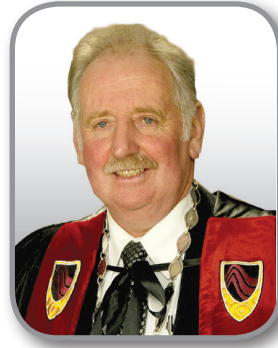


7.0 Appendices



Appendix One: Elected Members



Mark Ammon
Mayor



Pat Hickey
Deputy Mayor



Brian Hanna
(Rural Ward)



Peter Keeling
(Rural Ward)



Pauline Ryan
(Urban Ward)

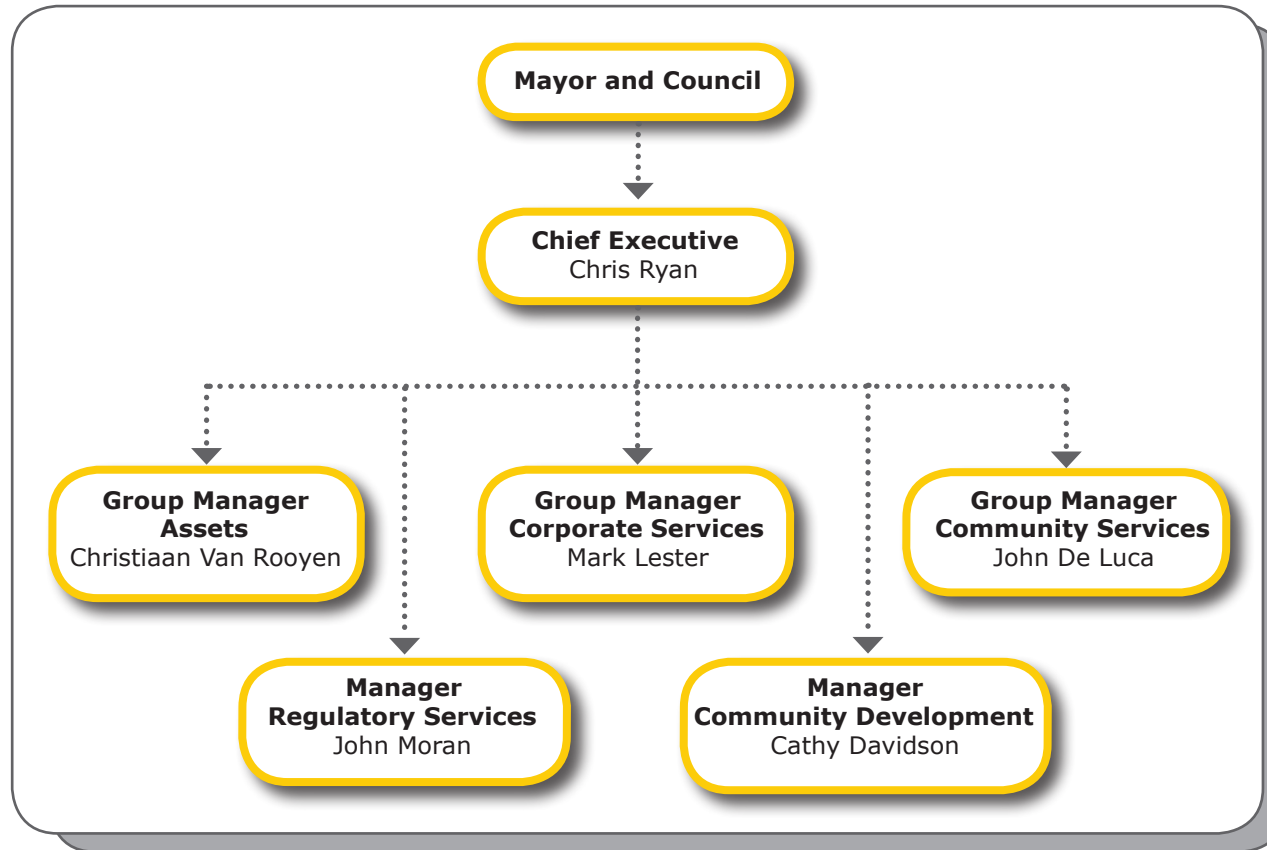


Sue Smith
(Rural Ward)



Doug Stone
(Urban Ward)

Appendix Two: Management Structure



Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

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Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

1.0 Introduction

Section 125 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) requires Council to periodically assess the provision of water and sanitary services within its District. While much of the content of this work has been separately and earlier captured and documented in Council's activity management plans, the first assessment in the format prescribed by the LGA 2002 was completed in 2008.

