

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /AIRCRAFT OPERATION	288.1	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the definition for 'Aircraft Operation' to the extent that it excludes aircraft operations associated with emergencies including aircraft undertaking firefighting or search and rescue duties. This supports Fire and Emergency's operational functions.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /AIRPORT ACTIVITY	288.2	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the definition for 'Airport Activity' to the extent that it includes activities associated with rescue and fire facilities which are an important component of airport operations.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /COMMUNITY FACILITY	288.3	Amend	Given there is no definition for emergency service facility, as proposed, the definition for community facility would likely include emergency service facilities due to reference to land and buildings for safety and health purposes. Fire and Emergency does not consider this appropriate. While emergency service facilities such as fire stations are important to enable Fire and Emergency to serve communities, the facilities themselves are not community facilities in the same way that churches and community halls are. They are not for the use of the general public and have very specific operational and functional requirements. For this reason, Fire and Emergency would like emergency service facilities to be provided with a new definition for 'emergency service facility' and that this be provided for in each zone as a permitted activity.	Seeks to amend to add a new definition of emergency service facility as they are not for the use of general public.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /General	288.4	Amend	Fire and Emergency seeks the inclusion of a new definition for 'Emergency Service Facility' to differentiate the role and function of emergency service facilities from other community facilities and that this be provided for in each zone as a permitted activity and be reflected in the objective and policy framework of the PDP. This acknowledges the important role and function of these facilities in the community.	Seeks New definition: Emergency service facility – means the facilities of organisations that are responsible for the safety and physical welfare of people or property in the community. It includes fire stations, ambulance stations, and emergency coordination facilities.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /FUNCTIONAL NEED	288.5	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'functional need' as it acknowledges that there is a need for some proposals or activities to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	288.6	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'Hazardous Substance' being consistent with Section 2 of the RMA and reference to other relevant legislation being the 'Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996' and the 'Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996'.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /NAUTRAL HAZARD	288.7	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'natural hazard' being consistent with Section 2 of the RMA.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /OPERATIONAL NEED	288.8	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the definition of 'Operational Need' as recognises activities can have a need to operate in certain locations because of technical, logistical or operational characteristics or constraints. Fire stations that have a need to operate in certain areas may include residential environments and areas at risk of natural hazards. Allowing fire stations to operate where there is an operational need can help reduce response times to fire events and protect the community more efficiently.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	288.9	Amend	Subject to the acceptance of the amendments sought to the definition of 'community facility' and 'emergency service facility', Fire and Emergency supports the definition for the reasons set out above	Retain as notified.

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Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /SIGNIFICANT HAZARDOUS FACILITIES	288.10	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency supports the definition of ‘Significant Hazardous Facilities’ in part, to the extent that it seeks to define, and subsequently manage, the effects of significant hazardous facilities on other land uses. However, Fire and Emergency note the following:1. The storage and/or treatment of hazardous waste (including reuse and recycling facilities) or hazardous substances awaiting reuse, recycling or treatment should be included as a ‘Significant Hazardous Facility’. This would provide NCC the ability to manage facilities that become high risk as a result of stockpiling materials. Where the economics of the business changes and they cannot process or dispose of materials, this can become a high fire risk and poses a risk to the health and safety of communities.Fire and Emergency requests that ‘the storage and/or treatment of hazardous waste (including reuse and recycling facilities) or hazardous substances awaiting reuse, recycling or treatment’ should be listed as a significant hazardous facility.2. Emergency service facilities and associated firefighting activities involve the use and storage of hazardous substances at quantities that are considered minor. Fire and Emergency’s firefighting chemicals do not have the types of hazard classifications that are covered by the WorkSafe Major Hazardous Facilities regulations, so Fire and Emergency sites would never be a Major Hazardous Facilities because of them. The only substances that Fire and Emergency have that trigger this is oxygen for medical purposes, and Fire and Emergency facilities would never come close to 200 tonne limit for a lower tier Major Hazardous Facilities.However, there are circumstances where Fire and Emergency needs to temporarily store large quantities of product in an emergency. Based on this definition, it is possible that PDP may not enable for this and could affect Fire and Emergency’s ability to operate as effectively as needed.In a major event, Fire and Emergency would try to have several days stock at hand to respond to rapidly changing intensity of the fire. In terms of quantities, this could be up to 15-30,000kg or L of product on site.Fire and Emergency also holds stocks of petrol and diesel by the pallet.</p> <p>This is used to power generators and pumps and for constructing fire breaks. Fire and Emergency brings in resources from across the country for these events; even for smaller events to ensure an effective response. It is therefore important that Fire and Emergency is not restricted by the PDP. It is noted that Fire and Emergency will operate all emergency responses under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 regulations. These regulations include storage, secondary containment, handling, packaging, signage, labelling, emergency management etc.Fire and Emergency therefore seeks those facilities involving ‘Emergency response activities’ are excluded from being a ‘Significant hazardous facility’ under the PDP</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Significant hazardous facilities</p> <p>Means any facility which involves one or more of the following activities:</p> <p><u>the storage and/or treatment of hazardous waste (including reuse and recycling facilities) or hazardous substances awaiting reuse, recycling, or treatment.</u></p> <p><u>The following activities are not considered to be significant hazardous facilities:</u></p> <p><u>the incidental use and storage (including for disposal) of hazardous substances for emergency service activities.</u></p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	Definitions /Definitions /General	288.11	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency seeks the inclusion of a new definition for ‘temporary emergency services training activity’ in order to provide greater clarity to plan users and to support the relief sought elsewhere in this submission.</p>	<p>Add a new definition:</p> <p><u>Temporary emergency services training activity</u></p> <p><u>Means a temporary activity undertaken for the training of any component of Fire and Emergency New Zealand for any emergency purpose.An emergency purpose are those purposes which enable Fire and Emergency New Zealand to achieve its main functions under sections 11 and 12 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017.</u></p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SD - Sustainability, Resilience, and Climate Change /Strategic Objectives /SD-SRCC-O1: Risk and vulnerability	288.12	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SD-SRCC-O1 insofar as it seeks to minimise risk and vulnerability of people and property from natural hazards.Fire and Emergency has additional functions under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 to respond to weather events, natural hazard events and disasters. Fire and Emergency’s Risk Reduction Strategy 2019–2029 states that reducing risk is the single most effective mechanism to protect people, property and environment. As well as preventing incidents occurring in the first place, reducing the frequency of incidents, and mitigating the impacts of an emergency are also core risk reduction interventions. While Fire and Emergency’s primary focus remains on the reduction of unwanted fire, Fire and Emergency as a primary responder during natural hazard events work across four areas of emergency management, through a model known as the 4Rs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● reduction of risk</li> <li>● ensuring response readiness</li> <li>● providing emergency response</li> <li>● making coordinated efforts to facilitate recovery following an emergency.Fire and Emergency note that as defined, natural hazards include fire.</li> </ul>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SD - Sustainability, Resilience, and Climate Change /Strategic Objectives /SD-SRCC-O2: Resilient Napier	288.13	Support	<p>Fire and Emergency supports SD-SRCC-O2 as it requires no significant increase in the risk from natural hazards to people, property and infrastructure as a result of subdivision, use and development.This aligns with Fire and Emergency’s Statement of Intent to build resilient communities through reducing the risk to people, property and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>

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Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SD - Sustainability, Resilience, and Climate Change /Strategic Objectives /SD-SRCC-06: Climate change adaptation	288.14	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SD-SRCC-06 insofar as it requires land use, subdivision and development design which supports climate change adaptation. Among the many consequences of climate change such as more frequent severe weather events, wildfires are growing in intensity and spread in range across ecosystems. Climate change will increase the risk of wildfires starting and the way in which they behave. As such, Fire and Emergency is supportive of design measures that can reduce the impacts of climate change, particularly wildfire which can affect individuals, businesses and entire communities.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SD - Transport and Infrastructure Provision /Strategic Objectives /SD-TI-02: Transport	288.15	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SD-TI-02 as it requires that Napier's transport network optimises connectivity, public health and safety, and encourages active and public transport modes. A connected transport network is vital in providing Fire and Emergency the ability to get to emergencies in a reasonable response time.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SD - Transport and Infrastructure Provision /Strategic Objectives /SD-TI-04: Significant infrastructure and reverse sensitivity	288.16	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SD-TI-04 insofar as it seeks to protect the safe and efficient operation of significant infrastructure (which includes the water supply and transport networks) from incompatible development and activities that may create reverse sensitivity effects.It is important that development does not adversely impact on these networks as Fire and Emergency relies on these in order to respond to a fire or other emergency.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SD - Urban Form and Development /Objectives /SD-UFD-09: Infrastructure and land use planning	288.17	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SD-UFD-09 as it recognises the benefits of integrated infrastructure and land use planning to support identified growth areas. As defined, infrastructure includes the water supply distribution system and the transport network. For Fire and Emergency, it is important that the reticulated water supply network and roading network for future growth areas are adequately designed to support the intended future land uses and are designed in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 and the Designers' guide to firefighting operations Emergency vehicle access F5-02 GD.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SD - Urban Form and Development /Policies /SD-UFD-P5: Integration with infrastructure	288.18	Support	Supports SD-UFD-P5 as it requires all new housing developments to be adequately serviced by infrastructure to meet the health and safety of residents now and in the future.It is important that the water supply distribution system and the transport network is future proofed so that there is sufficient capacity in the networks to service existing and future development while enabling an efficient and effective emergency response. All new housing developments should be required to demonstrate that there is sufficient capacity in both the water supply and transport networks. Where there is insufficient capacity (such as firefighting water supply) or where the transport network may be compromised (such as insufficient access or parking), the development must demonstrate how any adverse effects or capacity constraints can be mitigated.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	NU - Network utilities /Objectives /NU-O1: Essential role of network utilities	288.19	Support	Has a specific interest in the provision of water supply distribution systems and transport networks due to their essential role in facilitating an effective and efficient emergency response. As such, Fire and Emergency supports NU-O1 insofar that the objective requires network utility operators to provide safe and resilient network utilities that provide essential and secure services, including in emergencies, that enable people and communities to provide for their health, safety, and wellbeing. This would include firefighting water supply and access within and along the transport network so Fire and Emergency can respond in an emergency.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	NU - Network utilities /Objectives /NU-O3: Adverse effects on network utilities	288.20	Support	Supports NU-O3 insofar that the objective requires that network utilities are not compromised by incompatible subdivision, land use, or development. It is important that any new subdivision, land use or development is assessed based on its ability to be serviced by the reticulated water supply network as well as the transport network to enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently in an emergency.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	NU - Network utilities /Policies /NU-P1: Essential role of network utilities	288.21	Support	Has a specific interest in the provision of water supply distribution systems and transport networks due to their essential role in facilitating an effective and efficient emergency response. As such, Fire and Emergency supports NU-P1 insofar that the policy recognises the importance and benefits of network utilities, including as lifeline utilities during an emergency. This includes the water supply and transport network which facilitate Fire and Emergency operations. Fire and Emergency specifically support providing flexibility for network utilities to adopt new technologies that improve access to and efficient use of networks and services, allowing increased resilience, safety, reliability, or result in environmental benefits and enhancements where these can benefit emergency response activities.	Retain as notified.

