Record of changes made to the *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements, 2012* through the *Land Development Minimum Requirements, April 2022* (for information only)

Note that this record of changes is provided for information purposes only, and is intended to indicate the provisions of the Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012 document that have changed as part of the review and development of the Land Development Information Requirements, April 2022. This schedule does not form part of the *Land Development Information Requirements, April 2022*, and it does not form part of the IPI.

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	**Description of Change**	**New text**
Part 1 CONTEXT	Update to text to reflect growth and development pressures.	The Kāpiti Coast District is experiencing significant growth and development pressures. The Council is committed to supporting quality growth – that is growth that supports key outcomes, such as the protection of freshwater and productive soils, and building resilience to the impacts of climate change. This document, the Council's Land Development Minimum Requirements, contains the minimum design and construction requirements for all new developments within the Kāpiti Coast District – both permitted and consented that Council is willing to accept. All development must be consistent with the Kāpiti Coast District Plan objectives, policies and rules and other Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requirements. Where new infrastructure functions as part of the Council's network (either through vesting as a Council asset, or through its connection to Council's infrastructure) then the requirements in this document also need to be met.
	Update to text explaining the documents considered in drafting the document.	In setting these requirements, Council has considered: • central government direction including the NPS-Freshwater, the NPS-Urban Development and Te Mana o Te Wai • Greater Wellington Regional Council's requirements including the proposed natural resources plan and the Council's consent conditions • Council's Infrastructure Strategy • Council's Asset Management Plans.
	New outcome added.	Embraces a Te Ao Maori perspective (Maori world view) and takes an integrated management approach, recognising the interconnectedness of the environment and the interactions between its parts.
	New headings and updates on the Resource Management Act 1991	The Resource Management Act (RMA) is concerned with promoting the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Emphasis is placed on environmental outcomes and the integrated management of the effects of activities on the environment. Environmental management under the RMA is intended to be outcome orientated, and this provides challenges for both developers and the Council. The Act provides for effects-based, regional and district plans through which implementing new and innovative solutions for development can be undertaken. However, the successful adoption of new and innovative designs depends to some degree upon certainty in the resource consent process. Section 11 of the RMA requires local authorities to control subdivision of land. It prevents subdivision unless there is a rule in a district plan or national environmental statement allowing it. Historically, until 2005, the Council's response had been mainly through rules and standards defined in the district plan and through a prescriptive code for subdivision and development. Although that code was only one means of compliance, it tended to become the norm because of the certainty it provided in the resource consent process. The RMA was amended in 2021 to require district plans to better enable housing intensification in urban areas from late 2022. The changes signal that residential sites can be developed to provide up to three dwellings as a permitted land-use activity, subject to specified standards. The requirements in this document will apply to these developments.
	New headings and updates on the Building Act 2004	When infrastructure is proposed which remains private, its provision may also require a building consent. Developers should identify early in the design process what district plan requirements are triggered to ensure integrated design solutions are not 'sterilised' by subsequent consenting decisions. This also reduces the amount of 're-working' or variations that may be required to accommodate different statutory requirements.

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	New headings and updates on the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)	The Local Government Act (LGA) requires territorial authorities to set levels of service for their assets and activities. These balance community need with affordability. Any assets that are to be vested in the Council must contribute to the identified levels of service. Assets that remain in private ownership, but that functionally act as part of Council's network (e.g. stormwater devices) must also contribute to the identified levels of service. Under the LGA, Council must develop an infrastructure strategy and a financial strategy. These set out its approach to managing and funding the district's core infrastructure services (transport, stormwater, water supply, wastewater and coastal assets) for the next 30 years.
	New headings and updates on Quality Urban Design	As a signatory to the New Zealand Urban Design Protocol, the Council is committed to creating quality urban design. This includes ensuring all its capital works show quality urban design and actively encouraging the development community to provide for good urban design. The Council has, and continues to, encourage local developers to sign the protocol. In 2022, the Council adopted a Growth Strategy (Te tupu pai – Growing well) which guides the way development should progress in the district. The strategy includes consideration of a number of sustainable development principles previously adopted by the Council. The Council wishes to promote up-to-date design and construction methodologies in subdivision developments to provide for best environmental practice in terms of both design and provision of services. It is promoting these methods of compliance by including them in the district plan and providing design guides. The Council's approach requires applicants to meet the general requirements and design criteria set out in this document, to be consistent with the principles outlined in the Council's design guides, and also to meet the Council's minimum engineering requirements. The Council's suite of design guides will evolve in response to the strategic direction of the district, environmental concerns and service and infrastructure constraints, and as the Council implements central and regional government directives. Applicants should ensure they are working with the most recently adopted versions and cover relevant aspects of these guidelines in their resource consent applications (to the extent applicable). The Council's approach interacts with the district plan provisions and its strategic and community directions, as illustrated in figure 1 on the following page. The Council's policies are also evolving in response to new strategic directions, environmental concerns and additional service and infrastructure constraints within the district. These include supporting the quality and character of our town centres and neighbourhoods, avoiding or mitigating natural hazards (including climate change), providing adequate potable water supplies, treating and disposing of wastewater, dealing with stormwater issues (including its treatment) and designing roads. These are all relevant to development planning and need to be considered in development proposals.
	New headings and updates to a design-led approach	The Council requires developers to take a coherent, design-led approach, particularly for larger developments and environmentally sensitive sites. This will allow integration across Council departments and partnering agencies as well as with national directions and legislative changes. Accordingly, the Council's approach to subdivision, intensification and development within the Kāpiti Coast district has been considered alongside the direction of the Local Government Act 2002, and community planning's impacts on future Council activities and subdivision and development. Developers should work through the process of identifying integrated design solutions that provide fit-for-purpose outcomes. They should be familiar with the statutory 'bottom lines' which are likely to constrain the development. For example, proposed minimum road widths or building off-sets must be able to accommodate all supporting infrastructure and services (e.g. three waters, telecommunications and waste disposal access) as well as bus services where required. The Council's minimum engineering requirements should be used as a baseline and can be met by using the New Zealand Standard NZS 4404:2010 (incorporating the Land Development Minimum Requirements schedules that provide specific design information and other Council requirements that may differ from those in NZS 4404:2010).
	Delete diagram 1	

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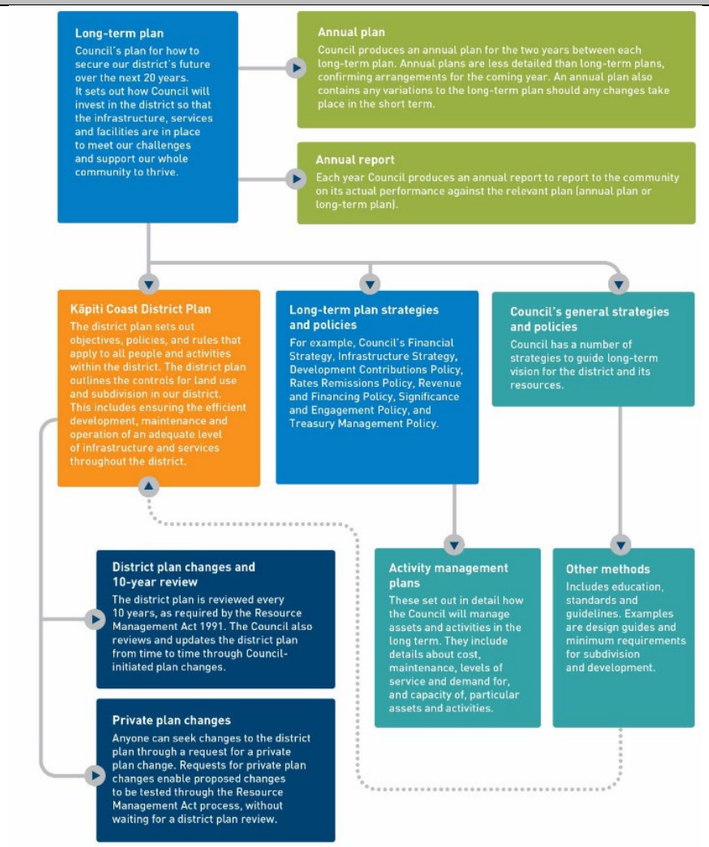
	Delete diagram 2 and replace with Figure 1.	
	New headings and updates to a design and review meetings.	A design and review meeting service is available to enable all parties – applicants, the developer's representative and Council staff (engineering, resource consents, building consents, stormwater, roading, wastewater, open space and policy) – to examine proposals in an interactive and integrated manner. These meetings will be an opportunity for applicants to get advice on early design concepts or the development of engineering drawings, recognising that compromises may be needed in some areas for the benefit of others. This approach is the essence of sustainable management and provides for dialogue between Council staff, applicants and the community to ensure an integrated approach. The system seeks to support the use of alternative designs and technologies so it is flexible enough to allow for innovation. It provides options for alternatives or innovative designs that a developer may wish to propose. While compliance with minimum standards is still available for those situations where alternatives are inappropriate, all solutions must be fit for purpose and not impose unknown or excessive costs on the Council for future operations and maintenance. To encourage innovative design, developers should discuss their development concepts with the Council at an early stage (pre-application) and again at engineering drawing development stage. This integrated approach is shown in figure 2 on the next page. Council needs to approve any new environmental technology, material or process for use in the network. Therefore, where developers propose using alternative subdivision design and environmental technologies, they must provide information about the long-term operation, maintenance and success of these technologies. It is important data is available on the expected lifespan of any technologies used, and the applicant should provide details of operations, maintenance schedules and requirements to allow Council to calculate whole-of-life costs and have enough information to decide whether to approve the technologies.