This summary captures the key information and issues identified in the above assessments for inclusion in Council's Preliminary Draft 2009-19 LTP, in accordance with Schedule 10 of the LGA 2002. The assessment will be finalised following formal public consultation and adoption of the Preliminary Draft 2009-19 LTP.

Full copy of the assessment may be viewed at or obtained from Council's offices in Te Kuiti, the library and Council's service outlets.

2.0 Scope of Assessment

2.1 The scope of this assessment covers the following community water and sanitary services:

- Water supply
- Wastewater
- Stormwater
- Public toilets
- Cemeteries

2.2 The assessments comprise three separate reports prepared by Maunsell Limited on behalf of Council, as follows:

- Phase 1 Report: Water Services Assessments, dated 8 December 2008.
- Sanitary Services Assessments – Public Toilets, dated 24 September 2008.
- Sanitary Services Assessments – Cemeteries, dated 14 July 2008.

2.3 The scope of the assessments is limited to water and sanitary services available to the public. They do not extend to services in relation to individual properties.

3.0 Water Services Assessment

3.1 The Waitomo District Council water services assessment is being carried out in two phases. Phase 1 involved the completion of initial data capture and preliminary analysis and made recommendations on refinements required to comply with the LGA 2002. Phase 1 contains:

- A summary of data available and adequacy for final assessments process.
- Preliminary community schedules.
- Outcomes from preliminary analysis, including a risk framework, initial risk assessment, initial demand analysis and identification of areas where options for meeting future demand need to be further assessed.
- Recommendations and costs for phase 2, including consultation and a data collection programme.
- A working outline of the final water services assessment reports.

3.2 Defining the Community for Water Services

The following settlements comprise the defined communities for water services:

Townships (one or more services):

These are the main centre of the District Te Kuiti, and the smaller townships of Benneydale, Mokau, Piopio, Awakino and Te Waitere.

Other settlements (unserviced):

These are the small communities that are small settlements and are sometimes quite remote. These include Aria, Barryville, Hanganiki, Te Anga (Tavern), Kinohaku, Marokopa, Mahoenui, Rangitoto, Oparure and Mapiu.

Private systems:

These include eight rural schools, various Marae, ten camp-grounds, the DoC village at Pureora, and Waitomo Village.

Standalone industries (not in communities defined above)

There are numerous industries that are located in isolated areas and some have staff villages. Industries include:

- The New Zealand Steel town of Taharoa
- Crusader Meats outside Benneydale
- Perry Lime, Te Kuiti
- Ravensdown Supreme, Te Kumi

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

- McDonalds Lime, Oparure
- Rorison Mineral Developments, Aria
- Ventus Energy, Taumatotara Wind Farm, Taharoa
- King Country Energy, 2 dams at Mokau and Wairere
- Mangapehi Power, Kopaki
- Hydro Energy Waipa
- Omya NZ Limited, Te Kuiti.

3.3 Description of Services Provided (including the means by which drinking water is obtained and sewage and stormwater is disposed of)

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Sewage Disposal Assessment	Stormwater Disposal Assessment
Aria	Private roof water tanks.	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.
Awakino	Treated Council supply via Mokau township to hotel only. Supply to all other properties comes from private roof water tanks and springs .	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.
Barryville	Private reticulated supply.	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.
Benneydale	Treated Council supply.	Reticulated Council sewerage scheme. Treated effluent discharged to Mangapehi Stream.	Minor Council controlled assets
Hangatiki	Private roof water tanks.	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.
Kinohaku	Private roof water tanks.	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.
Mahoenui	Private roof water tanks assumed.	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Sewage Disposal Assessment	Stormwater Disposal Assessment
Mapiu	Private roof water tanks assumed.	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.
Marokopa	Private roof water tanks and bores.	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.
Mokau	Treated Council supply via earth dam on stream on private property.	Private septic tanks.	Minor Council controlled assets. Some privately installed road crossings and open channels that are likely to require Council funding at the time of replacement.
Oparure	Private roof water tanks assumed.	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.
Piopio	Treated Council supply sourced from the Kuratahi Stream.	Private septic tanks. Plan is to install reticulated wastewater system with treated discharge to Mokau River.	Limited public stormwater assets.
Rangitoto	Private roof water tanks assumed.	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.
Te Anga	Private roof water tanks.	Private septic tanks.	No public stormwater.
Te Kuiti	Treated Council supply from Mangaokewa River.	Reticulated wastewater treated and discharged to the Mangaokewa River.	Reticulated public stormwater pipes and channels discharging to the Mangaokewa River.

