



NOTICE OF MEETING

**Notice is hereby given of the Meeting of the
Regulatory Services Committee
to be held in the Council Chamber,
First Floor, Civic Administration Building,
101 Esk Street, Invercargill on
Tuesday 12 September 2017 at 4.00 pm**

His Worship the Mayor Mr T R Shadbolt JP
Cr R R Amundsen (Chair)
Cr T M Biddle (Deputy Chair)
Cr K F Arnold
Cr A H Crackett
Cr D J Ludlow
Cr L F Soper

EIRWEN HARRIS MITCHELL
MANAGER, SECRETARIAL SERVICES

A G E N D A

		Page
1.	APOLOGIES	
2.	PUBLIC FORUM	
2.1	OBJECTION TO THE NAMING OF RIGHT OF WAY AND PLACEMENT OF MAILBOX	
	Jeanette Rae and Waric Cross will be in attendance to speak to this Item.	
2.2	SUBMISSION BY CRAIG AND CAROLE McCOLL	4
3.	MONITORING OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	
3.1	DIRECTORATE OVERVIEW	7
3.1.1	<i>Support Services</i>	8
3.1.2	<i>Valuation</i>	9
3.1.3	<i>Building</i>	10
3.1.4	<i>Alcohol Licensing</i>	11
3.1.5	<i>Animal Control</i>	12
3.1.6	<i>Environmental Health</i>	13
3.1.7	<i>Compliance</i>	14
3.1.8	<i>Resource Management</i>	15
4.	OTHER BUSINESS	
4.1	REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANNING SERVICES	
4.1.1	<i>Local Alcohol Policy Review</i>	16
4.1.2	<i>Environmental Health Bylaw Review</i>	18
4.1.2.1	Appendix 1	21
5.	URGENT BUSINESS	

6. **PUBLIC EXCLUDED SESSION**

Moved, seconded that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting; namely

(a) *Report of the Director of Environmental and Planning Services*

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

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
Dwelling Utilised for Short Term Visitor Accommodation	Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons	Section 7(2)(a)

Craig & Carole McColl
119A Black Road
Otatara
INVERCARGILL 9879

Home: 213 0120
Mobile: 021 293 4594

4 September 2017

Invercargill City Council
Private Bag
INVERCARGILL 9840

Attention: Lagi Kuresa

Dear Lagi

**119 BLACK ROAD, OTATARA, INVERCARGILL
NAMING OF RIGHT OF WAY AND PLACEMENT OF MAILBOX**

We formally object to 'Toetoe Way' as the name for the Right of Way serving our property and to the mailbox placement within the Right of Way outside our property.

It would be our preference not to speak at the public forum but rather that this letter be presented as our written brief. However, if this is not acceptable please advise.

In our initial discussions we were of the understanding that the Right of Way was to be called a Lane and put forward our suggestion of 'Beechwood Lane' based on this information.

We were also of the understanding that the original proposed name was to be Toi Toi, being the common recognisable spelling of the plant. At no point were we advised that the spelling was to be 'Toetoe'.

1. NAMING OF RIGHT OF WAY – 'TOETOE WAY'

We consider there will be an adverse effect to our property and we respectfully request the Regulatory Services Committee to reconsider this name due to the following reasons:

- 1.1 In our opinion the name spelt as '**Toetoe**' **creates confusion**. It clearly sounds 'Toe...' and we would find it hard to comprehend that anyone looking at the word would pronounce it as 'Toi'.

This instantly correlates with human anatomy, which is extremely undesirable.

- 1.2 According to the Land Information New Zealand website, under Guidance for making sure addresses are **clear and don't cause confusion**, "*a road name should not be the same as another in the locality or local authority area and similar names (Currie Lane and Currie Street in the example) should not be used*".

As Toi Toi Road is an existing name within the Otatara locality, in our opinion the use of the name Toi Toi (or correctly spelt as Toe Toe by local Iwi) should have been avoided by Council in the first instance.

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/regulatory/property-addressing/addressing-standards-and-guidelines/addresses-should-be-clear>

- 1.3 We feel very strongly that the name **Toetoe Way will devalue our property**. It is our opinion that a desirable property address is a leading influencer for prospective buyers as per the example below from the Southland Express dated Thursday, 31 August

Superior Otatara section – web ref 27136 \$249,000

- **Accessed from the renowned and prestigious Spence Avenue**
- *4000sqm section invites buyers to build in a truly peaceful area*
- *Services in place to the boundary*
- *House and land packages available – talk to us today*

Lot 9, 18 Ferngrove Way, Otatara

2. MAILBOX PLACEMENT

We consider there will be an adverse effect to our property and we respectfully request the Regulatory Services Committee to reconsider the mailbox placement due to the following reasons:

- 2.1 The proposed placement of the mailbox facility is not within keeping of any other multiple mailbox sites on Black Road, and in fact, on driving around Otatara, we could not find any other situations where multiple mailboxes were located within a private right of way. We observed on Black Road all multiple mailboxes were now located on the west side of Black Road and in our opinion this would be the most logical and safest option.
- 2.1 The high likelihood that visiting vehicle traffic accessing the mailboxes (excluding residents) will use our driveway entrance for turning and exiting the shared driveway resulting in an unacceptable loss of privacy to our property.
- 2.2 One of our bedroom's is approximately 10m from the south boundary of our property and we believe there will be a high likelihood there will be a loss of privacy, both visual and noise, in relation to this bedroom when windows are open and residents are outside their cars clearing mailboxes.
- 2.4 We consider there will be a negative impact to our outside environment due to increased car idling and engine noise, car doors opening and closing and car exhaust smells within close proximity to our property.

Would you please acknowledge receipt of this letter and advise if it is accepted to be tabled at the Regulatory Services Committee meeting on Tuesday, 12 September.

Yours sincerely



For and on behalf of
CRAIG & CAROLE MCCOLL

TO: REGULATORY SERVICES COMMITTEE
FROM: THE DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANNING SERVICES
MEETING DATE: TUESDAY 12 SEPTEMBER 2017

FINANCIAL REPORT

Report Prepared by: P M Gare, Director of Environmental and Planning Services

SUMMARY

At the end of the 2016/17 financial year the Directorate was \$92,809.00 under budget.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

That the report be received.

IMPLICATIONS

1.	<i>Has this been provided for in the Long Term Plan/Annual Plan?</i> Yes.
2.	<i>Is a budget amendment required?</i> No.
3.	<i>Is this matter significant in terms of Council's Policy on Significance?</i> No.
4.	<i>Implications in terms of other Council Strategic Documents or Council Policy?</i> N/A.
5.	<i>Have the views of affected or interested persons been obtained and is any further public consultation required?</i> No.
6.	<i>Has the Child, Youth and Family Friendly Policy been considered?</i> No.