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Fire and Emergency New Zealand	NU - Network utilities /Policies /NU-P4: Adverse effects on network utilities	288.22	Amend	Supports NU-P4 insofar that the policy requires the protection of network utilities from the adverse effects of subdivision, land use, or development. It is important that any new subdivision, land use, or development is assessed based on its ability to be serviced by the reticulated water supply network and that this does not constrain or compromise the level of service available for firefighting for existing activities. This would also include the management of adverse effects on the transport network where development could compromise the ability for Fire and Emergency to effectively and efficiently respond in a fire or other emergency. Fire and Emergency therefore request amendments to reflect this.	Add new and amend as follows: NU-P4: Adverse effects on network utilities... c. managing access to the railway corridor and to the national, regional, and arterial <u>and local</u> road network;... j. <u>managing connections to Council's reticulated water supply network by ensuring there is sufficient firefighting capacity available for the proposed activity.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /Objectives /TPT-O1: Safe and efficient integrated transportation network	288.23	Amend	Supports TPT-O1 to the extent that it requires a safe and efficient integrated transportation network that supports growth, including provision for a range of transport options and needs including public transport, walking, cycling, micro-mobility, private vehicles, and the movement of freight. However, it is vital that the transportation network also provides for the needs of emergency service vehicles. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service vehicles are explicitly listed in TPT-O1 in recognition of their important role and function in all communities.	Amend as follows: TPT-O1: Safe and efficient integrated transportation network A safe and efficient integrated transportation network that supports growth, including provision for public transport, walking, cycling, micro-mobility, private vehicles, <u>emergency service vehicles</u> , and the movement of freight.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /Objectives /TPT-O4: Resilience	288.24	Support	For Fire and Emergency to effectively respond in emergency situations such as severe weather and natural hazard events, it is vital that the transport network is resilient to the effects of natural hazards such as flooding and land instability. If the transport network is not resilient to these effects, communities can be cut off and Fire and Emergency's ability to access them can be impeded. As such, Fire and Emergency supports TPT-O4 insofar that it acknowledges that the transport network can contribute to the resilience of communities and to the effects of natural hazards and climate change.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /Policies /TPT-P1: Roads and connections	288.25	Support	Fire and Emergency supports TPT-P1 insofar that it seeks to identify and maintain an integrated network of roads and transport connections that supports growth and contributes to the health, safety, and wellbeing of the community. Providing an integrated and connected network will enable Fire and Emergency to carry out its duties in protecting people which contributes to the community's health, safety and wellbeing.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /Policies /TPT-P6: Access and egress	288.26	Amend	Supports TPT-P6 insofar that it seeks to manage the number, location, and design of access and egress points. It is important that safe and efficient emergency service access is also provided, whether that be by vehicle or by foot to ensure Fire and Emergency personnel can effectively access a site and/or structure in an emergency and without compromising the egress of residents escaping the site or other emergency services such as St John and Police. This relief supports the subsequent relief sought below in relation to the design and location of access including the provision of pedestrian access where no vehicle access is to be provided.	Amend as follows: TPT-P6: Access and egress Manage the number, location, and design of access and egress points to support all of the following: a) safety and amenity for pedestrians and cyclists to and from the site and along the street frontage; b) visibility of vehicles, pedestrians, and cyclists when exiting the site; c) efficient access to the site to minimise queuing within the integrated transportation network, and d) safe and efficient operation of intersections., <u>and</u> e) <u>safe and efficient emergency service access and egress.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /TPT - Transport - Rules Table /TPT-R1: Parking, loading, and access	288.27	Support	Supports TPT-R1 insofar that it requires access in all zones to comply with standards TPT-S1 – TPT-S6. Activities that do not comply with TPT-R1 require resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity and are subject to the relevant matters of discretion for the standard infringed. This rule is supported, subject to the relief sought to TPT-S1 – TPT-S6 being accepted.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /TPT - Transport - Rules Table /TPT-R2: New or modified vehicle access and crossings onto a state highway or arterial road	288.28	Amend	Supports TPT-R2 insofar that resource consent is required for new or modified vehicle access and crossings onto a state highway or arterial road as a restricted discretionary activity. However, Fire and Emergency request an additional matter of discretion to allow consideration of the provision of emergency service access, where applicable.	Amend as follows: TPT-R2: New or modified vehicle access and crossings onto a state highway or arterial road Activity Status: Residential Discretionary Matters of discretion are:... 4. The provision of onsite manoeuvring areas, and 5. The cumulative effect of land uses requiring access to a state highway or arterial road., <u>and</u> 6. <u>The provision of emergency service access.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /TPT - Transport - Rules Table /TPT-R3: Activities infringing standards TPT-S1 - TPT-S4 and TPT-S6	288.29	Support	This rule is supported, subject to the relief sought to TPT-S1 – TPT-S4 and TPT-S6 being accepted.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /TPT - Transport - Rules Table /TPT-R5: Vehicle trip generation	288.30	Support	This rule is supported, subject to the relief sought to TPT-S6 being accepted.	Retain as notified.

