

Form 5

Submission on notified proposal for policy statement or plan, change or variation

Clause 6 of Schedule 1, Resource Management Act 1991

To: Central Hawke's Bay District Council

Name of Submitter: Fire and Emergency New Zealand

This submission is made on behalf of Fire and Emergency New Zealand (Fire and Emergency) to Central Hawke's Bay District Council (CHBDC) on the Central Hawke's Bay Proposed District Plan (PDP).

Fire and Emergency could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.

Fire and Emergency's submission is:

In achieving the sustainable management of natural and physical resources under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), decision makers must have regard to the health and safety of people and communities. Furthermore, there is a duty to avoid, remedy or mitigate actual and potential adverse effects on the environment. The risk of fire represents a potential adverse effect of low probability but high potential impact. Fire and Emergency has a responsibility under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 to provide for firefighting activities to prevent or limit damage to people, property and the environment. As such, Fire and Emergency has an interest in the PDP to ensure that, where necessary, appropriate consideration is given to fire safety and operational firefighting requirements.

The main functions of Fire and Emergency, as identified in section 11 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017, are:

- to promote fire safety, including providing guidance on the safe use of fire as a land management tool,
- to provide fire prevention, response, and suppression services,
- to stabilise or render safe incidents that involve hazardous substances,
- to provide for the safety of persons and property endangered by incidents involving hazardous substances,
- to rescue persons who are trapped as a result of transport accidents or other incidents,
- to provide urban search and rescue services, and
- to efficiently administer the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017.

Fire and Emergency also assists in the following additional functions, as identified in section 12 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017, to the extent it has capability and capacity to do so:

- responding to medical emergencies,
- responding to maritime incidents,
- performing rescues, including high angle line rescues, rescues from collapsed buildings, rescues from confined spaces, rescues from unrespirable and explosive atmospheres, swift water rescues, and animal rescues, providing assistance at transport accidents (for example, crash scene cordoning and traffic control),
- responding to severe weather-related events, natural hazard events, and disasters,

- responding to incidents in which a substance (other than a hazardous substance) presents a risk to people, property, or the environment,
- promoting safe handling, labelling, signage, storage, and transportation of hazardous substances, and
- responding to any other situation if Fire and Emergency has the capability to assist.

This submission seeks to enable Fire and Emergency to carry out its requirements under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 more effectively in the protection of lives, property and the surrounding environment. This submission addresses matters relating to activities required to be undertaken to enable effective firefighting training, emergency response and to provide for the health and safety of people and communities in the Central Hawke’s Bay district.

The provisions of the PDP that relate to Fire and Emergency’s statutory functions and responsibilities are:

- fire safety and fire prevention,
- water supply and access to this supply,
- property access for fire appliances,
- subdivision and development including in remote areas,
- noise from emergency services activities,
- the ability to undertake training activities for the firefighters within the district,
- the operation of existing fire stations, and
- the establishment of new fire stations.

There are 14 existing fire stations in the district, as follows:

Fire station	Address	PDP zone / overlay
Elsthorpe Fire Station	7 Kenderdine Rd, Elsthorpe	Settlement Zone
Flemington Fire Station	10 Rotohiwi Rd, Flemington	General Rural Zone
Omakere Fire Station	48 Long Range Rd, Omakere	General Rural Zone
Wallingford Fire Station	22 Bush Rd, Wallingford	General Rural Zone
Ashley Clinton Fire Station	740 Ashley Clinton Rd	Rural Production Zone
Waipawa Fire Station	42 Waverley St, Waipawa	General Residential Zone
Ongaonga Fire Station	91 Bridge St, Ongaonga	Settlement Zone <i>Heritage Item</i> <i>UID: HH-20</i> <i>Name: Butchers Shop (Former)</i>
Takapau Fire Station	50A Charlotte St, Takapau	Settlement Zone

Fire station	Address	PDP zone / overlay
Tikokino Fire Station	40 Owen St, Tikokino	Settlement Zone
Waipukurau Fire Station	32 Russell St, Waipukurau	Commercial Zone
Otane Fire Station	4 Campbell St, Otane	Settlement Zone
Porangahau Fire Station	9 Keppel St, Porangahau	Settlement Zone <i>Partial Flood Hazard (Flood Risk Areas)</i>
Aramoana Fire Station	70 Shoal Beach Rd, Aramoana	General Rural Zone <i>Coastal Environment</i> <i>Tsunami Hazard (Near Source Inundation Extent)</i>
Tamatea Rural Fire Station	18 Lindsay Rd, Waipukurau	General Rural Zone <i>Fault Hazard with Fault Avoidance</i>

Fire and Emergency seeks the following decision from the local authority:

Appendix A sets out the details of Fire and Emergency's submission, including the amendments sought by Fire and Emergency to specific provisions PDP, and the reasons for the amendments. Many of these are in favour of retaining PDP provisions as currently proposed, reflecting the consideration CHBDC has already given to the feedback on the draft district plan previously provided by Fire and Emergency.

Fire and Emergency wishes to be heard in support of its submission.

If others make a similar submission, Fire and Emergency will consider presenting a joint case with them at a hearing.



Signature of person authorised to sign on behalf of Fire and Emergency

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Appendix A: Fire and Emergency New Zealand submission points on the Central Hawke's Bay Proposed District Plan

The following table sets out the specific submission points and relief sought by Fire and Emergency. Specific amendments to provisions of the Proposed Central Hawke's Bay District Plan (PDP). These amendments are shown as red underline (for new text sought) and ~~word~~ (for deletion).

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
Part 1: Introduction and General Provisions				
Definitions				
1	<p>COMMUNITY FACILITY</p> <p><i>means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the definition for 'community facility' insofar that it seeks to capture a number of community activities. However, while the definition does not directly refer to emergency service facilities, the scheduling of fire stations as community facilities indicates that emergency service facilities such as fire stations would fall under this definition and subsequently subject to the community facility rule framework.</p> <p>Noting that the PDP specifically provides a definition for 'emergency service activities' which includes associated facilities, Fire and Emergency considers that having emergency service facilities fall under both definitions ('community facility' and 'emergency service activities') is not desirable.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that, in order to provide greater clarity, the definition should be expanded to explicitly exclude emergency service facilities.</p>	<p>COMMUNITY FACILITY</p> <p><i>means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility.</i></p> <p><u>Note: 'Community facility' excludes land and buildings used for emergency service activities which is covered by the definition EMERGENCY SERVICE ACTIVITIES</u></p>
2	<p>EMERGENCY AVIATION MOVEMENTS</p> <p><i>means intermittent aircraft and helicopter movements associated with the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>landing or departing in an emergency</i> b. <i>emergency flights required to rescue persons from life threatening situations or to transport patients, human organs or medical personnel in medical emergency</i> c. <i>using an airstrip due to unforeseen circumstances as a necessary alternative to an airstrip elsewhere</i> d. <i>flights required to meet the needs of a national or civil defence emergency declared under the Civil Defence Act 1983</i> e. <i>flights certified by the Minister of Defence as necessary for reasons of National security in accordance with section 4 of the Defence Act</i> f. <i>undertaking firefighting or search and rescue duties.</i> 	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the definition for 'Emergency aviation movements' as it provides for intermittent aircraft and helicopter movements associated with emergencies, including undertaking firefighting or search and rescue duties.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency notes that, while defined, emergency aviation movements are not provided for in the rule framework of the specific zone chapters. Fire and Emergency requests that Council provide for emergency aviation movements in the zone rule framework.</p>	Retain as notified.
3	<p>EMERGENCY SERVICE ACTIVITIES</p> <p><i>those activities and associated facilities that respond to emergency call-outs, including police, fire, civil defence and ambulance services, but excluding health care facilities and hospitals.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the definition for 'Emergency service activities' as it includes both the activity and associated facilities relating to Fire and Emergency's operational and property requirements.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
4	<p>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE</p> <p><i>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</i></p> <p><i>includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a hazardous substance. The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 defines hazardous substances as meaning, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations or an EPA notice, any substance—</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. explosiveness:</i> <i>ii. flammability:</i> <i>iii. a capacity to oxidise:</i> <i>iv. corrosiveness:</i> <i>v. toxicity (including chronic toxicity):</i> <i>vi. ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or</i> <i>b. which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a).</i> 	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'Hazardous Substance' being consistent with Section 2 of the RMA and reference to other relevant legislation including the 'Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996' as a hazardous substance and the 'Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996'.	Retain as notified.
5	<p>HEAVY VEHICLE</p> <p><i>a motor vehicle (other than a motor car that is not used, kept or available for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward) the gross laden weight of which exceeds 3500kg. Does not include a traction engine or vehicle designed and used solely or principally for fire-fighting.</i></p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'Heavy Vehicle' as it excludes vehicles designed and used solely for firefighting. It is appropriate that fire appliances are not subject to the heavy vehicle storage limits in each zone chapter.	Retain as notified.
6	<p>MAJOR HAZARDOUS FACILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. any facility which involves one or more of the following activities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. manufacturing and associated storage of hazardous substances (including industries manufacturing agrochemicals, fertilisers, acids/alkalis or paints)</i> <i>ii. oil and gas exploration and extraction facilities</i> <i>iii. purpose-built bulk storage facilities for the storage of hazardous substances (other than petrol, diesel or LPG) for wholesale supply</i> <i>iv. the storage/use of more than 6 tonnes of LPG</i> <i>v. galvanising plants</i> <i>vi. electroplating and metal treatment facilities</i> 	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'Major Hazardous Facility' in part, to the extent that it seeks to define, and subsequently manage, the effects of major hazardous facilities on other land uses. However, Fire and Emergency seeks the following amendments and clarifications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fire and Emergency supports the exclusion of '<i>the incidental use and storage of hazardous substances in minimal domestic-scale quantities</i>' however given there is not specified quantity limit, (b. i.) is unclear. <p>Council should note that most businesses will have some hazardous substances on site and anyone 'manufacturing' and storing hazardous substances such as cosmetics, cleaning products, hand sanitizer and other small business activities may unreasonably require consent as a discretionary activity. Fire and Emergency therefore suggests that Council apply a quantity limit to (a. i.) and (b. i.) for greater clarity.</p>	<p>Amend the definition as follows:</p> <p>MAJOR HAZARDOUS FACILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. any facility which involves one or more of the following activities:</i> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>xvii. <u>The storage and/or treatment of hazardous waste (including reuse and recycling facilities) or hazardous substances awaiting reuse, recycling, or treatment.</u></i> <i>xviii. <u>Any facility deemed a Major Hazardous Facility under the Health and Safety at Work Major Hazardous Facilities Regulations 2016</u></i>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. <i>tanneries</i> viii. <i>timber treatment</i> ix. <i>freezing works and rendering plants</i> x. <i>wastewater treatment plants</i> xi. <i>metal smelting and refining (including battery refining or re-cycling)</i> xii. <i>milk treatment plants</i> xiii. <i>fibreglass manufacturing</i> xiv. <i>polymer foam manufacturing</i> xv. <i>asphalt/bitumen manufacture or storage</i> xvi. <i>landfills</i> <p>b. <i>The following activities are not considered to be major hazardous facilities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>the incidental use and storage of hazardous substances in minimal domestic-scale quantities</i> ii. <i>retail outlets for hazardous substances intended for domestic usage (e.g. supermarkets, hardware stores and pharmacies)</i> iii. <i>the incidental storage and use of agrichemicals, fertilisers and fuel for primary production activities.</i> iv. <i>the mixing of fertilisers</i> v. <i>service stations, truck stops and commercial refuelling activities</i> vi. <i>pipelines used for the transfer of hazardous substances such gas, oil, trade waste and sewage</i> vii. <i>fuel in motor vehicles, boats, airplanes and small engines</i> viii. <i>military training activities</i> ix. <i>the transport of hazardous substances (e.g. in trucks or trains)</i> 		<p>2. The storage and/or treatment of hazardous waste (including reuse and recycling facilities) or hazardous substances awaiting reuse, recycling or treatment should be included as a 'Major Hazardous Facility'. This would provide council the ability to manage facilities that become high risk as a result of stockpiling materials. Where the economics of the business changes and they cannot process or dispose of materials, this can become a high fire risk and poses a risk to the health and safety of communities.</p> <p>3. Any facility deemed a 'Major Hazardous Facility' under the Health and Safety at Work Major Hazardous Facilities Regulations 2016 should also be included as a 'Major Hazardous Facility'. Fire and Emergency considers that any activity of this scale should be evaluated by the Council to ensure the activity meets the requirements for amenity values and impact on cultural and environmental values, thus enabling Council to manage adverse effects on adjacent land uses.</p> <p>4. Fire stations and associated firefighting activities involve the use and storage of hazardous substances at quantities that are considered minor. However, there are circumstances where Fire and Emergency needs to temporarily store large quantities of product in an emergency. Based on this definition, it is possible that PDP may not enable for this and could affect Fire and Emergency's ability to operate as effectively as needed.</p> <p>The 2019 Nelson Fires are a good example of a large emergency response and temporary storage of large quantities of product in an emergency. For a week at the height of that event Fire and Emergency was using seven pallets of fire retardant and foam per day (5600kg). In a major event, Fire and Emergency would try to have several days stock at hand to respond to rapidly changing intensity of the fire. In terms of quantities, this could be up to 15-30,000kg or L of product on site.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency also holds stocks of petrol and diesel by the pallet. This is used to power generators and pumps and for constructing fire breaks. Fire and Emergency brings in resources from across the country for these events; even for smaller events to ensure an effective response. It is therefore important that Fire and Emergency is not restricted by the PDP. It is noted that Fire and Emergency will operate all emergency responses under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 regulations. These regulations include storage, secondary containment, handling, packaging, signage, labelling, emergency management etc.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks that facilities involving 'Emergency response activities' are excluded from being a 'Major hazardous facility' under the PDP.</p>	<p>...</p> <p>b. <i>The following activities are not considered to be major hazardous facilities</i></p> <p>x. <i><u>Emergency service activities</u></i></p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
7	<p>NAUTRAL HAZARD</p> <p><i>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</i></p> <p><i>means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'Natural hazard' being consistent with Section 2 of the RMA.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency note the typo that should be amended to read "Natural".</p>	Support as notified (subject to minor typo being amended)
8	<p>SAFETY ALTERATIONS (OF A HERITAGE ITEM)</p> <p><i>works necessary for the primary purpose of improving structural performance, fire safety or physical access. Improving structural performance involves earthquake strengthening work (earthquake strengthening work is the improving of the structural performance of a heritage building by modifying, or adding to, the structure of a building). Earthquake strengthening work must be identified by a chartered professional engineer who has knowledge of the structural characteristics and earthquake performance of the type of building being assessed. Safety alterations may be required to enhance the structural capacity of the building and may include but is not limited to work which upgrades the building's ability to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. safely carry self and imposed gravity loads</i> <i>b. withstand probable wind loads without unacceptable damage</i> <i>c. withstand probable earthquake loads without unacceptable damage</i> <i>d. withstand other damaging effects that have been identified for a particular building.</i> 	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'Safety alterations (of a heritage item)' as it includes works necessary for the primary purpose of improving fire safety or physical access.</p>	Retain as notified.
9	<p>SERVICE</p> <p><i>means:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. any water supply system</i> <i>b. any stormwater collection and disposal system</i> <i>c. any sewage collection, treatment and disposal system</i> <i>d. any trade waste collection and disposal system</i> <i>e. any works to avoid, remedy or mitigate natural hazards</i> <i>f. any landscaping, including planting of vegetation</i> <i>g. any provisions of access to land in the subdivision (including roads, cycleways, pedestrian accessways, service lanes, private access, street lighting and associated works)</i> <p><i>and in each case includes any necessary or incidental work. 'services' has a corresponding meaning.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'Service' as it includes any water supply system and any provisions of access to land in the subdivision, including accessways.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
10	<p>New Definition</p>	<p>New</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the inclusion of a new definition for 'Temporary emergency services training activity' in order to provide greater clarity to plan users and to support the relief sought elsewhere in this submission.</p> <p>In order to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response, firefighter training is an essential activity undertaken by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>Firefighter training may include live fire training and equipment training both on and off site. The Statement of Performance Expectations (SPE) 2020/21 confirms a commitment to the Government that all firefighters achieve a certain level of training.</p>	<p>Add new definition:</p> <p><u>TEMPORARY EMERGENCY SERVICES TRAINING ACTIVITY</u></p> <p><i><u>means a temporary activity undertaken for the training of any component of Fire and Emergency New Zealand for any emergency purpose.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>An emergency purpose are those purposes which enable Fire and Emergency New Zealand to achieve its main functions under sections 11 and 12 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017.</u></i></p>
11	<p>TEMPORARY EVENT</p> <p><i>the short term or intermittent use of any land, buildings and structures for an activity not carried out on the site on a regular basis, or the carrying out of an activity outside the limits on hours or scale prescribed in Plan standards. It excludes temporary military training activity and short-term social or cultural gatherings where these are ancillary to a permitted activity or in compliance with the standards and terms for permitted activities. Any event for which a Special Licence under the Sale of Liquor Act 2012 is required will be deemed to be a temporary event.</i></p>	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part the definition of 'temporary activity', insofar that it provides for temporary events.</p> <p>However, as above, Fire and Emergency has requested a new definition for 'temporary emergency services training activity' to provide greater clarity to plan users and to support the relief sought elsewhere in this submission.</p> <p>Subject to acceptance of the new definition for 'Temporary emergency services training activity' Fire and Emergency consider that 'Temporary emergency services training activities' should be excluded from this definition to provide further clarity to the plan user.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>TEMPORARY EVENT</p> <p><i>the short term or intermittent use of any land, buildings and structures for an activity not carried out on the site on a regular basis, or the carrying out of an activity outside the limits on hours or scale prescribed in Plan standards. It excludes temporary military training activity, <u>temporary emergency services training activity</u> and short-term social or cultural gatherings where these are ancillary to a permitted activity or in compliance with the standards and terms for permitted activities. Any event for which a Special Licence under the Sale of Liquor Act 2012 is required will be deemed to be a temporary event.</i></p>
12	<p>VULNERABLE ACTIVITY (NATURAL HAZARDS / HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES)</p> <p><i>an activity that is particularly vulnerable to exposure to significant risk from one or more identified natural hazards and/or hazardous substances. Vulnerable activities include:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>h. <i>Emergency Service Activities</i></p> <p>...</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the inclusion of emergency services facilities in the list of vulnerable activities.</p> <p>The decision of where to locate activities that are vulnerable to natural hazards is critical. By locating vulnerable activities outside of significant natural hazard areas, the district can reduce the risk to people and property.</p> <p>Locating services such as fire stations, hospitals etc. outside of hazard areas is particularly important to ensure that the response capability of these services is not impaired during and post disaster. This will ensure that Fire and Emergency can continue to meet their functional and operational requirements during major events.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>

Part 2: District Wide Matters

Strategic Direction

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
RLR – Rural Land Resource				
13	<i>RLR-P4 To provide for a wide range of activities to establish, which complement the resources of the rural area, provided that they do not compromise the primary production role and associated amenity of the rural land resource, particularly in the Rural Production Zone.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports RLR-P4 insofar that the policy provides for a wide range of activities in the rural zones, provided that they do not compromise the primary production role and associated amenity of the rural area.</p> <p>It is noted that a number of existing fire stations in the district are located within the rural environment therefore provision to enable fire service facilities to continue to function, re-development, or if necessary, expand is important.</p>	Retain as notified.
SSB – Sustainable Subdivision and Building				
14	<i>SSB-I1 Energy Efficiency and Sustainability of Buildings and Subdivisions Urban development can have adverse effects on the environment (including cumulative effects) through, for example, increased stormwater runoff or increased water or energy consumption.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SSB-I1 insofar that this issue acknowledges that subdivisions and urban development can have adverse cumulative effects on the environment including increased water consumption which can in turn adversely affect Fire and Emergency's operational requirements due to the limited or lack of availability of water for firefighting purposes.	Retain as notified.
15	<i>SSB-O1 Promote sustainable subdivisions and buildings in the District.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SSB-O1 insofar that it Promote sustainable subdivisions and buildings and creates the framework for supporting policies, particularly SSB-P1 and SSB-P4 of which Fire and Emergency support.	Retain as notified.
16	<i>SSB-P1 To promote subdivision design and building development that optimises efficient resource and energy use and water conservation measures through improved subdivision and building design, including by orientation to the sun, domestic on-site water storage and utilising principles of low impact urban design.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SSB-P1 insofar that the policy promotes water conservation measures through improved subdivision and building design, including domestic on-site water storage.	Retain as notified.
17	<i>SSB-P4 To promote water recycling (grey water) and the installation of water-saving devices.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SSB-P4 insofar that it promotes water recycling (grey water) and the installation of water-saving devices. This is particularly important in areas where reticulated water supply services are not available or have restricted flows.	Retain as notified.
18	<p><i>SSB-M1 - Exemptions for Domestic Water Storage Tanks, Solar Panels and Solar Hot-Water Systems</i></p> <p><i>Exempting domestic water storage tanks, solar panels and solar hot-water systems from having to comply with the height in relation to boundary performance standard in any zone.</i></p> <p><i>Exempting domestic water storage tanks from having to comply with the setback performance standards in any zone.</i></p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the exemption of Domestic Water Storage Tanks from the height in relation to boundary and setback performance standard in all zones.	Retain as notified.
UFD – Urban Form and Development				