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Sewage Disposal Assessment	Stormwater Disposal Assessment
Te Waitere	Private roof water tanks.	Effluent from private septic tanks is collected via a reticulated network and discharged to a soakage field.	No public stormwater.

Private Systems

Local schools	Aria, Hangatiki, Kinohaku, Mapiu, Oparure, Piripiri and Rangitoto schools are not connected to Council water supplies. In all cases except Piripiri School, the water is sourced from bores. At Piripiri School the water is sourced from an unnamed stream near the school and from rainfall tanks.	Wastewater from local schools not connected to Council's wastewater reticulation is assumed to be disposed of via septic tanks.	Not assessed.
Marae	Maniaroa Marae (Awakino), Mokau Marae and Te Tokanganui-A-Noho Marae are connected to Council water supplies. All others are assumed to be supplied from private roofwater tanks.	Only Te Tokanganui-A-Noho Marae is connected to Council's wastewater reticulation. Wastewater from all others is assumed to be disposed of via private septic tanks.	All Marae are assumed to have sufficient stormwater systems to prevent flooding.

Camping Grounds	Camping grounds in Council reticulated water supply areas are assumed to be connected to these supplies. The camp at Pureora and the three camping grounds at Waitomo Village are assumed to be connected to private supplies.	Wastewater from all camping grounds not connected to Council's wastewater reticulation is assumed to be disposed of via septic tanks.	All camping grounds are assumed to have sufficient stormwater assets to prevent flooding.
DoC - Pureora	Private supply sourced from Whareana Stream.	DoC operates composting toilets. Capacity assumed to be adequate.	Assumed that Pureora has sufficient stormwater systems to prevent flooding of DoC buildings and other developments.
Waitomo Village	Private supply pumped from Waitomo River.	Wastewater from village and caves collected and treated via a privately owned reticulation and treatment system.	Assumed that Waitomo Village has sufficient stormwater systems to prevent flooding.

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Stand-alone industries	Private water supply arrangements.	Private wastewater reticulation and disposal at Crusader Meats and Taharoa. Wastewater from all other major industries not connected to Council's wastewater reticulation is assumed to be disposed of via septic tanks.	No public stormwater assets except when located in Council serviced areas.
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3.4 Risks to Community due to Absence of a Water Supply or Reticulated Wastewater Service or Both.

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Sewerage Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Aria	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks.
Awakino	Roof water and springs have been identified as at risk from contamination.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks
Barryville	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks
Benneydale	There are no known incidents of water borne diseases from this water supply.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks
Hangatiki	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Sewerage Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Kinohaku	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks
Mahoenui	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks
Mapiu	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks
Marokopa	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks
Mokau	There are no known incidents of water borne diseases from this water supply.	Not known if pollution problems constitute a health risk.	No known unacceptable risks
Oparure	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks
Piopio	There are no known incidents of water borne diseases from this water supply.	Pollution problems constitute a health hazard.	No known unacceptable risks
Rangitoto	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks
Te Anga	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks	No known unacceptable risks

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Sewerage Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Te Kuiti	There are no known incidents of water borne diseases from this water supply.	No known unacceptable risks.	There are no known incidents of waterborne diseases from the stormwater. Network or discharges to the Mangaokewa River.
Te Waitere	There are no known unacceptable risks.	No known unacceptable risks.	Not assessed.

Private Systems

Local schools	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Marae	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Camping Grounds	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
DoC	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Waitomo Village	There are no known incidents of water borne diseases from this water supply.	There are no known incidents of waterborne diseases from the wastewater network or discharges from the lagoon.	Not assessed.
Stand-alone industries	Not assessed.	No known unacceptable risks.	Not assessed.

