



AGENDA FOR THE

ORDINARY MEETING OF

SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL

TO BE HELD IN THE

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROLLESTON

WEDNESDAY 12 MAY 2021

COMMENCING AT 1 PM

Council 12 May 2021 PUBLIC

Attendees: Mayor (S T Broughton), Councillors, M A Alexander, J B Bland, S N O H Epiha, J A Gallagher, D Hasson, M P Lemon, M B Lyall, S G McInnes, G S F Miller, R H Mugford & N C Reid

12 May 2021 01:00 PM - 05:00 PM

Agenda Topic	Page
2. Karakia and Oath	4
3. Public Forum : Sean Ellis, Bylaw on Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees	
4. Public Forum: Adam Gard'ner and Chris White - Road safety and traffic logistics in Prebbleton and wider District	
5. Zone Committee Updates - Selwyn Waihora and Christchurch West Melton	6
6. Confirmation of minutes 28 April 2021	13
7. Mayor's Report	20
8. Joint District Licensing Committee and Chief Licensing Inspector Report	23
9. Community Services and Facilities Update	29
10. Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees	42
11. Springfield Water Treatment Facility - Notice of requirement decision	73
12. Freedom Camping Submission	94
13. Plan Change 76 Rolleston - Dunweavin Limited	138
14. Plan Change 78 - Urban Estates Limited	146
15. Environmental and Regulatory Services Monthly Update	155
16. Water Services Monthly Update	164
17. For information: Approved Road Names July 2019 - March 2021	170
18. For information: Approved Temporary Road Closures July 2019 - February 2021	211
19. Register of Documents Signed and Sealed	227
20. Resolution to Exclude the Public	229

Public portions of this meeting area audio-recorded and livestreamed via the Council's website and YouTube channel.

Whakataka te hau ki
te uru

Cease the winds from
the west

Whakataka te hau ki
te tonga

Cease the winds from
the south

Kia mākinakina ki uta

Let the breeze blow
over the land

Kia mātaratara ki tai

Let the breeze blow
over the sea

E hī ake ana te
atakura

Let the red-tipped
dawn come with a
sharpened air

He tio, he huka, he
hau hū

A touch of frost, a
promise of a glorious
day

Tīhei mauri ora!

COUNCIL AFFIRMATION

Let us affirm today that we as Councillors will work together to serve the citizens of Selwyn District.

To always use our gifts of understanding, courage, common sense, wisdom and integrity in all our discussions, dealings and decisions so that we may solve problems effectively.

May we always recognise each other's values and opinions, be fair minded and ready to listen to each other's point of view.

In our dealings with each other let us always be open to the truth of others and ready to seek agreement, slow to take offence and always prepared to forgive.

May we always work to enhance the wellbeing of the Selwyn District and its communities.

End April 2021 triannual report to Selwyn District Council by Selwyn Waihora and Christchurch West Melton Zone Committees.

Date	12 May 2021	
Report of	Les Wanhalla and Fiona McDonald	Co-chairs, Selwyn Waihora Zone Committee
	Kevin Brown	Chair, Christchurch West Melton Zone Committee
Selwyn District Councillors	Cr Nicole Reid – Selwyn Waihora Zone Committee Cr Sophie McInnes – Christchurch West Melton Zone Committee	
Selwyn District Council Manager	Murray Washington	Group Manager, Infrastructure
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1. Purpose of Report

The Christchurch West Melton and Selwyn Waihora Zone Committees will provide tri-annual reports to the Selwyn District Council for 2021. This is the second of these reports and updates the Selwyn District Council on the work recently completed or underway of the two Zone Committees.

2. Background: The Canterbury Water Management Zone Committees

The two Water Management Zone Committees (Christchurch-West Melton and Selwyn-Waihora) were established under the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.

Each Zone Committee is a joint committee of Environment Canterbury, Selwyn District Council and Christchurch City Council.

Each Zone Committee comprises one Environment Canterbury councillor, one elected member from each district council within the zone, one member from each Rūnanga in the zone and four to seven members of the community.

The purpose and function of the Zone Committees have recently been reviewed and are in the process of being signed off by District Councils.

Purpose:

The Committee's purpose is to uphold the mana of the freshwater bodies within their zone by facilitating enduring land and water management solutions that give effect to the Canterbury Water Management Strategy vision, principles and targets in their zone.

Functions:

- Facilitate community engagement and collaboration – continuing an active programme of engaging with communities on freshwater management matters; and
- Facilitate the provision of advice through to councils (relevant Territorial Authorities and Environment Canterbury) and others (eg. private sector) contributing to freshwater management; and

- Enhance delivery capability and coalition of the willing – working with stakeholders across all sectors to extend the resources available to implement the CWMS, including connecting others to additional resources and seeking opportunities to promote, support, leverage and expand catchment-based initiatives that deliver the CWMS; and
- Provide progress reports – annual progress reporting to Councils and on progress towards delivery of the zone-specific priorities and CWMS target areas identified in the Zone Committee Action Plan.

Zone committees do not have their own budgets. They cannot commit Environment Canterbury or district council funds.

3. Recommendations

That the Council;

- b) Notes and discusses the work of each water management committee

1. Selwyn Waihora Zone Committee

Developing an Action Plan

The Selwyn Waihora Zone Committee's Action Plan has 5 priorities:

- Facilitating a community wide approach to restoring the Waikirikiri/ Selwyn River back to a healthy state
- Facilitating actions to achieve catchment nutrient targets and improved water quality
- Enhancing mahinga kai, biodiversity and recreation opportunities
- Supporting actions to restore Te Waihora to a healthy state
- Raising Awareness about private drinking water supplies quality and risks

The Zone Committee will finalise the Action Plan on 4 May and looks forward to sharing it with Selwyn District Council.

Discussing the latest water news with all three central zones

In February the Selwyn Waihora, Banks Peninsula and Christchurch West Melton Zone Committees shared a meeting to discuss the CWMS review and their revised purpose and functions, Te Mana o Te Wai and the Government's Essential Freshwater Package, and Environment Canterbury's data project.



Caption: Discussing Te Mana o Te Wai and the Essential Freshwater Package with the three central CWMS zones

Whakakōhanga Kōrero Group – Te Waihora Co-Governors

The Zone Committee's co-chairs were pleased to attend the first meeting of the new Whakakōhanga Kōrero Group, brought together by the Co-Governors to discuss and collaborate on work underway in the catchment. The co-chairs contributed to the group's first project and one that the zone committee have frequently expressed the need for; a digital map of projects in the catchment. The co-chairs hope to present the Action Plan and discuss practical projects with the Co-governors at one of their upcoming public meetings.



Caption: Co-chairs describing projects underway in Te Waihora catchment

Raising awareness about private drinking water supplies – quality and risk

The Zone Committee have committed to helping private drinking water supply owners about the need to undertake their own testing. Committee members attended the Kirwee South Island Agricultural Field-days to hand out brochures, assess the extent of knowledge about the issues, and to publicise two community drop-in days in the zone where people can bring a sample to be tested for nitrate. The first of these drop-in days was 5 May. The committee was grateful for the support of Selwyn District Council staff in helping prepare for and host this day.

Out and about attending catchment meetings

Several committee members attended the launch of the Community Waterways Partnership described below. The co-chairs are also keeping closely aligned with practical work along the Waikirikiri/ Selwyn River, including supporting Environment Canterbury's zone team with e-coli science monitoring with landowners and being part of the working group looking at the proposed wetland above Coes Ford.

Discussing water projects and issues in the zone with Councils

At the latest Zone Committee meeting in May, SDC staff gave a great presentation on biodiversity update to the committee of project and engagement in the zone. Some of the projects presented were the SDC biodiversity strategy, Tārerekautuku, Yarrs Lagoon and the Te Waikekewai management plan.

Lincoln wetland, Ararira Springs, Tai Tapu walkway



With local schools through the Kids Discovery Plant Out (Te Ara Kakariki and EnviroSchools) and community.



2. Christchurch West Melton Zone Committee

Heavy metals

A letter was sent to the Minister for the Environment, Minister of Transport and Minister for Building and Construction from the Mayor of CCC and Chair of ECan on 7 December 2020. This letter resulted from a recommendation from the Zone Committee to these Councils to write this letter. The letter urges that national measures and industry standards be developed to better manage urban contaminants at their source so that we can achieve healthy waterways. This was in addition to the prompts by the Committee for the Local Government New Zealand remit. The Committee looks forward to seeing the response.

Nitrates and colo-rectal cancer

Some progress has been made in response to the Committee requesting that CCC and ECan write to Central Government two years ago to request that New Zealand research be done into the link between colo-rectal cancer and nitrates in drinking water. This letter was written after the Committee became aware of a very large Denmark study. A Masters Thesis has confirmed that New Zealand has sufficient data to do a study. The Committee will continue to advocate that the research be undertaken. Kevin Brown attended a briefing in March that was being given to CCC Councillors, after he was invited during his presentation of the Committee's annual report to the CCC Three Waters Committee.

Freshwater Improvement Fund

The Zone Committee has supported the restoration of Cashmere Stream above Sutherlands Road by the Cashmere Stream Care Group by recommending Immediate Steps funding over several years. Now CCC has internal and Freshwater Improvement Funding to restore the stream downstream, with involvement by the Group. Styx River Living Laboratory Trust also has Freshwater Improvement Funding.

Freshwater policy

Zone Committee members attended a joint workshop of the three central zone committees in February and the Chair and Deputy attended a workshop with other chairs and deputies in April. These workshops included helping the Zone Committees to gain a basic understanding of new freshwater policies and the range of legislative and local government change currently underway.

Ōtūkaikino field trip

On 8 March 2021 Zone Committee members attended a field trip of Ōtūkaikino Catchment with support from CCC and ECan staff and representatives of the Water & Wildlife Habitat Trust and Isaac Conservation Trust. Topics included: water quality and ecosystem health; cultural values; immediate steps; Isaacs Conservation Park; ECan land; farming rules and responsibilities; and catchment partnership proposal.



Stormwater engagement

Helen Caley represented the Zone Committee at the Stormwater Superheroes display at Estuary Fest, with support from Matt Stanford (youth engagement), Shelley Washington, Cr Southworth and Alison Bower. There was a great turnout from the public and they were particularly interested in the Enviroscope, the tuna & drains game, the competition about finding where stormwater entered the Estuary, and of course the opportunity to take away some doggy doo bags and native seeds.

Committee members also attended the Summer in the Styx event, where Kevin handed out Stormwater Superhero brochures.



The Committee is looking forward to using the Stormwater Superhero Mobile Resource that has recently been completed.



The Chair and Deputy of the Committee worked with Clive Appleton and their engagement staff to provide the Zone Committee's advice/wishes for how the community engagement on the draft Heathcote Stormwater Management Plan takes place. This advice was well received and we believe it will be adopted. Since then, CCC has delayed the timing of this engagement until June/July as they needed more time to finish some of their modelling. However, it is expected that what was agreed with Kevin and Annabelle will be put in place.

Community Water Partnership

Committee members attended and signed the Community Water Partnership and presented at the launch on 22 March. The Committee was the first party to endorse the Charter and recommended that Councils sign it. The Committee will continue to support the Partnership, assist it to effectively engage the community, and provide a conduit to councils.



Erosion and sediment control

At their April meeting they had a focus on erosion and sediment control in Cashmere Stream Catchment and the Port Hills will presentations about the Christchurch Adventure Park, forestry and subdivision zoning within the District Plan. The Committee is looking forward to finding out whether the confirmed Long Term Plans of CCC and ECan have adopted the erosion and sediment control recommendations the Committee made to them during 2020 as part of long term plan input.

Action Plan

Like all the Zone Committees, they are currently focusing on preparing a new Action Plan. They had a workshop on this in March and will have another to finalise it in May.

**MINUTES OF AN ORDINARY MEETING OF THE
SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL
HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS
ON WEDNESDAY 28 APRIL 2021 COMMENCING AT 1PM**

PRESENT

Mayor (S T Broughton), Councillors, M A Alexander, J B Bland, S N O H Epiha, J A Gallagher, M P Lemon, M B Lyall (via Zoom), S McInnes, R H Mugford and N C Reid

IN ATTENDANCE

Messrs. D Ward (Chief Executive), K Mason (Group Manager Organisational Performance), S Hill (Group Manager Communication and Customers), D Marshall (Group Manager Property), M Washington (Group Manager Infrastructure), M Chamberlain (Team Leader, Transportation), P Millar (Acting Major Projects Property Manager), A Mazey (Asset Manager Transport Services), J Gutknecht (Water Services Project Engineer), R Allen (Acquisitions, Disposals and Leasing Manager), R Raymond (Communications Advisor), and S Sudarsanan (ICT Desktop Support Officer), Mesdames D Kidd (Group Manager Community Services and Facilities), J Nikolaou (Property Projects Manager), G Wolfer (Senior Urban Designer), B White (Acquisitions, Disposals and Leasing Officer) N Smith (Executive Assistant), and Ms T Davel (Governance Coordinator)

The meeting was livestreamed.

Mayor Broughton opened the meeting with the karakia and Councillor Affirmation.

APOLOGIES

Apologies were received for Councillors Hasson and Miller.

Moved – Councillor Alexander / **Seconded** – Councillor Bland

‘That Council receives the apologies from Councillors Hasson and Miller, for information.’

CARRIED

IDENTIFICATION OF ANY EXTRAORDINARY BUSINESS

None identified.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

PUBLIC FORUM

None.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

1. **Minutes of an Ordinary meeting of the Selwyn District Council held in the Council Chambers on Wednesday 14 April 2021**

Councillor Alexander noted he had sent through an amendment to the minutes to the Mayor and Chief Executive.

Moved – Councillor Alexander / **Seconded** – Councillor Epiha

'That the Council confirms the minutes of the ordinary meeting of the Selwyn District Council held on Wednesday 14 April 2021'

CARRIED

CURRENT MATTERS REQUIRING ATTENTION

Reduction of speed limits – interim review	Council 24 February 2021	Staff to report back on possible interim review on speed limit reductions	26 May 2021
Quarry setbacks	Council 14 April 2021	Report back on issues raised in public forum, in particular quarry setbacks	9 June 2021
Report on Council fleet and suggestions for transitioning to electric vehicles	Council 28 April 2021	Report back on number of vehicles, kilometres travelled and suggestions for transitioning to electric vehicles	26 May 2021

REPORTS

1. Chief Executive's Report

Chief Executive's Report – April 2021

The Chief Executive noted that submissions on the Long-Term Plan close on Friday 30 April with more than 300 currently received. So far only 16 people asked to be heard. The agenda will be released next week Thursday.

The rest of the report was taken as read.

Moved (as amended) – Councillor Alexander / **Seconded** – Councillor Gallagher

'That Council:

- (a) *receives the Chief Executive's report for information;*
- (b) *agrees to suspend the Council Standing Orders for the 2021–2031 Draft Long Term Plan Hearings to be held on Thursday 13 May 2021 and Friday 14 May 2021, and the 2021–2031 Draft Long Term Plan Deliberations to be held on Thursday 20 May 2021 and Friday 21 May 2021; and*
- (c) *approves the additions / changes to the Delegations Manual as presented with the addition of a new staff member.*

CARRIED

2. Acquisitions Disposals & Leasing Officer; Water Services Project Engineer

Change of Classification of Part Recreation Reserve at Eastfield Drive, Lincoln to Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve Pursuant to Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977

Moved – Councillor Alexander / **Seconded** – Councillor Lemon

'That Council approves the following:

Under the Reserves Act 1977, the Selwyn District Council hereby resolves to classify part of the reserve described in the Schedule as a Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve, subject to the provisions of the Act.

Schedule

Area	Description
32 square metres	Lot 606 Deposited Plan 487176 Record of Title 696597 on Eastfield Drive, Lincoln'

CARRIED

3. Solid Waste Manager

Solid Waste Monthly Update

It was noted there were complaints received about recycling facilities at Springfield, outside the public toilets. This has been resolved. An update on Pines Recovery Park, including concept designs, will be presented at a future Council meeting. Council's Solid Waste Manager said he would take Councillors there in the minivan so that they can observe the work on-site.

Moved – Councillor Bland / **Seconded** – Councillor Mugford

'That the Council receives the report 'Solid Waste Monthly Update' for information.'

CARRIED

4. Asset Manager Transportation and Team Leader Transportation

Transportation Monthly Update

Staff noted that school speed reviews will be done November or February. They said they could look at prohibiting heavy trucks through Tennyson Street as long as alternative routes were provided.

Staff were also asked to prepare a letter for the Mayor's signature in terms of the State Highway review process and the criteria of a road becoming a State Highway.

They told Council they recently had a good day with NZTA and the consulting team in relation to Rolleston and SH1 access with the consulting team expected to do a detailed business case.

Staff noted in relation to a question from Councillor Lyall, that trucks using exhaust breaks in the middle of a 30km Township is a regulatory issue which they can change. Councillor Lyall noted the increasing concern with the existing pedestrian crossing in Prebbleton and staff said they have a plan to lower the speed limit through Prebbleton, working in conjunction with NZTA.

Moved – Councillor Reid / **Seconded** – Councillor Gallagher

'That the Council receives the report 'Transportation Monthly Update' for information.'

CARRIED

5. Group Manager Property*Property Transaction Update – 31 March 2021*

Staff updated Council on property projects, noting the Sports Centre was close to its formal opening. Staff will bring a submission to Council on 12 May for sign-off, in relation to freedom camping.

Staff also touched on other issues including the Kirwee pavilion, community planting and using school students to assist, as well as the Prebbleton pump track.

The Mayor asked a report from staff to provide an overview of the number of vehicles in Council's fleet, kilometres travelled and also suggestions as to what the next couple of years might look like in terms of transition to electric vehicles.

Moved – Councillor Alexander / **Seconded** – Councillor Epiha

'That the Council receives the update report on property projects as at 31 March 2021 for information.'

CARRIED**GENERAL BUSINESS**

Council acknowledged the recent passing of David Cull, former president of Local Government New Zealand and former Mayor of Dunedin. His leadership, constant thinking about the future, and democracy for all were acknowledged as great contributions to local government.

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

Moved – Councillor Reid / **Seconded** – Councillor Mugford

'That the public be excluded from the following proceedings of this meeting. The general subject matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason of passing this resolution in relation to the matter, and the specific grounds under Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered		Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution	Date information can be released
1.	Public Excluded Minutes			

2.	Health Hub Tenant	<i>Good reason to withhold exists under Section 7</i>	<i>Section 48(1)(a)</i>	<i>After the close of lease negotiations and an agreement has been signed."</i>
3.	Rolleston Town Centre Development Agreement			<i>Once all agreements with the Developers are finalised and taking into account any confidentiality clauses in the agreements</i>
4.	Council Property Matters			

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act or Section 6 or Section 7 or Section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may require, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

1, 2, 3, 4	Enable the local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities; or	Section 7(2)(h)
1, 2, 3, 4	Enable the local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); or	Section 7(2)(i)

2. *that appropriate officers remain to provide advice to the Committee.'*

CARRIED

The public meeting ended at 1.50pm for a brief break before moving into Public Excluded at 2.10pm.

The meeting resumed in open meeting at 4.05pm.

The meeting ended at 4.05pm.

DATED this day of 2021

MAYOR

REPORT

TO: Council

FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021

FROM: Mayor Sam Broughton

DATE: 5 May 2021

SUBJECT: **MAYOR'S REPORT – APRIL 2021**

RECOMMENDATION

'That Council receives the Mayor's Report for April 2021 for information.'

1. PURPOSE

- 2.** *To advise Council of meetings attended by the Mayor.*

3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- This month's Shout Out goes to Nick McConaghty and Kayla Davies of the Aquatic Centre who assisted the Council in acquiring pool safe accreditation to Darfield, Southbridge and the Selwyn Aquatic Centre for another year.
- Selwyn won an award at the recent Sister Cities Conference held in April for their projects regarding the Toraja visit to Selwyn in 2019 and for the local volunteer teachers who assisted in classrooms in their schools.
- David Ward recently achieved 30 years of service in local government.
- On Sunday 2 May the Selwyn Sports Centre was opened by Sir Richard Hadlee and myself on behalf of our community and council.
This is the first of the major buildings that our community have requested and that council are delivering which are due for operation over the next 6 months.

I want to thank all councillors and staff over the life of the Selwyn Sports Centre for the strategic vision, the ability to listen to community need, and the determination to see things through.

I particularly mention John Reid who led the idea, development, and delivery of the Selwyn Sports Centre. The 7500 of us who enjoyed the opening day of the facility are grateful.

4. MEETINGS

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 April | Visited the Christchurch Early Intervention Trust Champion Centre at Burwood Hospital. |
| 6 April | Met with Teghan Bain, our TUIA representative.
Leeston LTP drop in session.
Met with Connor Buckley and Livi Coyle from Rolleston College to discuss anti-corruption in government. |
| 7 April | Audit & Risk Subcommittee meeting.
Councillor Briefing Workshop. |
| 8 April | Met with Infrastructure NZ who were given a presentation on growth and housing supply by the SDC Group Manager of Infrastructure.
Met with Executive Members of City Care along with David Ward.
Darfield LTP drop in session. |
| 9 April | Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee meeting.
Met with Ben Clark of the Department of Corrections. |
| 12 April | Gave presentation to the Ellesmere Combined Probus Club. |
| 13 April | Met with Karen McLeish, Senior Advisor Community Engagement and Reintegration for the Dept of Corrections.
Rolleston LTP drop on session.
Canterbury Three Waters Steering Group Zoom meeting. |
| 14 April | Sicon and SDC Governance meeting.
Representation Review workshop.
Council meeting. |
| 15 April | Met with Jo Aldridge, Regional Lead, Canterbury for the Regional Skills Leadership Group MBIE.
Lincoln LTP drop in session.
Met with Mana Harema regarding youth spaces in Rolleston. |
| 16 April | Visit to Selwyn Sports Centre.
Met with Malvern Community Board Chair and CEO.
Met with Avanda Group Executive and Board.
Arts Heart Exhibition opening. |
| 19-23 April | Visited Zone 5 Mayors in Kaikoura, Marlborough, Tasman, Buller, Grey, Westland and Waimate. |
| 25 April | Attended ANZAC services at Burnham and Darfield. |

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 27 April | Met with Mayor and Councillors of Ashburton district.
Spoke to Council's submission at Ecan. |
| 28 April | Councillor training.
Council meeting.
Citizenship ceremony for 24 people. |
| 29 April | Met with Karen Wiese and John Austin of Orion. |
| 30 April | South Island Three Waters Service Delivery Reform meeting. |



Sam Broughton
MAYOR

REPORT

TO: Chief Executive Officer

FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021

FROM: Gail Shaw – Senior Administrator District Licensing Committee
Malcolm Johnston – Chief Licensing Inspector
Billy Charlton – Regulatory Manager (Secretary of District Licensing Committee)

DATE: 27 April 2021

SUBJECT: **Joint District Licensing Committee and Chief Licensing Inspector
Monthly Report for period 1 March 2021 to 31 March 2021**

RECOMMENDATION

'That the Council receives the report on the activities of the District Licensing Committee and the Chief Licensing Inspector for March 2021.'

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to inform the Council of activity in the Alcohol Licensing section.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

As this report is for information only it is not considered to be significant in the context of Council's Significance Policy.

3. PROPOSAL

Licences issued in March 2021.

Special Licences for March 2021:

- SP210023 – Red Leaf Winery – High Street, Leeston
On & Off Site Licence: Saturday 13 March 2021 from 10.00am to 3.00pm.
- SP210026 – Red Leaf Winery – Gerald Street, Lincoln
On & Off Site Licence: Saturday 3 April 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm
Saturday 10 April 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm
Saturday 17 April 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm
Saturday 24 April 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm
Saturday 1 May 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm
Saturday 8 May 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm
Saturday 15 May 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm
Saturday 22 May 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm
Saturday 29 May 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm

- Saturday 5 June 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm
- Saturday 12 June 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm
- Saturday 19 June 2021 from 9.00am to 1.30pm.
- SP201432 – 3 Coins Gentlemen – Lincoln Domain
Saturday 10 April 2021 from 9.30am to 9.30pm (amended date).
- SP210024 – Ellesmere Lions Club – Ellesmere College
Friday 19 March 2021 from 6.00pm to 10.00pm
Saturday 20 March 2021 from 4.00pm to 11.30pm
Sunday 21 March 2021 from 12.00pm to 3.00pm.
- SP210034 – Phillip Shaw – Glentunnel Community Centre
Saturday 13 March 2021 from 7.00pm to 1.00am (following day).
- SP210025 – Clearwater Investments Limited – West Melton School
Sunday 28 March 2021 from 10.00am to 3.00pm.
- SP210036 – Gisele Aynsley – 1191 Courtenay Road, Kirwee
Wednesday 24 March 2021 from 10.00am to 8.00pm
Thursday 25 March 2021 from 10.00am to 8.00pm
Friday 26 March 2021 from 10.00am to 8.00pm.
- SP210032 – Swans Social Club – Selwyn District Council
Friday 19 March 2021 from 5.00pm to 10.00pm
Friday 16 April 2021 from 5.00pm to 10.00pm
Friday 21 May 2021 from 5.00pm to 10.00pm
Friday 18 June 2021 from 5.00pm to 10.00pm
Friday 16 July 2021 from 5.00pm to 10.00pm
Friday 20 August 2021 from 5.00pm to 10.00pm
Friday 17 September 2021 from 5.00pm to 10.00pm
Friday 15 October 2021 from 5.00pm to 10.00pm
Friday 19 November 2021 from 5.00pm to 10.00pm.
- SP210028 – Cardrona Distillery Limited – 1191 Courtenay Road, Kirwee
Wednesday 24 March 2021 from 7.30am to 5.30pm
Thursday 25 March 2021 from 7.30am to 5.30pm
Friday 26 March 2021 from 7.30am to 5.30pm.
- SP210031 – Hororata Pig 'n' Possum Hunt – Hororata Reserve
Monday 26 April 2021 from 12.00pm to 4.00pm.
- SP210033 – Country Feasts – Motukarara Raceway
Monday 5 April 2021 from 11.00am to 6.30pm.
- SP210037 – Darfield Gun Club – Darfield Shooting Centre
Sunday 4 April 2021 from 1.00pm to 6.00pm
Sunday 2 May 2021 from 1.00pm to 6.00pm
Sunday 6 June 2021 from 1.00pm to 6.00pm
Sunday 4 July 2021 from 1.00pm to 6.00pm
Sunday 1 August 2021 from 12.00pm to 6.00pm
Sunday 5 September 2021 from 12.00pm to 6.00pm
Sunday 3 October 2021 from 10.00am to 6.00pm
Sunday 7 November 2021 from 12.30pm to 6.00pm
Sunday 5 December 2021 from 10.00am to 6.00pm
Sunday 16 January 2022 from 1.00pm to 6.00pm
Sunday 6 February 2022 from 1.00pm to 6.00pm
Sunday 6 March 2022 from 1.00pm to 6.00pm.

New Managers Certificates for March 2021:

- R961707 – Tyler Morgan – Armadillos at The Bridge.
- R961706 – Jigar Patel – Kingfisher Restaurant, Bar & Takeaway.
- R961710 – Alicia Rhind – Sheffield Hotel.

Renew Managers Certificates for March 2021:

- R960800 – Wendy Morgan – Pineglades Naturist Club.
- R960520 – Lauren Carmichael – Langdale Vineyard.
- R961340 – Callum Kennedy – New World Lincoln.
- R961343 – Dawn Wells – New World Lincoln.
- R960519 – Gabriel Avisar – Langdale Vineyard.
- R960481 – Heather Anderson – Lindsay Family Cellars.
- R961333 – Megan Williams – New World Lincoln.
- R950233 – Peter Thomas – Darfield Rugby Football Club.
- R960721 – Amanda Mitchell – Braided River Wines.
- R961137 – Desrae Johnson – Sheffield Hotel.

New On Licence for March 2021:

- R910160 – Barrett Pont Enterprises Limited
Hororata Village Bar & Café – 2 Hobbs Street, Hororata.
- R910159 – Smoke Incorp Limited
Smoke – Unit 2, 57-61 Tennyson Street, Rolleston.

Renew On Licence for March 2021:

- R910148 – A&J Rolleston Limited
The Phenix Chinese Restaurant – Shop 2, 63-67 Tennyson Street, Rolleston.

Renew Off Licence for March 2021:

- R920139 – Kynd Liquor Limited
Liquorland Rolleston Drive – 80b Rolleston Drive, Rolleston.
- R920138 – The Canterbury Hospitality Group Limited
The Pedal Pusher – 55 Faringdon Boulevard, Rolleston.

Licences currently being processed in March 2021:

A total of 29 applications are currently being processed and awaiting issue, which can be broken down into the following categories:

On Licence: 5 New applications

- R910157 – Canterbury Brands Limited (Turkish Grill).
- R910161 – Lackful Limited (Mexicali Fresh Lincoln).
- R910162 – Aashiyana Investment Limited (Mughal Kitchen).
- R910162 - Trading Karma Limited (Square Meal).
- R910164 – Prime Group Rolleston Limited (Joe's Garage Rolleston).

Off Licence: 1 New application

- R920145 – Nawe Gift Baskets Limited (Nawe Gift Baskets).

On Licence: 2 Renewal applications

- R910025 – Jones Hansen Partnership (West Melton Tavern).
- R910013 – Mountain Dream Limited (Sheffield Hotel).

Off Licence: 2 Renewal application

- R920023 – Jones Hansen Partnership (West Melton Tavern).
- R920011 – Mountain Dream Limited (Sheffield Hotel).

Club Licence: 1 Renewal application

- R900007 – Temple Basin Ski Club Incorporated (Temple Basin Ski Club).

Temporary Authority On Licence: 2 applications

- R910147 – HQ Enterprises Limited (Lincoln HQ).
- R910031 – KP999 Enterprises Limited (Darfield Hotel).

Temporary Authority Off Licence: 1 application

- R920001 – KP999 Enterprises Limited (Darfield Hotel).

Managers Certificate: 10 New applications

Managers Certificate: 0 Renewal applications

Special Licence: 5 Applications

There are seven of these applications on hold:

Managers:

- R961643 – Neil Foote – New M – On Hold until next ski season.
- R961644 – Will Freeman – New M – On Hold until next ski season.
- R961645 – Bhavik Patel – New M – Requires 6 month's experience.
- R961645 – Gagandeep Singh – Requires 6 month's experience.
- R961705 – Manpreet Singh – Requires 6 month's experience.
- R961708 – Javed Kahn – Requires 6 month's experience.
- R961711 – Vikas Tiwari – Requires 6 month's experience.

4. COMMENTS FROM THE DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE

Waivers requested and approved in March:

- Gisele Aynsley – South Island Agricultural Field Days
Confusion on whether the applicant required an over-arching licence, this was not required and held up the process of application.
- Phillip Shaw – Coalgate Volunteer Fire Brigade – 50 year Awards Ceremony
Applicant was not aware a special licence was required.

5. INSPECTORS REPORT FOR MARCH 2021

There have been seven new licences sought by new Restaurants in the District over the last two months.

The debrief for the Ivey Dreams Concert at Lincoln University was held in March shortly after the concert. Organisers are working through a number of recommendations from the debrief.

The Chief Licensing Inspector assisted with an alcohol workshop put on for Selwyn licensees in March in partnership with the Regulatory Manager acting in his capacity as District Licensing Secretary, Selwyn staff and contractors from Road Safety and Food and Health Standards (2006) Ltd, the Police and the Medical Officer of Health. The workshop was to facilitate discussions on how we all can work better together to try to reduce alcohol related incidents in Selwyn. The workshop was very well received by the attendees with the request to hold further workshops in the future.

Monitoring:

During March 2021 the only monitoring carried out by the Chief Licensing Inspector was at Smoke Inc., a new Restaurant at 57 - 61 Tennyson Street, Rolleston.



Gail Shaw
**SENIOR ADMINISTRATOR
DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE**




Malcolm Johnston
CHIEF LICENSING INSPECTOR



Billy Charlton
REGULATORY MANAGER (SECRETARY DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE)

Endorsed For Agenda



Tim Harris
GROUP MANAGER ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES



SDC Licences Report

Licences Aggregate Report for the period 2021-03-01 to 2021-03-31

Licence Type	# Issued	% in time*	Avg Days
Club Licence	0	0%	0
On Licence	3	100%	12
Off Licence	2	100%	16
Special Licence	12	100%	13
Manager's Certificate	13	100%	13

* = 'In time' is 15 days for Special licences and 20 days for other licences

REPORT

TO: Chief Executive Officer

FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021

FROM: Group Manager – Community Services and Facilities

DATE: 03 May, 2021

SUBJECT: **COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES GROUP UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATION

'That the Council receives the report "Community Services and Facilities Update" for information.'

1. PURPOSE

Contributing to Council Outcomes for Community of:

Social / Cultural wellbeing - To build community connectedness, inclusivity & safety by providing opportunities & resources for volunteers & communities

Economic wellbeing - To promote economic development by collaboration, networking, information sharing & encouraging visitors

The purpose of this report is to inform Council on matters of interest in the context of the community service activity.

Information available generally relates to period up until 31 March, 2021.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

As this report is for information only it is not considered to be significant in the context of Council's Significance Policy.

3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

Community Services and Facilities Group's vision is: Outstanding customer and community experiences.

Selwyn District Council Community Services deliver on this vision by:

- Building the capacity and capability of local communities and volunteers
- Encouraging activities and approaches that build community spirit, a sense of neighbourliness, belonging and connectedness, including initiatives to welcome new residents to Selwyn district
- Providing a range of opportunities for people to get involved in being a volunteer and joining community groups and clubs
- Ensuring a range of leisure, sport and recreation programmes and events are delivered that meet the needs and interests of residents of all ages and life stages

- Promoting arts and culture and facilitating opportunities for involvement
- Delivering excellent library customer services and programmes
- Delivering accurate, timely, accessible and relevant information about Council services and community programmes
- Supporting local businesses and encouraging visitors
- Undertaking community research and social policy
- Advocating to, a range of central government and community agencies to secure the best possible health, education and wellbeing services and programmes for our residents.

4. GENERAL

4.1. Customer Experience Survey

Results of the December, 2020 Survey became available for distribution in March, 2021. This is the second annual survey undertaken by Council that surveys residents and visitors to all Council operated community facilities and attempts to measure wellbeing. The survey itself is about how well Council is doing and what has changed for customers as a result of their experience, using Mark Friedman's Results Based Accountability Framework. "What has changed" is measured utilising the Five Ways to Wellbeing Framework; an evidence based framework suggesting that having strong social relationships, being physically active and being involved in learning are all important influencers of well-being.

This Survey methodology has undergone some changes from last year in response to feedback; an online option has been introduced; a device available at each facility to complete the survey, and provision was made for online feedback from non-users of our facilities.

This Survey is intended to inform ongoing planning for service delivery and developments. The Survey for non-users is intended to help us understand barriers that residents perceive. A brief summary of key findings is included in the relevant Team reports.

Performance Measure	Previous Year	Target	2020/21	2022-2031 Continues at %
Community Centres				
The % satisfaction from annual user surveys for:				
a) Lincoln Event Centre (LEC)	99.3% = LEC	a) ≥90%	100% = LEC	a) ≥90%
b) Rolleston Community Centre (RCC)	95.6% = RCC	b) ≥90%	97.3% = RCC	b) ≥90%
c) West Melton Recreation Community Centre (WMRCC)	100% = WMRCC	c) ≥90%	100% = WMRCC	c) ≥90%
d) Selwyn Sports Centre (SSC)	New Measure = SSC	d) ≥90%		d) ≥90%
Selwyn Aquatic Centre				
The % satisfaction from annual user surveys	97.8%	90%	88.9%	90%
Selwyn District Libraries				
The % satisfaction from annual user survey	100%	≥90%	95.8%	≥90%

4.2. Visits by staff from other Councils - March

- Community Programmes and Partnerships Lead, Central Hawkes Bay District Council, visited Selwyn District Libraries to learn more about arts, culture and lifelong learning programming.
- Library/Service Centre Manager, Clutha District Council and Group Manager Corporate Services visited to learn about library change management and service and business growth and to schedule future training for Clutha staff in Selwyn.
- Business Support Manager, Enterprise North Canterbury Waimakariri District Council re economic development
- Team Leader Community Funding Christchurch City Council planning for "Funding Sessions", re capacity building

Planned visits – April and May

- On 9 April a visit is arranged for Ashburton District Council - Group Manager - Community Services, Timaru District Council - Group Manager – Community Services and Waimakariri District Council – Manager - Community and Recreation. Guests will meet with Community Services and Facilities managers and will tour new facilities.
- Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri District Council and Sport Canterbury operational site visit – tour of Selwyn Sports Centre and Selwyn Aquatics Centre learnings from build and operational planning.
- Waitaki District Council elected members and staff have arranged a visit to assist with the scope and scale of a proposed new indoor court building in Oamaru.
- Clutha Council will send all library team members to Selwyn for a day to learn about modern library services in May.
- Marlborough District Council's libraries team will visit in May.

4.3. Subscriptions Community Services and Facilities Group are preparing "subscription points" for residents / members of the public who want to keep informed about specific categories of activity, including but not limited to:

- The Community and Economic Development Group Newsletter, incorporating:
 - i. Selwyn Social Wellbeing Forum Newsletter - to find out about social support information in Selwyn.
 - ii. Community Newsletter - particularly helpful for new residents who want to connect with community info and community directory
 - iii. Business Newsletter/Business Survey/Capacity Building Programme/ Business Directory updates; Updates – for local businesses who want to connect with local business info and opportunities.
- Seasonal Newsletter / Tourism Sector Updates –for tourism operators wanting to know about / leverage off Council campaigns and tourism related activity
- Selwyn Libraries - to keep up to date with Selwyn Libraries
- Selwyn Aquatics - to keep up to date with Selwyn swimming, aquafitness and aquatic events

Residents from 01 July will be able to subscribe/unsubscribe to the above.

5. ACTIVE SELWYN (including Selwyn Aquatics Centre, Selwyn Sports Centre and fitness programme delivery)

5.1. 2020/2021 Customer Survey

The survey identified customers were satisfied with their experience of staff at Selwyn Aquatic Centres and / or Council operated pools. Opportunities for further improvements included a number of customers expressing concern related to pool crowding, temporary change space and construction work taking place at SAC. Opportunities for improvement at Darfield included having the pool open for longer period, more activities / classes, and warmer temperature in pool. 97.4 % of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that swimming pools / aquatic centres and the activities within them contributed to their personal wellbeing and 97.4 % agreed that swimming pools / aquatic centres and the activities within them contributed to community wellbeing. The wellbeing benefits most commonly reported were taking time to relax, feeling welcome, engaging in good conversations and meeting someone new.

5.2. Selwyn Sports Centre Opening

Opening 2 May, 2021 with requirement for full access from 19 April, 2021 to allow completion of staff training and service delivery in a live environment as well as testing with particular user groups. All equipment testing is complete except spin bike which are due to arrive in mid-April. Opening day activities are planned and will be summarised in the next update to Council. A presentation on sports usage is planned for the June Report to Council.

5.3. Selwyn Aquatic Centre

The first handover of internal change rooms is scheduled to begin on 30 April 2021, with full access to the new pool and all change rooms due for completion on 8 June 2021. Works are progressing well with the new pool liner being installed and scheduled opening set for 8 June 2020.

5.4. PoolSafe Accreditation

After several delays due to Covid restrictions, Darfield and Southbridge Pool as well as Selwyn Aquatic Centre have received PoolSafe accreditation for another year.

5.5. Learn To Swim Update

The waitlist of 380 will be cleared by the end of Term 3, this will take Learn to Swim numbers up to 2700. If all levels are perfectly allocated then the new pool configurations will allow swim school to increase up to approximately 3700 per term. This number excludes club swimmers but includes child/parent classes through to Aqua 9 level.

5.6. Fitness Programme Update

Aqua Zumba Class on 4 March - 33 attendees

Term Programme at Council community centres include Spin, Yoga, Mini Gym, Baby Gym, Pump, Zumba, Circuit, Mature and Motivated, Step Pump, Move it to Music, Get your Skates on, Boxfit, Tai Chi, HIT, Body Tone, Pilates, Beginners Pump and Mixed Abilities Sport Activities.

5.7. Recreation Events Update

Navigational Rampage on 7 March - 56 attendees

3x3 basketball on 14 March - 25 attendees

3x3 basketball on 21 March - 45 attendees

Council hosted Selwyn Zones with approx. 150 swimmers, Malvern Zones with approx. 110 swimmers and Swim Canterbury Junior Champs over two days - yet to receive numbers.

ACTIVE SELWYN - AQUATICS – March 2021	Month	YTD
Annual Target: 300,000 visits	40231	304127
Annual Target 4.5 Swims per capita of District Population (68,200): (Note: population 20/21 68,200 in Annual Rpt. The population figure used to set this target was 63,000 18/19.)		4.46
SAC achieves 100% compliance with NZRA pool safety accreditation. (Target ≥ 100%)	Annual	100%
Update on Programmes: (Participants enrol for a term)		
Aqua Fitness programmes	755	5729
Learn to Swim	2320	20,451
Squads	120	1062
The % satisfaction with Selwyn Aquatic Centre (SAC) from Annual User Survey. (Target ≥ 90%)	Annual	88.9%
ACTIVE SELWYN - Fitness Instruction	Month	YTD
Community Centre Recreation Programmes:		
Programme Attendance March:	4846	38718
LEC Annual Target 16,000	1691	13431
RCC Annual Target 12,000	2314	18831
WMCRC Annual Target TBC	841	6456

6. ARTS, CULTURE AND LIFELONG LEARNING (including Te Ara Ātea, programme delivery and outreach, Darfield, Leeston and Lincoln libraries and service centres)

6.1. 2020/2021 Customer Survey

The Survey identified an overall improvement in customer experience of staff at Council libraries / service centres. Respondents reported being very satisfied with changed hours (late nights and weekends), improved collection and digital service. Positive comments received relating to adult targeted programmes as well as child focused programmes. Opportunities for further improvements included a clearer labelling system on books, repeating popular programmes, more and later nights, more promotion and additional help for residents to learn how to make most of digital services. 96.5% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that libraries contributed to their personal wellbeing and 98% agreed that libraries contributed to community wellbeing. The wellbeing benefits most commonly reported were taking time to relax, trying something new or different, feeling welcome and meeting someone new and connecting socially.

6.2. Te Ara Ātea

The focus is on fit-out of the interior and service / programme delivery. A presentation on final fit-out is planned for the July Report to Council.

6.3. Programme Delivery and Outreach

A series of Pride related events were presented over March, including a Drag Queen Storytime, Drag Queen Quiz Night, Diversity Picnic, and Pride exhibition provided by the Air Force Museum. ECV was busy throughout the month, visiting major events including the West Melton Fete and Children's Day, resulting in more than 50 new library members from the ECV.

A series of banking sessions were delivered across libraries and service centres to help transition residents away from cheques.

Selwyn practising artists visited Lincoln Library and Service Centre on three occasions to informally make art in the library. Popular with customers to see artists at work.

March ACLL Programme Highlights:

What	Where	Partner	Attended
PRIDE Week			
Drag Queen Storytime	Lincoln Library	Drag It Out	90
Drag Queen Quiz Night	Lincoln Event Centre	Drag It Out	100
Diversity Picnic	Rolleston Library	Prism	35
Peter Rule Exhibition	Darfield Library	Air Force Museum	

Rekindle

Felting Hot Water Bottle Cover Workshop	ECV @ West Melton Community Centre	Rekindle	17
Spoon Carving for Adults	Leeston Library	Rekindle	8
Spoon Carving for Kids	Lincoln Library	Rekindle	8

Other Highlights

Shadow Puppet Illustration Workshops	Lincoln and Rolleston Libraries	Sarah Grieg – Illustrator	25
Selwyn Practising Artists 3-Part Visit Series	Lincoln Library	Selwyn Practising Artists	39
Changing from Cheques Banking Series	Lincoln, Darfield, Leeston and Rolleston Libraries	ANZ, Westpac	18
Burnham Easter Event	ECV @ Burnham Community Centre	Burnham Army Camp	57
West Melton Fete	ECV @ West Melton School Fete	West Melton Fete Board	75 – 21 new members
Summer in Selwyn Picnics in the Park	ECV @ Springston Hall, Lincoln Event Centre	SDC Events and Facilities	65
Ellesmere College Sign Up Visit	ECV @ Ellesmere College	Ellesmere College	73 – 30 new members
Children's Day	ECV @ Foster Park	Selwyn Parenting Network	100

One particular high point for March was an ECV visit to Castle Hill as part of Easter Art Weekend. Council funded a local artist from Darfield who runs art programmes, to accompany the Team. Approx. 100 visitors joined in activities delivered from the ECV and 27 took part in Soon-Lee's workshops. The Virtual Reality Quest headset was in constant use and Council also had the Oculus headsets running inside the ECV. The feedback below appeared on community Facebook page the following day:



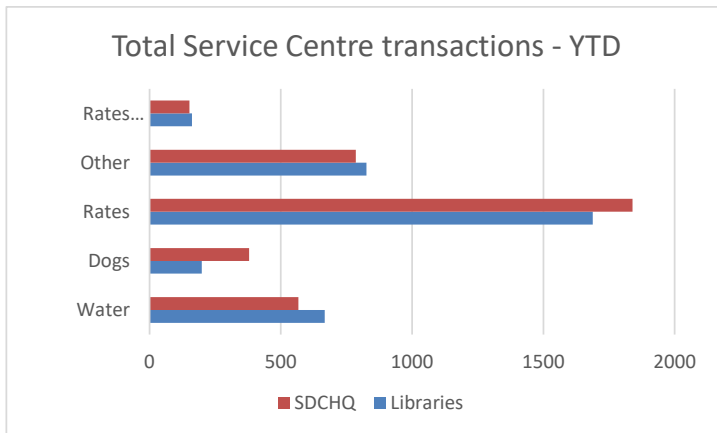
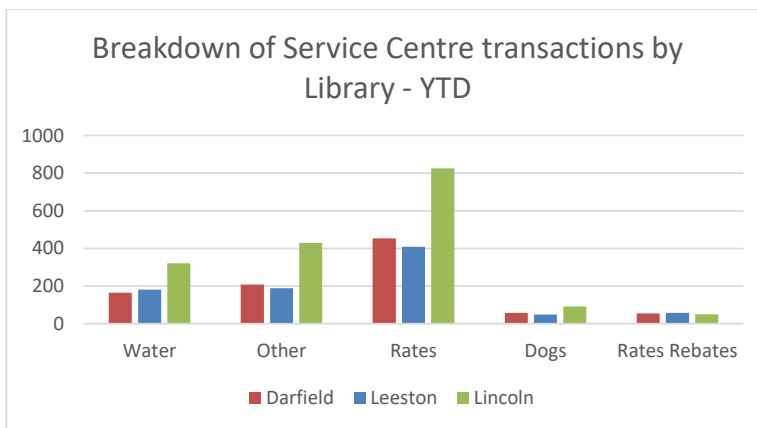
6.4. Collections

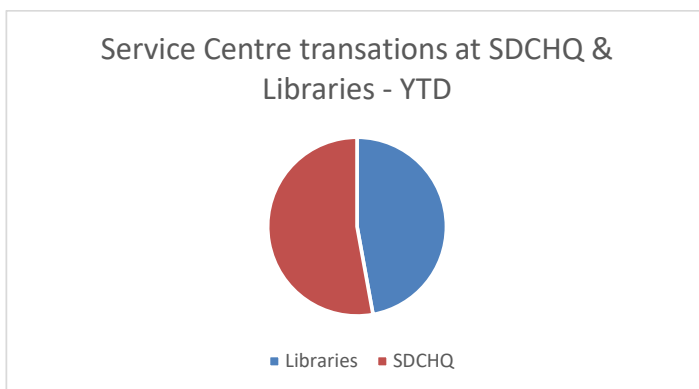
Council library books which have been taken out of circulation were sold at Leeston Fete Book Sale, for a total of \$506.00, (YTD \$2,500); similar events are planned for other communities. Positive impact from taking some books out of circulation at Darfield library and service centre with turnover immediately rising from 2.59 to 3.64 (improved displays and easier access with increase in display of new books).