Business Unit **400000 - Environmental and Planning Services**

Twelve months to 30 June 2017

	Jun YTD			2016 / 17	
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Remaining Budget	Budget
Internal Revenue	1,287,416	1,295,642	(8,227)	8,227	1,295,642
Fees & Charges Revenue	3,656,634	3,888,721	(232,087)	232,087	3,888,721
Financial Revenue	976,287	415,234	561,053	(561,053)	415,234
Total Revenue	5,920,337	5,599,597	320,740	(320,740)	5,599,597
Internal Expenditure	2,853,024	2,853,001	23	(23)	2,853,001
Staff Expenditure	4,018,728	4,417,599	(398,871)	398,871	4,417,599
Administration Expenditure	426,140	442,636	(16,496)	16,496	442,636
Financial Expenditure	552,173	279,977	272,196	(272,196)	279,977
Grants & Subsidies Expenditure	42,680	45,561	(2,881)	2,881	45,561
Repairs & Maintenance Expenditure	42,830	41,892	938	(938)	41,892
Operational Expenditure	938,356	772,588	165,768	(165,768)	772,589
Depreciation Expenditure	125,206	127,736	(2,530)	2,530	127,736
Total Expenditure	8,999,138	8,980,992	18,146	(18,146)	8,980,992
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(3,078,801)	(3,381,395)	302,594	(302,594)	(3,381,395)
Capital Expenditure	170,075	128,549	41,526	(41,526)	128,549
Capital Funding	(241,961)	(410,220)	168,259	(168,259)	(410,220)
Cash Back Depreciation	0	0	(0)	(0)	0
Rates Required	3,006,914	3,099,724	(92,809)	92,809	3,099,724

Commentary:

The Directorate remained within budget at the end of the 2016/17 financial year.

Business Unit **410000 - Environmental and Planning Services -
Support Services**

Twelve months to 30 June 2017

	Jun YTD			2016 / 17	
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Remaining Budget	Budget
Internal Revenue	1,146,465	1,146,466	(1)	1	1,146,466
Financial Revenue	174	0	174	(174)	0
Total Revenue	1,146,639	1,146,466	173	(173)	1,146,466
Internal Expenditure	359,711	359,572	139	(139)	359,572
Staff Expenditure	814,221	768,509	45,712	(45,712)	768,509
Administration Expenditure	30,428	50,604	(20,176)	20,176	50,604
Financial Expenditure	6,902	9,928	(3,026)	3,026	9,928
Grants & Subsidies Expenditure	0	512	(512)	512	512
Repairs & Maintenance Expenditure	2,403	4,098	(1,695)	1,695	4,098
Operational Expenditure	29,106	13,734	15,372	(15,372)	13,734
Depreciation Expenditure	18,113	20,818	(2,705)	2,705	20,818
Total Expenditure	1,260,884	1,227,775	33,109	(33,109)	1,227,775
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(114,245)	(81,309)	(32,936)	32,936	(81,309)
Capital Expenditure	57,515	29,711	27,805	(27,805)	29,711
Capital Funding	19,678	(111,020)	130,698	(130,698)	(111,020)
Rates Required	191,438	(0)	191,438	(191,438)	(0)

Commentary:

The Capital Expenditure covers a vehicle replacement and scanner equipment.

The Capital Funding covers the repayment of the building renovation loan and digitisation project costs.

Business Unit **414000 - Support Services - Valuations**

Twelve months to 30 June 2017

	Jun YTD			2016 / 17	
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Remaining Budget	Budget
Fees & Charges Revenue	14,875	7,172	7,704	(7,704)	7,172
Financial Revenue	28,000	28,686	(686)	686	28,686
Total Revenue	42,875	35,858	7,017	(7,018)	35,858
Internal Expenditure	88,026	88,026	(0)	0	88,026
Staff Expenditure	20,501	21,692	(1,191)	1,191	21,692
Administration Expenditure	16,055	16,229	(174)	174	16,229
Operational Expenditure	210,000	210,000	0	0	210,000
Total Expenditure	334,582	335,947	(1,365)	1,365	335,947
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(291,707)	(300,090)	8,383	(8,383)	(300,090)
Rates Required	291,707	300,090	(8,383)	8,383	300,090

Commentary:

The Valuation activity for the twelve months to 30 June 2017 was under budget due to the higher than expected income from the sale of data.

Business Unit **420000 - Environmental and Planning Services -
Building Services**

Twelve months to 30 June 2017

	Jun YTD			2016 / 17	
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Remaining Budget	Budget
Internal Revenue	130	0	130	(130)	0
Fees & Charges Revenue	2,002,484	2,076,840	(74,355)	74,355	2,076,840
Financial Revenue	8,360	0	8,360	(8,360)	0
Total Revenue	2,010,975	2,076,840	(65,865)	65,865	2,076,840
Internal Expenditure	760,396	780,662	(20,266)	20,266	780,662
Staff Expenditure	1,276,424	1,534,575	(258,151)	258,151	1,534,575
Administration Expenditure	217,771	229,358	(11,588)	11,588	229,359
Financial Expenditure	180,414	252,024	(71,611)	71,611	252,025
Grants & Subsidies Expenditure	6,095	2,049	4,046	(4,046)	2,049
Repairs & Maintenance Expenditure	9,826	7,549	2,277	(2,277)	7,549
Operational Expenditure	168,168	86,993	81,174	(81,174)	86,993
Depreciation Expenditure	33,574	37,771	(4,197)	4,197	37,771
Total Expenditure	2,652,668	2,930,982	(278,314)	278,314	2,930,982
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(641,693)	(854,143)	212,450	(212,450)	(854,143)
Capital Expenditure	41,229	41,000	229	(229)	41,000
Capital Funding	(151,229)	(140,000)	(11,229)	11,229	(140,000)
Rates Required	531,693	755,143	(223,450)	223,450	755,143

Commentary:

Business Unit **440000 - Environmental and Planning Services -
Alcohol Licensing**

Twelve months to 30 June 2017

	Jun YTD			2016 / 17	
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Remaining Budget	Budget
Internal Revenue	70,150	50,000	20,150	(20,150)	50,000
Fees & Charges Revenue	132,014	137,670	(5,656)	5,656	137,670
Total Revenue	202,164	187,670	14,494	(14,494)	187,670
Internal Expenditure	90,856	70,706	20,150	(20,150)	70,706
Staff Expenditure	114,134	125,882	(11,748)	11,748	125,882
Administration Expenditure	14,824	13,200	1,624	(1,624)	13,200
Financial Expenditure	11,340	16,000	(4,660)	4,660	16,000
Grants & Subsidies Expenditure	55	0	55	(55)	0
Repairs & Maintenance Expenditure	195	0	195	(195)	0
Total Expenditure	231,403	225,788	5,616	(5,616)	225,788
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(29,240)	(38,118)	8,878	(8,878)	(38,118)
Capital Funding	(29,240)	(38,117)	8,877	(8,877)	(38,117)
Rates Required	(0)	1	(1)	1	1

Commentary:

The Alcohol Licensing budget for the twelve months to 30 June 2017 required an uplift from the negative reserve of \$29,240.00. This reserve was provided to offset the loss of income when Council resolved to reduce all fees by one level in November 2015.

