

DDPR_feedback_0040s		
	Name	Fleur Rohleder
	Organisation	FENZ
	Email	[REDACTED]
	Response Date	Aug 26 22
	Notes	
Q1	Select the chapter you want to provide feedback on	
Q2	In general, to what extent do you support the contents of this chapter?	
Q3	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:	
Q4	Feedback/Comments	
Q5	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:	
Q6	Feedback/Comments	
Q7	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:	
Q8	Feedback/Comments	
Q9	Objective/Policy/Rule/Standard reference:	
Q10	Feedback/Comments	
Q11	supporting documents?	
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Q12	If you need more space, or have any other general comments, please leave them here	

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

To: Waitaki District Council

Submission on: Draft Waitaki District Plan 2022

Name of Submitter: Fire and Emergency New Zealand

Fire and Emergency's submission/feedback 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 land use provisions of the District Plan 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 feedback 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 feedback 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 Waitaki district.

The provisions of the draft Waitaki District Plan 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 eleven fire stations in the Waitaki District:

Fire station	Legal Description	Physical Address	Operative Waitaki District Plan	Draft Waitaki District Plan
Omarama Volunteer Fire Brigade	Section 41 Block Benmore SD	18 Chain Hills Highway	Zone: Business 2 Zone (General Commercial) Overlay: None	Zone: Local Centre Zone Overlay: None
Otematata Volunteer Fire Brigade	Lot 48 DP 12272	2 Glendhu Crescent	Zone: Residential Zone Overlay: None	Zone: General Residential Zone Overlay: None
Kurow Volunteer Fire Brigade	Lot 1 DP 7736 and Part Section 1 Block XIII TN of Kurow	43 Bledisloe Street	Zone: Business 2 Zone (General Commercial) Overlay: None	Zone: Local Centre Zone Overlay: Floodplain
Duntroon Volunteer Fire Brigade	Lot 9 Block III DP 80	4 Rees Street	Zone: Township Zone Overlay: None	Zone: Settlement Zone Overlay: None
Weston Volunteer Fire Brigade	Lot 2 DP 348	26 Main Street	Zone: Residential Zone Overlay: None	Zone: General Residential Zone Overlay: None
Oamaru Volunteer Fire Brigade	Section 4 Block XIX and Section 5 Block XIX	240 Thames Street	Zone: Residential Zone Overlay: Flight Protection Area	Zone: Mixed Use Zone Overlay: Flight Protection Area
Waitaki Volunteer Fire Brigade	Lot 2 DP 6663	183 Oamaru-Alma Road	Zone: Rural General Zone Overlay: None	Zone: General Rural Zone Overlay: None

Fire station	Legal Description	Physical Address	Operative Waitaki District Plan	Draft Waitaki District Plan
Kakanui Volunteer Fire Brigade	Lot 1 DP 571	9 Kakanui Road	Zone: Township Zone Overlay: None	Zone: General Residential Zone Overlay: None
Hampden Volunteer Fire Brigade	Section 8 Block XXXV	39 Lincoln Street	Zone: Township Zone Overlay: None	Zone: Settlement Zone Overlay: None
Palmerston Volunteer Fire Brigade	Section 19 Block XXVIII	12 Sanday Street	Zone: Business 2 Zone (General Commercial) Overlay: None	Zone: Local Centre Zone Overlay:

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

Appendix A sets out the details of Fire and Emergency's feedback, including the amendments sought by Fire and Emergency to specific provisions in the draft Waitaki District Plan, and the reasons for these amendments. Many of these are in favour of retaining the draft provisions as currently proposed.

Fire and Emergency would welcome any questions or further engagement on matters raised in the feedback within. Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback.



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

Date:

25/08/2022

Electronic address for service of person making submission:

██

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████████████████████

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PO Box 3942 Wellington

Contact Person:

Fleur Rohleder

Appendix A: Fire and Emergency New Zealand feedback on the draft Waitaki District Plan

The following table sets out the specific feedback and amendments sought by Fire and Emergency. Where specific amendments to provisions of the draft Waitomo District Plan are sought, these amendments are shown as red underline (for new text sought) and ~~word~~ (for deletion).

ID	Draft provision	Support / oppose	Feedback	Suggested amendment
PART 1 – INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS				
Definitions				
1	<p>Critical facilities</p> <p><i>means facilities necessary to provide services which, if interrupted, would have a serious effect on the communities within the District or a wider population, and which would require immediate reinstatement. This includes any buildings and structures that support, protect or form part of critical facilities. Critical facilities include:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>regionally significant airports</i> 2. <i>regionally significant ports</i> 3. <i>gas storage and distribution facilities</i> 4. <i>electricity substations, networks, and distribution installations, including the electricity distribution network and electricity generation facilities</i> 5. <i>supply and treatment of water for public supply</i> 6. <i>storm water and sewage disposal systems</i> 7. <i>telecommunications installations and networks</i> 8. <i>strategic road and rail networks (including as defined in the Canterbury Regional Land Transport Strategy)</i> 9. <i>petroleum storage and supply facilities</i> 10. <i>public healthcare institutions, including hospitals and medical centres</i> 11. <i>fire stations, police stations, ambulance stations, emergency coordination facilities</i> 12. <i>landfills</i> 	Support	Fire and Emergency support the definition of 'critical facilities' as it includes fire stations as a critical facility.	No amendment sought.
2	<p><u>New definition</u></p>	New	FENZ seeks the inclusion of a new definition of 'Emergency Service Facilities' in order to provide greater clarity to plan users and to support the relief sought elsewhere in this submission. The definition proposed reflects the definition included in section 4 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEMA).	<p><u>Emergency Service Facilities</u></p> <p><i>Means those facilities of authorities which are responsible for the safety and welfare of the people and property in the community and includes fire stations, ambulance stations and police stations.</i></p>
3	<p>Hazardous Substances</p> <p><i>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA:</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.</i></p> <p><i>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>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'Hazardous Substance' being consistent with 'Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996'.	No amendment sought.

	<p>a) <i>with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>explosiveness:</i> ii. <i>flammability:</i> iii. <i>a capacity to oxidise:</i> iv. <i>corrosiveness:</i> v. <i>toxicity (including chronic toxicity):</i> vi. <i>ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or</i> <p>b) <i>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></p>			
4	<p>Natural Hazard</p> <p><i>has the meaning as in section 2 of the RMA: 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>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the definition of natural hazard being consistent with section 2 of the RMA.</p>	<p>No amendment sought</p>
5	<p>Operational need</p> <p><i>has the same meaning as operational need in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below): means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because of technical, logistical or operational characteristics or constraints.</i></p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>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>No amendment sought</p>
6	<p>Temporary activity</p> <p><i>means activities and their ancillary buildings and structures that are intended to have a limited duration and incidence and are not part of a permanent activity that occurs on the site.</i></p> <p><i>They include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>fairs; festivals and special events;</i> 2. <i>commercial filming or video production activities;</i> 3. <i>public firework displays and lighting shows;</i> 4. <i>buildings and structures ancillary to construction projects;</i> 5. <i>temporary farmers or crafts markets; and 6. temporary helicopter take-offs and landings.</i> 	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part the definition of ‘temporary activity’ insofar that it provides for temporary activities.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency seeks the inclusion of ‘temporary emergency service training activities’ to the definition for ‘temporary activity’. This will allow the rules within the Temporary Activities chapter to be applicable to Fire and Emergency’s training activities.</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>Amendment the definition as follows:</p> <p><i>Temporary activity</i></p> <p><i>means activities and their ancillary buildings and structures that are intended to have a limited duration and incidence and are not part of a permanent activity that occurs on the site.</i></p> <p><i>They include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>fairs; festivals and special events;</i> 2. <i>commercial filming or video production activities;</i> 3. <i>public firework displays and lighting shows;</i> 4. <i>buildings and structures ancillary to construction projects;</i> 5. <i>temporary farmers or crafts markets; and 6. temporary helicopter take-offs and landings.</i> 6. <u><i>temporary emergency service training activities</i></u>

PART 2: DISTRICT WIDE MATTERS				
Infrastructure				
7	<i>Objective and policy framework – general</i>	Support	<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. As such, Fire and Emergency supports the objectives and policies within the Infrastructure chapter insofar that they recognise the importance of providing for effective, resilient, efficient and safe infrastructure which maintains public health and safety.</p>	No amendment sought
Transport				
8	<i>Objective and policy framework – general</i>	Support	<p>For fire appliances to access an emergency, it is important that the transportation network is designed, constructed, and operated in a way that ensures a safe, efficient, effective, integrated, resilient and sustainable transport system.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency recognises the significant advantages of prioritisation of street space for pedestrians and cyclists in urban environments. However, in prioritising street space for pedestrians and cyclists, care must be given to avoid unintended consequences on Fire and Emergency’s ability to respond to emergency events. Prior engagement with Fire an Emergency and other emergency service providers is therefore important before such measures are implemented.</p> <p>In some cases, the provision of cycleways on main arterial roads, the narrowing of roads or incorporation of speed controls as part of traffic-calming programmes may inadvertently block or significantly slow down a route required by Fire and Emergency. If an emergency appliance needs to park on a road, this can mean the street/road is blocked to all other traffic including other emergency vehicles that may need to get past. This is not only limited to residential streets, but also more commercial and central city areas.</p> <p>Street furniture, trees and sculptures etc. can also make it difficult for fire appliances to get close to building frontages and consequently fire hydrants in the streets. In the case of larger buildings, the street frontage is often where the fire alarm control panel is located. This component should be considered during the update on any urban design guidelines.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency support a robust policy framework that will see that consideration is given to the operational needs of emergency services in a fire or other emergency.</p>	No amendment sought

