

**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON
WEDNESDAY 16 DECEMBER 2015 AT MEMORIAL HALL SUPPER
ROOM, ESPLANADE, KAIKOURA.**

AGENDA

1. Apologies

2. Matters of Importance to be raised as Urgent Business

3. Environmental Services Report

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- **Building**
- **Resource Planning**
- **Resource Consent Update List**
- **District & Environmental Planning**
- **Environmental Health**

4. Minutes Action & Issues List Update

MEETING	ACTION REQUIRED	BY	ACTION
Environmental Services	Send a letter of acknowledgement to B Todd regarding Whalefest	District Planner	Completed.

5. Urgent Business

- **Building**

There were 8 Building Consents with a combined construction value of \$91,950.00 issued during November 2015. These consents were for:

- 1 heater
- 1 residential alteration
- 2 marquees
- 1 studio/sleepout
- 1 garage
- 2 sheds

Building consent revenue in November was \$6,482. Building consent revenue year to date is \$55,324.

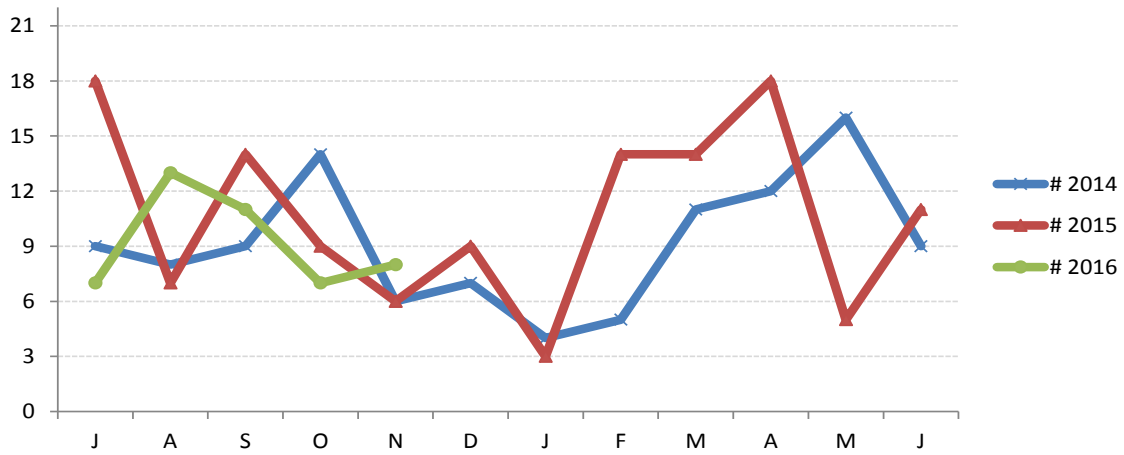
We currently have 12 consents being processed.

11 Land Information Memorandums and 15 Code Compliance Certificates were issued in the month of November 2015.

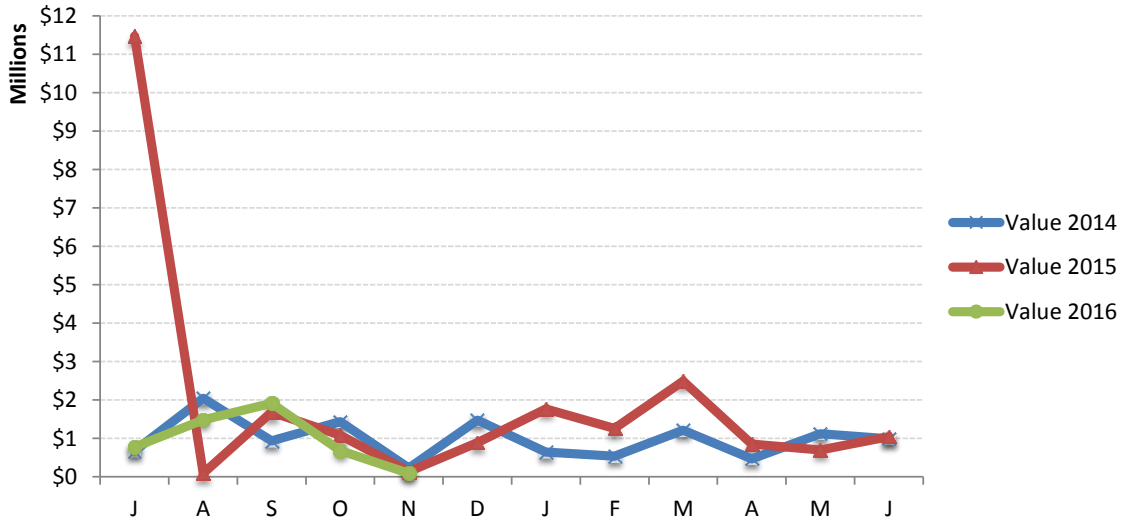
Things are ticking along well in the Building Department. The new Ozone computer system has not been without its challenges but overall we have managed to keep everything up to date whilst updating our old systems.