Business Unit **450000 - Environmental and Planning Services -
Animal Services**

Twelve months to 30 June 2017

	Jun YTD			2016 / 17	
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Remaining Budget	Budget
Internal Revenue	56,209	50,000	6,209	(6,209)	50,000
Fees & Charges Revenue	772,028	726,949	45,079	(45,079)	726,950
Financial Revenue	80,790	60,245	20,545	(20,545)	60,245
Total Revenue	909,027	837,195	71,832	(71,832)	837,195
Internal Expenditure	429,402	429,402	(0)	0	429,402
Staff Expenditure	409,970	472,797	(62,827)	62,827	472,797
Administration Expenditure	39,867	26,071	13,796	(13,796)	26,071
Financial Expenditure	49,486	1,000	48,486	(48,486)	1,000
Grants & Subsidies Expenditure	16,544	17,000	(456)	456	17,000
Repairs & Maintenance Expenditure	14,499	4,598	9,901	(9,901)	4,598
Operational Expenditure	110,838	97,500	13,338	(13,338)	97,500
Depreciation Expenditure	27,566	26,570	996	(996)	26,570
Total Expenditure	1,098,173	1,074,938	23,235	(23,235)	1,074,938
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(189,146)	(237,743)	48,597	(48,597)	(237,743)
Capital Expenditure	20,829	2,049	18,780	(18,780)	2,049
Capital Funding	58,524	28,706	29,818	(29,818)	28,706
Cash Back Depreciation	0	0	0	(0)	0
Rates Required	268,498	268,498	0	(0)	268,498

Commentary:

Income from Dog Registration exceeded that budgeted for. The rates required equals that budgeted.

Business Unit **460000 - Environmental and Planning Services -
Environmental Health**

Twelve months to 30 June 2017

	Jun YTD			2016 / 17	
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Remaining Budget	Budget
Internal Revenue	4,210	24,588	(20,378)	20,378	24,588
Fees & Charges Revenue	100,424	163,920	(63,496)	63,496	163,920
Financial Revenue	156,886	15,367	141,518	(141,518)	15,368
Total Revenue	261,520	203,875	57,644	(57,644)	203,876
Internal Expenditure	350,538	350,538	0	0	350,538
Staff Expenditure	437,511	447,663	(10,152)	10,152	447,663
Administration Expenditure	38,165	32,786	5,379	(5,379)	32,786
Financial Expenditure	4,439	1,025	3,414	(3,414)	1,025
Grants & Subsidies Expenditure	522	0	522	(522)	0
Repairs & Maintenance Expenditure	3,661	4,098	(437)	437	4,098
Operational Expenditure	137,713	139,220	(1,508)	1,508	139,221
Depreciation Expenditure	24,486	25,205	(719)	719	25,205
Total Expenditure	997,034	1,000,535	(3,501)	3,501	1,000,535
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(735,515)	(796,660)	61,145	(61,145)	(796,660)
Capital Expenditure	31,360	31,691	(331)	331	31,691
Capital Funding	(109,360)	(109,691)	331	(331)	(109,691)
Rates Required	657,515	718,660	(61,145)	61,145	718,660

Commentary:

This service has exceeded the revenue forecast with expenditure as budgeted. As a result the service has come under budget by \$61,000.00.

Business Unit **470000 - Environment and Planning - Compliance**

Twelve months to 30 June 2017

	Jun YTD			2016 / 17	
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Remaining Budget	Budget
Internal Revenue	5,666	0	5,666	(5,666)	0
Fees & Charges Revenue	492,600	570,290	(77,691)	77,691	570,291
Financial Revenue	692,207	307,350	384,857	(384,857)	307,350
Total Revenue	1,190,473	877,640	312,833	(312,833)	877,641
Internal Expenditure	251,867	251,867	(0)	0	251,867
Staff Expenditure	252,096	308,037	(55,941)	55,941	308,037
Administration Expenditure	37,547	31,363	6,184	(6,184)	31,363
Financial Expenditure	288,282	0	288,282	(288,282)	0
Grants & Subsidies Expenditure	9,090	7,000	2,090	(2,090)	7,000
Repairs & Maintenance Expenditure	11,392	19,500	(8,108)	8,108	19,500
Operational Expenditure	200,535	122,224	78,311	(78,311)	122,224
Depreciation Expenditure	16,206	12,022	4,183	(4,183)	12,022
Total Expenditure	1,067,015	752,014	315,001	(315,001)	752,014
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	123,458	125,627	(2,169)	2,169	125,627
Capital Expenditure	19,142	22,049	(2,907)	2,907	22,049
Capital Funding	(16,334)	(24,049)	7,715	(7,715)	(24,049)
Rates Required	(120,650)	(127,627)	6,977	(6,977)	(127,627)

Commentary:

Accounting for doubtful debts recovery, and the corresponding expenditure for doubtful debts, accounts for the increases in revenue and expenditure. Overall the service has achieved budget expectations.

Business Unit **480000 - Environmental and Planning Services -
Resource Management**

Twelve months to 30 June 2017

	Jun YTD			2016 / 17	
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Remaining Budget	Budget
Internal Revenue	4,585	24,588	(20,003)	20,003	24,588
Fees & Charges Revenue	142,210	205,880	(63,670)	63,670	205,880
Financial Revenue	9,870	3,586	6,285	(6,285)	3,586
Total Revenue	156,665	234,054	(77,388)	77,388	234,054
Internal Expenditure	522,228	522,228	0	0	522,228
Staff Expenditure	693,871	738,445	(44,573)	44,573	738,445
Administration Expenditure	31,482	43,024	(11,541)	11,541	43,024
Financial Expenditure	11,311	0	11,311	(11,311)	0
Grants & Subsidies Expenditure	10,374	19,000	(8,626)	8,626	19,000
Repairs & Maintenance Expenditure	854	2,049	(1,195)	1,195	2,049
Operational Expenditure	81,997	102,917	(20,920)	20,920	102,917
Depreciation Expenditure	5,262	5,351	(89)	89	5,351
Total Expenditure	1,357,379	1,433,013	(75,634)	75,634	1,433,013
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(1,200,714)	(1,198,959)	(1,754)	1,754	(1,198,959)
Capital Expenditure	0	2,049	(2,049)	2,049	2,049
Capital Funding	(14,000)	(16,049)	2,049	(2,049)	(16,049)
Rates Required	1,186,714	1,184,959	1,754	(1,754)	1,184,959

Commentary:

The Resource Management activity for the twelve months to 30 June 2017 was \$1,754 .00 over budget. Reduction in staff costs offset the lower than budgeted income for the period.

