sites, then for the purpose of this bylaw all sites are deemed to be one site if: the sites adjoin one another; or the sites are intersected by a road, river or railway line.
- If any "site" is crossed by a zone boundary under the District Plan, the site is deemed to be divided into two or more sites by the zone boundary.
- Where a "site" is situated partly within the district of the Council and partly in an adjoining district, then the part situated in the district shall be deemed to be one site.

Sponsorship Sign means a sign located at the principal site where a Club or Society conducts its activities, which solely identifies a third party that provides financial or in-kind

support to the Club or Society, and does not include general advertising, endorsements, or unrelated commercial messages.

State Highway means a State Highway as defined in section 2 of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989, and includes: the carriageway, the road verge, associated land, structures and fixtures, and includes a motorway as defined in section 2 of the Act.

Sub-divided lot means a lot from a sub-division ("site") with 6 lots or more.

Structure means any constructed or erected object that is fixed to or supported by the ground or another structure, and that provides support, enclosure, or form as part of a building.

Under Veranda Sign means a sign attached to the underside of a veranda.

Vehicle has the same meaning as in the Land Transport Act 1998.

Veranda means a roof of any kind which extends out from a face of a building, and which continues along the whole of that face of the building.

Veranda Face has a corresponding meaning and includes the whole or part of the area of the veranda that is parallel or perpendicular to a road or access way.

5. DETERMINING AREA OF SIGNS

Signage (Sign) Area means the total area within the outer edges of the sign, including all wording, symbols, logos, graphics, borders, and any background colour or display surface that forms part of the sign's overall design, but excluding the supporting structure, frame, or pole on which the sign is mounted. For signs with separate elements (such as individual letters or logos) placed on a wall or surface, the sign area shall be taken as the smallest single continuous rectangle, circle, or combination of geometric shapes that encloses all the separate elements of the sign.

If a sign has more than one display face, the sign area is measured on one face only, except where the faces are positioned so that both are visible at the same time from a single viewpoint, in which case the areas of the visible faces are added together.

6. LEGISLATION AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

This bylaw meets the Local Government Act 2002 requirements for making a bylaw as outlined in section 145, in that it aims to protect the public from nuisance (a) and promotes health and safety (b).

Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency, as a road controlling authority, has its own bylaw for the control of signs on State Highways: the NZTA (Signs on Highways) Bylaw 2010. The NZTA bylaw covers signs on state highway legal road corridors ("State Highways"), whether seal or grass, and anyone with a sign in such an area must comply with that bylaw. This includes the requirement that in areas equal to or under 70km/h fixed signs must not be closer than 5 metres from the edge of the carriageway, while a sandwich board must not be closer than 2 metres from the edge of the carriageway; when the speed limit is greater than 70km/h signs must not be closer than 5 metres from the edge of the carriageway.

It is expected that all Kaikōura residents understand and comply with the NZTA bylaw. However, enforcement of that bylaw will be done by NZTA not KDC, and the aim of this (the KDC) bylaw is to set restrictions on signage outside of the areas already controlled by the NZTA bylaw. This bylaw (the KDC bylaw) still applies in the areas that the NZTA bylaw applies, but to different aspects of signage. Where conflicts in bylaws exist the more restrictive aspects of the bylaw will apply.

A reference in this KDC bylaw to any statute, regulation, plan or bylaw (unless the context otherwise requires) includes reference to all later statutes, regulations, plans, changes to plans and bylaws made in amendment or substitution of the statute, regulation, plan or bylaw cited.

Compliance with this bylaw does not remove the need to comply with any Act, regulation, rules of law or any operative or proposed regional or district plan under the Resource Management Act 1991 or any other bylaw.

This bylaw shall have full force and effect unless inconsistent with any Act, regulations or the provisions of any operative or proposed regional or district plan under the Resource Management Act. The key aspect of the KDC District Plan that relates to this bylaw is the requirement to consult with Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency in developing suitable controls for signs adjacent to State Highway 1 (SIGN-M2); this is reflected in the consideration of NZTA guidance in the development this document.