<p>9</p>	<p>TRAN-R6 Vehicle trip generating activities</p> <p>All zones</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1</p> <p>The thresholds set out in table 3 – High Trip Generator Thresholds are not exceeded</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency request that emergency service facilities have no limit on traffic movements imposed. As the table currently reads, FENZ would always require consent as a restricted discretionary activity when establishing an emergency service facility in all zones under TRAN-R6.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency seeks relief through other provisions in the plan to ensure the establishment of emergency service facilities, are enabled as a permitted activity. New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Fire and Emergency considers that amending the thresholds set out in table 3 provides for emergency service facilities in all zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="2288 205 2873 470"> <tr> <td><u>Activity</u></td> <td><u>Threshold for National (SH1), Arterial, Primary Collector, and Secondary Collector</u></td> <td><u>Threshold for Access Road (including access low volume)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Emergency service facilities</u></td> <td><u>No limit</u></td> <td><u>No limit</u></td> </tr> </table>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Threshold for National (SH1), Arterial, Primary Collector, and Secondary Collector</u>	<u>Threshold for Access Road (including access low volume)</u>	<u>Emergency service facilities</u>	<u>No limit</u>	<u>No limit</u>									
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<u>Emergency service facilities</u>	<u>No limit</u>	<u>No limit</u>																	
<p>10</p>	<p>TRAN-S2 – Firefighting access</p> <p>1. Any access to a site located in an area where no fully reticulated water supply system is available, or having a length greater than 75 metres when connected to a road that has a fully reticulated water supply system including hydrants, must be designed to accommodate a fire appliance design vehicle of at least 2.5 metres wide and 13 metres long and with a minimum gross mass of 25 tonne including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a gradient of no more than 16%; and b. a minimum clear passageway and/or vehicle crossing of at least 3.5 metres width at the site entrance, internal entrances and between buildings; and c. a minimum formed carriageway width of 4 metres; and d. a height clearance of at least 4 metres; and e. a design that is free of obstacles that could hinder access for emergency service vehicles. 	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>Vehicular roading and access widths, surface and gradients should support the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency appliances. Fire and Emergency supports TRAN-S2 to the extent that it requires vehicle access standards that help ensure access design accommodates a fire appliance vehicle of at least 2.5m wide, 13m long and a minimum gross mass of 25 tonne.</p> <p>However, Fire and Emergency vehicles have a maximum hose run distance of 75m. To effectively respond to a fire, it is vital that Fire and Emergency can access all parts of a building within the 75m horse run distance. As such, Fire and Emergency seek to amend TRAN-S2 to apply to any access to a site that has a greater length than 50 metres, providing a distance of 25 metres that will allow the hose run to reach the entirety of buildings located onsite.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>TRAN-S2 – Firefighting access</p> <p>1. Any access to a site located in an area where no fully reticulated water supply system is available, or having a length greater than 75 50 metres when connected to a road that has a fully reticulated water supply system including hydrants, must be designed to accommodate a fire appliance design vehicle of at least 2.5 metres wide and 13 metres long and with a minimum gross mass of 25 tonne including:</p> <p>...</p>															
<p>11</p>	<p>TRAN- S3 – Service lanes, private ways, private roads, pedestrian accessways and walkways</p> <p>1. Service lanes, private ways, private roads, pedestrian accessways and walkways must be designed and constructed in accordance with NZS 4404:2010 Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure; except where Table 4 – Minimum legal widths and formation requirements for private ways/vehicle access lots replaces the formation requirements of private ways for residential units detailed in NZS 4404:2010.</p> <p>Table 4 – Minimum legal widths and formation requirements for private ways/vehicle access lots</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="142 1696 1193 1892"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of potential residential units</th> <th>Legal widths (minimum)</th> <th>Formation width (minimum)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>4m</td> <td>3.5m carriageway</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>4m</td> <td>3.5m carriageway</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>4m</td> <td>3.5m carriageway</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-6</td> <td>6m</td> <td>5m carriageway</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number of potential residential units	Legal widths (minimum)	Formation width (minimum)	1	4m	3.5m carriageway	2	4m	3.5m carriageway	3	4m	3.5m carriageway	4-6	6m	5m carriageway	<p>Support</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency support TRAN-S3 insofar as it requires a minimum 4m legal width, which will accommodate a Fire and Emergency vehicle, and is consistent with TRAN-S2.</p> <p>Furthermore, Fire and Emergency support the inclusion of 'safe and effective access for vehicles, pedestrians and fire service vehicles' as a matter of discretion should the development be non-compliant with this standard.</p>	<p>No amendment sought</p>
Number of potential residential units	Legal widths (minimum)	Formation width (minimum)																	
1	4m	3.5m carriageway																	
2	4m	3.5m carriageway																	
3	4m	3.5m carriageway																	
4-6	6m	5m carriageway																	

12	<p>TRAN – S13 – Width and number of vehicle crossings onto roads</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every lot with direct vehicle access to a road or vehicle access lot must provide a complying vehicle crossing; 2. the maximum number of vehicle crossings per site must not exceed the number set out in Table 6 – Maximum number of vehicle crossings; 3. the minimum distance between any two vehicle crossings on the road frontage of one site must be no less than 7m; 4. any vehicle crossing must not have a gradient exceeding 1:8; 5. any vehicle crossing must comply with the crossing widths set out in Table 7 – Vehicle crossing widths, except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the crossing width for use predominantly by a Truck and Trailer unit must be 12m. <p>Note: All new vehicle crossings that intersect a State Highway require the approval of Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency, under the Government Roadway Powers Act 1989.</p> <p>Where a fire appliance is not able to reach either a house or the source of a firefighting hydrant, the vehicle crossing must comply with the dimensions for fire appliances for developments contained in SNZ PAS 4509:2008 New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice</p>	<p>Support In Part</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency support the minimum crossing width of 3.5m for residential activities and 4m for non-residential activities, and suggest that council consider a specific matter of discretion relating to emergency service access should a development be non-compliant with standard.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>TRAN-S13 Width and number of vehicles crossings onto roads</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the safety and movement of pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and general traffic; and 2. any offset or compensation measures offered; and 3. the operation of public transport services; and 4. the formation and sealing of the vehicle crossing; and 5. the operation of the transport network; and 6. any loss of on-street parking. 7. <u>whether the width of vehicle crossing is sufficient for fire appliances to access the lot(s) and associated structures.</u>
Noise				
13	<p>Noise-E1 – Exemptions to noise standards</p> <p>All zones</p> <p>The noise standards and rules in this Plan, unless specifically stated, will not apply to noise generated by the following:</p> <p>....</p> <p>Aircraft:</p> <p>Lawfully operating during, or immediately before or after flight; and</p> <p>Landings and takeoffs in emergency situations, or diverted aircraft;</p> <p>....</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency supports NOISE-E1 as it exempts emergency service activities from noise limits, provided that the noise source is from warning devices, activities at emergency service facilities associated with emergency response and / or emergency response training.</p> <p>Fire and Emergency also supports the exemption of emergency aviation movements from noise limits.</p>	<p>No amendments sought.</p>

	6. <i>Warning devices used by emergency services, including routine testing and maintenance;</i> ... <i>Activities at emergency service facilities associated with emergency response and emergency response training</i>			
HS Hazardous Substances				
14	HAZS-R1 Using and/or storage of hazardous substances, excluding a major hazard facility <i>All Zones:</i> <i>Activity status: Permitted</i> <i>Where: PER-1</i> <i>Use, and/or storage of hazardous substances, excluding a major hazard facility, outside sensitive environments.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency are supportive of this rule provided it meets the definition of Hazardous Substances as set out in the Hazardous Substances definition.	No amendment sought
NH - Natural Hazards				
15	<i>Objective and Policy framework – general</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency have an interest in the natural hazards chapter insofar to ensure that the District Plan adopts a risk-based approach to flood management and manages land use in areas subject to natural hazard. Managing land use in relation to flood hazards and the consequences of climate change will reduce the incidence of, and associated risk to life and property, and prevent or limit injury, damage to property, land and the environment. This will enable Fire and Emergency to carry out its requirements under the Fire and Emergency Act more effectively. Further, Fire and Emergency support the robust and accurate mapping of the flood hazard areas. Both in respect of identifying the areas of land at risk of flood hazard and climate change effects, but also as a means of communicating to landowners and the community generally the location and extent of land areas subject to flood hazards and susceptibility to climate change effects	No amendment sought
16	NH-P4 Critical Facilities <i>Avoid locating critical facilities in known natural hazard areas, unless it can be demonstrated that:</i> <i>1. it is not practicable to locate outside the area; and</i> <i>2. there are operational needs or functional needs for the location; and</i> <i>3. the design and function are resilient to natural hazard risk.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports NH-P4, as Fire Stations and other emergency service facilities often have an operational need to be located in specific areas or zones.	No amendment sought.
17	NH Wildfire <i>NH-P13 Wildfire – subdivision and land use</i> <i>Ensure that subdivision and land use in areas where there is actual or potential risk to people and property from wildfire achieve appropriate setbacks and mitigate the risk to an acceptable level.</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency support the policy for consideration given to risk of wildfire for subdivision and land use activities.	No amendment sought.
18	NH – R14 Wildfire – buildings, woodlots and shelterbelts <i>General Rural Zone</i>	Support	Fire and Emergency support the provision for including a 30m setback from any residential unit or other principal building on an adjoining property; and 30m from any zone that is not a rural zone.	No amendment sought.