TO: REGULATORY SERVICES COMMITTEE
FROM: DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND CORPORATE SERVICES
MEETING DATE: TUESDAY 12 SEPTEMBER 2017

LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY REVIEW

Report Prepared by: Anna Goble, Policy Analyst
 Michael Morris, Legal Advisor

SUMMARY

<p>Council adopted a Combined Local Alcohol Policy (Local Alcohol Policy) with Southland District Council and Gore District Council in May 2016.</p> <p>Pursuant to Objective Three of the policy it was determined that the policy should be reviewed within two years of implementation to ensure that it is working as it should, and amend it in light of any new legislative requirements or industry changes.</p> <p>The Local Government Act prescribes that Section 83 should be utilised for consultation (special consultative procedure) and following this review Council can opt to review this every six years.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Combined Local Alcohol Policy is reviewed by staff per Objective Three of the Policy;

AND THAT

Council resolves to continue working in a combined manner with the Gore and Southland District Councils for this policy review subject to these Councils resolving similarly;

AND THAT

Council requests the Police, Inspectors and Medical Officers of Health to provide information they hold relating to any of the matters pursuant to Section 78(2)(c) and (g) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

IMPLICATIONS

1.	<i>Has this been provided for in the Long Term Plan/Annual Plan?</i> Yes.
2.	<i>Is a budget amendment required?</i> No.
3.	<i>Is this matter significant in terms of Council's Policy on Significance?</i> No.

4.	<i>Implications in terms of other Council Strategic Documents or Council Policy?</i> Upon review, a new iteration of the Policy would be created if changes are made.
5.	<i>Have the views of affected or interested persons been obtained and is any further public consultation required?</i> Consultation would be required with key stakeholder groups.
6.	<i>Has the Child, Youth and Family Friendly Policy been considered?</i> Yes.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

If Council determines to create the Combined Local Alcohol Policy Committee (Committee), there will be some minor costs associated with attendance at hearings.

COMBINED LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY

Council adopted the current Combined Local Alcohol Policy on 31 May 2016. Section 76 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 enables two or more territorial authorities to adopt a single Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) for their districts. In doing this, for the purpose of the LAP, the territorial authorities are regarded as a single authority with a single district.

The process to review the LAP will be similar to the process used to adopt the LAP.

PROCESS FOR POLICY REVIEW

Staff from the three Councils will meet to review this policy, before returning to their respective Councils to complete the following:

1. Adopt the Draft LAP, delegate its LAP functions to a joint Committee and appoint members to the Committee;
2. Provide public notice of the joint LAP pursuant to requirements under Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002;
3. Run a submission period for minimum 4 weeks;
4. At the close of submissions the Committee will hear those wishing to speak in support of their submission;
5. After considering the submissions a provisional LAP will then be prepared and ratified by the Committee;
6. The Provisional LAP will be publicly notified and open to appeal. Only the Police, Medical Officers of Health, Licensing Inspectors and those who made a submission to the Draft LAP may appeal the Provisional LAP;
7. The LAP would come into effect 30 days after being publicly notified, provided there are no appeals. If any appeals are lodged to the Provisional LAP it would come into effect 30 days after all appeals are resolved.

TO: REGULATORY SERVICES COMMITTEE

FROM: DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND CORPORATE SERVICES

MEETING DATE: TUESDAY 12 SEPTEMBER 2017

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH BYLAW REVIEW
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Report Prepared by: Anna Goble, Policy Analyst
Michael Morris, Legal Advisor

SUMMARY

<p>Council is required to review their Bylaw as provided under the Local Government Act 2002. This review recommends that the Bylaw is reviewed and the attached Bylaw (Appendix One) is adopted by Council for consultation.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS

That this report be received.

AND THAT

Council determine that in accordance with Section 155 of the Local Government Act, a review of the Invercargill City Council Bylaw 2008/1 – Environmental Health is the most appropriate way of enhancing the safety and welfare of the public by minimising nuisance and adverse environmental health effects caused to the community, as far as is practicable through legislative means.

AND THAT

Council undertake consultation on this Bylaw

IMPLICATIONS

1.	<i>Has this been provided for in the Long Term Plan/Annual Plan?</i> Yes.
2.	<i>Is a budget amendment required?</i> No.
3.	<i>Is this matter significant in terms of Council's Policy on Significance?</i> No.
4.	<i>Implications in terms of other Council Strategic Documents or Council Policy?</i> Will create a new version of the existing Bylaw following a review with updated review dates.
5.	<i>Have the views of affected or interested persons been obtained and is any further public consultation required?</i> No – consultation will be undertaken following Council's resolution to review the Bylaw.

6.	<i>Has the Child, Youth and Family Friendly Policy been considered?</i> Yes.
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FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

No financial implications arise from this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH BYLAW REVIEW

The Local Government Act requires that all Bylaws are required to both ensure compliance with legislative changes as well as ensure that if there are issues experienced by the public in relation to the Bylaw they are able to have their say on this.

Council staff recommend that minimal changes would be required to the existing Bylaw.

At Appendix One is the Bylaw that is recommended Council adopt for consultation.

REVIEW OF BYLAW

To begin a review of the Bylaw, Council must make the determinations required by Section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002. This section requires Council to consider whether a Bylaw is the most appropriate method of addressing the perceived problem, as well as the implications of any Bylaw under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

What is the perceived problem to be addressed?

Council needs to be able to regulate certain activities so that public health issues are addressed and that inappropriate behaviour is discouraged. If Council does not place controls on people who operate Mobile or Travelling Shops then the community may be purchasing items or services that can cause a nuisance, for example rubbish, and food stuffs that may not have been produced in accordance with other legislation. Council is often contacted by people who want a nuisance resolved, such as rubbish being stored on properties, reporting dead animals, harbourage for rats and vermin. Further, this Bylaw provides powers to enforce an alcohol ban. It is Council's experience that controlling the consumption of liquor and solvents in public places reduces anti-social behaviour.

