

**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD ON WEDNESDAY 16 JUNE 2010 IN MEMORIAL
HALL SUPPER ROOM, ESPLANADE, KAIKOURA.**

AGENDA

- 1. Apologies*
- 2. Matters of Importance to be raised as Urgent Business*
- 3. Matters Arising from the Report of 19/5/2010* *page 74*
- 4. Environmental Services Report* *page 16*
 - *Dog/Stock/Noise Control & Security*
 - *Building*
 - *Resource Planning*
 - *Resource Consent Update List*
 - *District Planning & Environmental Planning*
 - *Biodiversity & Environmental Projects*
 - *Environmental Health*
 - *Environmental Services Budget Report* *page 45*
- 5. Urgent Business*

• **Dog/Stock/Noise Control & Security**

Dog Control

1. May was a very quiet month with twelve complaints/calls received regarding dogs.
2. Only one call was for a roaming dog, which was located and returned to the owner who had called regarding the missing dog. The other calls related to complaints regarding dogs living next door to complainants causing nuisance, smell and noise, and other ongoing matters from enquiries I have been handling.
3. The Ludstone Road matter seems to be controlled I have been monitoring where the dogs is being kept and have had no call from the complainant.

Stock Control

1. Five complaints were received regarding stock this month. Four were from the Police communication centre and were followed up. All bar one resulted in no stock being found and the other being a lone cattle beast which I removed from the highway. One other complaint was received via Council regarding Churchill Street. On attending the owner was removing the calf involved

Noise Control

1. Five complaints were received. One of these related to an ongoing matter at a, yet to be completed house being built in a new subdivision off Parsons Road near the state highway. There is a young man living in the garage at the address and he has been causing issues playing a stereo extremely loudly through the night. We have on one occasion, with the Police, seized an amp from the address; the mother who is the owner of the property has uplifted this from the Council Office. The noise is disturbing people that live some distance away. I have also passed this matter to the building inspector as the property does not have a toilet. The remaining complaints were from Whitby Place and were dealt with without action being required.

Closed Circuit Camera – West End Toilet Facility

1. The system is performing well and during the period no incidents have been reported.
2. Two cameras in the West End are still down after the one outside the Strawberry Tree was damaged. The new equipment required is here but the weather has been the holdup to fitting these.

• **Building**

There were 13 Building Consents with a combined construction value of \$969,500 issued for the month of May 2010. These consents were for:-

Two story dwelling
Sleepout with plumbing
Garage x 2
Second hand fire insert in rural area
Viewing Platform
Dairy Shed
Single story dwelling with freestanding fire
Masport freestanding fire
Extend office, laundry, bedroom and managers accommodation
Fire Install x 2
Diesel fire

There were 23 Code Compliance Certificates issued for the month of April 2010.

There are currently 11 building consents on hold waiting for further information. Enquiries into future projects have picked up and we have knowledge of numerous large projects preparing to be submitted to Council for consenting, some include commercial buildings.

The Building Control Team has also been very busy dealing with enforcement issues and issuing Notice's to Fix. One in particular was a reasonably large motel and campground complex. The owner has now closed the park to complete repairs.

- **Resource Planning**

Resource Consent Update: From 10 May to 8 June 2010

Seven new applications were lodged during this period. Two for subdivision and the remainder for land use consent. These applications generally relate to minor non-compliances and should not generate any public interest. No new notified applications were received. General enquires are remaining steady.

Monitoring

Monitoring this month has been reduced as the Planning Officer is on leave until 22 June. The focus of planning staff has been the timely processing of resource consent applications and public enquires. Only urgent monitoring is being undertaken in the Planning Officers absence.

One urgent matter which did arise was an accidental discovery, this occurred outside of an archaeological area. The parties undertaking the work used the correct procedures as required by the District Plan. No further action is required with regard to this matter.

• Resource Consent List Update

RESOURCE CONSENT UPDATE LIST FOR THE PERIOD FROM THE 10 MAY 2010 TO 8 JUNE 2010.

Resource consents decisions issued:

Type of Consent	Applicant	Address of Activity	Number of Lots / Guests
Land Use-No parking in commercial area	Piera Fromm	40 West End	
Land Use – erect chimney stack	Fonterra	Mill Road, Kaikoura	
Land Use-Build garage with non complying boundary setback	Jason Jellyman & Vicki Gulleford	15 Bayview St	
Land Use – undertake earthworks in a historic area	Kaikoura District Council	Armers Beach Fyffe Quay Kaikoura	

Active consent applications currently in process:

Type of Consent	Applicant	Address of Activity
Relocate dwelling	Robin A G Perry & Jo Hockley	389a Inland Road
Walkway Lookout	Department of Conservation	Reserve Southbay
Boundary adjustment	Kaikoura District Council	Maui Street
3 Lot subdivision	Saxonlea Investment Ltd	Inland Road
Land use consent for visitor accommodation for 10 guests	J Fichard	91 South Bay Parade

Consent applications awaiting receipt of further information requested from applicant or on hold:

Type of Consent	Applicant	Address of Activity
2 lot subdivision	Tormar Holdings Ltd	Cnr Margate & Torquay Streets
Gravel extraction – land use	NZ Railways Corp	Clarence River
Sign Consent	The Woolshed - Davidson	Beach Road
Signs Consent	Wilson*	State Highway 1, Hapuku
Subdivision- Separation of existing title	Matariki Farms	State Highway 1 Clarence

Subdivision – Create one additional allotment	A & T Flavell	102A Torquay Street
Subdivision: 2 lot subdivision & dwellings	Reardon SJ & AR	19 Old Beach Rd
Land Use - Build 7 unit apartment	100 Torquay St	100 Torquay St
Visitor accommodation 2 guests and non-compliance with height standard	N Mitchell	13 Swyncombe Place
Subdivision and Land use consent	Koura Bay Kaikoura Ltd	Bay Paddock Road

Consent applications subject to appeal under sections 120 and 358 of the Resource Management Act:

Type of Consent	Applicant	Address of Activity
NONE		

Consent applications subject to objections under section 357 of the Resource Management Act:

Type of Consent	Applicant	Address of Activity
NONE		

Consent Applications declined:

Type of Consent	Applicant	Address of Activity
NONE		

Consents withdrawn

Type of Consent	Applicant	Address of Activity
NONE		

Consent applications subject to application for declaration under section 311 of the Resource Management Act: Nil

* Denotes Retrospective Consent

• **District & Environmental Planning**

District Plan & Environmental Planning Report Covering May 2010

National Policy Statements

Renewable Electricity Generation

A decision on the above is awaited.

New Environmental Protection Authority announced

The Government announced on 3 June 2010 the establishment of a new standalone Environmental Protection Authority to perform environmental regulatory functions. This reform is about bringing under one roof a wide range of environmental regulatory functions and providing stronger national direction to the environment roles of regional and district councils.

The EPA will be established as a Crown Agent, with the Board accountable to the Minister for the Environment and will be responsible for the regulatory functions of:

- National consenting under the Resource Management Act 1991(RMA)
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Ozone Protection Act (1996)
- Climate Change Response Act (2008) - legislation that covers the administration of the Emissions Trading Scheme
- Stockholm, Rotterdam, Basel, and Waigani Conventions and the Cartagena Protocol on hazardous waste
- Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994
- Exclusive Economic Zone (proposed).