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
19	<p><i>UFD-P4 To prepare comprehensive structure plans, prior to any plan change application to amend the zoning of identified urban growth areas to facilitate urban development.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the preparation of a comprehensive structure plans to guide development. Fire and Emergency considers that structure planning can provide good urban outcomes, particularly in relation to servicing and infrastructure. Structure plans are a mechanism that ensure comprehensive and integrated development of an urban growth area. In particular, it enables discussions with service providers (including Fire and Emergency) to occur for a growth area in a holistic manner. Once a structure plan is in place, development can occur in a more planned and coherent manner.</p> <p>For Fire and Emergency, it is important that adequate infrastructure is in place before enabling the development of these large growth areas, particularly those that are intended to be serviced with a reticulated water supply network.</p>	Retain as notified.
20	<p>UFD-M2 - Infrastructure Upgrades</p> <p><i>Directing resources toward upgrading the infrastructure of urban areas to accommodate increased urban development through the long-term and annual planning processes.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports this method as it supports and recognises the significance of infrastructure to the community. As defined in the RMA, infrastructure includes a water supply distribution system which Fire and Emergency supports as a reliable mechanism in providing firefighting water supply.</p>	Retain as notified.
21	<p>UFD-M3</p> <p>Structure Plans</p> <p><i>Preparation of a comprehensive structure plan to guide development in any future urban growth areas in accordance with Policies UD10.1-UD10.4 and Policy UD12 of the Regional Policy Statement, followed by a plan change application to amend the zoning to facilitate development.</i></p> <p><i>Requirement for subsequent development of any future urban growth area to implement the objectives of any relevant Structure Plan.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the preparation of comprehensive structure plans to guide development. Fire and Emergency considers that structure planning can provides good urban outcomes, particularly in relation to servicing and infrastructure. Structure plans are a mechanism that promote comprehensive and integrated development of an urban growth area. In particular, it enables discussions with service providers (including Fire and Emergency) to occur for a growth cell in a holistic manner. Once a structure plan is in place, development can occur in a more planned and coherent manner.</p> <p>For Fire and Emergency, it is important that adequate infrastructure is in place before enabling the development of these large growth areas, particularly those that are intended to be serviced with a reticulated water supply network.</p>	Retain as notified.
Energy, Infrastructure, and Transport				
NU - Network Utilities				
22	<p><i>NU-O1 Recognise and provide for safe, effective, efficient and resilient network utilities throughout the District that provide essential and secure services, including in emergencies, that enable people and communities to provide for their health, safety and wellbeing.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports NU-O1 insofar that the objective requires plan users to provide safe and resilient network utilities that provide essential and secure services, including in emergencies, that enable people and communities to provide for their health, safety and wellbeing.</p>	Retain as notified.
23	<p><i>NU-P1 Recognise the national, regional and local importance and benefits of network utilities, including as lifeline utilities during an emergency, by:</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports NU-P1 insofar that the policy recognises the benefits of network utilities, including as lifeline utilities during an emergency and subsequently providing for the operation, upgrades and</p>	Support as notified (subject to minor typo of 'utilities' being amended)

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enabling the operation, maintenance, repair, minor upgrade or removal of network utilities throughout the District; 2. providing for upgrades to, and the development of new, network utilities; 3. providing flexibility for network utilities to adopt new technologies that improve access to and efficient use of networks and services, allow for re-use of redundant services or structures, increase resilience, safety or reliability, or result in environmental benefits and enhancements; and 4. recognising the functional and operational needs of network utilities. 		development of network utilities, while recognising their functional and operational needs.	
TRAN - Transport				
24	<i>TRAN-P2 To set standards for the design of new public roads, private roads and accessways to ensure that they are appropriate for the function they serve.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports TRAN-P2 as it requires that Council set standards for the design of new accessways to ensure they are appropriate for the function they serve.</p> <p>This is supported by Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4 which sets out the minimum legal widths for private access.</p>	Retain as notified.
25	TRAN-R1 Provision of Vehicular Access, and Parking and Loading Space	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports TRAN-R1 as it requires the provision of vehicular access in all zones to comply with TRAN-S5 which requires developers to provide minimum legal widths for private access as contained in Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4.</p> <p>Activities that do not comply with TRAN-R1 require resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity and are subject to TRAN-AM1 and TRAN-AM2 which Fire and Emergency supports.</p>	Retain as notified.
26	TRAN-S1 Vehicle Parking Emergency Service Activities <i>1 park per 2 on-duty staff members</i>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency notes that the National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS-UD) 2020 car parking policies have the effect of removing minimum car parking rates from the district plans of tier 1, 2 and 3 territorial authorities. It is understood that CHBDC is a tier 3 local authority and as such must remove provisions in plans relating to minimum parking rates no later than 20 February 2022 (18 months after commencement date) without a Schedule 1 process.</p> <p>In the interim, Fire and Emergency considers that the existing vehicle parking standards are appropriate until Council remove these through a later process.</p>	Retain as notified.
27	TRAN-S5 Vehicle Access All Zones <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every owner or occupier must provide a legal, safe and effective vehicular access to any activity undertaken on a site, and required parking or loading areas, from an existing, formed legal road, to enable vehicles to enter the site. 	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the access provisions in TRAN-S5 as it recognises the need for suitable vehicle access for all activities within the district with requirements set out in Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency further supports TRAN-S5(2) as it excepts emergency service facilities from the maximum of one vehicle crossing per property requirement in the General Residential Zone, Large Lot Residential Zone and Settlement Zone. Multiple vehicle crossings are necessary at fire stations to provide for the one-way movement of firefighting appliances.</p>	Retain as notified

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought																																																																									
	<p>2. There must be a maximum of one vehicle crossing per property within the General Residential Zone, Large Lot Residential Zone and Settlement Zone, except where the site is an emergency services facility. Where the property is bordered by two or more roads, the vehicle access to the property must be from the lower category road or road with the lowest traffic volumes when road hierarchy status is equal.</p> <p>3. The minimum legal widths for private access are contained in Table 2 – Residential Units & Home Businesses, Table 3 – Rural Environments – Commercial, Industrial & Other Activities, and Table 4 – Urban Environments – Commercial & Industrial Activities below. Private access to properties must allow the safe passage from the edge of the road to the legal boundary of the lot for a single site or household unit. For two or more sites or residential units or for any Right of Way, formation of the access to the activity undertaken on the site is required in compliance with Table 2.</p> <p>4. A property access which crosses the rail network does not constitute legal access. Sites adjoining a railway line or designation must provide an alternative access to a legal road which does not require a crossing of the railway line or designation.</p> <p><i>Note: Notwithstanding the rules in this Plan, every person proposing to construct or modify an accessway onto a State Highway must obtain permission from Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, and every person proposing to construct or modify an access which crosses a rail line must obtain permission from KiwiRail.</i></p>																																																																												
28	<p>Table 2 – Minimum Legal Widths of Private Access – Urban and Rural Environments – Residential Units & Home Businesses</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="261 1331 1136 1709"> <thead> <tr> <th>PLACE CONTEXT</th> <th>TYPICAL CLASSIFICATION</th> <th colspan="4">DESIGN ENVIRONMENT</th> <th colspan="5">LINK CONTENT</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>Hierarchy</th> <th>Locality served</th> <th>Target operating speed (km/h)</th> <th>Minimum legal access width (m) (see Note 2)</th> <th>Maximum width of Vehicle Crossing</th> <th>Maximum grade</th> <th>Pedestrians</th> <th>Passing parking, loading & shoulder</th> <th>Cyclists</th> <th>Minimum formed movement lane (excluding shoulder)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>General Residential Zone</td> <td rowspan="4">Private access/lane (see Note 1)</td> <td>1-2 Residential Units</td> <td>10</td> <td>3m</td> <td>4.8m</td> <td rowspan="4">20%</td> <td rowspan="4">Shared (in movement lane)</td> <td rowspan="4">Allow for passing every 50m</td> <td rowspan="4">Shared (in movement lane)</td> <td rowspan="4">2.75m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial Zone</td> <td>3 Residential Units (see Note 3)</td> <td>10</td> <td>3.6m</td> <td>4.8m</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">General Industrial Zone</td> <td>4-6 Residential Units</td> <td>10</td> <td>4.5m</td> <td>4.8m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7+ Residential Units</td> <td>10</td> <td>6m</td> <td>6m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Large Lot Residential Zone (Coastal)</td> <td rowspan="4">Private access/lane (see Note 1)</td> <td>1-2 Residential Units</td> <td>20</td> <td>4m</td> <td>None</td> <td rowspan="4">12% unsealed (see Note 4) 20% sealed</td> <td rowspan="4">Shared (on shoulder and berm)</td> <td rowspan="4">Allow for passing every 100m, total shoulder 0.5m, sealed</td> <td rowspan="4">Shared (in movement lane)</td> <td rowspan="4">3m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Rural Zone</td> <td>3-6 Residential Units</td> <td>20</td> <td>6m</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Production Zone</td> <td>7-20 Residential Units</td> <td>20</td> <td>9m</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Lifestyle Zone Settlement Zone</td> <td>7-20 Residential Units</td> <td>20</td> <td>9m</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note (1): Any private road or lane serving greater than 6 Residential Units or sites may be required to be offered as public road to be vested in Council.</p> <p>Note (2): Applies to the legal width of the legal road, the Right of Way, or the Access Lot or access leg where this provides the primary point of access to the lot/site.</p>	PLACE CONTEXT	TYPICAL CLASSIFICATION	DESIGN ENVIRONMENT				LINK CONTENT					Area	Hierarchy	Locality served	Target operating speed (km/h)	Minimum legal access width (m) (see Note 2)	Maximum width of Vehicle Crossing	Maximum grade	Pedestrians	Passing parking, loading & shoulder	Cyclists	Minimum formed movement lane (excluding shoulder)	General Residential Zone	Private access/lane (see Note 1)	1-2 Residential Units	10	3m	4.8m	20%	Shared (in movement lane)	Allow for passing every 50m	Shared (in movement lane)	2.75m	Commercial Zone	3 Residential Units (see Note 3)	10	3.6m	4.8m	General Industrial Zone	4-6 Residential Units	10	4.5m	4.8m	7+ Residential Units	10	6m	6m	Large Lot Residential Zone (Coastal)	Private access/lane (see Note 1)	1-2 Residential Units	20	4m	None	12% unsealed (see Note 4) 20% sealed	Shared (on shoulder and berm)	Allow for passing every 100m, total shoulder 0.5m, sealed	Shared (in movement lane)	3m	General Rural Zone	3-6 Residential Units	20	6m		Rural Production Zone	7-20 Residential Units	20	9m		Rural Lifestyle Zone Settlement Zone	7-20 Residential Units	20	9m		Support in part	<p>Adequate access to both the source of a fire and a firefighting water supply is essential to the efficient operation of Fire and Emergency. The requirements for firefighting access are set out in SNA PAS 4509: 2008 and further detailed in Fire and Emergency’s ‘Emergency Vehicle Access Guidelines’ (May 2015).</p> <p>By way of background, for fire appliances to access an emergency, adequate accessway width, height and gradient is necessary. A 95th percentile pumping appliance has a width of 2.5m, a height of 3.55m and a length of 8.72m.</p> <p>Vehicular roading and access widths, surface and gradients should support the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency appliances. These requirements are set out as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The minimum roading and carriageway widths should not be less than 4m. This width is required for firefighters to efficiently work around the fire appliance to access hoses and pumps. A clear passageway / vehicle crossing of no less than 3.5m wide should be provided as site entrances, internal entrances and between buildings. The maximum negotiable gradient is 1:5, but in general the roading gradient should not exceed 16%. 	<p>Amend Table 2 to include: All Zones <u>Minimum height clearance: 4m</u></p>
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	<p>Note (3): For a development where a fire appliance is not able to reach either a dwelling or the source of the firefighting water supply from a public road in accordance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509: 2008, this code of practice should be consulted for compliance with the accessway dimensions required for the fire appliances. Applies to the legal road, the Right of Way or the Access Lot or access leg where this provides the primary access to the lot/site.</p> <p>Note (4): In some cases, higher grades of up to 15% can be allowed for short sections (about 50m).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The height clearance along accessways (for example trees, hanging cables and eaves must exceed 4m. <p>It is noted that the minimum legal access widths proposed in Table 2 for the General Residential Zone, Commercial Zone and General Industrial Zone do not require a minimum 4m access width for 1-2 and 3 residential units.</p> <p>It is however noted that for a development where a fire appliance is not able to reach either a dwelling or the source of the firefighting water supply from a public road in accordance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509: 2008, SNA PAS 4509: 2008 should be consulted for compliance with the accessway dimensions required for the fire appliances.</p> <p>To note, where a lot is no greater than 90m from a road boundary that has access to a fire hydrant, flexibility can be applied to developments on a case-by-case basis where 4m access widths are unable to be achieved. This is because firefighting hoses can generally reach as far as 90m from an adequate water source. Referencing SNA PAS 4509: 2008 is therefore supported for this reason.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency does however seek that height clearance along accessways is included in Table 2 (design environment) to ensure that Fire and Emergency access to a fire hazard is unobstructed in an emergency.</p>																																																																						
29	<p>Table 3 – Minimum Legal Widths of Private Access – Rural Environments – Commercial, Industrial & Other Activities</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="261 1123 1142 1444"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Area</th> <th rowspan="2">TYPICAL CLASSIFICATION</th> <th rowspan="2">DESIGN ENVIRONMENT</th> <th colspan="7">LINK CONTEXT (see Note 2)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Locally served</th> <th>Target operating speed (km/h)</th> <th>Minimum legal access width (m)</th> <th>Maximum grade (see Note 4)</th> <th>Pedestrians</th> <th>Passing parking, loading & shoulder (see Note 3)</th> <th>Cyclists</th> <th>Minimum formed movement lane (excluding shoulder)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Large Lot Residential Zone (Coastal)</td> <td>Private access/lane (see Note 1)</td> <td>Side or rear service access (1-20 sites) where it is not the primary access</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>6m</td> <td>12% unsealed</td> <td>Shared (in movement lane)</td> <td>Loading bays</td> <td>Shared (in movement lane)</td> <td>2.75m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Rural Zone</td> <td></td> <td>1-3 sites</td> <td>10</td> <td>6m</td> <td>20% sealed</td> <td>Shared (in movement lane)</td> <td>Parking</td> <td>Shared (in movement lane)</td> <td>3.0m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Production Zone</td> <td></td> <td>4-6 sites</td> <td>10</td> <td>6.5m</td> <td>20% sealed</td> <td>1.5m one side or 1.5m each side</td> <td>Parking</td> <td>Shared (in movement lane)</td> <td>2 x 2.5m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Lifestyle Zone</td> <td></td> <td>7-20 sites</td> <td>10</td> <td>9m</td> <td>16%</td> <td>1.5m one side or 1.5m each side</td> <td>Parking</td> <td>Shared (in movement lane)</td> <td>2 x 2.5m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Settlement Zone</td> <td></td> <td>21-200 sites</td> <td>30</td> <td>20m</td> <td>10%</td> <td>3m each side</td> <td>Parking and loading bays</td> <td>Shared (in movement lane)</td> <td>2 x 2.75m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note (1): Any private road or lane serving greater than 6 sites may be required to be offered as public road to be vested in Council.</p> <p>Note (2): ‘Link Context’ in rural areas will only apply where residential activities are located within 800m of the subject site.</p> <p>Note (3): Passing bays may be required where the length of the access road exceeds 100m.</p> <p>Note (4): In some cases, higher grades of up to 15% can be allowed for short sections (about 50m).</p>	Area	TYPICAL CLASSIFICATION	DESIGN ENVIRONMENT	LINK CONTEXT (see Note 2)							Locally served	Target operating speed (km/h)	Minimum legal access width (m)	Maximum grade (see Note 4)	Pedestrians	Passing parking, loading & shoulder (see Note 3)	Cyclists	Minimum formed movement lane (excluding shoulder)	Large Lot Residential Zone (Coastal)	Private access/lane (see Note 1)	Side or rear service access (1-20 sites) where it is not the primary access	10	10	6m	12% unsealed	Shared (in movement lane)	Loading bays	Shared (in movement lane)	2.75m	General Rural Zone		1-3 sites	10	6m	20% sealed	Shared (in movement lane)	Parking	Shared (in movement lane)	3.0m	Rural Production Zone		4-6 sites	10	6.5m	20% sealed	1.5m one side or 1.5m each side	Parking	Shared (in movement lane)	2 x 2.5m	Rural Lifestyle Zone		7-20 sites	10	9m	16%	1.5m one side or 1.5m each side	Parking	Shared (in movement lane)	2 x 2.5m	Settlement Zone		21-200 sites	30	20m	10%	3m each side	Parking and loading bays	Shared (in movement lane)	2 x 2.75m	Support in part	<p>For the reasons set out in submission point 28 above, Fire and Emergency support in part Table 3 insofar that it provides adequate minimum legal access widths for fire appliance access in an emergency.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency does however seek that height clearances along accessways are included in Table 3 (design environment) to ensure that Fire and Emergency access to a fire hazard is unobstructed in an emergency.</p>	<p>Amend Table 3 to include:</p> <p>All Zones</p> <p><u>Minimum height clearance: 4m</u></p>
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31	<p>For Discretionary Activities, Council's assessment is not restricted to these matters, but it may consider them (among other factors).</p> <p>TRAN-AM1</p> <p>General Assessment Matters for Access, Parking and Loading</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part TRAN-AM1 insofar that it provides Council discretion over applications that are unable to comply with TRAN-R1.</p> <p>However, no discretion is given to Council where the minimum legal vehicle access width cannot be achieved. Fire and Emergency therefore requests that a new matter of discretion is included to provide Council the discretion to consider Fire and Emergency's operational requirements.</p>	<p>Add new matter of discretion as follows:</p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509: 2008 where the minimum legal access width and height clearance cannot be achieved.</u></p>																																																												
32	<p>TRAN-M2</p> <p>Other Codes of Practice</p> <p>The New Zealand Fire Service Fire-Fighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509 applies to all new subdivision and development in respect of compliance with the accessway dimensions required for the fire appliances. It applies to the legal width of the legal road, the Right of Way or the Access Lot or access leg, where this provides the primary point of access to the lot/site.</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency strongly support the use of New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509 in respect of compliance with the accessway dimension requirements.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>																																																												
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33	<p>HAZS-O1 Protect the community and natural environment from the adverse effects associated with the manufacture, use, storage or transportation of hazardous substances.</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports HAZS-O1 on the basis that residual risk associated with the manufacture, use, storage or transportation of hazardous substances is managed to ensure that the effects on people, property and the environment are acceptable.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>																																																												
34	<p>HAZS-O2 Avoid any unnecessary duplication of regulation between the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the District Plan.</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency strongly supports HAZS-O2. Fire and Emergency operates all emergency facilities and responses under Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>																																																												