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Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /TPT - Transport - Rules Table / TPT-R5: Vehicle trip generation	288.31	Amend	A summary of all submission points is provided. Notes that FENZ requires specific roading and accessway design standards to support emergency vehicle operations. Requirements include minimum carriageway width of 4m (3.5m at entrances), 4.0m clearance height, turnaround areas for dead ends, and maximum gradients. A new standard is proposed for pedestrian-only access developments to ensure efficient emergency response. Compliance with Appendix 12 for access widths and queuing requirements is supported, subject to relief sought. Public roads should adhere to Table 4 of the Code of Practice, and turning heads are required for rights of ways serving four or more residential units. Gradients for access drives and maneuvering areas should not exceed 1 in 5 and 1 in 8, respectively. Notes that vertical clearance of 4.5m is required for accessways. Fire and Emergency an additional matter of discretion to TPT-S4 which requires consideration the extent of consistency with the requirements of the Designers' guide to firefighting operations Emergency vehicle access F5-02 GD and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 where there are non-compliances. This will enable NCC to consider the risks of enabling a development that does not provide for the minimum requirements for emergency service access (vehicle and pedestrian). Refer to original submission for full details.	Add new matter of discretion as follows: Matters of discretion are: ... <u>4. The extent of consistency with the requirements of the Designers' guide to firefighting operations Emergency vehicle access F5-02 GD and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u> Add new sub-standard to TPT-S4 as follows: ... <u>Pedestrian only access</u> <u>11. Where a legal, safe, and effective vehicle access from an existing formed legal road vehicle access to a site or building is not provided, a pedestrian access shall be provided from a road carriageway to the front door of the building. The pedestrian access shall:</u> <u>(a) Have a 3m width clear of obstructions and a centred 1.8m minimum sealed width; and</u> <u>(b) Provide passing bays where the access is more than 50m in length:</u> <u>i. Passing bays shall increase the formed width of the access to 2.5m over a 3.5m length (to allow users to safely pass each other); and</u> <u>ii. The maximum interval between passing bays shall not exceed 50m; and</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /TPT - Transport - Standards Table /TPT-S5: Vehicle access (restrictions)TPT-S6: Manoeuvring	288.32	Support	Any carriageway with a dead end needs a turnaround area so that emergency vehicles do not have to do multi-point turns to turn around. This is so Fire and Emergency personnel can move their vehicles quickly in an emergency to protect them. Fire and Emergency vehicles need to be able to turn a full 360° within a 25m circle (wall-to-wall clearance) to meet Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency requirements. The minimum turning radius of turnaround areas should be no less than 11.3m for pumping vehicles and 12.5m for aerial vehicles. Fire and Emergency supports the provision of onsite manoeuvring areas being in accordance with Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency's Road and traffic guidelines for New Zealand on-road tracking curves for heavy motor vehicles (RTS 18). This aligns with the requirements for Fire and Emergency's fire appliances as set out in the Designers' guide to firefighting operations Emergency vehicle access F5-02 GD. This supports the ability for fire appliances to manoeuvre quickly on site in an emergency and will avoid the need for fire appliances to reversing onto roads which could compromise the safety and/or efficiency of the integrated transport network.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /Assessment Criteria / TPT-AC4: Infringement of the vehicle access (general) standard (TPT-S4) and manoeuvring standard (TPT-S6)	288.33	Amend	Fire and Emergency's response time commitments to the government and community are key determinants for the location of new, or the expansion of existing, emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations). Fire stations therefore need to be strategically located within and throughout communities to maximise their coverage and maintain appropriate response times and efficiently provide for the health and safety of people and communities. TPT-S7 provides for a maximum number of light and heavy vehicle movements in the residential zone, and a slightly higher threshold in all other zones. Given Fire and Emergency's role in protecting the community, emergency service facilities should not be subject to the vehicle trip generation standards (they are not high trip generators) and will only generate vehicle movement during shift change, during emergency response or when training activities are being undertaken onsite. It is considered that all other general transport standards will be sufficient to manage traffic matters, e.g., visibility splays, tracking curves, access design, etc for emergency service facilities. An exemption for emergency service facilities is therefore sought.	Amend as follows: <u>...Note: TPT-S7 does not apply to emergency service facilities.</u> or similar effect
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TPT - Transport /Assessment Criteria /TPT-AC4: Infringement of the vehicle access (general) standard (TPT-S4) and manoeuvring standard (TPT-S6)Functional requirements of the activity	288.34	Amend	Fire and Emergency understands that the assessment criteria are in addition to the matters of discretion set out against each standard in TPT and that when considering an application, NCC will have regard to the relevant matters of discretion set out in each standard, and regard will also be had to the relevant assessment criteria. Fire and Emergency is supportive of TPT-AC4(a)(iii) which requires that for residential activities, whether the design and layout of the vehicle access and manoeuvring will provide safe, efficient and comfortable living environments including consideration of access for emergency services. Fire and Emergency requests that this is also adopted for TPT-AC4(c) that considers all non-residential activities.	Amend as follows TPT-AC4: Infringement of the vehicle access (general) standard (TPT- S4) and manoeuvring standard (TPT-S6) Functional requirements of the activity... c. For non-residential activities, whether the design and layout of the vehicle access and manoeuvring area will provide for safe and efficient access to the activity, having regard to: <u>...iv. The provision of emergency service access and egress.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HAZS - Hazardous substances /Objectives /HAZS-O1: Adverse effects on the natural environment and the community	288.35	Support	Supports HAZS-O1 to the extent that the PDP seeks to manage adverse effects associated with hazardous substances and protect the natural environment and the community from these effects.	Retain as notified.

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Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HAZS - Hazardous substances /Objectives /HAZS-O2: Enable activities that use and store hazardous substances in appropriate locations	288.36	Support	Emergency service facilities and associated firefighting activities involve the use and storage of hazardous substances at quantities that are considered minor. However, there are circumstances where Fire and Emergency needs to temporarily store large quantities of product in an emergency. Fire and Emergency are supportive of this objective to the extent that it seeks to enable activities that use and store hazardous substances in appropriate locations where effects on the natural environment and community can be avoided or mitigated. Fire and Emergency notes that Fire and Emergency operate all emergency responses under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 regulations. These regulations include storage, secondary containment, handling, packaging, signage, labelling, emergency management etc.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HAZS - Hazardous substances /Policies /HAZS-P2: Enable activities that utilise hazardous substances in appropriate locations	288.37	Amend	This policy is supported, subject to the relief sought to the 'significant hazard facility' definition being accepted.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HAZS - Hazardous substances /HAZS - Hazardous Substances - Rules Table /HAZS-R1: The storage, handling, or use of hazardous substances (excepting arsenic (As) and significant hazard facilities) within the Natural Open Space Zone	288.38	Amend	Fire and Emergency supports the management of the storage, handling, or use of hazardous substances within the Natural Open Space Zone. For reasons set out in submission point 10 above, Fire and Emergency request that the incidental use and storage (including for disposal) of hazardous substances for emergency service activities are exempt from the requirement of HAZS-R1A (1) and (2).	Amend as follows: 1. All hazardous substances are stored and handled on areas with impervious surfaces, apart from the following activities which do not need to be on impervious surfaces: a. fuel operated machinery and vehicles; b. the storage and conveyance of gas or oil in pipelines that are part of a network utility, and c. temporary military training activity. d. <u>the incidental use and storage (including for disposal) of hazardous substances for emergency service activities.</u> 2. All areas within a site where hazardous substances are stored, used, handled, or produced are sealed and banded and able to contain 110% of the total volume of substances stored and used on site in the event of a spill, apart from temporary military training activities <u>and emergency service activities</u> which do not need to be sealed and banded.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HAZS - Hazardous substances /HAZS - Hazardous Substances - Rules Table /HAZS-R3: Significant hazard facilities	288.39	Amend	This rule is supported, subject to the relief sought to the 'significant hazard facility' definition being accepted. Fire and Emergency supports the discretionary activity status for significant hazardous facilities. This provides NCC full discretion to assess the associated risk to the environment and assess whether the risk mitigation and management proposed is adequate.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HAZS - Hazardous substances /Assessment criteria /General	288.40	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the assessment criteria to the extent that it provides Council guidance on relevant assessment matters to be considered for activities that require resource consent for the storage, handling or use of hazardous substances and significant hazard facilities. Fire and Emergency specifically support the consideration of fire safety and fire water management, emergency management, site drainage and off-site infrastructure (e.g., stormwater drainage system, sewer type and capacity) and the disposal of waste containing hazardous substances.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	PKA - Papakainga /Objectives /PKA-O3: Provision for papakāinga development that maintains and enhances health, safety and amenity	288.41	Support	For Fire and Emergency, the primary operational requirements for papakāinga development are to ensure they developments are provided with adequate firefighting water supply and access so that Fire and Emergency can respond in a fire or other emergency. This is important to ensure that the health, safety and wellbeing of hapu who occupy papakāinga is provided for and protected.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	PKA - Papakainga /Policies /PKA-P4: Servicing of papakāinga developments	288.42	Support	Fire and Emergency recognise that papakāinga developments are unique in their purpose, design and layout and often have communal areas that are shared by whanau. In this regard, Fire and Emergency supports the adoption of servicing methods that are suitable for individual site conditions and, where possible, the use of communal infrastructure such as a communal firefighting water supply. The New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 provides this flexibility and Fire and Emergency can support whanau in improving fire safety and creating more resilient papakāinga developments.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	PKA - Papakainga /PKA - Papakainga - Standards Table /PKA-S5: Minimum site size	288.43	Amend	To give effect to PKA-O3 and PKA-P4, Fire and Emergency requests an addition sub-standard be added to PKA-S5 requiring space to be allocated for the storage of a firefighting water supply, where applicable. This amendment acknowledges that some papakāinga may be able to connect to the reticulated water supply network however, where no connection or required level of service can be achieved, that sufficient space is provided for the onsite storage of firefighting water supply in accordance with New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.	Amend as follows: PKA-S5: Minimum site size 1. The minimum site size for a residential building unit will be the sum of the area of land required in a to d f below... f. <u>Onsite water supply management system (where applicable) – an area of land required to be allocated for the storage of firefighting water supply.</u>