PART III - CONTROL OF SIGNS

7. CONTROL OF SIGNS

A sign can only be displayed if it:

1. Is not listed as a Prohibited sign in Part IV of this bylaw; and either
2. Meets all the criteria to be an approved sign of that type in any area of the district in accordance with Table 1 of Part V of this bylaw; or
3. Meets all the criteria to be an approved sign of that type in the area where it is to be displayed, in accordance with the relevant Table 2,3,4,5 or 6 of Part V of this bylaw.

PART IV - PROHIBITED SIGNS

8. PROHIBITED SIGNS

A. The following signs are prohibited:

1. Offsite signs (other than signs for temporary events for which approval for the signs has been obtained from the Council's Regulatory Team or where the signs are sponsorship signs that are approved under Part V Table 1 of this bylaw).
2. Signs erected without Council permission on Council controlled land.
3. Signs erected on land without permission of the landowner.
4. Flashing signs or flickering and flashing lights used for advertising.
5. Moving signs.
6. Signs causing direct glare.
7. Signs creating any optical illusion.
8. Noise signs.
9. Signs attached to a tree unless the sign identifies the species of tree and/or its classification under the District Plan.
10. Building mounted signs for which any part of the sign extends for more than 200mm above the height of the nearest part of the roof of the building to which they are attached.
11. Signs on properties along roads with posted speed limits over 50 kph which meet any of the following criteria:
 - a) Have lettering with a height of less than 160mm or display more than 6 words and/or symbols or have a total of more than 40 characters.
 - b) Are less than 100 metres from an official sign or traffic signal.
12. Signage that is in, or is visible from, a public place, and that advertises commercial sexual services.

13. Illuminated signs that:

a. *Shine light onto neighbouring properties.*

Light from a sign must stay within the property where the sign is located. It must not noticeably spill, glow, or shine beyond the property boundary — for example, onto neighbouring houses, yards, or windows. As a guide, light levels should not be stronger than normal garden or pathway lighting (around 3 lux) when measured about 2 metres inside a neighbouring property.

b. *Are excessively bright.*

Illuminated signs must not cause glare or visual discomfort when viewed from nearby homes, roads, or public places. The level of brightness should be similar to other outdoor lighting in the area (generally not exceeding about 100 candelas per square metre).

c. *Stay lit when the business is closed.*

Signs may only be illuminated while the activity or business they advertise is open or operating. They must be turned off outside those hours.

d. *Are lit from below or the side.*

Any external lights must shine directly onto the face of the sign and not face upward or sideways. Lighting must be focused entirely on the sign to avoid glare or light spill into the night sky or onto other properties.

14. Signs that extend beyond the boundary of the site to which the sign relates unless they are explicitly permitted in this bylaw.

15. Signs in, on or attached to any vehicle or trailer parked in or visible from any road or public space for the principal purpose of advertising. Signage on vehicles that are primarily used for transport or conveyance is however permitted – see Table 1 for further details.

16. Signs attached to buildings where either:

- I. The total area of signs attached to the walls of the building that are visible from an adjacent public place exceeds approximately half of the total area of those visible walls; or
- II. The total area of signs attached to the roof of the building that are visible from an adjacent public place exceeds approximately half of the total area of that visible roof,

Unless

- III. Such signs on a particular building have been approved by a resolution of Council on the basis that these areas of signs include elements considered to have aesthetic merit and are of a nature that is appropriate and complementary to the character of the Kaikōura community.

B. The placement of any signage, whether by the Council, a Club, or a private business, on land administered by the Department of Conservation (DOC) is not permitted unless prior written approval is obtained from DOC. The Council will not assume authority to approve, install, or maintain signs on DOC-administered land in the absence of a formal agreement with DOC. Any applications for signage on DOC land must comply with DOC's signage requirements, conservation objectives, and relevant statutory controls.