Author: Building Administration Officer
Endorsed by Acting Chief Executive Officer

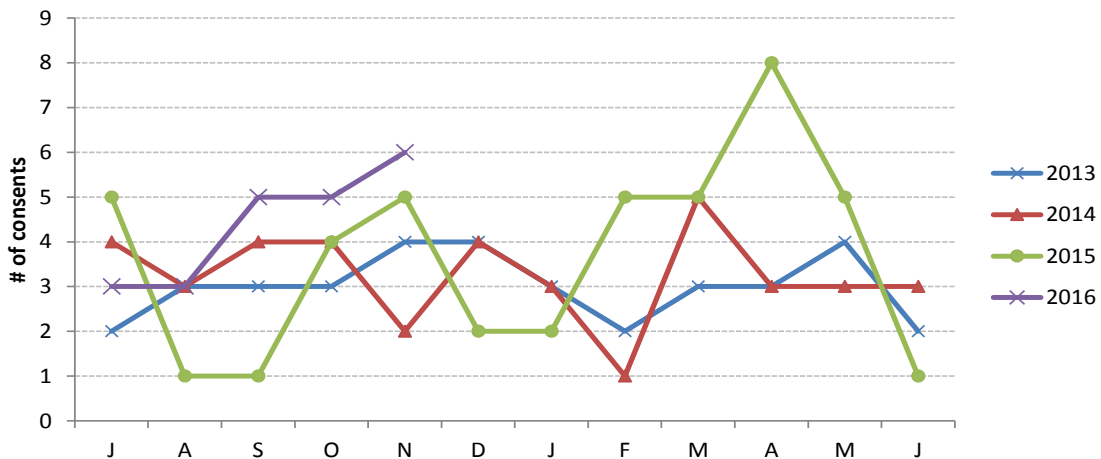
of Building Consents Issued



Value of Building Consents Issued



Resource Consent Applications Received



• Resource Planning & Resource Consent List Update

Resource Consent Update: From 4 November to 7 December 2015

Four subdivision applications and one land use application were received in the reporting period. Most applications were for minor consent with the exceptions being:

- RJ Ross Family Trust –subdivide 4 lots in residential B zone
- Parsons –subdivide three lots in rural zone

Both applications will be publically notified in the New Year.

Resource consent revenue in November was \$1,136. Year to date is \$19,508.

At the time of this report, we have not had confirmation of a new resource consent planner.

Resource Consent List

Resource consents decisions issued:

Type of Consent	Applicant	Address of Activity	Number of New Lots / Guests
Land Use -Extensive farming – Chicken farm	Waikoura Springs Ltd	90 Mill Road	
Subdivision	A Claridge	40 Postmans Rd	2

Active consent applications currently in process:

Type of Consent	Applicant	Address of Activity	Number of New Lots / Guests
Subdivision Boundary adjustment	S Young	11 Hapuku Road	