<p><i>Activity status: Permitted</i></p> <p><i>Where:</i></p> <p>PER-1</p> <p><i>The woodlot or shelterbelt is no wider than 30m and is setback (measured from the outside extent of the canopy):</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 30m from any residential unit or other principal building on an adjoining property; and 2. 30m from any zone that is not a rural zone; and 3. 5m from any adjoining legally established accessway to a residential unit or other principal building. <p>PER-2</p> <p><i>The residential unit or principal building is setback 30m from from the outside extent of the canopy of any woodlot or shelterbelt.</i></p> <p><i>Note: Discussion with Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) should be undertaken to determine specific steps to manage fire risk and maintain an effective fire break or setback.</i></p>			
SUB - SUBDIVISION			
<p>19 SUB-O2 Subdivision design</p> <p><i>Subdivision occurs in a sequenced and coherent manner and is designed so that it:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>reflects and responds to:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>the physical characteristics and constraints of the site; and</i> b) <i>the character and amenity values of the surrounding area; and</i> 2. <i>is accessible and is connected to and integrated with existing communities and the transport network; and</i> 3. <i>consolidates urban development; and</i> 4. <i>promotes good quality urban design; and</i> 5. <i>maintains rural character in rural areas; and</i> 6. <i>avoids the sprawl of existing coastal settlements or creation of new coastal settlements; and</i> 7. <i>has an efficient layout and maintains public safety; and</i> 8. <i>provides for the health and well-being of communities; and</i> 9. <i>provides accessible, usable and well-designed open space areas.</i> 	Support	Fire and Emergency support SUB-O2 insofar as it promotes subdivision that is accessible from the transport network and provides for the health and well-being of communities.	No amendment sought.
<p>20 SUB-O3 Infrastructure</p> <p><i>Subdivision is serviced by infrastructure that has been planned and provided for in an integrated manner and has sufficient capacity for the development of the land.</i></p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SUB-O3 as proposed as it seeks necessary infrastructure to be available.	No amendments sought
<p>21 SUB-P3 Provision of infrastructure</p> <p><i>Require infrastructure to be provided in an integrated and comprehensive manner by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>ensuring that subdivision will be appropriately serviced and integrated with existing and planned infrastructure; and</i> 	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SUB-P3 insofar as it required subdivisions to be appropriately serviced and for infrastructure to be installed at the time of subdivision.</p> <p>Further, Fire and Emergency support the requirement for connections to reticulated systems to be provided where reticulation services are available.</p>	No amendment sought.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. ensuring that infrastructure meets WDC standards and has sufficient capacity to accommodate the development or anticipated future development; and 3. requiring infrastructure to be installed at the time of subdivision; and 4. requiring connections to reticulated systems, where reticulation services are available for the allotment, or are within close proximity to the site; and 5. ensuring that appropriate on-site wastewater, stormwater and water supply infrastructure, with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes, is provided on-site where reticulated services are not available for the site; and 6. ensuring telecommunications and power supply is provided to all allotments. 		Fire and Emergency support the policy as it requires the provision of water supply infrastructure with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes where reticulated services are not available.	
22	<p>SUB-P4 Transport Network</p> <p>Ensure that subdivision does not compromise the safe and efficient functioning of the transport network by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. requiring roads, access lots and rights of way to meet minimum design standards to allow for safe and efficient traffic movements; and 2. including transport network connections within and between communities where opportunities exist; and 3. avoiding subdivision design and layout that would constrain the ability to connect to future developments on adjacent sites; and 4. providing for a variety of travel modes that reflect the role, function and character of the zone, including walking, cycling and access to public transport; and 5. achieving safe and efficient access onto and from State Highways, where applicable. 	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SUB-P4 insofar as it requires subdivision to not compromise the safe and efficient functioning of the transport network.	No amendments sought
23	<p>SUB-P12 Subdivision Design</p> <p>Ensure that subdivision is designed and located to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. maximise accessibility and connectivity with the surrounding community through walkways, cycleways and an interconnected transport network <p>...</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SUB-P12 insofar as it promotes ensuring subdivision is designed and located to maximise the interconnected nature of the transport network.	No amendments sought.
24	<p>SUB-R3 Boundary adjustment</p> <p>All Zones</p>	Support	Boundary adjustments in all zones require resource consent as either a controlled or restricted discretionary activity. The matters of control/discretion both include the provision of infrastructure and services including for firefighting water supply. Fire and Emergency support this.	No amendments sought.
25	<p>SUB – R6 Subdivision that creates any vacant allotment(s)</p> <p>SUB-R7 Subdivision around existing lawfully established buildings or buildings approved as part of a resource consent application where no allotments are created</p> <p>Activity status: Controlled</p>	Support	The matters of control are restricted to the provision and design of physical access to and from the allotments, including roads, and the provision of firefighting water supply. Fire and Emergency support these provisions.	No amendments sought.
26	<p>SUB-S2 Access</p> <p>All Zones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All allotments must have legal and physical access to a road. 	Support	Fire and Emergency support the requirement for all allotments to have legal and physical access to a road compliant with the relevant standards set out in the transport chapter.	No amendments sought.

	<p>2. any vehicle crossing shall comply with TRAN-R1 and TRAN-S13, TRANS14, TRAN-S15, TRAN-S16 and TRANS17.</p> <p>Note: SNZ PAS 4509:2008 New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice should be consulted to ensure compliance with the access way dimensions required for fire appliances for developments where a fire appliance is not able to reach either the residential house or the source of firefighting water supply from the public road.</p>		Further, 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.	
27	<p>SUB-S3 Water Supply</p> <p>All Zones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where a connection to reticulated water supply system is available, all new allotments must be provided with a water supply (including firefighting water supply) connection at the boundary of the net site area of the allotment; or where a connection to reticulated water supply system is unavailable, all allotments shall be provided with access to a self-sufficient potable water supply, with a minimum volume of 10,000 litres (which includes firefighting water supply). <p>Note: SNZ PAS 4509:2008 New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice should be consulted when determining the most appropriate design for firefighting water supply. The New Zealand Fire Service is available to assist with this. Where water is to be taken from ground or surface water, resource consent from the Canterbury or Otago Regional Council may be required.</p>	Support in Part	<p>Fire and Emergency support that the requirement for all allotments to have access to firefighting water where reticulated water supply is available and for the SNZ PAS 4509:2008 New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice.</p> <p>However, Fire and Emergency wish to have point 2 (which includes firefighting water supply) to be amended to not create confusion that firefighting water supply is within the 10,000 litres.</p>	<p>Amendment sought</p> <p>2. where a connection to reticulated water supply system is unavailable, all allotments shall be provided with access to a self-sufficient potable water supply, with a minimum volume of 10,000 litres and provide (which includes firefighting water supply).</p>
CE – Coastal Environment				
28	<p>CE-P8 Buildings and structures within the Coastal Margin</p> <p>Avoid buildings and structures within the coastal margin unless they have a functional need or operational need for their location.</p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports CE-P8 as it provides the ability for activities that have a functional need to locate 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>	No amendment sought.
PART 3 – AREA-SPECIFIC MATTERS				
GRZ – General Residential Zones				
29	<p>GRZ-O1 – Purpose and character of the General Residential Zone</p> <p>The General Residential Zone consists of a range of residential unit types and sizes as well as some non-residential activities, where these support the local community and are compatible with the character and amenity of the zone and:</p>	Support with Amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency requests that GRZ-O1 is amended to ensure that non-residential activities, including the establishment of emergency service facilities, are enabled within the General Residential Zone.</p> <p>Emergency service activities, including the establishment of fire stations, are an integral part of providing for the health, safety, and wellbeing of people in the community.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>GRZ-O1 – Purpose and character of the General Residential Zone</p> <p>The General Residential Zone consists of a range of residential unit types and sizes as well as some non-residential activities, where these support the local</p>

	...		<p>The ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount to the health, safety, and wellbeing of the community. Fire stations need to be strategically located 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 the provision of emergency service facilities be added to GRZ-O1.</p>	<p>community and are compatible with the character and amenity of the zone and:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>6. provides for emergency service facilities that contribute to the health, safety, and well-being of the community.</u></p>
30	<i>New Objective</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the General Residential Zone.</p>	<p>Add new objective as follows:</p> <p><u>GRZ-O2 Infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u></p>
31	<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 reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to GRZ-O2 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-P2 Servicing</u></p> <p><u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u></p>
32	<p>GRZ-R1 Residential activity</p> <p>GRZ-R2 Building activity</p> <p>GRZ-R3 Residential unit (including conversion of other buildings to residential units)</p> <p>GRZ-R4 Accessory building</p> <p>GRZ-R5 Minor Residential unit</p> <p>GRZ-R6 Boarding house</p> <p>GRZ-R7 Supported residential care</p> <p>GRZ-R8 Home Business</p> <p>GRZ-R9 Residential visitor accommodation</p> <p>GRZ-R10 Educational facility</p> <p>GRZ-R11 Medical and health facility</p> <p>GRZ-R12 Papakāika in the General Residential Zone within land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or within a Native Reserve</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports GRZ-R1 to GRZ-R12.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed GRZ-O2 and GRZ-P2.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows:</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>PER-X</u></p> <p><u>GRZ-SX is complied with.</u></p>
33	<p>GRZ-R13 Multi-unit developments</p> <p>GRZ-R14 Retirement Village</p> <p>GRZ-R15 Community Facilities</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports GRZ-R13-GRZ-R16.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must consider the new matter of discretion as follows:</p> <p>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p>

	<p>GRZ-R16 Papakāika in the Residential Zones outside of land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or within a Native Reserve</p> <p>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>...</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. Therefore, additional matters of discretion that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed GRZ-O2 and GRZ-P2.</p>	<p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>X. the extent to which the site is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply, including a firefighting water supply and access to that supply in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</u></p>
34	<p>New Rule</p>	<p>NEW</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	<p>Add new rule as follows:</p> <p><u>GRZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u></p> <p><u>Activity Status – Permitted</u></p>
35	<p>GRZ-S4 Building and structures height</p> <p>1. All buildings and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 8m measured from ground level, except that no building for an activity shall exceed the maximum height determined by a 1:7 transitional side surfaces gradient or by a 1:40 Take Off/Approach Surface gradient for aircraft using the Ōmārama Airfield, as shown on Maps 7 and 40.</p> <p>2. Clause 1 does not apply to antennas, aerials, satellite dishes (less than 1m in diameter), chimneys and flues, provided these do not exceed the height limit by more than 3m, measured vertically.</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency supports GRZ-S4 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 8m for any building.</p> <p>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 seeks an exemption 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. 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>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>3 Clause 1 does not apply to hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</u></p>
36	<p>GRZ-S5 Height in relation to boundary</p> <p>1. No part of any building shall project beyond the height in relation to boundary recession lines from any point 3m vertically above ground level along the site boundaries.</p> <p>2. Clause 1 does not apply to:</p> <p>a) road boundaries; or</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>As per the points raised in relation to GRZ-S4, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for hose drying towers regarding height in relation to boundary standards.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Clause 1 does not apply to:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>i. hose drying towers</u></p>