Is a Bylaw the most appropriate method of addressing the perceived problem?

Bylaws have been a traditional method of addressing issues associated with health and anti-social behaviour. An alternative would be to use the Resource Management Act 1991 to address mobile shops and nuisance issues. It would, however, be difficult to view these issues as "significant" under the Act. There are also rights of appeal on enforcement matters which could result in a minor nuisance matter requiring considerable resources to resolve in front of the Environment Court

What are the implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?

Council needs to be satisfied that the proposed Environmental Health Bylaw will not be inconsistent with this Act, that is, it imposes reasonable limits that can be reasonably justified in a free and democratic society. Case law suggests that permanent prohibition of certain activities that the community may wish to undertake may impose unreasonable limits, for example prohibiting liquor being consumed in all public places throughout the district rather than within the Central Business District. Being able to regulate allows Council to make rules which have the intention of preventing or reducing anti-social behaviour as well as resolving nuisances and temporary land uses which have the potential to cause nuisance. People also have an expectation that local authorities will control and resolve nuisances.

Where to from here?

Should Council determine that a Bylaw is the most appropriate method to address the issue, a Statement of Proposal incorporating an Amendment to the Environmental Health Bylaw has been developed for Council's consideration (Appendix 2). A local authority must use the Special Consultative Procedure per Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 in making a Bylaw, where it considers there is a likely to be significant impact on the public due to the proposed changes to the Bylaw. The suggested consultation timetable is as follows:

- 26 September 2017 Council approve review for public consultation
- 27 September 2017 Public consultation advert in newspaper/online
- 27 October 2017 Submissions close
- 7 November 2017 Hearings
- 21 November 2017 Extraordinary Council for adoption of reviewed Bylaw (could be done on 7 November subject to no hearings required)

CONCLUSION

A review of the Invercargill City Council Bylaw 2008/1 - Environmental Health is the most appropriate means to ensure Council is compliant in their obligations under the Local Government Act 2002. This also provides the community with the opportunity to have their say on how they believe the Bylaw has been working.



Invercargill City Council

Bylaw 2008/1 – Environmental Health

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CONTENTS

	SECTION	Page
1.	GENERAL PROVISIONS 5	
1.1	Short Title and Commencement	5
1.2	Interpretation	5
1.3	Fees and Charges	7
1.4	Dispensing Power.....	7
1.5	Name and Address to be Supplied	7
1.6	Licences Held Under Rescinded Bylaws.....	7
1.7	Appeals	7
2.	MOBILE TRADING 9	
2.1	Purpose of Part 2.....	9
2.2	Mobile Traders to be Licensed.....	9
2.3	Applications	9
2.4	Issue of Licence.....	9
2.5	Duration of Licences.....	9
2.6	Licence to be Carried.....	10
2.7	Nuisance, Annoyance or Danger to Any Person	10
2.8	Liability Insurance.....	10
2.9	Name to be Displayed	10
2.10	Hazardous Substances.....	10
2.11	Trading Limits	10
2.12	Litter	11
2.13	Licence may be Revoked.....	11
2.14	Sales from Boats Exempt	11
3.	ALCOHOL BAN 13	
3.1	Purpose of Part 3.....	13
3.2	Operation.....	13
3.3	Alcohol Ban Affected Area	13
3.4	Hours and Days of Operation	13
3.5	Temporary Alcohol Ban	13
3.6	Exemptions.....	14
3.7	Offences and Penalties.....	14
3.8	Police Powers	14
4.	SOLVENT ABUSE 16	
4.1	Purpose of Part 4.....	17
4.2	Prohibition	17
4.3	Offences and Penalties.....	17
5.	UNTIDY SECTIONS AND ABANDONED VEHICLES 19	
5.1	Purpose of Part 5.....	19
5.2	Operational Provisions.....	19
5.3	Notice	19
5.4	Council May Complete the Work.....	20
5.5	Council May Recover its Costs	20
5.6	Appeal of Notice	20
5.7	Offences and Penalties.....	20

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1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A Bylaw of the Invercargill City Council made in pursuance of the powers contained in the Health Act 1956 and the Local Government Act 2002. The primary purpose of the Bylaw is to enhance the safety and welfare of the public by minimising nuisance and adverse environmental health effects caused to the community, as far as is practicable through legislative means.

1.1 SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

This Bylaw shall be known as the Invercargill City Council Bylaw 2008/1 – Environmental Health and shall come into force on **enter date here**. This Bylaw replaces any other Environmental Health Bylaws created by Invercargill City Council.

1.2 INTERPRETATION

In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

ABANDONED VEHICLE means a vehicle that no longer has a current Warrant of Fitness and/or Registration (pursuant to the Transport (Vehicle and Driver Registration and Licensing) Act 1986), is no longer being maintained by its owner and has been left on the same land for six calendar months or more.

AFFECTED AREA means all land in the Invercargill City District.

ALCOHOL means a substance –

- (a) that:
 - (i) is or contains a fermented, distilled or spirituous liquor; and
 - (ii) at 20°C is found on analysis to contain 1.15% or more ethanol by volume; or
- (b) that:
 - (i) is a frozen liquid, or a mixture of a frozen liquid and another substance or substances; and
 - (ii) is alcohol (within the meaning of paragraph (a)) when completely thawed to 20°C; or
- (c) that, whatever its form, is found on analysis to contain 1.15% or more ethanol by weight in a form that can be assimilated by people.

AUTHORISED OFFICER means any officer appointed by the Council as an enforcement officer under S. 177 of the Local Government Act 2002 as an enforcement officer with powers of entry as prescribed by sections 171-174; the Sale of and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 or the Health Act 1956.

COUNCIL means the Invercargill City Council.

CITY means the City of Invercargill.

CITY COUNCIL and **COUNCIL** means the Invercargill City Council.

DISPOSE means to remove to a bona fide automotive dismantling or recycling facility or business.

DISTRICT PLAN means the Invercargill District Plan pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991.

EXPIRY DATE means 28 days after the date of the service of the notice or any such other date as may be specified by the Council in any notice served.

LEGAL ROADWORTHY STANDARD means a vehicle that has both a Current Warrant of Fitness and Registration in terms of the Transport (Vehicle and Driver Registration and Licensing) Act 1986.

LONG GRASS is grass that is over 25 cm long and is unkempt (unless it is within the Rural Sub Area).