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			<p>regulations. These regulations include storage, secondary containment, handling, packaging, signage, labelling, emergency management etc.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 regulations are adequate to manage risks, for the most part. Where they are not, local authorities can place additional controls on hazardous substance use through RMA plans to address specific or potential environmental effects, but they must first justify that through a section 32 evaluation.</p>	
35	<p><i>HAZS-P1 To enable activities to utilise hazardous substances where necessary for their operations, in appropriate locations.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire stations and associated firefighting activities involve the use and storage of hazardous substances at quantities that are considered minor. However, there are circumstances where Fire and Emergency need to temporarily store large quantities of product in an emergency. Therefore, Fire and Emergency require flexibility to utilise hazardous substances when and where necessary for their operations and most importantly to ensure an effective response to a fire or other emergency.</p>	Retain as notified.
36	<p><i>HAZS-P2 To ensure Major Hazardous Facilities avoid or are adequately set back from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. residential activities;</i> <i>2. vulnerable activities;</i> <i>3. the coast, historic heritage and scheduled features;</i> <i>4. scheduled wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and sites of significance;</i> <i>5. priority waterbodies, including sources of potable water; and</i> <i>6. identified natural hazard areas.</i> 	Support in part	<p>Subject to the acceptance of the amendments sought to exclude 'Emergency services activities' from the definition of 'Major Hazardous Facility', Fire and Emergency supports HAZS-P2 to the extent that the policy seeks to manage adverse environment effects of major hazardous facilities on other land uses by way of providing adequate setbacks.</p>	Retain as notified.
37	<p><i>HAZS-P3 To require new or expanded Major Hazardous Facilities to demonstrate that the activity is located appropriately, having regard to the effects of the activity, the risks to the health and safety of the community, and:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. the type, scale, duration, intensity or frequency of the activity's effects;</i> <i>2. the design and site layout of the activity and its ability to internalise effects;</i> <i>3. effective management and disposal of wastes containing hazardous substances;</i> <i>4. any potential adverse cumulative or synergistic effects; and</i> <i>5. avoidance or management of risks associated with natural hazards.</i> 	Support in part	<p>Subject to the acceptance of the amendments sought to the definition of 'Major Hazardous Facility', Fire and Emergency supports HAZS-P3 to the extent that the policy requires new or expanded Major Hazardous Facilities to demonstrate that the activity is located appropriately, having regard to the effects of the activity, the risks to the health and safety of the community. This policy achieves the purpose of the RMA by providing for the health and safety of people and communities.</p>	Retain as notified.
38	<p><i>HAZS-P4 To avoid any unnecessary duplication of regulation with other statutory processes for hazardous substance activities.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports HAZS-P4. Fire and Emergency operates all emergency facilities and responses under Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			<p>regulations. These regulations include storage, secondary containment, handling, packaging, signage, labelling, emergency management etc.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 regulations are adequate to manage risks, for the most part. Where they are not, local authorities can place additional controls on hazardous substance use through RMA plans to address specific or potential environmental effects, but they must first justify that through a section 32 evaluation.</p> <p>This policy gives effect to the April 2018 amendments to sections 30 and 31 of the RMA which removed the control of hazardous substances as an explicit function of local authorities.</p>	
39	<p>HAZS-R1 The storage, handling or use of hazardous substances (except Major Hazardous Facilities)</p> <p>All Zones</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All relevant Standards in the underlying zone are complied with. b. The activity does not involve the use of explosives within 60m of any part of the Gas Transmission Network. 	Support in part	<p>Subject to the acceptance of the amendments sought to the definition of 'Major Hazardous Facility', Fire and Emergency support HAZS-R1 as it provides for the storage, handling or use of hazardous substances (except Major Hazardous Facilities) in all zones, subject to conditions. When compliance is not achieved, resource consent for the storage, handling or use of hazardous substances is required as a restricted discretionary activity. Fire and Emergency considers that that matters over which discretion is restricted are appropriate.</p>	Retain as notified.
40	<p>HAZS-R3 New, or upgrading of existing, Major Hazardous Facilities</p> <p>1. Activity Status: DIS</p>	Support in part	<p>Subject to the acceptance of the amendments sought to the definition of 'Major Hazardous Facility', Fire and Emergency supports the discretionary activity status for the development of new or upgrading of existing major hazardous facilities.</p> <p>This provides Council the full discretion to assess major hazardous facilities and consider the associated risk to the environment and assess whether the risk mitigation and management proposed is adequate.</p>	Retain as notified.
41	<p>HAZS-AM1</p> <p>Risk Assessment</p> <p>The outcomes of a risk assessment, focusing on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of the probability and potential consequences of an accident leading to the release or loss of control of hazardous substances. This assessment should focus on the ability of the design and management of the site to avoid accidents, such as spill containment measures, fire safety and fire water management, emergency management, site drainage and off-site infrastructure (e.g. stormwater drainage system, sewer type and capacity) and the disposal of waste containing hazardous substances. <p>...</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports HAZS-AM1 to the extent that it provides Council guidance on relevant assessment matters to be considered for activities that require consent under HAZS-R3. In particular Council can require a risk assessment be undertaken with a focus on the ability of the design and management of the site to avoid accidents, such as spill containment measures, fire safety and fire water management, emergency management, site drainage and off-site infrastructure (e.g. stormwater drainage system, sewer type and capacity) and the disposal of waste containing hazardous substances.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
42	<p>HAZS-AM2</p> <p>Risk Mitigation and Management</p> <p>1. Consideration will be given to the adoption of specific spill contingency plans, emergency procedures, stormwater management and treatment and disposal procedures for wastes containing hazardous substances, fire safety, monitoring and maintenance procedures, and appropriate management systems.</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports HAZS-AM2 to the extent that it provides Council guidance on relevant assessment matters to be considered for activities that require consent under HAZS-R3. In particular, Council should give consideration to the adoption of specific spill contingency plans, emergency procedures, stormwater management and treatment and disposal procedures for wastes containing hazardous substances, fire safety, monitoring and maintenance procedures, and appropriate management systems when considering major hazardous facility resource consent applications.	Retain as notified.
NH – Natural Hazards				
43	NH-O1 The community's awareness and understanding of natural hazard risks in the District is enhanced.	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports NHO1 which seeks to promote community awareness of natural hazard risks.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency seeks to emphasise that in order to develop resilient communities, communities need to be aware of the risks of natural hazards and ensure that the consequent environmental effects are known so communities can effectively and efficiently respond to and recover from natural hazard events.</p>	Retain as notified.
44	NH-O2 The effects of natural hazards and the long-term effects of climate change on the community and the built environment are minimised.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NH-O2 which seeks to minimise the effects of natural hazards and long-term effects of climate change on the community and built environment.	Retain as notified.
45	NH-O3 Any increase in risk to people, property, infrastructure and the environment from the effects of natural hazards is avoided.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NH-O3 to the extent that it seeks to avoid an increase in risk to people, property, infrastructure and the environment. This is consistent with Fire and Emergency's Statement of Intent to build resilient communities through reducing the risk to people, property and infrastructure.	Retain as notified.
46	NH-P1 To promote the wide availability of natural hazard information to enable organisations and individuals to make sound decisions based on the best available information.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NH-P11 that promotes the availability of natural hazard information to enable people to be informed and have access to information on the natural hazards affecting their properties and surrounding area.	Retain as notified.
47	NH-P2 To contribute to the development of up-to-date hazard information, in conjunction with the Hawke's Bay Regional Council and the Hawke's Bay CDEM Group.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the development of up-to-date hazard information. This will enable the community to be informed and have access to information on the natural hazards affecting their properties and surrounding area.	Retain as notified.
48	<p>NH-P5 To control the activities that can occur in areas of significant natural hazard risk, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the erection of new buildings or structures, or alterations to existing buildings or structures; earthworks; subdivision of land; and the establishment of new vulnerable activities. 	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NH-P5 as it provides Council the ability to control activities occurring in areas of significant natural hazard risk including, the location of buildings, subdivisions, and the establishment of new vulnerable activities.	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			Fire and Emergency supports the avoidance of development in areas identified as being at significant risk from natural hazards where they will increase the risk to people's safety, well-being and property.	
49	<i>NH-P7 To adopt and promote an avoidance approach to new development located within areas of significant natural hazard risk, rather than mitigation or remedial measures.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the avoidance approach to development in areas identified as being at significant natural hazard risk, particularly where new development will increase the risk to people's safety, well-being and property. Avoiding new development in areas at risk of significant natural hazard risk supports Fire and Emergency's Statement of Intent to build resilient communities through reducing the risk to people, property and infrastructure.	Retain as notified.
50	<i>NH-P8 To encourage activities that reduce the risk of adverse effects from natural hazards, including relocation or removal of structures within areas of significant natural hazard risk and designing for relocatability or recoverability from hazard events.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NH-P8 as it encourages the relocation or removal of structures within areas of significant natural hazard risk. supports Fire and Emergency's Statement of Intent to build resilient communities through reducing the risk to people, property and infrastructure.	Retain as notified.
51	<i>NH-P9 To ensure that subdivision, land use activities or other new development is located and designed to avoid the need for further natural hazard mitigation activities.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NH-P9 as it requires that subdivision and land use activities are located and designed to avoid the need for further natural hazard mitigation. This policy achieves the purpose of the RMA by providing for the safety and wellbeing of people and communities and addresses the risk to property across the district.	Retain as notified.
52	<i>NH-P11 To allow network utilities to establish in natural hazard areas where there is a functional or operational need to locate there, and any significant risks to people, property and the environment are avoided or mitigated.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NH-P114 as it recognises and provides for network utilities that have a functional or operational requirement to be located in areas subject to natural hazards, while ensuring that such infrastructure does not significantly increase risk to people, property and the environment and that the risks to people, property and the environment are avoided or mitigated to the extent practicable. This policy is in keeping with the principles Fire and Emergency applies when considering new fire station locations.	Retain as notified.
53	NH-R1 Natural hazard mitigation activities within a Natural Hazard area <i>Activity Status: PER</i> <i>Where the following conditions are met:</i> a. <i>The activity is carried out by or on behalf of a local authority, network utility operator or a requiring authority exercising its powers, functions and duties under the RMA, Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941, Land Drainage Act 1908, or Local Government Act 2002.</i> 2. <i>Activity status where compliance not achieved: DIS</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NH-R1 to the extent that it allows Natural hazard mitigation activities within a Natural Hazard area to be carried out by or on behalf of a local authority, network utility operator or a requiring authority.	Retain as notified.
54	NH-R2 Any new building or alteration to an existing building within a Natural Hazard area	Support in part	Emergency service facilities such as fire stations, police stations, ambulance stations and emergency vehicle garages are listed as Building	Amend rule as follows:

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>Fault Avoidance Area</p> <p>Flood Hazard Area</p> <p>...</p>		<p>Importance Category) BIC 4 which are structures with special post-disaster functions.</p> <p>As notified, any new building or alteration to an existing building within a natural hazard area (specifically a fault avoidance and flood hazard area) for a BIC 4 category structure is a non-complying activity. It is noted that Tamatea Rural Fire Station is located in the Fault Avoidance Area.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency recognises the importance of locating emergency service facilities such as fire stations outside of areas subject to a natural hazard. However, in some instances there may be an operational requirement to locate within a natural hazard area. Urban growth, population change and Fire and Emergency’s response time commitments to the government and community are key determinants for the location of new, or expansion of existing fire stations. As such, fire stations must be able to be located throughout the urban and rural environment so that Fire and Emergency is able attend an emergency within a primary response area in an effective and timely manner. Further, communities have an expectation that Fire and Emergency will respond promptly to a fire emergency in order to protect lives and property and therefore avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of fire.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks that BIC 4 structures are included as restricted discretionary activities. This will ensure that Council has the discretion over what BIC 4 structures are deemed acceptable to be located in the fault avoidance and flood hazard area on a case-by-case basis. The matters of discretion covering functional or operational need and the nature and extent of the hazard risks to people or property are considered to appropriately address any actual or potential effects on the environment that may be of concern to the Council and the consent authority can then decide whether to grant consent, grant consent with conditions or decline consent – as provided for in S104C, RMA.</p>	<p>NH-R2 Any new building or alteration to an existing building within a Natural Hazard area</p> <p>Fault Avoidance Area</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Activity status where the building is a BIC 2b, or 3 or BIC 4 category structure: RDIS</p> <p>3. Activity status where the building is a BIC 4 category structure: NC</p> <p>Flood Hazard Area</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. Activity status where the building is a BIC 2a, 2b, or 3 or BIC 4 category structure: RDIS</p> <p>6. Activity status where the building is a BIC 4 category structure: NC</p>
55	<p>NH-R3 Any new, or intensification of, Vulnerable Activities within the Tsunami Hazard area</p> <p>1. Activity Status: RDIS</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met: N/A</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</p> <p>a. The functional or operational need to locate the building in the hazard area.</p> <p>....</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency recognises the importance of locating emergency service facilities such as fire stations outside of areas subject to a natural hazard. As such, Fire and Emergency supports the inclusion of emergency services facilities in the ‘vulnerable activities’ definition.</p> <p>The decision on where to locate activities that are vulnerable to natural hazards is critical. By locating vulnerable activities outside of hazardous areas, the District can reduce the risk to people and property.</p> <p>Locating services such as fire stations, hospitals etc. outside of hazard areas is particularly important to ensure that the response capability of these services is not impaired during a disaster. This will ensure that Fire and Emergency can continue to meet its functional and operational requirements during major events and that the interdependencies between lifeline utilities are managed.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency supports the restricted discretionary activity status including the matters of discretion which require council to consider the functional or operational need to locate the building in the hazard area.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought																		
56	<p>NH-APP1 – Building Importance Categories (BIC)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Building Importance Category (BIC)</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Examples</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Structures presenting a low degree of hazard to life and other property</td> <td>a. Farm buildings, isolated structures and towers in the Rural Zones, not otherwise identified as BIC 2, 3 or 4. b. Fences, masts, walls, in-ground swimming pools. c. Other structures with a gross floor area of 30m² or less.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2a</td> <td>Residential timber-framed construction</td> <td>a. Timber-framed single-storey residential units with a gross floor area of 300m² or less.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2b</td> <td>Normal structures and structures not in other categories. This is the default category for all structures and facilities that do not fall within BIC 1, 2a, 3 or 4.</td> <td>a. Timber-framed residential units with a gross floor area (i.e. footprint) of more than 300m². b. Residential units outside the scope of NZS 3604 (Timber-framed buildings). c. Multi-occupancy residential, commercial (including offices and retail) and industrial activity buildings designed to accommodate less than 5000 people and a gross floor area of 10,000m² or less. d. Community facilities with a gross floor area of 1000m² or less and not included in BIC 3 or 4. e. Car-parking buildings (but not emergency vehicle garages).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Structures that may contain people in crowds or pose risks to people in crowds or contain contents of high value to the community</td> <td>a. Emergency service facilities not designated as post disaster facilities and not included in BIC 4. b. Buildings where more than 300 people can congregate in one area and not included in BIC 4. c. Educational facilities (primary and secondary schools) and day care facilities with capacity greater than 250 people. d. Educational facilities (colleges and adult education facilities) with capacity greater than 500 people. e. Any building with an occupancy load greater than 5000 people or more than 10,000m² gross floor area and not included in BIC 4. f. Power generating facilities, water treatment and wastewater treatment facilities and other public utilities not included in BIC 4. g. Buildings and facilities not included in BIC 4 containing hazardous materials capable of causing hazardous conditions that do not extend beyond the property boundaries.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Structures with special post-disaster functions</td> <td>a. Buildings and facilities with special post-disaster functions. b. Hospital facilities. c. Emergency service facilities such as fire stations, police stations, ambulance stations and emergency vehicle garages. d. Network utilities required as backup for BIC 4 buildings and facilities. e. Designated emergency shelters. f. Designated emergency centres and ancillary facilities, including civil defence emergency centres. g. Major hazardous facilities.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Building Importance Category (BIC)	Description	Examples	1	Structures presenting a low degree of hazard to life and other property	a. Farm buildings, isolated structures and towers in the Rural Zones, not otherwise identified as BIC 2, 3 or 4. b. Fences, masts, walls, in-ground swimming pools. c. Other structures with a gross floor area of 30m ² or less.	2a	Residential timber-framed construction	a. Timber-framed single-storey residential units with a gross floor area of 300m ² or less.	2b	Normal structures and structures not in other categories. This is the default category for all structures and facilities that do not fall within BIC 1, 2a, 3 or 4.	a. Timber-framed residential units with a gross floor area (i.e. footprint) of more than 300m ² . b. Residential units outside the scope of NZS 3604 (Timber-framed buildings). c. Multi-occupancy residential, commercial (including offices and retail) and industrial activity buildings designed to accommodate less than 5000 people and a gross floor area of 10,000m ² or less. d. Community facilities with a gross floor area of 1000m ² or less and not included in BIC 3 or 4. e. Car-parking buildings (but not emergency vehicle garages).	3	Structures that may contain people in crowds or pose risks to people in crowds or contain contents of high value to the community	a. Emergency service facilities not designated as post disaster facilities and not included in BIC 4. b. Buildings where more than 300 people can congregate in one area and not included in BIC 4. c. Educational facilities (primary and secondary schools) and day care facilities with capacity greater than 250 people. d. Educational facilities (colleges and adult education facilities) with capacity greater than 500 people. e. Any building with an occupancy load greater than 5000 people or more than 10,000m ² gross floor area and not included in BIC 4. f. Power generating facilities, water treatment and wastewater treatment facilities and other public utilities not included in BIC 4. g. Buildings and facilities not included in BIC 4 containing hazardous materials capable of causing hazardous conditions that do not extend beyond the property boundaries.	4	Structures with special post-disaster functions	a. Buildings and facilities with special post-disaster functions. b. Hospital facilities. c. Emergency service facilities such as fire stations, police stations, ambulance stations and emergency vehicle garages. d. Network utilities required as backup for BIC 4 buildings and facilities. e. Designated emergency shelters. f. Designated emergency centres and ancillary facilities, including civil defence emergency centres. g. Major hazardous facilities.	Support	Fire and Emergency generally supports the use of NH-APP1 BIC as a way of managing risk on buildings based on their degree of hazard to life and other property, value to the community and function post-disaster.	Retain as notified.
Building Importance Category (BIC)	Description	Examples																				
1	Structures presenting a low degree of hazard to life and other property	a. Farm buildings, isolated structures and towers in the Rural Zones, not otherwise identified as BIC 2, 3 or 4. b. Fences, masts, walls, in-ground swimming pools. c. Other structures with a gross floor area of 30m ² or less.																				
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4	Structures with special post-disaster functions	a. Buildings and facilities with special post-disaster functions. b. Hospital facilities. c. Emergency service facilities such as fire stations, police stations, ambulance stations and emergency vehicle garages. d. Network utilities required as backup for BIC 4 buildings and facilities. e. Designated emergency shelters. f. Designated emergency centres and ancillary facilities, including civil defence emergency centres. g. Major hazardous facilities.																				
Historic and Cultural Values																						
57	HH-O2 Encourage the upgrade of heritage buildings where there is an identified safety risk.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports HH-O2 insofar that it encourages the upgrade of heritage buildings where there is an identified safety risk.	Retain as notified.																		
58	HH-P7 To facilitate and encourage alteration to heritage items to improve structural performance, fire safety and physical access while minimising any potential loss of associated heritage values.	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the supporting policy HH-P7 as it highlights an important resource management issue, being the fire protection of heritage buildings. In some circumstances fire safety works involve additional structures and building alternations that may have an impact on the heritage values of the building or site. It is appropriate that consideration be given to potential impacts of fire safety work on these heritage values.</p> <p>As such, Fire and Emergency supports the need for council to facilitate and encourage alteration to heritage items to improve structural performance, fire safety and physical access, in turn protecting building occupants and the general public from the associated risks.</p>	Retain as notified.																		
59	HH-SCHED2 – Schedule of Historic Heritage Items	Support	<p>The Ongaonga Fire Station is listed as a Category 2 building. Fire and Emergency support the rule framework (HH-R1 – HH-R8) associated with Category 2 buildings and recognise the importance of managing building works where heritage is concerned.</p> <p>For Category 2 buildings, repairs and maintenance, and internal safety alterations are permitted activities. External safety alterations are controlled activities. This is considered appropriate for buildings of this category.</p>	Retain as notified.																		
Natural Environment Values																						
ECO – Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity																						
60	ECO-R1 Trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation within any of the following:	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the preventative mitigation of fire risk to property and life through providing for the trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation within specified areas as a permitted activity. This will	Retain as notified.																		