	<p>b) buildings on adjoining sites that have a common wall along an internal boundary for the length of that common wall; or</p> <p>c) boundaries abutting an access lot or right of way, in which case the furthest boundary of the access lot or right of way may be used; or</p> <p>d) lines, wires or support structures for utilities; or</p> <p>e) flagpoles or antennas, other than dish antennas over 1.0m in diameter; or</p> <p>f) lightning rods, chimneys, ventilation shafts, solar heating devices, roof water tanks, lift and stair shafts, provided these do not exceed the height in relation to boundary by more than 3.0m as measured vertically; or</p> <p>g) architectural features such as steeples, tower and finials, provided these do not exceed the height in relation to boundary by more than 3.0m as measured vertically; or</p> <p>h) a gable end, former or roof where that proportion beyond the height in relation to boundary is no greater than 1.5m² in area and no greater than 1.0m in height</p> <p>Note: See Diagram 6 below which demonstrates how the height in relation to boundary recession lines are to be measured.</p>			
37	<p><i>New standard</i></p>	<p>NEW</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u><i>GRZ-SX Servicing</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u><i>1. Where a connection to reticulated water supply system is available, all developments must be provided with a water supply, including a firefighting water supply, and access to that supply.</i></u> <u><i>2. Where a connection to a reticulated water supply system is unavailable, 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, including a firefighting water supply and access to that supply, can be provided to each lot.</i></u> <p><u><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></u></p> <p><u><i>Further advice and information about how sufficient firefighting water supply, and access to that supply, can be provided 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</i></u></p>
<p>MRZ – Medium Density Residential Zone</p>				

38	<p>MRZ-O1 Purpose and Character of the Medium Density Residential Zone</p> <p><i>The Medium Density Residential Zone accommodates a range of residential unit types and sizes at a higher level of density than the General Residential Zone as well as some non-residential activities where these support the local community and are compatible with the character and amenity values of the zone, and</i></p> <p>...</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency requests that MRZ-O1 is amended to ensure that non-residential activities, including the establishment of emergency service facilities, are enabled within the Medium Density Residential Zone.</p> <p>Emergency service activities, including the establishment of fire stations, are an integral part of providing for the health, safety, and wellbeing of people in the community.</p> <p>The ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount to the health, safety, and wellbeing of the community. Fire stations need to be strategically located 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 the provision of emergency service facilities be added to MRZ-O1.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>MRZ-O1 Purpose and Character of the Medium Density Residential Zone</p> <p><i>The Medium Density Residential Zone accommodates a range of residential unit types and sizes at a higher level of density than the General Residential Zone as well as some non-residential activities where these support the local community and are compatible with the character and amenity values of the zone, and</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>5. provides for emergency service facilities that contribute to the health, safety, and well-being of the community.</u></p>
39	<p><i>New Objective</i></p>	<p>NEW</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Medium Density Residential Zone.</p>	<p>Add new objective as follows:</p> <p><u>MRZ-O2 Infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u></p>
40	<p><i>New Policy</i></p>	<p>NEW</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Medium Density Residential Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to MRZ-O2 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>MRZ-P2 Servicing</u></p> <p><u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u></p>
41	<p>MRZ-R1 Residential Activity</p> <p>MRZ-R2 Building Activity</p> <p>MRZ-R3 Residential unit (including conversion of other buildings to residential units)</p> <p>MRZ-R4 Accessory building</p> <p>MRZ-R5 Minor Residential unit</p> <p>MRZ-R6 Boarding house</p> <p>MRZ-R7 Supported residential care</p> <p>MRZ-R8 Home Business</p> <p>MRZ-R9 Residential visitor accommodation</p> <p>MRZ-R10 Educational facility</p> <p>MRZ-R11 Medical and health facility</p> <p>MRZ-R12 Papakāika in the General Residential Zone within land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or within a Native Reserve</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports MRZ-R1-MRZ-R12.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed MRZ-O2 and MRZ-P2.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows:</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>PER-X</u></p> <p><u>MRZ-SX is complied with.</u></p>

	...			
42	<p>MRZ-R13 Multi-unit developments</p> <p>MRZ-R14 Retirement Village</p> <p>MRZ-R15 Community Facilities</p> <p>MRZ-R16 Papakāika in the Residential Zones outside of land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or within a Native Reserve</p> <p>Activity Status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports MRZ-R13-MRZ-R16.</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. Therefore, additional matters of discretion that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed MRZ-O2 and MRZ-P2.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must consider the new matter of discretion as follows:</p> <p><i>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</i></p> <p><i>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>X.</u> <i>the extent to which the site is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply, including a firefighting water supply and access to that supply in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008.</i></p>
43	<i>New Rule</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	<p>Add new rule as follows:</p> <p><i>MRZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities</i></p> <p><i>Activity Status – Permitted</i></p>
44	<p>MRZ-S4 Building and structures height</p> <p>1. <i>All buildings and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 8m measured from ground level, except that no building for an activity shall exceed the maximum height determined by a 1:7 transitional side surfaces gradient or by a 1:40 Take Off/Approach Surface gradient for aircraft using the Ōmārama Airfield, as shown on Maps 7 and 40.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Clause 1 does not apply to antennas, aerials, satellite dishes (less than 1m in diameter), chimneys and flues, provided these do not exceed the height limit by more than 3m, measured vertically.</i></p>	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency supports MRZ-S4 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 8m for any building.</p> <p>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 seeks an exemption 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. 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>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>3.</u> <i>Clause 1 does not apply to hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</i></p>

<p>45</p>	<p>MRZ-S5 Height in relation to boundary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No part of any building shall project beyond the height in relation to boundary recession lines from any point 3m vertically above ground level along the site boundaries. 2. Clause 1 does not apply to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. road boundaries; or 2. buildings on adjoining sites that have a common wall along an internal boundary for the length of that common wall; or 3. boundaries abutting an access lot or right of way, in which case the furthest boundary of the access lot or right of way may be used; or 4. lines, wires or support structures for utilities; or 5. flagpoles or antennas, other than dish antennas over 1.0m in diameter; or 6. lightning rods, chimneys, ventilation shafts, solar heating devices, roof water tanks, lift and stair shafts, provided these do not exceed the height in relation to boundary by more than 3.0m as measured vertically; or 7. architectural features such as steeples, tower and finials, provided these do not exceed the height in relation to boundary by more than 3.0m as measured vertically; or 8. a gable end, former or roof where that proportion beyond the height in relation to boundary is no greater than 1.5m² in area and no greater than 1.0m in height <p>Note: See Diagram 6 below which demonstrates how the height in relation to boundary recession lines are to be measured.</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>As per the points raised in relation to MRZ-S4, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for hose drying towers regarding height in relation to boundary standards.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Clause 1 does not apply to: ... 9. <u>hose drying towers</u>
<p>46</p>	<p>New standard</p>	<p>NEW</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u>MRZ-SX Servicing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Where a connection to reticulated water supply system is available, all developments must be provided with a water supply, including a firefighting water supply, and access to that supply.</u> 2. <u>Where a connection to a reticulated water supply system is unavailable, 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, including a firefighting water supply and access to that 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 sufficient firefighting water supply, and access to that supply, can be provided can be obtained from Fire and Emergency New Zealand and the New Zealand Fire</u></p>

				Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNA PAS 4509:2008
Rural Zones				
47	<p>RURZ-P4 Design of development in rural areas and settlements</p> <p>Ensure that development in Rural Zones is well designed and laid out, including by:</p> <p>...</p> <p>8. requiring sufficient water supply for firefighting to ensure personal safety; and</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	Fire and Emergency support the inclusion of a provision that requires sufficient water supply for firefighting purposes.	No amendment sought.
General Rural Zone				
48	New objective	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the General Rural Zone.	Add new objective as follows: GRUZ-O3 Infrastructure Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.
49	New Policy	NEW	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. This will provide a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the require me	Add new policy as follows: GRUZ-P2 Servicing Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.
50	<p>GRUZ-R3 Building activity</p> <p>GRUZ-R4 Residential unit</p> <p>GRUZ-R5 Residential activity</p> <p>GRUZ-R6 Accessory building</p> <p>GRUZ-R7 Minor residential unit</p> <p>GRUZ-R8 Visitor accommodation</p> <p>GRUZ-R9 Home business (excluding primary production activity)</p> <p>GRUZ-R11 Recreational activity</p> <p>GRUZ-R12 Commercial activity</p> <p>GRUZ-R14 Papakāika within land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or within a Native Reserve</p> <p>Activity Status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency supports in part GRUZ-R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R11, R12, and R14, subject to the inclusion of a new standard 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. Therefore, a new condition is requested in the GRUZ – General Rural Zone chapter to require the provision of services where development is not subject to subdivision. This new standard will better give effect to new proposed policy GRUZ-P2 sought by Fire and Emergency.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows:</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p> <p>PER-X GRUZ-SX is complied with.</p>
51	<p>GRUZ-R13 Aeroplane airstrips and helicopter landing pads, and the use of these by aircraft</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency support the inclusion of a permitted activity that allows the use of land or water by aircrafts for firefighting purposes.	No amendment sought.

	<p>...</p> <p>PER-4</p> <p><i>Use of land or water for emergency landings, rescues, and firefighting;</i></p> <p>...</p>			
52	<p>GRUZ-R16 Papakāika outside of land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or within a Native Reserve</p> <p><i>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>4. <i>servicing of the site with water and wastewater, including any cumulative adverse effects; and</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency support GRUZ-R16 insofar as the matters of discretion include the servicing of the site with water. However, Fire and Emergency seek for this to include reference to the Code of Practice, for consistency across the district.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p><i>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>4. <i>servicing of the site with water, <u>including firefighting water supply in accordance with SNZ PAS 4509 2008</u>, and wastewater, including any cumulative adverse effects; and</i></p> <p>...</p>
53	<p>New Rule</p>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	<p>Add new rule as follows:</p> <p><u>GRUZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u></p> <p><u>Activity Status – Permitted</u></p>
54	<p>GRUZ-S2 Building and structures height</p> <p><i>Any building and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 15m measured from ground level</i></p>	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports GRUZ-S2 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 15m for any building.</p>	<p>No amendment sought</p>
55	<p>GRUZ-S4 Maximum setback from a road boundary</p> <p><i>A stock loading ramp or race with its entry/exit point located facing a road, including a State Highway, shall not be located within a 30m setback from the road boundary.</i></p> <p><i>A stock loading ramp or race with its entry/exit point running parallel to the road is exempt from this standard.</i></p> <p><i>Any other building with a gross floor area of more than 10m² shall not be located within the following setbacks from the road boundary:</i></p> <p><i>State Highways - 20m; or</i></p> <p><i>any other formed road – 15m.</i></p>	Oppose	<p>Fire and Emergency request that emergency service facilities (as proposed) and critical facilities are excluded from the minimum setback from road boundaries rule in the General Rural Zone. This supports the logistical and operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.</p>	<p>Include note as follows:</p> <p>GRUZ-S4 Maximum setback from a road boundary</p> <p><i>A stock loading ramp or race with its entry/exit point located facing a road, including a State Highway, shall not be located within a 30m setback from the road boundary.</i></p> <p><i>A stock loading ramp or race with its entry/exit point running parallel to the road is exempt from this standard.</i></p> <p><i>Any other building with a gross floor area of more than 10m² shall not be located within the following setbacks from the road boundary:</i></p> <p><i>State Highways - 20m; or</i></p>