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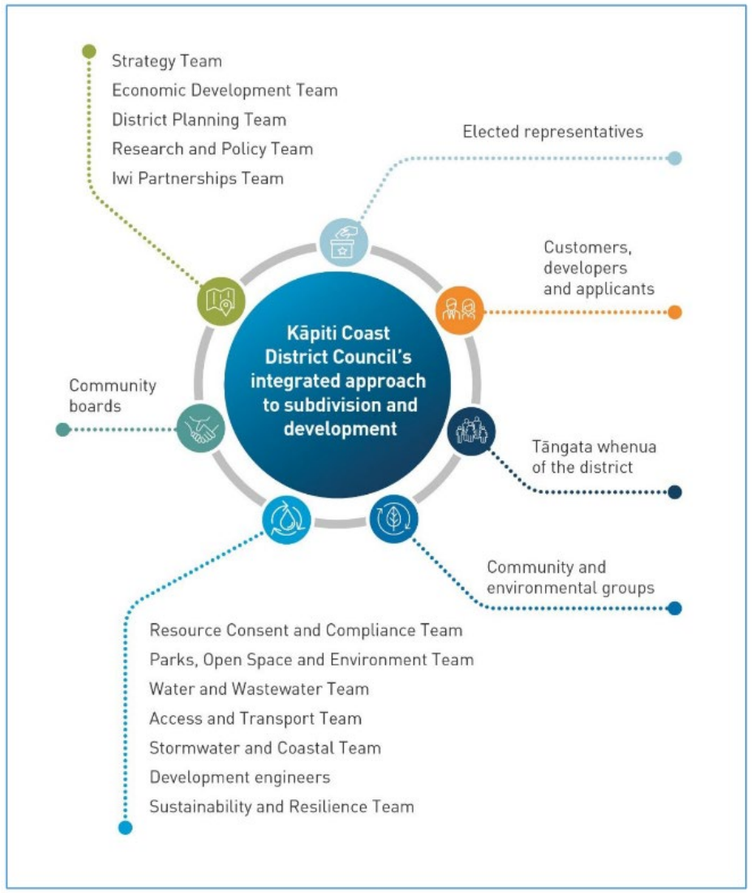
		Any applications for assets that will remain in private ownership must identify who has responsibility for maintaining and replacing the asset over its life cycle, and the legal instrument that will be used to ensure ongoing compliance. Council will assess each application against criteria which include guidelines on how to deal with issues such as asset management, private versus public ownership of infrastructure, and future maintenance of components in an alternative design approach. Private ownership should not be used as a way to reduce construction standards on site.
	Delete diagram 3 and replace with Figure 2.	
Part 2 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	A. Preliminary – delete (i) – (viii) and replace with text paragraphs.	Developers should meet with the Council early on to ascertain any particular statutory or site requirements or limitations for the development proposed. This will let Council staff advise on whether resource consent is required, any other matters relating to the site, and identify any relevant capacity constraints within existing infrastructure.

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		Developers need to meet the district plan requirements, any proposed plan changes and other RMA provisions. The relevant requirements of the Council's Land Development Minimum Requirements must also be met. Developers should be familiar with the Council's current strategy documents, all of which are subject to regular review. These include, but are not limited to: • Growth Strategy • Open Space Strategy • Sustainable Water Management Strategy • Coastal Strategy • Stormwater Management Strategy • Sustainable Transport Strategy • Infrastructure Strategy. Applicants should ensure they are working with the most recent versions and cover relevant aspects of these strategies in their resource consent applications. The principles and requirements set out in the various Council design guides should be applied in any design. The various guides are subject to review and applicants should ensure they are working with the most recent versions. The Council has a design and review service available, where a range of staff can meet to work through design issues with developers. Although Council advice can be accessed at any stage, developers should engage as early as is practicable, ideally at the stage, before lodging any resource consent application and/or final drafting of any complex engineering drawings. Developers will need to do their own due diligence to prepare for these meetings to ensure the most value is obtained from this service. Design and review discussions do not circumvent the RMA planning process, and decisions on notification or granting of consent cannot be made based on pre-application information. Greater Wellington Regional Council requirements Applicants need to consider the requirements of the Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington). These include: 1. The Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region. 2. The Proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region which will replace the following five operative plans: Regional Fresh Water Plan, Regional Plan for Discharges to Land, Regional Soil Plan, Regional Coastal Plan and the Regional Air Quality Management Plan. 3. Public transport strategy from the Regional Land Transport Plan and Regional Public Transport Plan. Greater Wellington will consider the Council to be an affected party on applications for resource consent if the ongoing discharge of stormwater enters an open channel or Greater Wellington's stormwater network, or the assets are intended to vest with Council. Developers should consult with Council before lodging a Greater Wellington consent. The objectives and policies of the Wellington Regional Policy Statement provide a clear understanding of the approach Greater Wellington has to natural resource management in the region. Applicants should consult with Greater Wellington to seek its advice on the above plans and ascertain if resource consents are required. This is especially the case where large-scale earthworks (< 0.3 ha) and/or waterways are involved in the development. Developer's responsibility to consult Developers should consult mana whenua before lodging resource consent applications where historical and cultural values have significance to Māori. This is also a requirement of Council's criteria to assess land for new open space acquisition. Failure to consult may slow the processing of your application. Consultation with other persons or organisations may be required, including: • adjoining owners • Department of Conservation

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		• environmental groups • Toitū Te Whenua (Land Information New Zealand) • Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga • network utility operators • Waka Kotahi (New Zealand Transport Agency) • other designating authorities (e.g. Fire and Emergency New Zealand) • iwi • other interested parties.
	B. Concept Plans - update text in (i) – (iii).	A concept plan (and a supporting design statement) is required where the proposal involves a large area or where alternative designs are proposed to be developed, particularly if to be staged over several years. Concept plans should look beyond the site to consider any contextual and strategic issues within the area, including urban form, landscape connectivity and cohesion. The concept plan and supporting information shall include sufficient details to give a general outline of the nature of the development, either as part of the plan or in the explanatory material accompanying the plan. Information supporting alternative design proposals should be sufficient to enable Council staff to assess the effectiveness of operation and analyse the proposal on a whole-of-life basis. The plan should provide an illustration of the proposal relative to its wider context and indicate approximate locations of: • roads • reserves • waterways and flood plains • Three Waters infrastructure • stormwater infrastructure and secondary flow paths • important natural features • cultural sites • hazards • cycleways, walkways and bridleways • proposed public amenities • topography and landform • other significant features. The concept plan should also extend beyond the site to take account of any adjoining land able to be developed, or where other relevant contextual relationships exist, whether owned by the developer or not, and any effects on existing developed land. Concept plans should be accompanied by a document identifying proposed ownership models, operational and maintenance requirements and costs, and life expectancy of assets (with whole-of-life costs compared against alternatives). The stormwater components of the concept plan should be supported by site investigations, hydraulic modelling and comprehensive engineering detail.
	C. Resource Consents – delete (i) – (xiii) and replace with new headings and text in (i)-(xii)	