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Fire and Emergency New Zealand	PKA - Papakainga /PKA - Papakainga - Standards Table /General	288.44	Amend	To give effect to PKA-O3 and PKA-P4, Fire and Emergency requests a new standard be added for papakainga activities. This new standard acknowledges that some papakainga may be able to connect to the reticulated water supply network however, where no connection or required level of service can be achieved, that sufficient firefighting water supply is provided in accordance with New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008. This standard acknowledges that in many cases, papakainga developments are not often subdivided and therefore will not be subject to the servicing standards set out in the subdivision chapter. It is therefore important that the land use provision address the servicing requirements for papakainga development.	Add new standard as follows: <u>PKA-S9: Firefighting water supply</u>  1. <u>All new developments 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 firefighting water supply can be provided to the development in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u>  <u>Matter of discretion:</u>  <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	PKA - Papakainga /Assessment criteria /PKA-AC1: Buildings accessory to existing or consented residential buildings (PKA-R1); Papakainga (PKA-R2); Industrial and commercial Buildings and activities associated with papakainga (PKA-R3); and Papakainga, buildings accessory to existing or consented residential buildings, and industrial and commercial buildings and activities associated with papakainga in all other zones not provided for in Rules PKA-R1-PKA-R3 (PKA-R4)	288.45	Amend	Fire and Emergency supports the requirements of the papakainga development plan to the extent that Council must have regard to the location of access(s) and internal roading network. Fire and Emergency understand that papakainga activities will be subject to the standards set out in TRT. Fire and Emergency also supports the identification or, and avoidance or mitigation from the locational constraints of natural hazards. Fire and Emergency requests amendments to the assessment criteria to reflect the relief sought above.	Amend as follows: Papakainga development plan When assessing applications, Council will have regard to any 'development plan' prepared for the site which is to detail, but is not limited to detailing, the following: ... x. <u>Location of firefighting water supply in relation to buildings that are present or planned on the site.</u> Sufficient space to meet servicing needs q. Whether the site layout provides for easy storage and access of recycling and rubbish for collection. r. <u>Whether the site layout provides for emergency service access and wayfinding.</u> Infrastructure capacity and stormwater management r. s. Whether the development can be sufficiently serviced by water (including firefighting), wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure, including through the use of low impact stormwater design where appropriate.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SUB - Subdivision /Objectives /SUB-O3: Infrastructure, transport, and connectivity	288.46	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SUB-O3 insofar as it requires a subdivision layout that is safe, efficient and resilient and integrates with existing communities and provides for the long-term needs of its residents. Fire and Emergency further supports that the infrastructure supporting subdivision and development is planned and provided for in an integrated and comprehensive manner at the time of subdivision.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SUB - Subdivision /Objectives /SUB-O5: Natural hazards	288.47	Support	Fire and Emergency has additional functions under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 to respond to weather events, natural hazard events and disasters. Fire and Emergency's Risk Reduction Strategy 2019–2029 states that reducing risk is the single most effective mechanism to protect people, property and environment. As well as preventing incidents occurring in the first place, reducing the frequency of incidents, and mitigating the impacts of an emergency are also core risk reduction interventions. While Fire and Emergency's primary focus remains on the reduction of unwanted fire, Fire and Emergency as a primary responder during natural hazard events work across four areas of emergency management, through a model known as the 4Rs: ● reduction of risk ● ensuring response readiness ● providing emergency response ● making coordinated efforts to facilitate recovery following an emergency. Fire and Emergency notes that as defined, natural hazards include fire. This objective achieves the purpose of the RMA by providing for the safety and wellbeing of people and communities and addresses the risk to property across the district.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SUB - Subdivision /Policies /SUB-P8: Access and egress	288.48	Amend	Fire and Emergency supports SUB-P8 insofar that it seeks to manage the number, location, and design of access and egress points. It is important that safe and efficient emergency service access is also provided, whether that be by vehicle or by foot to ensure Fire and Emergency personnel can effectively access a site and/or structure in an emergency and without compromising the egress of residents escaping the site or other emergency services such as St John and Police. This relief supports the subsequent relief sought below in relation to the design and location of access including the provision of pedestrian access where no vehicle access is to be provided.	Amend as follows: SUB-P8 Access and egress Manage the number, location, and design of access and egress points to support all of the following: a) safety and amenity for pedestrians and cyclists to and from the site and along the street frontage; b) visibility of vehicles, pedestrians, and cyclists when exiting the site; c) efficient access to the site to minimise queuing within the integrated transportation network; d) safe and efficient operation of intersections, and e) encourage shared vehicle access by way of rear lanes in urban areas, where appropriate, to avoid the proliferation of vehicle crossings. f) <u>Safe and efficient emergency access and egress.</u>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SUB - Subdivision /Policies /SUB-P9: Integrated provision of infrastructure	288.49	Amend	Fire and Emergency supports SUB-P9 insofar that it requires subdivision to provide servicing that meets the requirements of the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that connects sites capable of containing a building, in areas where service connections to the public network are available and capacity exists. This includes the potable water networks unless it is demonstrated that an alternative means of servicing can be provided meeting legislative and acceptable environmental outcomes. Fire and Emergency notes that the water supply network does not just serve for potable use, and this should be clarified in the policy with reference to both potable and firefighting water supply.	Amend as follows: SUB-P9: Integrated provision of infrastructure Require subdivision to provide servicing that meets the requirements of the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that: ... d) connects sites capable of containing a building, in areas where service connections to the public network are available and capacity exists, to the following networks: i. wastewater; ii. stormwater, and iii. <del>potable water supply</del> <u>potable water supply (for both potable and firefighting use).</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SUB - Subdivision /Policies /SUB-P12: Provision of infrastructure in rural areas	288.50	Amend	Fire and Emergency opposes SUB-P12 as it omits the need to require sites capable of containing a building, in areas where no reticulated water supply network is available, to be of a size and shape that provides for the storage on a firefighting water supply. An amendment to the policy is sought.	Amend as follows: SUB-P12: Provision of infrastructure in rural areas a. Require sites capable of containing a building, in areas where no reticulated water supply, stormwater, or wastewater network is available, to be of a size and shape that provides for: ... iii. <u>the storage of potable water and a firefighting water supply.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SUB - Subdivision /Policies /SUB-P15: Natural hazards	288.51	Support	Fire and Emergency supports SUB-P15 as it requires subdivisions to either avoid natural hazards or be designed to mitigate risks from natural hazards by improving accessibility for residents in an emergency event by minimising cul-de-sacs, terminating rights of way, and avoiding gated communities. As the primary emergency responder in natural hazard emergency, it is important that Fire and Emergency are able to reach people within properties, but it is just as important that people within properties have a safe and clear path from properties to an area that is clear from the natural hazard.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SUB - Subdivision /SUB - Subdivision - Standards Table / SUB-S3: Minimum allotment sizes - rural	288.52	Support	Fire and Emergency supports the requirement for unserviced sites in the Settlement Zone to have a larger minimum allotment size to ensure that new allotments in unreticulated areas can accommodate an onsite firefighting water supply. Furthermore, Fire and Emergency support the non-complying activity status where SUB-S3 is not met.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SUB - Subdivision /SUB - Subdivision - Standards Table /SUB-S12: Transport, access, and connectivity	288.53	Amend	Subject to the amendments sought in the Transport chapter for vehicle access (TPT-S4) Fire and Emergency supports SUB-S12 as it requires all new allotments to have vehicular access to an existing, legal road that complies with the relevant provisions of the Transport chapter for vehicle access and manoeuvrability. Fire and Emergency requests a new specific matter of discretion be included for subdivision activities where a subdivision is not able to comply with the transport chapter, whereby consideration is given to the extent of consistency with the requirements of the Designers' guide to firefighting operations Emergency vehicle access F5-02 GD and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.	Add a new matter of discretion as follows: Matters of discretion: <u>5. The extent of consistency with the requirements of the Designers' guide to firefighting operations Emergency vehicle access F5-02 GD and the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u>



Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SUB - Subdivision /SUB - Subdivision - Standards Table /SUB-S14: Water supply	288.54	Amend	Fire and Emergency strongly supports SUB-S14 insofar as it requires all new lots that require water to be connected to a public reticulated water supply where a supply is available. Where a new lot will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the subdivider must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided (including firefighting water supply). Fire and Emergency notes there is no specified standard provided for determining a satisfactory firefighting water supply, however, acknowledges that the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure sets out the minimum standard for a reticulated firefighting water supply system which includes compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. Fire and Emergency notes that this is however specific to the reticulated network and there appear to be no standards that set out how to provide a suitable and accessible alternative unreticulated firefighting water supply. This should be the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. As such, Fire and Emergency requests an amendment to SUB-S14 requiring alternative firefighting water supplies to be provided in accordance with SNZ 4509:2008. Furthermore, it is requested an additional matter of discretion relating to the extent of non-compliance where compliance with SNZ 4509:2008 cannot be achieved. This should be a matter that is carefully considered in relation to the health, safety and wellbeing of future occupiers of the subdivision and the ability or not for Fire and Emergency to respond in a fire emergency. This will ensure that where water supply servicing cannot be met under SUB-S14, NCC will have suitable discretion as to the extent a new allotment is able to be provided with a suitable firefighting water supply.	Amend SUB-S14 as follows: SUB-S14: Water supply 1. All new allotments created that require water must be connected to a public reticulated water supply where a supply is available. 2. At the time of subdivision, sufficient land for water tobies must be set aside. 3. Where a new lot will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the subdivider must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory water supply can be provided (including firefighting water supply <u>in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008</u> ). Matters of discretion: ... 5. <u>The extent of compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SUB - Subdivision /Assessment criteria /SUB-AC1: General, applies to all subdivision (including boundary adjustments) traffic.	288.55	Amend	As subdivision is provided for as controlled and discretionary activities in the PDP, it is important that the assessment criteria that applies to all subdivision (as matters of control and matters of discretion) ensure that NCC can consider the operational requirements of Fire and Emergency, particularly firefighting water supply and access matters. This will provide NCC the opportunity to appropriately condition controlled activities to manage any adverse effects and condition or decline a restricted discretionary activity if non-compliances in relation to firefighting water supply and access are not adequately addressed. Fire and Emergency submit on the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe, connected, and efficient transport network</li> <li>Subject to the acceptance of all amendments sought to chapter TPT – Transport and to SUB-S12, Fire and Emergency strongly supports SUB-AC1(b) which considers the extent to which the Transportation chapter standards for vehicle access and manoeuvring are able to be complied with, including TPT-S4 and TPT-S6. Stormwater and infrastructure</li> <li>As the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure requires the water supply network be designed in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008, Fire and Emergency supports SUB-AC1 (g) which considers compliance with the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure.</li> <li>Fire and Emergency requests SUB-AC1(i)(i), which relates to the ability for the site to effectively and efficiently meet firefighting requirements, directly references the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as a means to determine the extent to which the subdivision meet firefighting requirements.</li> </ul>	Amend as follows: SUB-AC1 General, applies to all subdivision (including boundary adjustments) Stormwater and infrastructure ... i. When the site is not proposed to be connected to a public water supply: i. the ability for the site to effectively and efficiently meet firefighting requirements <u>in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008, and</u> the ability to show how the site will be serviced by an acceptable alternative water supply.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	NOISE - Noise /NOISE - Noise - Rules Table /NOISE-R1: Noise generation (general)	288.56	Amend	Fire and Emergency supports NOISE-R1(2) that exempts the noise of sirens used for emergency purposes from the noise and vibration standards in any part of the District Plan and are therefore considered permitted activities. Fire and Emergency however seeks that this exception be extended to the use of generators and mobile equipment (including vehicles) for emergency purposes and activities at emergency service facilities associated with emergency response, re-commissioning and emergency response training.	Amend as follows... f. the noise of sirens, <u>generators and mobile equipment (including vehicles)</u> used for emergency purposes. g. <u>Activities at emergency service facilities associated with emergency response, re-commissioning and temporary emergency services training.</u> or similar effect.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TEMP - Temporary Activities /TEMP - Temporary Activities - Rules Table /General	288.57	Amend	In order to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response, firefighter training is an essential activity undertaken by Fire and Emergency. Firefighter training may include live fire training (i.e., burning and putting out fires) and equipment training both on and off site. The annual Statement of Performance Expectations (SPE) confirms a commitment to the Government that all firefighters achieve a certain level of training. District Plans should not prevent Fire and Emergency training activities from being carried out. Fire and Emergency seeks provisions for emergency services training activities as permitted activities across all zones in order to better achieve the sustainable management purpose of the RMA and better enable Fire and Emergency to achieve its statutory function by facilitating firefighting and emergency response (including training for such circumstances).	Add a new rule as follows: TEMP-R4: <u>Temporary emergency services training activities</u> <u>All Zones</u> Activity Status: PER

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GRZ - General Residential Zone /GRZ - General Residential Zone - Rules Table /General	288.58	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or  To similar effect.  And  any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LLRZ - Large Lot Residential Zone /LLRZ - Large Lot Residential Zone - Rules Table /General	288.59	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or  To similar effect.  And  any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone /MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone - Rules Table /General	288.60	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or  To similar effect.  And  any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HRZ - High Density Residential Zone /HRZ - High Density Residential Zone - Rules Table /General	288.61	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or To similar effect.  And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	RLZ - Rural Lifestyle Zone /RLZ - Rural Lifestyle Zone - Rules Table /General	288.62	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or To similar effect.  And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	RPROZ - Rural Production Zone /RPROZ - Rural Production Zone - Rules Table /General	288.63	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or To similar effect.  And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SETZ - Settlement zone /SETZ - Settlement Zone - Rules Table /General	288.64	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements), and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u> <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u> Or To similar effect. And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	NCZ - Neighbourhood Centre Zone /NCZ - Neighbourhood Centre Zone - Rules Table /General	288.65	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements), and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u> <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u> Or To similar effect. And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LCZ - Local Centre Zone /LCZ - Local Centre Zone - Rules Table /General	288.66	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements), and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u> <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u> Or To similar effect. And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LFRZ - Large Format Retail Zone /LFRZ - Large Format Retail Zone - Rules Table /General	288.67	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements), and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or  To similar effect.  And  any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MUZ - Mixed Use Zone /MUZ - Mixed Use Zone - Rules Table /General	288.68	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements), and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or  To similar effect.  And  any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TCZ - Town Centre Zone /Rules /General	288.69	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements), and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or  To similar effect.  And  any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	CCZ - City Centre Zone /CCZ - City Centre Zone - Rules /General	288.70	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or To similar effect.  And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LIZ - Light Industrial Zone /LIZ - Light Industrial Zone - Rules Table /General	288.71		Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or To similar effect.  And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GIZ - General Industrial Zone /GIZ - General Industrial Zone - Rules /General	288.72	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or To similar effect.  And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	NOSZ - Natural Open Space Zone /NOSZ - Natural Open Space Zone - Rules Table /General	288.73	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or To similar effect.  And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	OSZ - Open Space Zone /OSZ - Open Space Zone - Rules Table /General	288.74	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or To similar effect.  And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SARZ - Sport and Active Recreation Zone /SARZ - Sport and Active Recreation Zone - Rules Table /General	288.75	Amend	Fire and Emergency requires the ability to construct and operate emergency service facilities (i.e., fire stations) in locations which will enable reasonable response times to fire and other emergencies. This means new fire stations may be necessary in any zone across the district in order to continue to achieve emergency response time commitments in situations where development occurs, and populations change. In this regard it is noted that Fire and Emergency is not a requiring authority under section 166 of the RMA, and therefore does not have the ability to designate land for the purposes of fire stations. Fire and Emergency notes that the effects of a fire station can be largely anticipated and, in the most part, do not differ to the effects of many activities that may be anticipated through rural and urban environments. Fire and Emergency requests that emergency service facilities are provided for as permitted activities in the larger, more extensive zones of the district to recognise the critical importance of emergency services to communities. In providing for emergency service facility as a permitted activity would mean that emergency service facilities would be controlled by the subsequent performance standards of each zone (such as height, height in relation to boundary, front yards, building coverage requirements).and the other relevant performance standards in other chapters (i.e., transport) to ensure that any effects are appropriately managed.	Seeks to include new permitted activity as follows: <u>xxx-Rx: Emergency service facilities</u>  <u>Activity Status: Permitted</u> <u>N/A</u>  Or To similar effect.  And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GRZ - General Residential Zone /GRZ - General Residential Zone - Standards Table /General	288.76	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p><u>1. All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p><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 firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p><u>1. The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LLRZ - Large Lot Residential Zone /LLRZ - Large Lot Residential Zone - Standards Table /General	288.77	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p><u>1. All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p><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 firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p><u>1. The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>



Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone /MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone - Standards Table /General	288.78	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone /MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone - Standards Table /General	288.79	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HRZ - High Density Residential Zone /HRZ - High Density Residential Zone - Standards Table /General	288.80	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	RLZ - Rural Lifestyle Zone /RLZ - Rural Lifestyle Zone - Standards Table /General	288.81	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	RPROZ - Rural Production Zone /RPROZ - Rural Production Zone - Standards Table /General	288.82	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SETZ - Settlement zone /SETZ - Settlement Zone - Standards Table /General	288.83	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	NCZ - Neighbourhood Centre Zone /NCZ-Neighbourhood Centre Zone - Standards Table /General	288.84	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LCZ - Local Centre Zone /LCZ - Local Centre Zone - Standards Table /General	288.85	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LFRZ - Large Format Retail Zone /LFRZ- Large Format Retail Zone - Standards Table /General	288.86	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MUZ - Mixed Use Zone /MUZ - Mixed Use Zone - Standards Table /General	288.87	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TCZ - Town Centre Zone /TCZ - Town Centre Zone - Standards Table /General	288.88	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	CCZ - City Centre Zone /CCZ - City Centre Zone - Standards Table /General	288.89	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LIZ - Light Industrial Zone /LIZ - Light Industrial Zone - Standards Table /General	288.90	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GIZ - General Industrial Zone /GIZ - General Industrial Zone - Standards Table /General	288.91	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	NOSZ - Natural Open Space Zone /NOSZ - Natural Open Space Zone - Standards Table /General	288.92	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p><u>1. All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p><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 firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p><u>1. The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	OSZ - Open Space Zone /OSZ - Open Space Zone - Standards Table /General	288.93	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p><u>1. All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p><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 firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p><u>1. The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>



Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SARZ - Sport and Active Recreation Zone /SARZ - Sport and Active Recreation Zone - Standards Table /General	288.94	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p><u>1. All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p><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 firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p><u>1. The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	AIRPZ - Airport Zone /AIRPZ - Airport Zone - Standards Table /General	288.95	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p><u>1. All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p><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 firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p><u>1. The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	BHZ - Boat Harbour Zone /BHZ - Boat Harbour Zone - Standards Table /General	288.96	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MIZ - Marine Industrial Zone /MIZ - Marine Industrial Zone - Standards Table /General	288.97	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MPZ - Maori Purpose Zone /MPZ - Maori Purpose Zone - Standards Table /General	288.98	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	PORTZ - Port Zone /PORTZ - Port Zone - Standards Table /General	288.99	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	STADZ - Stadium Zone /STADZ - Stadium Zone - Standards Table /General	288.100	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TEZ - Tertiary Education Zone /TEDZ - Tertiary Education Zone - Standards Table /General	288.101	Amend	<p>Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows:</p> <p><u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u></p> <p>1. <u>All new developments must be connected to a public reticulated water supply, where one is available.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Where the new development will not be connected to a public reticulated water supply, or where an additional level of service is required that exceeds the level of service provided by the reticulated system, the developer must demonstrate how an alternative and satisfactory firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p><u>Matter of discretion:</u></p> <p>1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u></p> <p>Or</p> <p>To similar effect.</p> <p>And</p> <p>any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.</p>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	WTZ - Wastewater Treatment Zone /WTZ - Wastewater Treatment Zone - Standards Table /General	288.102	Amend	Fire and Emergency's main area of concern is the provision of a water supply and access to this supply which will enable Fire and Emergency to operate effectively and efficiently to save lives and property in the event of a fire. This is best achieved through compliance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ 4509:2008. SNZ 4509:2008 sets out minimum water supply requirements required for firefighting water supply to both reticulated and non-reticulated areas. Where a development is unable to connect to the reticulated network, or the reticulated network has insufficient capacity and/or pressure, an alternative firefighting water source is required by Fire and Emergency. This could be from a dedicated firefighting water supply tank. Fire and Emergency notes that the subdivision chapter includes rules and standards applying to subdivision. Therefore, activities that do not require subdivision will not be subject to the servicing standards within, including SUB-S14 that applies to the subdivision of new lots only and requires a firefighting water supply. A new standard is therefore requested in all zones of which development of new buildings are enabled to ensure that new development is provided with a water supply suitable for firefighting purposes. In relation to new standard XXX-SX(1), it is expected that all reticulated water supply networks (whether private or public) will be fully compliant with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 as required by the Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure and that new connections under the water supply bylaw will not be granted where there is insufficient capacity available within the water supply network for the proposed activity.	Seeks to include a new performance standard as follows: <u>XXX-SX: Firefighting water supply</u>  1. <u>All new developments 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 firefighting water supply can be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u>  <u>Matter of discretion:</u>  1. <u>The extent of consistency with the requirements of the New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008.</u>  Or  To similar effect.  And  any other consequential amendments required to give effect to this new standard.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GRZ - General Residential Zone /Objectives /GRZ-O5: Sustainable design and infrastructurePublic health and environmental wellbeing are maintained, and, where practicable, enhanced through sustainable design and appropriate provision of infrastructure.  Relates to GRZ-I3	288.103	Support	Fire and Emergency supports GRZ-O5 insofar that it requires public health and environmental wellbeing be maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure. This would include firefighting water supply and access for Fire and Emergency operations.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GRZ - General Residential Zone /Policies /GRZ-P6: Non-residential activitiesLimit non-residential activities in the zone to:  prioritise the efficient use of the zone for residential activities; minimise the effects on the vitality of centre zones, and minimise effects on residential amenity.  Relates to GRZ-O2, GRZ-O3 and GRZ-O4	288.104	Amend	Seeks that emergency service facilities be provided for as a permitted activity. This should be supported by GRZ-P6 to acknowledge the important role of emergency services in the community.	Amend as follows:  GRZ-P6: Non-residential activities  Limit non-residential activities in the zone to:  a. prioritise the efficient use of the zone for residential activities;  b. minimise the effects on the vitality of centre zones, <del>and</del>  c. minimise effects on residential amenity, <u>and</u>  d. <u>those that provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of the community</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GRZ - General Residential Zone /Policies /GRZ-P7: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.105	Support	Supports GRZ-P7 insofar that it seeks to ensure sufficient infrastructure provision and/or mitigation measures to accommodate demand. This would include firefighting water supply and access for Fire and Emergency operations.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GRZ - General Residential Zone /GRZ - General Residential Zone - Standards Table /GRZ-S3: Front yards	288.106	Amend	Seeks the inclusion of a new matter of discretion to provide NCC the ability to consider the risk of non-compliance with GRZ-S3 on emergency service access. It is important that emergency service access suitable for Fire and Emergency personnel is provided at site boundaries, as well as provision for emergency egress by residents.	Add a new matter of discretion to GRZ-S3 as follows: <u>x. The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GRZ - General Residential Zone /GRZ - General Residential Zone - Standards Table /GRZ-S4: Other yards	288.107	Amend	Seeks the inclusion of a new matter of discretion to provide NCC the ability to consider the risk of non-compliance with GRZ-S4 on emergency service access. It is important that emergency service access suitable for Fire and Emergency personnel is provided at site boundaries, as well as provision for emergency egress by residents.	Add a new matter of discretion to GRZ-S4 as follows: <u>x. The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LLRZ - Large Lot Residential Zone /Objectives /LLRZ-O3: Public health and environmental wellbeing	288.108	Support	Fire and Emergency support this objective as it seeks development and activities that contribute to the safety of communities. This would include emergency service facilities.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LLRZ - Large Lot Residential Zone /Policies /LLRZ-P5: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.109	Support	Supports LLRZ-P5 insofar that it seeks the provision for onsite water storage where reticulated services are not available and to ensure sufficient infrastructure provision and/or mitigation measures to accommodate demand. This would include firefighting water supply and access for Fire and Emergency operations.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LLRZ - Large Lot Residential Zone /LLRZ - Large Lot Residential Zone - Standards Table /LLRZ-S3: Front yards	288.110	Amend	Seeks the inclusion of a new matter of discretion to provide NCC the ability to consider the risk of non-compliance with LLRZ-S3 on emergency service access. It is important that emergency service access suitable for Fire and Emergency personnel is provided at site boundaries, as well as provision for emergency egress by residents.	Add a new matter of discretion to LLRZ-S3 as follows: <u>x. The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.</u>