				any other formed road – 15m. <i>Note: Emergency service facilities and critical facilities are excluded from this rule.</i>
56	<i>New standard</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.	Add new standard as follows: <u>GRUZ-SX Servicing</u> <u>1. All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> <u>2. 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> <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> <i>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</i>
Rural Lifestyle Zone				
57	RLZ-O2 Character of the Rural Lifestyle Zone <i>The Rural Lifestyle Zone maintains a semi-rural character and amenity values distinct from both urban and rural zones, which:</i> ...	Support with amendment	Fire and Emergency requests that RLZ-O2 is amended to ensure that the establishment of emergency service facilities is enabled within the Rural Lifestyle Zone. Emergency service activities, including the establishment of fire stations, are an integral part of providing for the health, safety, and wellbeing of people in the community. The ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount to the health, safety, and wellbeing of the community. Fire stations need to be strategically located 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. Fire and Emergency therefore seeks that the provision of emergency service facilities be added to RLZ-O2.	Amendment sought: RLZ-O2 Character of the Rural Lifestyle Zone <i>The Rural Lifestyle Zone maintains a semi-rural character and amenity values distinct from both urban and rural zones, which:</i> ... <u>7. provides for emergency service facilities that contribute to the health, safety, and well-being of the community.</u>
58	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Rural Lifestyle Zone.	Add new objective as follows: <u>RLZ-O3 Infrastructure</u>

				<u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u>
59	<i>New policy</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Rural Lifestyle Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to RLZ-O3 and provides a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.	Add new policy as follows: <u>RLZ-P2 Servicing</u> <u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u>
60	RLZ-R3 Building activity RLZ-R4 Residential unit RLZ-R5 Residential activity RLZ-R6 Accessory building RLZ-R7 Minor residential unit RLZ-R8 Visitor accommodation RLZ-R9 Home business (excluding primary production activity) RLZ-R10 Recreational activity RLZ-R11 Commercial activities RLZ-R12 Papakāika within land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or within a Native Reserve Activity status: Permitted Where: ...	Support with amendment	Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports GRZ-R3 to GRZ-R12. 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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed RLZ-O3 and RLZ-P2.	Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows: Activity status: Permitted Where: ... <u>PER-X</u> <u>GRUZ-SX is complied with.</u>
61	RLZ-R13 Papakāika outside of land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or within a Native Reserve Activity status: Restricted Discretionary ... Matters of discretion are restricted to: ... 4. servicing of the site with water and wastewater, including any cumulative adverse effects; and ...	Support with amendment	Fire and Emergency support RIZ-R13 insofar as the matters of discretion include the servicing of the site with water. However, Fire and Emergency seek for this to include reference to the Code of Practice, for consistency across the district.	Amendment sought: Matters of discretion are restricted to: ... 4. servicing of the site with water, <u>including firefighting water supply in accordance with SNZ PAS 4509 2008</u> , and wastewater, including any cumulative adverse effects; and ...
62	<i>New Rule</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for ‘emergency service facilities’ for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of ‘emergency service facilities’. New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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.	Add new rule as follows: <u>RLZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u> <u>Activity Status – Permitted</u>

			Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations	
63	<p>RLZ-S3 Maximum height</p> <p><i>The height of any building or structure above ground level shall not exceed 10m.</i></p>	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency supports RLZ-S3 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 10m for any building.</p> <p>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 seeks an exemption 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. 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>Amendment sought:</p> <p>RLZ-S3 Maximum Height</p> <p><i>The height of any building or structure above ground level shall not exceed 10m.</i></p> <p><u>Note: Hose drying towers up to 15m are exempt from this rule.</u></p>
64	<p>RLZ-S4 Road boundary setback</p> <p><i>The minimum setback from the road boundary of a site for any building shall be:</i></p> <p><i>State Highways - 20m; or</i></p> <p><i>any other formed road – 15m.</i></p>	Oppose	<p>Fire and Emergency request that emergency service facilities (as proposed) and critical facilities are excluded from the minimum setback from road boundaries rule in the Rural Lifestyle Zone. This supports the logistical and operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.</p>	<p>Include note as follows:</p> <p>RLZ-S4 Road boundary setback</p> <p><i>The minimum setback from the road boundary of a site for any building shall be:</i></p> <p><i>State Highways - 20m; or</i></p> <p><i>any other formed road – 15m.</i></p> <p><u>Advice note: Emergency service facilities and critical facilities are excluded from this rule.</u></p>
65	New standard	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p>RLZ-SX Servicing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> <u>2. 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>
Settlement Zone				
66	<p>SETZ-P2 New Settlement development</p> <p><i>Provide for new settlement use and development where it:</i></p> <p>...</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency requests that SETZ-P2 is amended to ensure that non-residential activities, including the establishment of emergency service facilities, are enabled within the Settlement Zone.</p> <p>Emergency service activities, including the establishment of fire stations, are an integral part of providing for the health, safety, and wellbeing of people in the community.</p> <p>The ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount to the health, safety, and wellbeing of the community. Fire stations need to be strategically located 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 the provision of emergency service facilities be added to SETZ-P2.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>SETZ-P2 New Settlement Development</p> <p><i>Provide for new settlement use and development where it:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>7. provides for emergency service facilities that contribute to the health, safety, and well-being of the community.</u></p>
67	<p><i>New objective</i></p>	<p>NEW</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Settlement Zone.</p>	<p>Add new objective as follows:</p> <p><u>SETZ-O3 Infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u></p>
68	<p><i>New policy</i></p>	<p>NEW</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Settlement Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to SETZ-O3 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>SETZ-P4 Servicing</u></p> <p><u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u></p>
69	<p>SETZ-R1 Residential activity</p> <p>SETZ-R2 Building activity</p> <p>SETZ-R3 Residential unit (including the conversion of other buildings to residential)</p> <p>SETZ-R4 Minor residential unit</p> <p>SETZ-R5 Home business</p> <p>SETZ-R7 Visitor accommodation</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports SETZ-R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows:</p> <p><i>Activity status: Permitted</i></p> <p><i>Where:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>PER-X</u></p>

	<p>SETZ-R8 Recreational activity</p> <p>SETZ-R9 Commercial activity</p> <p>SETZ-R10 Industrial activity</p> <p>SETZ-R11 Service activity</p> <p>SETZ-R12 Educational facility</p> <p>SETZ-R13 Medical and health facility</p> <p>SETZ-R14 Papakāika within land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or within a Native Reserve</p>		subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed SETZ-O3 and SETZ-P4.	<u>GRUZ-SX is complied with.</u>
70	<p>SETZ-R15 Community facilities</p> <p><i>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</i></p> <p><i>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports SETZ-R15</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed SETZ-O3 and SETZ-P4.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p><i>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>9. <u>servicing of the site with water, including firefighting water supply and access to that supply in accordance with SNZ PAS 4509 2008, and wastewater.</u></p>
71	<p>SETZ-R16 Papakāika outside of land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or within a Native Reserve</p> <p><i>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>servicing of site with water and wastewater, including any cumulative adverse effects; and</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports SETZ-R16</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed SETZ-O3 and SETZ-P4.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p><i>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>4. <u>servicing of the site with water, including firefighting water supply and access to that supply in accordance with SNZ PAS 4509 2008, and wastewater, including any cumulative adverse effects; and</u></p> <p>...</p>
72	<p>SETZ-S3 Maximum height</p> <p><i>The height of any building or structure above ground level shall not exceed 10m.</i></p>	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SETZ-S3 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 10m for any building.</p> <p>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 seeks an exemption 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. 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>Amendment sought:</p> <p><i>The height of any building or structure above ground level shall not exceed 10m.</i></p> <p><u>Note: Hose drying towers up to 15m are exempt from this rule.</u></p>

73	<p>SETZ-S6 Height in relation to boundary</p> <p><i>No part of any building shall project beyond the height in relation to boundary recession lines from any point 3.0m vertically above ground level along the site boundaries.</i></p> <p>Clause 1 does not apply to:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>As per points raised in relation to SETZ-S3, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for hose drying towers regarding height in relation to boundary standards</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>Clause 1 does not apply to:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u><i>i. hose drying towers.</i></u></p> <p>...</p>
74	<p><i>New standard</i></p>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u><i>SETZ-SX Servicing</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u><i>1. All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</i></u> <u><i>2. 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.</i></u> <p><u><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></u></p> <p><u><i>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</i></u></p>

Local Centre Zone

Part A: Local Centre Zone (LCZ)