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	D. Development Impact fees – remove (i) and (ii) and replace with updated text (i) and (ii) and insert hyperlinks to documents.	Financial and development contributions may be required for developments and subdivisions in accordance with the requirements of Council's district plan and development contributions policy. The most current information on development impact fees can be found on the Council's website. (i) Financial contributions Financial contributions can be used to mitigate the effects of developments on natural and physical resources of the district in accordance with provisions of the RMA. (ii) Development contributions Development contributions shall be required from new developments in the form of money or land, or both, at the Council's discretion. This includes infrastructure such as roading, cycling, walking and bridleways (CWB), water supply and wastewater treatment facilities, community infrastructure, and flood mitigation activities, in accordance with the Council's development contributions policy. These fees are adjusted from time to time, usually annually. The quanta of fees payable are those that apply at the date of application. The current schedule of financial and development contributions can be found on the Council's website.
	E. Assessment of environmental effects – renumber to include a separate (iii).	(iii) The amount of detail in an assessment of environmental effects should be in proportion to the scale of the potential or actual effects of the activity, including cumulative effects.
	F. Scheme plans – change to headings and insert hyperlinks. New text for (i), ii (b) to reflect updated datum and ii(f) to reflect stormwater requirements and then renumber remaining sections. New text for ii(h), renumbered as (ii)i. New text for ii(i), to include the Open Space Strategy, renumbered as (ii)j. v. Update reference to NZ Fire Service to Fire and Emergency New Zealand.	(i) Scheme plans for subdivision or land development shall comply with those requirements of the district plan (to the extent applicable) that apply to the land being subdivided or developed. Any failure to meet the district plan rules will result in a need to apply for a resource consent, with scheme plans being submitted as part of the resource consent application. It should be noted that subdivision is not a permitted activity and hence consent will always be required for a subdivision. (ii) b. Adequate contour information to illustrate the existence on each allotment of a suitable building platform and to enable the gradients proposed for roads, rights of way and access ways to be assessed. For two- or three-lot subdivisions, spot levels in terms of mean sea-level datum for Wellington (or, if requested, New Zealand Vertical Datum 2016) may be acceptable where the contour of the land is gentle enough to enable road and right-of-way grades and feasibility to be assessed from such limited information. (ii) f. Ensure adequate space is provided for the disposal and treatment of stormwater. Greater Wellington will consider Council to be an affected party on applications for resource consent if the ongoing discharge of stormwater enters an open channel or its stormwater network, or the assets are intended to vest with Council. Developers should consult with Council before lodging a Greater Wellington consent to ensure the solution is acceptable. (ii) i. Landscape plans and schedules showing all landscape works proposed, including for all open space, road reserve and low (environmental) impact urban drainage design structures. (ii) j. Details of any proposed reserve and its proposed development. The applicant is responsible for nominating the purpose for which each reserve is to vest and this information shall be shown on the plan. The applicant is also responsible for providing an assessment against the acquisition criteria in Council's Open Space Strategy. The Council may or may not approve part or any of the proposals. In submitting any scheme plan for approval, the applicant shall provide documentary evidence the general layout is sufficient for reticulation by other utility service authorities and meets Fire and Emergency New Zealand requirements.
	G. Contaminated Sites and Hazardous Areas Insert updated reference to NES in (i) Insert new (iii) to reflect climate change impacts.	(i) …..Resource consent may be required under national environmental standards for subdivision, change of land use, soil disturbance or removing/replacing a fuel storage system. (iii) Applications must identify climate change impacts on the site and how these will be mitigated.
	H. Water Permits Add in 'and water quality' to heading. Amend (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (viii) to refer to updated documents and regional council name. New (ix) to reflect affected party status.	H. Water permits and water quality (ii) The applicant must consider the impact of the development on Te Mana o te Wai. This concept is part of the NPS Freshwater Management 2020 and refers to the vital importance of water. When managing freshwater, it ensures the health and wellbeing of the water is protected and human health needs are provided for before enabling other uses of water. (iii) Water permits shall be obtained from Greater Wellington for any restricted activity covered by Section 14 of the RMA and any requirements arising from the proposed Natural Resources Plan, the Regional Fresh Water Plan and Regional Discharges to Land Plan.

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		(iv) Greater Wellington's approval shall be obtained for temporary or emergency overflows from sewage pumping stations to comply with the requirements of Section 15 of the RMA's discharge of contaminants into the environment. (vi) Any condition imposed by Greater Wellington or the Council shall be deemed to be a condition of scheme plan approval for the subdivision or development. (viii) The applicant shall be responsible for the payment of all fees to Greater Wellington for the licensing of the permits to discharge stormwater. (ix) Greater Wellington considers Council to be an affected party on applications for resource consent if the ongoing discharge of stormwater enters an open channel or its stormwater network, or the assets are intended to vest with Council. Developers should consult with Council before lodging a regional council consent or confirming a solution with Greater Wellington.
	I. Check Lists Amend spelling of heading and insert hyperlinks to the checklists.	I. Checklists
Part 3 DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS	A: Development approaches Hyperlinks added to design guides. Renumbering to update. (iv) and (v) to add in a clarification statements that infrastructure must be fit for purpose.	(iii) ….. Any proposed infrastructure must be fit for purpose for all intended uses and hence higher standards may be required over and above these minimum standards. (iv)…. Infrastructure must be fit for purpose for all practical uses. Developers can offer alternative engineering designs with appropriate supporting information.
	B: General provisions Amend iii to update language. Amend (iv) to update form reference. Amend reference in (vi) to Council staff (not officers) and reference/hyperlink Engineering NZ website. (vii) amend text to clarify minimum requirements and remove reference to template on website. (viii) update reference to the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and correct grammar. (x) updated to include references to national documents, insert additional reference/requirements for natural values and mana whenua, add in restoration plans, interpretation changes and pest control. (xi) Working in existing roads – content amended to reflect latest advice and hyperlinks.	(iii) Where investigations and reports are required by an independent qualified person, a person or company should be agreed between the Council and applicant **before** the engagement…. (iv) The peer reviewer shall provide a completed Peer Review Certificate using the ACENZ/ENZ PS2 form. (vi) While Council staff will be available to offer advice and guidance, it remains the responsibility of the developer's professional advisor to supervise the construction and ensure standards are maintained…. To determine the appropriate level of supervision required for a project, refer to the Construction Monitoring Services/Guide section on the Engineering New Zealand website. In particular, the maintenance and defects liability period requirements should be noted. (vii) The plan shall include, or otherwise reference, the procedures and checklists necessary to effectively manage the work. At a minimum, the following should be included:…. (viii) Developers, developer's professional advisors and contractors must meet the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015…. Developers and their representatives shall ensure contractors have in place effective safety management systems and suitable plans to carry out the required work in a safe manner. They will also ensure contractors comply with the requirements of relevant legislation covering the works. (x) Developments must contribute to the requirements of the NPS Freshwater and any national policy statement on biodiversity. Developers shall ensure natural ecosystems can continue to function and are not degraded or lost as a result of the subdivision or development. Systems that enhance existing natural ecosystems and water quality should be prioritised. (x)(b) Note that Greater Wellington's Proposed Natural Resources Plan provides schedules of areas of natural value that can be used as a guide. Cultural assessment may be required for sites that are significant to mana whenua.
		Design requirements may include:… • Restoration plans for areas of ecological value… • Interpretation content to help residents and the public understand the values of a site and direct how they should be protected. • Pest plant and animal control.