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

Type of Consent	Applicant	Address of Activity	Number of New Lots / Guests
Land Use – Earthworks in Archaeological Site	J Kirk	28 Avoca Street	
Subdivision: 3 lot Subdivision	A Claridge	40 Postmans Road	
Subdivision: 3 lot Subdivision	Okarahia Downs	Inland Road	
Land Use – Earthworks in Archaeological Sites	Kaikoura District Council	Global Consent for Kaikoura District	
Land Use – Visitor Accommodation	P Hammett	61 South Bay Road	
Land Use- Visitor Accommodation 8 Guests	Br & Page	148 Torquay Street	
Land Use- Visitor accommodation and Non-compliance with Height Standard	N Mitchell	13 Swyncombe Place	
Subdivision: 2 lot Subdivision	P & S Thomas	1946 Inland Road	
Subdivision – 4 lots Subdivision	R J Ross Family Trust	1 Shearwater Drive	
Subdivision & Amalgamation	Okarahia Downs Ltd	69 Inland Road	
Subdivision	A & S Parsons	1234 State Highway Mangamanu	2 new lots
Land use – visitors accommodation	Lensan Trust	119 South Bay	8
Earthworks in an archaeological area	Frida McGarry Memorial Trust	15 Kaka Road	

• District & Environmental Planning

District Plan & Environmental Planning Report 8 December 2015

National Legislation

Resource Legislation Amendment Bill

The Bill makes changes to the Resource Management Act 1991, the Reserves Act 1977, the Public Works Act 1981, the Conservation Act 1987, the Environmental Protection Authority Act 2011, and the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012.

As advised by central government the four most significant changes in the Resource Legislation Amendment Bill are:

1. Requiring Councils to follow national planning templates that will improve the consistency and reduce the complexity of plans.
2. Faster and more flexible planning processes. The Bill provides three different tracks by which a Council can produce a plan: the existing track that now has tighter timelines, a new collaborative track, and a streamlined track.
3. Reduced requirements for consents. The Bill eliminates the need for thousands of minor consents by giving Councils discretion to not require them, by introducing a new 10-day fast-track for simple consents and by removing requirements for consents where they are already required under other Acts.
4. Stronger national direction around requiring provision for growth like housing, and provision for national regulations to address issues.

The introduction of the national planning template may be timely for the Kaikoura District Plan which is due for review in 2018. Additional information can be found at:

<http://beehive.govt.nz/release/resource-legislation-introduced-parliament>

Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment – New Report

Dr. Jan Wright released in November: Preparing New Zealand for rising seas: Certainty and Uncertainty. The report <http://www.pce.parliament.nz/media/1390/preparing-nz-for-rising-seas-web-small.pdf> provides valuable information for future planning of coastal communities.

A more detailed report is attached.

Broadband

No further information has been received from MBIE on mobile blackspot coverage and broadband initiative.

Canterbury Mayoral Forum has been working with Spark NZ. A number of mobile site throughout Canterbury will be upgraded. For Kaikoura this includes the Clarence mobile site.

Canterbury Regional Council

Natural Resources Regional Plan – Air Section

A hearing was attended in Christchurch on 25th November 2015, decisions are now awaited.

Land and Water Regional Plan – Plan Change 4

This relates to water supplies which service fewer than 25 people and which the public have access too. Hearing date awaited.

Earthcheck

Preparation is occurring for the Annual Earthcheck Certification audit which is set down for 9-10 December. Staff will be ensuring documentation and processes meet the requirements.