75	<p>LCZ-O1 Purpose of the Local Centre Zone</p> <p><i>Enable the Local Centre Zone in the larger towns and the suburban shopping areas in Ōamaru to accommodate commercial, residential and recreational activities, visitor accommodation, as well as educational and community facilities that serve the day-to-day needs of the local community.</i></p>	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency requests that LCZ-O1 is amended to ensure that non-residential activities, including the establishment of emergency service facilities, are enabled within the Local Centre Zone.</p> <p>Emergency service activities, including the establishment of fire stations, are an integral part of providing for the health, safety, and wellbeing of people in the community.</p> <p>The ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount to the health, safety, and wellbeing of the community. Fire stations need to be strategically located 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>Amendment sought:</p> <p><i>Enable the Local Centre Zone in the larger towns and the suburban shopping areas in Ōamaru to accommodate commercial, residential and recreational activities, visitor accommodation, as well as educational, <u>emergency service</u>, and community facilities that serve the day-to-day needs of the local community and contribute to overall health, safety, and well-being.</i></p>
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			Fire and Emergency therefore seeks that the provision of emergency service facilities be added to LCZ-O1.	
76	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Local Centre Zone.	Add new objective as follows: <u>LCZ-O3 Infrastructure</u> <u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u>
77	<i>New policy</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Local Centre Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to LCZ-O3 and provides a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.	Add new policy as follows: <u>LCZ-P6 Servicing</u> <u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u>
78	<i>New Rule</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'. New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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. Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations	Add new rule as follows: <u>LCZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u> <u>1. Activity Status – Permitted</u>
79	LCZ R1 Commercial activity LCZ-R2 Commercial facility LCZ-R3 Educational facility LCZ-R4 Recreational activities LCZ-R5 Residential activity LCZ-R6 Visitor accommodation LCZ-R7 Building activity	Support with amendment	Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports GRZ-R1 to GRZ-R12. 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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed LCZ-O3 and LCZ-P6.	Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows: <i>Activity status: Permitted</i> <i>Where:</i> ... <u>PER-X</u> <u>LCZ-SX is complied with.</u>
80	LCZ-R8 Repair workshop <i>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</i> ... <i>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</i> ...	Support with amendment	Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports LCZ-R8. 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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed LCZ-O3 and LCZ-P6.	Amendment sought: <i>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</i> ... <u>2. servicing of the site with water, including firefighting water supply and access to that supply in accordance with SNZ PAS 4509 2008, and wastewater.</u>

81	<p>LCZ-S1 Building and structures height</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All buildings and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 12m in Ōamaru and 10m elsewhere measured from ground level, except that no building for an activity shall exceed the maximum height determined by a 1:7 transitional side surfaces gradient or by a 1:40 Take Off/Approach Surface gradient for aircraft using the Ōmārama Airfield, as shown on Maps 7 and 40. Clause 1 does not apply to antennas, aerials, satellite dishes (less than 1m in diameter), chimneys and flues, provided these do not exceed the height limit by more than 3m, measured vertically. 	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency supports LCZ-S1 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 12m for any building.</p> <p>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 seeks an exemption 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. 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>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>3. Clause 1 does not apply to hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</u></p>
82	<p>LCZ-S3 Maximum setback from a road boundary, except in the Visitor Accommodation Precinct</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No building or structure must be setback further than 5m from the road boundary. Clause 1 does not apply to an accessory building or subsequent buildings located behind the primary building. 	Oppose	<p>Fire and Emergency request that emergency service facilities (as proposed) and critical facilities are excluded from the minimum setback from road boundaries rule in the Local Centre Zone. This supports the logistical and operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.</p>	<p>Include note as follows:</p> <p>LCZ-S3 Maximum setback from a road boundary, except in the Visitor Accommodation precinct</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No building or structure must be setback further than 5m from the road boundary. Clause 1 does not apply to <u>emergency service facilities and critical facilities</u>, an accessory building or subsequent buildings located behind the primary building.
83	<p>LCZ-S6 Height in relation to boundary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No part of any building shall project beyond the height in relation to boundary recession lines from any point 3m vertically above ground level along the site boundaries when the site boundary adjoins an Open Space and Recreation zone or a Residential zone. Clause 1 does not apply to: <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>As per the points raised in relation to LCZ-S1, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for hose drying towers regarding height in relation to boundary standards.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Clause 1 does not apply to: <p>...</p> <p><u>i. hose drying towers</u></p>
84	<p>LCZ-S8 Hours of operation</p> <p>Any activity (other than a residential activity) on a site adjoining an Open Space and Recreation zone or a Residential zone, must not operate outside the following hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7:00am to 10:00pm Monday to Saturday; and 9:00am to 5:00pm Sunday and public holidays; <p>except where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the entire activity is located within a building; there are no visitors, customers, or deliveries to the activity outside the above hours; and visitor accommodation guests are entering or leaving the site. 	Oppose	<p>Fire and Emergency oppose LCZ-S8 to the extent that it restricts the hours of operation for fire stations. It is vital that Fire and Emergency operations are unrestricted to ensure the safety and wellbeing of communities. As such, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for emergency service facilities in relation to hours of operation standards.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>Any activity (other than a residential activity <u>or emergency service facility</u>) on a site adjoining an Open Space and Recreation zone or a Residential zone, must not operate outside the following hours:</p> <p>...</p>

85	<i>New standard</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u>LCZ-SX Servicing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, 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>
Part B: Visitor Accommodation Precinct Ōmārama and Otematata (LCZ-PREC1)				
86	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Visitor Accommodation Precinct Ōmārama and Otematata.	<p>Add new objective as follows:</p> <p><u>LCZ-PREC1-02 Infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u></p>
87	<i>New policy</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Visitor Accommodation Precinct Ōmārama and Otematata are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to LCZ-PREC1-02 and provides a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.	<p>Add new policy as follows:</p> <p><u>LCZ-PREC1-P2 Servicing</u></p> <p><u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u></p>
88	<i>New Rule</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Add new rule as follows:</p> <p><u>LCZ-PREC1-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Activity Status – Permitted</u>

			Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations	
89	<p>LCZ-PREC1-R1 Visitor accommodation</p> <p>LCZ-PREC1-R2 Commercial activity</p> <p>LCZ-PREC1-R3 Residential activity</p> <p>LCZ-PREC1-R4 Building activity</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports LCZ-PREC1-R1 to LCZ-PREC1-R4.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed LCZ-PREC1-O2 and LCZ-PREC1-P2.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows:</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>PER-X</u></p> <p><u>LCZ-PREC1-SX is complied with.</u></p>
90	<p>LCZ-PREC1-R8 Any other activity not provided for as permitted, discretionary or non-complying activity</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Due to the proposed inclusion of a restricted discretionary activity status for emergency service facilities, Fire and Emergency seeks for LCZ-PREC1-R8 to be amended to reflect this.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>LCZ-PREC1-R8 Any other activity not provided for as permitted, <u>restricted discretionary</u>, discretionary or non-complying activity</p>
91	<p>LCZ-PREC1-S3 Minimum setback from a road boundary</p> <p>Any building or structure must not be located within a 10m setback from the road boundary.</p>	Oppose	<p>Fire and Emergency request that emergency service facilities (as proposed) and critical facilities are excluded from the minimum setback from road boundaries rule in the Visitor Accommodation Precinct Ōmārama and Otematata. This supports the logistical and operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.</p>	<p>Include note as follows:</p> <p>Any building or structure must not be located within a 10m setback from the road boundary.</p> <p><u>Advice note:</u></p> <p><u>Emergency service facilities and critical facilities are excluded from this rule.</u></p>
92	<p>New standard</p>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u>LCZ-PREC1-SX Servicing</u></p> <p><u>3. All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p><u>4. 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</u></p>

				<u>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>
Mixed Use Zone				
93	<p>MUZ-O1 Purpose of the Mixed Use Zone</p> <p><i>The Mixed Use Zone accommodates a range of compatible residential, recreational activities, educational, community facilities, marine related industry, light industrial activities, and limited commercial activities together, which serve the needs of businesses and the local community.</i></p>	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency requests that MUZ-O1 is amended to ensure that the establishment of emergency service facilities are enabled within the Mixed Use Zone.</p> <p>Emergency service activities, including the establishment of fire stations, are an integral part of providing for the health, safety, and wellbeing of people in the community.</p> <p>The ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount to the health, safety, and wellbeing of the community. Fire stations need to be strategically located 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 the provision of emergency service facilities be added to MUZ-O1.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p><i>The Mixed Use Zone accommodates a range of compatible residential, recreational activities, educational, community and emergency service facilities, marine related industry, light industrial activities, and limited commercial activities together, which serve the needs of businesses and the local community.</i></p>
94	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Mixed Use Zone.</p>	<p>Add new objective as follows:</p> <p><u>MUZ-O5 Infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u></p>
95	<i>New policy</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Mixed Use Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to MLZ-O5 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>MUZ-P9 Servicing</u></p> <p><u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u></p>
96	<i>New Rule</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	<p>Add new rule as follows:</p> <p><u>MUZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u></p> <p>1. Activity Status – Permitted</p>

97	<p>MUZ-R1 Commercial activity</p> <p>MUZ-R2 Visitor accommodation</p> <p>MUZ-R3 Community facility</p> <p>MUZ-R4 Educational facility</p> <p>MUZ-R5 Recreational activity</p> <p>MUZ-R6 Residential activity</p> <p>MUZ-R7 Marine related industry activity</p> <p>MUZ-R8 Building activity</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports MUZ-R1-R8.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed MUZ-O5 and MUZ-P9.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows:</p> <p><i>Activity status: Permitted</i></p> <p><i>Where:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>PER-X</u></p> <p><u>LCZ-PREC1-SX is complied with.</u></p>
98	<p>MUZ-R9 Parking facility</p> <p>MUZ-R10 Light industry</p> <p>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports MUZ-R9 and MUZ-R10.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed MUZ-O5 and MUZ-P9.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p><i>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>X.</u> <u>servicing of the site with water, including firefighting water supply and access to that supply in accordance with SNZ PAS 4509 2008, and wastewater.</u></p>
99	<p>MUZ-S1 Building and structures height</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any buildings and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 12m measured from ground level. Clause 1 does not apply to antennas, aerials, satellite dishes (less than 1m in diameter), chimneys and flues, provided these do not exceed the height limit by more than 3m, measured vertically. 	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency supports MUZ-S1 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 12m for any building.</p> <p>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 seeks an exemption 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. 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>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>3. Clause 1 does not apply to hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</u></p>
100	<p>MUZ-S5 Height in relation to boundary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No part of any building shall project beyond the height in relation to boundary recession lines from any point 3m vertically above ground level along the site boundaries when the site boundary adjoins an Open Space and Recreation zone or a Residential zone. Clause 1 does not apply to: 	Support with amendment	<p>As per the points raised in relation to MUZ-S1, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for hose drying towers regarding height in relation to boundary standards.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Clause 1 does not apply to:</p> <p>...</p>