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of domestic or ornamental landscape planting; or • Planted shelter belts; or • Plantation forestry undergrowth; or • Planted indigenous forestry. <p><i>All Indigenous Vegetation Species</i></p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met: N/A</p>		<p>enable property owners and occupiers to remove flammable vegetation as required.</p> <p>This is particularly important where property is located outside of a reticulated water network.</p>	
61	<p>ECO-R2 Trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation that has naturally re-grown on land that was cleared within the previous 15 years</p> <p><i>Manuka and Kanuka Species Only</i></p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. trees no more than 30cm in diameter measured at 1.4m from the highest point of ground level at the base of the tree. <p>Note: If the requirements of this rule are complied with then there is no limit on the area of vegetation that can be trimmed or cleared.</p> <p>2. Activity status where compliance not achieved: RDIS</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ECO-AM1. 	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the preventative mitigation of fire risk to property and life through providing for the trimming or clearance of manuka and kanuka species as a permitted activity, subject to conditions. Manuka and kanuka are highly flammable species and it is important that property owners are able to remove flammable vegetation as required.</p> <p>This is particularly important where a property is located outside of a reticulated water network.</p>	Retain as notified.
62	<p>ECO-R2 Trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation that has naturally re-grown on land that was cleared within the previous 15 years</p> <p><i>All Other Indigenous Vegetation Species</i></p> <p>3. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. trees no more than 30cm in diameter measured at 1.4m from the highest point of ground level at the base of the tree. <p>Note: If the requirements of this rule are complied with then there is no limit on the area of vegetation that can be trimmed or cleared.</p> <p>4. Activity status where compliance not achieved: ECO-R3 to ECO-R6 apply</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the preventative mitigation of fire risk to property and life through providing for the trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation species as a permitted activity, subject to conditions. It is important that property owners and occupiers are able to remove flammable vegetation, as required.</p> <p>This is particularly important where a property is located outside of a reticulated water network.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
63	<p>ECO-R3 Trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation inside any area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna (excluding natural wetlands)</p> <p><i>All Indigenous Vegetation Species</i></p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>...</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the preventative mitigation of fire risk to property and life through providing for the trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation inside any area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna as a permitted activity. It is important that property owners and occupiers are able to remove flammable vegetation, as required. This is particularly important where property is located outside of a reticulated water network.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency specifically supports ECO-R3(b) conditions (i), (v), (vii). These conditions provide for trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation required; under the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003, where necessary to avoid an imminent threat to the safety of persons or of damage to lawfully established buildings or structures; and where necessary to provide for the maintenance and safe and efficient operation of existing tracks, drains, formed public roads, private accesses, driveways, right of ways and walkways.</p>	Retain as notified.
64	<p>ECO-R4 Trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation outside any area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna</p> <p><i>Manuka and Kanuka Species Only</i></p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. clearance of no more than 1 hectare per site per calendar year. ii. Trees to be cleared must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. no more than 15cm in diameter measured 1.4m from the highest point of ground level at the base of the tree; and b. must have an average canopy height of less than 6 metres. <p>2. Activity status where compliance not achieved: RDIS</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ECO-AM1. 	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the preventative mitigation of fire risk to property and life through providing for the trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation (specifically manuka and kanuka species) outside any area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna as a permitted activity. It is important that property owners and occupiers are able to remove flammable vegetation, as required. This is particularly important where a property is located outside of a reticulated water network.</p>	Retain as notified.
65	<p>ECO-R4 Trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation outside any area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna</p> <p><i>All Other Indigenous Vegetation Species</i></p> <p>3. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the preventative mitigation of fire risk to property and life through providing for the trimming or clearance of indigenous vegetation outside any area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna as a permitted activity. It is important that property owners and occupiers are able to remove flammable vegetation, as required. This is particularly important where a property is located outside of a reticulated water network.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>a. Limited to:</p> <p>i. clearance of no more than 1 hectare per site per calendar year.</p> <p>ii. Trees to be cleared must be:</p> <p>a. no more than 15cm in diameter measured 1.4m from the highest point of ground level at the base of the tree; and</p> <p>b. must have an average canopy height of less than 6 metres.</p> <p>4. Activity status where compliance not achieved: DIS</p>			
66	ECO-AM1 Removal of Manuka or Kanuka	Support in part	Fire and Emergency supports ECO-AM1 in part, however considers that a new assessment matter should be added in order to ensure that fire risk mitigation is taken into account when assessing applications to trim or remove indigenous vegetation in areas subject to high fire risk.	Add new assessment matter as follows: <u>12. The degree to which the trimming or removal of affected vegetation will provide for the health and safety of people, property, and the environment through the management of fire risk.</u>
67	ECO-AM2 Trimming and Clearance of Indigenous Vegetation	Support in part	Fire and Emergency supports ECO-AM2 in part, however considers that a new assessment matter should be added in order to ensure that fire risk mitigation is taken into account when assessing applications to trim or remove indigenous vegetation in areas subject to high fire risk.	Add new assessment matter as follows: <u>12. The degree to which the trimming or removal of affected vegetation will provide for the health and safety of people, property, and the environment through the management of fire risk.</u>
Subdivision				
SUB - Subdivision				
68	<i>SUB-O3 The provision of appropriate services to subdivided lots, in anticipation of the likely effects of land use activities on those lots, so as to ensure the health and safety of people and communities, and the maintenance or enhancement of amenity values.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SUB-O3 as it promotes the provision of appropriate services to subdivided lots, in anticipation of the likely effects of land use activities on those lots, so as to ensure the health and safety of people and communities.</p> <p>'Service' as per the proposed definition includes a water supply system and any provisions of access to land in the subdivision (including roads and private access) which services vital to the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that this objective appropriately recognises the importance of protecting the health, safety and wellbeing of communities from the adverse effects of land use and development, consistent with section 5 of the RMA.</p>	Retain as notified.
69	<i>SUB-O5 Avoidance of subdivision in localities where there is a significant risk from natural hazards, unless these can be mitigated without significant adverse effects on the environment.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SUB-O5 as it promotes the avoidance of subdivision in locations where there is significant risk from natural hazards. This objective achieves the purpose of the RMA by providing for the safety	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			and wellbeing of people and communities and addresses the risk to property across the district.	
70	<i>SUB-P6 To ensure upon subdivision or development, that all new lots or buildings are provided with a connection to a reticulated water supply, reticulated public sewerage system, and a reticulated stormwater system, where such adequate reticulated systems are available.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency strongly supports SUB-P6 as it requires that upon subdivision or development, all new lots or buildings are provided with a connection to a reticulated water supply where such adequate reticulated systems are available.</p> <p>In order for Fire and Emergency to achieve their principle objective which includes reducing the incidence of unwanted fire and the associated risk to life and property, protecting and preserving life, and preventing or limiting injury, damage to property land, and the environment, Fire and Emergency requires adequate water supply be available for firefighting activities. It is therefore critical to Fire and Emergency that any new subdivision or development has access to an adequate firefighting water supply. This essential emergency supply will provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of people and the wider community, and therefore achieves the purpose of the RMA.</p>	Retain as notified.
71	<i>SUB-P7 To ensure that where sites are not connected to a public water supply, wastewater disposal or stormwater disposal system, suitable provision can be made on each lot for an alternative water supply or method of wastewater disposal or stormwater disposal, which can protect the health and safety of residents and avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the environment.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency strongly supports SUB-P7 as it ensures that where sites are not connected to a public water supply, suitable provision can be made on each lot for an alternative water supply, which can protect the health and safety of residents and avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p>The provision for adequate water supply, especially in rural and/or isolated areas that do not have access to the reticulate network is critical. It is important to Fire and Emergency that any new subdivision or development that does not have access to a reticulated water supply has access to an adequate firefighting water supply of some kind. This essential emergency supply will provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of people and the wider community, and therefore achieves the purpose of the RMA.</p>	Retain as notified.
72	<i>SUB-P13 To ensure that land being subdivided, including any potential structure on that land, is not subject to significant risk of material damage by the effects of natural hazards, including flooding, inundation, erosion, subsidence or slippage and earthquake faults.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SUB-P13 as it ensures that where land is being subdivided, the land is not subject to significant risk of material damage by the effects of natural hazards. This policy achieves the purpose of the RMA by providing for the safety and wellbeing of people and communities and addresses the risk to property across the district.</p>	Retain as notified.
73	<p>SUB-R1 Subdivision not otherwise provided for</p> <p>All Zones</p> <p>1. Activity Status: CON</p> <p>...</p>	Support	<p>Subdivision in all zones (not otherwise provided for) require resource consent as a controlled activity, subject to a number of standards, which includes SUB-S5.</p> <p>SUB-S5 requires all new lots to connect to a public reticulated water supply, or, when a public reticulated water supply is not available, the subdivider must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</p> <p>Matters over which control is reserved includes SUB-AM5 which enables Council to reserve control over the provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			<p>Should compliance with SUB-S5 not be achieved, resource consent is required as a restricted discretionary activity. Matters over which discretion is restricted also includes SUB AM-5 which requires Council to consider the provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This rule framework is supported by Fire and Emergency.</p>	
74	<p><i>SUB-R3 Subdivision for special purposes</i></p> <p><i>All Zones</i></p> <p>1. <i>Activity Status: CON</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support	<p>Subdivision for special purposes in all zones (including the creation of lots of any size for public works, network utilities, renewable electricity generation activities, reserves, roads, and access) requires resource consent as a controlled activity, subject to a number of standards which includes SUB-S5.</p> <p>SUB-S5 requires all new lots created to connect to a public reticulated water supply, or when a public reticulated water supply is not available the subdivider must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot. Should compliance with SUB-S5 not be achieved, resource consent is required as a restricted discretionary activity.</p> <p>However, Fire and Emergency note that in most cases, the creation of lots for the purposes of network utilities, renewable electricity generation activities, reserves, roads, and access do not require a firefighting water supply.</p> <p>As proposed, SUB-R3 requires a water supply for firefighting purposes for a new lot where the intention of the subdivision is not for future development of a dwelling or other structure that requires fire protection. Accordingly, a minor amendment to SUB-S5 is sought to allow some flexibility where the subdivision intent does not involve future buildings. This amendment enhances the workability of the rule in its implementation and avoids unnecessary provision of a firefighting water supply.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency also supports SUB-R3(1)(e) that enable Council to register a Consent Notice on the Record of Title to any special purpose site, pursuant to section 221 of the RMA, requiring imposition of a condition that, in the event that the site is no longer required for a special purpose, the site be amalgamated with an adjoining site, unless it is a fully complying lot for the respective zone.</p> <p>This will ensure that were the land use is proposed to change, the lot will be required to be fully compliant with the rules of the respective zone. This will avoid landowners changing land use in future and establishing structures without consideration of servicing requirements.</p>	Retain as notified.
75	<p><i>SUB-R4 Boundary adjustments</i></p> <p><i>All Zones</i></p> <p>1. <i>Activity Status: CON</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support	<p>Boundary adjustments in all zones requires resource consent as a controlled activity, subject to a number of standards which includes SUB-S5.</p> <p>SUB-S5 requires all new lots created to connect to a public reticulated water supply, or when a public reticulated water supply is not available the</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			<p>subdivider must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</p> <p>Matters of control, specifically (e) and (f) are supported by Fire and Emergency as it provides Council control over access to and from lots affected by boundary adjustments as well as whether each lot has connections to services, which includes water supply.</p> <p>Should compliance with SUB-S5 not be achieved, resource consent is required as a restricted discretionary activity. Matters over which discretion is restricted include SUB AM-5 which includes consideration (among other matters) of the provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This rule framework is supported by Fire and Emergency.</p>	
76	<p><i>SUB-R5 Subdivision to create a Lifestyle Site(s) (not in association with the creation of a Conservation Lot)</i></p> <p><i>General Rural Zone (outside of the Coastal Environment Area)</i></p> <p>1. <i>Activity Status: CON</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Rural Production Zone</i></p> <p>5. <i>Activity Status: CON</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support	<p>Subdivision to create a Lifestyle Site in the General Rural Zone (outside of the Coastal Environment Area) and Rural Production Zone requires resource consent as a controlled activity, subject to a number of standards which includes SUB-S5.</p> <p>SUB-S5 requires all new lots created to connect to a public reticulated water supply, or when a public reticulated water supply is not available, the subdivider must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</p> <p>Further, matters over which control is reserved include SUB-AM5 which enables Council to reserve control over the provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>Should compliance with SUB-S5 not be achieved, resource consent is required as a restricted discretionary activity. Matters over which discretion is restricted also include SUB AM-5 which includes consideration (among other matters) of the provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This rule framework is supported by Fire and Emergency.</p>	Retain as notified.
77	<p><i>SUB-R5 Subdivision to create a Lifestyle Site(s) (not in association with the creation of a Conservation Lot)</i></p> <p><i>General Rural Zone (Coastal Environment Area)</i></p> <p>9. <i>Activity Status: DIS</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support	<p>Subdivision to create a Lifestyle Site in the General Rural Zone in the Coastal Environment Area requires consent as a discretionary activity.</p> <p>For Discretionary Activities, Council's assessment will be subject to the matters set out in SUB AM-5 which includes consideration (among other matters) of the provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This rule framework is supported by Fire and Emergency.</p>	Retain as notified.
78	<p><i>SUB-R7 Subdivision to create a Lifestyle Site(s) in association with the creation of a Conservation Lot</i></p> <p><i>General Rural Zone</i></p>	Support	<p>Subdivision to create a Lifestyle Site(s) in association with the creation of a Conservation Lot requires resource consent as a controlled activity, subject to a number of standards which includes SUB-S5.</p> <p>SUB-S5 requires all new lots created to connect to a public reticulated water supply, or when a public reticulated water supply is not available, the</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>Rural Production Zone</p> <p>1. <i>Activity Status: CON</i></p> <p>...</p>		<p>subdivider must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</p> <p>Further, matters over which control is reserved include SUB-AM5 which enables Council to reserve control over the provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>Should compliance with SUB-S5 not be achieved, resource consent is required as a restricted discretionary activity. Matters over which discretion is restricted also include SUB AM-5 which includes consideration (among other matters) of the provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This rule framework is supported by Fire and Emergency.</p>	
79	<p>SUB-S5 Water Supply</p> <p>All Zones</p> <p>1. <i>All new lots for any activity that will require a water supply must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Where the new lots will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the subdivider must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</i></p> <p><i>Note: The above does not replace regional rules which control the taking and use of groundwater and surface water. These rules must be complied with prior to the activity proceeding.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SUB-S5 as it requires all new lots to connect to a public reticulated water supply, or when a public reticulated water supply is not available, the subdivider must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</p> <p>However, Fire and Emergency requests that explanatory text be included with this standard to encourage plan users to engage with Fire and Emergency to determine how best they can achieve NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008. This is particularly important for new lots that are unable to connect to the public reticulated water supply or require additional water supply. Consultation with Fire and Emergency will provide the appropriate flexibility in achieving the servicing of lots.</p> <p>Further, it is suggested that a new text also be added to assist plan users in interpreting SUB-R3.</p>	<p>Add explanatory text as follows:</p> <p><u>Further advice and information about how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided to each lot can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Lots created for a special purpose as provided for in SUB- R3 are except where the lot is created for a purpose that does not require the provision of a firefighting water supply.</u></p>
80	<p>SUB-S8 Property Access</p> <p>All Zones</p> <p><i>All new lots for any activity must have vehicular access to an existing, legal road that complies with the relevant provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SUB-S8 to the extent that it requires all new lots to have a vehicular access to an existing, legal road that complies with the relevant provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter. This includes Table 2, 3 and 4 that sets out the minimum access width requirements.</p> <p>This provides for the safe, efficient and convenient vehicular access to and from subdivided lots and as such achieves SUB-AER7.</p>	Retain as notified.
81	<p>SUB-AM5</p> <p>Water Supply, Wastewater Disposal, Stormwater Disposal</p> <p>1. <i>The location and capacity of reticulation facilities to allow suitable servicing of the lot(s) and reasonable access for the maintenance of the facilities.</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>3. <i>Where the lot(s) is/are not proposed to be connected to a public water supply, the ability to effectively and efficiently meet firefighting requirements and the ability to show how the lot(s) will be serviced by a</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SUB-AM5(1), (3) and (4) as it requires Council to consider the location and capacity of the reticulated facilities, the ability for a subdivision to effectively and efficiently meet firefighting requirements and the ability to show how the lot(s) will be serviced by a water supply, and the provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008 when compliance cannot be achieved with SUB-S5.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p><i>water supply, for which consent has been obtained from the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (if required).</i></p> <p>4. <i>The provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</i></p> <p>...</p>			
82	<p>SUB-AM6</p> <p>Property Access</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. <i>The provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008 with respect to the width of the legal road, right of way, vehicle access lot or vehicle access leg required for fire appliances to access the lot(s).</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SUB-AM6(7) as it requires Council to consider the provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008 with respect to the width of the legal road, right of way, vehicle access lot or vehicle access leg required for fire appliances to access the lot(s) where compliance is not achieved with SUB-S8.</p>	Retain as notified.
83	<p>SUB-AM14</p> <p>Sites for Special Purposes</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. <i>A Consent Notice may be registered on the Certificate of Title to any special purpose site, pursuant to section 221 of the RMA, requiring enforcement of a condition that, in the event that the site is no longer required for a special purpose, the site be amalgamated with an adjoining site, unless it is a fully complying lot for the respective zone.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SUB-AM14(2) that enable Council to register a Consent Notice on the Record of Title to any special purpose site, pursuant to section 221 of the RMA, requiring enforcement of a condition that, in the event that the site is no longer required for a special purpose, the site be amalgamated with an adjoining site, unless it is a fully complying lot for the respective zone.</p> <p>This will ensure that were the land use is proposed to change, the lot will be required to be fully compliant with the rules of the respective zone. This will avoid landowners changing land use in future and establishing structures without consideration of servicing requirements.</p>	Retain as notified.
General District-Wide Matters				
CE – Coastal Environment				
84	<p><i>CE-O3 Activities that have a functional need to locate in the coastal environment are provided for, where they do not compromise other significant values in the coastal environment.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports CE-O3 as it provides the ability for activities that have a functional need to locate in the coastal environment. It is noted that the Aramoana Fire Station is located in the coastal environment.</p> <p>Urban growth, population change and Fire and Emergency's response time commitments to the government and community are key determinants for the location of new, or expansion of existing fire stations. As such, fire stations must be able to be located throughout the urban and rural environment so that Fire and Emergency is able attend an emergency within a primary response area in an effective and timely manner. Further, communities have an expectation that Fire and Emergency will respond promptly to a fire emergency in order to protect lives and property and therefore avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of fire.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
85	<i>CE-P5 To recognise that there are activities which have a functional need to locate and operate within the coastal environment, and provide for those activities in appropriate places.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports CE-P5 as it recognises that there are some activities that have a functional need to locate within the coastal environment and that these activities be provided for, where appropriate. It is noted that the Aramoana Fire Station is located in the coastal environment.</p> <p>Urban growth, population change and Fire and Emergency's response time commitments to the government and community are key determinants for the location of new, or expansion of existing fire stations. As such, fire stations must be able to be located throughout the urban and rural environment so that Fire and Emergency is able attend an emergency within a primary response area in an effective and timely manner. Further, communities have an expectation that Fire and Emergency will respond promptly to a fire emergency in order to protect lives and property and therefore avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of fire.</p>	Retain as notified.
NOISE – Noise				
86	<i>NOISE-O4 Where the locational, functional or operational needs are such that activities of importance to the community could not otherwise meet noise and vibration standards, enable these activities by allowing a whole or partial exemption from those noise standards.</i>	Support	<p>Due to urban growth, population changes and commitments to response times, Fire and Emergency may need to locate anywhere within the urban and rural environment.</p> <p>Noise will be produced on site by operational activities such as cleaning and maintaining equipment, training activities and noise produced by emergency sirens. Training may take place anywhere between 7:00am and 10:00pm. Cleaning and maintenance will generally take place during the day; however, it can take place after a call out which can occur at any time. Generally, Fire and Emergency has assessed that a fire station will be capable of meeting the standards set out in NZS 6802:2008 (Table 3 - Guideline residential upper noise limits), with the exclusion of noise created by emergency sirens.</p> <p>Sirens play a crucial role in facilitating a prompt emergency response and can be the most effect means of communication in alerting volunteers who generally live and work in close proximity to fire stations. Sirens also provide assurance to the people who have made the call and the general public that help is on its way.</p> <p>As such, Fire and Emergency has a locational, functional, and operational need to be exempt from noise generated by emergency sirens.</p>	Retain as notified.
87	<i>NOISE-P6 To allow noisy activities of limited duration and frequency which are of importance to the community, such as noise associated with the operation of emergency services and temporary military training activities, subject to appropriate controls.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NOISE-P6 as it allows noisy activities of limited duration and frequency which are of importance to the community, such as noise associated with the operation of emergency services, subject to appropriate controls. Allowing noise associated with the operation of emergency services provides for the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency and enables it to meet its statutory obligations in a manner that provides for the on-going health and safety of people and communities.	Retain as notified.
88	NOISE-S5 Specific Activities exempt from the Noise Limits in NOISE-S4.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NOISE-S5 as it exempts emergency service activities from the noise limits in NOISE-S4, provided that the noise source	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>Emergency Service Activities</p> <p>3. Exempt, provided the noise source is a warning device or siren (including their routine testing and maintenance), when measured within the site boundary of a receiving site, or within the notional boundary of rural dwellings or habitable buildings.</p> <p>Emergency Aviation Movements</p> <p>10. Exempt.</p>		<p>is a warning device or siren (including their routine testing and maintenance), when measured within the site boundary of a receiving site, or within the notional boundary of rural dwellings or habitable buildings.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency also supports the exemption of emergency aviation movements from the noise limits in NOISE-S4.</p>	
PKH – Papakāinga and Kaumātua Housing, and associated Marae-Based Development				
89	PKH-O3 To allow for hapū to develop papakāinga, kaumātua housing and engage in associated economic activity, while ensuring appropriate health, safety and amenity standards are met.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the ability for hapū to develop papakāinga and kaumātua housing, provided that adequate consideration is given to appropriate health and safety standards. This includes provision of adequate firefighting water supply and access for fire and other emergencies.	Retain as notified.
90	PKH-P4 Encourage papakāinga developments and kaumātua housing, to adopt whichever servicing methods are suitable for individual site conditions and, where possible, the use of communal infrastructure.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports PKH-P4 to the extent that it encourages the adoption of the use of communal infrastructure, where possible. Where reticulated water supply is not available, consideration should be given to the potential for communal firefighting water supply for papakāinga. It is noted that the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008 provides flexible ways in which compliance can be achieved (e.g. through the use of communal firefighting water supplies).	Retain as notified.
91	PKH-P6 To allow for hapū to develop papakāinga and kaumātua housing, while ensuring appropriate health, safety and amenity standards are met.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the ability for hapū to develop papakāinga and kaumātua housing, provided that adequate consideration is given to appropriate health and safety standards. This includes provision of adequate firefighting water supply and access for fire and other emergencies.	Retain as notified.
92	PKH-P10 Ensure that open space, service areas, access and parking are provided for papakāinga developments and kaumātua housing.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports PKH-P10 insofar that it requires that access is provided for papakāinga and kaumātua housing.	Retain as notified.
93	<p>PKH-R1 Accessory buildings to existing residential units</p> <p>All Zones</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	Fire and Emergency supports PKH-R1 in part, on the basis that accessory buildings to existing residential units are subject to compliance with PKH-S10 that requires compliance with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter. Where compliance is not achieved, resource consent is required as a restricted discretionary activity and is subject to the matters of discretion set out in PKH-AM1-3 which Fire and Emergency considers appropriate.	Retain as notified.
94	<p>PKH-R2 Papakāinga and kaumātua housing, on the following land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land declared Maori Land pursuant to the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. Land which was given a declaration of status to General Land under the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967. 	Support in part	Fire and Emergency supports PKH-R2 in part, on the basis that papakāinga and kaumātua housing is a controlled activity and subject to compliance with PKH-S2 that requires each residential unit to provide a domestic water storage tank (where public water reticulation is not available) and PKH-S10 that requires compliance with the TRAN – Transport chapter.	Retain as notified, subject to the amendment sought to PKH-S2.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>All Zones</p> <p>1. <i>Activity Status: CON</i></p> <p>...</p>		<p>Where compliance is not achieved, resource consent is required as a restricted discretionary activity and is subject to the matters of discretion set out in PKH-AM1-3.</p> <p>However, Fire and Emergency note that the PDP as notified does not require papakāinga and kaumātua housing to provide firefighting water supply. The requirement for firefighting water supply is critical as habitable buildings such as papakāinga and kaumātua housing in the rural areas are unlikely to have access to reticulated water supply which significantly increases the risk posed by fire to both property and life. Further, domestic waste supply tanks do not guarantee availability of, and accessibility to water in a fire emergency.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seek amendment to PKH-S2 to require the provision of a firefighting water supply.</p>	
95	<p>PKH-R4 Papakainga and kaumatua housing on land held under General Title not already provided for</p> <p>All Zones</p> <p>1. <i>Activity Status: DIS</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency support PKH-R4, on the basis that papakāinga and kaumātua housing on land held under General Title not already provided for is a discretionary activity, subject to conditions. Where conditions cannot be achieved, the provisions of the underlying zone apply which Fire and Emergency considers appropriate.</p>	Retain as notified.
96	<p>PKH-S2 Residential Units</p> <p>Amenities and Servicing</p> <p>1. <i>Each residential unit within the papakāinga and kaumātua housing development must provide the following:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>e. <i>Domestic Water Storage Tank (where public water reticulation is not available).</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports PKH-S2(e) to the extent that each residential unit is required to provide a domestic water storage tank (where public water reticulation is not available).</p> <p>However, Fire and Emergency notes that the PDP as notified does not require papakāinga and kaumātua housing to provide for firefighting water supply. The requirement for firefighting water supply is critical as habitable buildings such as papakāinga and kaumātua housing in the rural areas are unlikely to have access to reticulated water supply which significantly increases the risk posed by fire to both property and life. Further, domestic waste supply tanks do not guarantee adequate volumes will be available in a fire emergency</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks amendment to PKH-S2 to require provision of a firefighting water supply and encourage alternative methods of servicing for firefighting water supply such as communal firefighting water supply for a development to adequately achieve safe and effective provision.</p>	<p>Add the following:</p> <p>PKH-S2 Residential Units</p> <p>Amenities and Servicing</p> <p>2. <u>any papakāinga and kaumātua housing development must provide the following:</u></p> <p>a. <u>Firefighting water supply in accordance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008</u></p> <p><u>Note: Further advice and information about how an alternative and satisfactory communal firefighting water supply can be provided to papakāinga and kaumātua housing can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand.</u></p>
97	<p>PKH-S10 Transport (Access, Parking, Loading)</p> <p>All</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports PKH-S10 to the extent that it requires papakāinga and kaumātua housing comply with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.</p> <p>For fire appliances to access an emergency, adequate accessway width, height and gradient is necessary. Vehicular roading and access widths,</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>1. Activities must comply with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.</p> <p>2. A vehicle crossing must be provided from the edge of an existing public road to the boundary of every papakāinga or kaumātua housing development in compliance with the standards in the TRAN – Transport chapter.</p>		surface and gradients should support the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency appliances.	
SIGN – Signs				
98	<i>SIGN-P4 To enable signs required by legislation or regulation such as the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SIGN-P4 that enables signs required by legislation or regulation such as the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015. It is important that all hazards are clearly marked so that Fire and Emergency is able to clearly identify sites that contain hazardous substances that may present a risk to them or the public in a fire or other emergency.	Retain as notified.
TEMP – Temporary activities				
99	<i>TEMP-O2 Temporary activities are planned, located and managed to minimise on-site and off-site adverse effects.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the management of temporary activities as to minimise onsite and offsite adverse effects.	Retain as notified.
100	<i>TEMP-P1 Allow temporary activities provided that their effects are appropriately managed.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the provision of temporary activities, provided that their effects are appropriately managed.	Retain as notified.
101	New rule	New	<p>In order to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response, firefighter training is an essential activity undertaken by Fire and Emergency. Firefighter training may include live fire training and equipment training both on and off site. The</p> <p>Fire and Emergency's Statement of Performance Expectations (SPE) 2020/21 confirms a commitment to the Government that all firefighters achieve a certain level of training. In order to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response, firefighter training is an essential activity undertaken by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>Firefighter training may include live fire training and equipment training both on and off site. It is noted that 'emergency service activities' are provided for in the various zones of the district, however, does not explicitly provide for temporary emergency services training activities. Fire and Emergency therefore seeks that the PDP clearly provides Fire and Emergency the ability to undertake firefighting training activities throughout the district.</p> <p>This will assure that any adverse effects of temporary activities are managed in accordance with community expectations.</p>	<p>TEMP-R4 Temporary emergency services training activities</p> <p>All Zones</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a. Limited to:</p> <p>i. a period of two days, excluding set-up or pack-down activities, which can occur up to one week prior to commencement and up to one week following completion of the temporary emergency services training activity.</p> <p>2. Activity status where compliance not achieved: N/A</p>
Part 3: Area-Specific Matters				