3.5 Quality and Adequacy of Drinking Water and the Quality and Quantity of Wastewater Discharge for Each Community.

Community	Drinking Water Assessment	Sewage Discharge Assessment	Stormwater Discharge Assessment
Aria	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Awakino	Treated water supply to Awakino Hotel is graded Uu (meaning ungraded). Treatment plant is capable of providing sufficient supply to meet normal demand. Peak demand conditions due to summer influx of population have on occasion exceeded capacity of supply.	To be assessed.	Not assessed.
Barryville	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Benneydale	Treated supply to Benneydale is graded Uu (ungraded). Treatment plant was upgraded in 2008 and has sufficient capacity to meet current demand.	Treatment plant is oversized due to the decline in population so comfortably accommodates peak daily demand. Effluent quality occasionally exceeds resource consent standards.	Not assessed.
Hangatiki	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Kinohaku	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Mahoenui	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Mapiu	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Community	Drinking Water Assessment	Sewage Discharge Assessment	Stormwater Discharge Assessment
Marokopa	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Mokau	Treated supply to Mokau is graded Uu (ungraded). Diatomaceous earth filter and clarifier built in 2004.	Septic tank discharges known to be causing pollution problems due to stormwater ingress.	Only minor public stormwater assets.
Oparure	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Piopio	Treated supply to Mokau is graded Uu (ungraded). The treatment plant has sufficient capacity to meet current demand.	Not assessed.	Only limited public stormwater assets.
Rangitoto	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Te Anga	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.

Community	Drinking Water Assessment	Sewage Discharge Assessment	Stormwater Discharge Assessment
Te Kuiti	Treated supply to Te Kuiti is graded Uu (ungraded). The treatment plant has sufficient capacity to meet current demand.	Effluent quality regularly exceeds current resource consent standards due to little remaining treatment plant capacity. A consent renewal is in progress. Current average discharge volume 3,468m ³ /day.	The stormwater system has to meet the Hamilton City Council design standards which requires design to a 2 year return period for residential and a 10 year return period for commercial areas. The greatest pollution risk from stormwater discharges is considered to come from commercial runoff.
Te Waitere	N/A	Current discharge volume 1.7m ³ /day. Discharge quality complies with resource consent standards.	Not assessed.

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Private Systems

Local schools	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Marae	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Camping Grounds	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
DoC	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
Waitomo Village	The water supply system is believed to have has sufficient capacity to meet peak daily demand.	Discharge capacity 250m ³ /day. Capacity of treatment plant believed to adequate to be able to treat peak daily flows from the Village. Effluent quality generally meets resource consent standards.	Not assessed.
Stand-alone industries	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.

3.6 Current and Estimated Future Demands for Water Services (quality and adequacy of drinking water supply; health and environmental impacts of discharges of stormwater and wastewater)

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Wastewater Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Aria	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Awakino	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Barryville	Not assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Benneydale	Population growth is not expected to affect the delivery of current water supply service levels.	Population growth is not expected to affect the quality of wastewater discharges.	To be assessed.
Hangatiki	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Kinohaku	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Mahoenui	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Mapiu	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Marokopa	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Mokau	Treatment plant has sufficient capacity to meet normal demand. Peak demand has on occasions exceeded supply capacity.	To be assessed during next 10 years.	To be assessed.
Oparure	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Wastewater Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Piopio	Piopio's population is not expected to grow over the next 20 years. Peak demand is close to peak plant capacity but growth is not expected to affect the current water supply levels of service.	Wastewater system committed for Piopio with implementation expected by December 2009. Progress stalled due to objection to resource consent application.	To be assessed.
Rangitoto	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Te Anga	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Te Kuiti	Te Kuiti's population is not expected to grow over the next 20 years. Growth is not expected to affect the current water supply levels of service.	Te Kuiti's population is not expected to grow over the next 20 years. Impact of new residential developments on surrounding hills is not expected to affect the current wastewater levels of service.	Te Kuiti's population is not expected to grow over the next 20 years. Impact of new residential development on surrounding hills is to be investigated. Population growth is not expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges.

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Wastewater Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Te Waitere	To be assessed.	Permanent population not likely to increase over the next 20 years. However increasing demand as a holiday destination may require an upgrade to prevent adverse effects on current levels of service.	To be assessed.

Private Systems

Local schools	Not assessed.	Not assessed except where part of existing Council reticulated system.	Not assessed except where part of existing Council reticulated system.
Marae	Not assessed.	Not assessed except where part of existing Council reticulated system.	Not assessed except where part of existing Council reticulated system.
Camping Grounds	Not assessed.	Not assessed except where part of existing Council reticulated system.	Not assessed except where part of existing Council reticulated system.
DoC	Not assessed.	Not assessed.	Not assessed.

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Waitomo Village	Not assessed.	The capacity of the wastewater treatment plant is believed to be able to treat peak daily flows from Waitomo Village. Discharges from the treatment plant generally meet resource consent standards.	Not assessed.
Stand-alone industries	Not assessed.	Not assessed except where part of existing Council reticulated system.	Not assessed except where part of existing Council reticulated system.