C. Notwithstanding any other provision of this bylaw or any permit issued under the bylaw, no sign shall be displayed if:

1. That display or manner of display is or is likely to be harmful or dangerous; or
2. In the reasonable opinion of an enforcement officer offensive, objectionable, indecent, obscene, threatening or insulting.

D. Notwithstanding any other provision of this bylaw no sign shall be displayed if the sign:

1. Obstructs the view of any driver or pedestrian of any corner, bend, intersection, access or vehicle crossing; or
2. Obstructs, obscures or impairs the view of any driver or pedestrian of any traffic sign or signal; or
3. Resembles or is likely to be confused with any traffic sign or signal; or
4. Uses reflective materials that may interfere with the vision of any driver or pedestrian; or
5. Creates a hazard to road users or pedestrians.

PART V - APPROVED SIGNS

For certain types of signs, the criteria for approval are the same regardless of where the signs are to be located within the Kaikōura District. The approval criteria for these signs are listed in the following Table 1. For other types of signs, the approval criteria for those types vary between different areas within the district. The approval criteria for these types of signs in these different areas listed in the following Tables 2 to 6.

In every case for a sign to be displayed it must both meet all the relevant conditions in the relevant table and must not have characteristics that make it a Prohibited Sign under Part IV of this bylaw

Table 1: Signs with Approval in all areas

Sign Type	Conditions for Approval (All conditions must be satisfied, and the sign must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw)
Minor Temporary Sign	• Single sign per site, less than 1 square metre, display permitted for not more than 1 month in total in any 12-month period. • Sign must relate to goods, services or events that are available or take place at the site where the sign is located. • Shall not be illuminated.
Temporary Signs for specific events or activities (if not covered by other sign types)	• Permit required from Council. Issue of such a permit will be subject to any conditions considered appropriate by the relevant officer of the Regulatory Team of Council. A determination will be made upon receipt of an application made to the KDC Regulatory Team. • Conditions will include maximum display period of four months in any 12-month period, signs to be removed within 2 days of the completion of the event or activity to which the sign relates. • Shall not be illuminated.
Property For Sale Signs	• One sign per real estate agent per site, maximum sign area 1.1 square metres. • Maximum of three signs in total on any site. • If the property is for sale by auction one sign only with a maximum area of 2.2 square metres. • All Property for Sale (or 'Sold') Signs to be removed within 2 weeks of the sale being completed. • Shall not be illuminated.
Sub-divided lots for Sale Signs	• Maximum area: 6 square metres (single face) with the top of the signs no more than 3 metres above ground. • Must be removed when 80 percent of the lots are sold. • Maximum of two signs in total on any subdivision. • The existence of signs advertising sub-divisions on sub-division sites does not exclude the ability to also have 'Property For Sale Signs' as per above.

Vehicle Signs	- Signs on or attached to vehicles are permitted provided that the display is incidental to the principal use of the vehicle as a means of transport or conveyance. 'Incidental to the principal use' means the vehicle has a current registration and warrant of fitness and is used in the day-to-day operation of the business, with the vehicle displaying the signs in the exact location where that business is being conducted. - No vehicle shall be visible to the public for the sole purpose of advertising. Signs shall not be illuminated.
Construction Signs	- A single freestanding sign with a maximum area of 1.5 square metres. Shall not be illuminated. - May be displayed not more than 14 days before works commence, and not more than 14 days after works are completed.