MIND ALTERING SUBSTANCE means any glue, solvent, drug or other substance whether synthetic or naturally occurring which alters consciousness, mood or emotions, intoxicates or induces pleasurable sensations (but does not include alcohol or nicotine) and may cause persons seeking those effects to behave in a disorderly manner or give the appearance of acting in a drunken manner.

MOBILE TRADING includes:

- (a) Hawking or peddling
- (b) Trading from a mobile or travelling shop

NOXIOUS PLANT means a Plant contained under the Regional Pest Plant Plan for the Southland Region (copies available from Environment Southland). In the affected area these are:

- (a) Boxthorn - *Lycium ferocissium*
- (b) German Ivy – *Senecio mikaniodes*
- (c) Lagarosiphon - *Lagarosiphon major*
- (d) Broom - *Cytisus scoparius*
- (e) Gorse - *Ulex europeaus*
- (f) Old Man's Beard - *Clematis vitalba*
- (g) Spartina - *Spartina anglica*

Further plants considered Noxious under this Bylaw are:

- (h) Blackberry - *Rubus fruticosus* agg
- (i) Convolvulus (Greater Bindweed) - *Calystegia silvatica*
- (j) Ragwort - *Senecio jacobaea*

OWNER / OCCUPIER means the occupier is the person who is in possession of the land and exercises day to day control over it and includes tenants. Owner is the registered proprietor of the land.

PUBLIC PLACE means a place:

- (a) that is under the control of the territorial authority; and
- (b) that is open to, or being used by, the public, whether or not there is a charge for admission; and
- (c) includes a road, whether or not the road is under the control of the territorial authority and
- (d) any part of a public place.

PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY means public roads, footpaths and any other public access.

RESERVE means any park, garden, plantation, forest, open space or ground set aside for public recreation or enjoyment and which is controlled or administered by Council.

RURAL SUB AREA means the area defined as the Rural Sub Area in the Invercargill City District Plan.

1.3 FEES AND CHARGES

All fees and charges under this Bylaw are prescribed in Council's Annual Plan.

1.4 DISPENSING POWER

Council may on the application of any person grant dispensation to that person from full compliance with any of the provisions of this Bylaw if full compliance would needlessly or injuriously affect that person or the course or operation of that person's business or cause that person loss or inconvenience without any corresponding gain or benefit to the community.

1.5 NAME AND ADDRESS TO BE SUPPLIED

If it appears that any person is committing or has committed any offence under the provisions of this Bylaw the Council may require such person to desist from such offence and may require that that person supply his or her real name in full, and his or her residential address. If any person after being so required fails to supply such information or gives incorrect information that person commits a further offence against this Bylaw.

1.6 LICENCES HELD UNDER RESCINDED BYLAWS

All licences issued under any provision of any Bylaw hereby repealed shall after the coming into force of this Bylaw be deemed to have been issued under the corresponding provision of this Bylaw and be subject to its provisions, provided that the Council may notify the holder of any licence of an earlier date of termination than would have applied had this Bylaw not been passed and may require the holder to reapply for a licence under the provisions of this Bylaw.

1.7 APPEALS

In any case where the issue of a licence or permit or any consent or approval under this Bylaw has been refused or is revoked the applicant or holder of the licence as the case may be shall be entitled to appeal to the Council.

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2. MOBILE TRADING

2.1 PURPOSE OF PART 2

To licence and control mobile traders in public places under the control of the Council.

2.2 MOBILE TRADERS TO BE LICENSED

No person may engage in mobile trading without first obtaining a Mobile Trading Licence under this Bylaw. The holder of the licence shall observe the conditions recorded on the licence.

2.3 APPLICATIONS

All applications for a Mobile Trading Licence shall be made on the form supplied by the Council. The Council will require the applicant to provide such information as is necessary for proper consideration of the application, including but not limited to:

- (i) Vehicle warrant of fitness and registration;
- (ii) Electrical certificate;
- (iii) Road user certificate;
- (iv) LPG cylinder annual inspection certificate - from a registered craftsman gasfitter;
- (v) A copy of the applicant's public indemnity or liability insurance.

2.4 ISSUE OF LICENCE

The Council may issue a Mobile Trading Licence to any person on being satisfied that the person is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence by the applicant supplying (on request) the Council with evidence of their good character (personal/business reference/s), and that the proposed operation meets all of the requirements of the Council's Bylaw and any other applicable laws, Bylaws, regulations or rules made by a competent authority and that the fee fixed for issue of the licence has been paid. Police advice may be sought at Council's discretion regarding the suitability of any applicant.

The Council may include in licences such conditions as it thinks fit.

2.5 DURATION OF LICENCES

Mobile Trading Licences issued under this Bylaw shall be valid for not more than one year from their date of issue and if not revoked may be renewed by payment of a further annual fee.

The Mobile Trading Licence is not transferable to another person. If the business or vehicle is sold or transferred to another person, the Invercargill City Council must be notified within 14 working days. The new owner will be required to apply for a licence and will not be permitted to use the mobile or travelling shop until a licence is issued.

2.6 LICENCE TO BE CARRIED

The holder of a Mobile Trading Licence shall carry the licence at all times while engaged in mobile trading and shall show it to any Police Officer, or Authorised Officer on demand. The licence will apply only to the vehicle whose registration number is specified on the licence. The use of any other vehicle will not be permitted without prior written consent from the Council.

The Mobile Trading Licence is valid during the hours specified on the licence.

2.7 NUISANCE, ANNOYANCE OR DANGER TO ANY PERSON

The licensee or operator shall operate any mobile or travelling shop used in connection with the licence, in such a manner as to avoid causing any nuisance, annoyance or danger to any person.

2.8 LIABILITY INSURANCE

The licensee shall carry insurance cover to cover the direct damage to vehicles and public liability (Third Party Insurance) in connection with the vehicles.

2.9 NAME TO BE DISPLAYED

The name of the licensee and details of the products for sale shall be displayed on any stall or vehicle used in connection with the mobile trading.

2.10 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

All LPG cylinders must be stored securely outside the mobile or travelling shop and total no more than 100kg LPG net content. If the mobile or travelling shop is likely to be unattended at any time while in a public place, the cylinders shall be secured against tampering.

2.11 TRADING LIMITS

- (a) Unless permission has been applied for and granted from the appropriate Council departments, the Council prohibits all holders of Mobile Trading Licences from trading in the following areas:
 - (i) Parks and Reserves, including car parks and roads in Reserves, and Wachner Place except with permission from Council's Parks Manager
 - (ii) Roading Manager – all roads including State Highways
 - (iii) Environmental Health - Restricted Areas including:
 - Within 300 metres of another premises selling similar products, or
 - Within 50 metres of any intersection or pedestrian crossing where people visiting the site may be placed in danger.
- (b) The licensee or operator of any mobile or travelling shop shall not stand or remain stationary in any public place or road except for such time as may be reasonably required for the transaction of business with customers on that occasion, and in any case shall not remain stationary on any one site for a period exceeding two hours, nor stand on any one site more than twice in any eight hour period.