3.7 Options Available to Meet Current and Estimated Future Demands

Reticulated Systems

Reticulated services for storm water, wastewater and water supply are owned and operated by WDC. Asset Management Plans cover all aspects of managing these assets to deliver the required levels of service to communities they serve. Public Health Risk Management Plans (PHRMPs) have been prepared for Benneydale and Mokau. PHRMPs need to be completed for the other townships.

Non-reticulated Systems

Water Supply:

Communities that draw surface water have been assessed as being most at risk. The Waitomo Village and Taharoa (New Zealand Steel) communities are supplied from surface water sources that are treated prior to distribution. Parts of Awakino, Aria School and Mapiu School are supplied from spring sources. It is not known whether these sources are protected, so these are considered to be an untreated surface water source. The DoC Pureora site is supplied from an untreated surface water source.

The following options are available to deal with the water supply failure events identified above.

Encourage owner to:

- Upgrade on site water supply system to provide adequate treatment.
- Review the need for additional storage.
- Ensure that adequate maintenance is carried out.
- Encouragement can be advanced through education programs and dissemination of literature that provides advice about water tanks and advice on benefits of maintenance and monitoring programmes.
- Require owner to:
 - Undertake additional sampling.
 - Provide adequate protection of the water source to prevent pollution.
- Support owner to determine most viable treatment option.

Residences that depend on roof tanks or shallow bores are at medium risk. Communities should be educated on the required maintenance, treatment and mitigation methods to prevent contamination of roof tanks and bores.

Wastewater Services

There are no known health issues with non-reticulated wastewater communities. However Mokau needs investigation and the septic tanks at Piopio have been identified as causing pollution issues.

Waitomo District Council is in the process of providing reticulated wastewater services at Piopio.

The following options are available to deal with possible wastewater failure incidents identified above:

- Encourage owner to:
 - Upgrade on site disposal system to provide adequate treatment.
 - Ensure that adequate maintenance is carried out and septic tank is emptied when required. This could be enforced through bylaws, building WoF / consent processes and subsequent inspections.

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

The following table summarises the assessment of options on a community specific basis:

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Wastewater Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Aria	Not assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Awakino	Upgrade and extend Mokau supply.	Status quo or install reticulated wastewater scheme.	To be assessed.
Barryville	Status quo or install reticulated water supply.	Not assessed.	To be assessed.
Benneydale	Not required. Dam has recently been upgraded. Adequate covered storage capacity to meet current and future demands.	Status quo or upgrade following scheme assessment.	To be assessed.
Hangatiki	Status quo or install reticulated water supply.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Kinohaku	Status quo or install reticulated water supply.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Mahoenui	Status quo or install reticulated water supply.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Mapiu	Status quo or install reticulated water supply.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Marokopa	Status quo or install reticulated water supply.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Wastewater Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Mokau	Additional raw water storage and/ or an alternative or augmented supply.	Install reticulated wastewater scheme.	To be assessed.
Oparure	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Piopio	Provide raw water storage.	Install reticulated wastewater scheme.	To be assessed.
Rangitoto	Status quo or install reticulated water supply.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Te Anga	Status quo or install reticulated water supply.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Te Kuiti	Upgrade capacity of treated water storage. Provide raw water storage. Investigate relocation of intake upstream to avoid risk of contamination from sewer pump station.	Upgrade capacity.	Status quo or upgrade capacity following catchment assessment
Te Waitere	Status quo or install reticulated water supply.	Upgrade capacity	Status quo or upgrade capacity following catchment assessment

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Private Systems

Local schools	Not assessed.	N/A except where connected to Council scheme.	N/A except where connected to Council scheme.
Marae	Not assessed.	N/A except where connected to Council scheme.	N/A except where connected to Council scheme.
Camping Grounds	Not assessed.	N/A except where connected to Council scheme.	N/A except where connected to Council scheme.
DoC	Not assessed.	N/A	N/A
Waitomo Village	Provide raw water storage.	Status quo or Council assumes responsibility.	Status quo or upgrade capacity following catchment assessment.
Stand-alone industries	Not assessed.	N/A except where connected to Council scheme.	N/A except where connected to Council scheme.