6.5. Digital and Selwyn Stories (history and heritage)

Skinny Jump is a subsidised, low-cost broadband initiative which helps families access the internet and get online at home and this is available throughout Selwyn's library network.

6.6. Service Centre activity





Libraries / Service Centres – 48% of total
Selwyn Council HQ – 52% of total

ACLL March 2021	MONTH 2020/21	YTD 2020/21
Library users (defined as visitors to the library) as a percentage of population not less than 70%. (Target: 70% for 2020/21 and 75% 2021/28) (Door count + website) Pop 68,200	54240	86%
The % satisfaction with Selwyn District Libraries from Annual User Survey. (Target ≥ 90%)	Annual	95.8%
The average number of physical visits per annum to Selwyn libraries meets or exceeds national average per capita (population divided by visitors per month). Target: ≥8.38	(Annual) YTD	9.56
Physical Visits by site: Lincoln – 10299, Rolleston – 8962, Leeston – 5700, Darfield – 4260 = 29214 (Door count)	29214	245775
The number of “digital” visits per annum to Selwyn libraries *(either logged into library website, using library computer or using WiFi and own device). (Target: ≥50,000 for 2020/21 and ≥50,000 for 2021-28) Digital Visits: Website 25026 Database Usage 16398	41424	353070
The number of events/sessions/programmes per annum, delivered by Libraries and/or Library staff. (Target: 1,500 2020/21, 1,500 2021-28) Total for March: Literacy Programmes: 60 sessions. 979 attended Digital Literacy programmes: 28 sessions. 193 attended. Lifelong Learning – Older programmes: 38 sessions. 218 attended. Lifelong Learning – Youth programmes: 46 sessions. 398 attended. Lifelong Learning – Family / Children programmes: 22 sessions. 189 attendees.	204	1790
Number of attendees at programmed classes and activities	1783	10310
The number of loans of physical and/or digital resources per annum across Selwyn Libraries. (Target: 430,000 2020/21, 435,000 2021-28)	43083	375324
Membership Active members	22170	
Members added	460	3559
Arts, Culture and Heritage: A range of arts, culture and heritage initiatives to take place annually. (Target ≥ 12). Counted in Events Total C&ED sheet. Entered here for information only. Selwyn Practicing Artists visited Lincoln Library on three occasions to informally make art in the library.	1	13

7. COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Staff will present work on Matariki and Activity Boards to the Council as part of presentation to Council.

7.1. Community Development

Selwyn Youth and Employment

Expo - 115 students and 20 exhibitors attended on the day. Preliminary feedback is positive. There is interest in an annual expo.

Youth Consultation (Selwyn Youth Council)

LTP Consultation & ECAN Youth Rōpū Workshop

Activity Boards

Trial of "Activity Boards"; designed for children and located in gardens at low to ground level so they can easily be spotted.

Grant Seeker Workshop held on 17 March - 26 attendees.

Dinners of Selwyn held on 22nd March – 28 attendees.

Mature Workers (MSD Connect) Expo held 23rd March – 35 attendees.

Meet Your Street – 8 neighbourhood led activities this month.

7.2. Economic Development (including visitor promotion)

Selwyn Tourism Bootcamp, Presented by Council in partnership with ChristchurchNZ. A series of three hour workshops aimed at building the capacity of small businesses; Tourism Fundamentals (3 March), Product Development and Customer Experience (March 10), Digital Marketing Basics (March 17) and Distribution Channels and Bookings Systems (March 31).

3 x **Digital Marketing & Social Media Webinars** were delivered in partnership with Niche Marketing - 70 registrations and throughout each live webinar there were on average 30 attendees. The webinars were recorded and posted to the Council YouTube page and collectively have had 116 views to date. These will all be placed on the SDC website and businesses will be encouraged to use these as a free resource.

Business Resilience and Continuity Workshop 26 March – 4 attendees

Selwyn – From The Land website usage has continued to decline in March which is common as the summer ends and the shoulder season begins. Usage remained high however in comparison to 2019/2020. The most popular page was "Walking & Hiking" and "The Top Places for Brunch in Selwyn". As a result of the op-shopping and vintage article that was published on the website, staff received the following feedback from a small business owner, *"Just thought I would flick you a message and say thanks for including me in your article for Selwyn vintage shopping. I have had a number of customers come in and say that they discovered me through that article. It's so nice that we can all help our local businesses out. Just thought I would let you know that it has been very successful for me"*.

Community & Economic Development	MONTH 2020/21	YTD 2020/21
Community Capacity Building participants are satisfied/very satisfied with programmes/services delivered (participant survey). (Target ≥90%). 2 Surveys collected for March. There have been 4 surveyed activities to date	88.5%	82%
Community Capacity Building initiatives are facilitated/funded/delivered to more than 500 representatives of community clubs/groups/committees per annum. (Target: ≥500 participants) March: Citizenship Enhancement - Multicultural Council, Grant Seeker Workshop, Family Harm Prevention presentation, Mature Workers Mini Expo included 9x providers), Business Continuity and Resilience	158	582
Events/Activities that foster neighbourliness take place annually (New measure, target: ≥100 events 2018/19 and subsequent years). Meet Your Street	8	29
Initiatives that foster neighbourliness take place (New measure, target ≥ 12 initiatives 2018/2019 and subsequent years).	0	0
Newcomers & Migrants		
Initiatives targeting newcomers take place. (Target: ≥12 events) Dinners of Selwyn	1	4
Community Events		
Community events are delivered/facilitated/funded per annum (targeting youth, families with children and older people) with more than 10,000 attendees (Target: ≥100 events) The 10 contributing events for March;	10 1282	83 17889
Participants in 25 community events are satisfied/very satisfied with event delivered (participant surveys). (Target: ≥90%) Survey Monkey results from 9 events held between December and March 2021 recorded 100% satisfaction.	9 100%	18 96.5%
Tourism & Visitor Promotion		
Visitor promotion campaigns take place with business and community partners (Target: ≥1 campaign)	0	1
Visitor promotion initiatives take place annually. (Target: ≥12 initiatives which include promotion initiatives within them) 3 x Digital Marketing & Social Media Webinars were delivered in partnership with Niche Marketing.	3	13
From the Land Website usage (Target: ≥10%) Baseline: 36,004 + to end March +30% Social Media: views 3364; Fb +52 followers = 3416, +52 Likes Instagram +52 followers. (Note 52 is the correct number for these 3 measures)	6035 Users	47058 Users
Produce and distribute a range of promotional materials (e.g., Visitor Guide, Special Interest Guide) (New measure: Production: 1, Distribution: 3 per annum) Seasonal Newsletter Autumn – A4 pads to providers; distributed in hard copy and digitally.	1	4
Business & Economic Development:		
Business excellence in Selwyn District celebrated through biannual event (Target: One event held biannually) (Selwyn Awards 31 July 2021).	0	0
Selwyn Youth Council:		
KPI Youth Consultation/Advocacy Activities take place annually - Target 6 ECAN LTP Consultation & ECAN Youth Rōpū Workshop, 6 Youth Councillors attended	1	6
March Youth Council activity:		

Community & Economic Development	MONTH 2020/21	YTD 2020/21
<p>Employer Expo; at West Melton Community Recreation Centre, high school students from throughout the district, 115 students and 20 exhibitors. Initial feedback has indicated the event was a success. People made good connections and are supportive of being involved in the next expo.</p> <p>EVENT Contributes to the target of 100 recorded</p> <p>A youth councillor attended and spoke at the March Citizenship Ceremony.</p>		

8. COMMUNITY SPACES (including updates related to Council's increased role in operational planning and activity related to community centres, halls, pools and reserves previously operationally managed by Community Committees)

8.1. 2020/2021 Customer Survey

The survey identified an overall improvement in customer experience of staff at Council community centres. Respondents reported being very satisfied with staff, programme and class instructors as well as the venues and new concession cards. Opportunities for further improvements included a demand for more fitness classes, newer equipment, youth rates and greater use of community Facebook pages. 98.5% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with their experience at the facility of the previous 12 months. 97% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that community centres and the activities within them contributed to their personal wellbeing and 99% agreed that community centres and the activities within them contributed to community wellbeing. Corporate hirers were overall very satisfied with their venue hire and 100% would recommend the facility to others. 100% were satisfied with venue presentation and equipment provided. In feedback on the price charged, 75% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied. Note; 4 people responded to this question.

8.2. Dunsandel Community Centre

Balance, Fonterra, North Canterbury Rural Trust, Synlait, Dunsandel Fire Brigade, Oranga Tamariki, NZEI, DairyNZ, Leeston Southbridge Cricket. North Canterbury Rural Trust chose Dunsandel Community Centre for their Nigel Latta event based on very positive feedback from users.

8.3. Lincoln Events Centre (LEC)

Road Safety Course (200), Netball Trials, Lincoln Picnic in the Park (200), Olympia Gymnastics Competition (300), Otago Polytechnic Vet Nursing (50 x 3 days), Easter Crafts (30), NZ Blood (150).

LEC staff managed the hosting of first Picnic in the Park - with 325 attendees. A complete sell out of sausages! Also LEC staff organised an Easter Craft session targeted at children as part of an Easter Craft Roadshow – 20 attendees.

8.4. Rolleston Community Centre (RCC)

Selwyn Hawks, Amelia's Ballerinas, Pitter Patter Dance, Jiu Jitsu and Cornerstone Church.

RCC staff managed the hosting of Picnic in the Park – with 89 attendees. Also RCC staff organised an Easter Craft session targeted at children as part of an Easter Craft Roadshow – 15 attendees.

8.5. Tai Tapu Community Centre

11 bookings; 9 corporates, 2 personal hires for weddings.

8.6. West Melton Community Recreation Centre

Volunteer Conference, Youth and Employment Expo.

Other Council activity at Council owned centres and halls includes: Roofing and ceiling repairs at Ladbrooks Hall. Several viewings for potential bookings at Ladbrooks Hall and Prebbleton Community Cottage. A Barn Dance at Ladbrooks Hall. Two pop-up shops and a corporate presentation at Prebbleton Community Cottage. The first Thermomix cooking demonstration held at Weedons Pavilion was a great success with the organisers booking another two sessions at the Pavilion. Broadfield Hall floor has been re-stained and sanding has brought out the beautiful grain of the historic floor.

COMMUNITY SPACES				MONTH 2020/21	YTD 2020/21
Community Centres: Target 150,000 visits per annum				23206	159659
	Month	YTD			
LEC	8654	56746	Target 80,000 pa		
RCC	8694	62002	Target 50,000 pa		
WMCRC	5629	37672	Target 20,000 pa		
Duns. CC	589	3239	Target TBA		
Tai Tapu CC					
				Annual	100 LEC 97.3 RCC 100 WMCRC Total: 99.1%
The % satisfaction from user surveys for Lincoln Events Centre (LEC), Rolleston Community Centre (RCC) and West Melton Community Centre (WMCC). (Target ≥ 90%)					

9. PROPOSAL

Nil

10. OPTIONS

Nil

11. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION**(a) Consultation**

Not applicable

(b) Māori implications

Pou Ahurea role is in place. This role informs planning and planning is underway for Bi-Cultural practice workshops.

(c) Climate Change considerations

Nothing directly applicable.

12. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

Nil



Denise Kidd
Group Manager – Community Services and Facilities

REPORT

TO: Chief Executive

FOR: Council Meeting - 12 May 2021

FROM: Regulatory Manager- Billy Charlton
Environmental Services Project Manager – John Christensen

DATE: 29 April 2021

SUBJECT: Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- a) Adopts the hearing panel's report on the submissions received.*
- b) Adopts the Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees 2021 which comes into force on 1 July 2021.*
- c) Authorises that all submitters receive advice of the hearing panel's report including the summary of submissions, hearing panel comments and the amended bylaw reflecting the decisions on submissions.'*

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to seek the Council's adoption of the Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees 2021.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Section 156 of LGA specifies the consultation requirements when making, amending or revoking bylaws.

The special consultative procedure (SCP), is required to be used if the Bylaw:

- concerns a matter identified in the local authority's Significance and Engagement Policy as being of significant interest to the public; or
- the local authority considers that there is, or likely to be, a significant impact on the public due to the proposed Bylaw.

The control of animals, poultry and bees is not identified in the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy as being of significant interest and putting a bylaw in place is considered to be of low significance to the public.

In these circumstances the Council is still required to consult in a manner which complies with Section 82 of the LGA which outlines principles of consultation. As the requirements of Section 82 are similar to those used under the SCP the Council consulted on the Bylaw using the SCP to remove any doubt regarding the nature of the consultation process.

3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

The keeping of domestic pets in the Selwyn District is currently managed under the Council's District Plan. As part of the plan review process it was decided that the keeping of animals, poultry and bees will be managed by a bylaw in urban areas with the boarding of animals and veterinary clinics continuing to be managed under the District Plan. Dogs are controlled under a separate bylaw made under the Dog Control Act 1996.

Mr Sean Ellis made a presentation at the December 2018 meeting of the Council regarding possible bylaw controls on cats. Mr Ellis expressed the view that a bylaw requiring cats to be de-sexed and microchipped would (over time), reduce the migration of domestic cats to feral cats and assist in the protection of wildlife. Accordingly, Council requested that provisions relating to the control of cats be included in any draft bylaw pertaining to the keeping of animals.

Most Councils have bylaws covering the keeping of domestic animals to control any resultant health risks and nuisances. There are approximately 17 Councils that provide for cat management in Bylaws. The Bylaw provisions range from:

- Requiring microchipping and de-sexing (Palmerston North City Council and Whanganui District Council).
- Requiring microchipping (Wellington City Council).
- Limiting numbers (a number of councils).

The problems or perceived issues that the draft Bylaw seeks to address are:

- (a) Stock – issues such as noise, flies, vermin and odours and potential damage to property.
- (b) Poultry – may give rise to noise nuisance such as rooster crowing, scratching and digging in adjoining properties and odours from droppings.
- (c) Bees – may create a risk to health due to allergic reactions from stings and bee droppings fouling windows and washing etc.
- (d) Cats can give rise to a number of issues such as:
 - Cats competing for territory leading to fighting (noise nuisance and injury to other cats) and aggressive behaviour.
 - Uncontrolled breeding leading to unwanted kittens and cats and the potential for stray or feral populations (and then causing nuisance effects).
 - Digging and defecating in neighbouring properties.
 - Catching and killing local wildlife (e.g. birds).
 - Entering private property to eat food or raid rubbish bins.

In late 2019 the Council sought general feedback on a possible Animal Control Bylaw via a survey. The feedback is reflected in the issues listed above. Of the 311 on-line survey participants 78 % thought that cats should be microchipped and 75% supported the de-sexing of cats before puberty.

A general legal review of a draft Bylaw was undertaken and legal advice was sought on a number of issues regarding the control of cats. The advice raised a number of potential issues should clauses be included in the Bylaw requiring the de-sexing and microchipping of cats and suggested that prior to adopting a draft Bylaw for consultation and commencing any consultation process an assessment should be undertaken under Section 155 of the LGA.

Section 155 provides that:

“A local authority must, before commencing the process for making a bylaw determine whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem.

If a local authority has determined that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem, it must, before making the bylaw determine whether the proposed bylaw-

- *Is the most appropriate form of bylaw; and*
- *Gives rise to any implications under the Bill of Rights Act 1990.”*

A Section 155 report was presented to the 11 March 2020 meeting of the Council. The report concluded that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problems caused by the keeping of animals, poultry and bees in the District. However the report advised provisions relating to the de-sexing and microchipping of cats should not be included in the Bylaw.

Notwithstanding the conclusions of the Section 155 report the Council determined that provisions relating to the microchipping and de-sexing of cats should be included in the bylaw to be adopted for the purposes of consultation.

The draft Bylaw (particularly the inclusion of provisions relating to cats) was further discussed at a Portfolio Briefing on 5 August 2020.

At both the 11 March 2020 Council meeting and the 5 August 2020 Council briefing, staff expressed strong reservations about the advisability of including provisions relating to cats in the draft Bylaw. These reservations were particularly in relation to the difficulty of enforcing the provisions relating to cats.

A report was presented to the 9 September 2020 meeting of the Council for the purpose of initiating the process of developing a Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees.

Council staff reiterated their concerns regarding the draft bylaw provisions for microchipping and desexing cats.

These concerns were:

- With no specific national legislation in place for cats (as there is for dogs), there is no ability to deal with non-compliance with the provisions relating to cats by the use of infringement fines and fund any monitoring or enforcement action by registration fees.

- Any programme of monitoring compliance and activities which attempts to encourage compliance with the Bylaw will have to be funded from the general rate.
- Where there is a lack of willingness to comply repeated attempts to gain compliance are likely to be required by enforcement staff.
- It is difficult to see how compliance with the Bylaw requirements (requiring microchipping and de-sexing), will be monitored without a programmed process of property inspections and provisions to create and maintain an independent Selwyn Cat Database which would be a costly exercise.
- With no national legislation (relating to cats), in place the only means of enforcing compliance with the Bylaw is by prosecution in the District Court. District Court prosecutions are not a realistic enforcement tool on a day to day basis.

Also, it raises the question whether a Council would pursue a prosecution in the District Court in the event that encouragement to comply with the bylaw's requirements relating to microchipping and de-sexing cats is not effective and there is a refusal to comply. If not, then the provisions should not be included in a bylaw.

Legal advice received by the Council includes reference to a High Court decision which states "*a Council should not maintain bylaws that on the fact of it, declare conduct unlawful if there is no intention or ability to enforce it.*"

The Section 155 report also includes reference to other options to minimise any problems caused by cats as opposed to including provisions in a bylaw.

These could include:

- Education programmes on the responsible care of cats.
- Memoranda of Understanding with local Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA's) which may include provisions for trapping cats, dealing with litters of vulnerable cats or cats needing welfare support.
- Providing support for free or subsidised microchipping or de-sexing clinics.
- A cat de-sexing fund for organisations or individuals that can provide evidence of a cat de-sexing programme.

At this meeting (9 September 2020) the Council resolved to commence the Bylaw consultation process with the provisions relating to the microchipping and desexing of cats being omitted from the draft bylaw recommended for consultation.

The objectives of the Bylaw were to set standards for the keeping of animals, poultry and bees, protect the public from nuisance, address public health and safety and protect indigenous wildlife. The Bylaw included specific clauses relating to the keeping of stock, poultry and bees and a general clause to avoid nuisance and protect human health when keeping animals in urban areas. The key benefit of the proposed Bylaw is that it provides the Council with the ability to investigate and act on any nuisance related complaints.

The Bylaw was open for submissions between Monday 5 October 2020 and Friday 6 November 2020. Eighty submissions were received and seven submitters presented at the hearings which were held on 11 and 12 March 2021.

4. PROPOSAL

Attached to this report are four appendices:

- The Hearing Panel report is attached as Appendix 1.
- A summary of all submissions together with the panel's comments and recommendations is attached as Appendix 2.
- A copy of the bylaw with track changes reflecting the recommended changes to the bylaw adopted for consultation is attached as Appendix 3.
- A "clean copy" of the bylaw is attached as Appendix 4.

The hearing panel report also recommends that staff produce factsheets to encourage responsible animal ownership in the District. These factsheets will provide advice on caring for poultry, bees, stock and cats in urban areas and include information on responsibilities and requirements under the Bylaw.

The panel also believes that there is a need for specific legislation to deal with cats and recommends that the Council continues to promote this to central government.

For the avoidance of doubt the Hearing Panel stated during their deliberations that the requirement for cat owners in urban areas to microchip their cats is not to facilitate any process where cats that are not microchipped are destroyed by members of the public.

5. OPTIONS

The Council has at least 3 options in making this decision which are as follows:

Option 1

Accept the recommendation of the hearing panel and adopt the Bylaw.

Option 2

Decline to accept the recommendation of the hearing panel.

Option 3

Modify the recommendation of the hearing panel.

Notwithstanding that staff have advised against including provisions relating to cats being included in the Bylaw on balance Option 1 is recommended as:

- The Bylaw has been developed following a comprehensive process including consultation using the SCP and the hearing of submissions and consideration of the issues by the hearing panel.
- The question of cats has been considered by the Council on a number of occasions with differing outcomes. Accepting the Hearing Panel's recommendation will assist in confirming the integrity of the public consultation, hearing and decision making process.

6. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION

(a) Views of those affected

A copy of the proposed bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees was forwarded to the Malvern Community Board and all Township, Community and Reserve Management Committees.

(b) Consultation

The Bylaw was consulted on using the Special Consultative procedure as provided in the Local Government Act 2002.

(c) Māori implications

The proposal does not involve a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore the issue does not specifically impact Maori, their culture and traditions.

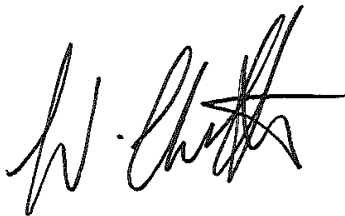
(d) Climate Change considerations

The keeping of animals, poultry and bees in urban areas will not impact climate change in any significant way.

7. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

It is not expected that the adoption of the Bylaw (apart from the provisions relating to cats) would significantly increase enforcement demands.

Any monitoring and enforcement of the requirement to microchip cats would be an additional cost which would have to be met from the general rate as with no specific national legislation in place, costs relating to cats cannot be met from registration fees.



Billy Charlton
REGULATORY MANAGER



John Christensen
**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
PROJECT MANAGER**

Endorsed For Agenda

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Harris', with a stylized, jagged line extending from the end.

Tim Harris

GROUP MANAGER ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES

Appendix 1



	HEARING – PROPOSED BYLAW FOR KEEPING ANIMALS, POULTRY AND BEES		
Date	Thursday 11 and Friday 12 March 2021.	Time	3.30pm
Location	Lincoln Events Centre		
Hearing Panel	Councillors M P Lemon, R H Mugford and G S F Miller (Chairman)		
In Attendance	W Charlton (Regulatory Manager), J Christensen (Environmental Services Project Manager) and J Neale (Contracted Administrator).		

Submissions Received

The following submitters attended the hearing and spoke to their submissions.

Sean Ellis (Submission 9)

Mr Ellis outlined the background to his involvement in issues surrounding cats. He believes that the only way to tell the difference between a domestic cat and a feral cat is by checking for microchips. He has visited farmers and has been trapping as many feral cats as he can. He outlined the situation in various parts of the district and is considering the idea of a cat pound in Selwyn. Cats taken to the pound can be rehomed if they have a microchip.

He also outlined situations where people are facing prosecution for shooting a cat and mistreating cats.

The general consensus is that something needs to be done and the distinction between a feral cat and a domestic cat is that the domestic cat would be microchipped.

Questions from the panel included:

- the data provided by a microchip.
- The legality of disposal of feral cats
- The degree of buy in to his proposal
- How the cat pound would operate.

Mr Ellis's responses included that he does not trap cats near townships, he has had very wide buy in to his proposals and that he has funding for a cat pound which would be run by cat companions.

Fiona McDonald (submission 44) – Chair of the Castle Hill Community Association

Ms McDonald wanted the microchipping and desexing of cats reinstated in the bylaw and outlined the problem of feral cats in Castle Hill Village and the surrounding area. Feral cats impact on bird life in the area which also has rare lizards.

A feral trapping programme was held last year and 10 feral cats were caught.

Appendix 1

A bylaw which included microchipping and desexing would help protect wildlife and lower the risk to domestic cats being destroyed.

Desexing would also limit the number of litters being dumped on the highway.

Controls on cats in the bylaw would enforce responsible cat ownership and show the council values biodiversity.

Questions from the panel included:

- The challenges of controlling cats in the same way as dogs
- The cost of desexing
- Who is dumping cats on the highway and what happens if a microchipped cat is dumped.

Ms McDonald's responses included that the key steps are microchipping and desexing of cats and a dumped cat that was microchipped would be handed into the SPCA.

Helen Hamblin (submission 76) – Waimakariri Environmental and Recreation Trust

Ms Hamblin stated that she would like to see the Council be proactive with regard to cats and assist people to understand their responsibilities as pet owners. There is an ongoing problem with cats being dumped along State Highway 73 and the problem is growing.

Toxoplasmosis can be carried by cats and can affect lambs and unborn babies and dumped cats eventually adopt feral cat characteristics.

There is estimated to be about 1.4 million cats in New Zealand and they need to be looked after to the same standard as a dog.

Desexing will reduce the number of unwanted litters.

80% of cats that are microchipped are returned to their home.

The submitter would like to see the council take a leadership role and educate the community to take good care of their cats.

Questions from the committee included:

- A request for more details about toxoplasmosis and its effects
- The possibility of cat free areas
- The practicality of running a cat pound

Ms Hamblin's responses included the benefits of microchipping and that there is an opportunity for the Council to take the lead in protecting the Arthurs Pass National Park.

Jesse Morgan (submission 69) - Predator Free New Zealand.

Ms Morgan presented via Zoom and said that responsible cat ownership is a key part of protecting biodiversity. Responsible cat ownership involves desexing and microchipping and keeping cats indoors.

The submitter then commented on bylaw provisions other councils have in place and that cats are skilled hunters and there is nothing in our ecosystem to control them as they are an apex predator and there is an increase in feral cats across the country.

Cat dumping is an issue and the SPCA is overwhelmed.

Microchipping keeps domestic cats safe and if they are caught in a live trap they can be returned to their owners.

It is a shame that there is not a national piece of legislation that all Councils can work to.

Questions from the committee included:

- Does Wellington City Council have any bylaw provisions concerning dumping and the possibility of a targeted rate to deal with dumped cats.
- How do you see expenditure on cats being received with already stretched budgets in other areas.

Appendix 1

Ms Morgan's responses included not everything has to be done straight away and there can be a lead in time.

Put a bylaw in place and outline the expectations for responsible cat ownership and enforcement can come at a later time. Having limits on the number of cats will help with enforcement.

Nicky Snoyink (Submission 72) – Forest and Bird

Ms Snoyink said the main purpose of the submission is to give a voice to nature.

Cats kill an estimated 1.2 million birds per year and also prey on lizards and bats. Toxoplasmosis causes problems in the agricultural community and costs billions of dollars.

Pet management is needed to keep our companions safe and healthy, reduces public nuisance and the risk to public health and native wildlife. Dogs are managed in a certain way.

Controls have been put in place by at least 17 other councils and the submitter wants the Selwyn bylaw to be redrafted to include desexing and microchipping of cats and a maximum of 3 cats per household.

Questions from the panel included:

- Enforcement of rules by other councils
- Is it practical to manage cats in the same way as dogs
- Are you aware of the iwi position

Ms Snoyink's responses included that she did not have any data on enforcement by other councils and that we need to move in the direction where we manage cats in the same way we manage dogs.

Roger Bray (submission 76) – NZ Beekeeping.

Mr Bray expressed concern at the bylaws impact on beekeepers in Selwyn District and at the increasing number of urban dwellers who are beekeepers. He expressed that there needs to be a distinction between urban and rural areas in the bylaw and that the Council should be able to relocate hives in urban areas to address issues with dangerous bees. NZ Beekeeping has some difficulty establishing what is the perceived problem in rural areas which the bylaw is looking to address.

Questions from the panel included:

- Can the Council request hives to be moved following complaints
- The question of a water source being needed for bees
- The registration of hives
- Does NZ Beekeeping support beekeeping in urban areas
- Is there a recommended density for hives in urban areas and how often are hives moved.

Mr Bray's responses included that an experienced beekeeper should advise on hive relocation, the registration of hives should not be a bylaw requirement, he supports beekeepers in urban environments – not the increased numbers of beekeepers and believes that the requirement to have a water source near hives should be removed from the bylaw.

Liz Weir (Submission 67)

The submitter believes that there is a problem with cats. Cat owners need to take responsibility for their cats as they have an impact on native and indigenous birds and reduce people's enjoyment of their properties. She understands that the Council has issues regarding the enforcement of microchipping and desexing cats but could provide leadership by limiting the number of cats per property.

The submitter produced an example of a cat collar which birds can see.

Rosalie Snoyink (Submission 63)

Appendix 1

The submitter said she had done lot of work on predator control in the district and has no problem with domestic cats and recognises that they are companions. There is a need to control feral cats and the council could take a lead by limiting the number of cats per household. Ms Snoyink expressed the view that people will think twice if they are required to microchip their cats, especially households that own up to 8 cats.

Feral cats are a top predator and are a huge problem and a public nuisance.

Ms Snoyink showed a video clip of a feral cat destroying a dotterel's nest.

Starting with limiting numbers, then microchipping and desexing will give the public time to get used to the idea.

Questions from the panel included farmers using cats for rodent control and keeping cats inside all the time.

Ms Snoyink's responses were that cats would go for birds first as they are easier to catch and that keeping cats inside all the time is too difficult. Limiting numbers at least gets people thinking about the reason why.

Consideration of Submissions received.

The hearing panel closely considered all the submissions received which are included (together with the panel's comments), in the summary of submissions attached as Appendix 2.

In addition the hearing panel believes that it is important for submitters to be aware that it is not possible to craft a bylaw so that it covers every eventuality or lists every exception. Furthermore, the hearing panel is of the view that judgement is often required in administering and enforcing bylaws as it is impossible to economically draft controls that cater for every situation. Enforcement of bylaws and deciding whether to prosecute in any particular case is a balancing exercise; balancing the competing interests of ratepayers or group of ratepayers against the effectiveness of a prosecution, the resources available to the Council and the need to ensure compliance with its various bylaws.

In relation to this bylaw and enforcement the Council will take these factors into account including the particular nuisance the bylaw is attempting to regulate.

Also attached (as Appendix 3), is a copy of the bylaw with track changes reflecting the recommended amendments to the bylaw notified for consultation.

A clean 'Clean Copy' of the bylaw recommended for adoption is attached as Appendix 4.

A bylaw must be reviewed within 5 years from its adoption. However, the panel recommends that Council review the bylaw as and when necessary within this 5 year period.

Chairperson: Cr. Grant Miller: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 2

Summary of Submissions to Draft Bylaw for Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees			
General Submissions			
4	Simon Hopkins West Melton	West Melton	What is definition/boundary of an urban area
6	Teri McConnachie Whitecliffs	Whitecliffs	Bylaw might be required in Rolleston but s
18	Jessica Healey-Render Burnham	Burnham	This should be allowed, as it is part of the rural.
30	Brad Cheyne Coalgate	Coalgate	The Selwyn Council has become disconnec
32	Eva Harris Rolleston	Rolleston	Supports development of a bylaw.
54	Heiko Mueller-Cajar Kirwee	Kirwee	Bylaw not integrated into Proposed District Plan. Title is wrong as "animals" includes f
60	Wayne Stewart Southbridge	Southbridge	Exclude rural townships from bylaw and h
74	Nancy Borrie Lincoln	Lincoln	Definition of premises. Appropriateness to
75	Matt Willoughby (Canterbury District Health Board)	CHCH	Support for Bylaw.
80	Karen Frater	Prebbleton	Supports need for a bylaw.
Hearing Panel Comments/Recommendations - General Submissions			
<p>The definition of an urban area is contained in the bylaw. It includes all of the district excluding the area which is zoned rural.</p> <p>The bylaw recognises the differing nature of the urban areas of the, District and this is reflected in the bylaws provisions for the keeping of stock and bees. Properties less than 2000m2 regarding the keeping of stock and there is provision for larger urban premises to apply for more than 2 beehives.</p> <p>A submission has been received regarding the definition of premises. The panel recommends that references to "premises" in the bylaw be replaced by "property".</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the definition of "animals" includes poultry and bees, however it is desirable that the bylaw heading makes it clear that poultry and bees are controlled under the The District Plan and the proposed Bylaw are separate documents with differing objectives.</p> <p>Bylaw preparation is following the process outlined in the Local Government Act 2002 and the District Plan review is subject to Resource Management Act processes.</p>			
Keeping of Animals			
28	Elene Anderson	West Melton	Supports section on keeping of animals as
32	Eva Harris	Rolleston	Council officers should have the right to re
Hearing Panel Comments/Recommendations - Keeping of Animals			
Legal advice indicates that the Council has no clear legislative authority to remove, trap or dispose of any property such as cats			
Keeping of Stock			
2	Gwenda Smithies Springston	Springston	Allow for the keeping of lambs
16	Sonja Coombes Rolleston	Rolleston	Sheep should be able to graze on suburban
22	Suzanne James Lincoln	Lincoln	Allow orphan lambs
27	Anita Wreford Lincoln	Lincoln	Should be permissible to keep a pet lamb
29	Sharon Farrant Leeston	Leeston	Bylaw provisions should recognise size and account. Shelter for stock should be a man
32	Eva Harris Rolleston	Rolleston	Supports limitation of livestock on sections
36	Ian Quilter Southbridge	Southbridge	Allow kune kune pigs in Southbridge on se
37	Colin and Katinka McTurk Lincoln	Lincoln	Allow pet lambs. Look after orphaned lambs appear pointless. Section in Lincoln just ov
39	Tim Adams Rolleston	Rolleston	Is one sheep or pig OK on a section larger t
51	Jenny Lilley Lincoln	Lincoln	Put an age limit on animals after which wri
52	Anneke Rolls (Lincoln Village Vets)	Lincoln	Exclude pet lambs up to the age of 12 week chickens if animal welfare aspects address
53	Anneke Rolls Lincoln	Lincoln	Allow pet lambs up to the age of around 10
66	Janice Rolls Lincoln	Lincoln	Allow pet lambs for around 10 weeks per y
80	Karen Frater	Prebbleton	Stock need to be well looked after.
Hearing Panel Comments/Recommendations - Keeping of Stock			
<p>The panel acknowledges the concerns of submitters regarding the keeping of pet or orphaned lambs and that it is an indication of the nature of the District that this occurs. "Pet days" at semi-rural and suburban nature of Selwyn life and encourages children to care for animals and provides pleasure and educational value. It is recommended that the bylaw be amended: than 2000m2.</p> <p>The panel believes that the keeping of other animals such as pigs on sections less than 2000m2 should be considered on a case by case basis.</p>			
Keeping of Poultry			
1	Tasha David Rolleston	Rolleston	Poultry houses do not need concrete floors
2	Gwenda Smithies Springston	Springston	Poultry houses do not need concrete floors: be free range in fenced backyards.
10	Dylan Robinson Rolleston	Rolleston	Small well kept poultry runs closer than 2 r circumstances. Wording excludes "runs" w
14	Angela Sherwin West Melton	West Melton	Why only concrete floors in chicken coops?
22	Suzanne James Lincoln	Lincoln	Allow chicken houses within 2 metres of a
23	Zoe Burkitt Lincoln	Lincoln	Allow a small number of chickens in contain houses could be a fixed distance from fenc
24	Paul Wheeler Lincoln	Lincoln	Allow keeping of poultry. Could limit numt on domestic properties.
25	Tom Thompson Lincoln	Lincoln	Allow poultry in Lincoln.
27	Anita Wreford Lincoln	Lincoln	Opposes limitations on keeping poultry, w properties.
32	Eva Harris Rolleston	Rolleston	Does not support provisions requiring poultry requirements or limits on the number of cl moveable chicken coops. Any nuisance eff
37	Colin and Katrina McTurk Lincoln	Lincoln	Opposes requirement for concrete floor fo
38	Charles Finn Kirwee	Kirwee	Requirements for poultry houses restricts i
39	Tim Adams Rolleston	Rolleston	Can a Warehouse chicken coop suffice to h
46	Kathryn Taylor Darfield		Make allowance for moveable poultry coop sections into consideration. Having a conc will get more dirty.
48	Michelle Jones Rolleston		Opposes concrete floors for chicken house

51	Jenny Lilley Lincoln	Construction requirements for housing poi
52	Anneke Rolls Lincoln Vets	Keep poultry houses (no roosters) All anim
53	Anneke Rolls Lincoln	Not all properties have the keeping of sma
54	Heiko Mueller-Cajar Kirwee	Bylaw does not acknowledge existing use i
56	Nicky Tily Coalgate	not comply with draft bylaw requirements
57	Roger and L Bray Southbridge	what the purpose of the provision is - not c
59	Edward Love Southbridge	Opposes requirement for poultry houses to
66	Janice Rolls Lincoln	Remove need for poultry houses to have c
74	Nancy Borrie Lincoln	specifying siting requirements for poultry h
79	Paul Mills Lincoln	Allow 4 poultry as of right, no roosters. An
80	Karen Frater Prebbleton	within 2 metres of the boundary of an adjc
		Poultry house - what does properly constr
		acceptable?
		A number of households keep 1-3 hens in r
		acknowledge that they are an acceptable f
		Should be maximum number - no roosters
		fowl.

Hearing Panel Comments/Recommendations - Keeping of Poultry

The panel acknowledges the consistent theme of submissions opposing the provisions of the draft bylaw for keeping poultry and the flooring for poultry houses together with the limiting poultry houses and poultry runs. These siting requirements would make it difficult or prevent a number of properties from keeping poultry.

The panel accepts that a requirement to have concrete floors and surrounding nibwalls increases the potential to create problems from odour nuisance and vermin and that the bylaw ne coops.

The question of existing use rights for existing poultry houses which do not meet the proposed bylaw requirements has been raised by a submitter.

The panel recommends that the provisions for keeping poultry be rewritten to address the above matters.

Keeping of Bees

8	Sam Cooper Rolleston	Consider prohibiting hives close to urban a
13	Doris and Edmund Phillips Rolleston	added to clause 8.2 so those complaining a
19	Rebecca Foster Rolleston	Current situation with number of bees is n
24	Paul Wheeler Lincoln	Bees are not any trouble.
25	Tom Thompson Lincoln	Bees should be allowed.
28	Elene Anderson West Melton	All for having bees in Lincoln.
33	Jess Smith Rolleston	Elaborate further on a water source having
34	Chelsey Fox Rangiora	Consider the outright prohibition of hives i
35	Richard Andrew Rolleston	minimum the bylaw needs to be rewritten
41	Rachel Cooper Kaiapoi	if complaints are received.
43	Carole Greenfield Weedons	Consider the outright prohibition of hives i
49	Anne Cooper Kaiapoi	minimum the bylaw needs to be rewritten
50	Mark Fitt Rolleston	if complaints are received.
68	Renee Norrell Rolleston	Bees are not good when people are allergi
78	NZ Beekeeping Inc.	Recommends minimum section size for ke
80	Karen Frater, Prebbleton	Doesn't think bees are a good idea - a lot o
		outside and getting stung.
		Consider prohibition of bees in close proxim
		clear that hives will be removed if complai
		Opposed to bees being allowed in a reside
		Ability to remove hives not reasonable for
		prescribe the location of hives on a proper
		water source for bees. Requirement to reg
		include as guidance only.
		Fine with bees.

Hearing Panel Comments/Recommendations - Keeping of Bees

The panel believes that the bylaw provisions providing for beekeeping in urban areas should be retained and is supportive of beekeeping subject to compliance with local (bylaw) and nat

The registration of hives is required under the Biosecurity (National American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan) Order 1998 which has its own enforcement provisions. Accordingly the an explanatory note not a bylaw requirement.

The panel believes that the requirement to maintain a water source on the property should be retained. This will reduce visits by thirsty bees to wet washing, swimming pools and bird ba

The Panel recommends that the bylaw provisions be amended to address the above matters.

Keeping of Cats Provisions

7	Gigi Jones Glentunnel	Cats need to be kept indoors at night.
9	Sean Ellis Springfield	Reinstate section on Cats in the bylaw
11	Catherine Miller Springfield	Supports compulsory microchipping of cat
12	Susan Hall Darfield	Supports compulsory microchipping and di
15	Edward Love Southbridge	kept inside at night.
17	Ethan Coles Leeston	Cats need to be registered, desexed and m
28	Elene Anderson West Melton	All cats must wear an identity collar, have i
31	Neville Farquhar West Melton	inside at night.
32	Eva Harris Rolleston	Supports cats not being included in the byl
40	Sian Ellis Springfield	etc.
42	Pam Aldersley Springfield	Treat cats the same as dogs, registered, pr
		per household and neutered/spayed.
		Does not support the exclusion of cats from
		remove nuisance cats which are at large.
		Put provisions relating to cats in the bylaw
		All domestic cats need to be desexed and r

43	Carol Greenfield Weedons	Possible to control the number of cats per
44	Fiona McDonald (Castle Hill Community Association)	Reconsider decision to remove provisions i
45	Chris Groube Rolleston	Reinstate controls on cats in bylaw. Cats sh
47	Fiona Esam (Companion Animals NZ)	Reinstate requirements to microchip and d
48	Michelle Jones Rolleston	Reinstate provisions for cats and limit of 6
55	Merv Meredith Christchurch	Reinstate clauses relating to microchipping household.
58	Martin Broadbent	Complaints regarding cats are fictitious - n
61	Sharron Henderson Glentunnel	Reinstate rules for microchipping and dese desexed/microchipped cats.
62	Kevin Dunn Kirwee	Reinstate rules for microchipping and dese limit of 1 cat per household.
63	Rosalie Snoyink Glentunnel	Reinstate rules for microchipping amd dese limit of 2 cats per household.
64	Jules Snoyink Glentunnel	Reinstate rules for microchipping and dese
65	Pete and Fi Neale Arthurs Pass	Reinstate rules for microchipping and dese
67	Liz Weir Coalgate	Introduce rules that require cat owners to 2 per household and keep cats indoors at r
69	Jessi Morgan (Predator Free NZ Trust)	Put provisions requiring microchipping and per household. Advocate at national level
70	Pete Rose (Feline Rights)	Opposes controls being included for cats.
71	Janet Hellyer (NZ Conservation Trust)	Include provisions requiring cats to be mic
72	Nicky Snoyink (Forest and Bird)	Include provisions in bylaw requiring micrc educational approach, limit cats to 3 per h
73	Murray Craufurd Lincoln	Tighter regulations needed for cats.
76	Helen and Mike Hamblin (WERT)	Proactive stance needed to caring for a cat registering cats with the NZ Companion An
77	Helen and Mike Hamblin Bealey Spur	Supports microchipping, registering and de
80	Karen Frater Prebbleton	No need to microchip or desex cats unless
Hearing Panel Comments/Recommendations - Provisions for Cats		
<p>The Hearing Panel acknowledges the concern of a number of submitters highlighting the predatory behaviour of cats and their detrimental effect on native birds, lizards and insects. In this regard the panel came to the view that the bylaw should provide for cats to be microchipped within 12 months of the bylaw becoming operative as a first step to promoting respor biodiversity of the District.</p> <p>The panel recommends that the bylaw include a provision for cats over the age of 4 months to be microchipped within 12 months of the bylaw coming into effect.</p> <p>Other benefits of microchipping that were acknowledged by the panel were that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A bylaw provision to microchip cats will assist in raising the awareness of cat owners of the potential for cats to adversely affect biodiversity and create a nuisance. - Microchipping allows the owner of a lost or stolen cat to be contacted so that the cat and owner can be reunited - Owners of cats that are injured can be promptly identified and are able to make decisions about the cat's treatment. <p>For the avoidance of doubt the Hearing Panel re-enforces that the requirement for cat owners in urban areas to microchip their cats is not to facilitate, by members of the public any proc destroyed.</p> <p>This first step is being taken in the absence of national legislation which makes enforcement of any bylaw provisions relating to cats difficult and prohibits the funding of any initiatives fro In this regard the Panel recommends that the Council continues to promote to Central Government the introduction of specific legislation to deal with cats.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the bylaw requirement relating to microchipping, the Hearing Panel believes education of cat owners is going to be the most effective approach to promote responsible microchipping and desexing.</p> <p>Following the adoption of the bylaw it is recommended that staff produce "Animal Factsheets" to encourage responsible animal ownership in Selwyn District. These factsheets will provid cats in urban areas. They will also include information on responsibilities and requirements under the bylaw.</p>		

Appendix 3

Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL
BYLAW FOR KEEPING ANIMALS,
POULTRY AND BEES ~~2020~~2021

The Selwyn District Council makes the following bylaw pursuant to Sections 145 and 146(a) (v) of the Local Government Act 2002 and Section 64 of the Health Act 1956

Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

CONTENTS

1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT	3
2. OBJECT OF BYLAW	3
3. INTERPRETATION	3
4. DELEGATION	4
5. KEEPING OF ANIMALS	4
6. KEEPING OF STOCK	4
7. KEEPING OF POULTRY	5
8. KEEPING OF BEES	6
9. KEEPING OF CATS	6
10. OPERATIONAL POLICIES	6
11. WRITTEN NOTICE FOR NON-COMPLIANCE	7
12. OFFENCE AND PENALTY	7
13. SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL GENERAL BYLAW 2009	7
1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT	3
2. OBJECT OF BYLAW	3
3. INTERPRETATION	3
4. DELEGATION	4
5. KEEPING OF ANIMALS	4
6. KEEPING OF STOCK	4
7. KEEPING OF POULTRY	5
8. KEEPING OF BEES	5
9. OPERATIONAL POLICIES	6
10. WRITTEN NOTICE FOR NON-COMPLIANCE	6
11. OFFENCE AND PENALTY	6
12. SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL GENERAL BYLAW 2009	6

Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

- 1.1. This Bylaw is the Selwyn District Council bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees ~~2020~~2021. This Bylaw comes in to force on ~~.....~~ 1 July 2021

2. OBJECT OF BYLAW

- 2.1. The objectives of this Bylaw are:
- a) To enable the Council to control and set standards for the keeping of animals, poultry and bees; and
 - b) To protect the public from nuisance; and
 - c) To protect, promote, and maintain public health and safety.

3. INTERPRETATION

- 3.1. In this Bylaw, unless the context requires otherwise:

Term	Means
Animal	any live member of the animal kingdom (excluding dogs), for the purposes of the Animal Welfare Act 1999.
Council	Selwyn District Council.
Keep or Keeping	the owning, looking after, caring for, being in charge of, a custodian or in possession of any animal.
Nuisance	shall include, but not be limited to, the meaning assigned to it by the Health Act 1956 Section 29, its amendments and/or re-enactments and includes a person, animal, thing or circumstance causing unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of another person.
Poultry	any live domesticated bird including but not limited to, domestic fowls, ducks, geese,

Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

	turkeys, guinea fowl, pheasants, emu, and pigeons <u>and ostriches</u> .
Stock	includes any cattle, horse, donkey, ox, pig, sheep, goat, deer, alpaca and llama.
Urban Area	all of the Selwyn District, excluding those areas that are within a Rural Zone in the operative or proposed Selwyn District Plan.

3.2. Any explanatory notes are for information purposes only. They do not form part of this Bylaw, and may be made, amended, revoked or replaced by the Council at anytime.

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4. DELEGATION

- 4.1. In this Bylaw, where the written permission of the Council is required, such permission may be given by the Chief Executive who may delegate all or part of that function to any other officer of Council.

5. KEEPING OF ANIMALS

- 5.1. Every person keeping an animal in an urban area shall ensure that the animal is kept in a manner that:
- Does not or is not likely to cause a nuisance (including but not restricted to noise and odour) to any person;
 - Ensures that the animal is kept in conditions which are not offensive or injurious to human health.
- 5.2. No person keeping animals shall allow animal excrement to collect to the extent that it causes a nuisance, and shall dispose of it in a manner that does not cause a nuisance.
- 5.3. All animals other than cats or bees, found at large and not within their owners property may be seized and impounded by an authorised officer.

6. KEEPING OF STOCK

- 6.1. Except with the written approval of the Council no stock other than poultry, lambs less than 6 months of age or bees shall be kept in an urban area on properties that are less than 2,000 square metres in area.
- 6.2. Any application for approval be submitted to the Council and must:

Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

- a) Specify the type and number of stock to be kept.
- b) Include a site plan of the property showing all buildings and how the stock will be confined.
- c) State the separation distance from any dwellings on adjoining properties.