Legislation will be introduced to Parliament later this year to implement Cabinet's decision this week on the EPA with an intended operational date of 1 July 2011.

Canterbury Regional Council

Natural Resources Regional Plan

Part of the air plan is now operative, Environment Canterbury are aiming to have the decisions on the balance of the NRRP ready by the end of the year.

Regional Coastal Environment Plan

A summary of submissions has been available with an opportunity for further submissions to be lodged by 26 May 2010. No further submission was lodged by Kaikoura District Council as the matters can be raised by the applicant at the hearing.

Regional Transport Strategy

Feedback from the Regional Council is still awaited. Of the new Environment Canterbury commissions, Rex Williams and Tom Lambie were appointed as the regional council representatives with Rex Williams as chair.

Canterbury Regional Policy Statement

A meeting was held with other District Council staff in Ashburton on 28th May 2010 in regard to general reservations about the progress, content and format of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement. Kaikoura District Council staff did not attend due to the travel distance and weather

conditions. A letter on behalf of the District Council's has now been sent to Jill Atkinson, Director of Regional Programmes outlining the District's concerns. This concern stemmed partly out of the changes to the Environment Canterbury through the Environment Canterbury (Temporary Commissioners and Improved Water Management) Bill 130-1 (2010), now enacted. The Act prevents appeal to the Environment Court on any decisions on the Regional Policy Statement except questions of law may be referred to the High Court.

It is proposed that a collaborative approach be adopted to complete the document for notification. This involves experienced members of Planning Staff working with Environment Canterbury's planner for two or three days a week over a four to five week period to complete the document. Environment Canterbury has not agreed to this approach yet, therefore progress will be advised at the next Environmental Services meeting.

New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)

Beach Road and West End Intersection

Further discussions remain ongoing.

State Highway Route Security

Comments have been provided on the route security document and feedback is waited from NZTA.

Alternation to Existing Designation

NZTA have applied to alter the extent of the existing designation at the shingle fans. The alteration involves minor shifts to the designation boundary. NZTA intend to replace the existing fords and bridges with box culverts. Some minor changes are being made to the application at the request of the adjoining landowner and the application is currently on hold.

Truck Stop

NZTA are moving towards the creation of truck stops / rest areas. Initial thoughts are that these would be located where possible at ½ hour spacing from major centres. NZTA will develop a location of possible rest areas which are truck friendly.

Potential Plan Changes

Business/ Industrial Zone

Discussions are ongoing with the landowner how to best progress this project.

Ocean Ridge

Notification has occurred and submissions have closed. Eight submissions have been received, given the changes to the Act advice is currently being sought as to if any of these submission relate to trade and competition, once this has been determined further submissions will be sought.

Further submissions must be limited in support of or opposition to a relevant submission and can only be made by the following parties:

- (a) any person representing a relevant aspect of the public interest; and
- (b) any person that has an interest in the proposed policy statement or plan greater than the interest that the general public has; and
- (c) the local authority itself.

Council will be kept informed on the date for further submissions.

Minor Corrections

One submission was received in regard to Plan Change 2 to the Kaikoura District Plan; Council staff is working with the submitter to mitigate their concerns.

Community for Climate Protection (CCP)

Ongoing work is occurring to reduce emissions and waste.

Street Light Reductions

Street lighting improvement will be suggested to Council once further research is undertaken.

Te Korowai

At the meeting of 13 May, the Ministry for Fisheries Compliance Manager, Geoff Clark, was present to answer questions on the proposed compliance changes for the District. Other work has been ongoing.

Zero Waste

The outcome of the funding application for the Kaikoura High School to implement recycling stations around the school is unknown.

The recycling centre have had a lot of locals in collecting items for the Trash Fashion event and also have supplied items for the Lynn's Bin competition. For the Lynn's Bin competition each group is to create something artistic with the items supplied and this will be judged during the Trash Fashion period 25th – 26th June. Some of the items supplied were:- coat hangers, saucers, egg trays, knitting needles, dress patterns, Christmas tinsel, pot plant containers, bottle lids, milk bottles and newspaper to name a few. The groups can make anything they like but are not to alter or paint the items supplied. The Trash Fashion event is to be held on 25th and 26th June 2010 and now has a website.

Green Globe

Work is on-going on sustainability initiatives to further our green globe commitment. A guidance document was supplied to the Wharf development to recommend some green initiatives that could be adopted in the demolition, building and operation of the new complex.

• **Biodiversity & Environmental Projects**

International Year of Biodiversity

To help raise the awareness of the International Year of Biodiversity & the actual International Day of Biodiversity (May 22nd), a guided peninsula walk called '*Roam, Rove & Rediscover*' was Kaikoura's way of celebrating international day of biodiversity.

The free guided walk was an informative journey along a section of the Peninsula walkway noting all things biodiverse along the way. Approximately 20 people joined in and heard about the native vegetation of the peninsula, cultural history of the area, the red bill gull colony, seals, Hector's dolphins, whales and the Hutton's Shearwaters. Guides were Phil Bradfield (DOC Biodiversity Threats Manager), Alex Thompson (Dolphin Encounter), Wayne McCallum (Canterbury Regional Biodiversity Coordinator) and Brett Cowan (DOC Community Liaison Officer and Te Runanga o Kaikoura).

Also as a contribution to the 'Green Wave' initiative happening world wide, participants planted a hundred or so natives in the Hutton's Shearwater colony on the Peninsula. A small barbecue was offered on their return to the South Bay Reserve.

Other events for Kaikoura which are planned for later in the year are;

To continue to celebrate International Year of Biodiversity, namely the Biodiversity Express over labor weekend. More detail to come about that as the event comes together.

Conservation week is in September 2010 – joint planning will occur for this nationally recognized time, with Department of Conservation and possibly Environment Canterbury.

International Student volunteers

Next group arrive July 10th to 22nd.

Point Kean walkway

Under Archaeological Authority from Historic Places Trust, resource consent from Council, and with an archaeologist on site, the excavation work was carried out June 8th for a 75m section of boxed footpath near Jimmy Armers toilet block. It is to link the new Lions Bridge and to keep pedestrians off the road. The local Lions will progress and complete the construction of this section of walkway.

Canterbury Biodiversity and Tourism Opportunities

A meeting will be attended in Christchurch on June 17th around Tourism and Biodiversity in Canterbury – a facilitated discussion of options and opportunities for weaving together tourism and biodiversity in Canterbury and a summary and discussion of 'where to from here'. It will be attended by members of the Canterbury biodiversity steering group and the advisory group and also Christchurch Canterbury Tourism.

Councils Tourism and Economic Development Officer will be asked to attend with the Biodiversity Officer as it is believed there are some good opportunities around this matter for Kaikoura.

Regional Council Consent CRC102944

Following on from last months meeting, a submission was put forward to the publically notified Regional Council consent CRC102944 by District Council staff, as follows -

'On 19th May 2010 the Kaikoura District Council met and requested that the following submission be submitted on this application: "The Kaikoura District Council currently does not have a policy regarding the use of 1080. The Council is currently involved in developing a political stance regarding the use of 1080 within the Kaikoura District. Therefore the Kaikoura District Council presently neither supports nor opposes the use of 1080. However the Kaikoura District Council opposes the 15 year time frame sought for the consent and the ability for multiple applications of 1080 to a site. This is opposed given the changing nature of pest control and pest control products and continuing advances made in pest control. Kaikoura District Council wish to be heard in support of this submission." If you have any questions or would like to discuss this matter, please contact either Matt Hoggard or Jodie Denton at the Kaikoura District Council. It is noted that the minutes of this meeting will not be confirmed until 16th June 2010.