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
Zones				
LLRZ – Large Lot Residential Zone (Coastal)				
102	<i>LLRZ-O2 To enable certain small-scale community and recreation facilities, and physical infrastructure, including educational facilities, and network utilities, to be located in the coastal settlements in a way which maintains and enhances the character and amenity of these settlements while providing for the social, and cultural wellbeing of people in the community, as well as their health and safety.</i>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports LLRZ-O2 in part, to the extent that the objective enables certain small-scale community and recreation facilities, and physical infrastructure, to be located in the coastal settlements.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seeks that emergency service facilities be included in the objective as fire stations are generally small-scale community facilities that provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community. Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively provide for the health and safety of people and communities.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks that emergency service facilities be added the LLRZ-O2.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>LLRZ-O2 To enable certain small-scale community and recreation facilities, and physical infrastructure, including educational facilities, emergency service facilities and network utilities, to be located in the coastal settlements in a way which maintains and enhances the character and amenity of these settlements while providing for the social, and cultural wellbeing of people in the community, as well as their health and safety.</p>
103	<i>LLRZ-P4 Provide for limited small-scale, non-residential activities within coastal settlements that directly support the well-being of the coastal communities and their visitors.</i>	Support in part	Fire and Emergency supports in part LLRZ-P4, subject to the acceptance of the amendment sought to LLRZ-O2.	Retain as notified.
104	<i>LLRZ-P6 Control land use and subdivision activities in the coastal settlements where coastal hazards may potentially put communities, resources, buildings and people at risk.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the control of land use and subdivision activities in the coastal settlements where coastal hazards may potentially put communities, resources, buildings and people at risk.</p> <p>Avoiding new development in areas at risk of significant natural hazard risk supports Fire and Emergency's Statement of Intent to build resilient communities through reducing the risk to people, property and infrastructure.</p>	Retain as notified.
105	<i>LLRZ-P9 Ensure all land use activities, development and subdivision provide a suitable on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system, stormwater systems, and water supply unless an approved alternative system is available.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency strongly supports LLRZ-P9 as it requires all land use activities, development and subdivision to provide a suitable on-site water supply. Fire and Emergency recognises that development within the Large Lot Residential Zone is generally constrained by the need to provide on-site water supply services.</p> <p>In order for Fire and Emergency to achieve their principal objective which includes reducing the incidence of unwanted fire and the associated risk to life and property, protecting and preserving life, and preventing or limiting injury, damage to property land, and the environment, the provision for adequate water supply, especially in rural and isolated areas that do not have access to the reticulate network is critical.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			It is important to Fire and Emergency that any new subdivision or development that does not have access to a reticulated water supply has access to an adequate firefighting water supply of some kind. This essential emergency supply will provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of people and the wider community, and therefore achieves the purpose of the RMA.	
106	<p>LLRZ-R1 Residential activities</p> <p>LLRZ-R3 Visitor accommodation</p> <p>LLRZ-R4 Community facilities</p> <p>LLRZ-R5 Educational facilities</p> <p>LLRZ-R6 Emergency service activities</p> <p>LLRZ-R7 Community corrections activities</p> <p>LLRZ-R10 Commercial activities not otherwise provided for</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part LLRZ-R1, R3 R4, R5, R6, R7, R10 subject to the inclusion of new standard LLRZ-S15, that requires these activities to provide a firefighting water supply.</p> <p>It is noted that there will be cases that developments will not require subdivision, and therefore will not be subject to the water supply provisions of the SUB-Subdivision chapter, specifically, SUB-S5 that requires subdividers to provide a water supply. Therefore, a new standard is requested in the LLRZ – Large Lot Residential Zone (Coastal) chapter to require the provision of firefighting water supply where development is not subject to the subdivision provisions of the plan. This new standard will give effect to LLRZ-O2 and LLRZ-P4.</p> <p>An additional assessment matter is also sought. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met, this will provide council discretion as to the extent an activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>	<p>Amend LLRZ-R1, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R10 as follows:</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>Compliance with:</p> <p>x. LLRZ-S15</p> <p>...</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</p> <p>...</p> <p>x. LLRZ-AM12 Servicing</p>
107	<p>LLRZ-R6 Emergency service activities</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a. Limited to 100m² gross floor area.</p> <p>b. Compliance with:</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part LLRZ-R6 as it provides for emergency service activities in the Large Lot Residential Zone (Coastal), subject to compliance with a suite of conditions.</p> <p>Non-compliance with the conditions set out in LLRZ-R6(1)(b) requires resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity. Where 100m² gross floor area is exceeded, resource consent is required as a discretionary activity. This is considered acceptable for fire stations in this zone.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations.</p> <p>Provisions within the rules of the PDP are therefore the best way to facilitate the development of any new fire stations within the district as urban development occurs.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however notes that while defined and included in the rule overview table and appears to be provided for in LLRZ-R7, emergency aviation movements are not provided for in the rule framework. Fire and Emergency requests that Council provide for emergency aviation movements in the zone rule framework and intended.</p> <p>1Rule LLRZ-R6 is supported, subject to the consequential amendments sought to the standards in this chapter.</p>	<p>Amend LLRZ-R6 subject to consequential amendments sought in this chapter.</p> <p>Add in provision for emergency aviation movements.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
108	<p>LLRZ-S2 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. <i>Maximum height of any building(s) is 8m.</i></p> <p><i>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports LLRZ-S2 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 8m for any building. Fire stations are typically single storied buildings of approximately 8-9m in height and are usually able to comply with the height standards in district plans generally. This is considered acceptable for fire stations in this zone.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seek and exemption for fire hose drying towers, for the reasons set out in submission point 109 below.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>LLRZ-S2 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. <i>Maximum height of any building(s) is 8m.</i></p> <p><i>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level. Hose drying towers up to 15m in height are exempt from the rule.</i></p>
109	<p>LLRZ-S3 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. <i>No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following:</i></p> <p>a. <i>chimneys, ventilation shafts, lift and stair shafts and spires, poles and masts that meet the maximum height standard for the relevant zone, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</i></p> <p>b. <i>domestic water storage tanks, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</i></p> <p>c. <i>solar panels or solar hot water systems (and associated hardware), provided that the panels do not protrude more than 500mm from the surface of the roof.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Where an internal boundary of a site immediately adjoins an access or part of an access which is owned or partly owned with that site, or has a registered right-of-way over it in favour of that site, the height in relation to boundary is measured from the far side of the access.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part LLRZ-S3 to the extent that domestic water storage tanks are excluded from the height in relation to boundary requirements. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seeks an exclusion for hose drying towers associated with emergency service facilities in order to appropriately provide for the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency. Whilst referred to as 'hose drying towers', they serve several purposes being for hose drying, communications and training purposes on station. The frequency of hose drying towers being required at stations is dependent on locational and operational requirements of each station. These structures can be around 12 to 15 metres in height.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that the inclusion of an exemption for hose drying towers better provides for the health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>LLRZ-S3 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. <i>No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>d. Hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</p>
110	<p>LLRZ-S8 Hours of Operation</p> <p>All (except for Residential Activities or Visitor Accommodation)</p> <p>1. <i>Limited to the following hours of operation:</i></p> <p>a. <i>0700 – 2200 hours, seven days a week; except where:</i></p> <p>i. <i>the entire activity is located within a building; and</i></p> <p>ii. <i>each person engaged in the activity outside the above hours resides permanently on the site; and</i></p> <p>iii. <i>there are no visitors, customers, or deliveries to the activity outside the above hours.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part LLRZ-S8 to the extent that it provides exceptions for hours of operation.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however requests that that emergency service activities are also exempt from LLRZ-S8. Emergency service activities are required to operate at all times.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>LLRZ-S8 Hours of Operation</p> <p>All (except for Residential Activities Emergency Service Activities or Visitor Accommodation)</p> <p>...</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
111	LLRZ-S10 Screening of Outdoor Storage and Service Areas Non-Residential Activities	Support in part	It is important to Fire and Emergency that screening of outdoor storage areas as a visual mitigation will not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves or other emergency response facilities. Such mitigation should be constructed in a way to ensure the signs and facilities are visible / accessible for Fire and Emergency. Where this is not possible, mitigation should not be required. Fire and Emergency therefore seeks an amendment to LLRZ-S10 to provide for this.	Amend as follows: ... <u>3. Screening shall not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves, or other emergency response facilities.</u>
112	LLRZ-S12 Transport (Access, Parking, Loading) All 1. <i>Activities must comply with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports LLRZ-S12 as it requires all activities in the large lot residential zone to be complaint with the provisions of TRAN - Transport chapter.	Retain as notified.
113	New Standard	New	Fire and Emergency notes that SUB – Subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S5 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in the LLRZ – Large Lot Residential Zone (Coastal) chapter requiring the provision of firefighting water supply for activities (such as the construction of a new residential dwelling) not subject to subdivision. This amendment will give effect to LLRZ-O2 and LLRZ-P4 and is consistent with the approach taken in SUB-S5.	Add new standard as follows: <u>LLRZ-S15 Servicing</u> 1. <u>All new developments that will require a water supply must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> 2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</u> <u>Note: The above does not replace regional rules which control the taking and use of groundwater and surface water. These rules must be complied with prior to the activity proceeding.</u> <u>Further advice and information about how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided to a development can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u>
114	New Assessment Matter	New	Fire and Emergency seeks an additional assessment matter. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met under the new proposed	Add new assessment matter as follows:

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			<p>LLRZ-S15 standard above, this will provide council discretion as to the extent an activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This amendment will give effect to LLRZ-O2 and LLRZ-P4 and provide for LLRZ-AER5 where residential development is appropriately serviced including water infrastructure. This approach is consistent with the subdivision servicing assessment matters in SUB – Subdivision chapter.</p>	<p><u>LLRZ-AM12 Servicing</u></p> <p>1. <u>The provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>
GRZ – General Residential Zone				
115	<p><i>GRZ-P3 To enable the establishment of certain non-residential uses, such as home businesses, educational facilities and primary production activities, as an integral component of the General Residential Zone, to enable people to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, while maintaining and enhancing the character and amenity values of the zone.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GRZ-P3, to the extent that the objective enables certain non-residential uses that are an integral component of the General Residential Zone.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks that emergency services activities be included in this objective as fire stations are an integral component of the urban environment and these facilities (i.e. fire stations) provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people and the community. Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively respond to emergency call outs in a timely way, thus avoiding or mitigating the potential for adverse effects associated with fire hazard and other emergencies.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks that emergency service facilities be added to GRZ-P3.</p>	<p>Amend policy as follows:</p> <p>GRZ-P3 To enable the establishment of certain non-residential uses, such as home businesses, educational facilities, <u>emergency service activities</u> and primary production activities, as an integral component of the General Residential Zone, to enable people to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, while maintaining and enhancing the character and amenity values of the zone.</p>
116	<i>New policy</i>	New	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the General Residential Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p> <p>This will give better effect to GRZ-O1 (to enable existing and future residential needs to be met) and provides a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.</p>	<p>Add new policy as follows:</p> <p><u>GRZ-P10 Ensure all land use activities and developments are connected to the public reticulated wastewater, stormwater, and water supply network unless an approved alternative system is available.</u></p>
117	<p><i>GRZ-R1 Residential activities and showhomes</i></p> <p><i>GRZ-R3 Visitor accommodation</i></p> <p><i>GRZ-R4 Day care facilities</i></p> <p><i>GRZ-R5 Educational facilities</i></p> <p><i>GRZ-R6 Community facilities</i></p> <p><i>GRZ-R7 Emergency service activities</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GRZ-R1, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R10, R15, subject to the inclusion of a new standard GRZ-S16 that requires these activities to provide a firefighting water supply.</p> <p>It is noted that there will be cases that developments will not require subdivision consent, and therefore will not be subject to the water supply provisions of the SUB - Subdivision chapter, specifically, SUB-S5 that requires subdividers to provide a water supply. Therefore, a new standard is requested in the GRZ – General Residential Zone chapter to require the provision of firefighting water supply where development is not subject to</p>	<p>Amend LLRZ-R1, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R10 as follows:</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>Compliance with:</p> <p><u>x. GRZ-S16</u></p> <p>...</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>GRZ-R8 Community corrections activities</p> <p>GRZ-R10 Commercial activities</p> <p>GRZ-R15 Industrial activities</p> <p>...</p>		<p>subdivision. This new standard will better give effect to new proposed policy GRZ-P10 sought by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>An additional assessment matter is also sought. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met, this will provide council discretion as to the extent an activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>	<p>Matters over which discretion is restricted:</p> <p>...</p> <p>x. GRZ-AM11 Servicing</p>
118	<p>GRZ-R7 Emergency service activities</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a. Limited to 100m² gross floor area.</p> <p>b. Compliance with</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GRZ-R7 as it provides for emergency service activities in the General Residential Zone, subject to compliance with a suite of conditions.</p> <p>Non-compliance with the conditions set out in GRZ-R7(1)(b) requires resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity. Where 100m² gross floor area is exceeded, resource consent is required as a discretionary activity. This approach is generally supported by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations.</p> <p>Provisions within the rules of the PDP are therefore the best way to facilitate the development of any new fire stations within the district as urban development progresses.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however notes that while defined and included in the rule overview table and appears to be provide for in GRZ-R7, emergency aviation movements are not provided for in the rule framework. Fire and Emergency request that Council provide for emergency aviation movements in the zone rule framework and intended.</p> <p>Rule GRZ-R7 is supported, subject to the consequential amendments sought to the standards in this chapter.</p>	<p>Amend GRZ-R7 subject to consequential amendments sought in this chapter.</p> <p>Add in provision for emergency aviation movements.</p>
119	<p>GRZ-S2 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 8m.</p> <p>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level.</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports GRZ-S2 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 8m for any building. Fire stations are typically single storied buildings of approximately 8-9m in height and are usually able to comply with the height standards in district plans generally. This is considered acceptable for fire stations in this zone.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seek an exemption for fire hose drying towers, for the reasons set out in submission point 120 below.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>GRZ-S2 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 8m.</p> <p>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level. Hose drying towers up to 15m in height are exempt from this rule.</p>
120	<p>GRZ-S3 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GRZ-S3 to the extent that domestic water storage tanks are excluded from the height in relation to boundary requirements. This will support the community in providing water storage</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>GRZ-S3 Height in Relation to Boundary</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. chimneys, ventilation shafts, lift and stair shafts and spires, poles and masts that meet the maximum height standard for the relevant zone, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m; b. domestic water storage tanks, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m; c. solar panels or solar hot water systems (and associated hardware), provided that the panels do not protrude more than 500mm from the surface of the roof. 2. Where an internal boundary of a site immediately adjoins an access or part of an access which is owned or partly owned with that site, or has a registered right-of-way over it in favour of that site, the height in relation to boundary is measured from the far side of the access. 		<p>tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seeks an exclusion for hose drying towers associated with emergency service facilities in order to appropriately provide for the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency. Whilst referred to as ‘hose drying towers’, they serve several purposes being for hose drying, communications and training purposes on station. The frequency of hose drying towers being required at stations is dependent on locational and operational requirements of each station. These structures can be around 12 to 15 metres in height.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that the inclusion of an exemption for hose drying towers better provides for the health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations.</p>	<p>All</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following: ... d. Hose drying towers up to 15m in height.
121	<p>GRZ-S5 Setback from Neighbours</p> <p>All</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum setback of buildings for an activity from internal boundaries is 1m. Domestic water storage tanks up to 2m in height are exempt from this standard. 	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the exemption of domestic water storage tanks up to 2m in height from the setback standards. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>
122	<p>GRZ-S8 Hours of Operation</p> <p>All (except for Residential Activities or Visitor Accommodation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited to the following hours of operation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0700 – 2200 hours, seven days a week; except where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the entire activity is located within a building; and ii. each person engaged in the activity outside the above hours resides permanently on the site; and iii. there are no visitors, customers, or deliveries to the activity outside the above hours. 	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GRZ-S8 to the extent that it provides exceptions for hours of operation.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however requests that that emergency service activities are also exempt from GRZ-S8. Emergency service activities are required to operate at all times.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>GRZ-S8 Hours of Operation</p> <p>All (except for Residential Activities Emergency Service Activities or Visitor Accommodation)</p> <p>...</p>
123	<p>GRZ-S10 Screening of Outdoor Storage and Service Areas</p> <p>Non-Residential Activities</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>It is important to Fire and Emergency that screening of outdoor storage areas as a visual mitigation will not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves or other emergency response facilities. Such mitigation should be constructed in a way to ensure the signs and facilities are visible/accessible. Where this is not possible, mitigation should not be required.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. Screening shall not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves, or other emergency response facilities.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			Fire and Emergency therefore seeks an amendment to GRZ-S10 to provide for this.	
124	<p>GRZ-S12 Transport (Access, Parking, Loading)</p> <p><i>All</i></p> <p>1. <i>Activities must comply with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.</i></p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports GRZ-S12 as it requires all activities in the General Residential Zone to be compliant with the provisions of TRAN - Transport chapter.	Retain as notified.
125	New Standard	New	<p>Fire and Emergency notes that SUB – Subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S5 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and require a water supply.</p> <p>A new standard is therefore requested in the GRZ – General Residential Zone chapter requiring the provision of firefighting water supply for activities (such as the construction of a new residential dwelling) not subject to subdivision. This amendment will give effect to the new policy sought by Fire and Emergency (GRZ-P10) and is consistent with the approach taken in SUB-S5.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p>GRZ-S16 Servicing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>All new developments that will require a water supply must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</u> <p><u>Note: The above does not replace regional rules which control the taking and use of groundwater and surface water. These rules must be complied with prior to the activity proceeding.</u></p> <p><u>Further advice and information about how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided to a development can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>
126	New Assessment Matter	New	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks an additional assessment matter. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met under the new proposed GRZ-S16 above, this will provide council discretion as to the extent a development or activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This amendment will give effect to new policy GRZ-P10 and is consistent with the subdivision servicing assessment matters in SUB – Subdivision chapter.</p>	<p>Add new assessment matter as follows:</p> <p>GRZ-AM11 Servicing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
GRUZ – General Rural Zone				
127	<i>GRUZ-P2 To allow activities of a limited scale which support the function and wellbeing of rural communities and/or enjoyment of the rural environment, and contribute to the vitality and resilience of the District's economy, where adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports GRUZ to the extent that the policy allows for activities of a limited scale which support the function and wellbeing of rural communities.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community. Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively respond to emergency call outs in a timely way, thus avoiding or mitigating the potential for adverse effects associated with fire hazard and other emergencies.</p>	Retain as notified.
128	New policy	New	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the General Rural Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p> <p>This will provide a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.</p>	<p>Add new policy as follows:</p> <p>GRUZ-P10 Ensure all development and subdivision provide a suitable on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system, stormwater systems, and water supply unless an approved alternative system is available.</p>
129	<p>GRUZ-R1 Residential activities</p> <p>GRUZ-R2 Seasonal workers accommodation</p> <p>GRUZ-R3 Primary production activities (including ancillary buildings and structures, but excluding post-harvest facilities, mining and quarrying)</p> <p>GRUZ-R6 Post-harvest facilities</p> <p>GRUZ-R8 Visitor accommodation</p> <p>GRUZ-R9 Commercial activities not otherwise provided for</p> <p>GRUZ-R10 Community facilities</p> <p>GRUZ-R11 Educational facilities</p> <p>GRUZ-R12 Emergency service activities</p> <p>GRUZ-R14 Intensive primary production activities (other than commercial boarding and/or breeding of cats, dogs, and other domestic pets)</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GRUZ-R1, R2, R3, R6, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12 and R14, subject to the inclusion of a new standard GRUZ-S15 that requires these activities to provide a firefighting water supply.</p> <p>It is noted that there will be cases that development in the General Rural Zone will not require subdivision, and therefore will not be subject to the water supply provisions of the SUB - Subdivision chapter, specifically, SUB-S5 that requires subdividers to provide a water supply. Therefore, a new standard is requested in the GRUZ – General Rural Zone chapter to require the provision of firefighting water supply where development is not subject to subdivision. This new standard will better give effect to new proposed policy GRUZ-P10 sought by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>An additional assessment matter is also sought. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met, this will provide council discretion as to the extent an activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>	<p>Add to GRUZ-R1, R2, R3, R6, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12 and R14 following:</p> <p>Compliance with:</p> <p>x. GRUZ-S15 Servicing</p> <p>...</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted (where relevant to the infringed standard(s)):</p> <p>x. GRUZ – AM13</p> <p>...</p>
130	<p>GRUZ-R12 Emergency service activities</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GRUZ-R12 as it provides for emergency service activities in the General Rural Zone as a permitted activity, subject to compliance with a suite of conditions.</p> <p>Non-compliance with the conditions set out in GRUZ-R12(1)(b) requires resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity. Where 100m² gross</p>	<p>Amend GRUZ-R12 subject to consequential amendments sought in this chapter.</p> <p>Add in provision for emergency aviation movements.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>2. <i>Activity status where compliance with condition GRUZ-R12(1)(b) is not achieved: RDIS</i></p>		<p>floor area is exceeded, resource consent is required as a discretionary activity. This approach is generally supported by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations.</p> <p>Provisions within the rules of the PDP are therefore the best way to facilitate the development of any new fire stations within the district as urban development progresses.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however notes that while defined and included in the rule overview table and appears to be provide for in GRUZ-R12, emergency aviation movements are not provided for in the rule framework. Fire and Emergency requests that Council provide for emergency aviation movements in the zone rule framework and intended.</p> <p>Rule GRUZ-R12 is supported, subject to the consequential amendments sought to the standards in this chapter.</p>	
131	<p>GRUZ-S2 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All (except frost fans)</p> <p>1. <i>Maximum height of any building(s) is 10m.</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports GRUZ-S2 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 10m for any building. Fire stations are typically single storied buildings of approximately 8-9m in height and are usually able to comply with the height standards in district plans generally. This is considered acceptable for fire stations in this zone.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seek an exemption for fire hose drying towers, for the reasons set out in submission point 132 below.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>GRUZ-S2 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All (except frost fans)</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 10m.</p> <p><u>Note: Hose drying towers up to 15m in height are exempt from this rule.</u></p>
132	<p>GRUZ-S3 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. <i>No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following:</i></p> <p>a. <i>chimneys, ventilation shafts, lift and stair shafts and spires, poles and masts that meet the maximum height standard for the relevant zone, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</i></p> <p>b. <i>domestic water storage tanks, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GRUZ-S3 to the extent that domestic water storage tanks are excluded from the height in relation to boundary requirements. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seeks an exclusion for hose drying towers associated with emergency service facilities in order to appropriately provide for the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency. Whilst referred to as 'hose drying towers', they serve several purposes being for hose drying, communications and training purposes on station. The frequency of hose drying towers being required at stations is dependent on locational and operational requirements of each station. These structures can be around 12 to 15 metres in height.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that the inclusion of an exemption for hose drying towers better provides for the health and safety of the community by</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>GRUZ-S3 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>d. <u>Hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</u></p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>c. solar panels or solar hot water systems (and associated hardware), provided that the panels do not protrude more than 500mm from the surface of the roof.</p> <p>2. Where an internal boundary of a site immediately adjoins an access or part of an access which is owned or partly owned with that site, or has a registered right-of-way over it in favour of that site, the height in relation to boundary is measured from the far side of the access.</p>		enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations.	
133	<p>GRUZ-S4 Setback from Roads and Rail Network</p> <p>All Other Buildings (including Post-Harvest Facilities)</p> <p>7. Minimum setback of any building(s) from road boundaries is 20m, except that:</p> <p>a. buildings less than 10m² in gross floor area, and buildings used by Emergency Service Activities, may be located within the above setbacks from road boundaries.</p> <p>8. Minimum setback of any building(s) from the Rail Network Boundary is 5m.</p> <p>...</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports GRUZ-S4 as it allows buildings associated with emergency service activities to be located within the 20m setback from a road boundary. This supports the logistical and operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.	Retain as notified.
134	<p>GRUZ-S5 Setback from Neighbours</p> <p>All Other Activities (excluding Accessory Buildings)</p> <p>Accessory Buildings</p> <p>...</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the exemption of domestic water storage tanks up to 2m in height from the setback standards. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.	Retain as notified.
135	<p>GRUZ-S8 Transport (Access, Parking, Loading)</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Activities must comply with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports GRUZ-S8 as it requires all activities in the General Rural Zone to be compliant with the provisions of TRAN - Transport chapter.	Retain as notified.
136	<p>New Standard</p>	New	<p>Fire and Emergency understands that properties in the General Rural Zone are generally self-serviced with respect to water supply.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency notes that SUB – Subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision in the General Rural Zone will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S5 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a water supply.</p> <p>A new standard is therefore requested in the GRUZ – General Residential Zone chapter requiring the provision of firefighting water supply for activities (such as the construction of a new residential dwelling) not subject to</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u>GRUZ-S15 Servicing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>All new developments that will require a water supply must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that</u>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			subdivision. This amendment will give effect to the new policy sought by Fire and Emergency (GRUZ-P10) and is consistent with the approach taken in SUB-S5.	<p><u>exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</u></p> <p><u>Note: The above does not replace regional rules which control the taking and use of groundwater and surface water. These rules must be complied with prior to the activity proceeding.</u></p> <p><u>Further advice and information about how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided to a development can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>
137	New Assessment Matter	New	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks an additional assessment matter. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met under the new proposed GRUZ-S15 above, this will provide council discretion as to the extent a development or activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This amendment will give effect to new policy GRUZ-P10 and is consistent with the subdivision servicing assessment matters in SUB – Subdivision chapter.</p>	<p>Add new assessment matter as follows:</p> <p><u>GRZ-AM11 Servicing</u></p> <p>1. <u>The provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>
RLZ – Rural Lifestyle Zone				
138	<i>RLZ-P3 To provide for home businesses, rural commercial activities, visitor accommodation and educational facilities which are complementary to the rural residential use of the land and are compatible in scale with rural residential living in the zone.</i>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports RLZ-P3 in part, to the extent that the policy provides for activities that are complementary to the rural residential use of the zone.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seeks that emergency service facilities be included in the policy in order to acknowledge that fire stations are complementary to any rural residential community, providing for the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community. Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively provide for the health and safety of people and communities.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks that emergency service facilities be added the RLZ-P3.</p>	<p>Amend policy as follows:</p> <p>RLZ-P3 To provide for home businesses, rural commercial activities, <u>emergency service activities</u>, visitor accommodation and educational facilities which are complementary to the rural residential use of the land and are compatible in scale with rural residential living in the zone.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
139	<p><i>RLZ-P4 To require activities within the Rural Lifestyle Zone to be self-sufficient in the provision of on-site water supply, wastewater and stormwater disposal, unless a reticulated supply is available to connect to.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency strongly supports RLZ-P4 as it requires activities within the Rural Lifestyle Zone to provide on-site water supply where reticulated supply is unavailable. Fire and Emergency recognise that development within the Rural Lifestyle Zone is generally unreticulated.</p> <p>In order for Fire and Emergency to achieve its principal objective which includes reducing the incidence of unwanted fire and the associated risk to life and property, protecting and preserving life, and preventing or limiting injury, damage to property land, and the environment, the provision for adequate water supply, especially in rural and isolated areas that do not have access to the reticulate network is critical.</p> <p>It is important to Fire and Emergency that any new subdivision or development that does not have access to a reticulated water supply has access to an adequate firefighting water supply of some kind. This essential emergency supply will provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of people and the wider community, and therefore achieves the purpose of the RMA.</p>	Retain as notified.
140	<p>RLZ-R1 Residential activities</p> <p>RLZ-R2 Primary production activities (including ancillary buildings and structures, but excluding post-harvest facilities, mining and quarrying)</p> <p>RLZ-R4 Visitor accommodation</p> <p>RLZ-R5 Commercial activities not otherwise provided for</p> <p>RLZ-R6 Community facilities</p> <p>RLZ-R7 Educational facilities</p> <p>RLZ-R8 Emergency service activities</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part RLZ-R1, R2, R4, R5, R6, R7 and R8, subject to the inclusion of the requirement to comply with new standard RLZ-S16 that requires these activities to provide a firefighting water supply.</p> <p>It is noted that there will be cases that development in the Rural Lifestyle Zone will not require subdivision, and therefore will not be subject to the water supply provisions of the SUB - Subdivision chapter, specifically, SUB-S5 that requires subdividers to provide a water supply. Therefore, a new standard is requested in the RLZ – Rural Lifestyle Zone chapter to require the provision of firefighting water supply where development is not subject to subdivision. This new standard will better give effect to policy RLZ-P4.</p> <p>An additional assessment matter is also sought. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met, this will provide council discretion as to the extent an activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>	<p>Add to RLZ-R1, R2, R4, R5, R6, R7 and R8 following:</p> <p>Compliance with:</p> <p>x. RLZ-S16 Servicing</p> <p>...</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted (where relevant to the infringed standard(s)):</p> <p>x. RLZ – AM11</p> <p>...</p>
141	<p>RLZ-R8 Emergency service activities</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Activity status where compliance with condition RLZ-R8(1)(b) is not achieved: RDIS</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part RLZ-R8 as it provides for emergency service activities in the Rural Lifestyle Zone as a permitted activity, subject to compliance with a suite of conditions.</p> <p>Non-compliance with the conditions set out in RLZ-R8(1)(b) requires resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity. Where 100m² gross floor area is exceeded, resource consent is required as a discretionary activity. This approach is generally supported by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations.</p>	<p>Amend RLZ-R8 subject to consequential amendments sought in this chapter.</p> <p>Add in provision for emergency aviation movements.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			<p>Provisions within the rules of the PDP are therefore the best way to facilitate the development of any new fire stations within the district as urban development progresses.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however notes that while defined and included in the rule overview table and appears to be provide for in RLZ-R8, emergency aviation movements are not provided for in the rule framework. Fire and Emergency requests that Council provide for emergency aviation movements in the zone rule framework.</p> <p>Rule RLZ-R8 is supported, subject to the consequential amendments sought to the standards in this chapter.</p>	
142	<p>RLZ-S2 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 10m.</p> <p><i>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports RLZ-S2 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 10m for any building. Fire stations are typically single storied buildings of approximately 8-9m in height and are usually able to comply with the height standards in district plans generally. This is considered acceptable for fire stations in this zone.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seek an exemption for fire hose drying towers, for the reasons set out in submission point 143 below.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>RLZ-S2 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 10m.</p> <p><i>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level. Hose drying towers up to 15m in height are exempt from this rule.</i></p>
143	<p>RLZ-S3 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following:</p> <p>a. chimneys, ventilation shafts, lift and stair shafts and spires, poles and masts that meet the maximum height standard for the relevant zone, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</p> <p>b. domestic water storage tanks, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</p> <p>c. solar panels or solar hot water systems (and associated hardware), provided that the panels do not protrude more than 500mm from the surface of the roof.</p> <p>2. Where an internal boundary of a site immediately adjoins an access or part of an access which is owned or partly owned with that site, or has a registered right-of-way over it in favour of that site, the height in relation to boundary is measured from the far side of the access.</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part RLZ-S3 to the extent that domestic water storage tanks are excluded from the height in relation to boundary requirements. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seeks an exclusion for hose drying towers associated with emergency service facilities in order to appropriately provide for the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency. Whilst referred to as ‘hose drying towers’, they serve several purposes being for hose drying, communications and training purposes on station. The frequency of hose drying towers being required at stations is dependent on locational and operational requirements of each station. These structures can be around 12 to 15 metres in height.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that the inclusion of an exemption for hose drying towers better provides for the health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>RLZ-S3 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>d. Hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
144	<p>RLZ-S4 Setback from Roads and Rail Network</p> <p>All Other Buildings</p> <p>6. Minimum setback of any building(s) from road boundaries is 20m, except that:</p> <p>a. buildings less than 10m² in gross floor area, and buildings used by Emergency Service Activities, may be located within the above setbacks from road boundaries.</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports RLZ-S4 as it allows buildings associated with emergency service activities to be located within the 20m setback from a road boundary. This supports the logistical and operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.	Retain as notified.
145	<p>RLZ-S5 Setback from Neighbours</p> <p>All Buildings (excluding Accessory Buildings)</p> <p>Accessory Buildings</p> <p>...</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the exemption of domestic water storage tanks up to 2m in height from the setback standards. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.	Retain as notified.
146	<p>RLZ-S8 Hours of Operation</p> <p>Community Facilities</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>Subject to the acceptance of the exclusion of emergency service facilities from the community facility definition, Fire and Emergency support this standard.</p> <p>It is important that Fire and Emergency is not restricted by hours of operation.</p>	Retain as notified.
147	<p>RLZ-S10 Screening of Outdoor Storage and Service Areas</p> <p>Non-Residential Activities</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>It is important to Fire and Emergency that screening of outdoor storage areas as a visual mitigation will not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves or other emergency response facilities. Such mitigation should be constructed in a way to ensure the signs and facilities are visible/accessible. Where this is not possible, mitigation should not be required.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks an amendment to RLZ-S10 to provide for this.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. <u>Screening shall not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves, or other emergency response facilities.</u></p>
148	<p>RLZ-S12 Transport (Access, Parking, Loading)</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Activities must comply with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports RLZ-S12 as it requires all activities in the Rural Lifestyle Zone to be compliant with the provisions of TRAN - Transport chapter.	Retain as notified.
149	<p>New Standard</p>	New	<p>Fire and Emergency understands that properties in the Rural Lifestyle Zone are generally self-serviced with respect to water supply.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency notes that SUB – Subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision in the Rural Lifestyle Zone will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S5 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a water supply.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u>RLZ-S16 Servicing</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments that will require a water supply must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			<p>A new standard is therefore requested in the RLZ – Rural Lifestyle Zone chapter requiring the provision of firefighting water supply for activities (such as the construction of a new residential dwelling) not subject to subdivision. This amendment will give effect to RLZ-P4 and is consistent with the approach taken in SUB-S5.</p>	<p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</u></p> <p><u>Note: The above does not replace regional rules which control the taking and use of groundwater and surface water. These rules must be complied with prior to the activity proceeding.</u></p> <p><u>Further advice and information about how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided to a development can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>
150	New Assessment Matter	New	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks an additional assessment matter. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met under the new proposed RLZ-S16 above, this will provide council discretion as to the extent a development or activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This amendment will give effect to RLZ-P4 and is consistent with the subdivision servicing assessment matters in SUB – Subdivision chapter.</p>	<p>Add new assessment matter as follows:</p> <p><u>RLZ-AM11 Servicing</u></p> <p>1. <u>The provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>
RPROZ – Rural Production Zone				
151	<p><i>RPROZ-P2 To allow activities of a limited scale, which support the function and wellbeing of rural communities and/or enjoyment of the rural environment and contribute to the vitality and resilience of the District's economy, where adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports RPROZ-P2, to the extent that the policy provides for activities of a limited scale, which support the function and wellbeing of rural communities</p> <p>Fire stations in rural zones are generally of limited scale and support the function and wellbeing of rural communities, providing for the health, safety and wellbeing of people.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community. Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively provide for the health and safety of people and communities.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
152	New policy	New	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Rural Production Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p> <p>This will provide a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.</p>	<p>Add new policy as follows:</p> <p><u>RPROZ-P11 To require activities within the Rural Production Zone to be self-sufficient in the provision of on-site water supply, wastewater and stormwater disposal, unless a reticulated supply is available to connect to.</u></p>
153	<p>RPROZ-R1 Residential activities</p> <p>RPROZ-R2 Seasonal workers accommodation</p> <p>RPROZ-R3 Primary production activities (including ancillary buildings and structures, but excluding post-harvest facilities, mining and quarrying)</p> <p>RPROZ-R6 Post-harvest facilities</p> <p>RPROZ-R8 Visitor accommodation</p> <p>RPROZ-R9 Commercial activities not otherwise provided for</p> <p>RPROZ-R10 Community facilities</p> <p>RPROZ-R11 Educational facilities</p> <p>RPROZ-R12 Emergency service activities</p> <p>RPROZ-R14 Intensive primary production activities (other than commercial boarding and/or breeding of cats, dogs, and other domestic pets)</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part RPROZ-R1, R2, R3, R6, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, and R14, subject to the inclusion of a new standard RPROZ-S17 that requires these activities to provide a firefighting water supply.</p> <p>It is noted that there will be cases that development in the Rural Production Zone will not require subdivision, and therefore will not be subject to the water supply provisions of the SUB - Subdivision chapter, specifically, SUB-S5 that requires subdividers to provide a water supply. Therefore, a new standard is required in the RPROZ – Rural Production Zone chapter to require the provision of firefighting water supply where development is not subject to subdivision. This new standard will better give effect to new proposed policy RPROZ-P11 sought by Fire and Emergency above.</p> <p>An additional assessment matter is also sought. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met, this will provide council discretion as to the extent an activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>	<p>Add to RPROZ-R1, R2, R3, R6, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, and R14 the following:</p> <p>Compliance with:</p> <p><u>x. RPROZ-S17 Servicing</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted (where relevant to the infringed standard(s)):</p> <p><u>x. RPROZ – AM15</u></p> <p>...</p>
154	<p>RPROZ-R12 Emergency service activities</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Activity status where compliance with condition RPROZ-R12(1)(b) is not achieved: RDIS</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part RPROZ-R12 as it provides for emergency service activities in the Rural Production Zone as a permitted activity, subject to compliance with a suite of conditions.</p> <p>Non-compliance with the conditions set out in RPROZ-R12(1)(b) requires resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity. Where 100m² gross floor area is exceeded, resource consent is required as a discretionary activity. This approach is generally supported by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations.</p> <p>Provisions within the rules of the PDP are therefore the best way to facilitate the development of any new fire stations within the district as urban development progresses.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however notes that while defined and included in the rule overview table and appears to be provide for in RPROZ-R12, emergency aviation movements are not provided for in the rule framework.</p>	<p>Amend RPROZ-R12 subject to consequential amendments sought in this chapter.</p> <p>Add in provision for emergency aviation movements.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			<p>Fire and Emergency request that Council provide for emergency aviation movements in the zone rule framework and intended.</p> <p>Rule RPROZ-R12 is supported, subject to the consequential amendments sought to the standards in this chapter.</p>	
155	<p>RPROZ-S3 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. <i>Maximum height of any building(s) is 10m.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports RPROZ-S3 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 10m for any building. Fire stations are typically single storied buildings of approximately 8-9m in height and are usually able to comply with the height standards in district plans generally. This is considered acceptable for fire stations in this zone.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seek an exemption for fire hose drying towers, for the reasons set out in submission point 156 below.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>RPROZ-S3 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 10m.</p> <p><u>Note: Hose drying towers up to 15m in height are exempt from this rule.</u></p>
156	<p>RPROZ-S4 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. <i>No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following:</i></p> <p>a. <i>chimneys, ventilation shafts, lift and stair shafts and spires, poles and masts that meet the maximum height standard for the relevant zone, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</i></p> <p>b. <i>domestic water storage tanks, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</i></p> <p>c. <i>solar panels or solar hot water systems (and associated hardware), provided that the panels do not protrude more than 500mm from the surface of the roof.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Where an internal boundary of a site immediately adjoins an access or part of an access which is owned or partly owned with that site, or has a registered right-of-way over it in favour of that site, the height in relation to boundary is measured from the far side of the access.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part RPROZ-S4 to the extent that domestic water storage tanks are excluded from the height in relation to boundary requirements. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seeks an exclusion for hose drying towers associated with emergency service facilities in order to appropriately provide for the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency. Whilst referred to as 'hose drying towers', they serve several purposes being for hose drying, communications and training purposes on station. The frequency of hose drying towers being required at stations is dependent on locational and operational requirements of each station. These structures can be around 12 to 15 metres in height.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that the inclusion of an exemption for hose drying towers better provides for the health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>RPROZ-S4 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>d. <u>Hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</u></p>
157	<p>RPROZ-S5 Setback from Roads and Rail Network</p> <p>All Other Buildings (including Post-Harvest Facilities)</p> <p>7. <i>Minimum setback of any building(s) from road boundaries is 20m, except that:</i></p> <p>a. <i>buildings less than 10m² in gross floor area, and buildings used by Emergency Service Activities, may be located within the above setbacks from road boundaries.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports RPROZ-S5 as it allows buildings associated with emergency service activities to be located within the 20m setback from a road boundary. This supports the logistical and operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
158	RPROZ-S6 Setback from Neighbours All Other Activities (excluding Accessory Buildings) Accessory Buildings ...	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the exemption of domestic water storage tanks up to 2m in height from the setback standards. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.	Retain as notified.
159	RPROZ-S9 Transport (Access, Parking, Loading) All 1. Activities must comply with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.	Support	Fire and Emergency supports RPROZ-S9 as it requires all activities in the Rural Production Zone to be compliant with the provisions of TRAN - Transport chapter.	Retain as notified.
160	New standard	New	<p>Fire and Emergency understands that properties in the Rural Production Zone are generally self-serviced with respect to water supply.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency notes that SUB – Subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision in the Rural Production Zone will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S5 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a water supply.</p> <p>A new standard is therefore requested in the RPROZ – Rural Production Zone chapter requiring the provision of firefighting water supply for activities (such as the construction of a new residential dwelling) not subject to subdivision. This amendment will give effect to the new proposed policy RPROZ-P11 sought by Fire and Emergency above and is consistent with the approach taken in SUB-S5.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u>RPROZ-S17 Servicing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>All new developments that will require a water supply must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</u> <p><u>Note: The above does not replace regional rules which control the taking and use of groundwater and surface water. These rules must be complied with prior to the activity proceeding.</u></p> <p><u>Further advice and information about how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided to a development can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>
161	New Assessment Matter	New	Fire and Emergency seeks an additional assessment matter. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met under the new proposed RPROZ-S17 above, this will provide council discretion as to the extent a	<p>Add new assessment matter as follows:</p> <p><u>RPROZ-AM15 Servicing</u></p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			<p>development or activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This amendment is consistent with the subdivision servicing assessment matters in SUB – Subdivision chapter.</p>	<p>1. The provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>
SETZ – Settlement Zone				
162	<p><i>SETZ-O3 To provide for non-residential activities, within limits, to locate in the settlements such that their amenity is maintained and enhanced, and to provide for the social, economic and cultural well-being of the people in these rural communities, and for their health and safety.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SETZ-O3, to the extent that the objective provides for non-residential activities to locate in the settlements where they provide for the health and safety of rural communities.</p> <p>Fire stations in rural zones are generally of limited scale and support the function and wellbeing of rural communities, providing for the health, safety and wellbeing of people.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community. Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively respond to emergency call outs in a timely way, thus avoiding or mitigating the potential for adverse effects associated with fire hazard and other emergencies.</p>	Retain as notified.
163	<p><i>SETZ-P5 Provide for non-residential activities which are compatible with the existing scale, intensity and character of development within the Settlement Zone, including the historic character of Otane and Ongaonga.</i></p>	Support	<p>There are six existing fire stations located in the Settlement Zone. These fire stations are generally of limited scale and support the function and wellbeing of these rural settlement communities, providing for the health, safety and wellbeing of people.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community. Fire stations therefore have to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively respond to emergency call outs in a timely way, thus avoiding or mitigating the potential for adverse effects associated with fire hazard and other emergencies.</p>	Retain as notified.
164	<p><i>SETZ-P6 Provide for existing commercial, industrial, community and educational facilities, while ensuring any changes or expansion of these activities do not adversely affect the qualities of the settlement.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>As noted above, there are six existing fire stations located in the Settlement Zone. These fire stations are generally of limited scale and support the function and wellbeing of these rural settlement communities, providing for the health, safety and wellbeing of people.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency supports SETZ-P6 to the extent that it provides for existing facilities to change or expand, provided that this does not adversely affect the quality of the settlement.</p> <p>Urban growth, population change and Fire and Emergency's response time commitments to the government and community are key determinants for the location of new, or expansion of existing fire stations. As such, fire stations must be able to be located throughout the urban and rural</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>SETZ-P6 Provide for existing commercial, industrial, community, <u>emergency service</u> and educational facilities, while ensuring any changes or expansion of these activities do not adversely affect the qualities of the settlement.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			<p>environment so that Fire and Emergency is able attend an emergency within a primary response area in an effective and timely manner. Further, communities have an expectation that Fire and Emergency will respond promptly to a fire emergency in order to protect lives and property and therefore avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of fire.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks provision to change or expand their facilities on the basis that this does not adversely affect the settlement of which they are located.</p>	
165	<p><i>SETZ-P7 Ensure all land use activities, development and subdivision provide a suitable on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system, stormwater systems, and water supply unless an approved alternative system is available.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency strongly supports SETZ-P7 as it seeks to ensure all land use activities, development and subdivision provide a suitable on-site water supply unless an approved alternative system is available.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency understands that services vary considerably in the rural settlements and note that Tikokino, Ongaonga and Elsthorpe have no reticulated systems. Further, it is noted that there are development constraints in Otane, Takapau and Porangahau in relation to their ability to provide water supply for further development.</p> <p>In order for Fire and Emergency to achieve its principal objective which includes reducing the incidence of unwanted fire and the associated risk to life and property, protecting and preserving life, and preventing or limiting injury, damage to property land, and the environment, the provision for adequate water supply, especially in rural and isolated areas that do not have access to the reticulate network is critical.</p> <p>It is important to Fire and Emergency that any new subdivision or development that does not have access to a reticulated water supply has access to an adequate firefighting water supply of some kind. This essential emergency supply will provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of people and the wider community, and therefore achieves the purpose of the RMA.</p>	Retain as notified.
166	<p>SETZ-R1 Residential activities and showhomes</p> <p>SETZ-R3 Visitor accommodation</p> <p>SETZ-R4 Day care facilities</p> <p>SETZ-R5 Service activities</p> <p>SETZ-R6 Commercial activities not otherwise provided for</p> <p>SETZ-R7 Community facilities</p> <p>SETZ-R8 Educational facilities</p> <p>SETZ-R9 Emergency service activities</p> <p>SETZ-R10 Community corrections activities</p> <p>SETZ-R11 Primary production activities (including ancillary buildings and structures, but excluding post-harvest facilities, mining and quarrying)</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part SETZ-R1, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12 and R13, subject to the inclusion of a new standard SETZ-S16 that requires these activities to provide a firefighting water supply.</p> <p>It is noted that there will be cases that development in the Settlement Zone will not require subdivision, and therefore will not be subject to the water supply provisions of the SUB - Subdivision chapter, specifically, SUB-S5 that requires subdividers to provide a water supply. Therefore, a new standard is required in the SETZ – Settlement Zone chapter to require the provision of firefighting water supply where development is not subject to subdivision. This new standard will better give effect to SETZ-P7.</p> <p>An additional assessment matter is also sought. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met, this will provide council discretion as to the extent an activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>	<p>Add to SETZ-R1, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, and R13 the following:</p> <p>Compliance with:</p> <p>x. SETZ-S16 Servicing</p> <p>...</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted (where relevant to the infringed standard(s)):</p> <p>x. SETZ-AM10 Servicing</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>SETZ-R12 Extension of existing industrial activities (existing as at the date of notification of the District Plan)</p> <p>SETZ-R13 New industrial activities and post-harvest facilities</p>			
167	<p>SETZ-R9 Emergency service activities</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Activity status where compliance not achieved: RDIS</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part SETZ-R9 as it provides for emergency service activities in the Settlement Zone as a permitted activity, subject to compliance with a suite of conditions.</p> <p>Non-compliance with the conditions set out in SETZ-R9(1)(b) requires resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity. Where 100m² gross floor area is exceeded, resource consent is required as a discretionary activity. This approach is generally supported by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations.</p> <p>Provisions within the rules of the PDP are therefore the best way to facilitate the development of any new fire stations within the district as urban development progresses.</p> <p>Rule SETZ-R9 is supported, subject to the consequential amendments sought to the standards in this chapter.</p>	Amend SETZ-R9 subject to consequential amendments sought in this chapter.
168	<p>SETZ-S3 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 8m.</p> <p>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level.</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SETZ-S3 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 10m for any building. Fire stations are typically single storied buildings of approximately 8-9m in height and are usually able to comply with the height standards in district plans generally. This is considered acceptable for fire stations in this zone.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seek an exemption for fire hose drying towers, for the reasons set out in submission point 169 below.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>SETZ-S3 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 8m.</p> <p>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level. <u>Hose drying towers up to 15m in height are exempt from this rule.</u></p>
169	<p>SETZ-S4 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following:</p> <p>a. chimneys, ventilation shafts, lift and stair shafts and spires, poles and masts that meet the maximum height standard for the relevant zone, provided the maximum dimension of</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part SETZ-S4 to the extent that domestic water storage tanks are excluded from the height in relation to boundary requirements. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seeks an exclusion for hose drying towers associated with emergency service facilities in order to appropriately provide for the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency. Whilst referred to as 'hose drying towers', they serve several purposes being for hose drying, communications and training purposes on station. The frequency of hose drying towers being required at stations is dependent on</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>SETZ-S4 Height in Relation to Boundary</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. No part of a building must exceed a height of 2 metres plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the nearest site boundary, except for the following:</p> <p>...</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p><i>these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</i></p> <p><i>b. domestic water storage tanks, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</i></p> <p><i>c. solar panels or solar hot water systems (and associated hardware), provided that the panels do not protrude more than 500mm from the surface of the roof.</i></p> <p><i>2. Where an internal boundary of a site immediately adjoins an access or part of an access which is owned or partly owned with that site, or has a registered right-of-way over it in favour of that site, the height in relation to boundary is measured from the far side of the access.</i></p>		<p>locational and operational requirements of each station. These structures can be around 12 to 15 metres in height.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that the inclusion of an exemption for hose drying towers better provides for the health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations.</p>	<p>d. Hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</p>
170	<p>SETZ-S6 Setback from Neighbours</p> <p>Residential Activities</p> <p>All Other Activities</p> <p>2. <i>Minimum setback of buildings for an activity from internal boundaries is 3m. Domestic water storage tanks up to 2m in height are exempt from this standard.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Buildings designed and/or used for the housing of livestock must be setback a minimum of 8.5m from any internal boundary.</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the exemption of domestic water storage tanks up to 2m in height from the setback standards. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>
171	<p>SETZ-S9 Hours of Operation</p> <p>All (except for Residential Activities or Visitor Accommodation)</p> <p>1. <i>Limited to the following hours of operation:</i></p> <p>a. <i>0700 – 2200 hours, seven days a week; except where:</i></p> <p>i. <i>the entire activity is located within a building; and</i></p> <p>ii. <i>each person engaged in the activity outside the above hours resides permanently on the site; and</i></p> <p>iii. <i>there are no visitors, customers, or deliveries to the activity outside the above hours.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part SETZ-S9 to the extent that it provides exceptions for hours of operation.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however requests that that emergency service activities are also exempt from SETZ-S9. Emergency service activities are required to operate at all times.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>SETZ-S9 Hours of Operation</p> <p>All (except for Residential Activities, Emergency Service Activities or Visitor Accommodation)</p> <p>...</p>
172	<p>SETZ-S10 Screening of Outdoor Storage and Service Areas</p> <p>Non-Residential Activities</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>It is important to Fire and Emergency that screening of outdoor storage areas as a visual mitigation will not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves or other emergency response facilities. Such mitigation should be constructed in a way to ensure the signs and facilities are visible / accessible for Fire and Emergency. Where this is not possible, mitigation should not be required.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks an amendment to SETZ-S10 to provide for this.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. Screening shall not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves, or other emergency response facilities.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
173	<p>SETZ-S12 Transport (Access, Parking, Loading)</p> <p><i>All</i></p> <p>1. Activities must comply with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SETZ-S12 as it requires all activities in the Settlement Zone to be compliant with the provisions of TRAN - Transport chapter.	Retain as notified.
174	New standard	New	<p>Fire and Emergency understands that servicing in the Settlement Zone varies are generally self-serviced with respect to water supply.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency notes that SUB – Subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision in the Settlement Zone will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S5 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a water supply.</p> <p>A new standard is therefore requested in the SETZ – Settlement Zone chapter requiring the provision of firefighting water supply for activities (such as the construction of a new residential dwelling) not subject to subdivision. This amendment will give effect to SETZ-P7 and is consistent with the approach taken in SUB-S5.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p>SETZ-S16 Servicing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>All new developments that will require a water supply must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</u> <p><u>Note: The above does not replace regional rules which control the taking and use of groundwater and surface water. These rules must be complied with prior to the activity proceeding.</u></p> <p><u>Further advice and information about how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided to a development can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>
175	New Assessment Matter	New	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks an additional assessment matter. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met under the new proposed SETZ-S16 above, this will provide council discretion as to the extent a development or activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This amendment is consistent with the subdivision servicing assessment matters in SUB – Subdivision chapter.</p>	<p>Add new assessment matter as follows:</p> <p>SETZ-AM10 Servicing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u>
COMZ – Commercial Zone				