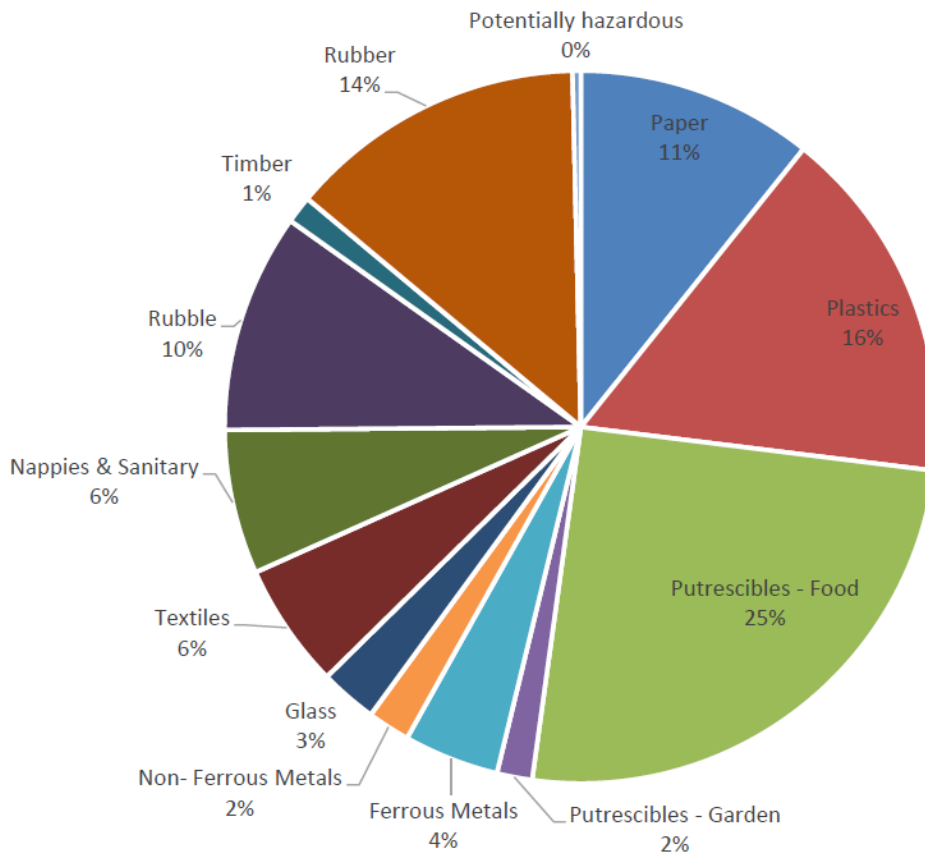
Waste Audit

A waste audit has begun at the recycling centre to assess the type of waste going to landfill. The physical sorting and observation of waste begun on Thursday 29th October, the second audit is to be held at the end of January. The audit covered 804.6 kg of waste received at IWK during the two days of the audit. The source of the waste was recorded as either:

- Commercial/Industrial/Municipal
- Construction & Demolition
- Residential

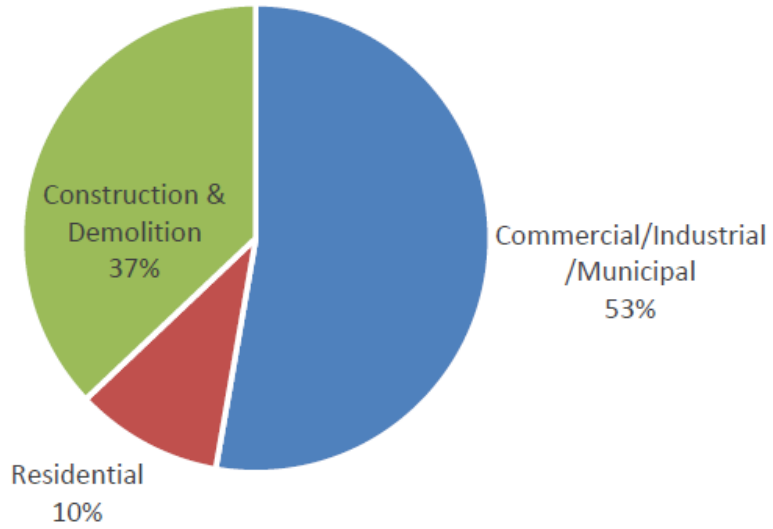
The largest proportion of waste identified was putrescibles – food waste (25%). The source of the majority of that food waste was from the commercial/industrial/municipal source.

Kaikoura District Waste Assessment - October 2015



The source of the waste is predominantly commercial. It will be interesting to compare results of the next survey with this period to indicate the predominant sources of waste in our district.

Source of Waste



Te Korowai

The Ministerial Advisory Committee has now been appointed. The Committee has not yet come together for a meeting. Work is continuing on the Charter Boat Code of Practice and implementation of the Kaikoura Marine Strategy.

Preparing New Zealand for rising seas: Certainty and Uncertainty.

The report <http://www.pce.parliament.nz/media/1390/preparing-nz-for-rising-seas-web-small.pdf>

Key findings for the report are:

- Impact of sea level rise is new and not fully understood
- The certainty is that sea level will continue to rise over time. Since 1880 mean sea level has risen approximately 20cm.