Submitter Name	Section / Sub-section / Provision	Submission number / Point Number	Position	Summary of Submission	Relief Summary
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LLRZ - Large Lot Residential Zone /LLRZ - Large Lot Residential Zone - Standards Table /LLRZ-S4: Other yards	288.111	Amend	Seeks the inclusion of a new matter of discretion to provide NCC the ability to consider the risk of non-compliance with LLRZ-S4 on emergency service access. It is important that emergency service access suitable for Fire and Emergency personnel is provided at site boundaries, as well as provision for emergency egress by residents.	Add a new matter of discretion to LLRZ-S4 as follows: x. The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone /Objectives /MRZ-O2: Community wellbeing	288.112	Support	Supports this objective as it seeks development and activities that contribute to the safety of communities. This would include emergency service facilities.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone /Objectives /MRZ-O5: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.113	Support	Supports MRZ-O5 insofar that it requires public health and environmental wellbeing be maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure. This would include firefighting water supply and access for Fire and Emergency operations.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone /Policies /MRZ-P6: Non-residential activities	288.114	Amend	Seeks that emergency service facilities be provided for as a permitted activity. This should be supported by GRZ-P6 to acknowledge the important role of emergency services in the community.(Refer to submission for full details.)	Amend as follows: MRZ-P6: Non-residential activities Limit non-residential activities in the zone to: a. prioritise efficient use of the zone for residential activities; b. minimise effects on the vitality of centre zones, <del>and</del> c. minimise effects on residential amenity, <del>and</del> d. those that provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of the community.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone /Policies /MRZ-P7: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.115	Support	Supports MRZ-P7 insofar that it seeks to ensure sufficient infrastructure provision and/or mitigation measures to accommodate demand. This would include firefighting water supply and access for Fire and Emergency operations.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone /MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone - Standards Table /MRZ-S3: Front yards	288.116	Amend	Seeks the inclusion of a new matter of discretion to provide NCC the ability to consider the risk of non-compliance with MRZ-S3 on emergency service access. It is important that emergency service access, suitable for Fire and Emergency personnel, is provided at site boundaries, as well as provision for emergency egress by residents.	Add a new matter of discretion to MRZ-S3 as follows: x. <u>The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone /MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone - Standards Table /MRZ-S4: Other yards	288.117	Amend	Seeks the inclusion of a new matter of discretion to provide NCC the ability to consider the risk of non-compliance with MRZ-S4 on emergency service access. It is important that emergency service access, suitable for Fire and Emergency personnel, is provided at site boundaries, as well as provision for emergency egress by residents.	Add a new matter of discretion to MRZ-S4 as follows: x. <u>The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone /MRZ - Medium Density Residential Zone - Standards Table /MRZ-S14: Maximum building length	288.118	Amend	A significant concern relating to medium density residential developments is the use of long, narrow sections and associated pedestrian accessways as the sole access to most units and where backyards are only accessed through the units themselves. The length of these accessways can cause delays in accessing rear units and require extra personnel to lay out hose lengths around corners and support with the extra weight of hoses. This in turn would impact water pressure available at the delivery to the fire site. The narrowness of side boundaries and subsequent accessways can also cause conflict between emergency personnel reaching an emergency, residents attempting to evacuate, and other emergency personnel needs (e.g., St John transporting patients). This scale of response would prove very difficult to accommodate along 1m wide side boundaries. In terms of resident safety, this can mean impeded or delayed evacuation. In many cases if a fire or emergency (such as hazardous substance) were to occur in a middle unit, this would trap all units further to the rear from being evacuated without removing fences and infrastructure to get individuals out through neighbouring sites. Depending on individual site maintenance arrangements, it is possible that communal areas like pedestrian accessways have locked gates added or are neglected and planting and other barriers or outdoor furniture further obstruct the usable width of the side boundary or accessway. Fire and Emergency supports this performance standard to the extent that it sets a maximum length of a building to 22m, after which shall provide a minimum separation of 4m between any other building on the same site. However, Fire and Emergency considers that the 4m separation should also apply to side boundaries, for reasons set out above. This would reduce the risk of delays and conflicts during emergency response and evacuation.  It is noted that in order to address this risk further, a new performance standard has been sought in relation to pedestrian only access in the transport chapter. A new matter of discretion is also sought to ensure emergency service access is a consideration where there is a non-compliance with this performance standard.	Amend as follows: ... 1. The maximum length of a <u>building</u> above ground floor level shall be 22 m, measured parallel to side and rear <u>boundaries</u> , after which there shall be a minimum separation of 4 m between any other <u>building</u> on the same <u>site</u> and the <u>side boundary</u> of which the main pedestrian access route to the residential units are provided. Add a new matter of discretion as follows: 4. <u>The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HRZ - High Density Residential Zone /Objectives /HRZ-O2: Community wellbeing	288.119	Support	Supports this objective as it seeks development and activities that contribute to the safety of communities. This would include emergency service facilities.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HRZ - High Density Residential Zone /Objectives /HRZ-O5: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.120	Support	Supports HRZ-O5 insofar that it requires public health and environmental wellbeing be maintained through the appropriate provision of infrastructure. This would include firefighting water supply and access for Fire and Emergency operations.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HRZ - High Density Residential Zone /Policies /HRZ-P7: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.121	Support	Supports HRZ-P7 insofar that it seeks to ensure sufficient infrastructure provision and/or mitigation measures to accommodate demand. This would include firefighting water supply and access for Fire and Emergency operations.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HRZ - High Density Residential Zone /HRZ - High Density Residential Zone - Standards Table /HRZ-S3: Front yards	288.122	Amend	Seeks the inclusion of a new matter of discretion to provide NCC the ability to consider the risk of non-compliance with HRZ-S3 on emergency service access. It is important that emergency service access suitable for Fire and Emergency personnel is provided at site boundaries, as well as provision for emergency egress by residents.	Add a new matter of discretion as follows: x. The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.

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Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HRZ - High Density Residential Zone /HRZ - High Density Residential Zone - Standards Table /HRZ-S4: Other yards	288.123	Amend	Seeks the inclusion of a new matter of discretion to provide NCC the ability to consider the risk of non-compliance with HRZ-S4 on emergency service access. It is important that emergency service access suitable for Fire and Emergency personnel is provided at site boundaries, as well as provision for emergency egress by residents.	Add a new matter of discretion as follows: <u>x. The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	HRZ - High Density Residential Zone /HRZ - High Density Residential Zone - Standards Table /HRZ-S14: Maximum building length	288.124	Amend	Concern expressed relating to long narrow driveways for a number of dwelling units, and the delays and other negative impacts this can cause. A 1m side boundary could cause an impediment to personnel accessing and people evacuating the building. Multiple dwelling units along a narrow section could also result in non-affected units being trapped during the time of the emergency. Supports the 4m gap between 22m long buildings, but seeks to have the 4m gap also applying to side boundaries, reducing delays and conflicts during an emergencies.	Amend as follows: ... 1. The maximum length of a <u>building</u> above ground floor level shall be 22 m, measured parallel to side and rear <u>boundaries</u> , after which there shall be a minimum separation of 4 m between anyother <u>building</u> on the same <u>site and the side boundary of which the main pedestrian access route to the residential units are provided</u> . Add a new matter of discretion as follows: <u>4. The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	RLZ - Rural Lifestyle Zone /Objectives /RLZ-O4: Services and infrastructure	288.125	Support	Supports RLZ-O4 insofar as requires that subdivision, use and development be supported by adequate servicing infrastructure that has sufficient capacity and does not increase demand for upgrading or extension of public infrastructure.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	RLZ - Rural Lifestyle Zone /Policies /RLZ-P3: Allow adequate support services and infrastructure where appropriate	288.126	Support	Supports RLZ-P3 insofar as requires that subdivision, use and development be supported by adequate servicing infrastructure that has sufficient capacity and does not increase demand for upgrading or extension of public infrastructure.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	RLZ - Rural Lifestyle Zone /RLZ - Rural Lifestyle Zone - Rules Table /RLZ-R1: Agriculture, horticulture, and viticulture activities	288.127	Support	Supports RLZ-R1 insofar as the matters of discretion extend to consider fire control for agriculture, horticulture, and viticulture activities.