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	Additional (xv), (xvi) and (xvii) - new information on development agreements, vesting of infrastructure as public assets and approval for connection to Council network.	(xi) Working in the Existing Roads Rules related to working on or connecting to existing roads can be found on the Council's website. The code is available on the New Zealand Utilities Advisory Group's website. The Council's local conditions document is available from Council. The Council may require the arrangement of bonds to cover work being undertaken within existing roads. The amount of the bond shall be Council's estimate of the value of the works undertaken in road reserve and held to cover the costs incurred by the Council in the event of default or prolonged opening. The bond shall be released upon Council being satisfied with the practical completion of the corridor access works. (xv) Development agreements (LGA s207) Development agreements can provide a potential opportunity for improved outcomes for both the developer and the Council. They can help the Council fund an identified capital programme earlier than planned or, in some cases, offer better ways of providing the infrastructure related to growth, especially when a developer is intending to carry out large-scale works themselves as part of a development. Development agreements can be initiated by a written request from the developer and/or initiated by the Council. Council will consider entering into a development agreement if the agreement: (a) benefits the Council as well as the developer (b) clearly quantifies the public benefit it is proposing to provide (c) does not seek to subsidise the base level of infrastructure servicing required to support the development (d) is not retrospective (e) does not seek to mitigate commercial risks faced by the developer (f) does not seek to facilitate development to the detriment of other values considered important on the site in question (e.g. ecological or historical) (g) does not undermine future consenting processes (h) is required for the development. (xvi) Vesting of infrastructure as public assets Council will consider all requests for vesting of infrastructure in Council. Council will require roads to meet its requirements and/or standards before vesting. Upgrading works may be required where developers decide they want to vest after consents have been issued or after a development has been constructed. The following assessment criteria will be used: (a) the degree of public good delivered by the asset (b) the contribution of the asset to the efficiency of the wider Council network (c) the consequences of asset failure on the wider Council network (d) strategic fit (e) operational, maintenance and replacement costs

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		(f) quality of design and construction and compliance with the requirements set out in this document. (xvii) Approval for connection to Council network All infrastructure that connects to the Council network must be approved by Council. This approval must be applied for before connection on the correct application form. Where connected assets are to remain in private ownership, the developer will provide a legal instrument that identifies responsibilities for operation, maintenance and replacement of the asset over its working life.
	C: Earthworks and Geotechnical (iii) Performance Criteria Add in protection of existing vegetation requirement. (v)(c) and (d) Update reference to Heritage NZ. (vi) update reference to Heritage NZ. (vii) update to include reference to GW requirements for bulk earthworks. (viii) include specific reference to certain district plan requirements.	(iii)(d) provide appropriate protection to existing vegetation during the development period, especially where earthworks are occurring in proximity to ecological sites (v)(c) inform the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and apply for an appropriate authority if required (v)(d) take appropriate action to remedy damage and/or restore the site after discussion with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the Council and iwi (vi) Where an archaeological site is present (or uncovered during earthworks) an authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is required, in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. Where earthworks are proposed, it is recommended this authority be obtained before work on the site starts. (vii) Erosion and sediment control…. Resource consent from Greater Wellington is required for bulk earthworks over 0.3ha (3,000 m^2). (viii) District plan provisions… These rules include that: earthworks cannot be undertaken on a slope of 28 degrees or more or within 20m of a waterbody.
	D. Transportation Insert hyperlinks to strategy and amend introduction to reflect the new strategy. (i) removes bottom two bullet points and adds in transport modes and environment references. Amend text on travel choices to update.	(i) Sustainable Transport Strategy The Council's Sustainable Transport Strategy1 is the overarching strategy for transport in the district. Its main objective is to create 'a transport system that is safe, decarbonised, healthy, well connected, and accessible to all'. It recognises there is a need to integrate land use and transport planning. This includes the benefits of increased employment opportunities in the district and ensuring strong links between town centres and the transport network. The strategy seeks to have the Kāpiti Coast district's transport and access network developed in a way that:…. (i) is integrated seamlessly across all transport modes (j) identifies and addresses effects on the environment. The strategy is focused on supporting provision of a wider range of travel choices than the private car and creating a well-planned physical transport system that allows for the reliable, efficient and safe movement of people and goods. This will be achieved by working with partners in:

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	(ii) Update text to reflect network hierarchy and Waka Kotahi's One Network Framework. Delete Network Category table and insert new Figure 3 of NZ's national classification system. (iii) Performance criteria Delete reference to providing car parking and replace with accommodate demand for car parking (iv) Design principles Amended to update and correct grammar. (v) Design and Access Statement Update final paragraph to invite discussion with Council on modelling and data collection. (vi) Road Safety Audits (RSA's) Update reference from Land Transport NZ to Waka Kotahi. Amend requirements of independent audit teams	(a) seeking that all new developments are well designed and planned (b) planning and implementing a transport network that is well connected and identifies, addresses and provides for opportunity for future growth (c) planning and constructing cycleways, bridleways and footpaths to provide safe access between home, work, shops, recreational and cultural facilities and schools (d) requiring that infrastructure needed to support new development is fit for purpose and adequately connects to the existing transport network (e) continuing to adopt a high level of construction standards (f) ensuring development provides an appropriate level of infrastructure to serve its needs without impacting on the existing network (g) ensuring environmental quality and all modes are addressed in new development (h) planning, developing and requiring a transport system that caters for the needs and safety of all road users including a safe and appropriate design speed (i) planning and implementing a road network that is designed to provide for potential future public transport service (ii) Network Hierarchy The road corridor is a shared space that has a major impact on the character of surrounding areas. The network hierarchy in the district plan has been developed to broadly identify road functions in terms of network management. However, awareness of the One Network Framework and other emerging guidance is recommended in considering the design of the development. These hierarchies apply road design typologies which will reflect the desired amenity and high-level design for each section of the road corridor. The Place and Link contexts and Table 3.1 in NZS 4404:2010 should be used as minimum requirements for decision-making on transport infrastructure and services. In considering new development, the network hierarchy in the district plan and the One Network Framework provides for the following: • identification of the function of a route • separate identification of the volumes of traffic along the route. A route may be classified as significant for walking, cycling and or horse riding • clear allocation of space across all modes, if possible • allocation of broad design solutions which provides: − for the overall movement and place function of the route − provides a solution relevant to the traffic volumes − for the particular character along the route. This framework separates design and allocation of space across modes from being driven by just traffic function and volumes. Broad road design 'typologies' for the routes are to be applied taking all transport modes and streetscapes into account. The One Network Framework is shown in figure 3 below from Wahi Kotahi's website

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		(iii)(g) accommodate the likely (assessed) demand for car parking arising from the development and be able to safely and efficiently cater for existing and future car-parking demand (iv) Design principles The Council has reserved control in the district plan over the design and layout of subdivisions and some aspects of development. As noted above, the Council has adopted a Sustainable Transport Strategy which was developed after comprehensive consultation with the community and other stakeholders. The Council will ensure new developments consider the place and link aspects outlined in NZS4404:2010; the need to link with and use public transport networks efficiently; provide for connectivity; and promote ease of use of all transport modes such as walking and cycling. The Council will ensure new developments support the road design principles set out in its Best Practice Subdivision and Development Guide and Streetscape Strategy and Guidelines. Designs of roads, rights of way and other access facilities should be site specific and consider site constraints and opportunities. They should be designed as part of an integrated development looking to:

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
		• achieve residential amenity • enhance connectivity, safety, access and manoeuvring for fire-fighting appliances • calm traffic • manage stormwater • minimise earthworks • avoid destruction of natural features. Developments need to meet the roading hierarchy requirements of the Council's district plan, Sustainable Transport Strategy, Best Practice Subdivision and Development Guide and Streetscape Strategy and Guideline and provide high quality pedestrian and cycle links. New roads within developments should connect with existing and new roads where possible and allow for connections to adjoining land. As such, Council will not permit cul-de-sacs, particularly long ones, or loop roads where connections are possible. Where cul-de-sacs or loop roads are used, then pedestrian and cycling links to enhance connectivity must be provided at the width specified in NZS4404:2010. In accordance with the district plan and NZS4404:2010 the Council's preference is for rights-of-way to serve no more than six lots. Where there are seven or more lots, then legal roads should be provided unless otherwise approved by Council. Cycleways, walkways and bridleways may be required in accordance with the Council's Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy and the indicative network. (v) Design and Access Statement… When evaluating the ultimate effects of the proposed development on the surrounding communities and transportation network, traffic modelling or surveying may be required at the Council's discretion. It is recommended land developers and their consultant discuss with Council staff early on to reach agreement on the scope and nature of the modelling and data collection necessary before lodging a consent application. (vi) Road Safety Audits (RSA's) All applications for consents or planning approval that have a roading component shall follow the most up-to-date Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency's Road Safety Audit Procedures for Projects Guideline and Austroads…. The applicant should consider carefully the independence, experience and suitability of the people engaged to carry out the audits. Auditors are expected to be experienced RSA practitioners and the Council's preference is for RSAs to be carried out by an audit team comprising at least two practitioners. If the independent audit team engaged by the developer considers any stage of the RSA is not required, the lead auditor may complete an 'exemption declaration' as described in the guideline and submit it as part of the application process. The Council may then either accept or refuse the application. The Council is mindful that RSA findings can sometimes conflict with sustainable urban design initiatives. Applicants should resolve any such conflicts with the Council at an early stage. The Council will generally seek to reach a balance between the safety and urban design objectives. The applicant shall submit the initial RSA report at the feasibility/concept stage (if this stage is required) or with their applications for consents. They should submit the second audit report with their construction drawings and their final post construction audit before being granted the 224 certificate for the development. If a report is provided at the feasibility/concept stage, then an updated report may be required at the application for consent stage. RSA reports should be submitted to Council including the audit findings with the designer's response completed.