The uncertainty relates to how the landforms will change and over what time period. The Minister for the Environment's view is that there is "too much uncertainty for a rigid standard to be applied". This uncertainty is because the rate of sea level rise is unknown. This report is based on Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) projections as the best guide available of future rates of sea level rise. The IPCC has projected that the sea around New Zealand will rise about 30 centimetres in the next 50 years. The sea will continue to rise for centuries to come, but how rapidly it will rise is uncertain. By 2100 the sea level rise could vary from 30cm to over 95cm.

Three types of impact exist:

1. Coastal Flooding

The report also points out that at least nine thousand homes lie less than 50cm above spring high tide levels. This is more than the number of homes that were red zoned after the Christchurch earthquakes. Of the four coastal cities Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin it is Christchurch and Dunedin which is most vulnerable.

2. Coastal Erosion

Soft shore lines are likely to be more subject to erosion but the sediment budgets will be the key to the rates of change, accretion may still be possible. The suggestion is that each community develop shore line management plans. The shore line management plan would look at the long term community needs for an area and address ongoing cost issues. Such an approach would identify areas for hard protection, soft protection and areas of do nothing. The need for adaptive management is seen as the best approach. Adaptive management involves staging interventions over time as trigger points are reached.

At some point, most hard defences will be abandoned. The report makes it clear that before hard defences are used a number of factors need to be considered:

- Defences against the power of the sea can be natural like sand dunes, gravel banks, wetlands, and cliffs, or built like seawalls, earthen dikes, and tidal barriers. These defences may themselves be undermined by high seas and storms – natural defences can erode and built defences can collapse.
- Natural defences can accrete as well as erode. The gravel bank on the beach along Marine Parade in Napier has grown over time as gravel carried down from

the hills by the Tukituki River is carried by longshore currents and deposited on the beach.

- The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) is largely focused on the protection of the natural coastal environment. It contains a preference for strategies that reduce the need for ‘hard’ protective structures like seawalls.
- Both the 2008 MfE Guidance Manual and the 2010 NZCPS encourage managed retreat – moving homes and infrastructure to higher ground away from the coast – in preference to building bigger and bigger hard defences.
- ‘Hard’ engineered protection changes the natural character of the coast and leads to the loss of beaches by preventing them from migrating inland. Moreover, defending one part of a coast can make other parts more vulnerable.
- “Hard” defences will require increasingly expensive maintenance as the sea rises.
- The cumulative cost of building and maintaining hard defences is one issue. Another is the loss of the natural character of the shoreline. Many settlements have grown up by the coast because of access to sandy beaches, *kai moana*, and the beauty and wildness of the coast. Preserving some natural shorelines – or rather allowing them to freely move slowly inland – is vital. For this reason, soft defences – replenishing and planting dunes – should be preferred wherever feasible.

3. Coastal Groundwater

Reclaimed land and salt water intrusion into aquifers will be the area of most concern. Additional liquefaction could result in some area with rising sea levels.

Dr Wright recommended engaging with communities in a slowly and a staged approach. The very direct approach of the Kapiti Coast has raised a number of problems. The report is clear that careful planning is required:

“So plan we must, and plan carefully. However, in all but a few situations, haste is not necessary or desirable. Councils need to take some time to develop strategies and make fair decisions that are based on assessments that are both robust and transparent.”

The report contains the following 8 recommendations to Central Government:

1. Recommendation to the Minister for the Environment and the Minister of Conservation:

a. Take direction on planning for sea level rise out of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and put it into another National Policy Statement, such as that envisaged for dealing with natural hazards.

b. Direct officials to address the matters raised in this investigation in the revision of the 2008 MfE Guidance Manual.

2. Recommendation to the Minister for the Environment:

In revising central government direction and guidance on sea level rise, include protocols for the procurement of elevation data, and work with Land Information New Zealand and other relevant agencies to create a national repository for LiDAR elevation data.

3. Recommendation to the Minister for the Environment:

In revising central government direction and guidance on sea level rise, set standards for the use of IPCC projections of sea level rise to ensure they are used clearly and consistently across the country.