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
176	<i>COMZ-O2 Complementary and compatible non-commercial activities within the Commercial Zone that recognise the sensitivities and amenity levels within the Commercial Zones.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports COMZ-O2, to the extent that the objective provides for non-commercial activities within the Commercial Zone.</p> <p>Fire stations in commercial zones are generally compatible with the scale and amenity levels in the Commercial Zones.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community. Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively respond to emergency call outs in a timely way, thus avoiding or mitigating the potential for adverse effects associated with fire hazard and other emergencies.</p>	Retain as notified.
177	<i>COMZ-P6 To provide for a mix of activities within the Commercial Zone which meet the needs of the local community with convenient access to goods and services, while ensuring adverse effects on the environment, human health and safety are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports COMZ-P6 to the extent that the policy provides for a mix of activities. Emergency service facilities are generally of limited scale and support the function and wellbeing of commercial centres, providing for the health, safety and wellbeing of people.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community. Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively respond to emergency call outs in a timely way, thus avoiding or mitigating the potential for adverse effects associated with fire hazard and other emergencies.</p>	Retain as notified.
178	<p>COMZ-R1 Commercial activities</p> <p>COMZ-R2 Service activities (excluding warehouses and transport depots)</p> <p>COMZ-R3 Community facilities</p> <p>COMZ-R4 Educational facilities</p> <p>COMZ-R5 Emergency service activities</p> <p>COMZ-R6 Community corrections activities</p> <p>COMZ-R8 Residential activities, rest homes and visitor accommodation</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part COMZ-R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, and R8, subject to the inclusion of a new standard COMZ-S12 that requires these activities to provide a firefighting water supply.</p> <p>It is noted that there will be cases that development in the Commercial Zone will not require subdivision, and therefore will not be subject to the water supply provisions of the SUB - Subdivision chapter, specifically, SUB-S5 that requires subdividers to provide a water supply. Therefore, a new standard is required in the COMZ – Commercial Zone chapter to require the provision of firefighting water supply where development is not subject to subdivision.</p> <p>An additional assessment matter is also sought. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met, this will provide council discretion as to the extent an activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>	<p>Add to COMZ-R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, and R8 the following:</p> <p>Compliance with:</p> <p>x. COMZ-S12 Servicing</p> <p>...</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted (where relevant to the infringed standard(s)):</p> <p>x. COMZ-AM5 Servicing</p> <p>...</p>
179	<p>COMZ-R5 Emergency service activities</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p><i>Where the following conditions are met:</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part SETZ-R9 as it provides for emergency service activities in the Settlement Zone as a permitted activity, subject to compliance with a suite of conditions.</p> <p>Non-compliance with the conditions set out in SETZ-R9(1)(b) requires resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity. Where 100m² gross</p>	<p>Amend COMZ-R5 subject to consequential amendments sought in this chapter.</p> <p>Add in provision for emergency aviation movements.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>2. <i>Activity status where compliance not achieved: RDIS</i></p>		<p>floor area is exceeded, resource consent is required as a discretionary activity. This approach is generally supported by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations.</p> <p>Provisions within the rules of the PDP are therefore the best way to facilitate the development of any new fire stations within the district as urban development progresses.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however notes that while defined and included in the rule overview table and appears to be provide for in COMZ-R5, emergency aviation movements are not provided for in the rule framework. Fire and Emergency requests that Council provide for emergency aviation movements in the zone rule framework and intended.</p> <p>Rule COMZ-R5 is supported, subject to the consequential amendments sought to the standards in this chapter.</p>	
180	<p>COMZ-S1 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. <i>Maximum height of any building(s) is 12m.</i></p> <p><i>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports COMZ-S1 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 10m for any building. Fire stations are typically single storied buildings of approximately 8-9m in height and are usually able to comply with the height standards in district plans generally. This is considered acceptable for fire stations in this zone.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seek an exemption for fire hose drying towers, for the reasons set out in submission point 181 below.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>COMZ-S1 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 12m.</p> <p>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level. <u>Hose drying towers up to 15m in height are exempt from this rule.</u></p>
181	<p>COMZ-S5 Outdoor Storage</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. <i>All outdoor storage associated with activities must be screened from adjoining roads and sites by landscaping, walls, fences, or a combination of these, at a minimum height of 1.8m.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>It is important to Fire and Emergency that screening of outdoor storage areas as a visual mitigation will not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves or other emergency response facilities. Such mitigation should be constructed in a way to ensure the signs and facilities are visible / accessible for Fire and Emergency. Where this is not possible, mitigation should not be required.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks an amendment to COMZ-S5 to provide for this.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>2. Screening shall not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves, or other emergency response facilities.</u></p>
182	<p>COMZ-S6 Amenity of Adjoining General Residential Zone</p> <p>Where adjoining a site zoned General Residential</p> <p>1. <i>Setback from General Residential Zone boundary:</i></p> <p>a. <i>the minimum setback of buildings for an activity is 5m.</i></p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part SETZ-S4 to the extent that domestic water storage tanks are excluded from the height in relation to boundary requirements. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seeks an exclusion for hose drying towers associated with emergency service facilities in order to appropriately</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>COMZ-S6 Amenity of Adjoining General Residential Zone</p> <p>Where adjoining a site zoned General Residential</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	<p>2. Height in relation to boundary:</p> <p>a. No part of a building may exceed a height of 2m plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the General Residential Zone boundary, except for the following:</p> <p>i. chimneys, ventilation shafts, lift and stair shafts and spires, poles and masts that meet the maximum height standard for the relevant zone, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</p> <p>ii. domestic water storage tanks, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</p> <p>...</p>		<p>provide for the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency. Whilst referred to as 'hose drying towers', they serve several purposes being for hose drying, communications and training purposes on station. The frequency of hose drying towers being required at stations is dependent on locational and operational requirements of each station. These structures can be around 12 to 15 metres in height.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that the inclusion of an exemption for hose drying towers better provides for the health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations.</p>	<p>...</p> <p>a. No part of a building may exceed a height of 2m plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the General Residential Zone boundary, except for the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>iii. <u>Hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</u></p>
183	<p>COMZ-S8 Transport (Access, Parking, Loading)</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Activities must comply with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports COMZ-S8 as it requires all activities in the Commercial Zone to be compliant with the provisions of TRAN - Transport chapter.	Retain as notified.
184	New standard	New	<p>Fire and Emergency understands that servicing in the Commercial Zone is generally reticulated with respect to water supply.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency notes that SUB – Subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision in the Commercial Zone will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S5 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a water supply.</p> <p>A new standard is therefore requested in the COMZ – Commercial Zone chapter requiring the provision of firefighting water supply for activities (such as the construction of a new residential dwelling) not subject to subdivision. This new standard is consistent with the approach taken in SUB-S5.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p>COMZ-S12 Servicing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>All new developments that will require a water supply must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</u> <p><u>Note: The above does not replace regional rules which control the taking and use of groundwater and surface water. These rules must be complied with prior to the activity proceeding.</u></p> <p><u>Further advice and information about how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided to a development can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New</u></p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
				Zealand and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.
185	New Assessment Matter	New	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks an additional assessment matter. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met under the new proposed COMZ-S12 above, this will provide council discretion as to the extent a development or activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This amendment is consistent with the subdivision servicing assessment matters in SUB – Subdivision chapter.</p>	<p>Add new assessment matter as follows:</p> <p>COMZ-AM5 Servicing</p> <p>1. The provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>
GIZ – General Industrial Zone				
186	<i>GIZ-O2 Provide for complementary and compatible non-commercial activities within the General Industrial Zone that recognise the sensitivities and amenity levels within the zone.</i>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GIZ-O2, to the extent that the objective provides for non-commercial activities within the General Industrial Zone. However, Fire and Emergency considers that the objective should more suitably refer to 'non-industrial activities' as opposed to 'non-commercial activities' as notified.</p> <p>Fire stations in industrial zones are generally compatible with the scale and amenity levels in the General Industrial Zone.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community. Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively respond to emergency call outs in a timely way, thus avoiding or mitigating the potential for adverse effects associated with fire hazard and other emergencies.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>GIZ-O2 Provide for complementary and compatible non-commercial-commercial industrial activities within the General Industrial Zone that recognise the sensitivities and amenity levels within the zone.</p>
	<i>GIZ-P1 To provide for a mix of activities within the General Industrial Zone which meet the needs of the local community through the provision of convenient access to goods and services, while ensuring adverse effects on the environment, human health and safety are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</i>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports GIZ-P1 to the extent that the policy provides for a mix of activities within the General Industrial Zone. Emergency service facilities are largely compatible with industrial activities and support the function and wellbeing of industrial areas, providing for the health, safety and wellbeing of people.</p> <p>As noted previously, the ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount the health, safety and wellbeing of people in the community. Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and response times so that they can efficiently and effectively respond to emergency call outs in a timely way, thus avoiding or mitigating the potential for adverse effects associated with fire hazard and other emergencies.</p>	Retain as notified.