7. KEEPING OF POULTRY

~~7.1. No poultry shall be kept in an urban area except in a properly constructed poultry house. The poultry house shall be covered in with a rainproof roof and provided with a floor of concrete or other impervious material with a surround nibwall to which a poultry run may be attached. No person shall:~~

- a) ~~Keep poultry that causes or is likely to cause a nuisance or create a danger to public health by unreasonable noise, odour, flies, insects or vermin.~~
- b) ~~Keep more than 12 poultry within an urban area.~~
- ~~7.1-c) Keep a rooster or peacock in an urban area.~~

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~~7.2. An alternative arrangement may be approved by the Council in writing. Any application for an alternative arrangement must:~~ Every poultry house, aviary or poultry run shall be maintained in good repair, in a clean condition free from any offensive smell or overflow and free from vermin.

- a) ~~Include a site plan showing the location of the alternative arrangement.~~
- b) ~~Specify details of how the poultry will be contained in any poultry house or poultry run.~~

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~~7.3. No poultry house or poultry run shall be erected or maintained, so that any part is within:~~ All poultry in urban areas shall be contained within the owner's property.

- a) ~~10 metres of any dwelling on an adjoining premises;~~
- b) ~~10 metres of any other wholly or partly occupied building on an adjoining premises; and/or~~
- c) ~~2 metres of the boundary of an adjoining premises.~~

~~7.4. Every poultry house shall be maintained in good repair, in a clean condition free from any offensive smell or overflow and free from vermin.~~

~~7.5. No person shall keep more than twelve (12) poultry in an urban area.~~

~~7.6. All poultry in urban areas shall be contained within the owner's property.~~

~~7.7. No rooster or peacock shall be kept in an urban area.~~

Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

8. KEEPING OF BEES

- 8.1. In all areas within the District, any person keeping bees or permitting bees to be kept on their ~~premises-property~~ shall ensure that nuisance is not caused to any other person by those bees.
- 8.2. ~~In urban areas w~~here the Council considers a hive to be dangerous, offensive or likely to be injurious to people the Council may require the relocation or removal of such a hive.
- 8.3. No more than two (2) hives shall be placed on a property in an urban area. The Council will consider an application for an exemption to these requirements where the urban ~~premises-property~~ on which the hives are located is in excess of 1,500 square metres or located next to reserves or rural land. Exemptions may provide for up to four (4) hives and will only be granted on the basis that the hives are not likely to cause a nuisance or be potentially dangerous or injurious to human health.
- 8.4. ~~The~~~~In urban areas the~~ Council may prescribe the location of the hives on the property. In prescribing the location of any hive, the Council will consider any advice received from ~~Apiculture~~ New Zealand Beekeeping Incorporated.
- 8.5. ~~In urban areas a~~~~A~~ water source must be provided and maintained on the property.

Explanatory Note:

~~8.6-~~ *All ~~apiary~~ ~~apiaries~~ must be registered under the Biosecurity (National American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan) Order 1998 and clearly display the beekeeper's unique registration code.*

9. KEEPING OF CATS

~~Every person who keeps cats must ensure that cats over 4 months of age are microchipped and registered with the New Zealand Companion Animals Register ~~regulator~~ or other approved microchip registry. This part of the Bylaw will come in to force on ~~...~~ 1 July 2022. ~~The date specified will give owners 12 months to meet the requirement for cats to be microchipped.~~~~

9.10. OPERATIONAL POLICIES

~~9.1-10.1~~ The Council may, from time to time, (by resolution) adopt operational policies related to matters regulated by this Bylaw, provided that any such policies are not inconsistent with this Bylaw.

~~9.2-10.2~~ Operational Policies may set out, without limitation, such matters as:

- a) Guidance information
- b) Application procedures
- c) Administration arrangements
- d) Terms and conditions
- e) Definitions

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Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

10.11. WRITTEN NOTICE FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

10.1.11.1. If the Council considers that any part of this Bylaw is not being complied with, it may issue a written notice requiring the person keeping the animal or the owner or occupier of the land to take such action as it considered necessary to achieve compliance with this Bylaw and specifying the time in which such actions must be taken. Failure to comply with such a notice constitutes an offence under this Bylaw.

11.12. OFFENCE AND PENALTY

11.1.12.1. Every person who breaches this Bylaw commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000, as set out in the Local Government Act 2002.

12.13. SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL GENERAL BYLAW 2009

12.1.13.1. The provisions of the Selwyn District Council General Bylaw 2009 and any Bylaw passed in amendment or substitution are implied in to and form part of this Bylaw.

12.2.13.2. In the event of inconsistency or conflict between the provisions of this Bylaw and any other Bylaw of Selwyn District Council, the provisions of this Bylaw shall prevail.

The COMMON SEAL of the)
SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL)
Was hereunto affixed, in accordance)
With the Resolution made by the)
Council on xxxxxxxxxxxx 2020)
in the presence of:)

Mayor

Chief Executive

Appendix 4

SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL BYLAW FOR KEEPING ANIMALS, POULTRY AND BEES 2021

The Selwyn District Council makes the following bylaw pursuant to Sections 145 and 146(a) (v) of the Local Government Act 2002 and Section 64 of the Health Act 1956

CONTENTS

1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT	3
2. OBJECT OF BYLAW	3
3. INTERPRETATION	3
4. DELEGATION	4
5. KEEPING OF ANIMALS	4
6. KEEPING OF STOCK	4
7. KEEPING OF POULTRY	5
8. KEEPING OF BEES	5
9. KEEPING OF CATS	6
10. OPERATIONAL POLICIES.....	6
11. WRITTEN NOTICE FOR NON-COMPLIANCE	6
12. OFFENCE AND PENALTY	6
13. SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL GENERAL BYLAW 2009	7

Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

- 1.1. This Bylaw is the Selwyn District Council bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees 2021. This Bylaw comes in to force on 1 July 2021

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- 2.1. The objectives of this Bylaw are:
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Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

turkeys, guinea fowl, pheasants, emu, pigeons and ostriches.

Stock

includes any cattle, horse, donkey, ox, pig, sheep, goat, deer, alpaca and llama.

Urban Area

all of the Selwyn District, excluding those areas that are within a Rural Zone in the operative or proposed Selwyn District Plan.

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Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

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8.5. In urban areas a water source must be provided and maintained on the property.

Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

Explanatory Note:

All apiaries must be registered under the Biosecurity (National American Foulbrood Pest Management Plan) Order 1998 and clearly display the beekeeper's unique registration code.

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Selwyn District Council Bylaw for Keeping Animals, Poultry and Bees

13. SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL GENERAL BYLAW 2009

- 13.1. The provisions of the Selwyn District Council General Bylaw 2009 and any Bylaw passed in amendment or substitution are implied in to and form part of this Bylaw.
- 13.2. In the event of inconsistency or conflict between the provisions of this Bylaw and any other Bylaw of Selwyn District Council, the provisions of this Bylaw shall prevail.

The COMMON SEAL of the)
SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL)
Was hereunto affixed, in accordance)
With the Resolution made by the)
Council on xxxxxxxxxxxx 2020)
in the presence of:)

Mayor

Chief Executive

REPORT

TO: Chief Executive

FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021

FROM: Team Leader Strategy and Policy

DATE: 3 May 2021

SUBJECT: SPRINGFIELD WATER TREATMENT FACILITY - NOTICE OF REQUIREMENT DECISION

RECOMMENDATION

‘That the Council:

- (a) Pursuant to Section 168A(4) of the Pursuant to Section 168A(4) of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Selwyn District Council accepts the recommendation of the Independent Commissioner to confirm the Notice of Requirement for the Springfield Water Treatment Facility (Attachment A).*
- (b) Waives its appeal rights under Section 174(1) to enable the designation to become operative with immediate effect.*
- (c) Delegates to the Team Leader Strategy and Policy the delegation to take any steps necessary to give effect to recommendation (a) above.’*

1. PURPOSE

This report seeks a decision from the Council to recommend that the Notice of Requirement for the Springfield Water Treatment Facility be **confirmed** for inclusion in the Operative District Plan.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

As a Requiring Authority the Selwyn District Council lodged a Notice of Requirement (NOR) pursuant to section 168A of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), to designate the site at 213 Pocock Road, Springfield, for a new water treatment facility, to provide for “a new water reservoir facility”.

The application site is vacant site, with an area of approximately 600m². The area of the proposed designation is a 600m² portion of the legal road reserve for Kowai River Road. Access to the site is via Pocock Road, Springfield.

The designation is provide for water storage for the Springfield Township to meet existing and future water demands. The designation provides for the construction of storage reservoirs and associated vehicle parking and manoeuvring.

The Notice of Requirement was not publicly notified, and no parties were considered to be adversely affected by the proposed designation. The conditions proposed to be attached the designation were considered to ensure that public access and the character and amenity of the area is maintained.

The notification report and the recommendation were considered and written by an independent planning consultant. These reports were reviewed and endorsed by an independent commissioner and accepted by the Commissioner as their recommendation to Council.

3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

The site has been identified and acquired by the Selwyn District Council as a Water and Utility site. The site is not currently designated in the Operative District Plan (“the Plan”).

The designation is sought by the Selwyn District Council to provide additional potable water storage for the Springfield Township, Kowai Bush and Annat to address capacity issues, and to provide for peak demand and future growth in the township.

4. PROPOSAL

The Selwyn District Council has given notice of its requirements for a new designation for the site of the proposed reservoir, as detailed in **Figure 1** below. The purpose of the NoR is to provide for a “water reservoir facility”.



Figure 1 Proposed extent of the designation and location of the existing designation

The proposed works associated with the NOR

Details of the proposed works are outlined in Section 2 of the AEE. In summary, the proposal seeks to construct a reservoir will have a total capacity of approximately 500m³ and will consist of either one large tank or multiple smaller tanks. The area of land subject to the designation is approximately 600m².

The area surrounding the tank/s will consist of loose chip gravel and a vehicle access and a turning area will be provided on site for routine inspections and maintenance. A soak pit will also be provided on site for any tank over flow.

The requiring authority requests that the requirement for an Outline Plan under s.176A of the RMA is waived for the proposed reservoir.

A number of conditions are proposed to manage operational effects and construction works and to maintain public access along the paper road. A landscape plan is proposed to address visual amenity. Conditions proposed also include noise management, and the provision of a Dust Management Plan and an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

5. OPTIONS

The Council has 4 options in its decision making.

- a. To **accept** the Commissioner's recommendation to recommend confirming the designation. Through the Resource Management Act process, the environmental impacts have been examined and are shown to be acceptable.

- b. To **reject** the Commissioners recommendation and modify the requirement. It is not considered that modifying the requirement is necessary as the NOR has been through a rigorous Resource Management Act assessment process and the recommendation is in line with what was applied for.
- c. To **recommend conditions**. The conditions included in the Commissioner's recommendation have been considered through the Resource Management Act process, and are considered necessary to control any adverse effects of the proposed water reservoir facility. No other conditions are considered necessary.
- d. To **recommend withdrawing** the requirement. This option would not benefit the community as the proposed designation provides an important function to the Springfield community with regard to water services.

6. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION

(a) Views of those affected

Pursuant to section 169(1) of the Resource Management Act, the Council decided that no parties were adversely affected by the proposed designation, and therefore notification of the NoR was not required.

(b) Consultation

Pursuant to section 169(1) of the Resource Management Act, the Council decided that no parties were adversely affected by the proposed designation, and therefore no consultation was undertaken.

(c) Māori implications

No implications for Maori are anticipated. The proposal is considered to be in accordance with the principles of the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan.

(d) Climate Change considerations

No implications for Climate Change are anticipated.

7. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

There are no funding implications to Council as Territorial Authority in confirming the Notice of Requirement.



Robert Love
TEAM LEADER – STRATEGY AND POLICY

Endorsed For Agenda

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Harris', with a stylized, jagged line extending from the end.

Tim Harris

GROUP MANAGER ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES

Attachment A: Independent Comissioners Decison

Section 171 Resource Management Act 1991



Report pursuant to s. 42A of the Resource Management Act 1991 recommending whether or not a notice of requirement should be:

- Confirmed, modified, have conditions imposed, or be withdrawn.

Author: Jane Anderson

Position: Consultant Planner

Resource Consent Number: D210002

REQUIRING AUTHORITY:	Selwyn District Council
PROPOSAL:	To designate the site as a 'water treatment facility'.
LOCATION:	213 Pocock Road, Springfield
LEGAL DESCRIPTION:	Legal Road Parcel (Kowai River Road)
ZONING:	The site is zoned Rural Outer Plains under the provisions of the Operative District Plan (Rural) Volume.

Introduction

1. The Selwyn District Council (the Requiring Authority) has lodged a Notice of Requirement (NOR) with the Selwyn District Council (the Council), pursuant to s.168 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), for a designation for a new water reservoir facility within the Legal Road Parcel of Kowai River Road, Springfield.

Background

2. The existing Springfield Treatment Plant (designation ID D160 under the operative Selwyn District Plan) was upgraded in 2017 to provide UV disinfection and filtration, and chlorination. These works were undertaken to improve the quality of the water and to provide safe and clean drinking water in the Springfield Water Scheme (this includes Springfield Township, Kowai Bush and Annat).
3. During high rain events affecting the Kowai River basin, the turbidity of the river exceeds the capacity of the existing treatment plant. Further, when peak demand periods coincide with low flows in the river, the existing intake is hydraulically limited and faces difficulty in supplying sufficient capacity for the township.
4. In order to address these matters, the Selwyn District Council is proposing to construct a reservoir to provide additional storage for treated water to address capacity issues, and to provide for peak demand and future growth in the township.
5. The land is currently leased out by the Selwyn District Council for grazing. As a condition on the lease, a public access strip 10m wide is required to be maintained. The Selwyn District Council, as Requiring Authority, has confirmed that there will still be approximately 30m width on the site for public access upon completion of the water treatment facility. The Requiring Authority has confirmed that the lease will be amended and the public access strip will be amended to ensure public access is maintained.

Notice of Requirement Proposal

Purpose of the NoR

6. The Selwyn District Council has given notice of its requirements for a new designation for the site of the proposed reservoir, as detailed in **Figure 1** below. The purpose of the NoR is to provide for a “water reservoir facility”.



Figure 1 Proposed extent of the designation and location of the existing designation

The proposed works associated with the NOR

7. Details of the proposed works are outlined in Section 2 of the AEE. In summary, the proposal seeks to construct a reservoir will have a total capacity of approximately 500m³ and will consist of either one large tank or multiple smaller tanks. The area of land subject to the designation is approximately 600m².
8. The area surrounding the tank/s will consist of loose chip gravel and a vehicle access and a turning area will be provided on site for routine inspections and maintenance. A soak pit will also be provided on site for any tank over flow.
9. The requiring authority requests that the requirement for an Outline Plan under s.176A of the RMA is waived for the proposed reservoir.
10. A number of conditions are proposed to manage operational effects and construction works and to maintain public access along the paper road. A landscape plan is proposed to address visual amenity. Conditions proposed include noise management, and the provision of a Dust Management Plan and an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

Description of the Existing Environment

11. The application site is located within the legal road parcel of Kowai River Road, adjacent to 213 Pocock Road, Springfield. The site is flat and is currently leased by the Selwyn District Council (as land owner) to a local farmer for pastoral activities.
12. The site and surrounding environment is zoned Outer Plains in the operative Selwyn District Plan. The surrounding environment is predominantly characterised by rural-residential activities. The Kowai River is located approximately 350 metres north of the site. There is a water race that runs parallel to Kowai River Road, along the southern side of the subject site.
13. There are three dwellings located within close proximity of the application site, one dwelling on 213 Pocock Road, located approximately 130m northeast of the site; and two dwellings on 654 Frasers Road, located approximately 25m and 100m from the site respectively.

Matters to be Considered

Section 171 Recommendation by Territorial Authority

14. Section 171 of the Resource Management Act 1991 sets out the matters which Selwyn District Council must have regard to in considering the effects on the environment of allowing a notice of requirement. In this case the relevant matters are:
 - a. a regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement (s. 171(1)(a)(iii))
 - b. a plan or proposed plan (s. 171(1)(a)(iv))
 - c. whether adequate consideration has been given to alternative sites, routes, or methods of undertaking the work if either the requiring authority does not have an interest in the land sufficient for undertaking the work; or it is likely that the work will have a significant adverse effect on the environment (s. 171(1)(b))
 - d. whether the work and designation are reasonably necessary for achieving the objectives of the requiring authority for which the designation is sought (s. 171(1)(c))
 - e. any other matter the territorial authority considers reasonably necessary in order to make a decision on the requirement (s. 171(1)(d))
 - f. any positive effects on the environment to offset or compensate for any adverse effects that may result from the activity enabled by the designation (s. 171(1B)).
15. All matters listed in s. 171 (1) are subject to Part 2 of the Act, which contains its purposes and principles.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

16. The actual and potential adverse effects of the proposal relate to character and amenity, traffic and construction effects.

Permitted baseline

17. In determining whether the adverse effects of a proposal are more than minor, section 149ZCE allows the Council to disregard the adverse effects of permitted activities. The site is zoned Outer Plains.
18. In the Outer Plains Rural zone, any activity that is not a residential activity shall be a permitted activity, subject to the following conditions:
 - Road boundary building setback of 10m and internal boundary setback of 3m;
 - Site coverage restricted to 35% or 500m², whichever is the lesser;
 - Maximum building height of 8m,

- No more than two full time equivalent staff employed on the site live off site;
- Maximum gross floor area of any building of 100m²; and
- Maximum vehicle movements of 60 per day.

19. The proposed new water treatment plant will meet the bulk and location requirements of the Outer Plains Rural zone.

Character and amenity, and visual effects

20. Non-residential and non-rural activities establishing within rural areas have the potential to result in adverse effects on rural coherence, character and amenity. Effects on character and amenity occur as a result of development that is not compatible with a residential environment and that detract from the pleasantness or attractiveness of the area.

21. The site is located within the road reserve of Kowai River Road, Springfield. The nearest dwelling is located approximately 25 metres to the south of the site (654 Frasers Road), and a second dwelling approximately 100 metres away at 214 Pocock Road.

22. The proposal seeks to install a water reservoir on the site to a height of approximately 4.5m, and has identified a location to the east of the initial storage for a second water reservoir of the same height. The area surrounding the tanks is proposed to consist of loose chip gravel, and a vehicle access and turning area. A new fence is proposed to be erected around the compound for the reservoir structures, along with landscaping around the majority of the boundary of the site.

23. It is considered that the scale and design of the proposed infrastructure is not unsympathetic to the area. The NoR provides a landscape plan that includes a variety of native plantings to be established around the compound area. The applicant has stated that they are willing to agree to a condition that the proposed landscaping around the reservoir site will achieve a minimum 4.5 metre in height. It is considered that the proposed landscaping will provide adequate screening of the site when viewed from adjacent residential dwellings and from the road.

24. The original NoR application notes that the owners / occupiers of 654 Frasers Road had initially raised concerns about the proximity of the reservoir to their property and the potential adverse visual effects. In response to these concerns, the location of the reservoir was moved further to the south, within the unformed road area. It is considered that the relocation of the reservoir to the currently proposed location, along with the proposed landscaping, will ensure that there is no line of sight from this property to the water reservoirs.

25. Further, once the site is operative, the traffic generation is anticipated to be low and similar in intensity to residential traffic generation.

26. The assessment in the application states that the effects of the proposal on visual amenity will be less than minor given the rural location of the site, and proximity to surrounding dwellings and roads, and the landscaping proposed. Overall, I accept this assessment and consider that the detailed plans submitted and the proposed conditions are sufficient to ensure that any adverse effects on the character and amenity of the site and surrounding environment will be less than minor.

Traffic

27. Access to the site is provided via a single vehicle entry / exit point from Kowai River Road. There is sufficient space on site for the manoeuvring and parking of vehicles. No changes are proposed to the existing accessway. Parking and on-site circulation of vehicles is provided within the subject site. Vehicle movements to and from the site are restricted to routine maintenance inspections. On completion of the construction activities, the anticipated traffic generation from the subject site is anticipated to be low. It is considered that any adverse traffic effects resulting from the ongoing operation of the site will be less than minor.

Construction effects

28. In order to manage the potential effects of the construction phase, the Requiring Authority has proposed that the construction phase will be subject to Dust Management Controls, an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and Construction Noise standards.

29. I consider that the proposed management conditions will ensure that any adverse effects associated with the construction phase for the proposed water treatment plant will be less than minor.

Summary – Assessment of Environmental Effects

30. Overall, I consider that based on the above assessment, and subject to conditions, that the effects of the development will be less than minor.

Operative Selwyn District Plan

31. The District Plan objectives and policies that I consider relevant are:

Objective B2.2.2

Efficient use of utilities is promoted.

Objective B2.2.3

The provision of utilities where any adverse effects on the receiving environment and on people's health, safety and wellbeing is managed having regard to the scale, appearance, location and operational requirements of utilities.

Policy B2.2.6

Ensure the effects of utilities are compatible with the amenity values and environmental characteristics of the zone in which they locate, also having regard to operational, functional and economic constraints.

32. The purpose of the designation and proposed treatment plant is to ensure that the Springfield Township is provided with a secure drinking water supply. It is considered that the scale and location of the reservoirs and the proposed landscaping will ensure that the water treatment facility is compatible with the amenity values of the surrounding environment.

33. It is considered that the proposal is consistent with the relevant utility objectives and policies of the District Plan.

Objective B3.4.1

The District's townships are pleasant places to live and work in.

Objective B3.4.3

"Reverse sensitivity" effects between activities are avoided.

Policy B3.4.2

To provide for any activity to locate in a zone provided it has effects which are compatible with the character, quality of the environment and amenity values of that zone.

34. The proposed designation of the subject site for water treatment facilities has been designed to be compatible with the existing character and amenity of the surrounding environment. The NoR includes a landscape plan that seeks to mitigate the future development of the site. Further, the Requiring Authority has confirmed that public access along Kowai River Road will be maintained. It is considered that subject to the landscaping and public access conditions, the water treatment facility will be compatible with the character, quality of the environment and amenity values of the surrounding environment.

35. It is considered that the proposal is consistent with the relevant character and amenity objectives and policies of the District Plan.

Summary – District Plan Objectives and Policies

36. Overall, I consider the proposal to be consistent with the relevant objectives and policies.

37. I have read the NoR assessment of the above objectives and policies and agree with the conclusions reached that the NoR is consistent with them.

Canterbury Regional Policy Statement

38. The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS) objectives and policies that I consider relevant are:

Chapter 5: Land use and Infrastructure

Objective 5.2.1 relates to location, design and function of the development of the entire region.

Objective 5.2.2 Integration of land-use and regionally significant infrastructure within the wider region.

Policy 5.3.2 Development conditions within the wider region.

Policy 5.3.5 Servicing development for potable water, and sewage and stormwater disposal (Wider Region)

Policy 5.3.6 Sewerage, stormwater and potable water infrastructure (Wide Region); and

Policy 5.3.9 Regionally significant infrastructure (wider region).

39. Objective 5.2.2 and Policy 5.3.2 recognise the importance of providing infrastructure that is regionally significant, whilst ensuring that any adverse effects from the development and operation of the infrastructure is avoided, mitigated or remedied. The Water Treatment Plant seeks to provide a secure potable water supply to the Springfield community. The site boundaries will be landscaped to ensure that the existing character and amenity of the surrounding environment is maintained.

40. Policy 5.3.6 seeks to enable the development of infrastructure required to manage sewage, stormwater and potable water, provided that any adverse effects are avoided, mitigated or appropriately controlled. The development will result in the co-location of the existing infrastructure with the new water treatment plant. As has been discussed, the proposed mitigation will ensure that the existing and proposed infrastructure will be consistent with Policy 5.3.6.

41. In summary, the proposed NoR is considered to be consistent with the CRPS.

Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act 2016 and the Land Use Recovery Plan

42. The Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act (GCR Act) came into force on 19 April 2016 and replaces the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011. The application site is outside Greater Christchurch, as defined by the Act (within Selwyn, Springs and Selwyn Central Wards). As such, the GCR Act needs not be considered in relation to this application.

43. The Land Use Recovery Plan (LURP) applies to the Greater Christchurch area. It was approved by the Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery and gazetted on 6 December 2013. Although prepared under the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011, the LURP is a Recovery Plan under s4 of the GCR Act and so needs to be considered in relation to this application.

44. The LURP considers the impacts of the earthquakes on residential and business land use, and provides a pathway for the transition from rebuild to longer term planning. The LURP sets a policy and planning framework necessary to:

- Rebuild existing communities
- Develop new communities
- Meet the land use needs of businesses
- Rebuild and develop the infrastructure needed to support these activities
- Take account of natural hazards and environmental constraints that may affect rebuilding and recovery.

45. The LURP identifies what needs to be done in the short and medium term to co-ordinate land use decision-making, identifies who is responsible and sets timelines for carrying out actions. It directs amendments to

be made to Environment Canterbury's Regional Policy Statement, the Christchurch City Plan, the Selwyn District Plan and the Waimakariri District Plan.

46. When considering a NoR, any person exercising powers or performing functions must not make a decision or recommendation that is inconsistent with the LURP (s60 of the GCR Act).
47. The required amendments to the Regional Policy Statement and the District Plan have been made, and so any application that is not inconsistent with these documents is also not inconsistent with the GCR Act and the LURP.
48. As outlined in earlier in this report, the application is consistent with the objectives and policies of both the District Plan and the Regional Policy Statement. As such, the application is consistent with the Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act 2016 and the Land Use Recovery Plan and may be considered for approval.

Alternative sites

49. Under s. 171(1)(b) the Council must have particular regard to whether adequate consideration has been given to alternative sites or methods if the requiring authority does not have an interest in the land sufficient for undertaking the work, or it is likely that the work will have significant adverse effects on the environment.
50. The Requiring Authority is the owner of the application site, and the adverse effects of the proposal have been assessed as being less than minor. Therefore it is considered that there is no requirement to consider alternative sites under s.171(1)(b).

Necessity of the designation

51. Section 171(1)(c) requires the Council to have particular regard to whether the designation is reasonably necessary to achieve the objectives of the requiring authority.
52. As set out in section 3 of the NoR, the proposed water treatment plant and other existing infrastructure is required to provide drinking water to the Township of Springfield and surrounding rural areas.
53. Once stated, it is not appropriate to question the Requiring Authority's choice or expression of objective for which the designation is said to be necessary. Therefore, the question becomes whether the designation, as a form of RMA approval, and the associated works are reasonably necessary to achieve the objective stated by the Requiring Authority, and whether the extent of land affected by the designation is reasonable necessary for achieving the objectives of the works.
54. Having considered the information provided in the NoR, the Requiring Authority's stated objective, the Requiring Authority has adequately demonstrated that the NoR is reasonably necessary for the provision of drinking water. Designation of the site for water treatment purposes will formally confirm the site's use in the District Plan, and confirms the certainty of the use of the site.

Section 176A Outline Plan

55. Section 176A(2)(b) states that an Outline Plan need not be submitted to a territorial authority if the details of the proposed public work, project or work, are incorporated into the designation. The NoR provides details of the proposed works associated with the proposed water treatment facility in Section 3 of the application. It is considered that sufficient information has been provided to meet the requirement of s.176A(2)(b) and therefore a separate Outline Plan is not required.

Part 2 Resource Management Act 1991

56. The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. In summary enabling people and communities to provide for their well-being, while sustaining resources and addressing any adverse effects.
57. I agree with the assessment provided in section 8 of the NoR, and consider that the proposed designation will promote the sustainable use of land, building and infrastructure to provide a water supply to meet the

reasonably foreseeable needs of the Springfield community while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment. Therefore I consider that the proposal is in accordance with the purpose and principles of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Conclusion

58. Having taken into account the matters that must be considered under s. 171 of the RMA, it is my conclusion that the NoR to designate the site as a 'water treatment facility' promotes the purpose of the RMA and is reasonably necessary to achieve the Requiring Authority's objectives.
59. The range of actual and potential adverse effects on the environment have been assessed and reviewed. Provided appropriate conditions are imposed in the NoR as recommended in this report, in my view any adverse effects caused by the construction and ongoing operation and maintenance of the infrastructure can be avoided, remedied, or mitigated and therefore will not be significant on the receiving environment.
60. The NoR is also considered to be consistent with the relevant statutory documents and is reasonably necessary in the context of the s.171 considerations.

Recommendations

61. For the reasons set out in the foregoing assessment, I recommend that the Council recommend to the Selwyn District Council that the Notice Of Requirement D210002 be confirmed pursuant to s.171(2)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, subject to the following conditions, imposed under s.171(2)(c) of the Act:

Purpose of Designation

To designate the site as a 'water treatment facility'

General Accordance

1. The designation shall be implemented in general accordance with the details provided with the Notice of Requirement:
 - (a) the Align Landscape Package, drawing number SDC0001-DRG-LA-300, 301 and 310, dated 11 March 2021; and
 - (b) the proposed landscaping shall be maintained at a minimum height of 4.5 metres.

Outline Plan

2. Works undertaken in accordance with the NOR will not require an Outline Plan.

Public Access

3. A minimum 10 metre wide public access strip shall be maintained along Kowai River Road.

Lapse Date

4. The designation shall lapse on the expiry of 10 years from the date on which it is included in the District Plan if it has not been given effect to before the end of that period.

Advice Note: For the avoidance of doubt, none of these conditions prevent or apply to works required for the ongoing operation or maintenance of the Project following construction, such as routine maintenance over time. Depending upon the nature of such works, Outline Plans or Outline Plan waivers may be required for any such works.

Conditions 5-10 **not** to be included in the Selwyn District Plan:

Construction Works

5. Prior to the commencement of any construction works in accordance with the purpose of the designation, a dust management plan shall be provided to the Selwyn District Council Compliance Team.
6. Prior to any site works, an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) shall be submitted to Team Leader Compliance for certification. The ESCP shall be developed by a suitably qualified person and shall be developed in accordance with Environment Canterbury's Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines (ESCG).
7. All construction noise on the site shall be planned and undertaken to ensure that construction noise emitted from the site does not exceed the noise limits outlined in Table 2 of NZS6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise. Sound levels associated with construction activities shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the provisions of NZS 6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise.


Landscaping

8. The proposed landscaping shall be established and maintained in accordance with the information and plans contained in Align Landscape Package, drawing number SDC0001-DRG-LA-300, 301 and 310, dated 11 March 2021.
9. All required landscaping shall be provided on site within the first planting season following the work being completed on site.
10. All landscaping required shall be maintained. Any dead, diseased or damaged landscaping is to be replaced immediately with plants of similar species. Where a tree is to be replaced, it shall be at least 2 metres in height at the time of planting.

Advice Notes


Contaminated Soils

1. If at the time of construction any contaminated soils are discovered, the Selwyn District Council is advised that construction should cease so that the site can be assessed in accordance with relevant Ministry for the Environment Guidelines by a suitably Qualified Environmental Practitioner; and all relevant resource consents obtained in accordance with the provisions of the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011.

<p>Reported and recommended by</p>  <p>Jane Anderson Consultant Planner</p>	<p>Date: 20 April 2021</p>
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That, having considered the notice of requirements and the above report, I adopt the findings of this report and recommend that the Selwyn District Council recommend the Selwyn District Council confirm the designation pursuant to s. 171 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

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 Ken Lawn Commissioner	Date: 21 April 2021
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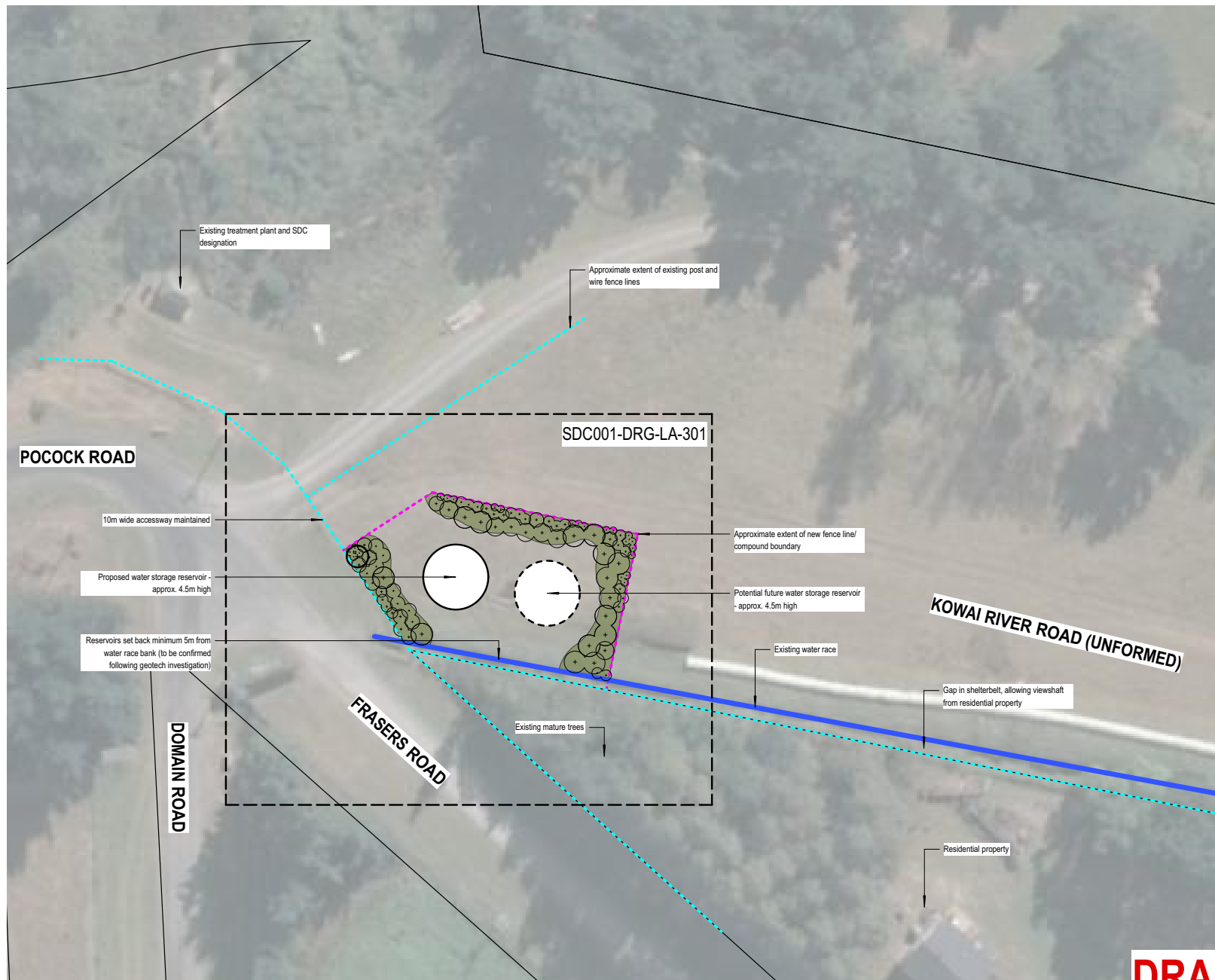
Attachment B: Revised Landscape Plan



SDC Water Sites Pocock Road, Springfield

Landscape Package

Planting Design



DRAFT

KEY:

- Proposed Trees, shrubs and groundcovers
- Indicative Irrigation Dripline
- Existing fenceline
- New fenceline/ compound boundary
- Existing water race
- Planting area - 244m²

NOTES:

01. The Planting Plan is based on the NOR plans provided by Selwyn District Council.
02. Intended solely for the use of the client in accordance with the agreed scope of works.
03. Information contained within this drawing is the sole copyright of Align Ltd and is not to be reproduced without their permission.
04. Construction Drawings and Specification are not included as part of this stage of works.
05. All dimensions to be verified by contractor on site prior to commencing any work.
06. Refer to Sheet SDC001-DRG-LA-310 for planting information

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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Align
landscape architecture and urban design division
14/288 St Asaph St, Christchurch T 03 962 3040
PO Box 1302, Christchurch 8140 W www.align.net.nz

PROJECT
Springfield WTP
Pocock Road, Springfield

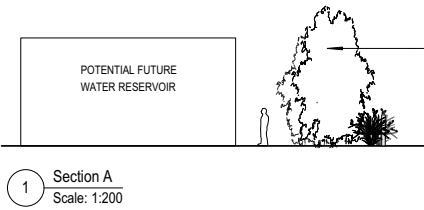
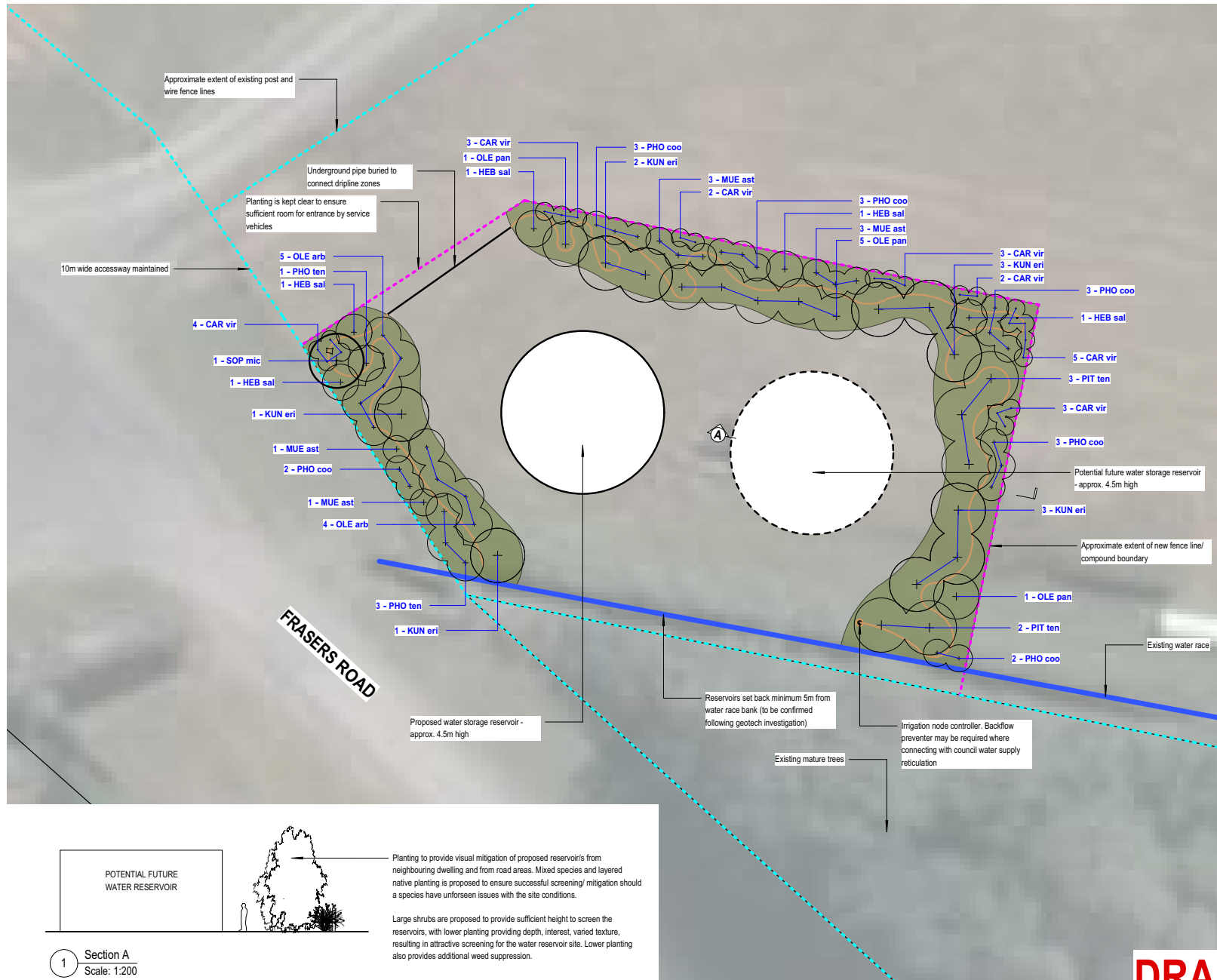
DRAWING
OVERALL PLANTING PLAN

SCALE 1:500
DATE 11/03/21

DRAWN TR
CHECKED MP

STAGE FOR REVIEW
JOB NO. SDC001

DRAWING NO. SDC001-DRG-LA-300
REVISION NO. 0.1



PLANT ID	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	GRADE	HEIGHT (mm)	SPREAD (mm)	QUANTITY
TREES						
SOP mic	Sophora microphylla	South Island Kowhai	PB28	8000	3000	1
SHRUBS/FLAXES/TUSsocks						
CAR vir	Carex virgata	Swamp Sedge	2L	1000	1000	22
HEB sal	Hebe salicifolia	Koromiko	2L	3000	2000	5
KUN eri	Kunzea ericoides	Kanuka	4L	8000	3000	10
MUE ast	Muehlenbeckia astonii	Shrubby Pohuehue	2L	1500	1500	8
OLE arb	Olearia arborescens	Common Tree Daisy	4L	4000	2000	9
OLE pan	Olearia paniculata	Golden Ake Ake/ Akiraho	4L	4000	2500	7
PHO coo	Phormium cookianum	Mountain flax/ Wharariki	2L	1500	1500	16
PHO ten	Phormium tenax	New Zealand flax/ Harakeke	2L	3000	2000	4
PIT ten	Pittosporum tenuifolium	Black Matipo/ Kohuhu	2L	6000	3000	5

NOTES:

01. The plant species chosen were selected to provide a native, evergreen, practical, low-maintenance planting approach. High-density planting will help outcompete weeds and result in lower maintenance in the long-term.
02. The proposed planting areas shall be sprayed off at least twice prior to planting, with a two-week period between spraying. Spray application shall take place in still, cool and dry conditions. Protect any existing trees in the surrounding landscape from spray drift. All planted areas will be weed free at the time of planting.
03. Container grown plants shall be healthy, vigorous and free of disease, injury, parasites or insects, as well as having a well-developed root mass. Root mass shall be well distributed and not root or pot bound.
04. Planting shall generally take place between 1st April and 30th September (the planting season). Planting may occur outside these times with the approval by Selwyn District Council. The Contractor shall carry out the works to protect the existing subsoil structures and prevent excessive soil structural damage.
05. Planting positions shall be in accordance with the planting plans and spacing shall be as specified.
06. Containerised plants shall be thoroughly moistened at the time of planting. If plants are dry, they shall be submerged in water for at least five minutes until all air bubbles stop rising. Allow time to drain before planting.
07. The planting hole shall be twice the root ball width and twice the root ball depth. Planting holes shall be loosened for at least 75mm each side of and under the plant prior to planting.
08. The specified fertiliser shall be thoroughly mixed with the soil in the base of the planting hole, prior to planting. Apply quantities as recommended by the manufacturer. The Contractor shall allow for a minimum average fertiliser application rate of 50 grams of 8-9 month slow-release fertiliser (such as Osmocote, Nutricote or Gro-tabs) with a composition of 6.15.3. NPK per plant.
09. Plants shall be set upright in the centre of the pit at such a depth that the soil, when firmed down is at the same height as the top of the root ball.
10. The existing sub-soil shall be ripped and cultivated to a consolidated depth of 150mm prior to addition of topsoil. Planted beds shall have a minimum compacted depth of 900mm topsoil and compost. Final grading of the top 100 to 150mm of topsoil shall be carried out to ensure a true specified level and slope to avoid dishing or other depressions where water may collect.
11. Soil shall be heeled in using natural body weight and not over-compacted. Any major roots damaged during this process shall be cleanly cut off flush with the root ball using sharp secateurs.
12. All garden areas to have decomposed tree chip or cambium grade bark mulch applied. The surface of the mulch shall be 25mm below the surrounding ground surface and shall be even and free of hollows.
13. Mulch shall not touch the stems of plants in order to avoid stem rot. Mulch shall be pulled back to 50mm off the trunk of any tree to prevent collar rot.
14. Unless specified otherwise, mulch shall be placed and maintained to a minimum consolidated depth of 100mm for planting beds and tree pits.
15. Topsoil shall not be mixed into the mulch during placement, planting or weeding.
16. Any proposed trees are to be double-staked using 50x50mm H4 pinus radiata timber (stained ebony) and jute (Hessian) or rubber inner bicycle tubes.
17. Final planting locations are subject to underground services
18. Irrigation is recommended to ensure successful plant establishment. Irrigation system to be installed once planting is complete (prior to bark mulch installation). The system will consist of landscape drip tube (2.2 Lph) and a Hunter 'Node' single station battery powered controller.
19. Irrigation line is to be positioned throughout planting, within approximately 300mm of each plant to ensure sufficient watering. Indicative irrigation dripline shown only.

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

Align 
 landscape architecture and urban design division
 14/268 St Asaph St, Christchurch T 03 962 5040
 PO Box 1302, Christchurch 8140 W www.align.net.nz

PROJECT
 Springfield WTP
 Pockock Road, Springfield

DRAWING
 PLANTING SCHEDULE

SCALE	N/A
DATE	11/03/21
DRAWN	TR
CHECKED	MP
STAGE	FOR REVIEW
JOB NO.	SDC001

DRAWING NO.
 SDC001-DRG-LA-310
REVISION NO. 0.1

DRAFT

REPORT

TO: Chief Executive
FOR: Council – 12 May 2021
FROM: Group Manager Property
DATE: 3 May 2021
SUBJECT: **FREEDOM CAMPING SUBMISSION**

RECOMMENDATION

“That the Council approves the Freedom Camping submission to the Government’s discussion document ‘Supporting Sustainable Freedom Camping in Aotearoa New Zealand’ undertaken by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.”

1. PURPOSE

The Council operates four freedom camping spots within its district. It has built up significant institutional knowledge regarding this activity.

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment has requested a submission of proposals relating to freedom camping and the Council is in an excellent position to provide some practical advice to their proposals.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The discussion document if implemented would enhance freedom camping in the district and would therefore have a positive benefit.

The decisions to be made from this report are of low significance due to the minor impact of how Council’s activities would be undertaken in the future.

3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

The council operates four freedom camping sites at:

- Coes Ford
- Chamberlains Ford
- Lakeside Reserve
- Whitecliffs Domain

Each site has toilets being a combination of:

- vaulted, where the effluent is trucked away for processing on a regular basis, and
- treatment and disposal fields which need to comply with resource consents.

All sites have modern facilities, most having been installed in the past 7-8 years.

The sites have areas for overnight camping and day visits.

The sites have cold water showers and cold water washing basins.

The Council has been fortunate to receive operational and infrastructure funding for its Freedom Camping sites from either the Tourism Infrastructure Fund or the Responsible Camping Fund.

It has though also invested significantly in infrastructure but also operating costs for each camping site.

Appropriate refuse collection systems are in place at each site.

The water at each site is not classified as potable so requires boiling if to be drunk or used for cooking.

Each site is located either beside the Selwyn River or Te Waihora. As such there is a need to manage campers' safety whenever there is a possibility of the Selwyn River being in flood or Lake Te Waihora is at high levels if the lake opening cannot be achieved for a variety of reasons.

Freedom camping is not allowed anywhere else in the District (this comment excludes DOC camp sites). On very limited occasions where campers are found freedom camping in areas not allowed, then Council ranger staff ask them to move to an appropriate site.

The key to the Council's freedom camping success is down to four key points:

- great sites in pleasant areas with flowing water nearby,
- appropriate ablution and refuse facilities plus an appropriate level of service for keeping the toilets clean,
- good signage and communication of where the District's freedom camping sites are. The Campermate App is a key part to this success,
- the Council's reserve rangers who run a seven day a week service over the main holiday period of October to April, and a Monday to Friday service outside that period. The rangers visit each site at least once a day making sure any camping issues are resolved, that facilities are clean and tidy but also that the camping rules are followed. They make use of appropriate enforcement techniques when required, working closely with local police as required.

This Council does not have a Freedom Camping Bylaw. It very seldom considers the provisions of the Freedom Camping Act 2011.

Council staff use the provisions of the Reserve Act 1977 to ensure that camping compliance is achieved. They issue Trespass Notices as required.

The attached MBIE discussion document provides a helpful summary on the key issues trying to be resolved by the proposal outlined. (Appendix 1)

An increasing trend is the number of individuals appearing in our freedom camping areas who are looking for somewhere to live in their vehicle.