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
	E: Stormwater Insert new paragraph in (i) to reflect updated national and regional documents that are relevant to stormwater. (iv) Reserves Credit – amended to reflect latest requirements in Council's Open Space Strategy. (v) Performance criteria – update documents to latest titles of updated documents. Add in opportunities for enhancement to performance criteria. (vii) Design Principles Minimise Effects of Development bullet points. Add in easement requirement for critical secondary flow paths and also change to allow for climate change and seasonal variation. Amend final bullet point of Design Principles to be clearer and in plain English. (vi)(e) Design Requirements 3rd bullet point amended to reflect options for stormwater design including climate change guidance. Amend last bullet point to account for climate change. (viii) Stormwater Quality Insert paragraphs outlining the importance of managing stormwater and the treatment approaches.	(i) Stormwater Strategy… Greater Wellington has reviewed its regional planning documents and framework to reflect the requirements of the National Policy Statement for Management 2020 (NPS Freshwater). The NPS Freshwater requires freshwater to be managed in a way that 'gives effect' to Te Mana o te Wai, that is, in a way that recognises the inherent connection water bodies have to tāngata whenua identity and the mana of the area. The emphasis is on improving degraded water bodies, and maintaining or improving all others, using bottom lines defined in the Freshwater NPS (or through the Whaitua process). Under this regional and national planning framework, Council is reviewing its Stormwater Management Strategy. Applicants should ensure they are working with the most recently adopted versions and cover relevant aspects of these guidelines in their resource consent applications (to the extent applicable). (iv) Reserves Credit Land that is required to be used for stormwater or flood mitigation does not count towards development impact fees for reserves where it is inundated up to the 1- in 10-year event. Land that is inundated between the 1- in 10-year and 1- in 100-year events **may** be considered for credit depending on the degree to which it supports Council's open space priorities. Criteria for assessment and a process for determining primary and secondary functions of such land is provided in Council's Open Space Strategy. Acceptance of such agreements is at Council's discretion on a case-by-case basis. (v) Performance criteria A stormwater system proposed for a development shall: • meet the relevant standards and criteria of the district plan, the Council's Stormwater Management Strategy, the Greater Wellington Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Regional Freshwater Plan and the Regional Plan for Discharges to Land and other relevant RMA planning instruments…. • identify opportunities for enhancement. vi) Design Principles (e) as far as practical, ensure secondary flow paths are located in public land. If impractical, then ensure they are located in areas where they are unobstructed by fences or planting. If critical, this requirement will be need to be protected through easement. (g) consider effects on groundwater quality and levels allowing for current levels, climate change and seasonal variations (h) avoid locating new subdivision and land-use activities in an area identified in the district plan maps as at high risk from natural hazards. Where a risk can be removed, to allow development on part of a site through mitigation, any mitigation and land-use activities will demonstrate they do not exacerbate the adverse effects of natural hazards for other people and properties. (vii) Design requirements 3. Design shall take into account climate change guidance. The allowance should be based on latest Rainfall Isohyet Plans or NIWA's HIRDS (high intensity rainfall design system) V4. 12. Design of stormwater systems shall be based on the isohyet charts produced by the Council for the Kāpiti district or NIWA's HIRDS (high intensity rainfall design system) V4. These isohyet charts, and guidelines for their use, are set out in Schedule 4 and include a set of maps accounting for climate change. The

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
	(xiii) Fencing of Swimming Pool Act 1987 – remove reference to this Act and replace with reference to Building Act.	methodology must be used when development solutions include storage. The use of Council's hydraulic models to assess effects in these situations isrecommended. (ix) Stormwater quality Maintaining good water quality is essential to human health, the environment and the recreational value of waterways, wetlands and coastal waters. Awareness of the environmental conditions and human activities that influence water quality is an important consideration in effective water management….. The applicant must consider the integrated treatment approaches that blend products, technologies and practices which mimic natural processes to maintain or enhance overall community and environmental values and provide utility services for stormwater management. With an increased focus on urban intensification, careful integration of stormwater management with land use will be required…. (xiv) Building Act 2004 A stormwater attenuation pond with a water depth in excess of 400mm that is constructed on a site containing, or adjacent to, any residential dwelling, may require fencing in compliance with the requirements of the Building Act 2004.
	F. Wastewater (i) Objective - inset compliance with GW PNRP for greywater (ii) Performance criteria - Insert consideration of Council's Low-Pressure Sewer System policy and Council's Pump Station standard/specification (iii) Greater Wellington requirements Updated to reflect Proposed Natural Resources Plan. (iv) Design principles - Updated to reflect Natural Resource Plan. (v) Private and public drains – insert information on common drains not being a preferred option. (vi) Pumping Mains and Pump Stations – clarify financial contributions required for on-going maintenance.	(i) Objective …Subject to compliance with Greater Wellington's Proposed Natural Resources Plan, greywater from laundry washing machines and bathrooms for subsurface irrigation by approved systems is possible…. (ii) Performance criteria • consider the Kāpiti Coast District Council Low-Pressure Sewer System policy and standard/specification documents, available from the Council's Water and Wastewater Team • consider the Kāpiti Coast District Council Pump Station standard/specification document, available from the Council's Water and Wastewater team. (iii) Greater Wellington requirements The discharge of wastewater is governed by rules in Greater Wellington's Proposed Natural Resources Plan. (iv) Design principles ….On-site wastewater disposal systems shall be specifically designed taking into account the daily flow, wastewater characteristics and site/soil conditions, and meet the requirements of the Natural Resources Plan. (See also Greater Wellington website: Onsite Wastewater. (v) Private and public drains Common drains are not a preferred Council option. A very compelling engineering reason must exist (noting that cost is not an engineering reason) before the Council will consider these and its decision is final. In very limited cases, drains with appropriate easements serving more than one lot will be considered common, private drains. These drains require a Common Private Drain Agreement between all landowners served by the drain.

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
		Where multiple houses are constructed on a single lot and a subdivision is likely to be undertaken in the future, the developer should consider providing individual drains to each house to avoid future works at subdivision stage to separate drains. (vi) Pumping mains and pump stations …A financial contribution towards on-going maintenance costs will be required…..
	G. Water Supply (i) Water Supply Management Clarify that connections should be individual and located to the property boundary and changed to reflect water metering. Commercial properties required to be metered and fitted with a back flow preventor. Insert cross reference to updated district plan requirements for rainwater tanks for new dwellings. (ii) Performance criteria Update reference to Water Supply Bylaw 2013 Clarify connection requirements. (iii) Design Principles Clarify that the use of satellite systems is not permitted. Clarify size and location of service laterals and design flows. Reference updated household water supply requirements. Clarify fire fighting requirements. (vii) Approved Contractors Insert competency and experience requirement for laying reticulation mains.	(i) Water supply management …Where the Council's potable water supply network is available to service developments, then each lot shall be provided with an individual connection from the main to the property boundary. Each development shall be provided a piped, water supply system connecting to the Council's system, unless alternatives are approved by the Council. All connections shall be metered and fitted with a double check valve. All commercial or industrial connections shall be metered and fitted with an RPZ-type backflow preventor. Under the Water Demand Provisions of the district plan the installation of rainwater tanks, or rainwater tanks and approved greywater irrigation systems, are required for new dwellings. (ii) Performance criteria • meet the requirements of the Kāpiti Coast District Council Water Supply Bylaw 2013, and any other future bylaws relating to the protection and supply of drinking water…. • where the Council water supply system is available, provide a connection for each lot from the main, with the manifold centrally located along the road frontage. (iii) Design principles • The use of satellite systems is not permitted…. • Standard water supply service laterals shall be 20mm ID and laid perpendicular to the main and the road frontage. The design flows shall be calculated using the design information detailed in Schedule 6, Kāpiti Coast District Council Altered Requirements to Section 6 NZS 4404:2010, Water Supply. • It is a legal requirement there is a potable supply of water for any building intended for use as a dwelling house. Applicants are referred to the Taumata Arowai Acceptable Solution documents that provide details about individual household water supplies. • Where reticulated water supplies are unavailable or insufficient, an alternative fire-fighting water supply shall be provided in accordance with SNZ PAS 4509:2008 New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice. The fire-fighting requirement is over and above any on-site storage requirements, that is, independent of stored drinking water. All storage shall be on the application site and not in road reserve. (vii) Approved contractors Criteria that are required to be met are: …. • a competent water supply layer with experience in laying reticulation mains…
	H. Landscape	H. Landscape (i) General requirements