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
187	<p>GIZ-R1 Industrial activities and post-harvest facilities</p> <p>GIZ-R2 Service activities</p> <p>GIZ-R3 Service stations</p> <p>GIZ-R4 Retailing</p> <p>GIZ-R5 Tyre storage</p> <p>GIZ-R6 Emergency service activities</p> <p>GIZ-R7 Community corrections activities</p> <p>GIZ-R8 All other community facilities not otherwise provided for</p> <p>GIZ-R10 Hospitals and educational facilities</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GIZ-R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8 and R10, subject to the inclusion of a new standard GIZ-S11 that requires these activities to provide a firefighting water supply.</p> <p>It is noted that there will be cases that development in the General Industrial Zone will not require subdivision, and therefore will not be subject to the water supply provisions of the SUB - Subdivision chapter, specifically, SUB-S5 that requires subdividers to provide a water supply. Therefore, a new standard is requested in the GIZ – General Industrial Zone chapter to require the provision of firefighting water supply where development is not subject to subdivision.</p> <p>An additional assessment matter is also sought. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met, this will provide council discretion as to the extent an activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p>	<p>Add to GIZ-R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8 and R10 the following:</p> <p>Compliance with:</p> <p>x. GIZ-S11 Servicing</p> <p>...</p> <p>Matters over which discretion is restricted (where relevant to the infringed standard(s)):</p> <p>x. GIZ-AM6 Servicing</p> <p>...</p>
188	<p>GIZ-R6 Emergency service activities</p> <p>1. Activity Status: PER</p> <p>Where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>2. Activity status where compliance with condition GIZ-R6(1)(a) is not achieved: RDIS</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GIZ-R6 as it provides for emergency service activities in the General Industrial Zone as a permitted activity, subject to compliance with a suite of conditions.</p> <p>Non-compliance with the conditions set out in GIZ-R6(1)(a) requires resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity. This approach is generally supported by Fire and Emergency.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations.</p> <p>Provisions within the rules of the PDP are therefore the best way to facilitate the development of any new fire stations within the district as urban development progresses.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however notes that while defined and included in the rule overview table and appears to be provide for in GIZ-R6, emergency aviation movements are not provided for in the rule framework. Fire and Emergency requests that Council provide for emergency aviation movements in the zone rule framework and intended.</p> <p>Rule GIZ-R6 is supported, subject to the consequential amendments sought to the standards in this chapter.</p>	<p>Amend GIZ-R6 subject to consequential amendments sought in this chapter.</p> <p>Add in provision for emergency aviation movements.</p>
189	<p>GIZ-S1 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 12m.</p> <p>Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level.</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports GIZ-S1 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 12m for any building. Fire stations are typically single storied buildings of approximately 8-9m in height and are usually able to comply with the height standards in district plans generally. This is considered acceptable for fire stations in this zone.</p>	<p>Amend as follow:</p> <p>GIZ-S1 Height of Buildings</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Maximum height of any building(s) is 12m.</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
			Fire and Emergency however seek an exemption for fire hose drying towers, for the reasons set out in submission point 190 below.	Note: in all instances, height is measured from the natural ground level. Hose drying towers up to 15m in height are exempt from this rule.
190	<p>GIZ-S3 Outdoor Storage</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. All outdoor storage associated with activities must be screened from adjoining roads and sites by landscaping, walls, fences, or a combination at a minimum height of 1.8m.</p>	Support in part	<p>It is important to Fire and Emergency that screening of outdoor storage areas as a visual mitigation will not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves or other emergency response facilities. Such mitigation should be constructed in a way to ensure the signs and facilities are visible / accessible for Fire and Emergency. Where this is not possible, mitigation should not be required.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency therefore seeks an amendment to GIZ-S3 to provide for this.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Screening shall not obscure emergency or safety signage or obstruct access to emergency panels, hydrants, shut-off valves, or other emergency response facilities.</p>
191	<p>GIZ-S4 Amenity of Adjoining General Residential Zone</p> <p>Where adjoining a site in the General Residential Zone</p> <p>1. Setback from General Residential Zone boundary:</p> <p>a. the minimum setback of buildings for an activity is 5m.</p> <p>2. Height in relation to boundary:</p> <p>a. No part of a building may exceed a height of 2m plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the General Residential Zone boundary, except for the following:</p> <p>i. chimneys, ventilation shafts, lift and stair shafts and spires, poles and masts that meet the maximum height standard for the relevant zone, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</p> <p>ii. domestic water storage tanks, provided the maximum dimension of these structures measured parallel to the boundary under consideration must not exceed 3m;</p> <p>...</p>	Support in part	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GIZ-S4 to the extent that domestic water storage tanks are excluded from the height in relation to boundary requirements. This will support the community in providing water storage tanks without the need to require resource consent for a height in relation to boundary infringement.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency however seeks an exclusion for hose drying towers associated with emergency service facilities in order to appropriately provide for the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency. Whilst referred to as 'hose drying towers', they serve several purposes being for hose drying, communications and training purposes on station. The frequency of hose drying towers being required at stations is dependent on locational and operational requirements of each station. These structures can be around 12 to 15 metres in height.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency considers that the inclusion of an exemption for hose drying towers better provides for the health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>GIZ-S4 Amenity of Adjoining General Residential Zone</p> <p>Where adjoining a site in the General Residential Zone</p> <p>...</p> <p>a. No part of a building may exceed a height of 2m plus the shortest horizontal distance between that part of the building and the General Residential Zone boundary, except for the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>x. Hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</p>
192	<p>GIZ-S7 Transport (Access, Parking, Loading)</p> <p>All</p> <p>1. Activities must comply with the provisions of the TRAN – Transport chapter.</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports GIZ-S7 as it requires all activities in the General Industrial Zone to be compliant with the provisions of TRAN - Transport chapter.	Retain as notified.
193	New Standard	New	<p>Fire and Emergency understands that servicing in the General Industrial Zone is generally reticulated with respect to water supply.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency notes that SUB – Subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision in the General Industrial Zone will not be subject to the</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p>GIZ-S11 Servicing</p> <p>1. All new developments that will require a water supply must be connected to a</p>

ID	PDP provision	Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought								
			<p>servicing standards within, including SUB-S5 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a water supply.</p> <p>A new standard is therefore requested in the GIZ – General Industrial Zone chapter requiring the provision of firefighting water supply for activities (such as the construction of a new residential dwelling) not subject to subdivision. This new standard is consistent with the approach taken in SUB-S5.</p>	<p><u>public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided to each lot.</u></p> <p><u>Note: The above does not replace regional rules which control the taking and use of groundwater and surface water. These rules must be complied with prior to the activity proceeding.</u></p> <p><u>Further advice and information about how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided to a development can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>								
194	<i>New Assessment Matter</i>	New	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks an additional assessment matter. Where water supply servicing requirements cannot be met under the new proposed GIZ-S11 above, this will provide council discretion as to the extent a development or activity is able to achieve compliance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</p> <p>This amendment is consistent with the subdivision servicing assessment matters in SUB – Subdivision chapter.</p>	<p>Add new assessment matter as follows:</p> <p><u>GIZ-AM6 Servicing</u></p> <p>1. <u>The provisions of the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>								
Part 4: Appendices and Maps												
Schedules												
SCHED8 – Schedule of Identified Community Facilities												
195	<p>Schedule of Identified Community Facilities</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="261 1696 1151 1843"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="261 1696 391 1843">Unique Identifier</th> <th data-bbox="391 1696 676 1843">Site Identifier</th> <th data-bbox="676 1696 1015 1843">Location</th> <th data-bbox="1015 1696 1151 1843">Map Reference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4" data-bbox="261 1843 1151 1877"> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Location	Map Reference					Oppose	<p>Fire and Emergency opposes the scheduling of fire stations as community facilities.</p> <p>As proposed community facility <i>means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility.</i></p>	<p>Remove all identified fire stations from SCHED8 – Schedule of Identified Community Facilities</p>
Unique Identifier	Site Identifier	Location	Map Reference									

ID	PDP provision				Support / oppose	Submission point	Relief sought
	CF-34	Elsthorpe Fire Station	7 Kenderdine Rd, Elsthorpe	18		While fire stations serve the community, they are not community facilities themselves in that they are not available or used by members of the community, or accessed in the same way that, for example, town halls and churches are.	
	CF-36	Flemington Fire Station	10 Rotohiwi Rd, Flemington	29			
	CF-37	Omakere Fire Station	48 Long Range Rd, Omakere	28			
	CF-38	Wallingford Fire Station	22 Bush Rd, Wallingford	35			
	CF-47	Ashley Clinton Fire Station	740 Ashley Clinton Rd	15			
	CF-48	Waipawa Fire Station	42 Waverley St, Waipawa	16			
	CF-49	Ongaonga Fire Station	91 Bridge St, Ongaonga	15			
	CF-50	Takapau Fire Station	50A Charlotte St, Takapau	21			
	CF-51	Tikokino Fire Station	40 Owen St, Tikokino	6			
	CF-52	Waipukurau Fire Station	32 Russell St, Waipukurau	22			
	CF-53	Otane Fire Station	4 Campbell St, Otane	17			
	CF-54	Porangahau Fire Station	9 Keppel St, Porangahau	39			
	CF-62	Aramoana Fire Station	70 Shoal Beach Rd, Aramoana	33			
	CF-63	Tamatea Rural Fire Station	18 Lindsay Rd, Waipukurau	22			