- (c) The licensee or operator shall when requested by any Police Officer or Authorised Officer of the Council, alter their position or move from place to place on any road or public place as directed.
- (d) Should the licensee or operator fail to comply with the provisions of Condition (b) or if the mobile or travelling shop owned or operated by him or under his control is left unattended in any road or public place it shall be lawful for any officer mentioned in Condition (c) to move the mobile or travelling shop to any safe position.

2.12 LITTER

The licensee or operator shall remove any litter from the surrounding area of the mobile or travelling shop that has been generated by the activities of his/her operations.

2.13 LICENCE MAY BE REVOKED

A Mobile Trading Licence may be revoked by the Council if:

- (a) The holder in connection with mobile trading, permits a breach of any provision of this Bylaw or any other law, Bylaw or regulation.
- (b) The holder fails to observe the conditions of the Mobile Trading Licence.
- (c) Permits any unlicensed person to operate as a mobile trader in connection with the mobile trading operation usually carried out by the licence holder.

2.14 SALES FROM BOATS EXEMPT

Nothing in this Bylaw shall apply to any sale of fish by the owner of a fishing vessel, provided that the fishing boat is registered under Section 103 of the Fisheries Act 1996 and in respect of which a boat fishing permit is for the time being in force, where he, or a person appointed by him in that behalf, sells fresh fish or fresh shellfish (being fresh fish or fresh shellfish taken from that boat in accordance with the conditions of the permit) from that boat at the place where it is moored, berthed, or beached or from a stall (including a vehicle used as a stall) within 450 metres of that place.

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3. ALCOHOL BAN

3.1 PURPOSE OF PART 3

For better crowd control, public safety and the prevention of the consumption, possession and bringing of alcohol in public places under the control of the Council.

3.2 OPERATION

The Council (subject to any licences or special licences that may be in force at any particular time) prohibits the consumption of, the bringing of and the possession of alcohol in the Alcohol Ban Affected Area during the hours and days of operation of the Bylaw.

3.3 ALCOHOL BAN AFFECTED AREA

The public place bounded by and inclusive of the following streets:

- Herbert Street from the corner of Herbert Street and Dee Street to the corner of Herbert Street and Kelvin Street.
- Kelvin Street from the corner of Herbert Street and Kelvin Street to the corner of Victoria Avenue and Kelvin Street but excluding Alice Street east of Kelvin Street.
- Victoria Avenue from the corner of Victoria Avenue and Kelvin Street east along Victoria Avenue to its termination and thence in a straight line to Queens Drive (so as to include the Gala Street Reserve) and Queens Drive south on to the intersection of Queens Drive and Tay Street.
- Elles Road from the intersection of Queens Drive and Tay Street to the corner of Elles Road and Tweed Street.
- Tweed Street from the corner of Tweed Street and Elles Road to the corner of Tweed Street and Liddell Street.
- Liddell Street from the corner of Liddell Street and Tweed Street to Leven Street, Leven Street on to Liffey Street.
- Liffey Street to its intersection on to Fox Street.
- Fox Street from the corner of Fox Street and Liffey Street to the corner of Fox Street and Dee Street.
- Dee Street from the corner of Dee Street and Fox Street to the corner of Dee Street and Herbert Street.

The Alcohol Ban Affected Area is to be adequately signposted to inform the community of their responsibilities.

3.4 HOURS AND DAYS OF OPERATION

The Alcohol Ban is in operation 24 hours of every day.

3.5 TEMPORARY ALCOHOL BAN

The Council may from time to time make a resolution:

- (a) prohibiting or otherwise regulating or controlling, either generally or for one or more specified periods:
 - (i) the consumption of alcohol in a public place; or
 - (ii) the bringing of alcohol into a public place; or

- (iii) the possession of alcohol in a public place,
 - (iv) in conjunction with a prohibition relating to alcohol under paragraphs (i) to (iii) the presence or use of a vehicle in a public place.
- (b) within a specified place or places.

3.6 EXEMPTIONS

The exemptions set out in section 147(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 apply to this Bylaw. This Bylaw does not prohibit, in the case of alcohol in an unopened bottle or other unopened container:

- (a) The transport of that alcohol from premises that adjoin a public place during any period when, under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, it is lawful to sell alcohol on those premises for consumption off the premises, provided the alcohol is promptly removed from the public place.
- (b) The transport of that alcohol from outside a public place for delivery to premises that adjoin the public place, provided the premises are licensed for the sale of alcohol under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
- (c) The transport of that alcohol from outside a public place to premises that adjoin a public place:
 - (i) By, or for delivery to, a resident of those premises or by his or her bona fide visitors; or
 - (ii) From those premises to a place outside the public place by a resident of those premises, provided the alcohol is promptly removed from the public place.

3.7 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Every person who breaches the Bylaw commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine, pursuant to Section 242(4) of the Local Government Act 2002.

3.8 POLICE POWERS

Pursuant to this Bylaw the Police have the following powers:

- (i) The power to arrest without a warrant a person contravening the Bylaw.
- (ii) The power to arrest without a warrant a person who refuses to leave the public place after requested to do so.
- (iii) The power to arrest without a warrant a person who refuses to surrender alcohol that is in their possession in breach of the Bylaw.
- (iv) The ability to search without a warrant a vehicle in, entering or about to enter the public place subject to the Bylaw for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the vehicle contains alcohol.
- (v) The ability to search a container in the possession of any person in, entering or about to enter the public place, subject to the Bylaw, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the container contains alcohol.

- (vi) The ability to seize and remove alcohol and its container if the alcohol is in the public place in breach of the Bylaw.

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4 SOLVENT ABUSE

4.1 PURPOSE OF PART 4

For the prevention of harm to individuals and for public safety in public places under the control of the Council.

4.2 PROHIBITION

No person shall knowingly in any public place, consume, inject, inhale or sniff any Mind Altering Substance, except as prescribed for that person for a medical condition, which may cause that person to behave in a disorderly manner or give the appearance of the person acting in a drunken manner.

4.3 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Every person who breaches the Bylaw commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine, pursuant to Section 242(4) of the Local Government Act 2002.