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
	(i) General requirements – add in good ecological outcomes and vibrancy of town and village centres. Reference priorities in Open Space Strategy. Consider low-impact urban drainage design. Clarify plan requirements and address on-going maintenance. (ii) Protection of vegetation Extend to all vegetation (include new planting) and reference AS4970:2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites standard. (iii) Reserves (a) Council Policies Amend reference to financial contributions and signal review of Development Contributions Policy is for review. Insert criteria for the assessment of new open space proposals and reference Open Space Strategy 2022. Stormwater reserves – update to reflect new open space strategy guidance and functions of land.	Developers are encouraged to undertake landscaping within their developments to provide an interesting and varied living environment which is attractive to residents and visitors, and which supports good ecological outcomes as well as the life and vibrancy of the district's town and village centres, where appropriate. As a minimum, developers are required to: … • respond to the priorities of the Council's Open Space Strategy, as appropriate, and any design guide(s) relevant to the subdivision or development • consider low-impact urban drainage design (LIUDD) features in accordance with Council's Low Impact Urban Design and Development Stormwater Guidelines • provide enhancements and landscape features which are appropriate to the landscape type and the context of the wider public space network (refer to the Categories and Management Standards of the Open Space Strategy) • submit to the Council for approval a comprehensive set of landscape plans and schedules including a landscape design statement, landscape specification, general arrangement plan, levels and finishes for hardscape, fencing plan, planting plan and planting schedules • complete the landscaping work in accordance with the approved landscape design • maintain landscape areas for the duration of the agreed maintenance period. Other landscaping and plantings may be required for specific locations such as riparian planting in drainage situations, coastal areas and adjacent to open space. (ii) Protection of vegetation Developers shall provide appropriate protection to both existing vegetation during the development period as well as all vegetation, including new plantings, during the landscaping maintenance period in accordance with clause 7.3.3 of NZS4404:2010 and AS4970:2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites. (iii) Reserves (a) Council Policies Financial contributions for reserves shall be in accordance with the district plan requirements and the Council's Open Space Strategy. Note that Council is considering whether to include development contributions for reserves and associated community infrastructure into its next review of the Development Contributions Policy. This would involve removing financial contributions for reserves from the Kāpiti Coast District Plan. Criteria for the assessment of new open space proposals Parts 4 and 5 of the Open Space Strategy 2022 provide guidance on Council's open space categories and processes for assessing new open space acquisitions. Appendix 2 of the Strategy outlines the full assessment criteria for new open space acquisitions. In general, Council's assessment criteria are intended to provide a comprehensive assessment of: • associated costs — cost considerations are evaluated against benefits as follows: financial investment, development costs, maintenance costs, administration and/or implementation costs, monitoring and enforcement costs • the risks to community wellbeing of not proceeding, that is, lost opportunities, higher set-up costs, and development of land for uses not compatible with open space or recreational use. In the first instance, developers should provide an assessment of new open space proposals for Council's consideration. Decisions to acquire new open space assets are at Council's discretion. 1. The strategic fit of the potential land acquisition. Sites that fit multiple criteria will generally be given a higher priority for acquisition than those which only fulfil one or two criteria. However, depending on the specific nature of the open space type required and the real or potential benefit of its acquisition into the public open space network, sites that fit only a few criteria may be sufficient in some cases. 2. Associated costs — Cost considerations are evaluated against benefits as follows: financial investment, development costs, maintenance costs,

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
		administration and/or implementation costs, monitoring and enforcement costs. 3. The risks to community wellbeing of not proceeding, that is, lost opportunities, higher set-up costs, and development of land for uses not compatible with open space or recreational use. In the first instance, developers should provide an assessment of new open space proposals for Council's consideration. Decisions to acquire new open space assets are at Council's discretion. Stormwater reserves Land that is required to be used for stormwater or flood mitigation purposes does not count towards reserves contributions where it is inundated up to the 1- in 10-year event. Land that is inundated between the 1- in 10-year and 1- in 100-year events may be credited towards reserves contribution if it is usable and agreed by the Council. Appendix 3 of the Open Space Strategy provides guidance on assessing the primary and secondary function of land in such case
	J. Waste services Insert new section to relate to Councils Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2021 – and outline design requirements including multi-unit waste storage requirements.	(i) General requirements All developments must comply with the Council's Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2021. This can be found on the Council's website. (ii) Design requirements All developments must consider (where applicable) the following in the design process for waste services: • Multi-Unit Dwelling Waste Storage and Servicing guidelines • The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan • The Multi-Unit Development Waste Storage Calculator • The Multi-Unit Development Waste Storage Design Template. These guidelines, plans, calculators and templates are available from the Council's Sustainability and Resilience team.
Part 4 MINIMUM ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS	SCHEDULE 1 Kāpiti Coast District Council Altered requirements to Section 1 NZS 4404:2010 General requirements and procedures Remove requirement for DVD to be supplied – instead reference electronic file. Increase defects period from 12 months to 2 years. Insert clarification around vesting requirements.	Add new clause 1.8.8.1 CCTV post construction inspections: Once the road surface is to finished level and before any road surfacing, the developer shall arrange for all public stormwater and sewer mains of 1200mm diameter or less to be inspected by CCTV. The developer shall provide an electronic file and defects report to Council. The filming shall be done travelling upstream with a trickle of water flowing downstream to allow hollows and steps to be easily seen. All defects are to be fixed to Council's satisfaction at the developer's cost. Where faults are found and then repaired, Council may instruct the developer to re-film those lengths to ensure there are no further problems. Clause 1.8.9 Maintenance Replace the existing clause with the following: … Unless stated otherwise in the consent conditions, a defects liability period of two years from formal takeover by the Council shall apply. For landscaping and reserves, including berms, or where low-impact devices or products are used, a defects liability period of two years shall apply. The developer is responsible (and may be bonded) for the establishment and routine maintenance and any replacement of the planting, lawns and associated works during the establishment period. Vesting requirements Every situation will be assessed on its merits.