The Reserves Act only allows an individual to remain on a reserve for a total period of more than four weeks during the period commencing on 1 November in any year and ending on 31 March, unless the Minister approves a longer stay.

The compliance time of reserve rangers therefore involves keeping a time record of campers to ensure that they move on at the appropriate time.

The MBIE proposal does not wish to consider any form of situation where camping in a freedom camping area could be seen as a homelessness issue. In reality, if this MBIE proposal is not going to provide some guidance on homelessness in reserves, then there will need to be a time when central government does need to address the wider issues of housing for those who see freedom camping as a way of housing themselves when it is either not legal for them to do so or not safe for a number of aspects for them to do so.

The above aside, Council staff believe a comment should be made about this issue.

4. PROPOSAL

Council Reserves Officers have prepared the submission that is attached to this report. (Appendix 2)

A summary of the key points:

- a) Selwyn District Council supports proposal 2.
- b) Undertake a review of Freedom Camping Act to understand if it is creating more issues than its solving throughout New Zealand. Is the Act still fit for purpose?
- c) Concurrently address homelessness when addressing freedom camping.
- d) Continue to support Councils with infrastructure and operational funding.

5. OPTIONS

The Council has three options available to it:

Option 1 – adopt the recommendation as provided by staff;

Option 2 – adopt but with amendments;

Option 3 – decline to adopt the recommendation.

Staff support option one and therefore put forward the recommendation for adoption.

6. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION

The attached submission provides a sample of feedback from users of the freedom camping areas.

7. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

The cost to be funded in preparing this submission relates to staff time.



Jonathan Crawford
RESERVES OPERATIONS MANAGER



Chris Burke
RESERVES OFFICER (PARKS)

Endorsed for the agenda:



Douglas Marshall
GROUP MANAGER PROPERTY



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĀKINA WHAKATUTUKI

Supporting Sustainable Freedom Camping in Aotearoa New Zealand

Proposed changes to support effective management
of freedom camping in New Zealand

Discussion
Document
April 2021



LSE 6298



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)

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Contents

1

Foreword from the Minister of Tourism.....	2
Executive summary.....	5
The issue and why we are consulting.....	6
How to have your say.....	8
Freedom camping in Aotearoa New Zealand	9
Why does the Government want change?	13
What the Government wants to achieve	16
Proposals for improving freedom camping.....	17
Proposal 1: Make it mandatory for freedom camping in a vehicle to be done in a certified self-contained vehicle	17
Proposal 2: Make it mandatory for freedom campers to stay in a vehicle that is certified self-contained, unless they are staying at a site with toilet facilities	20
Proposal 3: Improve the regulatory tools for government land managers	22
Proposal 4: Strengthen the requirements for self-contained vehicles	26
Other considerations	28

Foreword from the Minister of Tourism

**NOKU E TAKAHI ANA I TE MATA O AOTEAROA, ME TOITU
TE WHENUA, TE MOANA, ME TE TAI AO ME TAE MAORI MAI,
ME HOKI MAORI ATU.**

**WHILE TRAVELLING IN NEW ZEALAND, I WILL CARE FOR LAND,
SEA AND NATURE, TREADING LIGHTLY AND LEAVING NO TRACE.**

— *Tiaki Promise*

One of my major priorities as Minister of Tourism is to ensure that we send a very clear message about our nation's values to all who wish to visit and travel around our beautiful country. Our values are a part of our overall visitor proposition, so we must safeguard our clean green 100% Pure New Zealand brand and promise.

For tourism to be successful, it must operate with the social licence granted by communities. If that social licence disappears then we will inevitably fail to deliver a high value visitor experience. The actions of some freedom campers who travel around our wonderful country in vehicles with a sleeping platform but without toilet facilities have strained social licence for freedom camping and our ability to deliver on our brand promise. This must change.

I believe the Government needs to act before the borders reopen to address some of the systemic issues New Zealand was facing prior to COVID-19 in terms of our brand erosion and loss of social licence. As we begin to reopen New Zealand to the world we need to make sure that we build back better. The Government supports the tourism industry's drive to be sustainable and resilient in the face of the challenges presenting in the 21st century.

I would like to ensure that we can increase the value provided by visitors to New Zealand, while simultaneously delivering on the 'Brand New Zealand' promise. I would like visitors to be welcomed into communities across New Zealand, to receive that 'world famous' hospitality that we are renowned for, and to have their expectations exceeded. This vision can only be delivered if we:

- › protect and restore our natural environment
- › ensure that we can deliver high quality tourism experiences
- › have the social licence to operate in communities across New Zealand.

Improving the sustainability of freedom camping in New Zealand is one area of priority for me. To achieve this vision every visitor that camps in New Zealand must be a responsible camper. As Minister of Tourism and a Member of Parliament, one of the most consistent complaints I have heard relates to freedom camping. These complaints include poor behaviour, waste and litter, and overcrowding.

Improving the sustainability of freedom camping is also one of the four priorities for tourism set out by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment in his report *Not 100% - But Four Steps Closer to Sustainable Tourism*. His report notes that the Government's efforts to address freedom camping issues through more facilities and education campaigns have not resolved the issues noted above.

As such, we need to make sure that the costs of freedom camping are not borne by local councils and communities. We also need to ensure that we have the infrastructure and systems in place to support people to camp responsibly.

I believe that the most effective method to achieve this is a package of the proposals in this document: make it mandatory for vehicle based freedom campers to use a certified self-contained vehicle, improve the regulatory tools for government land owners, and strengthen the requirements for self-contained vehicles. While I acknowledge this may impact some New Zealanders and a few businesses, and change the nature of freedom camping for some, I consider it will address some of the issues facing communities and ratepayers as a result of vehicle based freedom camping, particularly when the border is reopened to international visitors.

This document also presents an alternative proposal, which would make it mandatory for freedom campers to be in a certified self-contained vehicle, except in places which have toilet facilities. I am also open to other proposals that might achieve my objective and would like to hear from the public about these.

To protect and deliver on New Zealand's brand proposition, I would like change to occur fast. It is my aim to have a new regime in place by 1 January 2022. This will ensure that the issues of the past do not have an opportunity to repeat when the international visitor market returns.

I am interested in receiving feedback from all stakeholders, including local government, the tourism industry, community interest groups and the wider public. Supporting responsible camping requires input from everyone, and I look forward to understanding your views on the proposals in detail.

Hon Stuart Nash

Minister of Tourism



Executive summary

Responsible camping has a long history in Aotearoa New Zealand. Many New Zealanders enjoy travelling around the country, staying outside established campgrounds – and some see it as an important part of their birthright as New Zealanders to camp around New Zealand at low or no cost. Responsible campers come in all shapes and sizes: some choose to camp as an affordable way to have a holiday at a favourite campground; some spend their retirement touring the country in a motor caravan; and others camp while hunting or fishing.

However, in recent years the increasing number of freedom campers has raised concern from some communities around freedom campers' cumulative impact on the environment, and the cost to host them. In particular, this concern has focused on the subset of freedom campers who stay in cars, or vans with sleeping platforms, that are not self-contained. This is impacting communities' attitudes towards visitors and their willingness to host them – and impacting on the social licence for tourism.

Environmental concerns and low community support for this form of freedom camping puts at risk New Zealand's reputation as a destination that delivers a sustainable, high quality visitor experience. Meanwhile, there are ongoing costs for communities and taxpayers to manage the immediate impacts of the inappropriate behaviour by some freedom campers, which include dealing with waste and litter, providing education and undertaking enforcement activities.

The Government considers that now is the time for change. While the borders are closed, there is an opportunity to address some of the systemic issues arising from freedom camping, by introducing a new system that is better managed, delivers a high quality experience for domestic and international visitors, and which ensures the costs of freedom camping are not unfairly placed on the communities which host them.

This document presents four proposals for consideration:

1. Make it mandatory for freedom camping in a vehicle to be done in a certified self-contained vehicle.
2. Make it mandatory for freedom campers to stay in a vehicle that is certified self-contained, unless they are staying at a site with toilet facilities (excluding public conservation lands and regional parks).
3. Improve the regulatory tools for government land managers.
4. Strengthen the requirements for self-contained vehicles.

Details on how you can submit on the proposals in this document are found on page 8, and online at: www.mbie.govt.nz/have-your-say/supporting-sustainable-freedom-camping-in-aotearoa-new-zealand

This website also includes information on public meetings MBIE is holding to discuss the proposals.

The issue and why we are consulting

The Government is concerned about the impact on local communities, our environment and on our international tourism brand caused by freedom campers staying in cars, or vehicles with sleeping platforms, that are not self-contained and who do not camp responsibly. While the expectation is that all campers are responsible campers – in that they obey the rules of where they visit and dispose of their waste appropriately – there are still far too many instances of people disregarding their obligations and responsibilities. This has both a local effect on environment and amenity, and a cumulative national impact on the social license for tourism, and New Zealand's tourism brand.

The current approach to supporting freedom camping is not adequate. We need to strengthen the legislation so that our minimum expectations of people are supported by the rules and tools to enforce them. This discussion document seeks feedback on some proposals for strengthening our regulatory system for freedom camping, which are outlined on the following pages.

What is responsible camping?

Responsible camping includes all types of camping in Aotearoa New Zealand, whether paying for a site or camping for free. It is about doing so responsibly, disposing of waste appropriately and respecting the local environment.

What is freedom camping?

Freedom camping is defined in the Freedom Camping Act 2011 (the Act). It means camping within 200 metres of a motor vehicle accessible area or the mean low-water springs line of any sea or harbour, or on or within 200 metres of a formed road or a Great Walks Track, using one of more of the following:

- › a tent or other temporary structure
- › a caravan, or
- › a car, campervan, house truck, or other motor vehicle.

It does not include staying at a camping ground, temporary or short-term parking of a motor vehicle, day trips, or resting or sleeping at the roadside to avoid driver fatigue.

The scope of this discussion document

The Government is interested to hear your views on how it can support vehicle based responsible camping in New Zealand – for both New Zealanders and international visitors. We seek your feedback on four proposals to support responsible camping in New Zealand. These are:

1. Make it mandatory for freedom camping in a vehicle to be done in a certified self-contained vehicle.
2. Make it mandatory for freedom campers to stay in a vehicle that is certified self-contained, unless they are staying at a site with toilet facilities (excluding public conservation lands and regional parks).
3. Improve the regulatory tools for government land managers.
4. Strengthen the requirements for self-contained vehicles. Requirements for self-contained vehicles are currently set out in the voluntary New Zealand Standard, NZS 5465:2001 *Self containment of motor caravans and caravans* (which is more commonly known as the Self Contained Vehicle Standard - SCVS).

A package based on some or all of these proposals is likely to be most effective in reducing the impacts of freedom camping on communities and the natural environment.

The Government is also interested to understand your views on how proposals could be implemented. This includes feedback on:

- › features of any new systems that could be put in place and that would, for example, make it easier to comply or to enforce the rules
- › what penalties for non-compliance should be
- › the economic cost borne by those who would be impacted by the proposals.

Out of scope

We are not seeking feedback on the Government's broader approach to supporting responsible camping. This includes:

- › exploring wider reforms to the Freedom Camping Act 2011
- › reviewing the Camping-Ground Regulations 1985, which apply to commercial campgrounds
- › any feedback or views on local bylaws or notices made under the Freedom Camping Act 2011, or which are currently being consulted on by local authorities. or the Department of Conservation.



How to have your say

You have an opportunity to tell us what you think of the proposals to improve responsible camping by providing feedback on the matters raised in this discussion document. You are welcome to make submissions on some or all of the discussion questions set out in this document, and/or to raise any other relevant points.

How to comment on this discussion document

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) invites written comments on the proposals in this document. A submission may range from a short letter on one issue to a detailed response covering multiple issues. Please provide relevant facts, figures, data, examples and documents where possible to support your views. You can:

- › Complete your submission on the MBIE website: www.mbie.govt.nz/have-your-say/supporting-sustainable-freedom-camping-in-aotearoa-new-zealand.
- › Email a submission to us at: responsiblecamping@mbie.govt.nz
- › Mail your submission to us at:
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
15 Stout Street
PO Box 1473, Wellington 6140
Attention: Responsible Camping Submissions

If possible, we appreciate receiving submissions electronically. If emailing an attachment, we prefer a Microsoft Word or searchable PDF format.

MBIE will publish a summary of submissions

After submissions close, MBIE will publish a summary of submissions on our website at www.mbie.govt.nz. We will not be making any individual submissions public. Should any part of your submission be included in the summary of submissions, MBIE will seek your permission to publish your information, and ensure it does not refer to any names of individuals.

When businesses or organisations make a submission, MBIE will consider that you have consented to the content being included in the summary of submissions unless you clearly state otherwise. If your submission contains any information that is confidential or that you do not want published, you can say this in your submission.

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions and survey responses. Any personal information you supply to MBIE in the course of making a submission will be used by MBIE only in conjunction with matters covered by this document.

Submissions and survey responses may be the subject of requests for information under the *Official Information Act 1982* (OIA). Please set out clearly if you object to the release of any information in the submission, and in particular, which part (or parts) you consider should be withheld (with reference to the relevant section of the OIA). MBIE will take your views into account when responding to requests under the OIA. Any decision to withhold information requested under the OIA can be reviewed by the Ombudsman.

What happens next

MBIE will analyse all submissions received and then report back to the Minister of Tourism on the feedback, with recommendations for his consideration. Your submission will help inform policy decisions to improve responsible camping.

Freedom camping in Aotearoa New Zealand

Freedom camping has a long history in Aotearoa New Zealand. Many New Zealanders enjoy travelling around the country, staying outside established campgrounds – and some see it as an important part of their birthright as New Zealanders to camp around New Zealand. Freedom camping is also a popular way for many international visitors to travel around New Zealand. Prior to COVID-19, an estimated 154,000 international visitors spent part of their trip freedom camping, representing around 63% of all people who freedom camped in the 2019 calendar year.

Freedom camping has, at times, received mixed levels of support from different communities around New Zealand. In recent years, the increasing number of freedom campers, and their cumulative impact, has raised concerns in some communities around freedom campers' environmental impact and cost to host them. This predominantly (but not exclusively) concerns those tourists who travel in vehicles with sleeping platforms but without a toilet.

Freedom camping complements the camping system in New Zealand more broadly, with people who want access to greater amenities (such as bathrooms, power, a full kitchen or laundry) choosing to camp at either a commercial campground or a Department of Conservation campground.

What are the different ways people camp?

Tents and other temporary structures: Outdoor enthusiasts, like trampers and cyclists, may travel light carrying a tent as their accommodation. Tents are also often seen as a family holiday option, and are used in a variety of campgrounds.

Vehicles that are not self-contained: A wide range of vehicles are used for camping, from caravans through to large cars and vans. These vehicles are often basic, and typically feature fixed or removable portable sleeping facilities, and cooking facilities. These vehicles typically do not contain toilet facilities, so campers must either use facilities provided on-site, or go outside where no facilities are available. Some of these vehicles are in private ownership. While the precise number is not known, an estimated 55,000 vehicles could be converted to self-contained.

Self-contained vehicles: These vehicles conform to a minimum standard for sanitary fixtures and fittings, including having a toilet, and being able to hold three days of fresh water and waste water (see page 26 for more details). Under the current New Zealand Standard for self-contained vehicles, vehicles that are able to meet the minimum requirements range from basic vans with portable toilets, to premium motor vehicles with hot showers, sleeping platforms, fixed toilets and cooking facilities. However, even if a vehicle is self-contained, not all the installed facilities may be used all the time; for example, it is still fairly common for showering and cooking to take place outside vehicles. At least 68,000 self-contained vehicles are in private ownership; at least 5,000 are in the rental fleet.

People can camp in a range of places

Designated freedom camping sites provide low levels of service, sometimes have no toilet facilities and/or are limited to self-contained vehicles only. Commercial campgrounds and some Department of Conservation campgrounds provide more amenities – for example: power, kitchen facilities, toilets and hot showers, for which fees are charged.

Many people also choose to camp on private land, in the back country or on conservation land. However, freedom camping cannot be done where a council bylaw or Department of Conservation notice prohibits this.

Benefits of freedom camping to New Zealand

Freedom camping can be a way to attract visitors to less visited destinations, and to provide an accommodation option in places that have less traditional tourism accommodation but still want to attract visitors.

Research published by MBIE in 2020 found that people who choose to freedom camp stay longer and, in total, spend more on average than other visitors, but spend less per day.¹ Spending by people who freedom camped over the 2019/20 summer season, excluding vehicle purchase or hire costs, was estimated as follows:

- › Domestic freedom campers spent an average of \$545 per person per trip, or \$43 per day.
- › International campers who purchased their own vehicle spent an average of \$7,891, or \$38 per day.
- › International visitors who hired a budget vehicle spent \$3,691, or \$78 per day.
- › International visitors who hired a premium vehicle spent \$2,687, or \$83 per day.

The average spend by international visitors in New Zealand for any purpose was \$3,404 per trip, or \$193 per day.²

Both international and domestic freedom campers reported staying at a range of accommodation providers during a trip, with the most common being designated freedom camping sites, commercial campgrounds and New Zealand Motor Caravan Association parks.

¹ See <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/immigration-and-tourism/tourism/tourism-projects/responsible-camping/results-of-the-201920-summer-research-into-responsible-camping/> for more information.

² Data drawn from the International Visitor Survey – Visitor Expenditure Year End December 2019. See <http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLECODE7571>.



Introduction of the Freedom Camping Act 2011

The Freedom Camping Act 2011 (the Act) was introduced ahead of the 2011 Rugby World Cup to help local authorities and the Department of Conservation better manage freedom camping. At the time, the Government was concerned that without the Act, there would be insufficient controls to support responsible behaviour from the increasing number of visitors.

Under the Act, freedom camping:

- › is free, that is, the camper does not pay a fee for staying there
- › is usually in a vehicle or tent
- › is within 200 metres of a motor vehicle accessible area, low-water springs line of any sea or harbour, or Great Walks Track.³

The Act does not cover private land, for example: a farm where the owner allows people to camp for free is not covered, nor is land administered by Waka Kotahi or Land Information New Zealand.

Of particular relevance to this discussion document, freedom campers are not required to sleep in vehicles that contain toilets of any standard, except where local freedom camping bylaws or notices specify this must occur.

Councils and DOC can make rules for where and how people freedom camp

The Act says that freedom camping is permitted unless it has been restricted or prohibited in an area. The Act enables local authorities⁴ and the Department of Conservation to identify areas in the regions, districts or cities they manage where freedom camping should be restricted or prohibited.

The Act provides for local authorities to make freedom camping bylaws in order to protect the area, people's health and safety, or access to the area. The Department of Conservation can issue freedom camping notices. Local authorities often, through the bylaws they make, restrict freedom camping in some areas to vehicles that are certified as self-contained.

Penalties under the Freedom Camping Act 2011

The Act also sets out a range of offences related to freedom camping. These include depositing waste in an inappropriate waste receptacle (for example, other than in a rubbish bin or public toilet), interfering with or damaging flora or fauna, and breaching freedom camping bylaws or notices. It sets the penalties that can be charged. Currently, most offences attract a \$200 infringement fine. A person who discharges a noxious substance that significantly affects the environment, or causes significant concern to the community, can be liable for a fine of up to \$10,000. To date, no one has been prosecuted under this legislation.

One important exclusion from the Act is where someone pulls off the road to take a rest from driving. Waka Kotahi (New Zealand Transport Agency) actively encourages fatigued drivers to rest for road safety outcomes.

³ People camping in New Zealand's 'back country' are not considered to be freedom camping when camping more than 200m away from the low-water springs line of any sea or harbour, Great Walks Track, or motor vehicle accessible area.

⁴ Regional councils, city councils, district councils and unitary authorities.

Government investment in responsible camping

In 2018, the Government established the Responsible Camping Working Group (the Working Group) to identify ways to better manage the freedom camping system.⁵ The Working Group identified a range of issues, including:

- › growing numbers of freedom campers were placing pressure on infrastructure and spaces
- › the penalties for unacceptable behaviour were too low and difficult to enforce
- › the way that the SCVS is supported by the Government could be improved.

Over the last three years, the Government has provided around \$27 million in funding for a range of programmes to better manage freedom camping. The programmes the Government has funded include:

- › infrastructure, including parking space, toilets and ablution blocks
- › monitoring and enforcement, through responsible camping ambassadors, compliance officers and rangers
- › education, through signage, pamphlets and camping ambassadors
- › waste and rubbish management.

How often do local authorities and the Department of Conservation issue infringements under the Act?

Many territorial authorities have observed a decrease in the total number of infringements issued over the past three years. Some of the larger territorial authorities report higher numbers of annual infringements issued (ranging from 100 to over 600 per year), while the smaller territorial authorities tended to report lower numbers (ranging from 1 to 200 per year).

The Department of Conservation has issued approximately 100 infringement notices under the Act since its enactment in 2011.

However, with a general increase in compliance from campers and reduced infringements being issued, a few territorial authorities have expressed concern around the cost of enforcement and how the revenue from infringement fees was not sufficient to cover this cost. Several territorial authorities have reported relatively low infringement fee collection rates, with most reporting that less than 60% of infringement fees are paid.

MBIE has also innovated in the camping space, testing new technologies to support responsible camping. These include:

- › Cameras powered by artificial intelligence to report when campsites are full. These have proven to be effective in stopping overcrowding and providing councils with information on usage of their freedom camping sites, with 91% of campers redirected from full camping sites when made aware that those camping sites are full.
- › The Ambassador App, which helped consistently manage campers as they travel through New Zealand. This App has become a de facto database for many self-contained vehicles in New Zealand.
- › A trial designating different camping zones in Kaikōura, to test different ways to deliver information to campers about where they could freedom camp without any restrictions, where there were restrictions (such as needing to be in a vehicle with a toilet), or where no camping is permitted.

⁵ See <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/immigration-and-tourism/tourism/tourism-projects/responsible-camping/responsible-camping-working-group/> for more information.

Why does the Government want change?

Sustainability of freedom camping

This Government would like to ensure that New Zealand can deliver a high quality visitor experience across all the tourism offerings available in New Zealand, while ensuring that communities and the natural environment do not bear the costs. We want our international visitors to understand our value proposition, behave appropriately and pay their way. We would also like to ensure that the social licence in New Zealand for freedom camping is not only maintained, but enhanced in the many communities that currently see certain aspects of freedom camping as highly undesirable.

With regards to freedom camping, this means ensuring that we have a system in place which protects the natural environment, supports visitors to act responsibly and allows New Zealanders the opportunity to access and enjoy their backyard.

What we know about the use of self-contained vehicles

Despite improvements over recent years, there are still far too many instances of freedom campers disposing of human waste inappropriately. Some local communities have expressed concern about this: it causes localised pollution, poses a health hazard, requires cleaning up and devalues the experience of other, more responsible tourists.

If freedom campers have access to appropriate facilities, such as toilets and kitchens, it is possible the number of such instances would decrease. However, further work is required to ensure that people are encouraged to use onboard facilities. This could include strengthening the standard of self-containment to require permanently plumbed toilets, as suggested by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.⁶ Research published by MBIE in 2020 found that many international visitors, despite having access to a toilet in the vehicle they purchased or hired, did not use it (see table below).

Key statistics relating to self-contained vehicles and toilet use⁷

Percentage of international freedom campers who hired a budget vehicle or purchased a vehicle which had a toilet (and was likely to have met the Self-Contained Vehicle Standard - SCVS)	74%
Percentage of those who did have a toilet in the above group, and who used it	28%
Percentage of international freedom campers who hired a premium vehicle which met the SCVS, and who used the onboard toilet facilities	74%
Percentage of domestic freedom campers who used an onboard toilet facility ⁸	96%

⁶ See <https://www.pce.parliament.nz/media/197087/report-not-100-but-four-steps-closer-to-sustainable-tourism-pdf-24mb.pdf> for the full report from the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.

⁷ This research was drawn from an online survey of 7,328 respondents, including 6,823 New Zealand residents and 505 international visitors. Online surveys were distributed via a range of camping groups and companies.

⁸ This number may be slightly lower, as the 2020 survey methodology drew upon domestic responsible campers who were either part of a camping association, used the CamperMate app, or rented their vehicle.

Not 100%, but four steps closer to sustainable tourism

The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (PCE), in his report *Not 100% - But Four Steps Closer to Sustainable Tourism*, noted that:

Freedom camping is one of the most visibly contentious sectors of New Zealand's tourism industry. Its growth has resulted in a range of social and environmental pressures. The issue that has received the most attention is the tendency of freedom campers to use their natural surroundings as a toilet or place to clean dishes and clothes.

In recent years, government efforts to address this problem have focused heavily on the provision of freedom camping facilities and education campaigns. Those efforts have not resolved the issue. More attention needs to be given to the inadequate toilet facilities that are present in some vehicles certified as self-contained, and to ensuring that council officers can recover any penalties for non-compliance with local requirements.

The PCE recommended that the best approach to solve this is to: strengthen the SCVS to require vehicles to have a permanently plumbed toilet; reintroduce national oversight of the SCVS, and that either Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi) or MBIE be responsible for this; and ensure freedom camping penalties represent a serious deterrent to undesirable camping behaviour.

The four proposals in this report align with the recommendations in the PCE's report.

Increasing numbers of people camping puts pressure on communities

Higher visitor numbers means camping is having a bigger impact in some places. In particular, the growing number of people freedom camping in some places, particularly during peak visitor season, means that freedom camping is more visible, and is causing more pressure. This is beginning to erode the social licence in some communities for freedom camping. This is despite the Government investing significantly in freedom camping infrastructure over the last three years.

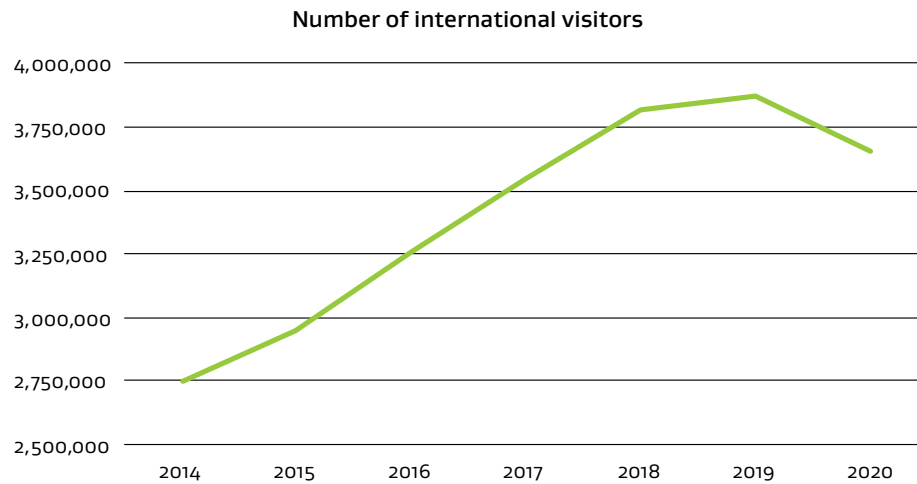
The cumulative effect of these issues has a range of consequences. It means that there can be greater costs to local authorities to manage the visitors in their regions, including facility maintenance, litter and waste.

These issues also put New Zealand's brand proposition at risk. They reduce community support for freedom camping and tourism more broadly, and can mean that visitors (both domestic and international) do not have a high quality visitor experience.

There were increasing visitor numbers prior to COVID-19

Since 2011, New Zealand has had a huge growth in visitor numbers. In the year ended March 2020, over 3.5 million people visited New Zealand – up from 2.75 million in 2014. This number would likely have been higher, if not for the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on New Zealand.

Freedom campers have increased in line with this growth. The estimated number of freedom campers has increased from the tens of thousands in the early 2000s to 245,000 in the 2019 calendar year. Around 154,000 were international visitors (63%), and the remaining 91,000 were New Zealand residents.



Ron Eckman, Golden Bay

What the Government wants to achieve

This Government wants to ensure that New Zealanders and international visitors have access to a range of camping experiences, including camping for tramping, hunting and fishing, while ensuring local communities have control of camping in their areas and the value of Brand New Zealand is maintained. Camping should have a net positive economic and social impact for communities, and must not harm the local environment.

To achieve this, we need a regulatory system that ensures communities and government land managers can make decisions about how to manage freedom camping in their districts, and have confidence in the measures available for managing it. We need a system that supports campers to be responsible, and which the community trusts. However, vulnerable groups must not be further disadvantaged by the measures in place to support freedom camping.

How much do you agree that certain types of vehicle based freedom camping is a problem?

1: Strongly agree

2: Agree

3: Neutral

4: Disagree

5: Strongly disagree

What do you think?

What are your views on freedom camping in vehicles?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › Is vehicle based freedom camping an issue in your area?
- › Have you observed any specific issues?
- › Are there specific behaviours which impact on your use of local amenities/infrastructure?
- › What benefits does vehicle based freedom camping provide for your region?



Victoria Andrews, Akaroa
(left and top right images)

Proposals for improving freedom camping

The following pages set out four proposals for improving responsible camping in New Zealand. We are also seeking your views on how options could be effectively implemented.

Each of the four options could stand on its own, but they could also form the basis for a package of reform to reduce the harm from freedom camping, and protect our communities and the environment. We want your feedback on these proposals.

PROPOSAL 1: MAKE IT MANDATORY FOR FREEDOM CAMPING IN A VEHICLE TO BE DONE IN A CERTIFIED SELF-CONTAINED VEHICLE

This proposal would make it mandatory for all vehicle based freedom camping to be done in certified self-contained vehicles. It would not affect people who freedom camp in tents, or where people are already excluded under the Freedom Camping Act 2011 (the Act).

How this could work in practice

Any vehicle that people sleep in when freedom camping would be required to be certified as self-contained. Vehicle owners would have to ensure their vehicle is certified self-contained before they freedom camp anywhere in New Zealand.

People would still be able to sleep in vehicles which are not certified as self-contained in places not covered by the Act – for example commercial and conservation campgrounds, and on private land. People could still freedom camp in tents, except in places where this type of freedom camping is restricted by freedom camping bylaws or notices.

The requirements for self-contained vehicles would be set out in regulations (see Proposal 3). The requirements for self-containment could either be those set out in the current SCVS (see page 26), or could entail stronger requirements (see Proposal 4).

Exceptions

There would be some exceptions when implementing this proposal. For example, it makes sense for the current exceptions in the Act to remain. These exceptions are detailed in section 5(2) of the Act, and include temporary or short-term parking, day trip excursions, and resting or sleeping at the roadside in a caravan or motor vehicle to avoid driver fatigue.

Further exceptions could be added to support driver safety and appropriate behaviour. For example, we would not want to require people to drive to alternative accommodation when under the influence of alcohol.

Potential impact

The number of instances of inappropriate disposal of human waste would likely reduce as a toilet would be available for use at all times by the freedom campers using the vehicle.

The new national-level requirement for vehicle based freedom campers to use a self-contained vehicle would support achieving communities' expectations for freedom campers' behaviour.





Businesses and individuals who own vehicles with sleeping platforms that are not self-contained, and wish to continue using or leasing them for freedom camping, would need to upgrade those vehicles to meet the requirements set out in regulation. People who choose to drive to places and camp in a tent would not be affected, but existing freedom camping bylaws and notices that restrict or prohibit camping in a tent in certain places would still apply.

This option would likely increase the number of people camping in certified self-contained vehicles. It may also incentivise price-sensitive campers to choose alternative sleeping arrangements, including tents, or staying at locations which are not considered to be freedom camping areas, such as commercial or conservation campgrounds.

At least 82% of international visitors who purchase their own vehicle or who hire a budget vehicle, and who choose to camp in New Zealand, cite the low cost of travel as a reason for camping. We would expect a few international visitors who freedom camp in New Zealand to change their travel plans, including putting off visiting New Zealand. Some people may opt to freedom camp in tents or stay in budget accommodation, rather than pay for a campground, because their vehicle with a sleeping platform would be required to be certified self-contained. They could also stay for a shorter period of time.

There will be a financial impact on owners of vehicles that are capable of being connected to self-contained (such as vans, caravans and larger vehicles) if they wish to freedom camp in New Zealand. It could cost an estimated \$500 to \$800 for a basic upgrade to a vehicle so that it meets the minimum requirements of the current self-contained vehicle standard. Larger vehicles, and any stronger requirements, such as requiring a fixed toilet, would cost more. Similarly, some vehicles may not be able to be upgraded. Rental costs of certified self-contained vehicles compared to non-certified vehicles with sleeping platforms can be \$25 more per day, and substantially more if renting a vehicle with a fixed toilet.

Expected outcomes if proposal introduced

 Reduced instances of inappropriate disposal of human waste	 Increased numbers of people freedom camping in self-contained vehicles, tents, or using alternative accommodation (such as Youth Hostels)
 No people camping in vehicles without toilets	 A potential decrease in the number of price sensitive international visitors

How much do you support the proposal to make it mandatory for vehicle based freedom campers to use a certified self-contained vehicle?

1: Strongly agree 2: Agree 3: Neutral 4: Disagree 5: Strongly disagree

What do you think?**Do you support this proposal?**

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › Do you consider this option will improve camper behaviour?
- › Will this option support or improve tourism outcomes in your region?
- › Will this option decrease pressure on the environment and local government infrastructure?
- › Are there impacts of this proposal that you are concerned about?

How might this proposal impact you?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › Will this proposal increase or decrease the likelihood of you camping?
- › Will this proposal have a direct financial impact on you or your business?
 - › If yes, please indicate if this is a personal or business expense, and quantify how much you estimate it would impact you.
- › Will this option increase or decrease the attractiveness of visiting other regions in New Zealand?

What things should the Government consider to implement this option?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › What exceptions should the Government allow under this proposal?
- › Do you have any ideas about how this proposal could be implemented?
- › Should this option be considered alongside other options proposed in this discussion document?



PROPOSAL 2: MAKE IT MANDATORY FOR FREEDOM CAMPERS TO STAY IN A VEHICLE THAT IS CERTIFIED SELF-CONTAINED, UNLESS THEY ARE STAYING AT A SITE WITH TOILET FACILITIES

This proposal would require all freedom campers to either stay at sites with toilet facilities or to use a vehicle which is certified self-contained. It would cover any style of freedom camping, including people who stay in tents. The exception would be where this requirement would conflict with the normal use of the place.

Proposed exceptions

The main exceptions to this proposal are public conservation lands and regional parks. It is normal in these places for people to camp near a vehicle accessible area or the coast but not near a toilet, and it is expected that campers would dispose of waste appropriately. The Department of Conservation and regional councils already have the power to issue notices or make bylaws to control freedom camping where necessary.

Potential impact

This option is likely to impose moderate costs on individuals and on businesses which currently lease or sell vehicles with purpose built sleeping facilities that do not contain toilets. Some businesses and individuals may choose to upgrade the vehicles they own or lease, so that campers are certain to have toilet facilities wherever they stay. More individuals may choose to hire certified self-contained vehicles to reduce uncertainty around where and when they can camp.

There would be greater consistency of freedom camping rules across the country, which may support efforts to ensure campers stay at places which have the means to host them and manage their impact. Currently 33 of the 67 territorial authorities have in place freedom camping bylaws which manage and restrict where people can camp. These often relate to restricting areas to camping in certified self-contained vehicles. As such, this proposal may result in more people camping at sites that have the facilities to host them, and fewer people may camp at restricted areas designated for certified self-contained vehicles.

Some issues presented by freedom camping may improve, including waste and poor behaviour. However, it is possible that congestion at some camping sites (both designated freedom camping sites with toilets and paid campgrounds) may increase if people continue to camp in tents or non-certified vehicles, as there may not be sufficient capacity in campgrounds at peak times, at least during an initial adjustment period.

Expected outcomes if proposal introduced



Increased numbers of people camping in certified self-contained vehicles



Increased congestion at some camping sites (at least during the adjustment period)

How much do you support the proposal to make it mandatory for freedom campers to stay in vehicles which are certified self-contained, unless they are staying at a site with toilet facilities (excluding public conservation lands and regional parks)?

1: Strongly support

2: Support

3: Neutral

4: Oppose

5: Strongly oppose

What do you think?

Do you support this proposal?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › Do you consider this option will improve camper behaviour?
- › Will this option support or improve tourism outcomes in your region?
- › Will this option decrease pressure on the environment and local government infrastructure?
- › Are there impacts of this proposal that you are concerned about?

How might this proposal impact you?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › Will this proposal increase or decrease the likelihood of you camping in New Zealand?
- › Will this proposal have a direct financial impact on you or your business?
 - › If yes, please indicate if this is a personal or business expense, and quantify how much you estimate it would impact you.
- › Will this option increase or decrease the attractiveness of visiting other regions in New Zealand?

What things should the Government consider to implement this option?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › What do you think is required to achieve this option?
- › What exceptions should the Government allow under this proposal?
- › How far from toilet facilities should a person be able to freedom camp if not in a vehicle with a toilet (eg, 100 metres, 200 metres)?
- › Should this option be considered alongside other options proposed in this discussion document?



PROPOSAL 3: IMPROVE THE REGULATORY TOOLS FOR GOVERNMENT LAND MANAGERS

In December 2020, the Responsible Camping Working Group recommended that the Government consider a number of improvements that it believes would improve the management of vehicle based responsible camping in New Zealand. These include:

- › Increasing the penalties for freedom camping following breaches of freedom camping bylaws or notices and, in particular, for instances where a person in a non-certified vehicle camps at a site designated as only for campers in certified self-contained vehicles.
- › Introducing a regulatory system for the SCVS – specifically an oversight regime for the certification of vehicles to the current standard, and establishment of a national register of certified vehicles to enable the vehicles to be tracked and their certification status checked.

How this could work in practice

Stronger infringement scheme

New regulations under the Act would be made to specify higher fines for breaches of freedom camping bylaws and notices. Currently, people who inappropriately camp in areas which are restricted or prohibited to freedom camping can be fined up to \$200 under the Act. The Act already provides for regulations to be made to increase penalties to a maximum of \$1000. As mentioned earlier, some territorial authorities issue up to 600 fines each year.

Under this option, new regulations specifying higher fines could be made for different types of offences. This would enable local authorities and the Department of Conservation to give those not meeting the local freedom camping requirements higher fines. Higher fines would also enable local authorities to better recover the costs of enforcement activities.⁹

Under the Act, vehicle rental companies may, but are not required to, pass on any fines to the people that have hired their vehicles. This means that, in some instances, overseas visitors could leave the country without paying any associated fines. To address this, the Act could be amended to ensure those who rent vehicles are held responsible for their actions. This could include making vehicle rental companies responsible for passing on any infringement notices to campers, and holding them accountable for non-payment. Currently only some vehicle rental companies pass on infringement notices to campers.

The infringement scheme could also be strengthened by introducing a new infringement for those vehicles which fraudulently claim to be certified self-contained.

Vehicle confiscation

Requirements relating to the confiscation of vehicles which frequently break freedom camping rules could be amended. Currently the Act allows enforcement officers to seize and impound property in a local authority area or on conservation land:

- › if the property has been or is being used in the commission of an offence; and
- › if it is reasonable in the circumstances to seize and impound the property, or it is necessary for public health and safety, to protect flora or fauna, to ensure access, or to prevent ongoing commission of the offence; and
- › if someone is in the vehicle at the time, the officer must give the person an opportunity to stop committing the offence.

The amended requirements could, for example, enable the confiscation of a vehicle that does not meet the requirements to contain a toilet (under any of proposal 1, proposal 2 or existing bylaws or notices requiring freedom campers at particular places to stay in self-contained vehicles), or that has received multiple fines for breaching requirements.

⁹ Fines issued by the Department of Conservation are not retained by the department, and Proposal 3 would not change this.

The amended requirements would also need to include the conditions by which a person could receive their confiscated vehicle back. This could range from proving that a person will undertake upgrades to their vehicle, paying any associated infringement notices, or removing any upgrades that constitute any form of sleeping platform.

Regulatory system for self-contained vehicles

This proposal would introduce a new regulatory agency, or add new regulatory powers to an existing agency, to provide national oversight of legislated requirements for self-contained vehicles. The regulatory agency's activities would be funded through cost recovery, in line with similar types of certification regimes. Regulatory functions could include:

- › recognising and licensing persons and organisations that may undertake sanitary plumbing work on vehicles and certify that the work meets the legislated requirements for a vehicle to be self-contained
- › auditing licensed persons and organisations
- › establishing a national database of vehicles that are certified self-contained.

This aspect of the proposal could work alongside proposal 4 (to strengthen the requirements for self-contained vehicles).

It also aligns with the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment's recommendation to introduce national oversight of the SCVS (page 109 to 111 of *Not 100% - But Four Steps Closer to Sustainable Tourism*).

Allowing local councils to enforce rules on other government owned land

The Act currently only covers local authority areas and the conservation estate, and does not apply to all Government owned or managed land, for example land owned by Waka Kotahi. This means that it can be hard to have a consistent approach to managing freedom camping within a local authority area, and make it harder for some government agencies to control freedom camping on their land. The Government is considering making amendments to section 6 of the Act to address this, which may, for example, allow local authorities to act as enforcement agents on land administered by Waka Kotahi or other Crown owned land.

The proposal would not limit or affect existing bylaws or notice making powers

Councils and the Department of Conservation would still be able to restrict or prohibit areas with regards to freedom camping under the Freedom Camping Act 2011. As is current practice, this includes banning freedom camping from some areas, and restricting freedom camping in some areas to vehicles that meet the SCVS.

Potential impact

It is likely there would be moderate impact and low costs associated with change for individuals and vehicle businesses.

Penalties

Higher penalties for non-compliance, and the improved requirements around infringement collection, are likely to deter some campers from breaching local bylaws and notices around where and how they camp. Some issues presented by freedom camping may improve, for example, freedom camping at restricted or prohibited sites. Those campers who breach bylaws or notices would be subject to higher penalties, which are more likely to be enforced given the higher amount the enforcement agency could recover and the stronger tools in place. However, it is possible that some issues may continue to be observed at some camping sites.

More people who hire vehicles and who breach local bylaws and notices will pay any associated infringement fines, as vehicle rental companies are held responsible for collecting their payment.




Regulatory system for the Self-Contained Vehicle Standard

Local authorities would be supported by the tools available to them to manage freedom camping within their region, while domestic and international visitors would still retain the ability to camp at a range of freedom camping sites, commercial and conservation camping grounds.

This option could affect plumbers and other businesses who currently install and certify vehicles to the SCVS, as they would likely need to take steps to become issuing authorities and/or testing officers, and to meet audit requirements. Some plumbers and businesses currently certifying vehicles may decide that the costs to them of meeting the new regulatory requirements are too high and stop providing this service. Other businesses may take on certification activity, particularly if they are already in a vehicle certification related business, such as vehicle testing.

As the new regulatory regime would operate on a cost recovery basis, individuals and businesses would be required to pay additional fees and/or levies when having their vehicles certified, to cover the cost of the regulatory agency's operations.

Expected outcomes if proposal introduced

 Potentially greater compliance with local bylaws and DOC notices	 Increased levels of enforcement (including penalties being passed to campers) from local councils if sufficiently resourced
 Increased costs to individuals and businesses who seek self-contained vehicle certification	 Similar numbers of vehicles are certified self-contained

How much do you support the proposals to improve the regulatory tools for government land managers?

1: Strongly support 2: Support 3: Neutral 4: Oppose 5: Strongly oppose

What do you think?**Do you support this proposal?**

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › Are there any specific parts of this proposal you support or oppose?
- › Do you consider this option will improve camper behaviour?
- › Will this option support or improve tourism outcomes in your region?
- › Will this option decrease pressure on the environment and local government infrastructure?
- › Are there impacts of this proposal that you are concerned about?

How might this proposal impact you?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › Will this proposal increase or decrease the likelihood of you camping in New Zealand?
- › Will this proposal have a direct financial impact on you or your business?
 - › If yes, please indicate if this is a personal or business expense, and quantify how much you estimate it would impact you.
- › Will this option increase or decrease the attractiveness of visiting other regions in New Zealand?

What things should the Government consider to implement this option?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › What would you like to see in practice?
- › Should this option be considered alongside other options proposed in this discussion document?

What would be an appropriate penalty?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › Should non-compliant vehicles be confiscated? If so, under what conditions?
- › If vehicles are confiscated, what conditions should be placed on returning the vehicle?
- › Should fines be similar to those for not holding a valid Warrant of Fitness for a motor vehicle?
- › What levels should fines be set at?
- › Who should collect a fine?



PROPOSAL 4: STRENGTHEN THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SELF-CONTAINED VEHICLES

The current requirements and process for self-containment of vehicles are set out in the New Zealand Standard, NZS 5465:2001 *Self containment of motor caravans and caravans*,¹⁰ which is more commonly known as the Self Contained Vehicle Standard (SCVS). A fully self-contained vehicle must be able to support a given number of people for three days without needing additional water supplies or dumping waste.

As it is a voluntary standard, no government agency holds responsibility for administering or overseeing it. However, the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment currently sponsors it for free through Standards NZ.

What are some of the minimum requirements in the SCVS?

- › The vehicle has a toilet that is adequately secured when travelling and is usable within the vehicle, including sufficient head and elbow room whenever required, even with the bed made up. The toilet must provide sufficient waste holding capacity for the occupants for a minimum of three days. Toilet types can include:
 - › Cassette toilet: a fixed toilet with a removable holding tank.
 - › Composting toilet: a toilet that is an aerobic processing system to treat human waste, by composting. Where any waste water is separated it shall be via a black water tank.
 - › Efficiency flushing toilet: a toilet which is flushed by a small volume of water.
 - › Marine toilet: a fixed flushing toilet with a macerator pump, either manual or electrically operated.
 - › Permanent toilet: a toilet that is permanently fixed inside the motor caravan.
 - › Portable toilet: a toilet with its own holding tank, the toilet is not fixed to the motor caravan.
- › The vehicle has a sealable solid waste container for rubbish.
- › The vehicle is fitted with water supply tank(s), having a capacity of not less than 4 L per person for a minimum of three days. Transportable, individual containers are acceptable.
- › The vehicle is equipped with a sink.
- › The vehicle provides a waste tank(s) to receive all the waste water from permanently installed fixtures, with corresponding capacity.

Certification process

To become certified to the standard, a vehicle must be inspected by one or two approved testing officers (depending on their experience and qualifications). If a vehicle passes these inspections, then an approved issuing authority can then issue both a self-containment certificate, which lists the equipment fitted and the number of people the vehicle can support, and a self-containment warrant, which must be fixed to the inside left of the front window or windshield.



¹⁰ See www.standards.govt.nz/sponsored-standards/self-containment-of-motor-caravans-and-caravans/

Any plumber registered under the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Act 2006 can be an issuing authority to certify a vehicle as self-contained. There are currently around 8,000 registered plumbers in New Zealand. A plumber can also certify a person to be an issuer of certification. Current issuing authorities for the SCVS include VanCo, the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association, New Zealand Lifestyle Camping and some rental companies.

How it is currently used

Local authorities can make bylaws under the Freedom Camping Act 2011 that restrict freedom camping in specific areas to vehicles that are certified as self-contained. This can help manage the problems associated with visitor growth in areas where there are no or minimal infrastructure such as sewage disposal facilities.

Potential issues with the Standard

As it is a voluntary standard, the owner of a vehicle that wishes to have a toilet or other sanitary plumbing facilities on board does not have to meet the requirements of the SCVS. Certification of vehicles to the standard by issuing authorities and testing officers is not monitored.

There is no central register of certified self-contained vehicles. Some councils have advised that this can make it difficult to enforce bylaws which reference the SCVS and have expressed concerns about inappropriate certification of vehicles and the falsification of certification documents. There is no evidence on the scale of this problem.

The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, in his report *Not 100% - But Four Steps Closer To Sustainable Tourism*, notes the issues raised above, and goes further in stating that all certified self-contained vehicles should be required to have a permanently plumbed toilet. He considers the current language of allowing many types of portable toilet to be used is vague, and lends itself to abuse. This aligns with anecdotal reports which suggest that in some instances, toilets are unable to be practically used within a vehicle. As such, the Government would like to know your views about whether the minimum requirements for self-containment of a vehicle should be strengthened.