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5. UNTIDY SECTIONS AND ABANDONED VEHICLES

5.1 PURPOSE OF PART 5

To promote and maintain public health and safety by protecting the public from nuisances caused by abandoned vehicles, long grass, noxious plants, overgrown vegetation and items likely to harbour vermin.

5.2 OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS

- (a) Long grass and/or noxious plants on land within the affected area irrespective of whether the land is disused, used, vacant, developed or otherwise must be cut down and removed.
- (b) Owners and/or occupiers of land upon which trees or shrubs or other plants are situated and overhang and cause obstruction to public rights of way, must trim the trees, shrubs or other plants so that they are a minimum of 2.5 metres above the public right of way.
- (c) Owners and / or occupiers must not store items on land that are, or may become a fire danger and/or provide harbourage for vermin. Such items include but shall not be limited to disused vehicle bodies, automotive parts, building waste, refuse and abandoned items of furniture.
- (d) An abandoned vehicle must not remain on land where it can become a hazard to public health and/ or a public nuisance.
- (e) Authorised Officers – all officers authorised under s. 174 or s. 177 or paragraph 32 of schedule 7 of the LGA, shall possess and produce on request warrants of authority and evidence of identity.
- (f) Any authorised officer may enter at any reasonable time any property believed to contain elements that contravene or may contravene this Bylaw and may take any photographs or other evidence necessary to establish that a breach of the Bylaw has occurred.

5.3 NOTICE

Council may serve upon the owner and/or occupier of any land within the affected area a Notice in writing requiring the owner and/or occupier prior to the expiry date to:

- (a) Cut down, remove and generally clear the land from all long grass and/or noxious plants; and/or
- (b) Trim trees or shrubs or other plants overhanging and causing obstruction to a public right of way, so that the trees or shrubs or other plants are a minimum of 2.5 metres above the public right of way; and/or
- (c) Remove trees or shrubs or other plants overhanging and causing obstruction to the public right of way; and / or
- (d) Remove items that are or may become a fire danger and/or provide harbourage for vermin; and/or
- (e) Dispose of an abandoned vehicle or bring an abandoned vehicle to a legal roadworthy standard.

5.4 COUNCIL MAY COMPLETE THE WORK

If any person on whom a Notice has been served under Clause 5.4 fails or neglects to do any act or thing specified in the Notice prior to the expiry date or fails or neglects to do any act or thing in such manner as may be so specified in the Notice prior to the expiry date the Council may without further notice to the person served do that act or thing or complete the requirements of the Notice.

5.5 COUNCIL MAY RECOVER ITS COSTS

If any work is carried out by the Council or its agent on any land pursuant to 5.5 above then the full cost of undertaking any work including all labour, materials and other charges incurred shall be recovered from the registered proprietor of the land. The Council may also register these costs as a charge upon the land pursuant to the Statutory Land Charges Act 1928.

5.6 APPEAL OF NOTICE

Within seven days after service of any Notice of this Bylaw, the person on whom the Notice is served may apply to the District Court for an Order setting aside the Notice. The Notice will be deemed to be suspended until determination is made by the District Court.

If the District Court determines the Notice is valid then the person served shall have 28 days to complete the work specified in the Notice. If after 28 days the work has not been completed the Council may enter upon the land to complete the work and recover costs as described above in Clauses 5.5 and 5.6.

5.7 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Every person who breaches the Bylaw commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine, pursuant to Section 242(4) of the Local Government Act 2002.

REVIEW OF INVERCARGILL CITY COUNCIL BYLAW 2008/1 – ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Statement of Proposal

1. Introduction

This is Council's Statement of Proposal as provided for by Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2. Review of Invercargill City Council Bylaw 2008/1 – Environmental Health

Completing a review of the Invercargill City Council Bylaw 2008/1 – Environmental Health is the most appropriate way of enhancing the safety and welfare of the public by minimising nuisance and adverse environmental health effects caused to the community, as far as is practicable through legislative means. A regular review period allows for compliance with legislation as well as the opportunity for the community to have their say.

What is the perceived problem to be addressed?

Council needs to be able to regulate certain activities so that public health issues are addressed and that inappropriate behaviour is discouraged. If Council does not place controls on people who operate Mobile or Travelling Shops then the community may be purchasing items or services that can cause a nuisance, for example rubbish, and food stuffs that may not have been produced in accordance with other legislation. Council is often contacted by people who want a nuisance resolved, such as rubbish being stored on properties, reporting dead animals, harbourage for rats and vermin. Further this bylaw provides powers to enforce an alcohol ban. It is Council's experience that controlling the consumption of liquor and solvents in public places reduces anti-social behaviour.

Is a Bylaw the most appropriate method of addressing the perceived problem?

Bylaws have been a traditional method of addressing issues associated with health and anti-social behaviour. An alternative would be to use the Resource Management Act 1991 to address mobile shops and nuisance issues. It would, however, be difficult to view these issues as "significant" under the Act. There are also rights of appeal on enforcement matters which could result in a minor nuisance matter requiring considerable resources to resolve in front of the Environment Court.

What are the implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?

Council needs to be satisfied that the proposed Environmental Health Bylaw will not be inconsistent with this Act, that is, it imposes reasonable limits that can be reasonably justified in a free and democratic society. Case law suggests that permanent prohibition of certain activities that the community may wish to undertake may impose unreasonable limits, for example prohibiting liquor being consumed in all public places throughout the district rather than within the Central Business District. Being able to regulate allows Council to make rules which have the intention of preventing or reducing anti social behaviour as well as resolving nuisances and temporary land uses which have the potential to cause nuisance. People also have an expectation that local authorities will control and resolve nuisances.

3. Place for Inspection and Obtaining Copies

The Statement of Proposal may be inspected at the Help Desk of the Invercargill City Council, 101 Esk Street, Invercargill, at the Bluff Service Centre, and at the Invercargill Public Library.

The Statement of Proposal may also be found on the Invercargill City Council website www.icc.govt.nz.

4. Submission Period

Submissions are invited on the Statement of Proposal. Submissions must be received by Council no later than 5.00 pm on Friday 27 October 2017.

Submissions should clearly show the submitter's name, address, contact phone number and whether the submitter wishes to be heard by Council in support of their submission. (Submission forms can be obtained from all Council offices and libraries and on the Council's website www.icc.govt.nz).

Submissions can be:

Posted to: Invercargill City Council
Submission – Bylaw 2008/1 – Environmental Health
Private Bag 90104
INVERCARGILL 9840

Delivered to: Help Desk, Invercargill City Council, 101 Esk Street, Invercargill
Bluff Service Centre, 98 Gore Street, Bluff

Online at: www.surveymonkey.com/r/ehbylaw

Faxed to: 03 211 1433

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