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
	Separation of serviced will be strictly enforced.	It should be noted the Council does not take over control of on-site individual stormwater attenuation devices, that is, attenuation tanks and soak pits serving individual properties. Separation of services Separation of services shall be as per NZS4404:2010 and will be strictly enforced.
	SCHEDULE 3 Kāpiti Coast District Council Altered requirements to Section 3 NZS 4404:2010 Roads Clause 3.3.1 Design requirements Insert minimum carriageway width requirement for certain circumstances. Clause 3.3.3 Pavement structural design – require design method information and require approval prior to construction. Clause 3.3.6 Parking, passing and loading Clarify minimum standards apply to driveways where they are intended for parking. Clause 3.3.11.3 Footpath and cyclepath surfacing – include factors for consideration. Clause 3.3.14 Road lighting – update LED requirements. Clause 3.3.16.3 Pavement design – amend thickness of AC to 30mm, second coat of chip sela to be applied within 12 months and introduce a surface and maintenance period for no less than 1 year. Clause 3.3.17 Crossings	Clause 3.3.1 Design requirements …In developments where less than two parks are provided for each dwelling, or where there is a planned bus route as part of the consent (or by public bodies such as Greater Wellington), the carriageway width must be a minimum of 7.2m, unless otherwise approved by Council. Geometric road design must also accommodate the type and number of vehicle movements anticipated in the development, taking into account any widening required at horizontal curves, sight visibility and road safety requirements. Clause 3.3.3 Pavement structural design The applicant shall state the design method used to derive the pavement design. The traffic volume, growth and type along with subgrade criteria used in the design shall also be stated to enable peer review. The pavement design shall be submitted for approval, before pavement construction Clause 3.3.6 Parking, passing and loading The Council has adopted the parking provisions set out in AS/NZS 2890.1:2004 for off-street parking and AS/NZS 2890.6:2009 for off-street parking for people with disabilities. This includes minimum standards for driveways where they are intended for parking. Clause 3.3.11.3 Footpath and cyclepath surfacing In some situations, the Council may accept other surfaces for cyclepaths than concrete and asphaltic concrete. It will consider consistency with the local transport infrastructure, path gradients, street lighting and drainage. Clause 3.3.14 Road lighting … Council has completed LED replacement of all street lighting on local roads. All road-lighting infrastructure shall comply with Council's current standard details and should be LED unless otherwise approved by Council. Clause 3.3.16.3 Pavement design • Amend the thickness of AC to read 30mm, rather than 25mm. Commercial and industrial pavement design life shall be a minimum of 25 years. • Where chip seal is to be used, then a second coat shall be applied the following surfacing season (within 12 months) at the applicant's cost. This may be undertaken by the applicant, or by the applicant funding Council to undertake the second coat within the annual reseal contract. Maintenance of first coat chip seals to ensure a sound surface free of loose stone shall be undertaken by the applicant until the second coat is applied. Line marking reinstatement is included in the second coat requirement. • A surface warrantee and maintenance period is to be provided by the developer for a period of no less than one year after construction of the second coat of chip seal.

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
	Add new requirement that vehicle crossings must be sealed for at least the first 6m within the site boundary. Clause 3.3.19.5 Swales Add in additional swale design requirements. Clause 3.4.3.1 Acceptable surfacing materials Update to reflect material requirements. Clause 3.4.11 Surfacing specification Amend asphaltic concrete specification. Clause 3.4.14 Footpaths and cyclepaths Allow for use of recycled materials. Clause 3.4.15 Kerbs Provide for clegg testing and stormwater kerb outlets. Clause 3.4.20 As-built and completion documentation Update to reflect RAMM requirements. Additional requirements Provide for clarification on retaining walls. Provide for vehicle access design for over 10 dwellings, placement of utility chambers, clarification round swept paths diagrams and requirements to accommodate modern automated rubbish collection trucks. Waste – rubbish trucks size requirements accommodated within developments.	Clause 3.3.17 Crossings Add further paragraph: Vehicle crossings must be in accordance with the Council's standard drawings and accesses must be sealed for at least the first 6m within the site boundary. Clause 3.3.19.5 Swales …. Swales should be offset at least 1m from the kerb or carriageway edge and should be separated by grass berm. There may be some circumstances where swales are unsuitable and Council may request that an alternative solution is submitted for Council approval. Unless otherwise approved by Council, swales should be grass only, not rock lined, and capable of being mowed with a domestic push mower and weed eater. Clause 3.4.3.1 Acceptable surfacing materials b. Where friction course is used, then the underlaying waterproof surface shall be an asphaltic concrete of 30mm or greater and a membrane seal. Membrane seal design to be submitted. Minimum membrane seal (1.4 l/m2 residual@15deg C and grade 4 chip). c. The two-coat (wet lock) – grade 3/5 or grade 4/6 – as set out in clause 3.4.4.2 is required where chip sealing is undertaken. Clause 3.4.11 Surfacing specification Asphaltic concrete specification reference shall be amended to read M10, not P9. Clause 3.4.14 Footpaths and cyclepaths (a) Recycled materials may be used as a foundation for footpaths once approved by Council. Clause 3.4.15 Kerbs (a) Clegg testing must be undertaken on kerb pads and a reading of 30 or greater must be achieved before starting kerb construction. (b) Stormwater kerb outlets shall be constructed of galvanised steel or stainless steel. Clause 3.4.20 As-built and completion documentation Add new paragraphs: The as-built records for the tabulated asset types, using pocket RAMM, shall be loaded into Council's RAMM database for all roads vested in Council. Practitioners able to undertake this work are to be suitably trained and competent in data capture and database entry. Request for permission for access to the database is to be made through the Council's Access and Transport team. The approved practitioner shall: • create/update centreline and carriageway details. Confirmation by Council's Access and Transport team is required before proceeding to asset data entry. Road name(s) will be provided by Council once approved • add pavement and surfacing details. Attach the pavement and surfacing designs, along with applicable test results

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
		• add linear and point data such as drainage, surface water channels, footpaths, signs, railings, markings, lighting, traffic lights, bridges, retaining walls and other general features • attach applicable details and images. The practitioner may use traditional route location, GSP positioning (Pocket RAMM) or underlay survey as-built information to define the location and shape of assets. Council's preference is for polylines and polygons to be used in map view to improve the overall fit of the data. New subdivision roads will not be accepted by the Council as publicly maintained assets until all the as-built information has been approved. Additional requirements (ii) Retaining walls must not be on a legal road or other Council land unless they are approved by Council or are specifically required to support Council assets once approved. (iii) Any retaining wall or structure on public land approved by Council that is to support private development must be constructed, maintained and insured at the expense of the landowner not Council. (iv) Retaining walls to support assets will only be considered where other suitable earthworks solutions have been exhausted. (vi) Any developments over 10 dwellings must have the vehicle access designed as an intersection, and not a driveway, unless otherwise approved by Council. (vii) The placement of utility service chambers should be outside of trafficked areas, including vehicle crossings, and be placed in the berm unless otherwise approved by Council. (viii) Swept paths diagrams must be on auto track by approved software users and not be based on stationary steering. (ix) Waste: As all collection trucks are now automated, arm-lift vehicles, road width and parked vehicles can impact directly on their ability to get close enough to align with a bin to lift and empty it safely. Therefore, developments should ensure enough provision to allow all bins to be placed so they can be emptied from the left. Developers will need to contact waste collection operators in Kāpiti to understand the operational requirements relevant to the design of their development proposal. Waste Developments should comply with Council bylaws and be capable of accommodating a 10m rubbish vehicle. Design of development should take account of: • the need for widening on horizontal curves to accommodate rubbish trucks • demonstration that the site can accommodate rubbish trucks using swept-path analysis • the location of parking or any obstacles or geometric design that may impede collection • sight visibility for oncoming traffic, particularly around corners • road safety • the Building Act requirements • provision of appropriate bin storage facilities inside and outside buildings, and the ability to easily collect from them, either on the property or at a designated collection point within the site • Council's guidelines for medium-density housing and the waste calculator.
	SCHEDULE 4 Kāpiti Coast District Council Altered requirements to	Clause 4.3.5 Design criteria The primary method for the design of stormwater systems shall be based on the isohyet (rainfall depths) charts produced by the Council for the Kāpiti District or NIWA's HIRDS (high intensity rainfall design system) V4 rainfall information as an alternative to Isohyet (rainfall depths) charts. Isohyet (rainfall depths) charts,