Why is it important?

All options referenced in this paper include certification to the SCVS as part of the regulatory solution. This means that any new regulatory system for self-contained vehicles may draw on the SCVS. It is therefore important to understand views about the SCVS, and whether any improvements to it are required.

Do you think that the requirements for self-containment should be strengthened?

1: Yes

2: Neutral

3: No

What do you think?

Is the current standard fit for purpose?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › Should there be a requirement that self-contained vehicles have fixed toilets?
- › Should there be specific reference to the types of vehicles that can be self-contained?

Who should certify to the Standard?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › Should any plumber registered under the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Act 2006 be able to certify to the Standard, or should certifiers be separately recognised and licensed?
- › Once a vehicle has passed its initial certification, should other entities be able to re-certify it?

Other considerations

Transition arrangements

We are interested to understand your views on whether there should be any transition arrangements in place for any new rules regarding self-contained vehicles and their use. Potential transition arrangements could include:

- › Providing one year for people to upgrade or dispose of their vehicles.
- › Allowing for vehicles which are currently certified to the SCVS to continue to be used for as long as the certification is valid (in the case where the Government decides to put in place new requirements for self-containment of vehicles).

Homelessness

Many local authorities report people experiencing homelessness being present at some freedom camping sites and in their districts. The 2018 Severe Housing Deprivation Report shows 2,106 people living in a mobile dwelling and 1,311 living in an improvised dwelling (such as a tent). A further 1,431 people were living at a camping ground or motor camp. However, the actual number may be higher, particularly in light of the impact of COVID-19 and the ongoing pressures in the housing market.

The proposals set out in this discussion document are not intended to further disadvantage vulnerable population groups. However, it is possible that some of the proposals in this document may do so (for example, by making it mandatory for freedom camping in a vehicle to be done in a certified self-contained vehicle).

As such, we want to hear your views as to how the Government could ensure homeless people are not further disadvantaged by the proposals, while supporting the effective implementation of any proposals that are introduced. This could include making homelessness exempt from any new regulatory system, and supporting local authorities, government agencies and not-for-profit organisations to work together on referral pathways for homeless people.

What do you think?

What transition arrangements should be in place?

When answering this question you may like to think about:

- › How long should the Government give people to upgrade or dispose of their vehicles?
- › Should currently certified self-contained vehicles be exempt from any new rules?
- › Are there any other transition arrangements we should consider?

How could the Government ensure vulnerable groups are not further disadvantaged?

- › Could the Government make homelessness exempt from any new regulatory system? What might this look like?







Supporting Sustainable Freedom Camping in Aotearoa New Zealand: Summary information

Freedom camping

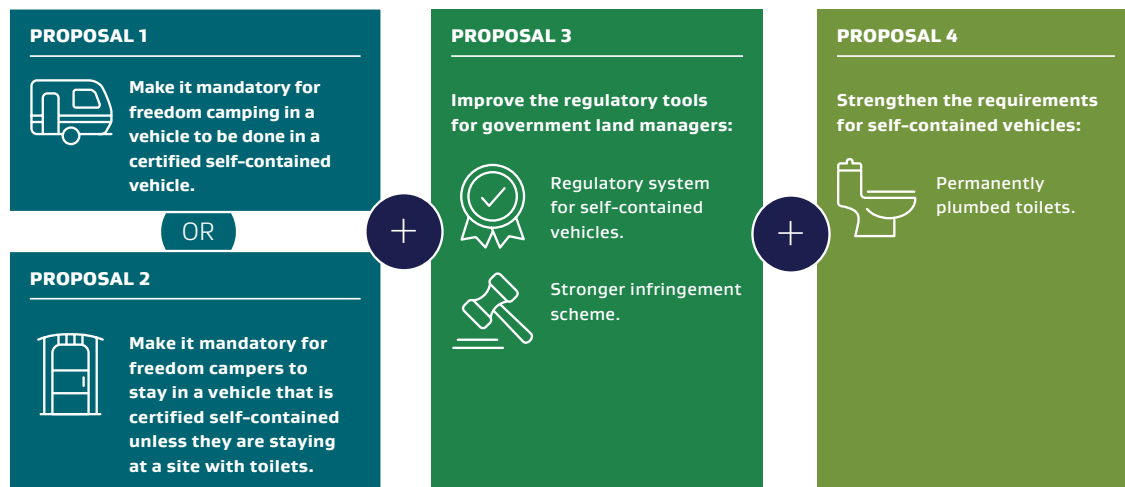
Freedom camping is camping free of charge on land managed by local authorities or the Department of Conservation, within 200 metres of where you can drive to, the coast, a harbour or a Great Walks Track. It includes camping in a tent, caravan or motor vehicle. In 2019, an estimated 154,000 international visitors and 91,000 New Zealanders freedom camped.

Why the Government wants to make changes to freedom camping

The increasing number of freedom campers in recent years has raised concerns about freedom campers' cumulative impact on the environment, and the cost to host them. The Government wants to ensure freedom camping is able to be appropriately managed, so that when we rebuild tourism it is on a sustainable model and we elevate Brand New Zealand.

What the Government is consulting on

The Government is consulting on four proposals to improve freedom camping. As shown in the diagram, two of the proposals are alternatives, and the proposals could be combined into a package of reforms.



Consultation period

The consultation period on the Government's proposals runs from **Friday 9 April 2021 to Sunday 16 May 2021**.

How to have your say

Further information on the proposals, including the full discussion document, can be found online at: www.mbie.govt.nz/freedom-camping-consultation. The website includes information on the ways you can provide your views to the Government, and a schedule of public information meetings in the regions and online.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The New Zealand Government has put forward four proposals to try to address concerns with specific areas regarding freedom camping in New Zealand and has asked for submissions on these four proposals and for any other thoughts or issues that are experienced on a local level. This report is Selwyn District Council's submission, which details the successful recipe of stages when considering freedom camping within Selwyn District. It is written from the view point of the end user being both the Customer and the Councils Reserves Operations team.
2. Considerations towards freedom camping in the Selwyn District are made around the following questions; 1) if the proposed site is a reserve and 2) are there toilets present. Utilizing the Reserves Act instead of the Freedom Camping Act ensures that all customers are treated equally and fairly regardless of their reasoning for staying within our freedom camping areas. This approach within Selwyn's four freedom camping Reserves (Coes Ford, Chamberlains Ford, Lakeside Domain and Whitecliffs Domain) is successful and largely well received amongst our customer base. There is a large issue of transient homelessness and this is tightly intertwined with freedom camping in New Zealand. This issue needs to be addressed at the same time as freedom camping issues as it has become a bigger issue than what these proposals address. The transient homeless New Zealander is doing more harm to New Zealand's environment, economy and reputation than the international tourist does. We understand that the Freedom Camping Act wasn't introduced to manage homelessness but we think that it is now time to address the two issues concurrently.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) Selwyn District Council supports proposal 2.
- b) Undertake review of Freedom Camping Act to understand if it is creating more issues than its solving throughout New Zealand. Is the Act still fit for purpose?
- c) Concurrently address homelessness when addressing freedom camping.
- d) Continue to support Councils with infrastructure and operational funding.

INTRODUCTION

3. Selwyn District is located between Christchurch City (to the East), Waimakariri District (to the North), Ashburton District (to the South) and Westland District (to the West). Selwyn has had a long proud history of embracing freedom camping. There have been benefits and drawbacks to Selwyn's District's location in terms of freedom camping. We are not a destination location so we are not inundated with campers flocking to our location every day to see a particular landmark but we are used as a thoroughfare from and to the Christchurch airport. Traditionally this has left us with different issues such as abandoned vehicles or a whole vehicle worth of refuse left behind before a vehicle has been sold on.
4. Selwyn District Council has four Reserves (Coes Ford, Chamberlains Ford, Lakeside Domain and Whitecliffs Domain) with dedicated freedom camping areas and doesn't allow freedom camping anywhere else in the District. We do not have a freedom camping bylaw but rely on the Reserves Act for governance and compliance. This is proactively managed by an educational approach with a 7 day a week Council Ranger service during the camping season that undertakes a governance role within the four Reserves and also undertakes roving patrols of areas that we discourage freedom camping. There has been a lot of work undertaken over the last 7 years by Selwyn District Council, working with neighboring property owners to what is acceptable to them and what isn't with freedom camping next to their properties.

5. We have itemized out the steps that we have taken over several years to improve freedom camping within the Selwyn District and some of the issues that we face on a daily basis, so that you may reflect on these and include these with future proposals.

IS THE SITE A RESERVE?

6. We believe that a lot of issues that are associated with freedom camping in NZ can be avoided by concentrating efforts at particular reserves with considerable capacity for freedom camping. This helps keep the customer base central and local, while being able to administer the Reserves Act as well as other applicable Acts. This encourages multi use of the Reserves including picnic/day trip use and with a mix of local and international customers. If Selwyn District Council didn't have the four current reserve areas available for freedom camping, it would acquire land for this purpose. We see this as being a fundamental point in positively managing freedom camping. We do not have any significant issues with freedom campers parking up on the side of the road throughout the District and we have been told by our customer base that this is why. Selwyn is known throughout New Zealand both from the international and the domestic travelers that we have these areas for their use.
7. Day trip use through investing in picnic areas and toilets encourage use of popular but historic freedom camping problem areas without allowing overnight camping is working in Selwyn and people seem to be embracing this. We take this into consideration with our asset renewal programs, to see if there are ways that we can make sites fit both the customers and our expectations within our current budgets.

IS THERE A TOILET PRESENT?

8. Basic infrastructure is needed to match the intended use and capacity of the reserve selected for freedom camping. The numbers of toilet pans and type of toilets available (vaulted or reticulated wastewater) then dictate the daily capacity of each site. This includes self-contained and non-self-contained vehicles as both generally use our facilities. This allows us to keep within our resource consents for our wastewater systems and also have capacity for people who aren't camping to feel welcome to use the facilities.
9. As our sites are in environmentally sensitive areas, we have a range of resource consent conditions which means we have some with mains power, running water and effluent disposal fields and some that are vaulted with no running water and solar power for night lighting. The vaulted toilets have been embraced by customers as much as the flushable systems have and prove that facilities do not need to be lavish to encourage their use.

IS THE RESERVE IN A RURAL AREA?

10. Selwyn's four freedom camping reserves are ideal locations for freedom camping due to their proximity to urban and rural settings. They are urban enough to each be within 15km of a main Selwyn township with full amenities available to them but rural enough to be 'off the beaten track' and be attractive to genuine freedom camping from both international and domestic travelers include local use.
11. Capacity can be managed passively and actively through; sectioning off areas, providing both picnic areas that can only be accessed by pedestrians and by vehicle, signage (directive and interpretative) mix of hard surface and turf areas, daily staff checks with education and enforcement of the Reserves.

12. We have found that the different measures that we have taken have largely been embraced by all customers. Some local customers have expressed negativity of the sectioning off different areas rather than having an entire land mass to occupy, but once explained the reasoning, they understand that it needs to be done.
13. The Freedom camping reserves are actively managed throughout the year and not just during the camping season. We do a mix of leaving some open for use but also closing some to rest the areas so they can recover from the seasons use and to actively manage our capacity. Coes, Chamberlains and Whitecliffs Reserves are on the edge of the Selwyn River, which can periodically flood during the winter from heavy rain in the foothills of the Southern Alps.

CERTIFICATION

14. Proposal 2 as defined with regards to certification (Make it mandatory for freedom campers to stay in a vehicle that is self-contained unless they are staying at a site with toilets) would be the proposal that Selwyn District Council would support. As how we currently manage and support freedom camping within Selwyn, this would utilize the benefits that we have been able to embrace under the Tourism Infrastructure Funding.
15. We have experienced that many international freedom campers purchase their vehicles from one another and then sell their vehicle to fund their plane tickets to move onto their next destination.
16. This is largely undertaken through Facebook pages and word of mouth.
17. There has been a notable shift this last season (likely due to the COVID-19 travel restrictions) towards customers staying in motorhomes and tents instead of cars. Over the Christmas period we had three definite shifts of customers which we haven't had in the past, ones that set up before Christmas for the entire two week period, ones that left our sites on Boxing Day and ones that arrived before New Year's Eve and left after that weekend. The interesting part is that the majority were based in tents and not vehicles as previous years and that a lot of the tents ended up in our bins after the holiday period.

28 DAYS STAY (AS DEFINED BY THE RESERVES ACT)

18. Utilizing the Reserves Act in the freedom camping areas that Selwyn has available for use means that all users are treated the same regardless of their reasoning for staying. This creates fair and consistent rules and accountability across our customer base and sets consistency with education and enforcement from Council staff. There are a number of customers for various reasons whom like to stay more than 28 days.

BREACHES OF RESERVES ACT

19. The common issues that we face in our reserves that we allow freedom camping in are based around people trying to have fires (we do not allow fires in our reserves), people trying to stay longer than 28 days per site, self-entitlement over particular areas in the district (which camping was historically allowed in), some people taking 'ownership' of 'their' space while their camping (being precious with people entering their perceived space), the unauthorized pruning of trees (for firewood and for being able to get taller vehicles into spaces), fly tipping of refuse and noise complaints.

20. Most of these issues can be described as anti-social behavior and we take an education based approach to working with our customers to solve these issues. When this can't be achieved we escalate enforcement utilizing the Reserves Act and Trespass Act. Over the last 12 months there has been 8 trespass orders issued for consistent and escalating antisocial behavior within our four freedom camping reserves.
21. We had used a centralized register in the past which was called the Ambassador App which was designed and supported by Government. It was a proactive way of sharing information nationally about the campers present as they move around the Country. We would support this initiative being rolled out nationally for all Councils to use and to be able to use the data to support their efforts of managing freedom camping for national success.

COST OF MANAGING FREEDOM CAMPING IN CAMPING AREAS

22. The ability to apply for and be successful to both the Tourism Infrastructure Funding and the Responsible Camping Initiatives has bolstered Selwyn's ability to provide for an increasing demand for freedom camping in the District. This has allowed us to improve our facilities including toilets, dump stations, picnic areas, signage, refuse and wastewater removal, education and enforcement. This in conjunction with Council investment, has lifted the quality of the freedom camping reserves and we have seen a positive change in attitude towards use in these areas over the last several years.
23. Asset investment is directly linked to how customers view and use an area. Infrastructure needs to be fit for purpose and suit the environment for customers to embrace and respect what your expectations are of them. Installation of toilets for example, doesn't mean that people will use them, there needs to be consideration to the areas as a whole to what is wanted to be achieved and alternatives offered. We offer areas in Selwyn that you can do things rather than you can't, the view of "if not here, then where?"
24. There are rising operational costs with maintaining newly installed infrastructure, for example public dump stations. There is increasing demand for public dump stations throughout New Zealand and we receive these requests in Selwyn as well. The current systems are being utilized largely by the internal customer and require funding to constantly empty. We have seen a lift in this area this year compared to previous years and is likely due to the COVID-19 travel restrictions. This lift in use will likely remain while internal tourism is nationally advertised and Selwyn fully supports this.

HOMELESSNESS

25. There has historically been issues with homelessness within our Freedom Camping Reserves. They come from all walks of life and for all sorts of reasons. We have had a large mix of Grey Nomads (older generations of Kiwis whom have sold up their property, bought a traveling vehicle and now live in this vehicle full time), the travelling seasonal worker and transient homeless (Kiwis). They are all welcome in our spaces as much as any tourist and we educate and enforce under the Reserves Act the same as any of our other customers. Under freedom camping rules, they are not freedom campers however some cannot be easily distinguished from freedom campers. For consistency between, customers, sites and staff, we use the Reserves Act for governance.

26. We have found that there are an increasing number of Grey Nomads and transient homeless that are now looking for more permanent places to stay for free. We are increasingly spending more of our time with education and enforcement each season with these two groups of people rather than freedom campers (International and Domestic) themselves. We have very few issues now on an annual basis of our customers conducting anti-social behavior within our District, most of our issues come from our internal customer, whom aren't freedom campers. We have found that how freedom camping and social issues are managed by our neighboring Councils, has an impact on our customer base both international and domestic, camping and homeless. We have found that very few of our homeless customers actually come from Selwyn.
27. We would like these issues to be taken into consideration now when addressing freedom camping as freedom camping and homelessness are intertwined and need to be addressed concurrently.

COMMENTS FROM CAMPERS

Personally made to our Reserves Rangers

"We have great freedom camping facilities for people to use in Selwyn and they really are appreciated. The amount of positive feedback we get makes the investment of our time really worthwhile."

Some common themes campers express to me their appreciation for are:

- Daily Ranger visits help campers feel secure. These and the 24 hour helpline number give a point of contact for any questions and feedback
- Well maintained high quality spaces, great toilets, friendly staff/service
- Free camping spaces, many visitors ask if there is a way that they can make a payment/donation to show their appreciation
- Ability to offload rubbish and recycling
- We do not require self-contained vehicles within our reserve camping areas
- Great locations, good views, dark skies, great birdlife
- Close to town center's for grocery shopping and washing
- Lots of space
- Dog (and cat) friendly, great that they can be off leash
- 28 day stay limit
- There is a choice of reserves to stay in
- NZ visitors from out of the Selwyn District often express the wish that their council would provide such spaces and services.

From Campermate App

The below comments have been sourced directly from Campermate and have only been altered for spelling. These relate to our four freedom camping reserves and describe our customer's thoughts about our sites.

Chamberlains Ford

08.03.2021	It's a good site, a real shame they have blocked off so much. A couple of years back you could stay anywhere. There are some 'interesting' people who seem to live there semi-permanently. Didn't have any trouble but something to consider.
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15.02.2021	Place is ok, but a few odd people around and rubbish laying in the bushes. Toilets are full of mosquitoes, but besides that clean.
05.01.2021	Best free camp ever visited There are a few toilets and sinks There are rubbish bins There was a family-vibe when I was there.
03.03.2020	Very difficult for Kiwis living on the road to get buses and large caravans into the very few camping sites. Seems to be set up for tourists and people living in small vehicles. The bollards and wire rope fences could cause a problem in case of an emergency. Seems to me that New Zealanders are being placed second to the Tourists. Very difficult for large caravans and buses to access the very few camping areas.
17.02.2020	Awesome campsite, toilets were cleaned every day, garbage disposal, good phone signal, 30m from Christchurch centre, level grounds, really big, sinks for dishes, BBQ and picnic area. And free! Highly recommend.
14.12.2019	Excellent free campsite. The area is very spacious and you can camp wherever you want (inside the signposted areas). I had the impression, that a lot of freshly arrived campers from Christchurch airport spent their first night here, so there might be some traffic at around midnight, but we didn't mind. Can recommend this place for a free stay near Christchurch.
29.10.2018	Very big campsite lots of parking, quiet and well sheltered from the wind, clean toilets and somewhere to wash your dishes but not for drinking, also has a small sheltered area with picnic tables, very good for a free camping site has everything you need and more.

Whitecliffs Domain

17.04.2021	Such a sweet free camp! Beautiful surroundings, lots of space and excellent amenities ;). Thank you so much!
28.03.2021	This is a wonderful site. The toilets are long drop but beautifully maintained. There are some sand flies so don't forget your spray, etc. Well worth the gold coin donation.
13.02.2021	Gorgeous place to stay. Toilets clean. Rubbish collection. Close to river. A large area with plenty of room. Thank you for providing and caring for this great camping spot.
12.01.2021	Very lovely and quite place. Toilets were super clean, I've never seen that clean drop toilets. There's a sink to clean your dishes and enough space for everyone. The only issue would be the lack of cell reception if you rely on it.
20.01.2020	Our second stop to this camp and has secured its place as my best free camp in NZ. Water tap, sink for washing, Toilets are amazing, pretty, quiet spot by the river, choose a nice place with access to river and enjoy the peace here. Only thing is the reception is not good, so you can't rely on that. See you next summer Whitecliffs. Thank you Selwyn District Council.
09.11.2019	Honestly our favorite campsite yet! And we've been in New Zealand for about 3 months now. The swimming hole is perfect for a refreshing dip and playing in the water, we wish we had tubes to float down from the spot up the road. Definitely stay if you're contemplating. Bathrooms are really nice and sink for dishes is a huge plus!
23.12.2018	Really nice big free campsite, right next to the river. Plenty of shaded spaces for hot days but does get very muddy after heavy rain. Toilets are spotless and no sand flies or mosquitos.

Lakeside Domain

01.04.2021	Super nice campsite, beautiful sunrise in the morning, great views. New toilet block was very clean, plenty of space to park. Mayflies don't bite so all good.
27.11.2020	Fantastic spot! Really HUGE grassy area surrounded by the water and subdivided into smaller, more private areas by tall trees. Brand new and very clean flush toilets and some taps if running water in place. Dump station with drinkable water available a few kilometers away in the pleasant town of Leeston. DO NOT SWIM IN THE WATER WITHOUT CHECKING THE LEVEL OF TOXIC ALGAE!! (SIGN AT THE ENTRY). Harmless mosquitoes.
04.07.2019	Place is great super quiet and great views felt safe here as a solo traveler. Toilets are clean loads of space was surprised to see a few other backpackers here worth it!
30.03.2018	Large area. Plenty of vehicle spaces and tree wind breaks to hide behind - which we needed as the weather was not so good. Facilities clean and as described, though we were in self-contained van so not so important to us. We stopped here due to it being an easy/close location to Christchurch after flying in and collecting van that afternoon. Perfect for a night stop over. Can imagine would be a nice spot in good weather.

Coes Ford

04.04.2021	Great wee spot very quiet and well looked after. Three massive campsites. All they ask is a gold coin donation for night stay. Donation box at campsite one.
19.03.2021	Loved this campsite! Clean toilets, no bugs at all, beautiful stargazing, and plenty of space for tents and campers alike. If it had reception I think people would never leave!
08.03.2021	One of the best campsites I've found. Heaps of space. Thank you to SDC for this great facility.
20.05.2020	Stayed here during lockdown. Could not have found anything better and SDC has done a fabulous job of looking after everyone. Best freedom camping area we've stayed at and better than many paid sites. We'll be back for sure.
06.12.2019	Brilliant campsite! Clean (flush) toilets with an area to wash your dishes outside. BBQ area looks nice & plenty of space for campers to get a nice sheltered spot under a tree. There's also big skips to dump your refuse.
01.08.2018	Stayed here 3 nights in our camper (not self-contained). Selwyn council has been extremely generous with this large and free facility, complete with large m/f washrooms and an accessible washroom, all well-lit. There are also multiple water taps, and a large outdoor sink that could be used for dishwashing. As a bonus, there is a black kitty that roams around in the evening who is very friendly and will stop for head scratches. Also, rangers come by every day to maintain the facility. In short, I highly recommend this generous facility, and encourage people to leave a donation in the box outside of the washroom if you are able.

REPORT

TO: Chief Executive, Selwyn District Council

FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021

FROM: Strategy and Policy Planner, Jocelyn Lewes

DATE: 3 May 2021

SUBJECT: **PLAN CHANGE 76 ROLLESTON – DECISION ON HOW TO CONSIDER THE PRIVATE PLAN CHANGE REQUEST RECEIVED FROM DUNWEAVIN LIMITED**

RECOMMENDATION

“That in respect to Plan Change 76 to the Selwyn District Plan lodged by Dunweavin Limited, Council resolves to accept the request for notification pursuant to Clause 25 (2)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991”.

1. PURPOSE

This report assesses the Dunweavin Limited (the proponent) plan change request (PC 76) against the relevant Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) provisions.

This assessment has been provided to assist Council to make a decision on how to process the request. This is a mandatory decision that must occur within 30 working days of receiving the request and any subsequent additional information necessary to enable a reasonable understanding of what is being proposed.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This report does not trigger the Council's Significance Policy. This is a procedural requirement of the RMA.

3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

PC 76 was formally received by Council on 21 December 2020.

The request relates to land at 605, 617 and 627 East Maddisons Road, on the south western side of Rolleston, as shown in Figure 1 below. The site has frontage and access to/from East Maddisons Road, an arterial road, to the east. To the north and east of the site are recently constructed and progressively developing subdivisions (ODP Areas 10 and 12). To the south and west of the site there is Rural Zone land used predominantly for rural and rural-residential activity, although a significant area to the south is subject to a separate private plan change request (PC 70).

The site has an area of approximately 13 hectares and is comprised of three titles. There is an existing dwelling, associated accessory buildings and established gardens on each of the three titles.



Figure 1: Aerial photograph indicating location of site (outlined in white) and current zoning (Source: Selwyn District Council Maps)

The PC 76 request seeks to rezone the site from Rural (Inner Plains) to Living Z. PC 76 would largely adopt the provisions in the Operative District Plan applicable to the Living Z Zone, while incorporating an Outline Development Plan (ODP) for the plan change area (see **Attachment 1**).

The zoning proposed by the request is designed to achieve an overall minimum net density of 12 households per hectare. Based on these densities and the developable area within the site, the proposed plan change is envisaged to provide for the establishment of up to 155 new households.

The site is located within the Rolleston Projected Infrastructure Boundary. It is not currently identified within the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS) as a priority greenfield area, however Proposed Change 1 to the CRPS does identify the site as being within a future development area. While the rezoning would be contrary to the CRPS as it currently stands, the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) has provided a policy framework to allow developments providing 'significant capacity' to be accepted even when that development conflicts with the existing RPS

direction. It is on the basis of the direction of the NPS-UD that the proponent has applied for the rezoning. The direction of the NPS-UD is discussed further below in Section 5.

Since lodgement, PC 76 has been reviewed in terms of the adequacy of the information provided. A Request for Further Information (RFI) was issued on 11 February 2021, with the applicant's response received on 24 March 2021. The PC 76 request, along with the response to the RFI, has been peer reviewed by the relevant internal SDC staff or external consultants to check the adequacy of information provided. Some minor amendments have been made to the application in response to the RFI.

4. PROPOSAL

Any person may request a change to a District Plan and Council must consider that request. Under Clause 25 of the First Schedule to the RMA, Council must either reject, accept or adopt the request, or process it as a resource consent.

An assessment of each of these options is considered in the following section of this report.

5. OPTIONS

Option 1: Reject the request

Under Clause 25(4), the grounds for rejecting PC 76 outright are that:

- a. That the request is frivolous or vexatious
- b. The substance of the request has been considered by the Council or the Environment Court in the last two years
- c. The request does not accord with sound resource management practice
- d. The request would make the District Plan inconsistent with Part 5 of the RMA
- e. The District Plan has been operative for less than two years

Section 18 of the Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act 2016 (the GCRA) also provides that a Council may reject the request in whole or in part on the ground that, within the last two years, the substance of the request or part of the request has been considered and given effect to, or rejected, under the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011.

In terms of (b), (e), and s18 of the CGRA, the substance of the request has not been considered by the Council or the Environment Court in the last two years and the District Plan was made fully operative in May 2016, meaning that it has been operative for more than two years.

In terms of (c) and (d), the proposal is considered to be generally consistent with Part 5 of the RMA, which relates to standards, policy statements and plans. However, s76(3)(c) requires the district plan to give effect to any regional policy statement. On initial assessment, PC 76 would generally give effect to the intent of the CRPS yet, as acknowledged in the request, it would be inconsistent with the direction in the CRPS to provide for new urban development only in identified greenfield priority areas, as the site is not included in Map A of Chapter 6 of the CRPS.

Generally, a plan change request that would be contrary to the CRPS would not be considered to accord with sound resource management practice as it would result in the District Plan being inconsistent with one of the provisions in Part 5 of the RMA. However, with the introduction of the NPS-UD, this consideration is not so straightforward, as Policy 8 of the NPS-UD provides for consideration of 'unanticipated' or 'out-of-sequence' development, where a plan change would add significantly to development capacity, if that development capacity would also contribute to a well-functioning urban environment. This is considered to provide an avenue for plan change requests to be considered for processing even where there is a conflict with the CRPS.

While not specific to this plan change request, the Council has received legal advice on the conflict between the NPS-UD, the existing CRPS and the provisions for rejection of a plan change request under clause 25(4). The advice outlined that Council need not rely on the CRPS to reject a plan change under Clause 25 simply because the site of the plan change is outside of the 'greenfield' development areas identified on Map A of the CRPS.

In terms of (a), and having regard to the above, the plan change request is not considered to be frivolous or vexatious.

Therefore it is considered that there are no sound reasons to reject PC 76 under the current set of circumstances.

Option 2: Adopt the Plan Change request

Under Clause 25(2)(a), Council may adopt the request, in whole or in part, as its own. Adopting the request means that the Council effectively takes over the plan change request so that it becomes a council-initiated plan change rather than a private plan change. Adopting PC 76 would imply that Council generally supports the proposal.

Council should only consider adoption if the change has a strategic benefit, a substantial community benefit, a cost element which might require negotiations to occur between the council and the applicant or involves a complex issue or a number of landowners that would benefit from Council coordinating the plan change process.

PC 76 will have some economic benefit to the wider community, through providing construction and employment opportunities and flow-on benefits of additional development occurring within the district. The plan change may involve a cost to Council where services (roading, water, sewer and stormwater) are vested in Council. This is likely to occur, in line with similar plan changes, and Council would be responsible for the operation and ongoing maintenance of the systems. Overall, the cost to Council from any infrastructure vested would be minimal and in line with similar private plan change proposals.

There are three parcels associated with this request. One is owned outright by the proponent. Another is understood to be under contract to the proponent, while support for the plan change request has been provided by the third property owner.

There remains a number of merit-based matters to consider at the substantive hearing stage, with the potential that other matters may be raised by other interested parties through the submissions process. Adopting the request would result in Council having

to fund the remainder of the process, thereby relinquishing the ability to recover costs from the plan change proponent.

Therefore it is considered that there is no reason for Council to adopt the request.

Option 3: Accept the Plan Change request

Accepting PC 76, under Clause 25(2)(b), would enable the request to be publicly notified and for the request to be subject to the substantive assessment and public participatory processes provided under the RMA. This, in turn, would provide Council with a more informed understanding of the community's view on this specific request.

Accepting the plan change would mean that the costs associated with the continued processing of the request would be the responsibility of the proponent and no direct costs would be incurred by the Council or rate payers, although the preparation of any Council submission could not be on-charged.

As addressed above, PC 76 is located outside of the 'greenfield' development areas identified on Map A of the CRPS, but the NPS-UD provides for consideration of 'unanticipated' or 'un-sequenced' development, where a plan change would add significantly to development capacity, if that development capacity would also contribute to a well-functioning urban environment.

It is acknowledged that there are a significant number of plan change requests currently lodged with Council around Rolleston, most of which propose to provide significantly more capacity than this plan change request. However, guidance¹ from the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) suggest that factors that can help to determine significant development capacity include significance of scale and location; fulfilling identified demand; timing of development and infrastructure provision (development infrastructure and additional infrastructure).

The proponent considers the request provides significant development capacity in that it:

- is within the planned infrastructure growth areas and Future Development Areas recently notified in Proposed Change 1 to Chapter 6 of the CRPS.
- builds on the southward expansion of Rolleston and ensures a compact, connected urban form with the significant growth around the site;
- would, if it were to be approved, provide a significant contribution to offsetting the imminent medium term under capacity, in a location identified for growth; and
- is able to be serviced within the existing infrastructure planning.

The NPS-UD direction also requires that a plan change demonstrates that the plan change would contribute to a well-functioning urban environment.

It is considered that the merits of the plan change proposal overall, including the weight and consideration that should be given to the issue of development capacity, are best tested through the submission and hearing process. This will allow the request to be considered on its merits overall, and will provide for a substantive assessment of the request against the RMA section 32 and Part 2 tests, through the Schedule 1 process.

¹ <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/Understanding-and-implementing-responsive-planning-policies.pdf>

Accepting the plan change request is the recommended option under the current set of circumstances.

Option 4: Convert to a Resource Consent Application

The final option open to the Council is to process PC 76 as a resource consent.

The request seeks to rezone rural land for residential purposes, and to include an ODP to guide future development. Consideration of this is best addressed through a comprehensive plan change process rather than reliance on resource consent applications which may not provide the outcomes anticipated by the District Plan.

Processing the request as a resource consent is not therefore considered appropriate.

Recommended Option

Option 3, to accept PC 76 for further consideration, is recommended.

The consideration of the request at this stage is limited to a coarse scale assessment of the contents of the plan change to ensure that firstly, the content and implications of the proposal can be generally understood; and secondly that the request is not in direct conflict with other planning processes and statutory instruments.

There are not considered to be sufficient grounds to reject the plan change request when assessed against the statutory powers available to Council under the RMA. The most appropriate course of action is to accept PC 76 for notification.

The RMA affords the opportunity for the plan change proponent to request changes to the District Plan and prescribes the timeframes that Council must adhere to in processing the request. The recommended option to accept PC 76 for notification will enable the request to be publicly notified, submissions and further submissions received and for the substantive merits of the proposal to be considered at a public hearing.

Accepting the request for notification does not signal that Council necessarily supports the proposal. The opportunity remains for Council to recommend that the request be supported, amended or opposed at a subsequent hearing. The benefit in accepting the request is that public input can be received to inform the overall assessment of the merits of the proposal.

6. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION

(a) Views of those affected

The content of PC 76 will be subject to the statutory consultative provisions of the RMA where the opportunity for public involvement is mandatory. The recommendation to accept the request for notification will require Council to publicly notify PC 76 and serve notice on all directly affected parties and organisations, who then have the opportunity to participate in the ongoing process.

(b) Consultation

The request identifies that the plan change proponent has consulted with Selwyn District Council staff in the preparation of the proposal for PC 76. As outlined above, the recommendation to accept PC 76 will advance the request to the point where members of the public and interested parties can participate in the process through submissions, further submissions and the hearing.

(c) Māori implications

The plan change area does not contain any areas identified as being of specific value to Māori, and the plan change proponent has not undertaken specific consultation with rūnanga to date. However, notification will include direct notification to rūnanga via Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd.

(d) Climate Change considerations

The request includes an assessment of the resilience of the proposal to the effects of climate change. The adequacy of this assessment will be tested through the submission and hearings processes.

7. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

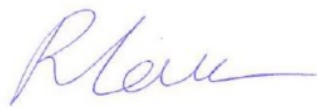
The plan change proponent is responsible for the costs associated with processing a private plan change request, with Council costs being fully recoverable. Council would be responsible for the cost of defending its decision should it be appealed to the Environment Court.

8. INPUT FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The contents of the request, including relevant technical reports were circulated to Council's Asset Managers for review and comment. Queries received from them were incorporated into the request for further information.



Jocelyn Lewes
STRATEGY AND POLICY PLANNER



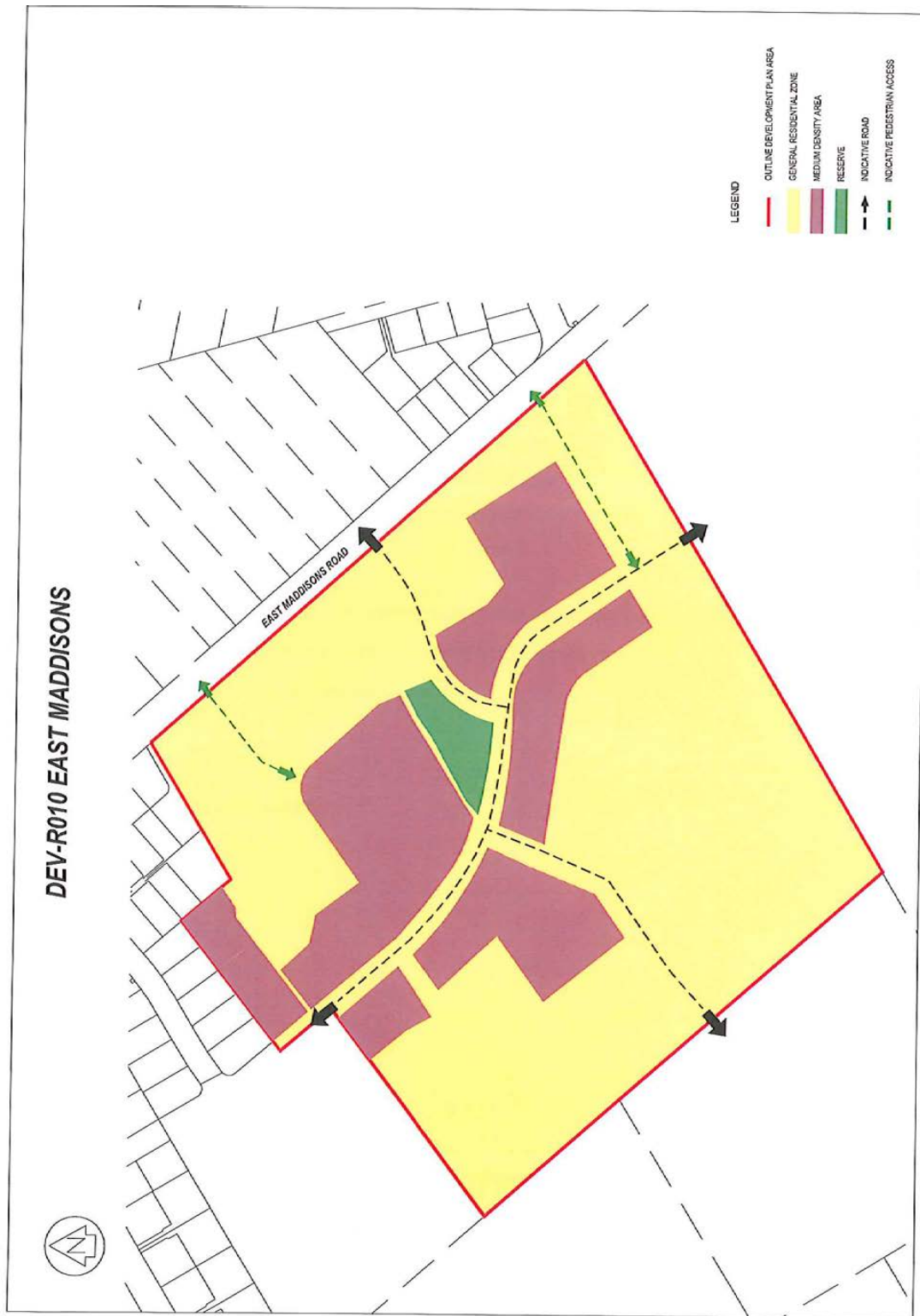
Robert Love
TEAM LEADER STRATEGY AND POLICY

Endorsed For Agenda



Tim Harris
GROUP MANAGER ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES

Attachment 1: Outline Development Plan proposed by PC 76



REPORT

TO: Chief Executive, Selwyn District Council

FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021

FROM: Rachael Carruthers – Strategy and Policy Planner

DATE: 28 April 2021

SUBJECT: **PLAN CHANGE 78 – DECISION ON HOW TO CONSIDER THE PRIVATE PLAN CHANGE REQUEST RECEIVED FROM URBAN ESTATES LIMITED**

RECOMMENDATION

“That in respect to Plan Change 78 to the Selwyn District Plan lodged by Urban Estates Limited, Council resolves to accept the request for notification pursuant to Clause 25 (2)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991”.

1. PURPOSE

This report assesses the Urban Estates Limited (the proponent) plan change request (PC 78) against the relevant Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) provisions. This assessment has been provided to assist Council to make a decision on how to process the request. This is a mandatory decision that must occur within 30 working days of receiving the request and any subsequent additional information necessary to enable a reasonable understanding of what is being proposed.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This report does not trigger the Council's Significance Policy. This is a procedural requirement of the RMA.

3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

The PC 78 request was formally received by Council on 22 December 2020. The request relates to land at Rolleston on the south west corner of Selwyn and Lincoln Rolleston Roads adjoining the Acland Park subdivision, as illustrated in **Figure 1** below. The request seeks to rezone approximately 63.3 hectares of land from Rural Inner Plains to Living Z. This is consistent with the new zoning sought by Plan Change 75 that has recently been accepted by Council for public notification and covers the 'greenfield' land to the north of the PC 78 site.



Figure 1: Aerial photograph indicating location of site (Source: PC 78)

The zoning proposed by the request aims to achieve an overall minimum net density of 12 households per hectare. Based on these densities and the developable area within the site, the proposed plan change is envisaged to provide for the establishment of approximately 756 new households.

The site is not identified within the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (the 'CRPS') as a Greenfield Priority Area - Residential within Map A of Chapter 6. The site is located within the Projected Infrastructure Boundary of Map A, identified as a Future Development Area in the Greater Christchurch Settlement Pattern Update Our SPACE 2018-2048 and contained within the Rolleston Structure Plan 2009. The rezoning would be contrary to the CRPS as it currently stands pending the Ministerial call-in process to incorporate the Our SPACE Future Development Areas into CRPS Chapter 6 and Map A via Proposed Change 1 to the CRPS that was notified in January 2021. However, the government released the new National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) in July 2020. This has provided a policy framework to allow developments providing 'significant capacity' to be accepted even when that development conflicts with the existing CRPS direction. It is on the basis of the direction of the NPS-UD that the proponent has applied for the rezoning. The direction of the NPS-UD is discussed further in Section 5.

Since lodgement, PC 78 has been reviewed in terms of the adequacy of the information provided. A Request for Further Information (RFI) was issued on 15 February 2021, with the applicant's response received on 9 April 2021. The PC 78 request, along with the response to the RFI, has been peer reviewed by the relevant internal SDC staff or external consultants to check the adequacy of information provided.

Some minor amendments have been made to the application in response to the RFI from what was originally submitted, including additional assessments, an amended Urban Design Statement, and updated Outline Development Plan.

PC 78 would largely adopt the provisions in the Operative District Plan applicable to the Living Z Zone, while incorporating an Outline Development Plan (ODP) for the plan change area. **Attachment 1** contains the proposed ODP for PC 78. Access to the full request has been forwarded to Councillors and made available to members of the public on Council's website.

4. PROPOSAL

Any person may request a change to a District Plan and Council must consider that request. Under Clause 25 of the First Schedule to the RMA, Council must either reject, accept or adopt the request, or process it as a resource consent.

An assessment of each of these options is considered in the following section of this report.

5. OPTIONS

Option 1 - Reject the request

Under Clause 25(4), the grounds for rejecting PC 67 outright are that:

- a. That the request is frivolous or vexatious
- b. The substance of the request has been considered by the Council or the Environment Court in the last two years
- c. The request does not accord with sound resource management practice
- d. The request would make the District Plan inconsistent with Part 5 of the RMA
- e. The District Plan has been operative for less than two years

Section 18 of the Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act 2016 (the GCRA) provides an additional ground for rejecting a request for a plan change. Council may reject the request in whole or in part on the ground that, within the last two years, the substance of the request or part of the request has been considered and given effect to, or rejected, under the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011.

In terms of (b), (e), and s18 of the CGRA, the substance of the request has not been considered by the Council or the Environment Court in the last two years and the District Plan was made fully operative in May 2016, meaning that it has been operative for more than two years.

In terms of (c) and (d), the proposal is considered to be generally consistent with Part 5 of the RMA, which relates to standards, policy statements and plans. However, s75(3)(c) requires the district plan to give effect to any regional policy statement. It would be contrary to the direction in the CRPS to provide for new residential activities only in identified Greenfield Priority Areas, as the plan change area is not included in Map A of Chapter 6 of the CRPS.

Generally, a change that would be contrary to the CRPS would not be considered to accord with sound resource management practice and would result in the District Plan being inconsistent with one of the provisions in Part 5 of the RMA.

However, with the introduction of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (the 'NPS-UD') on 20 August 2020, this consideration is not so straightforward. Policy 8 of the NPS-UD provides for consideration of 'unanticipated' or 'un-sequenced' development, where a plan change would add significantly to development capacity if that development capacity would also contribute to a well-functioning urban environment. This is considered to provide an avenue for developments to be considered for processing even where there is a conflict with the CRPS.

While not specific to this plan change request, the Council received legal advice on the conflict between the NPS-UD and the existing CRPS and the provisions for rejection of the plan change request under clause 25(4). The advice outlined that Council need not rely on the CRPS to reject a plan change under Clause 25 simply because the site of the plan change is outside of the 'greenfield' development areas identified on Map A of the CRPS.

For the reasons set out below (refer to Option 3), the plan change application is considered to align with the NPS-UD in terms of providing for significant development capacity, and the RMA process would test the extent to which it would contribute to a well-functioning urban environment.

The plan change request is considered to be neither frivolous nor vexatious, and so there are not considered to be any sound reasons to reject PC 78 under the current set of circumstances.

Option 2: Adopt the Plan Change request

Under Clause 25(2)(a), Council may adopt the request, in whole or in part, as its own.

Adopting PC 78 means that the Council effectively takes over the plan change request so that it becomes a council-initiated plan change rather than a private plan change. Adopting PC 78 would imply that Council generally supports the proposal.

Council should only consider adoption if the change has a strategic benefit, a substantial community benefit, a cost element which might require negotiations to occur between the council and the applicant or involves a complex issue or a number of landowners that would benefit from Council coordinating the plan change process.

PC 78 will have some economic benefit to the wider community, through providing construction and employment opportunities and flow-on benefits of additional development occurring within the district. PC 78 may involve a cost to Council where services (roading, water, sewer and stormwater) are vested in Council. This is likely to occur, in line with similar plan changes, and Council would be responsible for the operation and ongoing maintenance of the systems. Overall, the cost to Council from any infrastructure vested would be minimal and in line with similar private plan change proposals.

The applicant has engaged with the current 18 owners of the land that is subject to PC 78, which covers approximately 15 separate parcels.

There remains a number of merit-based matters to consider at the substantive hearing stage, with the potential that other matters may be raised by other interested parties through the submissions process. Adopting the request would result in Council having to fund the remainder of the process, thereby relinquishing the ability to recover costs from the plan change proponent.

It is not recommended that the Council adopt the request for the above reasons.

Option 3: Accept the Plan Change request

Accepting PC 78 would enable the request to be publicly notified and for the request to be subject to the participatory processes provided under the RMA. This in turn, would provide Council with a more informed understanding of the community's stance on this specific proposal.

Council retains the right to lodge submissions or further submissions to ensure there is sufficient scope to support amendments that may address any concerns with the potential plan change. No direct costs would be incurred by the Council or rate payers in accepting the request, although the preparation of any Council submission could not be on-charged.

As mentioned, in Option 1 above, PC 78 is located outside of the Greenfield Priority Area - Residential identified on Map A of the CRPS, but the NPS-UD provides for consideration of 'unanticipated' or 'un-sequenced' development, where a plan change would add significantly to development capacity, if that development capacity would also contribute to a well-functioning urban environment.

The NPS-UD directs that the Regional Policy Statement include criteria for determining what plan changes will be considered as adding significantly to development capacity. However, as the NPS-UD has come into force recently, and after development of the CRPS, the CRPS does not yet contain such criteria. These criteria are being developed by Greater Christchurch Partnership local authorities, but have yet to be formalised. In the absence of this criteria plan change proponents can apply, and rely on the NPS-UD policy direction, to have plan changes accepted even where they do not comply with Chapter 6 of the RPS. In absence of the criteria, the following reasons are identified as to why they consider the proposal provides significant development capacity:

- A mixture of low and medium density households is proposed to meet market demand, which includes the provision of 756 new residential sections.
- Medium density development is based around the primary road alignments and will have a focus around public open space areas utilising a similar context-based methodology to what has been applied in the adjoining PC 75 Outline Development Plan to promote integrated development.
- The north-south Collector Road will provide a link from Lincoln Rolleston Road through to the south eastern corner of the Acland Park development. The other Major Collector Roads will run from Selwyn Road almost through to Ed Hillary Drive the CRETS collector road.

- Major intermediate routes to provide linkages through to Acland Park and land to the north west (south of Falcons Landing) and to the south east (the land on the western corner of Lincoln Rolleston Road and Selwyn Road).
- The sequencing of planned growth within the planned infrastructure growth areas and Future Development Areas recently notified in Proposed Change 1 to Chapter 6 of the CRPS.

Taking the above into account, the request could be considered to provide significantly to development capacity.

