

including regular clearing of outlets, control orifices and inlet screens in accordance with the OMP provided with the development.

- ii. For developments with building area coverage greater than 300m² or where the proposed detention is in underground tanks, a specific design by a competent Civil Engineer will be required to meet the same objectives, restricted outflows equal to or less than those shown in the final approved Civil Design Report. Any other stormwater discharge from the building platforms shall be installed in a manner that does not result in any scouring or erosion at or downstream of the discharge point.

Fire-fighting Water Supply

- iii. All dwellings shall have a firefighting water supply that includes adequate water storage volume, pipe fittings and vehicle access for Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) to that supply, that complies with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.

Advice note: Consultation and agreement on an alternative firefighting water supply such as water sprinklers or communal supplies and associated access (to the water supply and dwelling) will need to be sought from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and evidence of this agreement provided to Central Hawke's Bay District Council for its consideration and agreement when determining whether the consent notice relating to the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 has been satisfied.

Wastewater Disposal

- iv. Disposal field limitations for the lots shall be confirmed by the applicant and any limitations on scale of dwelling that could be serviced on-site, to meet the permitted activity of the HBRC RRMP Rule 37, noted.

Conclusion

- 11.3. Whilst development has the potential to generate significant environment effects, through additional stormwater runoff and wastewater discharges with impacts on land instability and discharge of contaminants to the environment, the proposed infrastructure, and requirements for future building development generally address the potential effects. Some aspects will need to be confirmed as part of the infrastructure design and at the time of building development as noted in recommended resource consent conditions and consent notices. Long-term mitigation of potential effects will however rely on regular inspection, maintenance, and repair of the proposed infrastructure and facilities. As the facilities are on-site and maintained by individual property owners, the risk of non-compliance is high, and ongoing enforcement would be required by CHBDC and HBRC. Alternative arrangements for the management and maintenance of the shared facilities should be considered.