Kaikoura 1080 Working Group

The group's facilitator prior to the last meeting had circulated a draft policy for the group to consider, as a starting point for a recommendation to Council. The group provided comments & amendments on this at the last meeting on 27th May. The facilitator is now currently redrafting the policy with those comments/amendments in mind. A new version will be produced soon for the group to consider. At the very least the final version will be a set of guidelines, as per Council recommendation late 2009.

St Pauls Presbyterian Church Restoration Project

Time has been spent assisting the church group in planning this project, beginning a management plan and setting up a working group to help progress the project. The Churches aim is for planting in April 2011.

District Council Biodiversity Coordinators

A workshop meeting was held here recently with the Biodiversity coordinators of Kaikoura, Selwyn and Hurunui, and assisted by the Regional Biodiversity Coordinator. The aim of the workshop a sharing exercise, to further build relationships, and to discuss procedures around Significant Natural Areas and the ecological work carried out as part of that project. All three Councils are at different stages of their SNA and biodiversity work, so sharing ideas, brainstorming issues, experiences etc was very worthwhile. The aim is to run a similar session once every 6 months.

- **Environmental Health**



FOOD AND HEALTH STANDARDS (2006) LIMITED

Environmental Health Activity Report – May 2010

1.0 REPORT OVERVIEW:

This report highlights key legislative changes that affect food safety and liquor licensing within the local government framework across New Zealand.

Of particular interest relating specifically to Environmental Health, are;

- (i) **New Food Bill** – a major step forward for New Zealand’s food safety legislative framework in all disciplines of food safety, enforcement and risk minimization ultimately ensuring higher protection to the consumer.
- (ii) **Alcohol In Our Lives – Curbing The Harm**; report on the Law Commission Report updates and status of submissions, outcomes and direction for Alcohol within New Zealand.

1.0 THE FOOD BILL:

- 1.1 The Food Bill was introduced to Central Government on 26th May 2010.
- 1.2 This Bill introduces substantial reforms to the regulatory regime for safety and suitability of food. Once fully implemented, it will replace the Food Act 1981 and the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974. The Bill will also make consequential amendments to the Animal Products Act 1999, and the Wine Act 2003, thus improving the ways in which the key legislation interfaces and dovetails across all food sectors.
- 1.3 Food presents a major risk to the health of humans because of the potential for food to transfer harmful organisms, chemical residues, pathogens and harmful contaminants to humans.
- 1.4 New Zealand records an extraordinarily high level of food borne illnesses and gastro intestinal infections per capita head of population than other western counterparts. This is largely due to poor food handling practices, poor food safety and a lack of fundamental principles in managing risks at local level within food premises. The new Bill aims to redress the balance and provide a structured framework creating an efficient, modern risk management based regulatory regime that ensures food meets appropriate safety and suitability standards.

- 1.5 The new Food Bill has been developed over the past three years and is aligned with the New Zealand Standard platform, which provides the basis for our food exports. It includes Schedules that set out what risk-based measure will apply to each food sector and increase the number of sectors required to operate under National Programmes.
- 1.6 This Bill will ensure businesses take primary responsibility for the safety of the food they are selling. They will know what is required of them and will be regulated relative to the degree of risk posed.
- 1.7 Organisers of community-based fundraising activities like cake stalls and sausage sizzles won't need to jump through hoops. Food handler guidance will be made available to these people to help them keep food safe and local councils will have more certainty around their role in regulating food premises.
- 1.8 Ultimately this Bill will make it easier for food businesses to understand how safe food needs to be produced. It will also provide consumers with greater confidence that their food is safe. After its first reading the Food Bill will be referred to the Primary Production Select Committee and is expected to be enacted by 31 March 2011.
- 1.9 **The New Bill:**
- 1.10 The Bill provides a regulatory framework to enable businesses to take primary responsibility for the sale of safe and suitable food. Food businesses will be regulated relative to the degree of risk a food selling activity poses. The risk management tools are:
- food control plans for high-risk businesses such as restaurants;
 - national programmes for medium to low risk businesses, such as horticulture producers;
 - food handler guidance - educational information for low risk operations, such as fundraising activities; and
 - monitoring programmes (set by regulation) to impose measures (in specified circumstances) for determining the safety and suitability of food.
- 1.11 The Bill provides certainty for food businesses in terms of their obligations under the law, and how activities will be regulated.
- 1.12 The Bill introduces specific requirements for imported food - all persons importing food will have a duty to ensure it meets the same standards as domestically produced food, and every consignment of food imported into New Zealand requires a registered importer;
- 1.13 The Bill maintains the role of Government as the principal regulator, and retains a local government role in the regulation of food premises;
- 1.14 The Bill has modernised penalty provisions - the current penalties are inadequate for 2010 and beyond; and
- 1.15 The Bill sets out exactly what the base statutory requirements will be for each and every type of food production and trading activity.

1.15 The Bill sets out a range of options to promote compliance with the new legislative requirements, food control plans, and national programmes. These include:-

- Enforcement powers for food safety officers; and
- The ability of a District Council to issue compliance orders; and
- Enhanced penalties provisions.

1.16 As will all new legislation, there will be a transitional period. For the purposes of this Bill, there will be a steady but progressive implementation over a 5-year period. Legal compliance with the new Act will be expected within this timeframe.

2.0 ALCOHOL IN OUR LIVES – CURBING THE HARM

2.1 Council may recall that I submitted a paper for consultation and submission to the Law Commission on Alcohol in Our Lives. The 278 page report received a total of 2939 submissions on the paper. Surprisingly the overwhelming message came across that there was indeed a desire and need for change, in some cases a perception that dramatic change is needed.

2.2 For the purposes of Council, I have summarized in the table below, the necessary recommendations so that they can be easily interpreted.