Table 1 (Continued): Signs with Approval in all areas

Sign Type	Conditions for Approval (All conditions must be satisfied, and the sign must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw)
Directional Signs	Only permitted where in the view of Council's Roading Engineer the sign is likely to significantly contribute to effectively directing people to community facilities or reducing traffic congestion (for example identifying a route that avoids the town centre) or improving traffic safety. If approved such signs shall: - Be coloured to a recognised international standard; and - Be not greater than 225mm by 1.2metres in size; and - Contain only the name of the facility to which it relates; and - Not be illuminated.
Election Signs	- Only permitted in accordance with the current provisions of the Electoral Act 1993 and the Electoral (Advertisement of a Specified Kind) Regulations 2005. This Bylaw does not give any permissions for the display of election signs beyond those provided by these Regulations. - Election signs will not be permitted to be erected on Council controlled land. - Shall not be illuminated.
Legally Authorised Signs	- Signs required to be displayed by any other legislation or discharging a statutory function and displayed in accordance with the provisions of that legislation. - Public information signs on public lands that are displayed with the approval of the relevant managing authority (KDC, ECan or DoC)
Signs Authorised by Resource Consents	All signs displayed in accordance with any resource consent (whether granted before or after the commencement of this bylaw and including any deemed resource consent under Part XV of the Resource Management Act 1991). May not be illuminated unless this is permitted by a condition of the resource consent.

Signs Granted Amnesty	All existing permanent signs established before 1 September 2023 except off-site signs (other than where those signs are sponsorship signs), sandwich boards, flatboards, flags and any signs that are prohibited under any of clauses 8A(1) to 8A(9) inclusive, 8A(15), 8B or 8C of Part IV of this bylaw. Such approvals under amnesty will however cease when the sign is renewed, modified or replaced.
Sponsorship Signs	Permitted where: - The total area of such sign(s) on the site do not exceed 3 square metres with the top of the signs no more than 3 metres above ground; and - No more than two such sponsorship signs are displayed by a particular sponsoring party anywhere in the Kaikōura District. Exemptions may apply where naming rights for particular council-controlled public facilities are granted by Council. Note: The total area of approved sponsorship signs will be excluded when determining permitted total sign areas under Tables 2 to 6 of this Part.

Table 2: Conditions for Signs to be approved in Mixed Use Precinct (Zone) (Part of Beach Road, Wakatu Quay)

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per business)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other Conditions
			Minimum	Maximum	
Free Standing Sign	No Limit	3 square metres or 10 square metres for retail buildings with footprints of more than 1500 square metres	No Limit	3.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates.
Building Mounted Sign	No Limit	Generally 45% of wall or roof areas - see Part IV 8(16) for further details	No Limit	200mm above adjacent roof height ₁	
Under Veranda Sign	1 per business	Not applicable	2.3 metres		Any part of sign at least 1 metre away from veranda of adjacent building or business.
Protruding Sign	1 per business	1 square metre	3 metres	Lesser of 4metres or adjacent roof height ₁	Must not project into the public place by more than 1 metre over a footpath. No projection permitted over roads or service lanes.

Sandwich Board	1 per business	Not applicable			Maximum sign height of 800mm, maximum sign width of 600mm. Must be located on the footpath immediately adjacent to the kerb, positioned so as not to obstruct vehicle access or pedestrian movement, and must maintain a minimum clear pedestrian passage of 2 metres at all times. . Shall not be illuminated.
Flatboard	1 per business	1 square metre			Must be placed flat against the exterior of the site to which it relates. Shall not be illuminated.
Flag	1 per business	2 square metres		3.5 metres	Must be connected to and flying solely above the site to which the sign relates, not on the footpath. Shall not be illuminated.

¹ The height of every part of the sign relative to the point on the roof closest to it.

Table 3: Conditions for signs to be approved in Commercial Zone excluding the Mixed-Use Precinct which is covered above. The Commercial Zone covers Yarmouth/Brighton Street to the West End

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per business)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other Conditions
			Minimum	Maximum	
Free Standing Sign	No Limit	2 square metres	No Limit	2.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates
Building Mounted Sign	No Limit	Approximately half of the wall or roof areas - see Part IV 8(16) for further details	No limit	200mm above adjacent roof height ¹	
Under Veranda Sign	1 per business	Not applicable	2.3 metres		Any part of sign at least 1 metre away from veranda of adjacent building or business