The NPS-UD direction does not mean that every development providing capacity is appropriate. A plan change proponent must also demonstrate that the plan change would contribute to a well-functioning urban environment; and while the Council must have “particular regard” to the development capacity provided, the Council may still determine that the proposal is not the most appropriate course of action, and any plan change still needs to be considered on its merits overall. This includes that PC 78 must still meet RMA section 32 and Part 2 tests and be subject to a substantive assessment of these through the Schedule 1 process.

It is considered that the merits of the plan change proposal overall, including the weight and consideration that should be given to the development capacity provided by the proposal, are best tested through the submission and hearing process.

Accepting the plan change request is the recommended option under the current set of circumstances.

Option 4: Convert to a Resource Consent Application

The final option open to the Council is to process PC 78 as a resource consent. The request seeks to rezone rural land for residential purposes, and to amend a number of site-specific rules to guide future development in accordance with an ODP. These are matters best addressed through a comprehensive plan change process rather than reliance on resource consent applications which may not provide the outcomes anticipated by the District Plan.

Processing the request as a resource consent is not therefore considered appropriate.

Recommended Option:

Option 3, to accept PC 78 for further consideration, is recommended.

The consideration of the request at this stage is limited to a coarse scale assessment of the contents of the plan change to ensure that firstly, the content and implications of the proposal can be generally understood; and secondly that the request is not in direct conflict with other planning processes and statutory instruments.

There are not considered to be sufficient grounds to reject the plan change request when assessed against the statutory powers available to Council under the RMA. The most appropriate course of action is to accept PC 78 for notification.

The RMA affords the opportunity for the plan change proponent to request changes to the District Plan and prescribes the timeframes that Council must adhere to in processing the request. The recommended option to accept PC 78 for notification will enable the request to be publicly notified, submissions and further submissions received and for the substantive merits of the proposal to be considered at a public hearing.

Accepting the request for notification does not signal that Council necessarily supports the proposal. The opportunity remains for Council to recommend that the request be supported, amended or opposed at a subsequent hearing. The benefit in accepting the request is that public input can be received to inform the overall assessment of the merits of the proposal.

6. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION

(a) Views of those affected

The content of PC 78 will be subject to the statutory consultative provisions of the RMA where the opportunity for public involvement is mandatory. The recommendation to accept the request for notification will require Council to publicly notify PC 78 and serve notice on all directly affected parties and organisations, who then have the opportunity to participate in the ongoing process.

(b) Consultation

The request identifies that the plan change proponent has consulted with Selwyn District Council staff in the preparation of the proposal for PC 78. As outlined above, the recommendation to accept PC 78 will advance the request to the point where members of the public and interested parties can participate in the process through submissions, further submissions and the hearing.

(c) Māori implications

The plan change area does not contain any areas identified as being of specific value to Māori, and the plan change proponent has not undertaken specific consultation with rūnanga to date. However, notification will include direct notification to rūnanga via Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd.

(d) Climate Change considerations

The request includes an assessment of the resilience of the proposal to the effects of climate change. The adequacy of this assessment will be tested through the submission and hearings processes.

7. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

The plan change proponent is responsible for the costs associated with processing a private plan change request, with Council costs being fully recoverable. Council would be responsible for the cost of defending its decision should it be appealed to the Environment Court.

HAS THE INPUT/IMPACT FROM/ON OTHER DEPARTMENTS BEEN CONSIDERED?

The contents of the request, including relevant technical reports were circulated to Council's Asset Managers for review and comment. Queries received from them were incorporated into the request for further information.



Rachael Carruthers
STRATEGY AND POLICY PLANNER

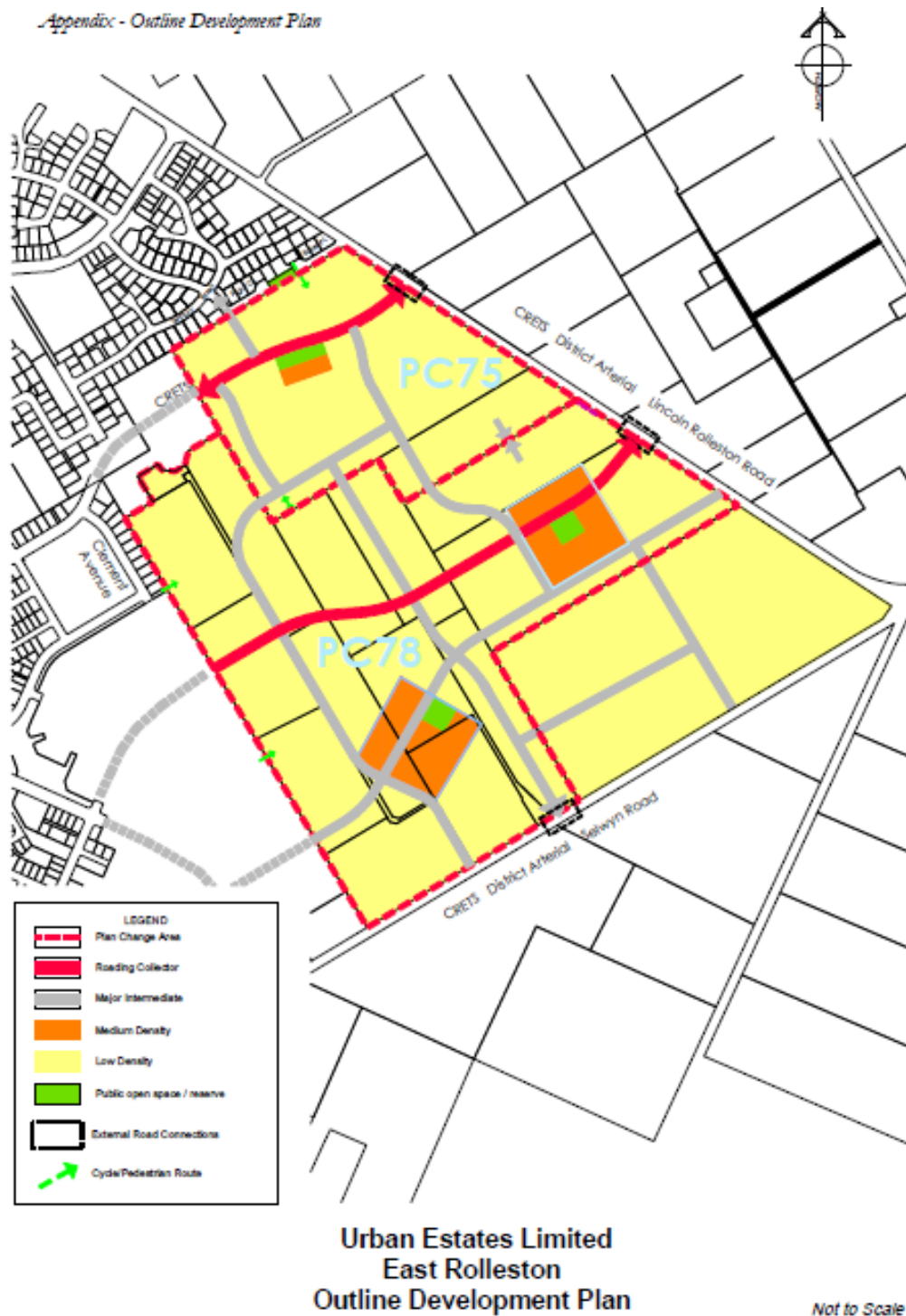
Endorsed For Agenda



Tim Harris
GROUP MANAGER ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES

ATTACHMENT 1: PC 78 Outline Development Plan

Appendix - Outline Development Plan



REPORT

TO: Chief Executive Officer

FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021

FROM: Group Manager Environmental and Regulatory Services

DATE: 3 May 2021

SUBJECT: **ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES MONTHLY UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATION

'That the Council receives the report on the Planning and Building Activities within the Environmental and Regulatory Group for information.'

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to inform Council on matters of interest in the context of the planning and building activity.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

As this report is for information only it is not considered to be significant in the context of Council's Significance Policy.

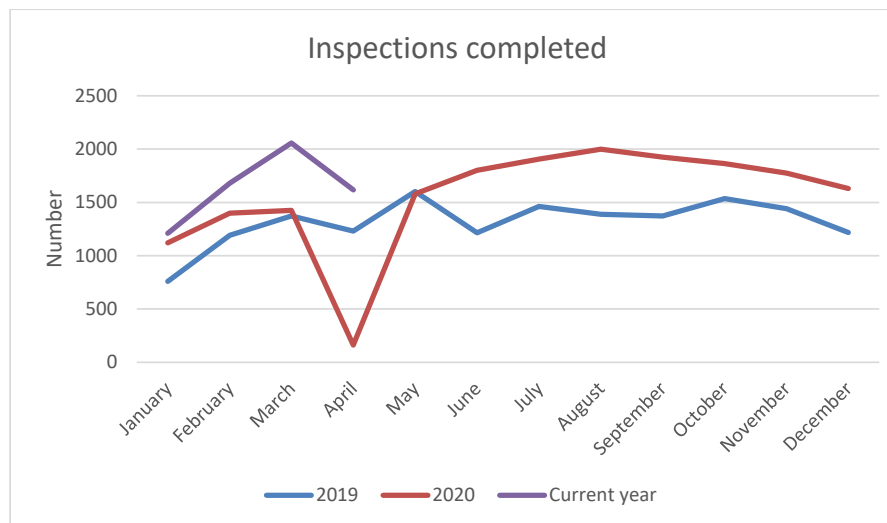
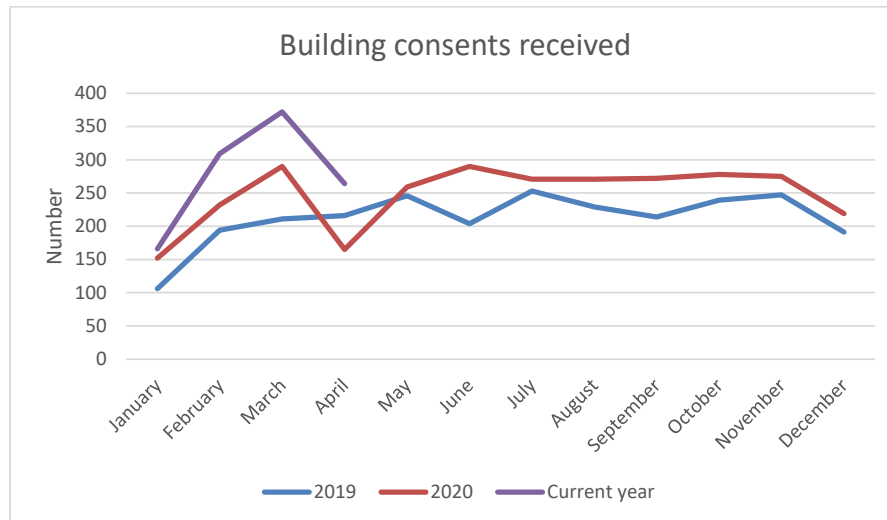
3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

The Environmental and Regulatory Services Group of activities contributes to the well-being of the residents of the District by working to protect the community from a variety of risks and to enhance the quality of the built and natural environment in which we live.

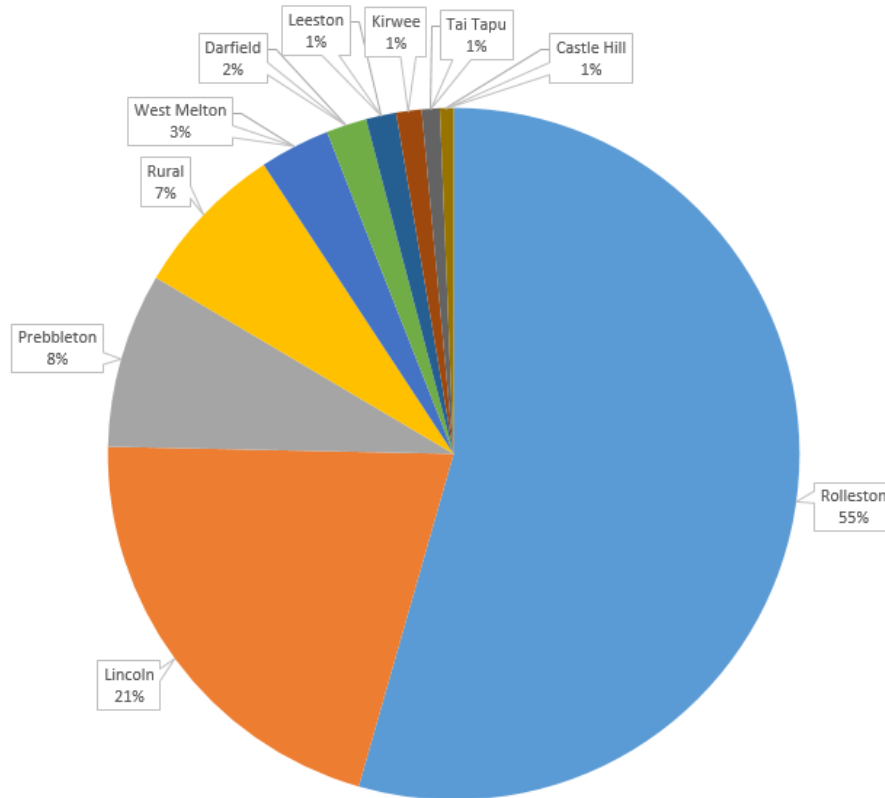
Following on the reports from other departments this report is intended to provide a regular update on some of the key workstreams that are underway. The report does try to avoid unnecessary duplication of other reporting channels and accordingly its focus is on those parts of the activity that are topical and moving at a fast pace including building activity, plan change requests, developments in Greater Christchurch's Spatial Plan and the District Plan.

4. BUILDING ACTIVITY

Despite a dip in the building consent numbers in April Selwyn District Council continue to high volumes of building consent applications as the graphs below show. Currently the building department are receiving approximately 65 applications and are carrying out around 450 building inspections per week.



Growth by Township for the last 5 years



*Greater than 20 Net New Dwellings within timeframe

To address resource shortages the Council have initiated its own training programme and after a very successful recruitment evening we are now progressing a number of applicants to commence the training process.

We also developing a professional partnership program that will see some of our bigger group home applicants being able access a fast track application process. This initiative is in its early stage s of development but has been discussed with MBIE and IANZ who are supportive of this initiative

5. PLAN CHANGE REQUESTS

There are 19 live Private Plan Changes at varying stages. 15 of these are in the Greater Christchurch area of Selwyn

Details on each are provided on the table below or can be found at the link below
<https://www.selwyn.govt.nz/property-And-building/planning/strategies-and-plans/selwyn-district-plan/plan-changes>

Plan Change #	Planner	Location	Approx. Potential Yield	Stage	RFI sent	RFI received	Link
59	Rachael	West Melton	72 lots	Appeals close 27 th May 2021	Yes	Yes	PC 59 - West Melton
60	Jocelyn	Kirwee	118 lots	Operative	Yes	Yes	PC 60 - Kirwee
61	Jon	Darfield	35 lots + Industrial	Hearing held on 15/03/2021. Awaiting decision	Yes	Yes	PC 61 Darfield
62	Jocelyn	Leeston	410 lots	Appeals close 27 May 2021	Yes	Yes	PC 62 Leeston
63	Rachael	Darfield	440 lots	Hearing to be held but date not confirmed	Yes	Yes	PC 63 Darfield
64	Jocelyn	Rolleston	969 lots, includes neighbourhood centre zones	Hearing date to be confirmed Subject to Covid Fast Track Application as well	Yes	Yes	PC 64 Rolleston South Faringdon
65	Withdrawn						
66	Jess	Rolleston	Industrial	Further submissions closed 16 April 2021. Hearing date to be confirmed	Yes	Yes	PC 66 - Rolleston Industrial
67	Rachael	West Melton	131 lots	Submissions closed on 12 April 2021. Draft summary of submissions almost complete.	Yes	Yes	PC 67 West Melton South

				Recommendation to accept for processing.			
68	Jess	Prebbleton	820 lots	On hold, RFI matters to be assessed once application is confirmed	No	No	PC 68 Prebbleton Southwest
69	Jocelyn	Lincoln	2000 lots + Commercial	Submissions close 26 May 2021	Yes	No	PC 69 Lincoln South
70	Jocelyn	Rolleston	800 lots + Commercial	RFI Issued 24 December 2020. Awaiting response	Yes	No	PC 70 Rolleston Far West
71	Rachael	Rolleston	440 lots + 220 deferred lots	RFI response 16 March 2021. Being checked for completeness	No	No	PC 71 Rolleston East
72	Rachael	Prebbleton	295 lots	RFI response 16 March 2021. Being checked for completeness	No	No	PC 72 Prebbleton South East
73	Jocelyn	Rolleston	2100 lots + commercial	Submissions closed 3 May 2021.	Yes	No	PC 73 West Rolleston
74	Rachael	West Melton	130 lots	RFI request sent 3 February 2021.	No	No	PC 74 West Melton East
75	Jocelyn	Rolleston	280 lots	Submissions close 2 June 2021	No	No	PC 75 Rolleston South East
76	Jocelyn	Rolleston	150 lots	Report for notification going to Council on 12 May 2021	No	No	PC 76 Rolleston South West
77	Incite – Rachael	West Melton	525 lots	RFI request sent 27 April 2021.	No	No	PC 77 West Melton West
78	Harrison Grierson Rachael	East Rolleston	750 lots	Report for notification going to Council on 12 May 2021	No	No	PC 78 Rolleston Far South East

6. SPATIAL PLANNING

Selwyn District Council had started updating its long-term strategic planning towards the end of last year. This work involved updating Selwyn 2031, the District Development Strategy, which sets the key growth principles and overall direction for the District.

The upcoming long-term work would eventually lead to the development of a Spatial Plan for the Eastern Selwyn Area. This work would combine and update the Lincoln and Rolleston Structure Plans and start work for West Melton and Prebbleton.

Since then The Greater Christchurch Partnership progressed GC2050 to 'set a vision and plan for Greater Christchurch (GC) to achieve intergenerational wellbeing that also responds to climate change and moving towards a zero-carbon economy'. This also will provide a basis for urban growth partnership with government and outline some large-scale transformational moves. GC2050 is nearing completion. It is clear from this work that there is a need to undertake a Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan. This will help coordinate growth, integrate land-use and transport, including Mass Rapid Transport, and help facilitate large-scale investment from government.

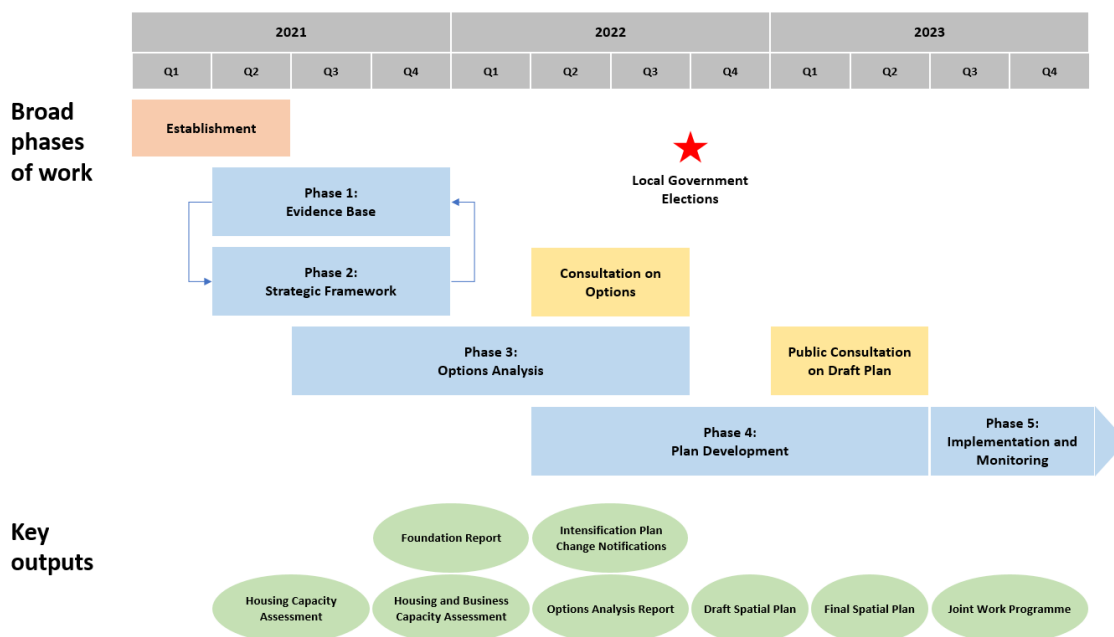
The Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan will essentially do the same work as the Eastern Selwyn Spatial Plan work just through the Partnership. Council's strategic work should feed into this and then assess what additional work is required to provide our more in-depth nuanced direction.

The GC Spatial Plan is seen as time critical for the following reasons:

- a. The Mass Rapid Transit Indicative Business Case aims to identify a preferred transport corridor. Given the region shaping role of rapid transit, this preferred corridor needs to be guided by a short-list of preferred urban forms developed through the GC Spatial Plan project. The role of rapid transit investment in supporting and enabling urban form is expected to be core to the rationale for this investment. Work through the GC Spatial Plan to determine the preferred urban form is required for the Mass Rapid Transit project to progress.
- b. The GC2050 Plan will include strategic direction for integrated land use and transport planning – a key initial area of work undertaken through the GC Spatial Plan project. A draft of the GC2050 Plan is due with Chief Executives by 30 June 2021.
- c. Progress on a spatial plan is an important indication of commitment and confidence with central government towards an Urban Growth Partnership. The GC2050 team and HUD are currently working towards a Cabinet Paper for a Greater Christchurch Urban Growth Partnership in August/September 2021 (to align with the launch of GC2050).
- d. A GC Spatial Plan is a necessary foundation for engaging credibly with central government on national policy reforms. Without it we lack the evidence base to support our discussions with central government about the implications and potential refinement of national policy direction.

- e. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) has a clear timetable for implementation. To meet these requirements effectively they need to be incorporated into a wider spatial planning work programme (rather than addressing them in isolation). A priority area of work for the GC Spatial Plan project will be to immediately commence work to prepare a Housing Development Capacity Assessment, which is due with the Ministry for the Environment by 31 July 2021.
- f. The GC2050 document and the GC Spatial Plan work will to a degree, replicate the Future Selwyn work (Selwyn 2031 update) and the Eastern Selwyn Spatial Plan. It is considered that efforts be focused on providing the same information from a Selwyn perspective but as part of the Greater Christchurch process. This will mean we don't duplicate effort or undertake work that would be undermined by the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan.

Spatial Plan Work Program



7. DISTRICT PLAN

The Proposed Selwyn District Plan was notified on 5 October 2020 and consultation closed on 11 December 2020. The further submission period closes on 7 May 2021.

Submissions

- We received a total of **470** submissions, covering around **7,700** individual submission points.
- 62%** of submission points were fully or partially supportive of the Proposed District Plan.

- Just over **5%** neither support nor oppose the Proposed District Plan.
- **81%** of submitters made **10** or fewer submission points. Of these, **47%** made only one submission point.
- Five submitters made **64%** of all submission points.

Submissions Themes

Submissions have been received on all chapters of the Proposed District Plan. The top submission themes:

- Rezoning and urban growth – requests to rezone land from General Rural to General Residential to increase subdivision/development potential, including those that align with current private plan change applications to the Operative District Plan, and associated changes to the urban growth policy framework.
- Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity – rules relating to the protection of indigenous vegetation and the associated Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity Management Overlay.
- Flooding – the Plains Flood Management Overlay, particularly in terms of the mapping of this natural hazard, rules relating to development within these areas and how ‘high hazard areas’ are defined.
- Commercial activities in residential areas – the provisions relating to the establishment of commercial activities in Markham Way, Rolleston.
- Other topics generating multiple submission points include the proposed changes to minor residential units (‘family flats’), noise standards, residential density controls and high vehicle trip-generating activities

Next Steps

- Mid 2021– mid 2022 Hearings take place.
- October 2022 - Council makes decisions and appeal period opens
- By the end of 2022 (subject to any Environment Court Appeals) New District Plan is fully in place.

8. OPTIONS

This report is for information only however staff would appreciate feedback on the subject matter and level of information provided in this report.

9. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION

(a) Consultation

No applicable

(b) Māori implications

Not applicable

(c) Climate Change considerations

Nothing directly applicable.

10. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

All of the activities discussed above are incorporated within existing approved budgets and no funding implications have been identified in relation to the recommendation of this report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Harris', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Tim Harris

GROUP ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES

REPORT

TO: Chief Executive

FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021

FROM: Asset Manager Water Services, and
Water Service Delivery Manager

DATE: 4 May 2021

SUBJECT: **WATER SERVICES MONTHLY UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATION

‘That the Council receives the report “Water Services Monthly Update” for information’

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to inform Council on matters of interest in the context of the 5 Waters activity.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

As this report is for information only it is not considered to be significant in the context of Council's Significance Policy.

3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

Selwyn District Council's goal for the 5 Waters activities is:

‘To provide water services that meet all relevant standards with a level of service the public can afford and have confidence in, both now and moving forward into the future’.

We discuss key considerations for each of the 5 Waters activities (Water, Wastewater Stormwater, Land Drainage and Water Races).

3.1. Wastewater

Darfield and Kirwee Groundwater Sampling: 2021 Update

Council have engaged Liquid Earth to complete annual groundwater monitoring in the Darfield and Kirwee areas since 2006. The monitoring programme takes samples from up to 47 wells, situated both up-gradient and down-gradient of the two townships with regards to groundwater flow (Figure 1). Since 2006, a total of 328 samples have been collected from these wells. Most of the wells used for sampling are deep (90 to 130 m).



Figure 1 – Wells included in the Darfield/Kirwee groundwater quality sampling programme, 2006 – 2021

The key findings from this year's monitoring are:

- There is no evidence of groundwater contamination from septic tanks, in the wells that were sampled down-gradient of Darfield or Kirwee.
- We note that this monitoring programme would not be able to identify contamination in any shallow water bearing layers, because most of the wells used in the programme are deep.
- The sampling program has identified elevated nitrate nitrogen concentrations (>50% of the Maximum Acceptable Value), which suggests that land use activities are impacting on groundwater quality. Nitrate-nitrogen concentrations in the Darfield and Kirwee areas are approximately 40% higher than the regional median. Nitrogen isotope data analysed in the 2008 survey indicated that the major nitrogen inputs into groundwater in the area are from agricultural sources (fertiliser or soil mineralisation) rather than animal sources (e.g. wastewater discharge). The wells with particularly high nitrate-nitrogen are generally not down-gradient of either Darfield or Kirwee.
- Overall, groundwater quality in the Darfield/Kirwee area is consistent with that reported across the wider Canterbury Plains area.

3.2. Potable Water

Annual Chemical Sampling – Source Water

Over the past two months we have undertaken our annual chemical monitoring at each of the 27 drinking water schemes. This included analysing 29 different parameters at each water source over all schemes.

All results are available on the Selwyn District Council website.

Nitrate Levels

The testing of Nitrate levels in the source water was undertaken as part of the annual chemical sampling regime. The maximum acceptable value (MAV) for drinking water is 11.3 mg/L nitrate-N, which follows the Drinking Water Standards New Zealand (DWSNZ) and is the accepted World Health Organization (WHO) Guideline Value. All samples taken were below the MAV. As a precaution where we have sources that are nearing 50 % of the MAV, or greater, monthly monitoring is undertaken. This includes, Rolleston (Illinois and Overbury), Dunsandel, Edendale, Darfield and Kirwee.

Table 1 Nitrate Levels - Source Water

Source	Value (g/m ³)
Acheron	<0.05
Arthurs Pass	<0.05
Castle Hill	<0.05
Claremont	1.21
MHRWS - Dalethorpe	0.39
Darfield Source – No. 1	5.7
Darfield Source – No. 2	5.1
Dunsandel	6.4
Edendale Source	6.1
Hororātā	0.22
MHRWS - Hartleys Rd	0.38
Jowers Rd	2.4
Kirwee	5
Lake Coleridge Source	<0.50
Leeston – Gallipoli No. 1	0.89
Leeston - Lake Rd	1.15
Leeston - Dunsandel Rd	1.05
Lincoln - Eastfield Dr	1.25
Lincoln - Kildare Tce	1.78
Lincoln - West Belt	1.71
Lincoln - Veuve Drive	1.19
Prebbleton - St Patricks	0.58
Prebbleton - Shands Rd	0.46
Prebbleton - Well No. 1	0.52
Prebbleton - Well No. 3	0.63
Rakaia Huts	0.762
Raven Drive	1.34
Rolleston - Baltimore Well	3.5
Rolleston - Illinois Dr	7
Rolleston - Izone	3
Rolleston - Moore St No. 1	1.43
Rolleston - Moore St No. 2	3.6

Source	Value (g/m ³)
Rolleston - Overbury Cres	4.6
Rolleston - Helpet Well No. 1	1.71
Rolleston - Helpet Well No. 2	2.8
Rolleston - Westland Place	3
Sheffield	2.8
Southbridge - St John St	2.9
Springfield	0.66
Springston	1.85
Tai Tapu	0.29
Taumutu	1.33
Te Pirita	4.04
Upper Selwyn Huts	0.25
West Melton - Elizabeth Allen	1.93
West Melton - Jacqueline Dr	1.44
West Melton - Royston Common Well	1.4
West Melton - Ridgeland Way	1.95

Nitrate levels have increased gradually in a number of the groundwater sources.

Reticulation Testing

This year we also carried out additional lead sampling in each scheme's reticulation network and have undertaken disinfection by-products testing in all of our chlorinated networks. All final results were below DWSNZ allocated MAVs. Due to an error in the initial sample results monthly lead sampling is currently being undertaken at Upper Selwyn Huts as a precautionary measure.

3.3. Stormwater

Consent Compliance Update – staff have been working with ECan and we have now gained full compliance on all of our active township Global Stormwater Consents.

This included the submission of Stormwater Management Plans for Kirwee, Darfield and West Melton and these have been graded as compliant against the consent requirements. We are also continuing to progress applications for additional township Global Stormwater Consents with ECan.

We have also conducted a large number of sediment samples from the base of stormwater basins within townships of Rolleston, Lincoln, Kirwee, West Melton and Darfield. All results shows contamination levels within consented levels and no need for remedial action.

Our Water Quality sampling of stormwater discharges has been disrupted due to the unusually dry autumn. We are planning to take sampling once stormwater systems discharge again.

3.4. Three Waters Review

Canterbury Review

In addition to the Government's reform process, Canterbury Councils are undertaking an independent review of water services and reform opportunities. The Project Manager reported to Council at its briefing session on 5 May.

4. FUTURE POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

During previous Council meetings, the following topics in addition to those covered above were requested to be presented at a meeting on a future date:

- Ground water levels

5. PROPOSAL

Staff seek that the Council consider and implement the recommendation set out above.

6. OPTIONS

The options available to Council are to:

- (a) To approve the recommendation of this report, or
- (b) To decline the recommendation of this report

Staff would appreciate feedback on the subject matter and level of information provided in this report.

7. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION

Not applicable

8. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

No funding implications have been identified in relation to the recommendation of this report.



Murray England
ASSET MANAGER WATER SERVICES



Elaine McLaren
WATER SERVICES DELIVERY MANAGER

Endorsed For Agenda



Murray Washington
GROUP MANAGER INFRASTRUCTURE

COUNCIL REPORT

TO: Chief Executive
FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021
FROM: Asset Administrator - Roading
DATE: 30 March 2021
SUBJECT: **APPROVED ROAD NAMES FROM 13 JULY 2019 to 30 MARCH 2021**

RECOMMENDATION

“That Council receives the New Road Names as approved by the Group Infrastructure Manager for the period 13 July 2019 to 28 February 2021 for Information”.

In Subdivision order:

Flemington, Lincoln (Page 6 & 7)

Hurrah Way
Acrasia Street

ROW

Eilken Lane

Kirwee Plains, Kirwee (Page 8)

Perendale Place

Acland Park Subdivision, Rolleston (Page 9)

Lady Isaac Drive
Wakefield Drive
Clement Avenue
Finn Avenue
Lovelock Avenue
Palmer Avenue
Munro Lane
Wigmore Crescent
Jean Batten Lane
Snell Road
Nepia Lane
Fairhall Street
Lomu Way
Hollows Lane
McCahon Lane
Upham Lane
Truby King Street
Cowley Lane

McCormick Lane
Dodd Road
Nancy Wake Street
Te Kanawa Lane
Hurring Lane
Richard Hadlee Lane

Twyn Visions – East Maddisons Road, Rolleston (Page 10)
Harrison Drive

Verdeco Park Subdivision, Lincoln (Page 11, 12 & 13)
Verdeco Boulevard
Monte Crescent
Vitalia Crescent
Bel Posto Lane
Bella Vita Drive
Benessere Place

Rosemerryn Subdivision, Lincoln (Page 14, 15 & 16)
Polar Lane
Florence Drive
Wakeman Drive
Kens Lane
Mavis Close
Shaler Lane
Guinevere Drive
Candlesticks Crescent
Ebenezer Drive
Clough Closes
Cronin Close

Te Whariki Subdivision, Lincoln (Page 17 & 18)
Kaitorete Drive
Trainor Street
Putakitaki Street
Te Raki Drive
Rennie Place
Waikirikiri Avenue
Hollard Street
Orchiston Way
Papatahora Drive
Makonui Road
Fairmaid Street
McCaw Road
Tabor Place

Wilfield Subdivision (Page 19)

Coopworth Mews

Rossendale Holdings – Central Avenue Prebbleton (Page 20)

Coupling Close

Tai Tapu - Hauschilds Road (Page 21)

Gibraltar Close

Darfield – 1932 Telegraph Road (Page 22)

Owen Drive

Graeme Foote Street

35 Masfield Drive, Rolleston Subdivision (Page 23)

ROW

Archie Lane

6 Carrick Place Subdivision (Page 24)

ROW

Alisa Lane

Prevelles – 59 Tosswill Road, Prebbleton (Page 25)

Edward Law Boulevard

Alan James Lane

Frank Ernest Crescent

Maurice James Way

192 Newtons Road (Page 26)

Hulston Mews

Sterling Park – Prebbleton (Page 27)

Lyall Lane

ROW

Carnation Lane

Daphne Lane

Eastonfields - Springston Rolleston Road, Rolleston (Page 28)

Eastonfield Drive

ROW

Blossom Lane

BUPA, Prebbleton (Page 29)

ROW

Brunel Road
Turntable Loop
Carriage Lane

Cressy Properties, Darfield (Page 30)

Glenmark Drive
Westmorland Avenue
Killead Avenue
Dorset Drive

ROW

Pilgrim Lane

Branthwaite Subdivision, Rolleston (Page 31)

Olivia Street
Emily Place

ROW

Oscar Lane
Jimbo Lane

Ngai Tahu Hoskyns Road, Rolleston (Page 32)

Henare Drive
Pereita Drive

ROW

Cockburn Lane

Olivefields, East Maddisons Road, Rolleston (Page 33)

Chris Drive

Faringdon (Page 34)

Whittington Drive
Chesney Drive
Willetts Way

ROW

Roles Way

Johnstons Subdivision Manse Road Leeston (Page 35)

Mansevale Way

ROW

Sandry Lane

Falcons Landing, Rolleston (Page 36)

ROW

Migratory Lane

Import (Page 37)

Factory Drive
Pallet Drive
Cargo Drive

585 Springston Rolleston Road Subdivision, Rolleston (Page 38)

Delapre Drive
Hardingstone Drive
Ladybridge Drive
Towcester Road

133 Brookside Road (Page 39)

Clonbunny Close
Jim Hickey Way (not the weather man but the developer)

ROW

Clonmel Lane

Boulevard Retirement Village – Dunns Crossing Road (Page 40)