PART	CONTENT & COMMENTARY
R1	The Sale of Liquor Act 1989 should be repealed and replaced R1 by a new Act called the Alcohol Harm Reduction Act.
R2	The new alcohol legislation should include the following object provision: The object of this Act is to establish a reasonable system for the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol for the benefit of the community as a whole, and in particular to: (a) Encourage responsible attitudes to the promotion, sale, supply and consumption of alcohol. (b) Contribute to the minimization of crime, disorder and other social harms; (c) Delay the onset of young people drinking alcohol; (d) Protect and improve public health; (e) Promote public safety and reduce public nuisance; and (f) Reduce the impact of the harmful use of alcohol on the Police and public health resources.
R3	The definition of “alcohol” in the new legislation should provide: Alcohol means any fermented, distilled, or spirituous liquor (including spirits, wine, ale, beer, porter, honey mead, stout, cider, and perry) that is found on analysis to contain 1.15% or more alcohol by volume.
R4	Every local authority should be required to adopt a local alcohol policy.
R5	In preparing the proposed policy, councils should consult with local iwi and hapū, Police, licensing inspectors, medical officers of health, and any other persons they consider appropriate.
R6	Public consultation on the proposed policy should be undertaken pursuant to the special consultative procedure under section 83 of the Local Government

	Act 2002.
R7	<p>Policies should be required to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a stock take of the number, type and hours of licensed premises in the district; • the demographic and socio-economic make-up of the local population, and overall health indicators; • a broad assessment of the range and level of alcohol-related problems occurring within the district; • permitted areas for licensed premises; • areas, if any, subject to liquor ban bylaws; and • a local process for managing intoxicated people in public places through collaboration of police, ambulance and health services.
R8	<p>Local alcohol policies may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · a strategy for reducing alcohol-related harm in the district; · local restrictions on the national hours prescribed in the statute for the opening and closing of licensed premises; and/or · areas in the district that may reasonably be identified as having reached or being close to reaching saturation levels in terms of the cumulative impact of licensed premises (there being a rebuttable presumption that further licences will not be granted in those areas).
R9	Local alcohol policies should be renewed at least every six years, in conjunction with every second long-term council community plan in the relevant area.
R10	Two or more territorial authorities should be able to develop a joint proposed policy for their combined districts
R11	Once a policy has been consulted on and agreed by the local authority, those who submitted on the policy should be able to appeal aspects of it to the Alcohol Regulatory Authority.
R12	Resource Management Act and Building Code approvals for proposed licensed premises should continue to be required as a prerequisite to the consideration of a licence application.
R13	<p>When considering any licence application, licensing decision-makers should be required to take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · whether the applicant is a suitable person; · the object of the Act; · the provisions of the relevant local alcohol policy; · whether the amenity or good order of the locality would be lessened by the granting of the licence; and · whether the applicant has the appropriate systems, staff and training to comply with the law and manage the risks.
R14	Where existing licensed premises are inconsistent with a new local alcohol policy, conditions should be imposed to reduce the inconsistency as much as possible.
R15	<p>The types of premises that are eligible for an off-licence should be reduced to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · a specialist alcohol retailer or manufacturer; · a food retailer where food, excluding confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks or ready-to-eat or takeaway food, comprises at least 50% of the annual sales turnover; and · premises for which an on-licence is held (but not a restaurant, nightclub, entertainment venue or club, including sports clubs).
R16	Any other type of retailer should be able to be granted an off-licence if no other off-licence alcohol retailer is reasonably available to the public, and the grant of the licence would not encourage alcohol-related harm.
R17	<p>The legislation should expressly prohibit the following types of premises from being eligible for an off-licence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · a service station; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> .. a takeaway-food outlet.
R18	<p>Only specialist alcohol retailers or manufacturers and premises R18 for which an on-licence is held should be able to sell spirits or RTDs under an off-licence. To be a specialist alcohol retailer, a store should be required to have the sale of alcohol as its “principal business”. The legislation should allow specialist alcohol retailers also to sell some food and other products. However, if the amount of food products in a specialist alcohol retailer is more than minimal, it will not be permitted to sell spirits and RTDs. Also, the stocking of non-food product lines needs to be consistent with and supplementary to a store’s status as a specialist alcohol retailer.</p>
R19	<p>A specialist alcohol retailer within a supermarket or grocery store should only be able to sell wine, beer and mead.</p>
R20	<p>Supermarkets should be required to keep liquor in one place on the premises (known as a “single-area restriction”) as a condition of their licence. This will prevent supermarkets placing alcohol at the end of aisles, in doorway entrances and among other goods.</p>
R21	<p>Caterers should be required to obtain an on-licence rather than an off-licence, but the law applying to caterers should otherwise remain unchanged.</p>
R22	<p>Internet alcohol retailers should be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .. display their licence on their website as well as at their physical premises; .. make purchasers declare that they are over the legal alcohol purchase age and explain clearly the consequences of making a false representation to a licensee, manager or employee; and .. accept credit card payments as the only method of purchase by members of the public.
R23	<p>Internet alcohol retailers should be exempt from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .. the national maximum hours requirements, but deliveries should not be permitted before 6am or after 10pm; .. the requirement that an off-licence must display its opening hours at its physical premises; and .. the requirement for a manager to be on duty at all times when alcohol is sold.
R24	<p>Mandatory statutory conditions placed on on-licence and club premises should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .. the provision of food for consumption on the premises; .. the sale and supply of low-alcohol beverages and soft drinks; .. the provision of free drinking water; and .. the provision of assistance with, or information about, alternative forms of transport.
R25	<p>R25 Discretionary conditions to be imposed on on-licence and club premises depending on the circumstances should include (in addition to specified existing conditions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .. the provision of CCTV cameras, including requirements for their location and number; .. the provision of seating; .. no serving in glass containers at specified times; .. the number of door staff required; .. no shots or particular types of drinks to be served after specified times; .. a limit on drinks sizes after specified times; .. a limit on the number of drinks per customer; .. restrictions on permitted drinking vessels; .. no alcohol service for a specified time before the closing of a licensed premises; .. conditions relating to management, for example, with a requirement for multiple managers at large establishments; .. the provision of transport for patrons.
R26	<p>For off-licences, there should be a mandatory condition for specialist alcohol retailers to be designated as supervised areas, and a discretionary power to impose conditions relating to lighting and security measures (in addition to specified existing conditions).</p>

R27	For supermarkets, there should be a mandatory condition for a single area restriction.
R28	The licensing decision-makers should be able to impose any reasonable condition designed to minimise harm on all licences
R29	The Alcohol Regulatory Authority should issue guidelines on the types of conditions that are suitable to address particular risks.
R30	There should be a power to consult and make regulations concerning the provision of point of sale information about the alcohol unit content of drinks and health information.
R31	Off-licences should be required to close no later than 10pm at night and not reopen until 9am.
R32	On-licences and licensed clubs should be required to close no later than 4am, with a mandatory one-way door from 2am, and not reopen until 9am. The one-way door requirement means people cannot enter after 2am but do not have to leave until 4am or the premises' closing time, whichever is earlier.
R33	The legislation should refer to the Gambling Act 2003 exception to the national maximum hours for casinos.
R34	When setting the trading hours for a licence, the licensing decision-makers should not be able to set maximum trading hours that are longer than the national maximum hours.
R35	Territorial authorities should have the discretion to restrict hours further than the national maximum hours under local alcohol policies.
R36	All sales of alcohol at an off-licence should be prohibited on Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Christmas Day, and Anzac Day before 1pm.
R37	Sales of alcohol at any on-licence or licensed club on a prohibited day should only be authorised if the alcohol is sold and supplied in association with the eating of a meal. Alcohol should be considered to be sold and supplied in association with the eating of a meal if it is provided to a consumer after he or she orders a meal and before he or she finishes eating the meal, or within one hour before he or she orders the meal or after he or she finishes the meal
R38	On prohibited days, on-licenses should be able to remain open until their usual closing time on the night before the prohibited day, but must remain closed for a 24-hour period from this time.
R39	District Licensing Agencies should be replaced by new District Licensing Committees.
R40	The membership of each District Licensing Committee should consist of a councillor selected for the task by the relevant council, and two members of the community appointed by the council.
R41	If there are insufficient Councillors, councils should be able to appoint a commissioner in place of the councillor representative on the District Licensing Committee.
R42	The process for appointment of community members to the District Licensing Committee should be publicly advertised, and the selection of community members should be undertaken in consultation with the New Zealand Police, licensing inspectors and medical officers of health.
R43	There should be a requirement for community members to have particular knowledge and experience in areas specified in the statute, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · public health; · the social issues of the particular community in which the District Licensing Committee is situated; · the liquor industry (but not be currently participating in this); · law enforcement (but not be currently participating in this); or