Protruding Sign	1 per business	1 square metre	3 metres	Lesser of 4metres or adjacent roof height ¹	Must not project into the public place by more than 1 metre over a footpath. No projection permitted over roads or service lanes.
Sandwich Board	1 per business	Not applicable			Maximum sign height of 800mm, maximum sign width of 600mm. Must be located on the footpath immediately adjacent to the kerb, positioned so as not to obstruct vehicle access or pedestrian movement, and must maintain a minimum clear pedestrian passage of 2 metres at all times. . Shall not be illuminated
Flatboard	1 per business	1 square metre			Must be placed flat against the exterior of the site to which it relates. Shall not be illuminated
Flag	1 per business	2 square metres		3.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates, not on the footpath. Shall not be illuminated

¹ The height of every part of the sign relative to the point on the roof closest to it.

Table 4: Conditions for signs to be approved on Churchill Street or Esplanade east of Brighton Street

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per business)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other Conditions
			Minimum	Maximum	
Free Standing Sign	No Limit	2 square metres	No Limit	2.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates
Building Mounted Sign	No Limit	2 square metres	No Limit	3.5 metres	
Under Veranda Sign	1 per business	Not applicable	2.3 metres		Any part of sign at least 1 metre away from veranda of adjacent building or business

Protruding Sign	1 per business	1 square metre	3 metres	Lesser of 4 metres or adjacent roof height ¹	Must not project into the public place by more than 1 metre over a footpath. No projection permitted over roads or service lanes.
Sandwich Board	1 per business	Not applicable			Maximum sign height of 800mm, maximum sign width of 600mm. Must be against kerb edge, perpendicular to the kerb. Must provide 2 metres clear pedestrian passage. Shall not be illuminated
Flatboard	1 per business	1 square metre			Must be placed flat against the exterior of the site to which it relates. Shall not be illuminated
Flag	1 per business	2 square metres		3.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates. Not on the footpath. Shall not be illuminated.

1 The height of every part of the sign relative to the point on the roof closest to it.

Table 5: Conditions for signs to be approved in the Kaikōura Peninsula Tourism Zone

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per business)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other controls
			Minimum	Maximum	
Free Standing Sign	One freestanding sign per building or at the entrance to Scarborough Street	2 square metres	No Limit	3.5 metres	
Building Mounted Sign	No Limit	5 square metres	No Limit	3.5 metres	

Under Veranda Sign	Not Permitted				
Protruding Sign	Not Permitted				
Sandwich Board	Not Permitted				
Flatboard	1 per business	1 square metre			Must be placed flat against the exterior of the site to which it relates. Shall not be illuminated
Flag	1 per business	2 square metres		3.5 metres	Must be entirely within the site to which the sign relates; not on the footpath. Shall not be illuminated.

No sign shall be able to be read with the naked eye from South Bay Reserve or any point of the Department of Conservation walkway between South Bay Reserve and Point Kean.

Table 6: Conditions for signs to be approved in all other areas (Urban (excluding urban areas managed specifically elsewhere in this bylaw) and the Rural Zone)

To be approved signs must satisfy all conditions below for the relevant type of sign and must not be a prohibited sign under Part IV of this Bylaw.

Sign Type	Maximum Number of Signs	Maximum Total Area (for all signs of this type per site)	Height above ground level (any part of sign)		Other controls
			Minimum	Maximum	
Free Standing Sign	No Limit	Tourism & hospitality businesses - 2 square metres Other activities – 1 square metre	No limit unless sign projects over boundary of site	2.5 metres	

Building Mounted Sign	No Limit	Tourism & hospitality businesses - 2 square metres Other activities – 1 square metre	No Limit	3.5 metres	
Under Veranda Sign	Not permitted				
Protruding Sign	1 per site	1 square metre	3 metres	Lesser of 4metres or adjacent roof height ₁	Must not project into the public place by more than 1 metre over a footpath. No projection permitted over roads or service lanes.
Sandwich Board	Not permitted				
Flatboard	Not permitted				
Flag	1 per site	2 square metres		3.5 metres	Must be entirely within site to which the sign relates, not on the footpath. Must not be illuminated.