	...			<u>i. hose drying towers</u>
101	<p>MUZ-S8 Hours of operation</p> <p><i>Any activity (other than a residential activity) on a site adjoining an Open Space and Recreation zone or a Residential zone, must not operate outside the following hours:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7:00am to 10:00pm Monday to Saturday; and • 9:00am to 5:00pm Sunday and public holidays; <p><i>except where:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the entire activity is located within a building; 2. there are no visitors, customers, or deliveries to the activity outside the above hours; and 3. visitor accommodation guests are entering or leaving the site. 	Oppose	<p>Fire and Emergency oppose MUZ-S8 to the extent that it restricts the hours of operation for fire stations. It is vital that Fire and Emergency operations are unrestricted to ensure the safety and wellbeing of communities. As such, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for emergency service facilities in relation to hours of operation standards.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p><i>Any activity (other than a residential activity <u>or emergency service facility</u>) on a site adjoining an Open Space and Recreation zone or a Residential zone, must not operate outside the following hours:</i></p> <p>...</p>
102	New standard	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u>MUZ-SX Servicing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, 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> <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>
Town Centre Zone				
103	<p>TCZ-O1 Purpose of the Town Centre Zone</p> <p><i>The Town Centre Zone is the main commercial and civic centre for the District and provides for a diverse range of commercial, visitor accommodation, residential and recreational activities, educational and community facilities.</i></p>	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency requests that TCZ-O1 is amended to ensure that the establishment of emergency service facilities are enabled within the Town Centre Zone.</p> <p>Emergency service activities, including the establishment of fire stations, are an integral part of providing for the health, safety, and wellbeing of people in the community.</p> <p>The ability to construct and operate fire stations in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies is paramount to the health, safety, and wellbeing of the community. Fire stations need to be</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p><i>The Town Centre Zone is the main commercial and civic centre for the District and provides for a diverse range of commercial, visitor accommodation, residential and recreational activities, educational, <u>emergency</u> and community facilities.</i></p>

			<p>strategically located 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 the provision of emergency service facilities be added to TCZ-O1</p>	
104	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Town Centre Zone.</p>	<p>Add new objective as follows:</p> <p><u>TCZ-O4 Infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u></p>
105	<i>New policy</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Town Centre Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to TCZ-O4 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>TCZ-P8 Servicing</u></p> <p><u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u></p>
106	<i>New Rule</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>107Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Ser108vice Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	<p>Add new rule as follows:</p> <p><u>TCZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u></p> <p><u>1. Activity Status – Permitted</u></p>
107	<p>TCZ-R1 Commercial activity, excluding large format retail activity</p> <p>TCZ-R2 Large format retail activity</p> <p>TCZ-R3 Community facility</p> <p>TCZ-R4 Educational facility</p> <p>TCZ-R5 Recreational activities</p> <p>TCZ-R6 Visitor accommodation</p> <p>TCZ-R7 Residential activity</p> <p>TCZ-R8 Industrial activity</p> <p>TCZ-R9 Building activity – existing buildings – additions and alterations</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports TCZ-R1 to TCZ-R9.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed TCZ-O4 and TCZ-P8.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows:</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>PER-X</u></p> <p><u>TCZ-SX is complied with.</u></p>

108	<p>TCZ-R10 Building activity – new buildings</p> <p>TCZ-R11 Light industrial activities and cottage industry activities</p> <p>Activity status: Restricted Discretionary</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports TCZ-R10 and TCZ-R11.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed TCZ-O4 and TCZ-P8.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>Matters of discretion are restricted to:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>X. servicing of the site with water, including firefighting water supply and access to that supply in accordance with SNZ PAS 4509 2008, and wastewater.</u></p>
109	<p>TCZ-S1 Building and structures height</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For additions and alterations to any building and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 12m measured from ground level. For new buildings, any building and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 12m measured from ground level. Clauses 1 and 2 above do not apply to antennas, aerials, satellite dishes (less than 1m in diameter), chimneys and flues, provided these do not exceed the height limit by more than 3m, measured vertically. 	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency supports TCZ-S1 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 12m for any building.</p> <p>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 seeks an exemption 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. 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>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>4. Clauses 1 and 2 does not apply to hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</u></p>
110	<p>TCZ-S7 Height in relation to boundary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No part of any building shall project beyond the height in relation to boundary recession lines from any point 3m vertically above ground level along the site boundaries when the site boundary adjoins an Open Space, Sport and Active Recreation or a Residential zone. Clause 1 does not apply to: <p>...</p>	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>As per the points raised in relation to TCZ-S1, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for hose drying towers regarding height in relation to boundary standards.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Clause 1 does not apply to:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>i. hose drying towers</u></p>
111	<p>TCZ-S9 Hours of operation</p> <p>Any activity (other than a residential activity) on a site adjoining an Open Space and Recreation zone or a Residential zone, must not operate outside the following hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7:00am to 10:00pm Monday to Saturday; and 9:00am to 5:00pm Sunday and public holidays; <p>except where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the entire activity is located within a building; there are no visitors, customers, or deliveries to the activity outside the above hours; and visitor accommodation guests are entering or leaving the site. 	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency oppose TCZ-S9 to the extent that it restricts the hours of operation for fire stations. It is vital that Fire and Emergency operations are unrestricted to ensure the safety and wellbeing of communities. As such, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for emergency service facilities in relation to hours of operation standards.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>Any activity (other than a residential activity <u>or emergency service facility</u>) on a site adjoining an Open Space and Recreation zone or a Residential zone, must not operate outside the following hours:</p> <p>...</p>

112	<i>New standard</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u><i>TCZ-SX Servicing</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u><i>1. All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</i></u> <u><i>2. 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.</i></u> <p><u><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></u></p> <p><u><i>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</i></u></p>
General Industrial Zone				
113	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the General Industrial Zone.	<p>Add new objective as follows:</p> <p><u><i>GIZ-O5 Infrastructure</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</i></u></p>
114	<i>New policy</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the General Industrial Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to GIZ-O5 and provides a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.	<p>Add new policy as follows:</p> <p><u><i>GIZ-P7 Servicing</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</i></u></p>
115	<p><i>GIZ-R1 Industrial activity, excluding ancillary activities</i></p> <p><i>GIZ-R2 Building activity</i></p> <p><i>GIZ-R3 Ancillary activities on the same site as the industrial activity</i></p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports GIZ-R1 to GIZ-R3.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed GIZ-O5 and GIZ-P7.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows:</p> <p><i>Activity status: Permitted</i></p> <p><i>Where:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><u><i>PER-X</i></u></p> <p><u><i>GIZ-SX is complied with.</i></u></p>

116	<p><i>New rule</i></p>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	<p>Add new rule as follows:</p> <p><u><i>GIZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Activity Status – Permitted</i></u></p>
117	<p>GIZ-S1 Building and structures height</p> <p>1. Any buildings and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 12m measured from ground level; and</p> <p>Clause 1 does not apply to:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency supports GIZ-S1 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 12m for any building.</p> <p>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 seeks an exemption 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. 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>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Clause 1 does not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>antennas, aerials, satellite dishes (less than 1m in diameter), chimneys and flues, provided these do not exceed the height limit by more than 3m, measured vertically.</i> • <u><i>hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</i></u>
118	<p>GIZ-S3 Building setback from a road boundary</p> <p>Any building must be setback a minimum of 10m from the road boundary.</p>	Oppose	<p>Fire and Emergency request that emergency service facilities (as proposed) and critical facilities are excluded from the minimum setback from road boundaries rule in the General Industrial Zone. This supports the logistical and operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.</p>	<p>Include note as follows:</p> <p><i>Any building or structure must be setback a minimum of 10m from the road boundary.</i></p> <p><u><i>Advice note:</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Emergency service facilities and critical facilities are excluded from this rule.</i></u></p>
119	<p>GIZ-S5 Height in relation to boundary</p> <p>No part of any building shall project beyond the height in relation to boundary recession lines from any point 3 metres vertically above ground level along the site boundaries when the site boundary adjoins an Open Space and Recreation Zone or a Residential Zone.</p> <p>This standard does not apply to:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>As per the points raised in relation to GIZ-S3, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for hose drying towers regarding height in relation to boundary standards.</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>This standard does not apply to:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><u><i>9. hose drying towers</i></u></p>

120	<p>GIZ-S8 Hours of operation</p> <p>Any activity (other than a residential activity) on a site adjoining an Open Space and Recreation zone or a Residential zone, must not operate outside the following hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7:00am to 10:00pm Monday to Saturday; and 9:00am to 5:00pm Sunday and public holidays; <p>except where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the entire activity is located within a building; there are no visitors, customers, or deliveries to the activity outside the above hours; and visitor accommodation guests are entering or leaving the site. 	Oppose	Fire and Emergency oppose GIZ-S8 to the extent that it restricts the hours of operation for fire stations. It is vital that Fire and Emergency operations are unrestricted to ensure the safety and wellbeing of communities. As such, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for emergency service facilities in relation to hours of operation standards.	Amendment sought: Any activity (other than a residential activity <u>or emergency service facility</u>) on a site adjoining an Open Space and Recreation zone or a Residential zone, must not operate outside the following hours: ...
121	New standard	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.	Add new standard as follows: <u>GIZ-SX Servicing</u> <u>1. All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> <u>2. 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>
Heavy Industrial Zone				
122	New objective	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Heavy Industrial Zone.	Add new objective as follows: <u>HIZ-O5 Infrastructure</u> <u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u>
123	New policy	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Heavy Industrial Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to HIZ-O5 and provides a better policy framework for the	Add new policy as follows: <u>HIZ-P5 Servicing</u>

			new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.	<u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u>
124	<p>HIZ-R1 Industrial activity</p> <p>HIZ-R2 Commercial activity</p> <p>HIZ-R3 Building activity</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports HIZ-R1 to HIZ-R3.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed HIZ-O5 and HIZ-P5.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows:</p> <p>Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>PER-X</u></p> <p><u>HIZ-SX is complied with.</u></p>
125	New rule	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	<p>Add new rule as follows:</p> <p><u>HIZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u></p> <p><u>Activity Status – Permitted</u></p>
126	<p>HIZ-S1 Building and structures height</p> <p>Any buildings and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 20m measures from ground level.</p>	Support	Fire and Emergency supports HIZ-S1 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 20m for any building or structure.	No amendment sought.
127	<p>HIZ-S3 Building setback from a road boundary</p> <p>Any building must be setback a minimum of 20m from the road boundary</p>	Oppose	Fire and Emergency request that emergency service facilities (as proposed) and critical facilities are excluded from the minimum setback from road boundaries rule in the Heavy Industrial Zone. This supports the logistical and operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.	<p>Include note as follows:</p> <p><u>Any building or structure must be setback a minimum of 20m from the road boundary.</u></p> <p><u>Advice note:</u></p> <p><u>Emergency service facilities and critical facilities are excluded from this rule.</u></p>
128	New standard	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u>HIZ-SX Servicing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> <u>2. Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an</u>