	.. legal or regulatory matters.
R44	The functions of District Licensing Committees should be to: .. consider and determine all applications for licences; .. hold hearings on all opposed applications; .. impose conditions on successful licence applications, in accordance with the statute and any national guidelines developed by the Alcohol Regulatory Authority; .. determine applications for managers' certificates; .. process or determine licence renewals under a new streamlined process; .. consider and determine amendments to licence conditions upon application by an inspector or the Police; .. gather information, monitor and keep records on licences within the district; and .. report regularly to the Alcohol Regulatory Authority.
R45	Two districts should have the power to form a combined District Licensing Committee if the workload would warrant this.
R46	The statute should permit a District Licensing Committee to delegate unopposed applications for managers' certificates and licence renewals to the Secretary of the District Licensing Committee, which should be a full-time position.
R47	All District Licensing Committee members should receive training to enable them to undertake their functions properly.
R48	The statute should enable councils to have a pool of District Licensing Committee members and to establish more than one committee for its area, as needed.
R49	On receipt of an application for a licence, the District Licensing Committee should notify the application on a designated website, notify residents within 200 meters of the proposed premises and require the applicant to affix a notice in the prescribed form to the proposed site.
R50	All licence applications should be forwarded to a licensing inspector, a medical officer of health, and the New Zealand Police. Licensing inspectors should report on all applications. The Police and medical officers of health should report only if they have any concerns relating to the proposed licence.
R51	Inspectors should be employed by the local authority.
R52	Licensing inspectors should have independent statutory powers.
R53	The statute should expressly provide that inspectors have reporting, monitoring, educative, and enforcement roles.
R54	The statute should provide for delegation of the medical officer of health functions to designated health officers.
R55	The statute should state that the functions of medical officers of health include education of licensees and collaborating with licensing inspectors and the Police on alcohol harm reduction strategies.
R56	Local Government New Zealand should consider requiring training for licensing inspectors.
R57	Decisions made by a District Licensing Committee should be appealable by anyone appearing before the committee to the Alcohol Regulatory Authority, although inspectors should be required to first obtain leave to appeal from the Alcohol Regulatory Authority.
R58	The appeal fee should also be waived for enforcement officers.
R59	The Liquor Licensing Authority should be replaced by a new Alcohol Regulatory Authority.

R60	The main function of the Alcohol Regulatory Authority should be to hear appeals from decisions of the District Licensing Committees and applications for suspension or cancellation of licences.
R61	The expanded functions of the Alcohol Regulatory Authority should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · monitoring and reporting to Parliament on annual trends in its case load, alcohol consumption, marketing, and alcohol-related harm in New Zealand; · making rulings on promotions of alcohol by both on- and off-licensees; · issuing Practice Notes and guidelines on matters within the Authority's jurisdiction; · monitoring and auditing the performance of District Licensing Committees and local alcohol policies; · enhancing the flow of data and information concerning licensing matters.
R62	The Alcohol Regulatory Authority should comprise two District Court judges. One judge should sit in Auckland, and the other should cover the rest of New Zealand.
R63	An Executive Officer should be created to administer the Alcohol Regulatory Authority and carry out the policy work related to its expanded functions.
R64	Guidelines should be consulted on by the Executive Officer, and signed off by the two judges.
R65	The legislation should set out in full the duties and powers of the Alcohol Regulatory Authority and District Licensing Committees, which should mirror those contained in the Inquiries Bill presently before the Parliament. This includes the power to award costs.
R66	There should also be a requirement that the Alcohol Regulatory Authority and District Licensing Committees conduct hearings with as little formality as is consistent with a fair and efficient process.
R67	There should be a general appeal on the merits against a decision of the Alcohol Regulatory Authority to the High Court.
R68	A risk-based licence application fee and annual renewal fee scheme should be consulted on and established by regulation.
R69	Premises categorised as low risk and that have had no compliance issues in the preceding year should be granted a yearly licence renewal on the basis of payment of an annual fee
R70	If there are compliance issues for any low-risk premises, a licensing inspector should be able to require the licensee to formally apply for a licence renewal within three years of the date on which the licence was last renewed. An annual fee should still be payable.
R71	Three-yearly applications for licence renewals should continue to be a requirement for premises not categorised as low risk, but these premises should also pay an annual fee, rather than a three-yearly licence renewal fee.
R72	Licence renewal applications should be advertised by way of notification on the applicable District Licensing Committee website, and a physical notice in a prescribed form affixed to the premises.
R73	The Hospitality Standards Institute or other appropriate body should review both the content of the unit standards required for manager's certificates and the rigour with which the unit standards are taught and tested.
R74	There should be more rigorous enforcement of licensing laws for clubs than there is at present.
R75	The current distinctions between the club licence and on-licence should be retained, with the exception that clubs should only be exempted from having a manager present when 20 or fewer people are present on the premises.
R76	Managers of clubs should be required to have the same qualifications as general managers.
R77	Some clubs should be authorised under the club licence at the licensing decision-maker's

	discretion to serve guests of a member of a club that has reciprocal visiting rights, but the purview of the club licence should not be expanded further than this.
R78	The legislation should provide for four categories of special licence: public events, private events at licensed premises, trade fairs and extended hours.
R79	In addition to the general licence criteria, applicants for a special licence should be required to show that the premises will be properly defined and appropriately monitored
R80	Licensing decision-makers should have the discretion to require applicants for special licences for large or high-risk events to submit a proposed event management plan.
R81	It should be a mandatory condition of special licences that the free drinking water is supplied.
R82	Licensing decision-makers should have the discretion to impose on a special licence any reasonable condition designed to minimise harm, including any of the mandatory or discretionary conditions that may be imposed on on-licences or licensed clubs.
R83	The national maximum hours and prohibited days restrictions should apply to special licences unless exceptional circumstances apply.
R84	The legislation should specify that clubs are required to obtain a special licence for a public event or private event at a licensed premises if they want to be able to serve the public.
R85	The legislation should allow the fast-tracking of special licences for funerals at clubs.
R86	District Licensing Committees should have a discretion about whether a special licence application needs to be publicly notified.
R87	The exemptions based on the form of alcohol sold should be addressed in the definition of alcohol in the new legislation.
R88	The legislation should continue to exclude sales of alcohol from a maker, importer, distributor, or wholesaler to a maker, importer, distributor, wholesaler or licence holder, and sales at homestays.
R89	The exemption for prison officers' canteens should be removed from the new legislation.
R90	The New Zealand Defence Force should no longer be exempted from licensing legislation, but the Chief of Defence Force should be delegated the authority to monitor and enforce the sale of alcohol law, and should be required to report annually to the Alcohol Regulatory Authority.
R91	New Zealand Police canteens and New Zealand Fire Service canteens should no longer be exempted from licensing legislation, but they should be treated as clubs.
R92	The House of Representatives should no longer be exempt from licensing legislation. The Speaker of the House should retain the sole authority to monitor and enforce this legislation.
R93	Permanent charter clubs should no longer be exempt from licensing legislation, but should be required to obtain club licences.
R94	The legal mechanism for monopoly licensing trusts should be retained in the new legislation.
R95	Regulations should require that a petition must be submitted to the Alcohol Regulatory Authority rather than a licensing trust.
R96	Increasing the minimum purchase age to 20 years for all licensed premises including: (a) making it an offence to sell or supply alcohol on licensed premises to anyone under the age of 20, even if accompanied by a parent or guardian; (b) making it an infringement offence for anyone under the age of 20 to purchase or consume alcohol on licensed premises.
R97	Making it an offence for anyone under the age of 20 to drink or possess alcohol in a public place, even if accompanied by a parent or guardian.
R98	Introducing an offence for any person to supply alcohol to a minor under the age of 18 unless that person is the minor's parent or guardian or a responsible adult authorised by the parent or guardian and unless the alcohol is supplied in a responsible manner. This means that any