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	RLZ - Rural Lifestyle Zone /Assessment criteria - Rural Lifestyle Zone /RLZ-AC2: All land uses	288.128	Amend	Supports RLZ-AC2(h) insofar as the assessment criteria includes consideration of whether adequate provision is made for water supply. However, Fire and Emergency requests specific reference to whether the development can be serviced by a firefighting water supply. Fire and Emergency supports RLZ-AC2 (o) insofar as the assessment criteria includes consideration of the extent to which the activity implements an approved fire management plan.	Amend as follows: RLZ-AC2... t. Whether adequate provision is made for water supply ( <u>including a suitable firefighting water supply</u> ), and stormwater disposal.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SETZ - Settlement zone /Policies /SETZ-P3: Require sites to be of a sufficient size to cater for water supply, wastewater, and stormwater servicing on site	288.129	Support	Supports SETZ-P3 insofar as it requires sites to be of a sufficient size to cater for on-site water supply infrastructure. This supports the new performance standard sought above in relation to firefighting water supply provision.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	SETZ - Settlement zone /SETZ - Settlement Zone - Standards Table /SETZ-S2: Yards	288.130	Amend	Seeks the inclusion of a new matter of discretion to provide NCC the ability to consider the risk of non-compliance with SETZ-S2 on emergency service access. It is important that emergency service access suitable for Fire and Emergency personnel is provided at site boundaries, as well as provision for emergency egress by residents.	Add a new matter of discretion to SETZ-S2 as follows: <u>14. The ability for emergency services to safely and efficient access the site.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	NCZ - Neighbourhood Centre Zone /Policies /NCZ-P5: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.131	Support	Fire and Emergency supports this policy to the extent that it seeks to ensure sufficient infrastructure provision and/or mitigation measures to meet demand, including consideration of the effects of climate change.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LCZ - Local Centre Zone /Policies /LCZ-P6: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.132	Support	Supports this policy to the extent that it seeks to ensure sufficient infrastructure provision and/or mitigation measures to meet demand, including consideration of the effects of climate change.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LFRZ - Large Format Retail Zone /Policies /LFRZ-P4: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.133	Support	Supports this policy to the extent that it seeks to ensure sufficient infrastructure provision and/or mitigation measures to meet demand, including consideration of the effects of climate change.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	MUZ - Mixed Use Zone /Policies /MUZ-P5: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.134	Support	Supports this policy to the extent that it seeks to ensure sufficient infrastructure provision and/or mitigation measures to meet demand, including consideration of the effects of climate change.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	TCZ - Town Centre Zone /Policies /TCZ-P5: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.135	Support	Supports this policy to the extent that it seeks to ensure sufficient infrastructure provision and/or mitigation measures to meet demand, including consideration of the effects of climate change.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	CCZ - City Centre Zone /Policies /CCZ-P7: Sustainable design and infrastructure	288.136	Support	Supports this policy to the extent that it seeks to ensure sufficient infrastructure provision and/or mitigation measures to meet demand, including consideration of the effects of climate change.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LIZ - Light Industrial Zone /Objectives /LIZ-O2: Activities in the Light Industrial Zone	288.137	Support	Supports LIZ-O2 to the extent that industrial activities in this zone are of a suburban scale and have low water needs reflecting the infrastructural capacity of the area they are located in.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LIZ - Light Industrial Zone /Objectives /LIZ-O4: Non-industrial activities	288.138	Amend	Opposes LIZ-O4 as currently proposed, as it excludes the establishment of land use activities within the Light Industrial zone unless the activity is ancillary to the primary industrial use of the land. Fire and Emergency may need to establish new fire stations within the Light Industrial zone in order to continue to achieve emergency response commitments as development occurs and populations change. As such, Fire and Emergency seek to amend LIZ-O4 to enable the establishment of activities where there is a functional and / or operational requirement for the activity to locate within the Light Industrial zone.	Amend as follows: LIZ-O4: Non-industrial activities Non-industrial activities are not located in the zone unless the activity is ancillary to the primary industrial use of the land <u>or has a functional and / or operational need to locate in the zone.</u>

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Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LIZ - Light Industrial Zone /Policies /LIZ-P4: Non-industrial and ancillary activities	288.139	Amend	Seeks to amend LIZ-P4 to acknowledge that non-industrial activities such as emergency service facilities that provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of the community are compatible with industrial activities.	Amend as follows: ... Avoid non-industrial activities in the Light Industrial Zone except when the activity is compatible with industrial activities and: a. supports and is directly related to a permitted or consented industrial activity located on the same site, or b. provides essential services to people employed in businesses located in the zone. <u>c. provides for the health, safety and wellbeing of the community.</u>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LIZ - Light Industrial Zone /LIZ - Light Industrial Zone - Rules Table /LIZ-R4: Storage of tyres	288.140	Support	Supports LIZ-R4 insofar as the storage of tyres is a permitted activity where a fire management plan is prepared and implemented for the site and, where the standards are not met, a discretionary activity status is triggered.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	LIZ - Light Industrial Zone /Assessment criteria /LIZ-AC4: Tyre storage not meeting permitted activity standards	288.141	Support	Supports LIZ-AC4 as it considers the fire management plan required by LIZ-R4, to minimise the risks of fires starting and maximise the chances of any fires being extinguished as quickly as possible.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GIZ - General Industrial Zone /Objectives /GIZ-O2: Non-industrial and ancillary activities	288.142	Amend	Opposes GIZ-O2 as currently proposed, as it excludes the establishment of land use activities within the General Industrial zone unless the activity is ancillary to the primary industrial use of the land. Fire and Emergency may need to establish new fire stations within the General Industrial zone in order to continue to achieve emergency response commitments as development occurs and populations change. As such, Fire and Emergency seek to amend GIZ-O2 to enable the establishment of activities where there is a functional and / or operational requirement for the activity to locate within the General Industrial zone.	Amend as follows: GIZ-O2: Non-industrial activities Non-industrial activities are not located in the zone unless the activity is ancillary to the primary industrial use of the land, <u>has a functional and / or operational need to locate in the zone</u> , or is a trade retail activity within the Taradale Road Specific Control Area.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GIZ - General Industrial Zone /Policies /GIZ-P2: Heavy industrial activities	288.143	Support	Supports GIZ-P2 insofar it requires avoiding heavy industrial activities and that have significant water use or infrastructure requirements unless appropriate services are available.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GIZ - General Industrial Zone /Policies /GIZ-P6: Non-industrial and ancillary activities	288.144	Amend	Seeks to amend GIZ-P6 to acknowledge that non-industrial activities such as emergency service facilities that provide for the health, safety and wellbeing of the community are compatible with industrial activities.	Amend as follows:GIZ-P6: Non-industrial activities a. Avoid the establishment and operation of sensitive land uses and non-industrial activities unless the activity is compatible with the adverse effects generated from industrial activities and: b. supports and is directly related to a permitted or consented industrial or manufacturing activity located on the same site; c. provides essential services to people employed in businesses located in the zone, or d. is a trade retail activity within the Taradale Road Specific Control Area, or e. provides for the health, safety and wellbeing of the community.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GIZ - General Industrial Zone /GIZ - General Industrial Zone - Rules /GIZ-R5: Storage of tyres	288.145	Support	Supports GIZ-R5 insofar as the storage of tyres is a permitted activity where a fire management plan is prepared and implemented for the site. Where the standards are not met, a restricted discretionary activity status is triggered with a matter of discretion relating to fire risk mitigation methods.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	GIZ - General Industrial Zone /Assessment criteria /GIZ-AC3: Tyre storage	288.146	Support	Supports GIZ-AC3 as it considers fire risk including the fire management plan required by GIZ-R6, to minimise the risks of fires starting and maximise the chances of any fires being extinguished as quickly as possible.	Retain as notified.
Fire and Emergency New Zealand	APP12 - Minimum Legal Widths of Access /APP12 - Minimum Legal Widths of Access /	288.147	Amend	Considers table 1-1 of Appendix 12 requires the minimum legal access width of a private accessway for residential and home occupation to be 3m for 1-2 household units and 3.6m for 3 household units. While these widths are not sufficient for fire appliances. It is noted that note 'e' states that where a fire appliance is unable to reach either a dwelling or the source of the firefighting water supply from a public road in accordance with SNZ PAS 4509:2008, SNZ PAS 4509:2008 should be consulted for compliance with the accessway dimensions require for fire appliances. Fire and Emergency consider that this requirement should be set out directly in the PDP and Fire and Emergency propose and an amendment to note e. to this effect. It is further noted that Table 1-1 and Table 1-2 allows for a maximum gradient of up to 20%. As set out in the SNZ PAS 4509:2008 and further detailed in the Designers' guide to firefighting operations Emergency vehicle access F5-02 GD, Fire and Emergency vehicles require a roading gradient that does not exceed 16%. The roading surface should be sealed, and trafficable at all times. Fire and Emergency therefore seek that a maximum grade of 16% be applied to all tables and activities in Appendix 12.	Amend note e. of Table 1-1 as follows: ... e. For a development where a fire appliance is not able to reach either a dwelling or the source of the firefighting water supply from a public road in accordance with the NZ Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNAZ PAS 4509:2008, <u>a minimum 4m access width is required for any this code of practice should be consulted for compliance with the accessway dimensions required for the fire appliances.</u> <del>Applies to the legal width of the legal road, the Right of Way or the Access Lot or access leg where this provides the primary point of access to the lot/site.</del>  Amend Table 1-1 and Table 1-2 so that the maximum grade for all activities does not exceed 16%.  Or to a similar effect.