				<p><u>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>
Open Space Zone				
129	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Open Space Zone.	<p>Add new objective as follows:</p> <p><u>OSZ-O3 Infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u></p>
130	<i>New policy</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Open Space Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to OSZ-O3 and provides a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.	<p>Add new policy as follows:</p> <p><u>OSZ-P4 Servicing</u></p> <p><u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u></p>
131	<p>OSZ-R11 Building activity</p> <p><i>Activity status: Permitted</i></p> <p><i>Where:</i></p> <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports OSZ-R11.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed OSZ-O3 and OSZ-P4.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows:</p> <p><i>Activity status: Permitted</i></p> <p><i>Where:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>PER-X</u></p> <p><u>OSZ-SX is complied with.</u></p>
132	<i>New rule</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for ‘emergency service facilities’ for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of ‘emergency service facilities’.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Add new rule as follows:</p> <p><u>OSZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u></p> <p><u>Activity Status – Permitted</u></p>

			Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations	
133	<p>OSZ-S1 Building and structures height</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any buildings and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 5m measured from ground level. OSZ-S1 (1) does not apply to antennas, aerials, satellite dishes (less than 1m in diameter), chimneys and flues, provided these do not exceed the height limit by more than 3m, measured vertically. 	Support with amendment	<p>Fire and Emergency oppose OSZ-S1 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 5m for any building.</p> <p>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 seeks an exemption 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. 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 emergency service facilities and 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>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OSZ-S1 (1) does not apply to <u>emergency service facilities</u>, antennas, aerials, satellite dishes (less than 1m in diameter), chimneys and flues, provided these do not exceed the height limit by more than 3m, measured vertically. <u>Clause 1 does not apply to hose drying towers up to 15m in height.</u>
134	<p>OSZ-S4 Height in relation to boundary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No part of any building shall project beyond the height in relation to boundary recession lines from any point 3m vertically above ground level along the site boundaries when the site boundary adjoins a Residential Zone. OSZ-S4 (1) does not apply to: <p>...</p>	Support with amendment	As per points raised in relation to SARZ-S3, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for hose drying towers regarding height in relation to boundary standards	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> OSZ-S4 (1) does not apply to: <p>...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>hose drying towers</u>
135	<i>New standard</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u>OSZ-SX Servicing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, 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>

				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
Sport and Recreation Zone				
136	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Sport and Active Recreation Zone.	Add new objective as follows: SARZ-O3 Infrastructure Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.
137	<i>New policy</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Sports and Active Recreation Zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to SARZ-O3 and provides a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.	Add new policy as follows: SARZ-P5 Servicing Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.
138	SARZ-R11 Building activity <i>Activity status: Permitted</i> <i>Where:</i> ...		Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports SARZ-R11. 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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed SARZ-O3 and SARZ-P5.	Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows: <i>Activity status: Permitted</i> <i>Where:</i> ... PER-X SARZ-SX is complied with.
139	<i>New rule</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'. New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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. Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations	Add new rule as follows: SARZ-RX Emergency Service Facilities Activity Status – Permitted
140	SARZ-S1 Building and structures height 1. <i>Any building and structures must not exceed a maximum height of 10m measured from ground level; and</i>	Support with amendment	Fire and Emergency supports SARZ-S1 to the extent that it provides a maximum height of 10m for any building.	Amendment sought: ... 3. Clause 1 does not apply to hose drying towers up to 15m in height.

	<p>2. <i>Clause 1 does not apply to antennas, aerials, satellite dishes (less than 1m in diameter). Chimneys and flues, provided these do not exceed the height limit by more than 3m, measured vertically.</i></p>		<p>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 seeks an exemption 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. 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>141</p>	<p>SARZ-S3 Minimum setbacks of buildings and structures</p> <p><i>Any building or structure must be setback a minimum of:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10m from a road boundary. 2. 5m from a boundary that adjoins a Residential, General Rural, Rural Lifestyle or Rural Settlement zone. 	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency request that emergency service facilities (as proposed) and critical facilities are excluded from the minimum setback from road boundaries rule in the Sport and Recreation Zone. This supports the logistical and operational requirements of Fire and Emergency.</p>	<p>Include note as follows:</p> <p>SARZ-S3 Maximum setbacks of buildings and structures</p> <p><i>Any building or structure must be setback a minimum of:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10m from a road boundary. 2. 5m from a boundary that adjoins a Residential, General Rural, Rural Lifestyle or Rural Settlement zone. <p><i>Note: Emergency service facilities and critical facilities are excluded from this rule.</i></p>
<p>142</p>	<p>SARZ-S4 Height in relation to boundary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>No part of any building shall project beyond the height in relation to boundary recession lines from any point 3m vertically above ground level along the site boundaries when the site boundary adjoins a Residential zone.</i> 2. <i>Clause 1 does not apply to:</i> ... 	<p>Support with amendment</p>	<p>As per points raised in relation to SARZ-S3, Fire and Emergency seeks an exemption for hose drying towers regarding height in relation to boundary standards</p>	<p>Amendment sought:</p> <p>...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Clause 1 does not apply to:</i> ... <i>i) hose drying towers</i>
<p>143</p>	<p><i>New standard</i></p>	<p>NEW</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p>SARZ-SX Servicing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</i> 2. <i>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</i>

				<p><u>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>
Special Purpose Zone Lakes				
144	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Special Purpose Zone - Lakes.	Add new objective as follows: <u>SPZL-O2 Infrastructure</u> <u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u>
145	SPZL-P6 Servicing Provision <i>Ensure efficient provision of sewerage disposal, water supply and refuse disposal services which do not adversely affect water quality or other environmental values on or off the site.</i>	Support with amendment	Fire and Emergency supports SPZL-P6 insofar as it requires sufficient provision of water supply. However, Fire and Emergency seeks an addition which specifically requires water supply for firefighting purposes.	Amendment sought: <i>Ensure efficient provision of sewerage disposal, water supply, <u>including for firefighting purposes</u>, and refuse disposal services which do not adversely affect water quality or other environmental values on or off the site.</i>
146	<i>New rule</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	Add new rule as follows: <u>SPZL-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u> <u>Activity Status – Permitted</u>
147	<i>New standard</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.	Add new standard as follows: <u>SPZL-SX Servicing</u> <u>7. All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u>

				<p><u>8. 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>
Special Purpose Zone Macraes Mining				
148	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Special Purpose Zone Macraes Mining.	Add new objective as follows: <u>SPZMM-O2 Infrastructure</u> <u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u>
149	<i>New policy</i>	NEW	Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Special Purpose Zone Macraes Mining are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to SPZMM-O2 and provides a better policy framework for the new standard sought in this zone relating to the requirement to provide water supply.	Add new policy as follows: <u>SPZMM-P7 Servicing</u> <u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u>
150	<p>SPZMM-R5 Residential unit SPZMM-R6 Recreational activity SPAMM-R8 Building activity <i>Activity status: Permitted</i> <i>Where:</i> ...</p>	Support with amendment	<p>Subject to the acceptance of any relief sought regarding related standards and assessment criteria for these rules, Fire and Emergency supports SPZMM-R5, R6, and R8.</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. Therefore, additional standards that will require the provision of firefighting water supply and access where development is not subject to subdivision provisions are requested. This will help give effect to proposed SPZMM-O2 and SPZMM-P7.</p> <p>It is noted that a typo has been made for SPZMM-R8, which currently reads SPAMM-R8 in the draft plan.</p>	<p>Activities under these rules must comply with proposed new standard as follows: <i>Activity status: Permitted</i> <i>Where:</i> ... <u>PER-X</u> <u>SPZMM-SX is complied with.</u></p>
151	<i>New rule</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for ‘emergency service facilities’ for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of ‘emergency service facilities’.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations where development occurs, and</p>	Add new rule as follows: <u>SPZMM-RX Emergency Service Facilities</u> <u>Activity Status – Permitted</u>

			<p>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>Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	
152	<i>New standard</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u>SPZMM-SX Servicing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u> <u>2. 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>
PREC 2: Ōamaru Harbour Precinct				
153	<i>New objective</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new objective that promotes the provision of infrastructure within the Ōamaru Harbour Precinct.</p>	<p>Add new objective as follows:</p> <p><u>PREC2-O3 Infrastructure</u></p> <p><u>Public health and safety is maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure.</u></p>
154	<i>New policy</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new policy that ensures all land use activities in the Ōamaru Harbour Precinct are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to reticulated water supply or an alternative method for firefighting purposes. This will give better effect to PREC2-O3 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>PREC2-P3 Servicing</u></p> <p><u>Ensure all development is appropriately serviced including wastewater, stormwater, and water supply with sufficient capacity for firefighting purposes.</u></p>

155	<i>New rule</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the addition of a new rule for 'emergency service facilities' for the reasons set out in the previous feedback point on the proposed definitions of 'emergency service facilities'.</p> <p>New fire stations may be necessary in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in stations 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>Fire and Emergency considers that adding a new rule for Emergency Service Facilities provides for emergency service facilities in this zone as a permitted activity. This will better provide for health and safety of the community by enabling the efficient functioning of Fire and Emergency in establishing and operating fire stations</p>	<p>Add new rule as follows:</p> <p><u><i>PREC2-RX Emergency Service Facilities</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Activity Status – Permitted</i></u></p>
156	<i>New standard</i>	NEW	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks a new standard that ensures all land use activities in this zone are adequately serviced, particularly in relation to firefighting water supply.</p>	<p>Add new standard as follows:</p> <p><u><i>PREC2-SX Servicing</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u><i>1. All new developments that will require a water supply, including for firefighting purposes, must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</i></u> <u><i>2. 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.</i></u> <p><u><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></u></p> <p><u><i>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</i></u></p>