	person legally entitled to supply a minor who then fails to supply in a responsible manner, including providing appropriate supervision, also commits an offence.
R99	Increasing the minimum age for people employed to sell alcohol at an on-licence to 20 years.
R100	The excise tax rate should be increased by 50%, which will increase the price of alcohol by around an average of 10%. The excise increase will have the greatest price impact on cheap alcohol products, which are preferred by heavy and young drinkers. Other things being equal, the price increase would be expected to reduce overall consumption by approximately 5%, and possibly more in the longer term. It is conservatively estimated that such an excise increase would provide a net benefit to New Zealand of a minimum of \$72 million annually, by reducing the costs of alcohol-related health harms and health care costs.
R101	The excise tax on low-alcohol products up to 2.5% alcohol by volume should be removed to encourage the development of such products.
R102	Given the potential for a minimum price regime, in association with excise tax, to reduce the availability of cheap alcohol, the government should fully investigate a minimum price regime.
R103	Retailers and producers should be required to provide sales and price data to enable the government to investigate a minimum price regime and to be able to effectively model the impacts of changes in excise tax levels.
R104	An interdepartmental committee, overseen by the Ministers of Health and Justice, should plan and implement the management of a phased programme to limit exposure to alcohol promotion and restrict the content of alcohol promotion messages, including alcohol-related sponsorship.
R105	A new regime should be in place within five years.
R106	Stage 1 of the programme, comprising a new offence relating to the irresponsible promotion of the consumption and supply of alcohol (replacing section 154A of the Sale of Liquor Act 1989), should be implemented immediately.
R107	The new provision should make it an offence to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · in the course of carrying on a business, encourage the consumption of an excessive amount of alcohol, whether on licensed premises or at any other place; · promote or advertise alcohol in a manner that has special appeal to people under the age of 20; · promote or advertise alcohol, except in store or on premises, in a manner that leads the public to believe the price is 25% or more below the price at which the alcohol is ordinarily sold; · promote alcohol that is free or · offer any goods or services on the condition that alcohol is purchased.
R108	The interdepartmental committee should consider legislative measures to be introduced at stage 2 of the programme. These measures are aimed at reducing exposure to advertising, particularly for young people.
R109	The interdepartmental committee should consider stage 3 measures with the aim of restricting the promotion of alcohol, including sponsorship, in all media. No alcohol advertising should be allowed in any media other than advertising that communicates objective product information, including the characteristics of the beverage, the manner of its production and its price.
R110	A statutory definition of “intoxication” using the definition R110 of “intoxicated” in the Policing Act 2008 should be adopted in the new legislation.
R111	The new Alcohol Regulatory Authority should be empowered, by statute, to issue a public guideline to assist in determining whether a patron of a licensed premises is or is not intoxicated.

R112	It should be an offence for any manager or employee to be intoxicated while working on licensed premises. The maximum penalty for this offence should be \$2,000.
R113	The only defence to sale and supply of alcohol to a minor should be that the person selling or supplying alcohol has sighted an evidence of age document that belongs to the person to whom alcohol is sold and that shows the person to be 18 years or older.
R114	An amendment should be made to the offence of making a false representation to obtain alcohol to the effect that the offence is not committed by a person who makes a false representation (other than in writing) at the request of a member of the Police acting in the course of their duties.
R115	Licencees, managers and licensed door staff should be given the power to confiscate false evidence of age documents or evidence of age documents that have been tampered with. This power should not extend to passports.
R116	A new infringement offence should be created for an individual who lends a genuine evidence of age document to a minor, knowing that the minor intends to use the document to obtain entry into licensed premises or be sold alcohol on those premises.
R117	The Chief District Court Judge should designate several District Court judges in each of the six judicial regions to be involved in the hearing of alcohol offences and associated sentencing. These judges should be given additional training in sale of alcohol matters, and the new Alcohol Regulatory Authority should assist in this.
R118	The following offences should be made infringement offences under the new legislation while retaining the ability to proceed summarily, as currently provided in section 162B of the Sale of Liquor Act 1989: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · permitting people under the age of 20 in a restricted or supervised area; · sales of spirits otherwise than in a glass; · licensee offences in respect of a manager being present at all times; · making a false representation as to age (whether in writing or not); · serving alcohol on licensed premises while intoxicated. The maximum penalty for infringement offences should be set by regulations, but should not exceed \$1,000.
R119	A breach of a liquor licence condition (mandatory or discretionary) should also be an infringement offence.
R120	Only liquor licensing inspectors and members of the Police should be authorized to issue infringement notices.
R121	A manager's certificate should be automatically cancelled for five years where three adverse findings (either convictions or findings by the new Alcohol Regulatory Authority) are made against the manager for the following offences (whether or not of the same type) within a three-year period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · sale and supply of alcohol to a minor; · sale and/or supply of alcohol to an intoxicated person; · unauthorised sale or supply of alcohol; · irresponsible promotions of alcohol.
R122	A licensee's licence should be automatically cancelled for five years where three adverse findings (either convictions or findings by the new Alcohol Regulatory Authority) are made against the licensee for the following offences (whether or not of the same type) within a three-year period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · sale and supply of alcohol to a minor; · sale and/or supply of alcohol to an intoxicated person; · unauthorised sale or supply of alcohol; · irresponsible promotions of alcohol.