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
	Section 4 NZS 4404:2010, Stormwater Clause 4.3.5 Design criteria Amend to provide for NIWA's HIRDS (high intensity rainfall design system) V4 rainfall information as an alternative to Isohyet (rainfall depths) charts Clause 4.3.9.3 Minimum pipe sizes Allow for a minimum pipe size for public mains of 300mm. Clause 4.5.4 Inspection and acceptance Remove DVD requirement and replace with electronic files.	and guidelines for their use, are included as Appendix 1 to this Schedule. The methods outlined in NZS 4404:2010 may be used, at the Council's discretion, for small-scale situations. In these cases, rainfall intensities shall be derived from the rainfall depth charts and the 24-hour distribution table in the guidelines. Clause 4.3.9.3 Minimum pipe sizes Minimum pipe size for public mains is 300mm Clause 4.5.4 Inspection and acceptance Once the road surface is to finished level and before any road surfacing, the developer shall arrange for all public stormwater pipes of 1200mm diameter or less to be inspected by CCTV. The developer shall provide an electronic file and defects report to Council. The filming shall be done travelling upstream with a trickle of water flowing downstream to allow hollows and steps to be easily seen. All defects are to be fixed to the satisfaction of Council at the developer's cost. Where faults are found and repaired, Council may instruct the developer to re-film those lengths to ensure there are no further problems.
	SCHEDULE 5 Kāpiti Coast District Council Altered requirements to Section 5 NZS 4404:2010 Wastewater Clause 5.2.2 Referenced documents Make clear that Council standard drawings are a reference document. Clause 5.3.8.5 Maintenance shaft Provide clarity that maintenance shafts are not the Council's preferred option and so approval must be given. Clause 5.3.10.1 General considerations Provide requirements for demolition or replacement of an existing building.	Clause 5.2.2 Referenced documents Add paragraph: The Council standard drawings shall also be considered a reference document for these works Clause 5.3.8.5 Maintenance shaft 1. Maintenance shafts are approved for use in accordance with the requirements of NZS4404, however are not the Council's preferred option and hence approval must be applied for before proposing these. Clause 5.3.10.1 General considerations Add the following to the existing section: Where an existing building is demolished or replaced: (a) The end of the lateral is to be capped at the main, relined or re-laid for future use. (b) The Council shall be advised of the final treatment. (c) The reuse, without relining, of an existing lateral is not permitted, unless the lateral (from the building to the public main) is free from cracks and other defects as verified with the use of CCTV and is made of a resilient pipe material such as PVC, concrete or PE. (d) The reuse of laterals made of earthenware or AC pipe is never permitted without lining.

<table>
<tr><th>Section of Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012</th><th>Description of Change</th><th>New text</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Clause 5.3.11 Pumping stations and pressure main

Update pumping station requirements.

Clause 5.3.12 Pressure sewers and vacuum sewers

Update Council requirements.

Clause 5.5.4 Inspection and acceptance

Remove requirement for DVD and replace with electronic file.</td><td>Clause 5.3.11 Pumping stations and pressure main

…

In general, the Council will require:

Wet well

Wet well with minimum 2 pumps installed (pump make and model as specified by the Council).

Storage to be as per following table:

<table>
<tr><th>Storage volume</th><th>Public</th><th>Private</th></tr>
<tr><td>Detention volume</td><td>12 hours ADWF</td><td>12 hours ADWF</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maintenance volume</td><td>8 hours ADWF</td><td>24 hours ADWF</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Volume (above highest pump start level)</td><td>20 hours ADWF</td><td>36 ours ADWF</td></tr>
</table>

For private pump stations, to allow adequate time for maintenance, the wet well shall be of a size to hold 24 hours of ADWF plus the volume of the rising main, above the pump start level. Where detention is required, an additional 12 hours of storage for a total of 36 hours ADWF is required.

Clause 5.3.12 Pressure sewers and vacuum sewers

Add the following paragraphs after the first paragraph:

Pressure sewer systems may be accepted by Council where gravity networks are not practicable due to high groundwater tables, flat topography or areas with a high liquefaction potential. The design of the sewer system shall be carried out by a suitable professional and be submitted to Council for approval.

Pressure sewer systems shall be designed in conjunction with this document and Water Services Association of Australia WSA 07.

The following considerations need to be fully evaluated and presented in anysituation where pressure systems are being proposed:

− ownership

− maintenance

− operational

− life-cycle cost.

Consideration needs to also be given to limiting the increase in odours where connections are made to outlying, small, pumped sewer systems owned by Council and where discharge is to a gravity system.</td></tr>
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Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
		Clause 5.5.4 Inspection and acceptance Once the road surface is to a finished level and before any road surfacing, the developer shall arrange for all public and private sewer mains to be inspected by CCTV. The developer shall provide an electronic file and defects report to Council. The filming shall be done travelling upstream with a trickle of water flowing downstream to allow hollows and steps to be easily seen. All defects are to be fixed to the satisfaction of Council at the developer's cost. Where faults are found and repaired, Council may instruct the developer to re-film those lengths to ensure there are no further problems.
	SCHEDULE 6 Kāpiti Coast District Council Altered requirements to Section 6 NZS 4404:2010 Water supply Clause 6.5.5 Disinfection of water mains Include bacteriological testing requirements.	Clause 6.5.5 Disinfection of water mains Disinfection shall be undertaken as specified in Appendix D of NZS4404. The developer's representative shall ensure the appropriate chlorine concentration is used and shall countersign the Council's Pipeline Disinfection Test Certificate. Bacteriological testing: After disinfection and flushing, and prior to commissioning, the pipeline shall be tested to ensure disinfection was successful. (a) A technician from a Council approved testing laboratory shall take samples over the full length of the pipe. (b) If possible, two samples shall be taken over the first 100m of the pipeline, and an additional sample from locations approximately every 100m thereafter. (c) A minimum of two samples is required for any pipeline. (d) The samples shall be tested for residual chlorine levels and E.coli. (e) The pipeline shall be deemed acceptable for commissioning if residual chlorine < 1 mg/L and E.coli <1. (f) If a pipeline fails the bacteriological tests, or if it is contaminated after testing, the pipeline shall be disinfected again, and bacteriological testing repeated prior to placing the pipeline into service.
	SCHEDULE 7 Kāpiti Coast District Council Altered requirements to Section 7 NZS 4404:2010 Landscape Clause 7.2.1 Approval Add new text as an update and for clarity. Clause 7.2.2 Environmentally-responsive design Add further paragraph to include Low Impact Urban Drainage Design (LIUDD) approaches with appropriate planting.	Clause 7.2.1 Approval Amend first sentence: For all landscapes proposed to vest with Council, consultation with the Council on landscape design and construction is required. Add further paragraph: Open space land acquisitions and the extent of new assets included with new acquisitions shall be in accordance with the Open Space Strategy, 2022. Street landscaping shall be in accordance with the design guides relevant to the subdivision or development. Clause 7.2.2 Environmentally-responsive design Add further paragraph: Low Impact Urban Drainage Design (LIUDD) approaches should be considered when undertaking landscape design. LIUDD elements shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Council's Low Impact Urban Design and Development Stormwater Guideline or other approved design guide. Appropriate planting shall be included with the features used.

Section of *Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2012*	Description of Change	New text
	Clause 7.3.1 Location Replace the first sentence of the second paragraph to support good landscape outcomes for infrastructural services. Clause 7.3.6 Species selection Amend to encourage engagement with Council officers. Clause 7.4.11 Maintenance Provide for flexibility in maintenance period and adjust wording to be clear about bonds. Add further clause 7.4.11.1 (n): Developers should ensure that pest animal control measures are in place for the duration of the maintenance period. Add further clause 7.4.11.2: Update maintenance requirements.	Clause 7.3.1 Location Replace the first sentence of the second paragraph with: Infrastructural services should be planned in a way that supports good landscape outcomes and be cross referenced with landscape design so that the location of trees and plantings and the integrity and operation of services are each not compromised by the other. Clause 7.3.6 Species selection Add the following at the beginning of the clause: Species selection shall be through engagement with Council officers in relation to the particular built and natural characteristics of the site. Useful guides include Council's Streetscape Strategy and Guidelines and Kāpiti District Naturally Occurring Native Plant Species List which are available from the Council. Clause 7.4.11 Maintenance Add to the first paragraph of 7.4.11.1: The standard maintenance period for landscaping is two years, however this may be varied depending on site characteristics and the nature of the landscape design. The Council shall require a bond to cover possible maintenance requirements with landscaping or planting associated with a LIUDD device. The bonded monies may be progressively repaid as the bond term progresses and key milestones are met, as negotiated with the Council's delegated officer. Add further clause 7.4.11.1 (n): Developers should ensure that pest animal control measures (e.g. for rabbits) are in place for the duration of the maintenance period. Add further clause 7.4.11.2: Developers are required to ensure appropriate maintenance and replacement is undertaken on an ongoing basis during the maintenance period. Maintenance records should be kept for the duration of the maintenance period and made available at final inspection. Developers shall be responsible for arranging a final inspection by the Council's delegated officer at the end of the maintenance period to get signoff of final completion.