4. Recommendation to the Minister for the Environment:

In revising central government direction and guidance on sea level rise, specify planning horizons that are appropriate for different types of development.

5. Recommendation to the Minister for the Environment:

In revising central government direction and guidance on sea level rise, specify that 'best estimates' with uncertainty ranges for all parameters be used in technical assessments of coastal hazards.

6. Recommendation to the Minister for the Environment:

In revising central government direction and guidance on sea level rise, include a standard process for council engagement with coastal communities.

7. Recommendation to the Minister for the Environment:

In revising central government direction and guidance on sea level rise, specify that councils develop whole coast plans for dealing with sea level rise, and expand coastal monitoring systems to enable adaptive management.

8. Recommendation to the Minister of Finance:

Establish a working group to assess and prepare for the economic and fiscal implications of sea level rise.

A media briefing video can be found at:

<http://www.pce.parliament.nz/publications/preparing-new-zealand-for-rising-seas-certainty-and-uncertainty>

Author: District Planner
Endorsed by Acting Chief Executive Officer

● **Environmental Health**



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DRINKING WATER SAMPLES ANALYSES
KAIKOURA DISTRICT COUNCIL

DATE SAMPLED: 16 November 2015

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Fine

SAMPLED BY: W Park

METHOD: COLILERT APHA 9223
(MPN / 100ml)

WINZ Code	Site/Location	Sample No.	Time	Turbidity	FAC	Total Coliform	E.Coli
KAI055KA	Postmans Road: Pump Shed Standpipe tap	WAP1180	09.59	2.56	0.08	<1	<1
TP02772 Sampled 15.11.15	Mackle Bore TP: Main Bore @ Mt Fyffe Road: tap behind the pumpshed	WAP1179	14.00	-	-	<1	<1
OAR001OA (alt)	Alt @ T Smith: Oaro M: outside garden tap	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Alt @ K Semmens: North side: outside garden tap	WAP1181	12.00	0.64	X	7.5	<1
KIN003KI	Kincaid Retic: Hapuku School: tap on storage tank feeder	WAP1183	10.10	0.50	X	<1	<1
FER003FE (alt)	Alt @ R Jones: Lake Hills, outside garden tap	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Alt @ Kowleigh Inland Road: outside tank tap	WAP1184	11.05	0.80	0.35	<1	<1
PEK002PE	Peketa Retic: Hydrant tap on Bullens Road, Peketa	WAP1185	11.30	0.71	X	<1	<1
TP02879 (alt)	Ocean Ridge Pump Shed	WAP1186	10.48	0.23	X	<1	<1
OCE002OC	Ocean Ridge Retic	-	-	-	-	-	-

DATE SAMPLED: 18 November 2015

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Fine

SAMPLED BY:
QUANTITRAY

W Park

METHOD: APHA 9223 B COLILERT

(MPN / 100ml)

WINZ Code	Site/Location	Sample No.	Time	Turbidity	FAC	Total Coliform	E.Coli
KAI004KU	Kaikoura Urban Retic – Alt @ Fyffe House	WRP1187	11.25	0.33	0.09	<1	<1
KAI004KU	South Bay Retic – Alt @ DOC Toilets	WRP1188	11.45	0.28	0.10	<1	<1
TP00217	Kaikoura Suburban TP @ Brunnels Road	WRP1189	10.02	0.48	0.58	<1	<1
TP00998	Oaro TP @ New Bore: Oaro River pump shed stand	WRP1190	13.35	0.36	X	<1	<1
TP01003	East Coast/Clarence TP Well head at pump shed	WRP1191	10.52	0.60	X	1.0	<1
TP01001	Kincaid TP @ Grange Road Bridge – tap on mains	WRP1192	10.20	0.66	0.10	<1	<1
TP01002	Fernleigh TP - Dairy farm / Inland Road: Hydrant tap	WRP1193	13.00	0.92	1.27	<1	<1

Note - Key to abbreviations:

N/A – Not applicable

M – Monthly test only / Alternative sample location

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



Julaine Jenkins
Environmental Health
Food & Health Standards (2006) Ltd