R123	There should be no bar on the new District Licensing Committees or Alcohol Regulatory Authority in considering the adverse findings, when determining future suitability to obtain a manager's certificate or licence after the five-year cancellation period.
R124	The New Zealand Police should have the power to close all or a specified part of a licensed premises immediately where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · a riot takes place within the licensed premises, or where there is reasonable grounds for believing a riot could occur; · there is fighting or serious disorder, or there is reasonable ground for believing that fighting or serious disorder will break out within licensed premises; · there is a significant threat to public health or safety; · the conduct in the premises amounts to a substantial public nuisance; · offences have been committed that carry a maximum penalty of five years or more and there is a significant risk of further offences being committed by patrons if the premises remain open.
R132	We do not recommend reintroducing the offence of public drunkenness.
R133	We recommend the adoption of a civil cost-recovery regime that provides police with the power to serve a notice of debt on anyone who, because of intoxication, is either driven home, placed in temporary shelter or put in a police cell under the powers of detention that police have under section 36 of the Policing Act 2008, with a prescribed amount of \$250 or such extra amount as will make it economic to collect. The proceeds should go to the consolidated fund and any disputes should be dealt with by the Disputes Tribunals of the District Courts.
R134	We recommend that, following a final evaluation, further funding be provided to enable existing watch-house nurses to continue in their role of assisting the Police in better managing the risks of those in their custody with mental health, alcohol and other drug problems, with particular consideration given to setting up additional services in high-volume locations.
R135	We recommend an amendment be made to the definition of "public place" in the Summary Offences Act 1981 to codify case law and clarify that the definition of a public place includes within it a vehicle in a public place.
R136	We recommend an amendment be made to section 272 of the Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989 to clarify that liquor infringement notices issued to minors, in limited situations where they are defended or for fines enforcement purposes, should be within the jurisdiction of the District Court, unless the young person faces other charges in the Youth Court and it is convenient to hear the matters together in that forum.
R137	We recommend liquor ban bylaws have additional requirements before being created; these being that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the proposed area and timing can be justified as a reasonable limitation on the rights of freedoms of individuals; · there is a high volume of offending or disorder in the proposed area that can be linked to alcohol; · the evidence demonstrates that the density of offending and disorder, and the location of the offending, is such that the boundaries of the liquor ban are appropriate and proportionate.
R138	We recommend there should be collaboration between Local Government New Zealand and the Parliamentary Counsel Office to ensure an appropriate drafting template is produced to assist territorial authorities in making liquor ban bylaws.
R139	We recommend the definition of "public place" in section 147(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 is amended to include private carparks to which members of the public have access.

R140	We recommend signage provisions for liquor ban bylaws showing where they apply are laid down in a uniform fashion around New Zealand by regulation.
R141	We recommend the maximum fine for a breach of a liquor ban be \$500.
R142	We recommend the evidential standard for determining a substance is alcohol be that it is sufficient proof, in the absence of other evidence, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the container is labelled as containing an alcoholic beverage and is of a type sold in the ordinary course of trade; or · the content of a container, when opened, smells like an alcoholic beverage and the container appears to be one that contains an alcoholic beverage; or · the defendant has admitted the container contains an alcoholic beverage
R143	The legislation should contain a provision that allows particular alcohol products or classes of products to be banned if considered “undesirable” on the recommendation of the Expert Advisory Committee on Drugs. The criteria for determining that a product or class of products is “undesirable” should be that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · is particularly dangerous to the health; · is targeted at or particularly attractive to minors; or · encourages irresponsible, rapid or excessive consumption of the product.
R144	The national marketing role of the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand should continue.
R145	The Ministry of Education should encourage school boards of trustees to organise drug and alcohol education programmes that meet the needs of their communities.
R146	The multiple processes under way for considering the labelling of alcohol products should continue.
R147	We recommend the key principles underpinning any changes to the alcohol addiction treatment system should be as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · mental health and addiction services need to work as an integrated system; · the system needs to deliver levels of intervention ranging from brief to intensive; · the system response must be adaptable – able to assess type and level of need; · the roles, responsibilities and powers to coordinate care and treatment need to be specified; · the system is interdepartmental, interministerial and cross sector – it involves, for example, the Health, Justice, Child, Youth & Family, ACC, Corrections and Transport sectors, which also fund treatment and/or rely on it to improve outcomes; · care pathways are required to define how people with acute problems can get access to care.
R148	We recommend the Ministry of Health and Mental Health Commission be supported to develop a blueprint for addiction service delivery for the next five years. The work should be undertaken with support from key groups. In particular, the Alcohol Advisory Council and National Addiction Centre, along with all government agencies whose outcomes could benefit from improved access to alcohol addiction treatment services. This work should be based on best practice principles and address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · level and type of service, how much, what type and location; · required resourcing and staffing levels, including workforce issues; · the design of a service system, including models of care pathways, service delivery systems and coordination.
R149	We recommend a National Mental Health and Addictions Helpline should be considered providing triage, advice, disposition and service coordination for district health boards.
R150	We recommend a policy be adopted requiring district health boards to develop care pathways

	along the lines of a plan put forward to us by the Mental Health Commission.
R151	We further recommend some of the proceeds of the increase in alcohol excise tax that we propose be applied to spending on alcohol treatment services and training.

2.3 The Law commission report was well received when it was tabled on the 27 April. There are a number of changes to the way the council processes applications. There is going to be a new DLA structure known as the DLC, which will be made up of one councillor and two lay people from the community. Training is very important for this role and it is anticipated that the DLC will hear all applications and also opposed licenses. There are interesting times ahead with the bill apparently already 95% written and most points in the law commission report probably being adopted.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you wish to discuss any aspect of this report in more detail.

Yours sincerely,



Mr. David J. Shovel
Managing Director

Food and Health Standards (2006) Ltd.

FOOD AND HEALTH STANDARDS (2006) LIMITED

WEEKLY DRINKING WATER SAMPLES ANALYSES KAIKOURA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Date: 04.05.10

Method: Readycult

Weather: Fine

Lab Ref No:	WINZ Code	Time	Sample Point	Tests	Results	Units
FEY0177	KAI004KU	1820	Kaikoura Township Reticulation			
				E. coli	<1.1	100mL
				FAC	*	mg/L
				Total Coliforms	<1.1	100mL
FEY0176	KAI004SB	1800	South Bay, Kaikoura			
				E. coli	<1.1	100mL
				FAC	*	mg/L
				Total Coliforms	<1.1	100mL

Date: 13.05.10

Method: Readycult

Weather: Fine

Lab Ref No:	WINZ Code	Time	Sample Point	Tests	Results	Units
FEY0178	KAI004KU	1540	Kaikoura Township Reticulation			
				E. coli	<1.1	100mL
				FAC	0.26	mg/L
				Total Coliforms	<1.1	100mL
FEY0179	KAI004SB	1555	South Bay, Kaikoura			
				E. coli	<1.1	100mL
				FAC	0.34	mg/L
				Total Coliforms	<1.1	100mL

Date: 25.05.10

Method: Readycult

Weather:

Lab Ref No:	WINZ Code	Time	Sample Point	Tests	Results	Units
FEY0196	KAI004KU	1700	Kaikoura Township Reticulation			
				E. coli	1.1	100mL
				FAC	*	mg/L
				Total Coliforms	<1.1	100mL
FEY0197	KAI004SB	1718	South Bay, Kaikoura			
				E. coli	3.6	100mL

				FAC	*	mg/L
				Total Coliforms	<1.1	100mL

Date: 30.05.10
Method: Readycult

Weather: Fine

Lab Ref No:	WINZ Code	Time	Sample Point	Tests	Results	Units
FEY0198	KAI004KU	*	Kaikoura Township Reticulation			
				E. coli	<1.1	100mL
				FAC	*	mg/L
				Total Coliforms	>23	100mL
FEY0199	KAI004SB	1405	South Bay, Kaikoura			
				E. coli	<1.1	100mL
				FAC	*	mg/L
				Total Coliforms	<1.1	100mL

“The microbiological methods used were in accordance with registered methods which are available upon request. Results apply only to samples received. This report may not be reproduced except in full”.