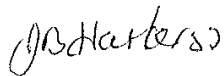
ROW

Pierre Avenue
Rocher Way

145 Brookside Road Subdivision, Rolleston (Page 41)

ROW

Classic Lane



Joanne Harkerss

ASSET ADMINISTRATOR – ROADING

APPROVED BY

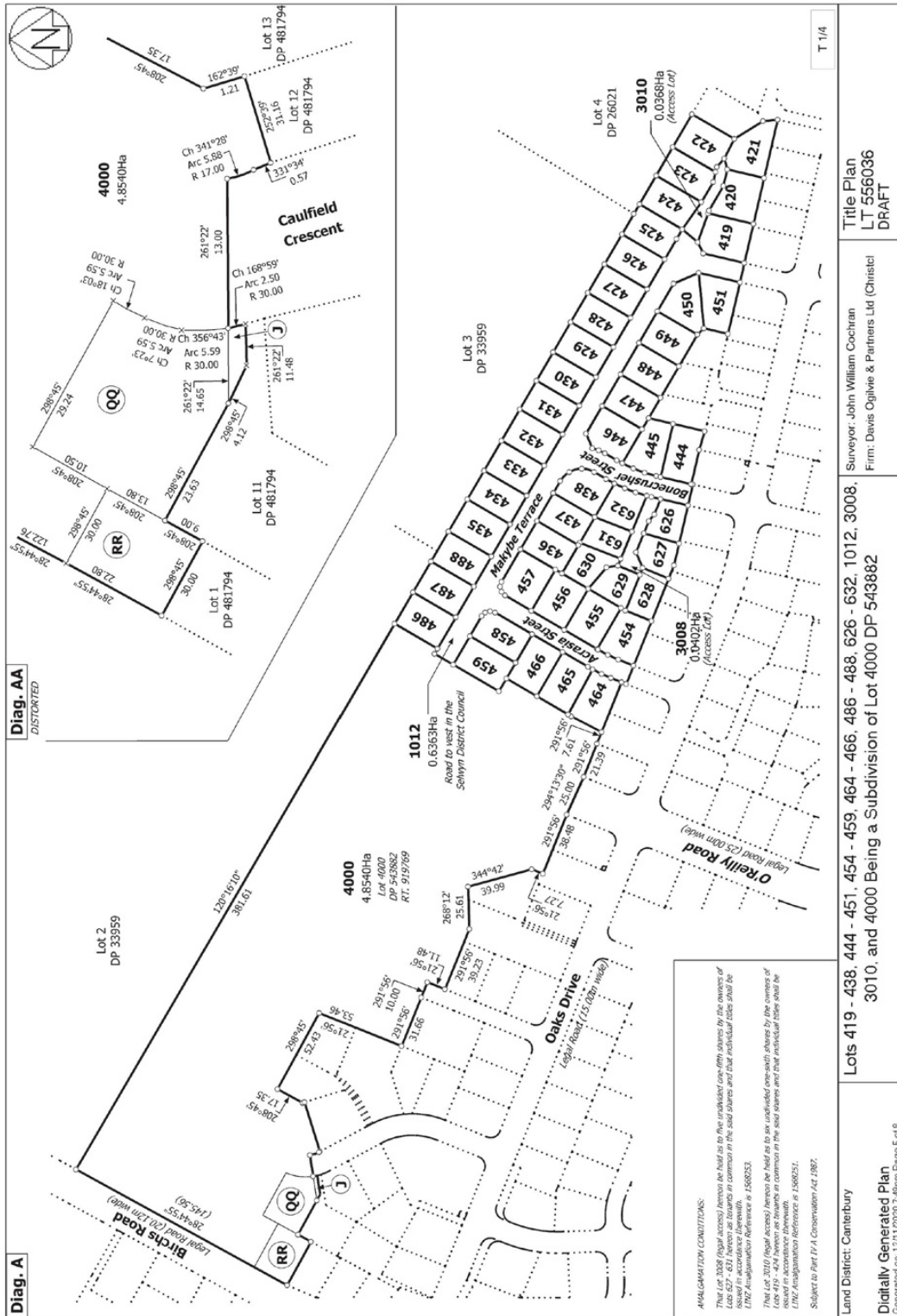


Murray Washington

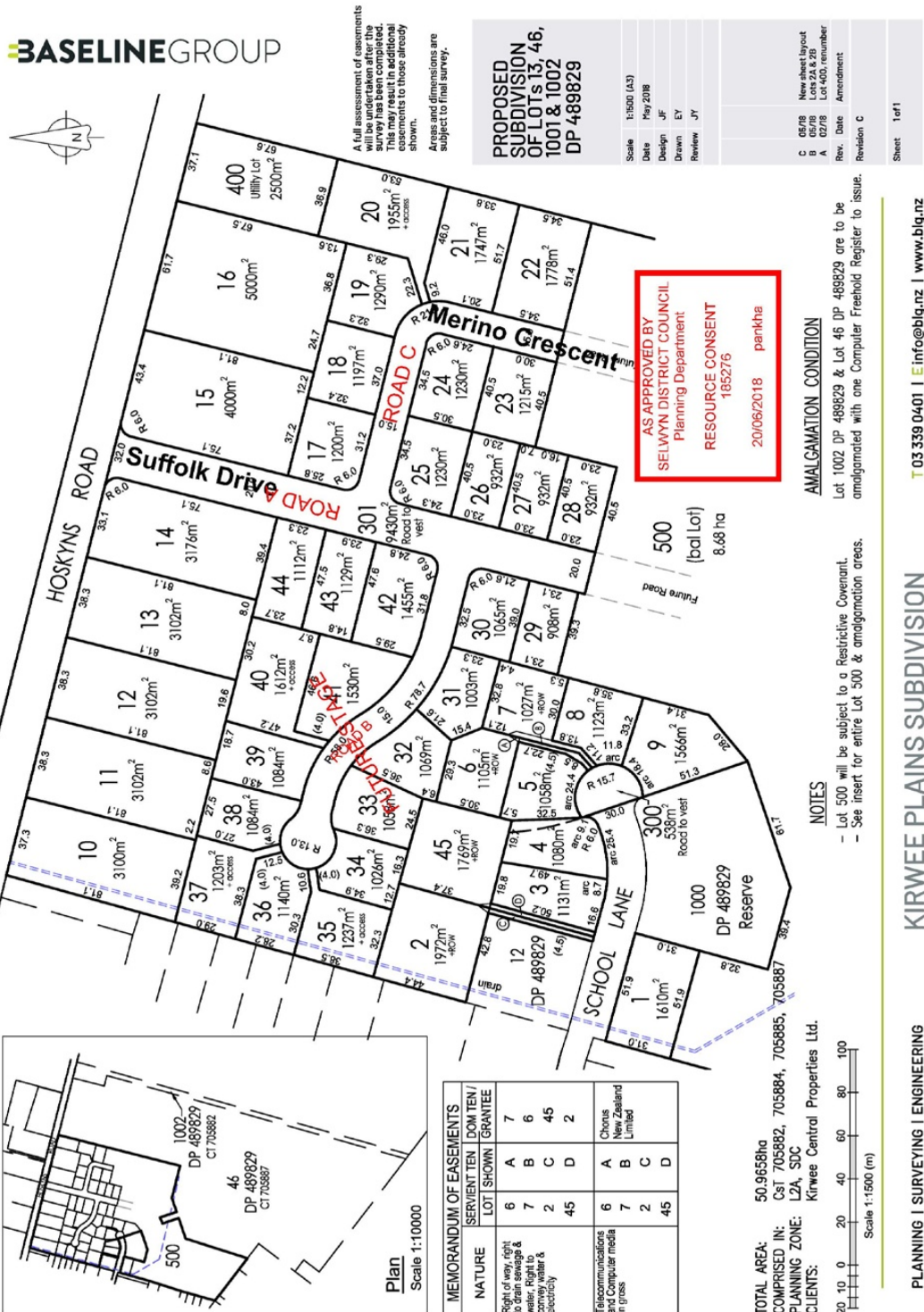
GROUP MANAGER INFRASTRUCTURE

FLEMINGTON SUBDIVISION, LINCOLN





KIRWEE PLAINS SUBDIVISION

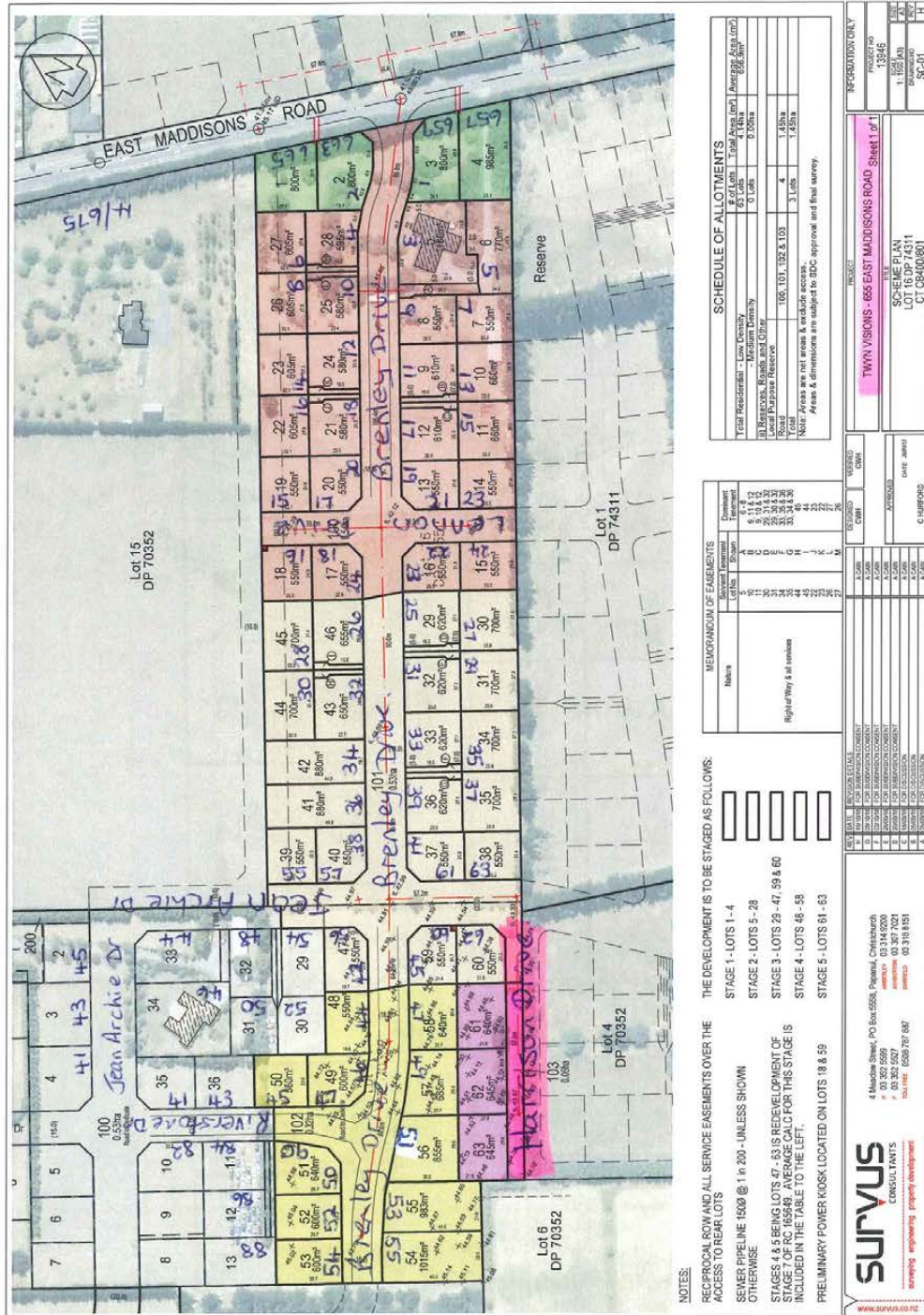


ACLAND PARK SUBDIVISION, ROLLESTON

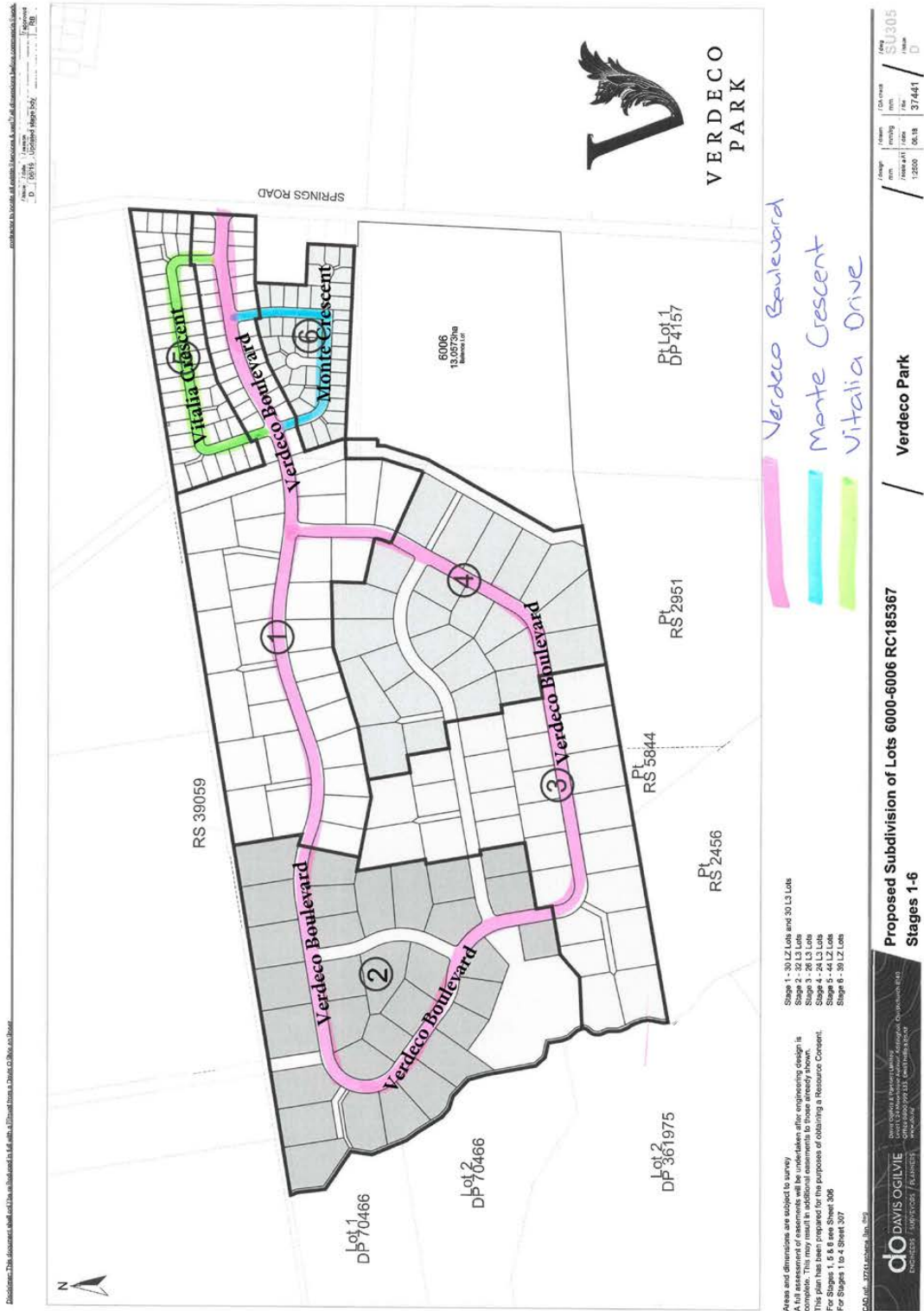
Local Maps Printarama

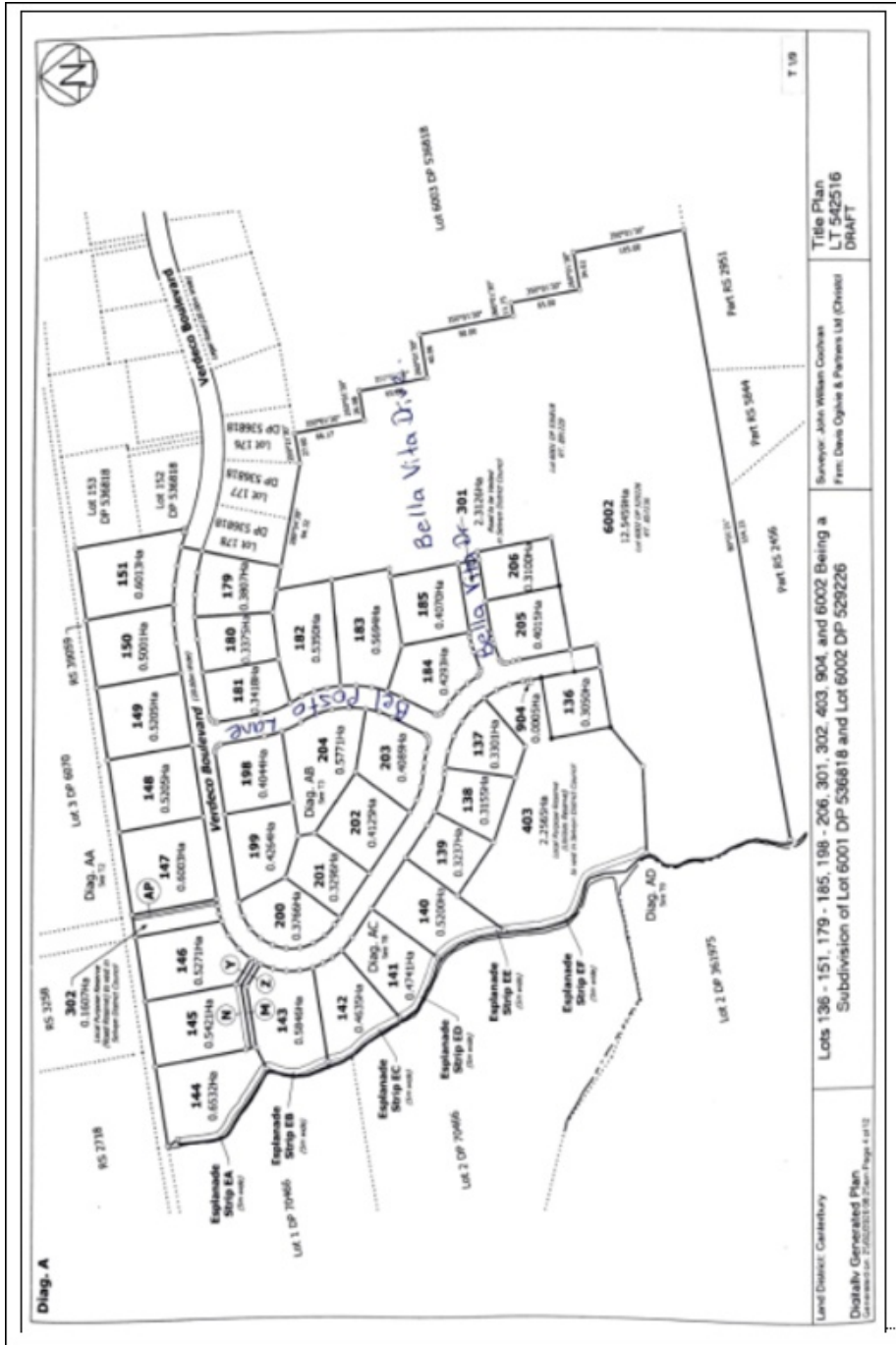


TWYN VISIONS SUBDIVISION, ROLLESTON

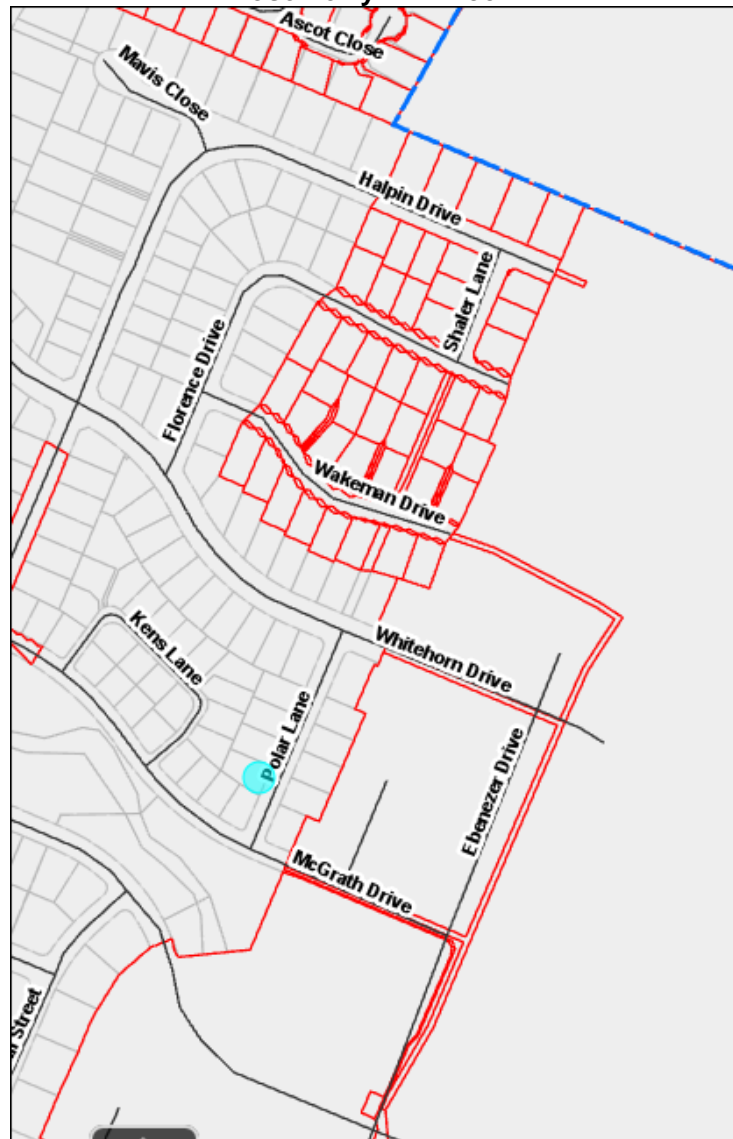


Verdeco Park – Lincoln





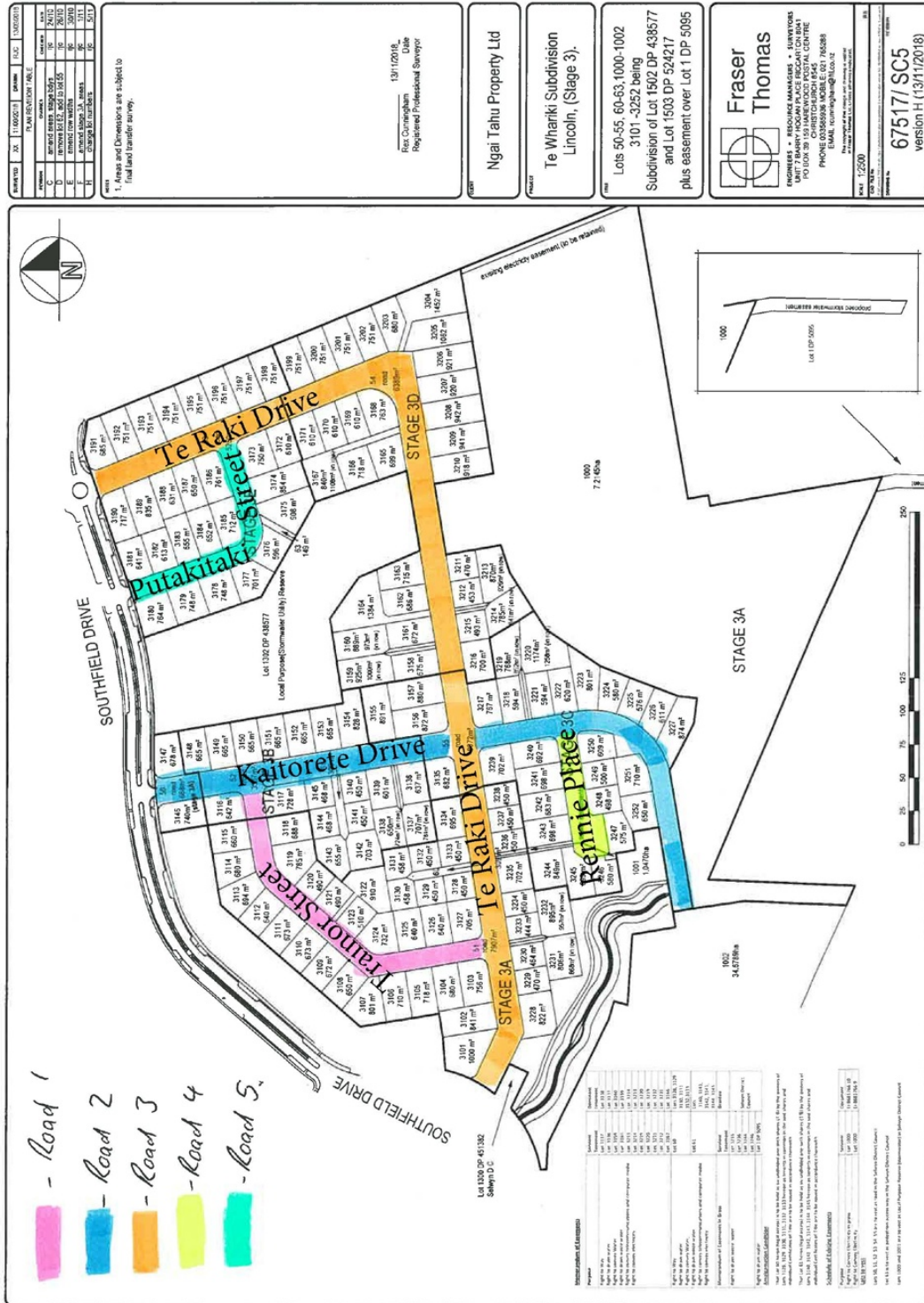
Rosemerryn – Lincoln

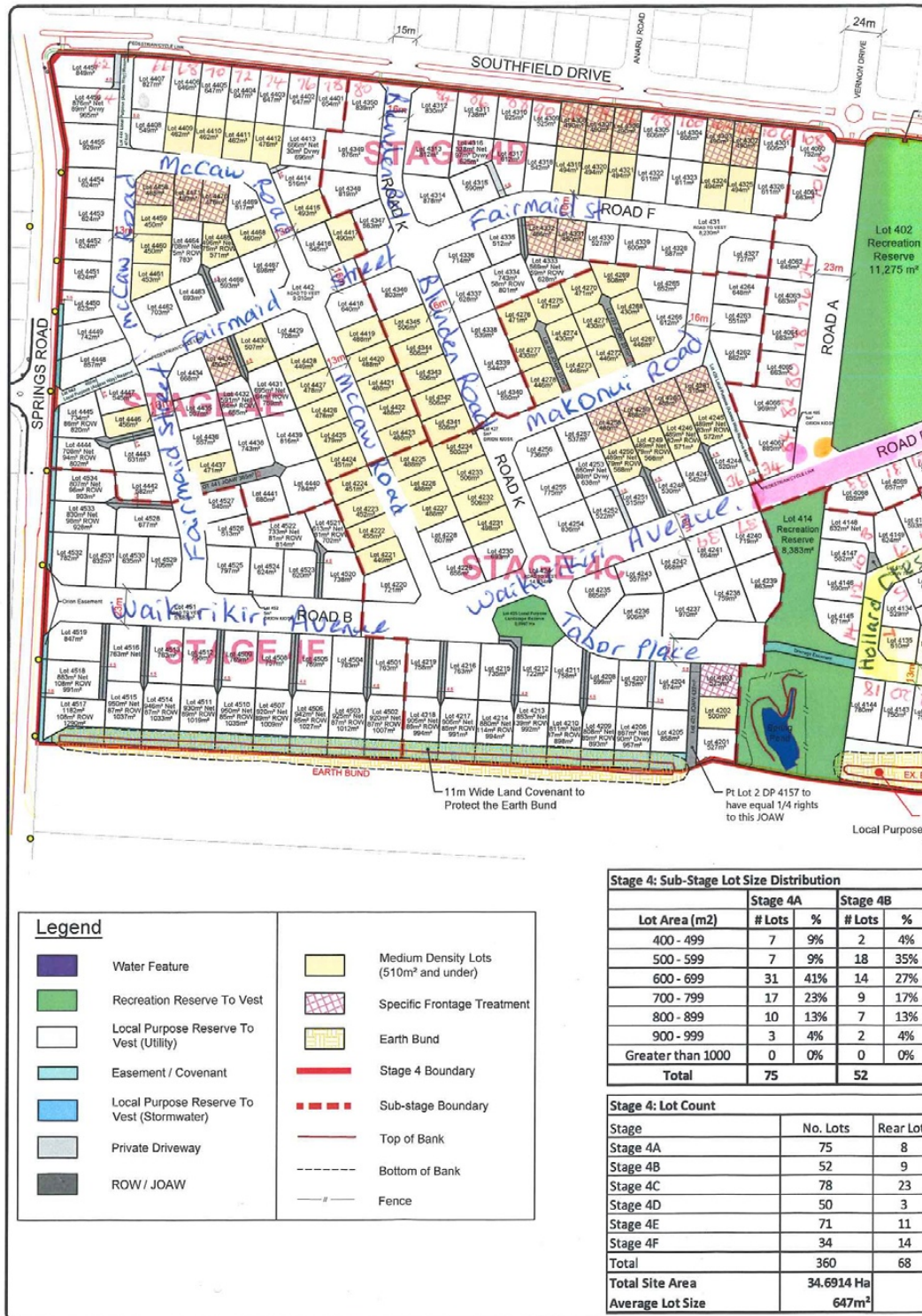






Te Whariki – Lincoln





Wilfield Stage 9

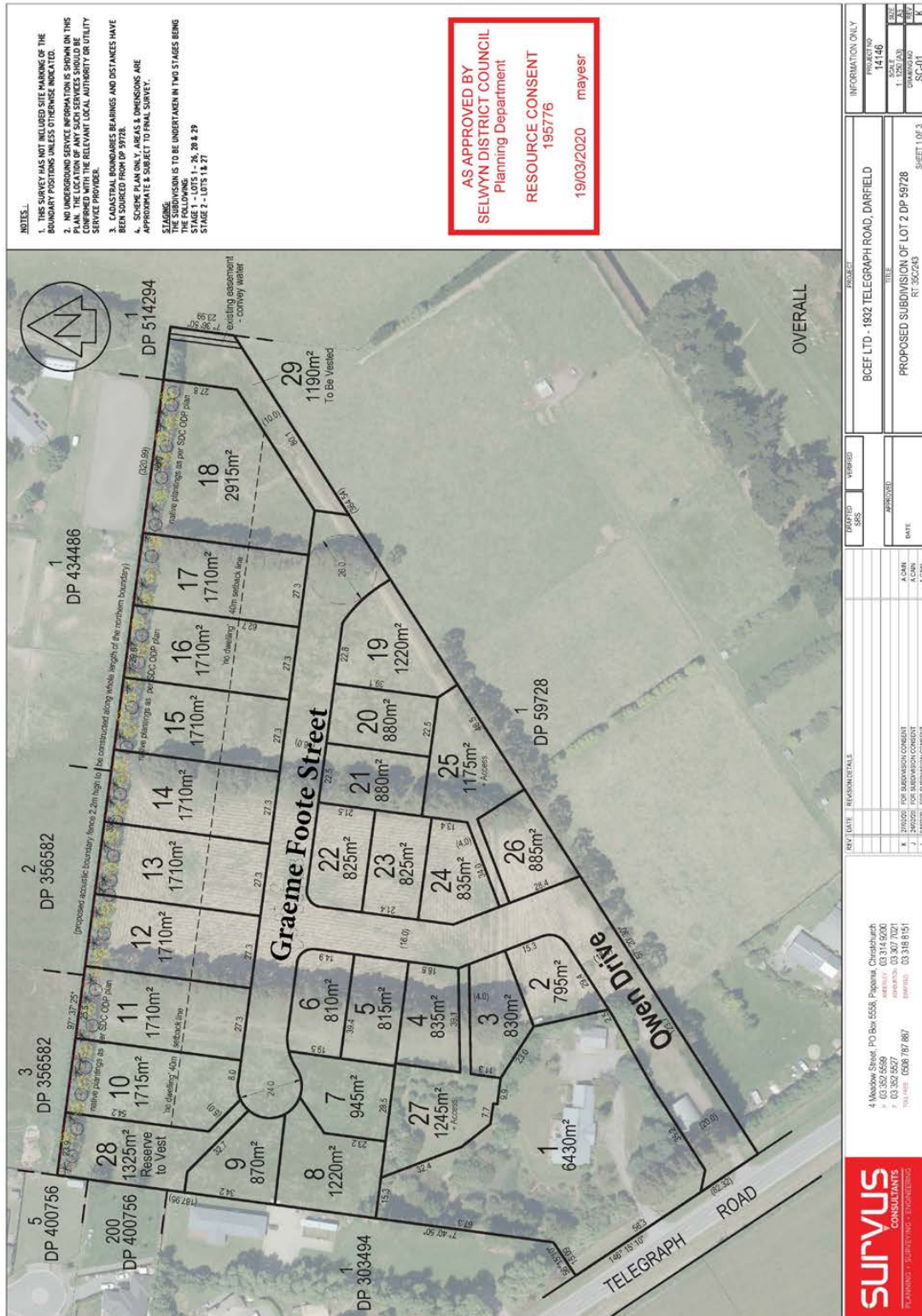


Rossendale Holdings – Prebbleton

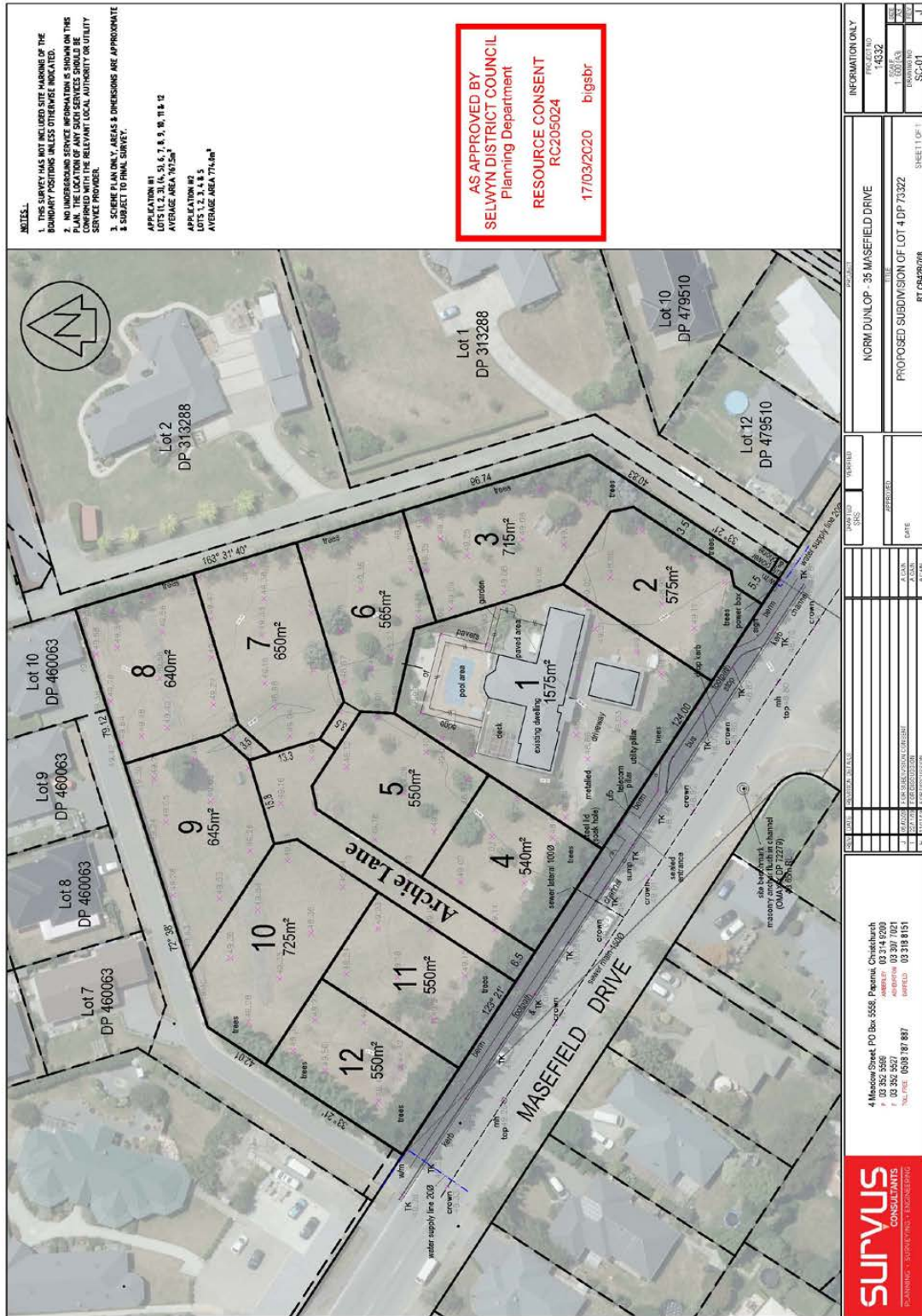




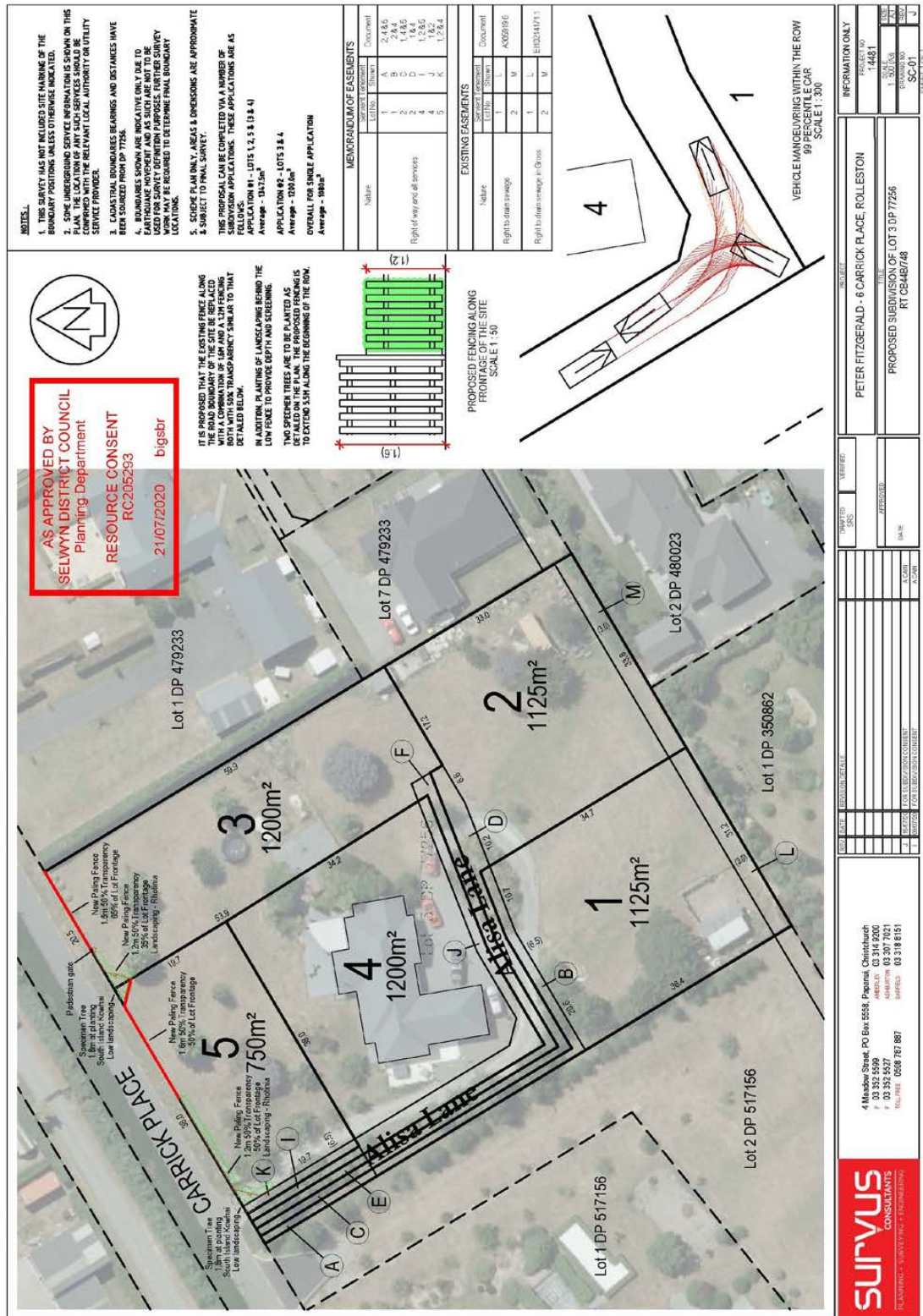
Darfield – 1932 Telegraph Road



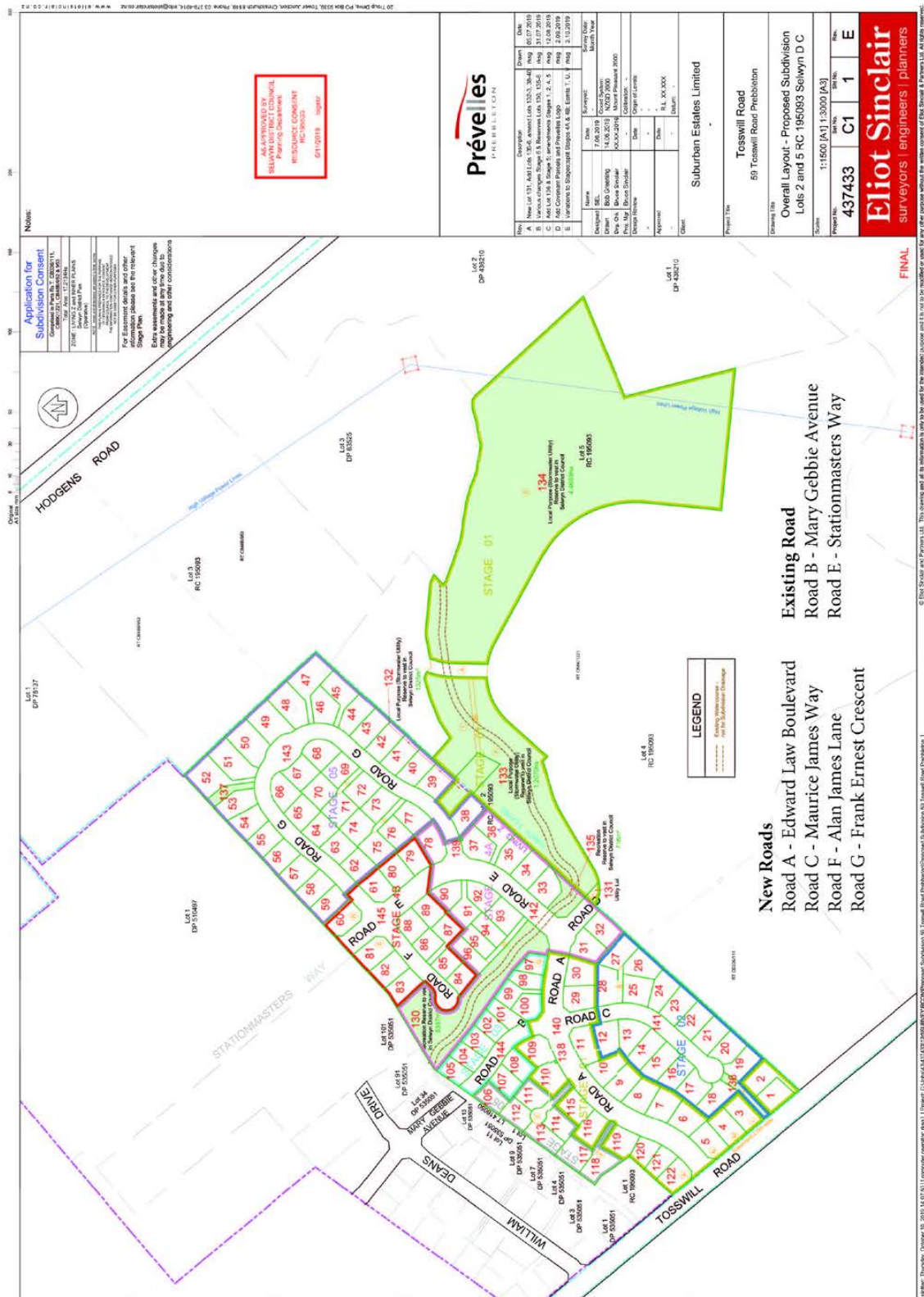
35 Masfield Dr – Rolleston



6 Carrick Place – Rolleston – Right of Way



Prevelles – Tosswill Road Prebbleton



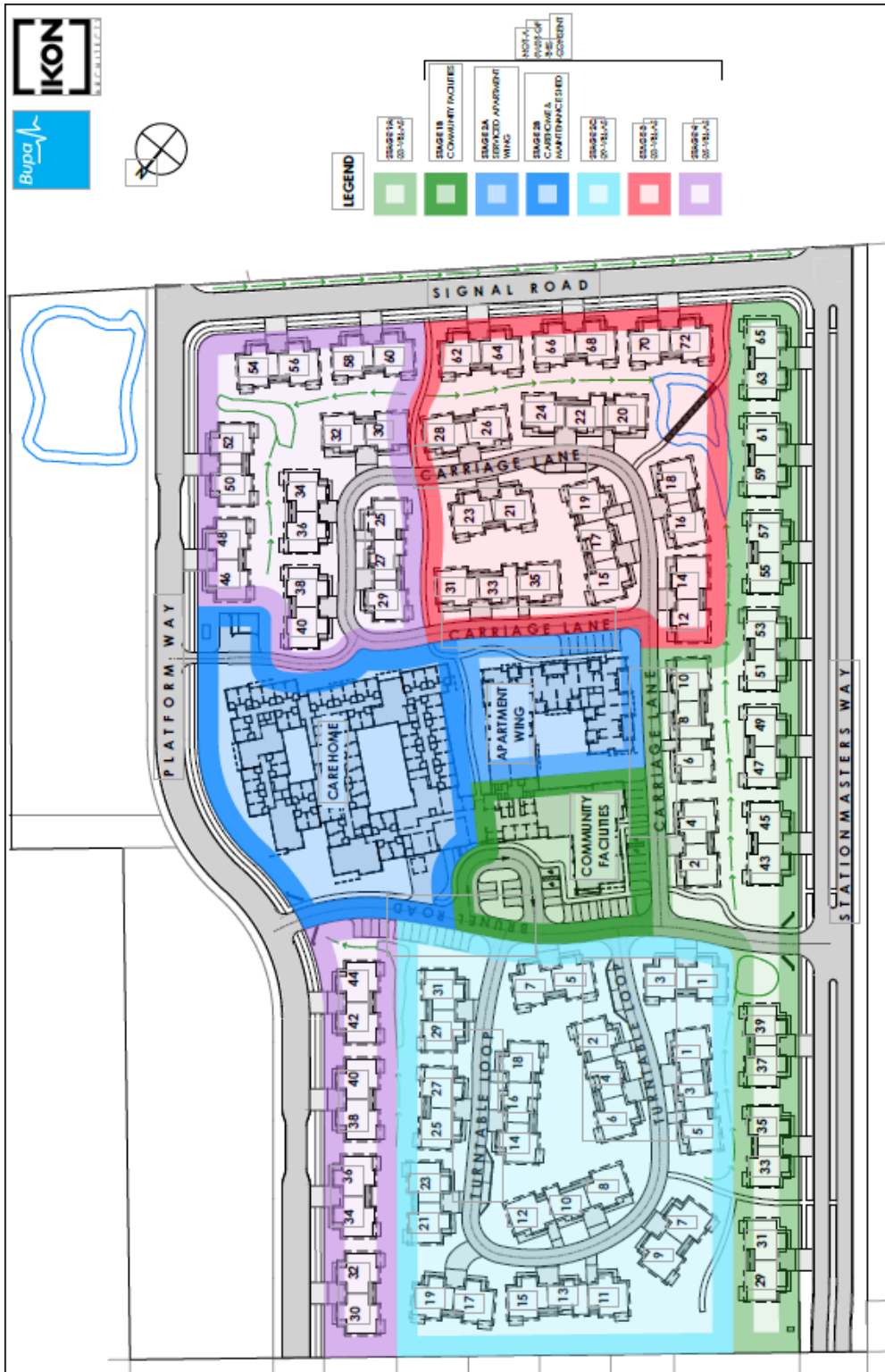


Sterling Park – Prebbleton





BUPA – Prebbleton



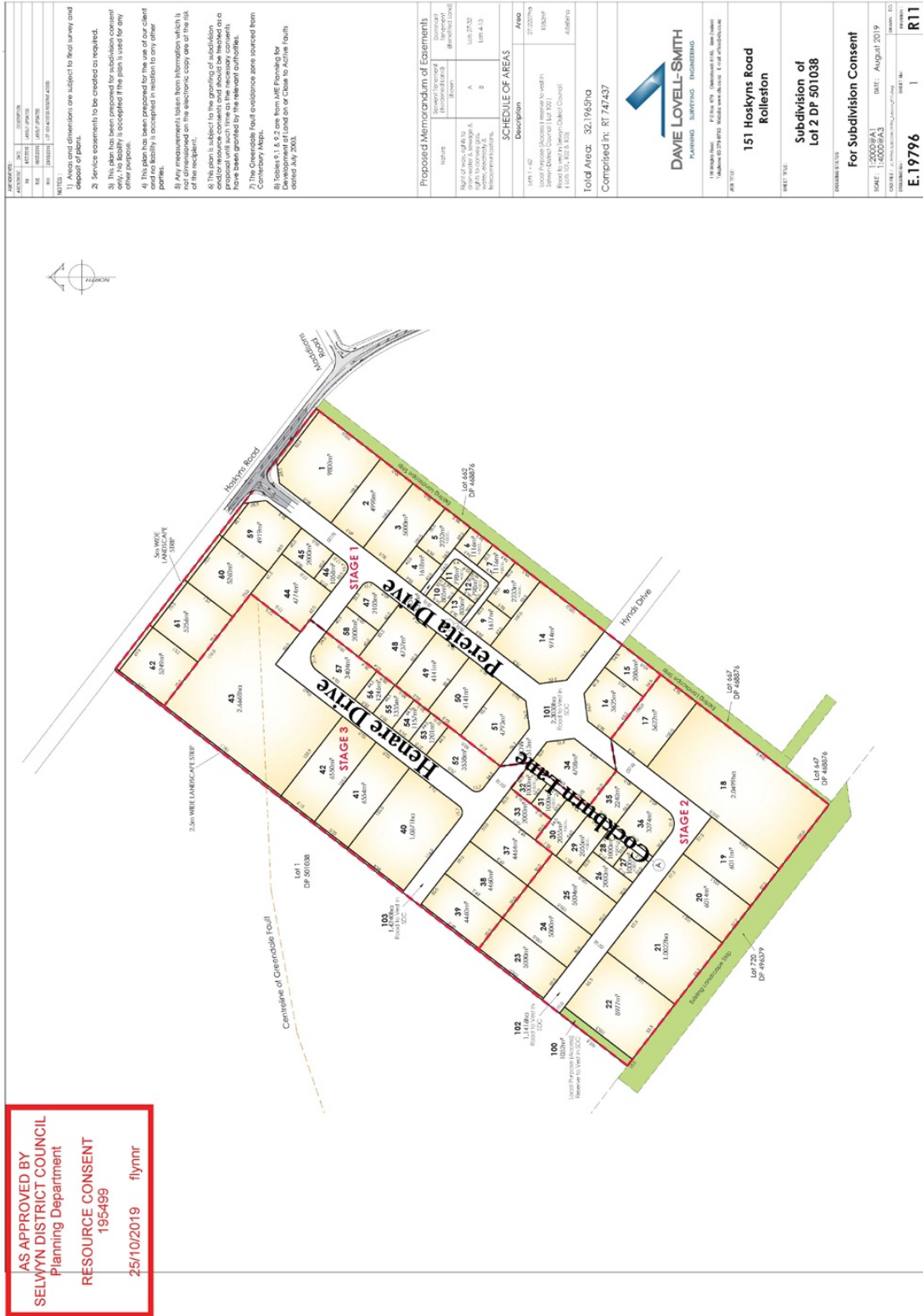
Cressy Properties - Darfield



Branthwaite - Rolleston



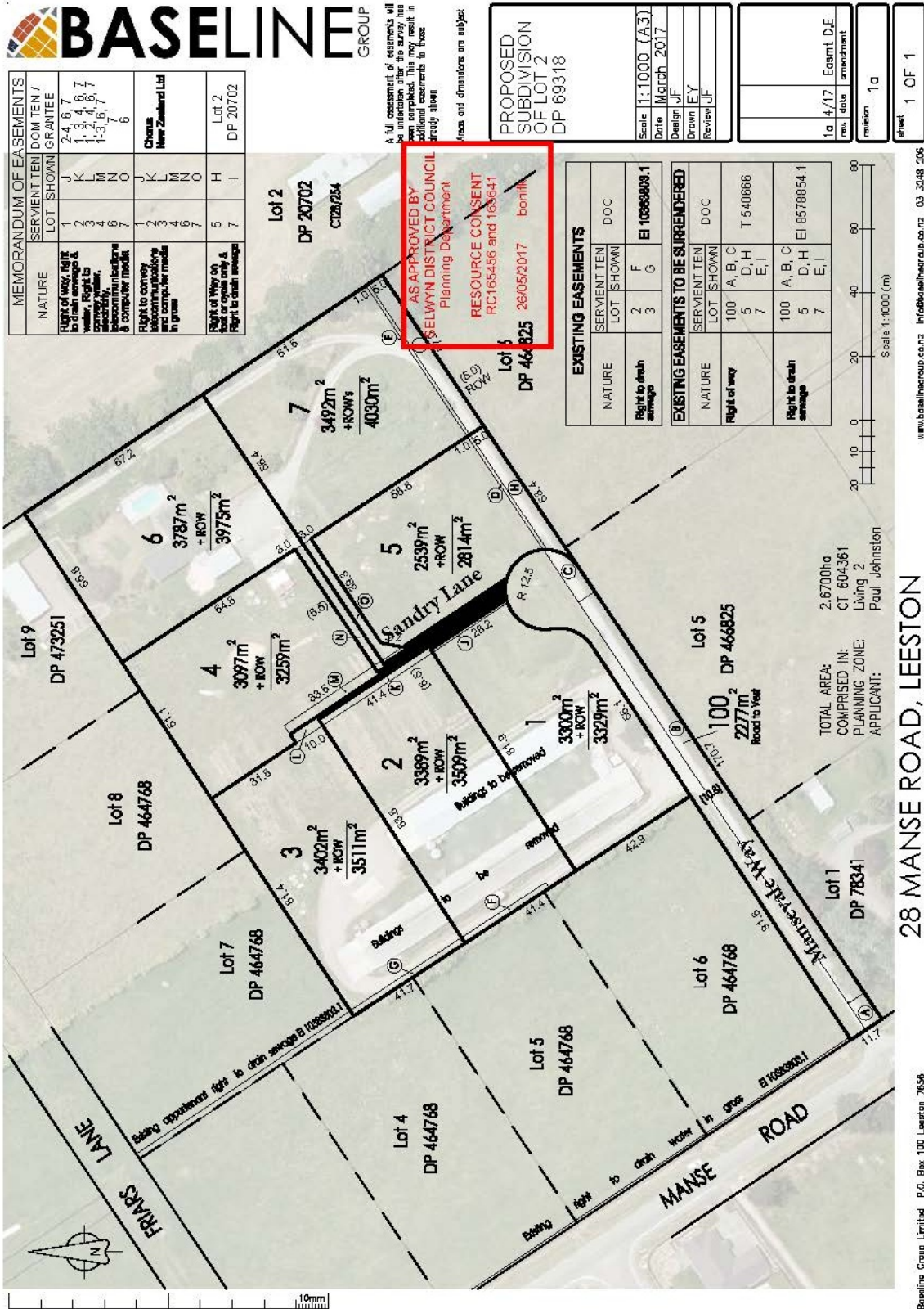
Hoskyns Road Industrial Park



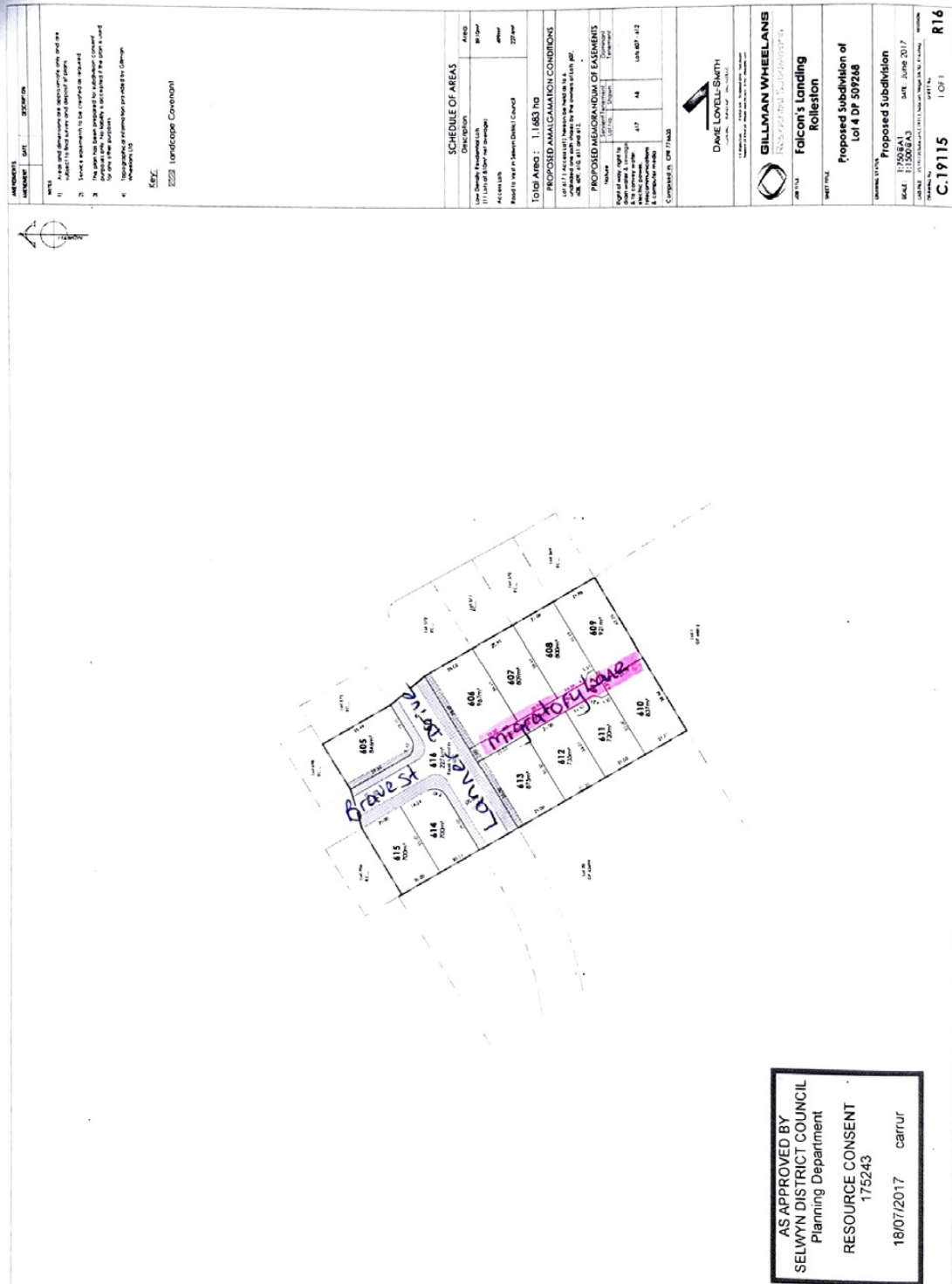




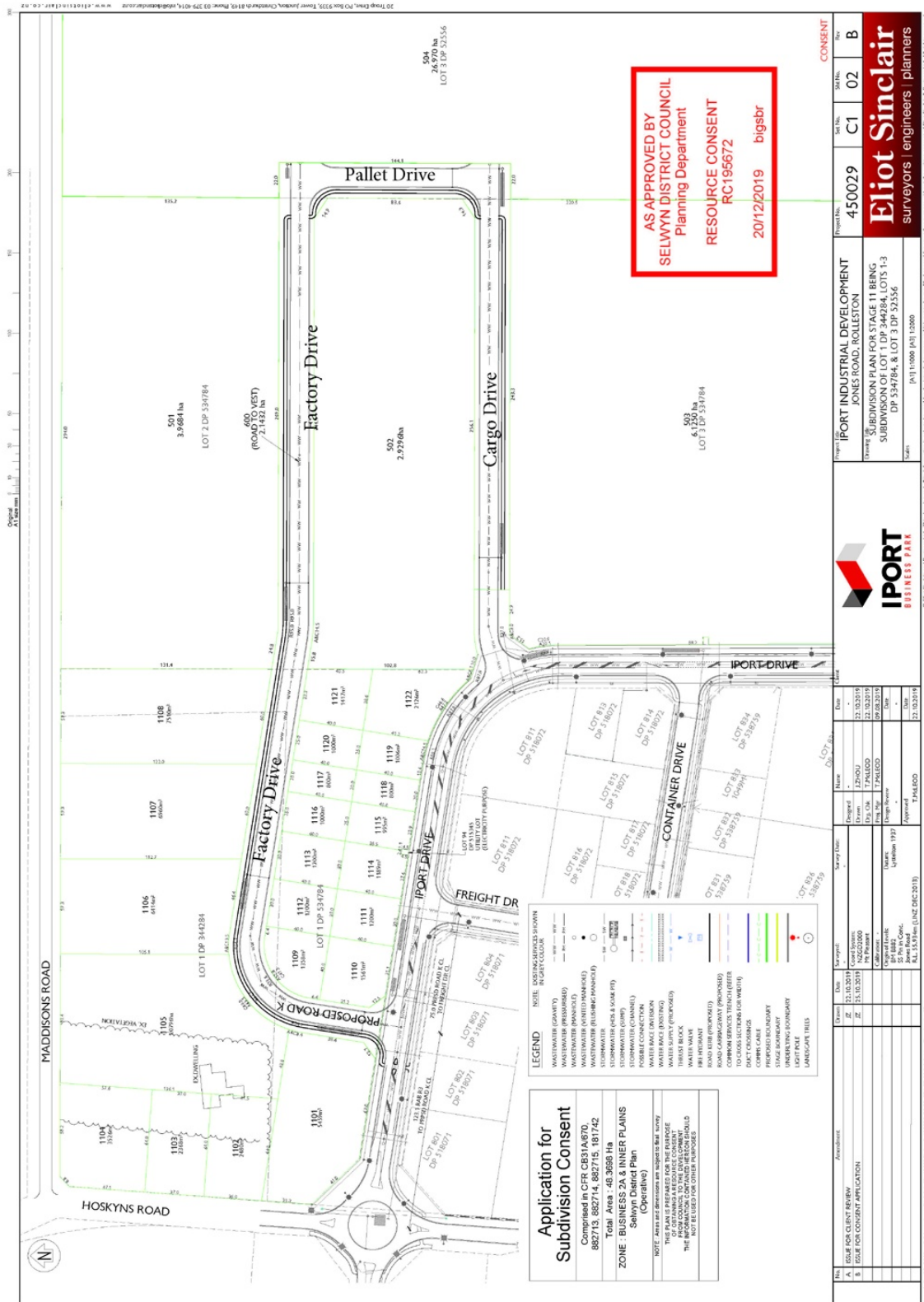
Johnstons – Manse Road Leeston



Falcons Landing – Rolleston



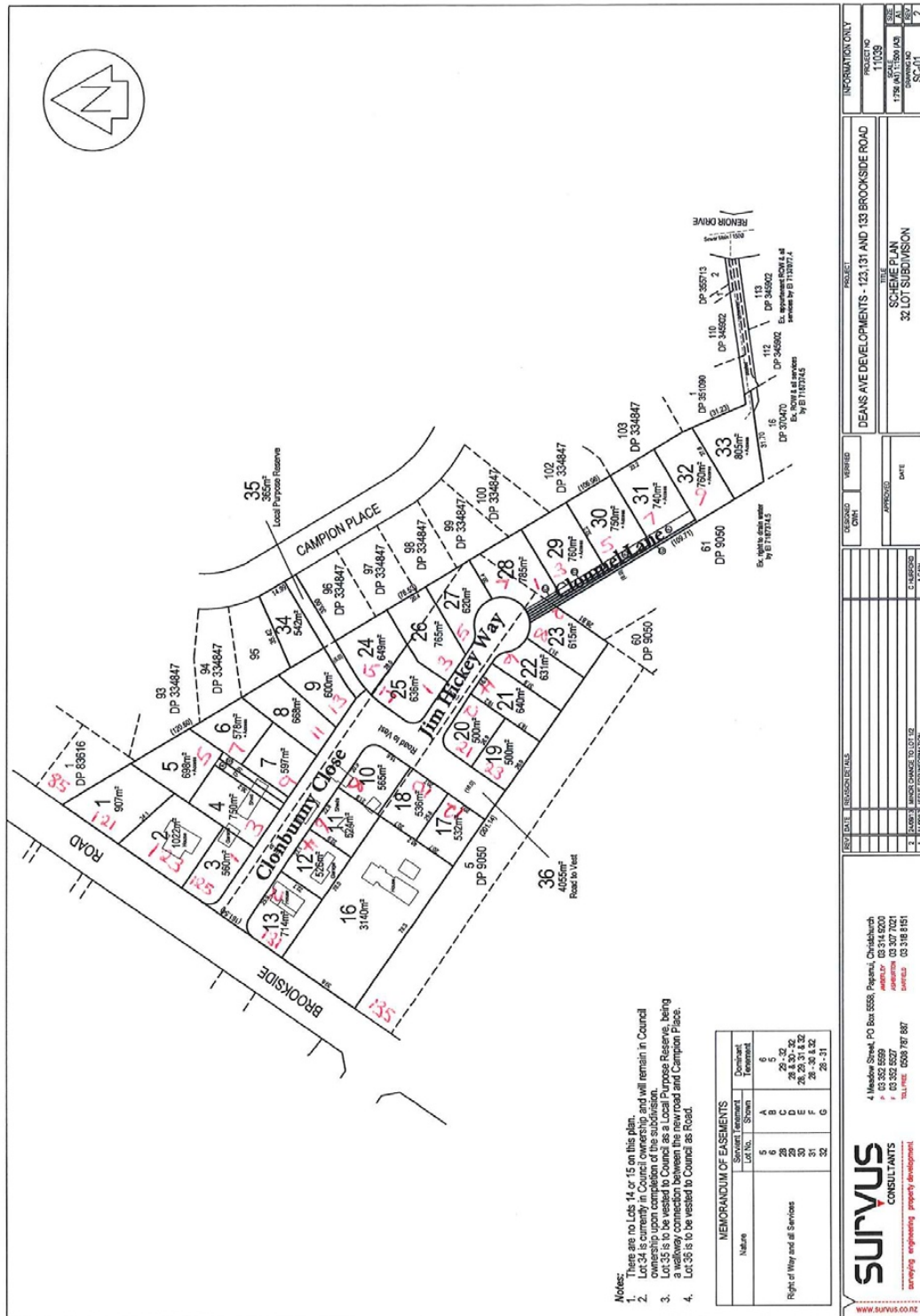
Iport – Rolleston



585 Springston Rolleston Road – Rolleston



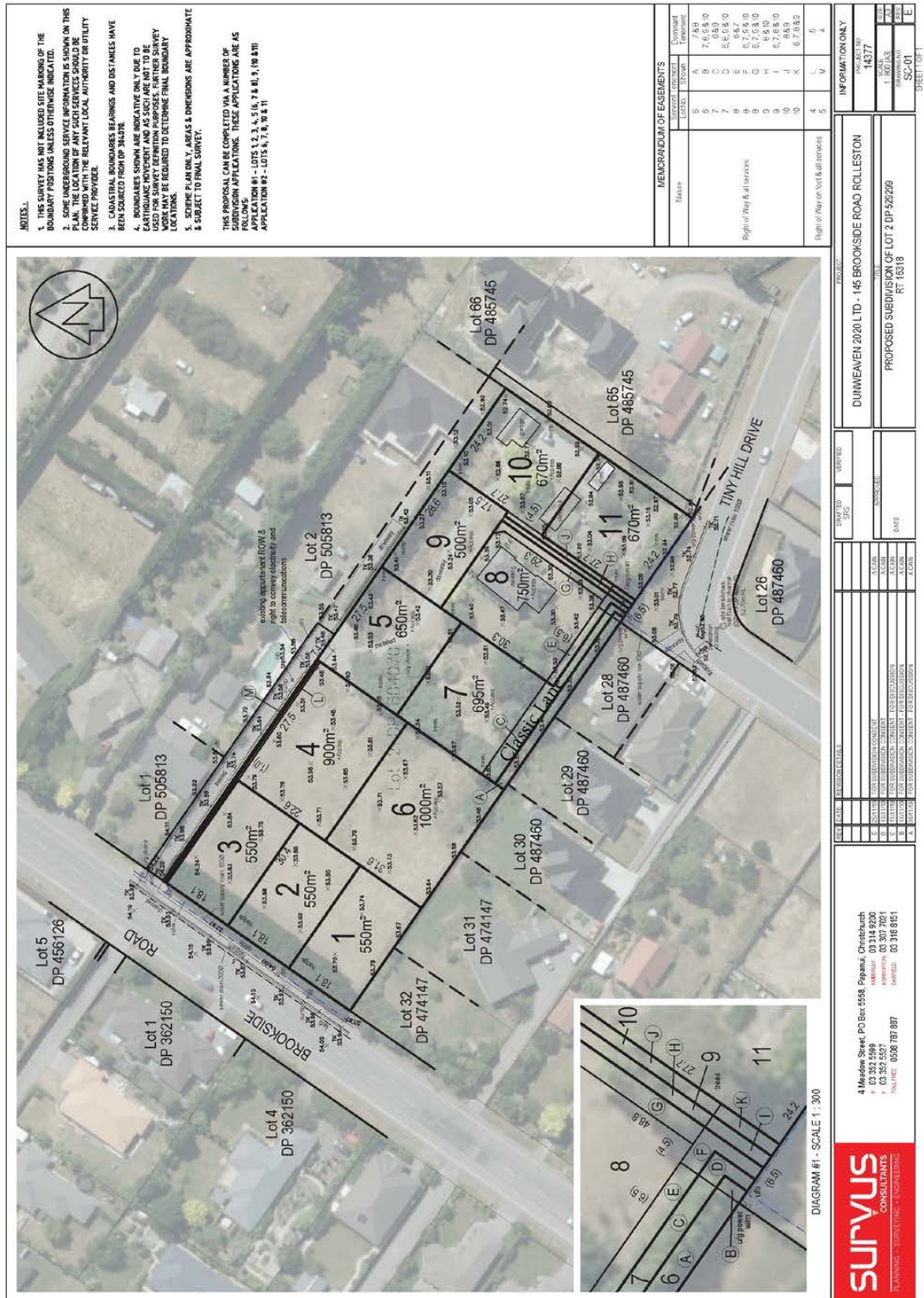
133 Brookside Road – Rolleston



Boulevard Retirement Village – Rolleston



145 Brookside Road – Rolleston Private Right of Way



COUNCIL REPORT

TO: Chief Executive

FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021

FROM: Asset Administrator - Roading

DATE: 19 March 2021

SUBJECT: **APPROVED TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURES FROM 13 JULY 2019 TO 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

RECOMMENDATION

'That Council receives the Temporary Road Closures as approved by the Group Infrastructure Manager for the period 13 July 2019 to 28 February 2021 for Information.'

In date order:

Rolleston Fireworks Display Closure – Saturday 9 November 2019 (Page 4)
Broadlands Drive from the intersection of Goulds Road to Springston Rolleston Road.

Christmas Parades -
Leeston – Friday 6 December 2019 (Page 5)
High Street Leeston from Messines Street to Leeston and Lake Road

Lincoln Saturday 14 December 2019 (Page 6)
*Gerald Street from Kildare Terrace to West Belt and
A rolling closure along Kildare Terrace, North Belt and West Belt.*

Leeston Fete Saturday 28 March 2020 – (Page 7)
High Street, Leeston (between Cunningham Street and Leeston and Lake Road) and Messines Street (between Station Street and High Street)

ANZAC Day 25 April 2020
Burnham – (Page 8)
Aylesbury Road (between Godley Road and Burdons Road)

Rolleston (Page 9)
From the eastern intersection with Othello Drive to 60 metres east of Tennyson Street Intersection. Tennyson Street from the northern intersection with Rolleston Drive to 5 metres south of the Millennium Clock Tower Reserve

Leeston (Page 10)

High Street, Leeston (from Leeston and Lake Road to Messines Street)

Dunsandel (Page 11)

Leeston Dunsandel Road (from Irvines Road to Tramway Road) and Tramway Road, Dunsandel (from Leeston Dunsandel Road to Browns Road)

Prebbleton (Page 12)

Springs Road, Prebbleton (from Tosswill Road to Birchs Road)

Tai Tapu (Page 13)

Old Tai Tapu Road, Tai Tapu from Christchurch Akaroa Road to Forbes Road

Rolleston Fireworks Display Closure – Saturday 31 October 2020 (Page 4)

Broadlands Drive from the intersection of Goulds Road to Springston Rolleston Road.

Christmas Parades -

Leeston – Friday 4 December 2020 (Page 5)

High Street Leeston from Messines Street to Leeston and Lake Road

Lincoln – Saturday 12 December 2020 (Page 6)

*Gerald Street from Kildare Terrace to West Belt and
A rolling closure along Kildare Terrace, North Belt and West Belt.*

Faringdon Street Party – Sunday 7 February 2021 (Did not go ahead) (Page 14)

Lanner Drive (between Springston Rolleston Road and Tibbotts Drive)

Leeston Fete – Saturday 13 March 2021 (Page 7)

High Street, Leeston (between Cunningham Street and Leeston and Lake Road) and Messines Street (between Station Street and High Street).

Ratec Motorsport Club – Sunday 11 April 2021 (\$5000 Bond requested) (Page 15)