₁ The height of every part of the sign relative to the point on the roof closest to it.

PART VI - GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

10. CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND CURRENCY OF SIGNS

All signs displayed under this bylaw other than temporary signs shall be designed and constructed to good professional standards and maintained in a good condition.

All signs shall be appropriately secured to minimise potential hazards.

Obsolete, damaged or severely deteriorated signs shall be removed by the owner.

If a building consent is required, it must be obtained prior to the placement of the sign.

PART VII - MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

11. ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

1. The Council may, by resolution, appoint any of its officers to act as an enforcement officer to carry out any of the functions of an enforcement officer under this bylaw.
2. Every enforcement officer who exercises or purports to exercise any power under this bylaw shall carry and produce, on demand, a warrant and evidence of the officer's identity.

12. POWERS OF ENTRY

Any enforcement officer duly authorised by the Council may at all reasonable times enter any land to see if the provisions of the bylaw are being observed or to exercise the powers of the Council under Clause 14.

13. NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE

If a sign is displayed which is in contravention of any provision of this bylaw an enforcement officer from the Regulatory Team of the Council may give notice in writing to the owner, or occupier, or both, of the site where the sign is displayed requiring, as the enforcement officer thinks fit:

1. The removal of the sign; or
2. The repair of the sign; or
3. Other specified work to be taken to ensure compliance with this bylaw or any permit issued under this bylaw, within the time specified in the notice.

Any person who fails to comply with the requirements of any notice within the time specified in the notice commits an offence against this bylaw.

14. REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF SIGNS

If any person fails to comply with the requirements of any notice then the Council, or any officer or agent of the Council, may pull down, remove, or alter the sign and recover from any person who failed to comply with the notice all expenses incurred by the Council in connection with the pulling down, removal or alteration of the sign.

The exercise of the powers contained in this clause shall not excuse any person from liability for any other penalty for that breach of this bylaw.

15. OFFENCES

Every person commits a breach of this bylaw who:

1. Displays any sign or does, causes to be done, permits, or allows to be done, anything in breach of or otherwise than provided for by this bylaw; or
2. Fails to comply with any notice served on that person under this bylaw; or
3. Obstructs or hinders any officer, employee or agent of the Council in the performance of any duty or function under this bylaw; or

16. PENALTIES

1. A person who commits a breach of this bylaw is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500.00 and, where the breach is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding \$50.00 for every day on which the breach is continued.
2. Where a person commits a continuing breach of this bylaw, then, a District Court may, on application by the Council, grant an injunction restraining the further continuance of that breach by that person.

PART VIII - MISCELLANEOUS

17. DELEGATIONS

1. Except where this bylaw provides that a resolution or special order of the Council is required, all actions required to be done by the Council under this bylaw may be undertaken by any officer, employee or agent of the Council to whom authority has been lawfully delegated.
2. The ability to grant an exemption to prohibited signs on buildings (Part IV section 8.A.16.III) is delegated to the Kaikōura District Council Regulatory Manager (or a role containing such responsibilities). The Kaikōura District Council Regulatory Manager will make such a determination after being contacted by the applicant upon consideration of the application against the criteria for exemptions outlined in this bylaw.
3. Proof of such delegation may be established by:
 - Reference to the instrument of delegation; or
 - Production of an identity card indicating the general terms of the holder's delegated authority; or
 - Any other reasonable means.

18. REPEALS

On the commencement of this bylaw, the Kaikōura District (Signs) Bylaw 2024 shall be repealed.

THE RESOLUTION BY WAY OF SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE PROCEDURE TO MAKE THIS BYLAW was passed at a Kaikōura District Council meeting held on 25 February 2026 to come into effect on 1 March 2026.

Mayor

25 February 2026

Chief Executive

25 February 2026