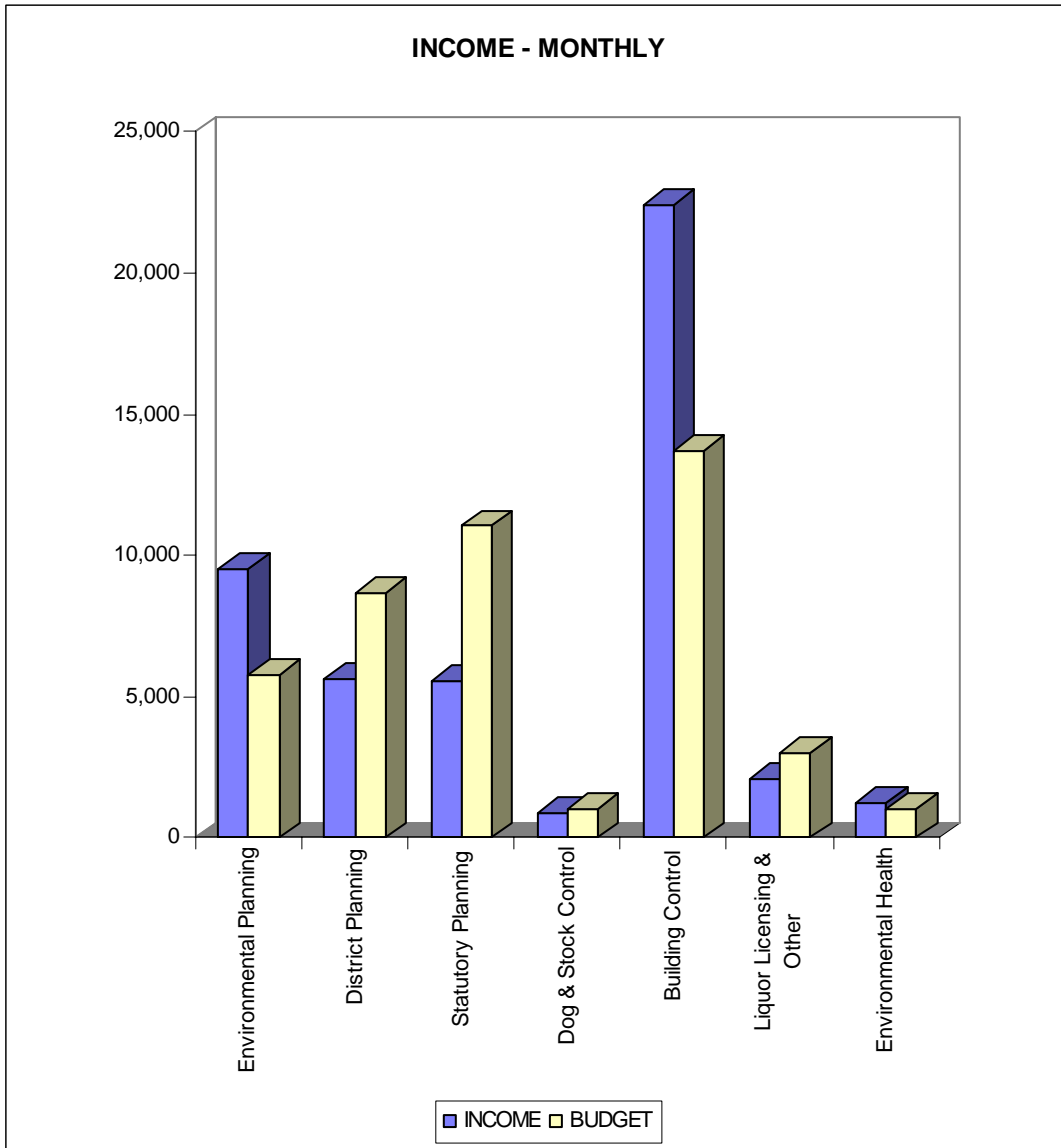
District Environmental Health Officer

Kaikoura District Council
Water Monitoring Monthly Report – 19th May 2010

Winz Code	Sample Site and Code	Reference Number	Time	Total Coliforms	E.coli	FAC
TP00217	Kaikoura Suburban KAIWS (1) @ Brunnels Road	FEY190	1241	<1.1	<1.1	0.22
TP00217	Kaikoura Surburban KAIWR (1) @ Postmans Road					
TP02772	Kaikoura Township Source KAINMB (1) Main Bore @ Mt Fyffe Road (Mackle Bore)	FEY189	1240	<1.1	<1.1	0.23
KAI004KU	Kaikoura Township Reticulation KAIUR (1) Alt @ Jimmy Armers Beach Toilet Block	FEY180	1018	1.1	<1.1	0.37
KAI004KU	Kaikoura Township Reticulation KAISR (2) Alt @ O Woods: Mt Fyffe Road					
KAI004SB	South Bay Reticulation KAISBR (1) Alt @ DOC Toilets: South Bay	FEY181	1036	<1.1	<1.1	0.43
KAI004SB	South Bay Reticulation KAISBR (2) Alt @ Coastguard: Sewer Pump Station					
TP01001	Kincaid Source (KINS (1) @ Grange Road Bridge	FEY191	1259	1.1	<1.1	0.66
KIN003KI	Kincaid Reticulation KINR (1) @ Hapuku School	FEY195	1416	<1.1	<1.1	0.75
TP01002	Fernleigh Source FERNS (1) @ Dairy Farm Inland Road Junction	FEY187	1208	<1.1	<1.1	0.63
FER003FE	Fernleigh Reticulation FERNR (1) Alt @ R Jones: Lake Hills	FEY186	1153	<1.1	<1.1	0.59
FER003FE	Fernleigh Reticulation FERNR (2) Alt @ Kowleigh Inland Road					
OAR001OA	Oaro Reticulation OARNS (1) Alt @ T Smith: Oaro M	FEY183	1118	<1.1	<1.1	N/A

OAR001OA	Oaro Reticulation OARNS (2) Alt @ K Semmens: North Side					
TP01003	Clarence / East Coast System Source CLECS (1) @ Wellhead at pumpshed	FEY192	1332	2.2	<1.1	N/A
KAI021EA	Clarence / East Coast System Reticulation CLECR (1) @ hydrant behind Woodbank School	FEY193	1340	<1.1	<1.1	N/A
Winz Code	Sample Site and Code	Reference Number		Total Coliforms	E.coli	Turbidity
TP01000	Peketa Source PEKS (1) @ Bore R Hails, Rakauni Road	FEY184	1138	<1.1	<1.1	*
PEK002PE	Peketa Reticulation PEKR (1) @ hydrant tap pn Bullens Road	FEY185	1141	1.1	<1.1	*
TP00998	Oara Source OARNS (1) @ New Bore: Oaro River	FEY182	1105	<1.1	<1.1	*
TOTAL SAMPLES, % COMPLIANCE		14		71%	100%	
Definitions:						
Total Coliforms: The bacteria used as indicators that organic, possibly faecal contamination of the water may have occurred.						
E.coli: The bacteria used to indicate that faecal contamination has probably occurred and that the water needs to be treated given the likelihood that pathogens are present.						

Environmental Services Budget Report



EXPENDITURE - MONTHLY