- (a) McLachlans Road (from the intersection with Leeston Taumutu Road to the intersection with Gullivers Road) and*
- (b) Gullivers Road (from the intersection of McLachlans Road to the intersection with Leeston Taumutu Road)*

ANZAC Day – 25 April 2021

Burnham (Page 8)

Aylesbury Road (between Godley Road and Burdons Road)

Rolleston (Page 9)

From the eastern intersection with Othello Drive to 60 metres east of Tennyson Street Intersection. Tennyson Street from the northern intersection with Rolleston Drive to 5 metres south of the Millennium Clock Tower Reserve

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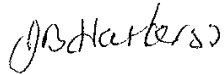
Springs Road, Prebbleton (from Tosswill Road to Birchs Road)

Tai Tapu (Page 13)

Old Tai Tapu Road, Tai Tapu from Christchurch Akaroa Road to Forbes Road

Selwyn Sports Centre Open Day – 2 May 2021 (Page 16)

Broadlands Drive between the two carpark entries into Foster Park opposite the Aquatic Centre.



Joanne Harker

ASSET ADMINISTRATOR – ROADING

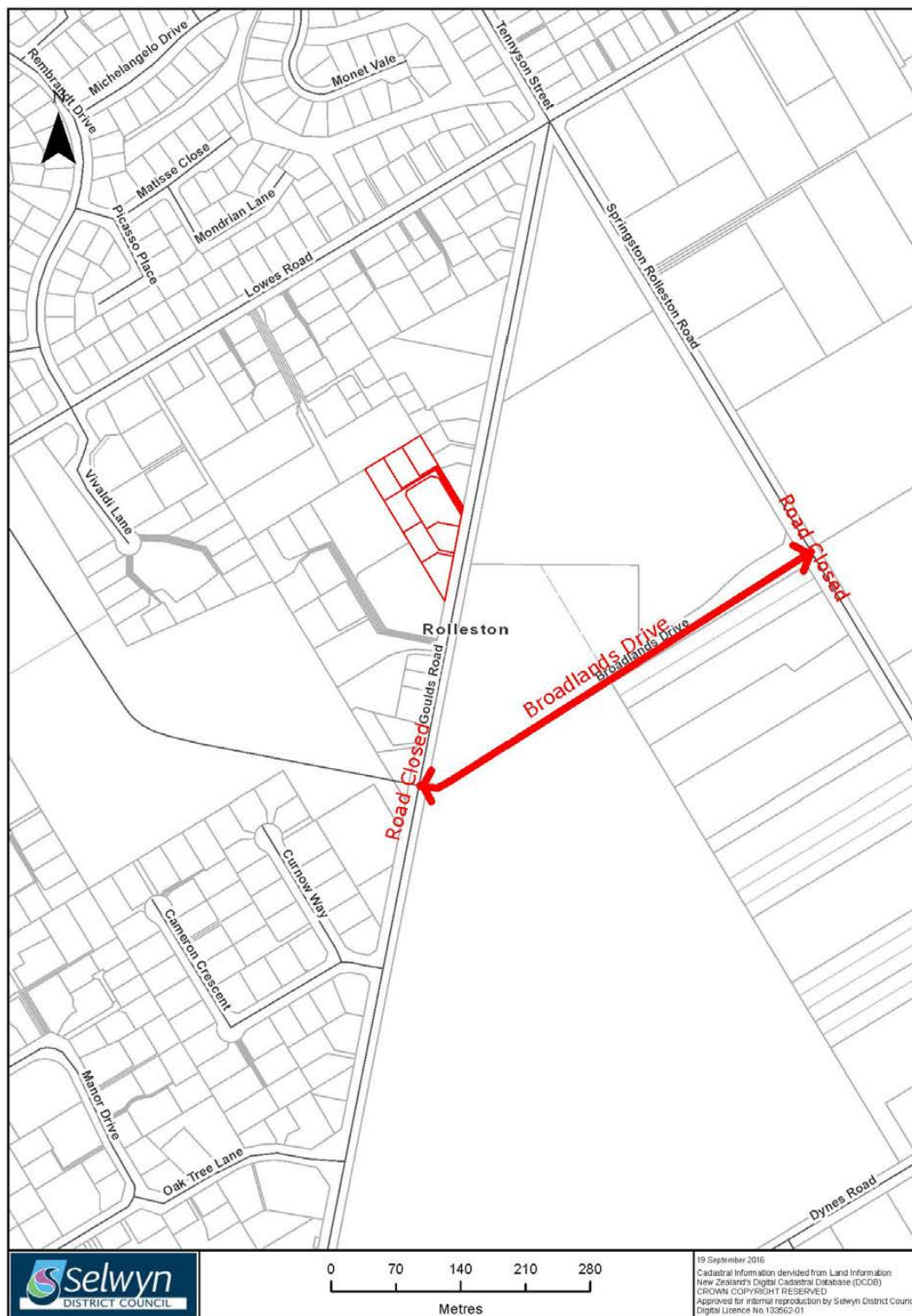
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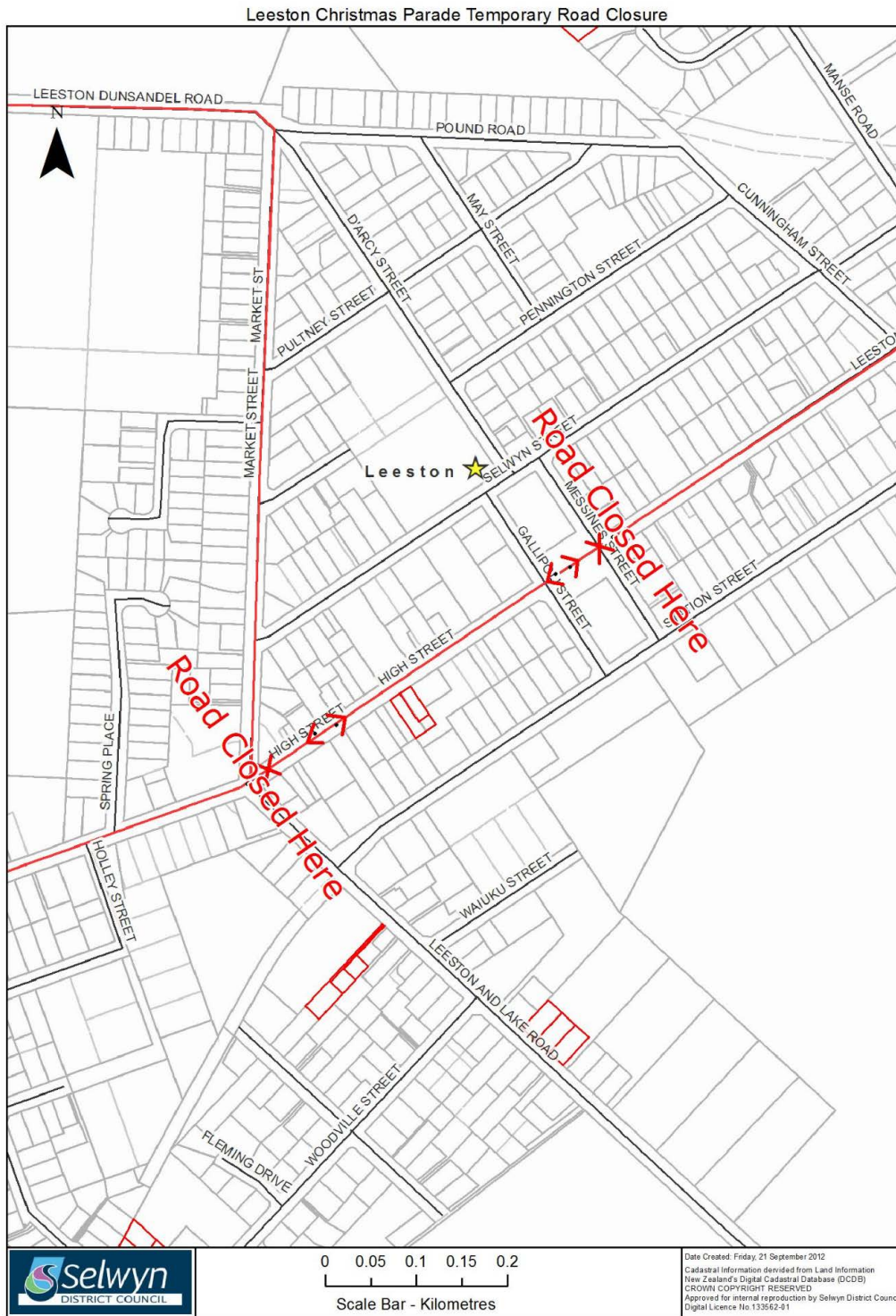


Murray Washington

GROUP MANAGER INFRASTRUCTURE

Broadlands Drive - Rolleston Fireworks 9 November 2019 and 31 October 2020

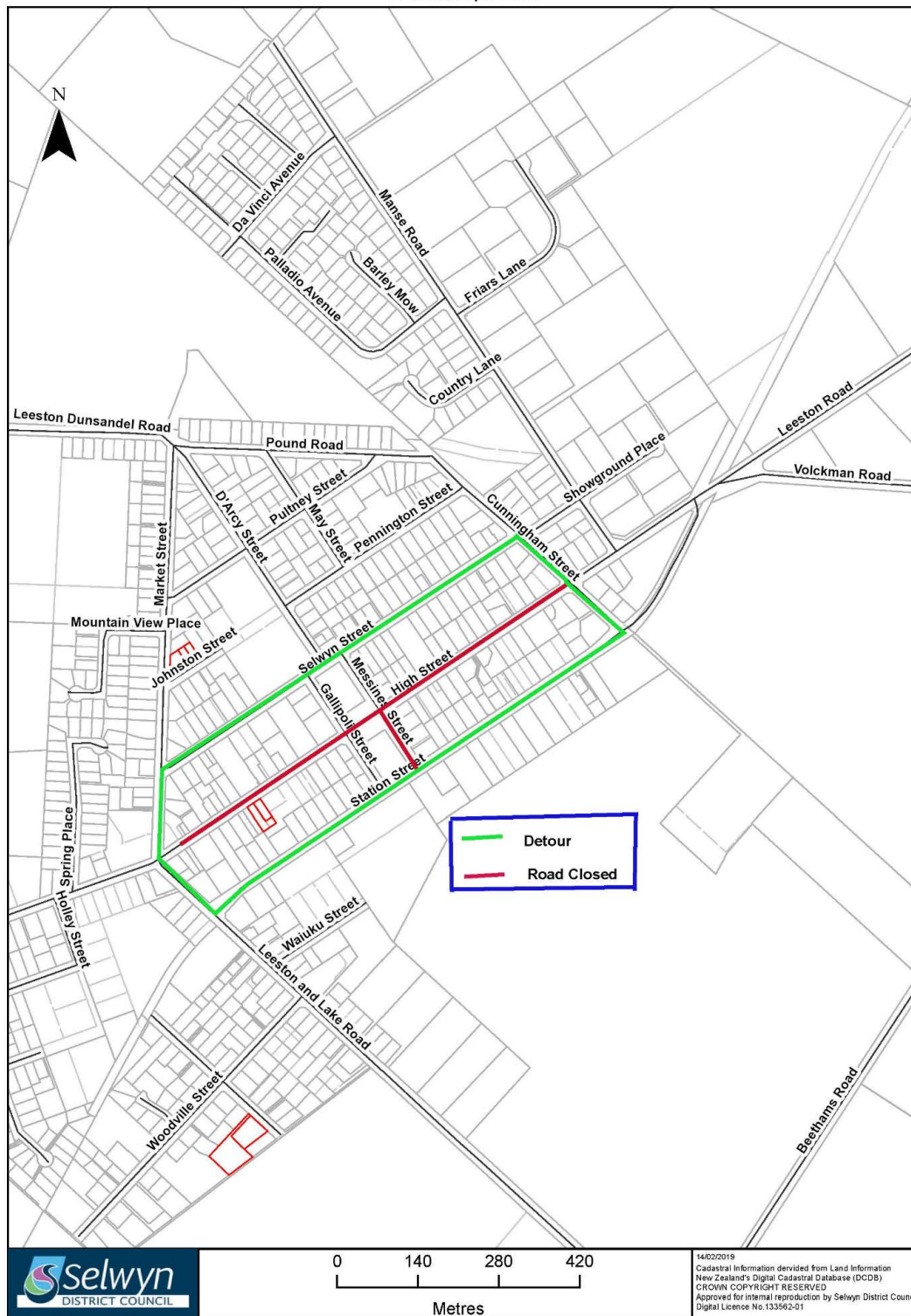






Leeston Fete – 28 March 2020

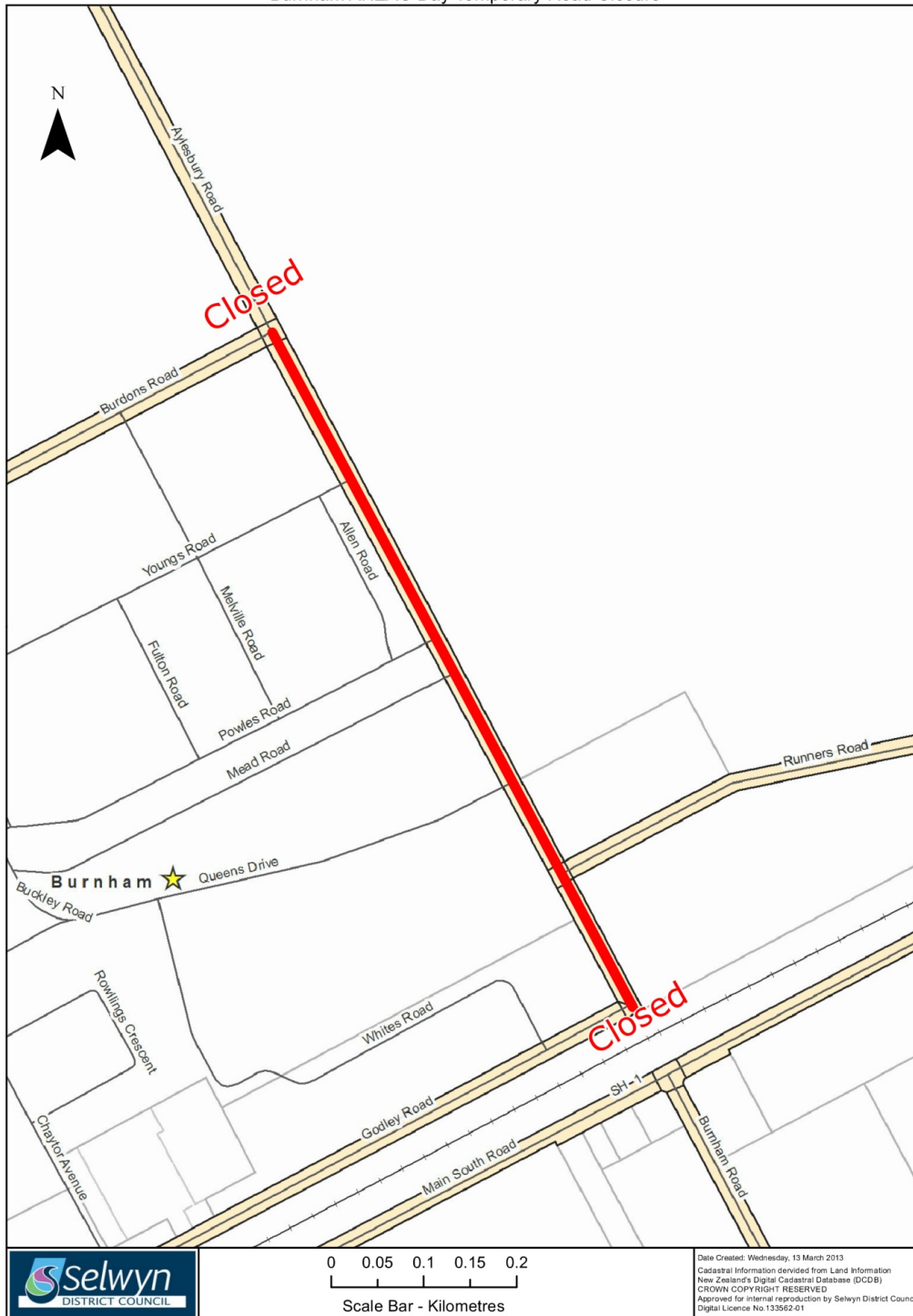
LocalMaps Print



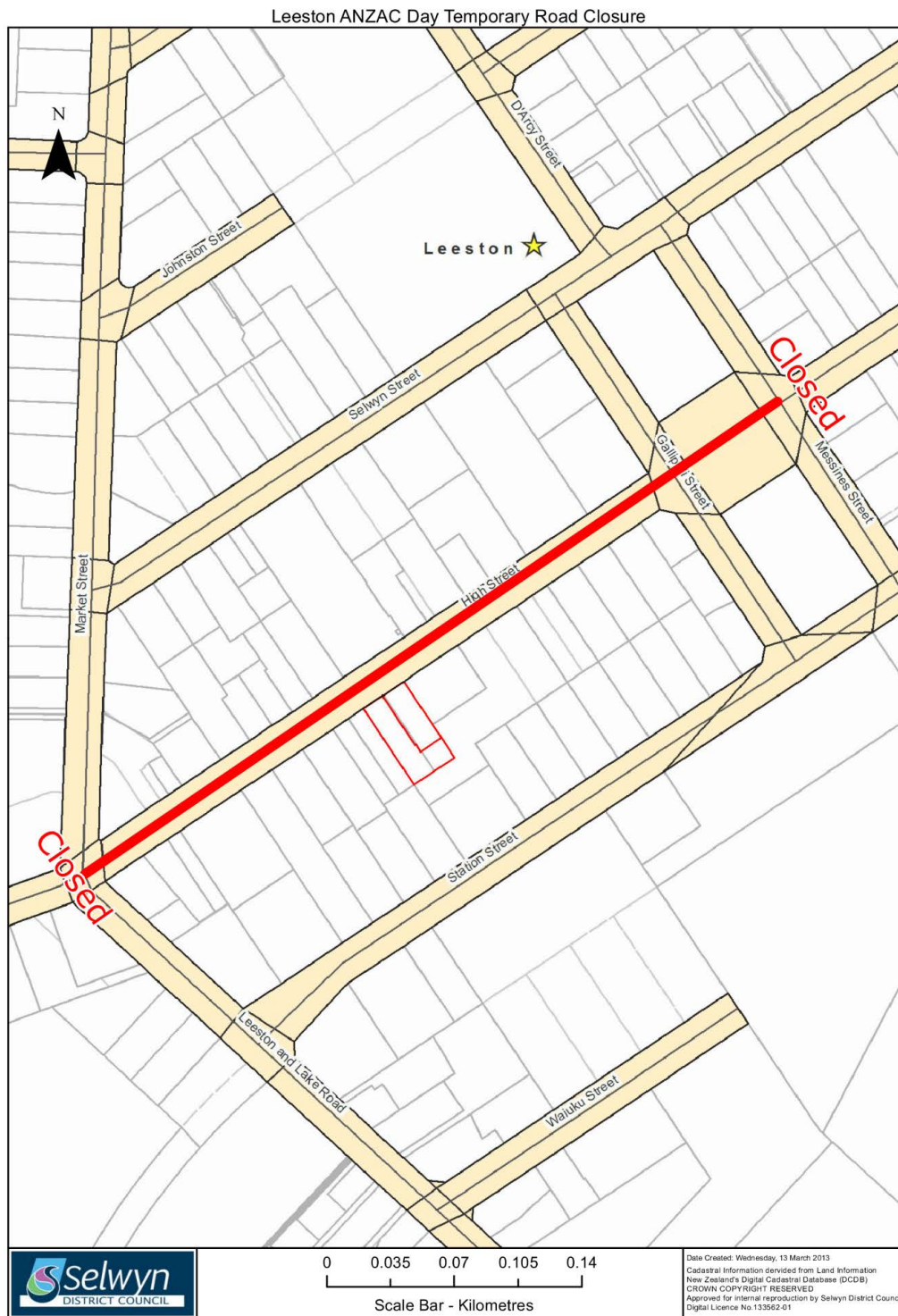
Anzac Day Closures

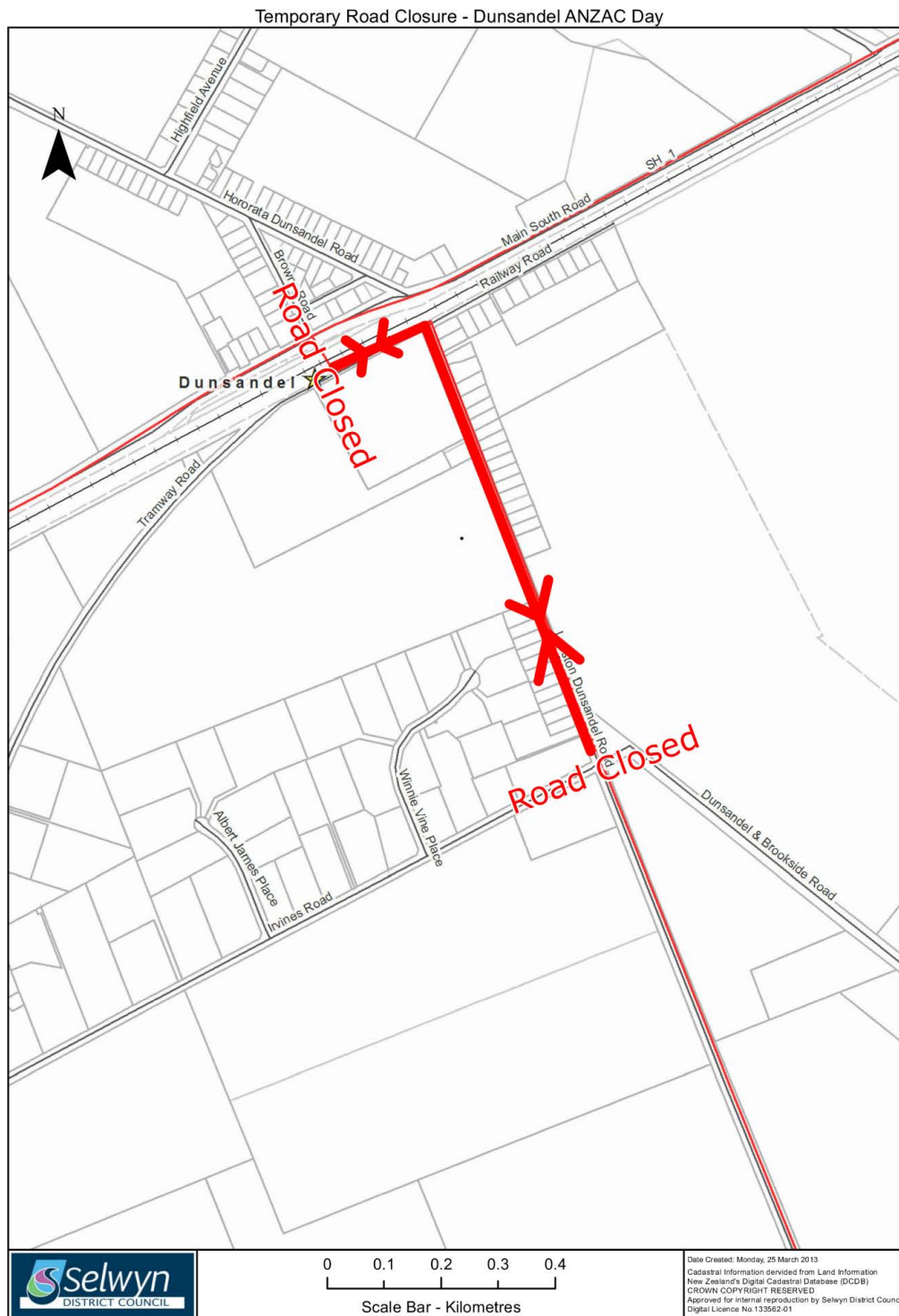
25 April 2020

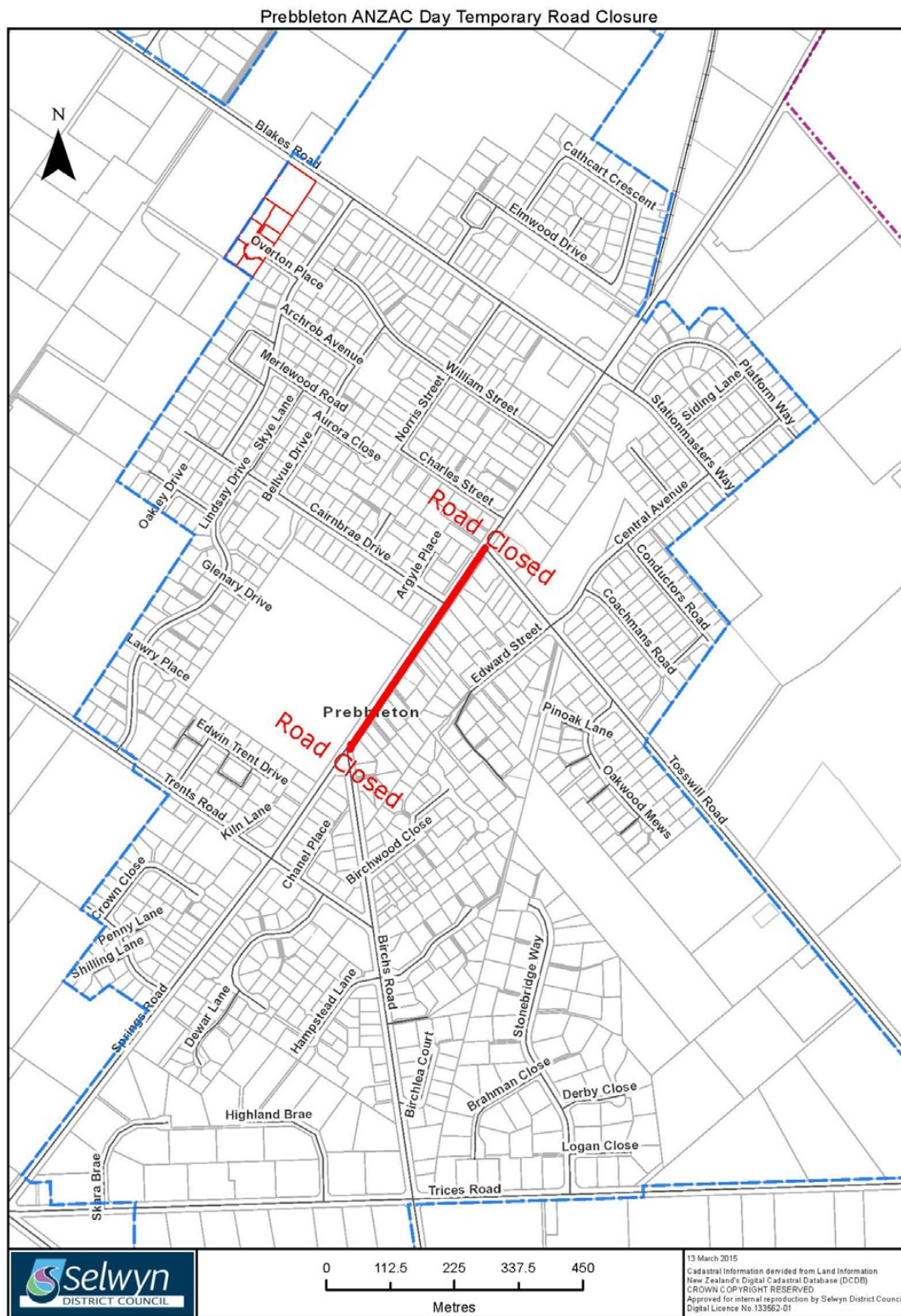
Burnham ANZAC Day Temporary Road Closure

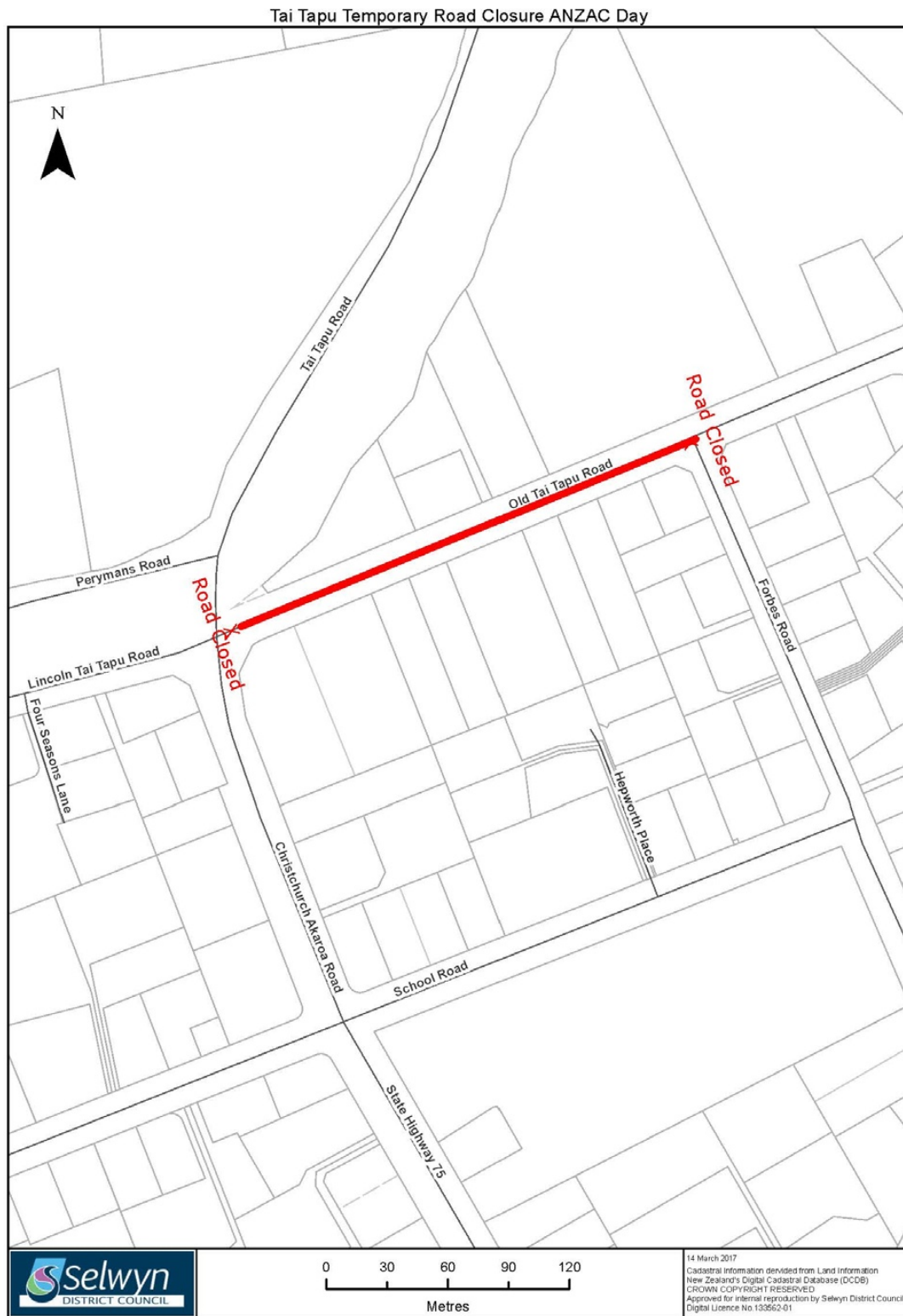
















REPORT

TO: Council

FOR: Council Meeting – 12 May 2021

FROM: Bernadette Ryan

DATE: 3 May 2021

SUBJECT: REGISTER OF DOCUMENTS SIGNED AND SEALED

RECOMMENDATION

'That the following transactions and the fixing of the Common Seal under authorised signatures have been approved.'

1. PURPOSE

To advise Council of legal documents approved for signing and sealing.

REGISTER OF DOCUMENTS SIGNED AND SEALED

1	Name of other party	Rolleston Rugby Football Club Incorporated
	Transaction type	Deed of Lease
	Transaction description	Foster Park, Rolleston

2	Name of other party	Erin Maree Smyth
	Transaction type	Deed of Licence
	Transaction description	Lot 79 Upper Selwyn Huts

3	Name of other party	Riverlea Land Holdings Limited
	Transaction type	Deed of Licence
	Transaction description	Reserve 2188 Pig Saddle Road, Sheffield 2.0234 hectares

4	Name of other party	Ellm Farming Limited
	Transaction type	Licence to Occupy Unformed Legal Road
	Transaction description	Part of unformed portion of MacArtnays Road, Tai Tapu

Bernadette Ryan
PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO MAYOR

Endorsed For Agenda

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D Ward', with a stylized flourish at the end.

David Ward
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC**Recommended:**

'That the public be excluded from the following proceedings of this meeting. The general subject matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason of passing this resolution in relation to the matter, and the specific grounds under Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered		Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution	Date information can be released
1.	Public Excluded Minutes	<i>Good reason to withhold exists under Section 7</i>	Section 48(1)(a)	
2.	Purchase of Land (Prebbleton) for a cycleway / walkway			<i>From the date that the settlement has been completed.</i>
3.	Three-Waters Stimulus Grant Delivery Plan Update			
4.	Proposed Selwyn District Plan Hearings Panel Composition			<i>Once the names of the panel commissioners have been made public through the District Plan review process</i>
5.	Rolleston Town Centre Development Agreement			<i>Once all agreements with Tennyson 55 are finalised and taking into account any confidentiality clauses in the agreements.</i>

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act or Section 6 or Section 7 or Section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may require, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

1, 2, 3, 5	Enable the local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities; or	Section 7(2)(h)
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1, 2, 3, 5	Enable the local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); or	Section 7(2)(i)
4	To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons;	Section 7(2)(a)

2 *that appropriate officers remain to provide advice to the Committee.'*