3.8 Council's Intended Role in Meeting Current and Future Demands for Water Services

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Wastewater Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Aria	Nil	Nil	Nil
Awakino	Will facilitate investigations into a future scheme proposal.	Will facilitate investigations into a future scheme proposal	Will facilitate investigations into a future scheme proposal
Barryville	Nil	Nil	Nil
Benneydale	Provider.	Provider.	Provider.
Hangatiki	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kinohaku	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mahoenui	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mapiu	Nil	Nil	Nil

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Wastewater Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Marokopa	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Mokau	Provider	Provider.	Provider.
Oparure	Nil	Nil	Nil
Piopio	Provider	Provider.	Provider.
Rangitoto	Nil	Nil	Nil
Te Anga	Nil	Nil	Nil
Te Kuiti	Provider	Provider.	Provider.
Te Waitere	To be explored as part of a scheme assessment	Provider.	Provider.

Private Systems

Local schools	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated water supply system.	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated wastewater system.	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated stormwater system.
Marae	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated water supply system.	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated wastewater system.	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated stormwater system.
Camping Grounds	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated water supply system.	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated wastewater system.	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated stormwater system.
DoC	Nil	Nil	Nil

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Waitomo Village	In discussion with owners regarding possible future role.	In discussion with owners regarding possible future role.	Nil
Stand-alone industries	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated water supply system.	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated wastewater system.	Nil except where connected to existing reticulated stormwater system.

3.9 Council's Proposals for Meeting Current and Future Demands for Water services (including any new or replacement infrastructure)

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Wastewater Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Aria	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Awakino	To be investigated as part of an upgrade proposal for Mokau during 2009 – 2019.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Barryville	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Benneydale	Status quo.	New wetland installed during 2008.	
Approximately 1km of above ground steel pipes and pipe bridges are in need of renewal.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Hangatiki	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Kinohaku	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Mahoenui	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Mapiu	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Marokopa	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.

Community	Water Supply Assessment	Wastewater Assessment	Stormwater Assessment
Mokau	The last 800m of the main line to the town was replaced in 2008. An alternative or augmented supply is to be investigated.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Oparure	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Piopio	Address deferred maintenance.	New reticulated wastewater scheme to be installed during 2009/10.	To be assessed.
Rangitoto	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Te Anga	To be assessed.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Te Kuiti	Improve configuration of treated water storage.	Treatment plant capacity upgrades to be completed (underway 2008/09). Inflow/ infiltration to be investigated and renewals completed beginning 2009/10.	Extent of renewals and deferred maintenance to be investigated. Catchment assessments to be completed.
Te Waitere	To be investigated.	Valves, access lids and discharge pipes to be replaced. Capacity upgrades to be investigated.	To be assessed.

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Private Systems

Local schools	Nil.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Marae	Nil.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
Camping Grounds	Nil.	To be assessed.	To be assessed.
DoC	Nil.	Nil	Nil
Waitomo Village	Under discussion.	Under discussion.	To be assessed.
		The bank of the maturation lagoon has collapsed	
		Maturation lagoon concrete lining is in poor condition	
		The current pump station pump is unsuitable as it cannot macerate or pass solid material.	
Stand-alone industries	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Parks and Reserves (including coastal areas)

The toilets located in parks and reserves are provided by the Council.

Civic areas

Toilets located in civic areas are provided by the Council.

Other facilities

Waste disposal facilities for campervans have been considered as part of this assessment. These facilities are generally located in places that provide facilities for campervans. Three of the five camp-grounds/ areas in the District provide waste disposal facilities for campervans.

4.0 Sanitary Services- Public Toilets

4.1 Defining the Community

For the purposes of this sanitary assessment, it has been determined that public toilets are provided for the convenience of the community as a whole and the provision of this activity does not significantly alter based on the geography or demographic profile of different parts of the Waitomo community.

Therefore, the public toilets assessment includes the whole District of Waitomo as a single community.

4.2 Service Categories for Public Toilets

In order to adequately assess the provision of public toilet services the assets have been split into three categories. This allows better differentiation of levels of service and identification of issues relating to demand and capacity:

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

4.3 Description of Services Provided

Type of Facility	Town	Hours per day	Level of Use	Pans	Urinals	Male	Female	Unisex
Parks and Reserves								
Centennial Park	Te Kuiti	12	Medium	3	1	2	2	0
Redwood Park	Te Kuiti	12	High	2	0	0	0	2
Te Kuiti Cemetery	Te Kuiti	24	Low	1	0	0	0	1
Brook Park	Te Kuiti	24	Low	2	1	2	1	0
Mangaokewa Reserve	Te Kuiti	24	Low	2	0	0	0	2
Awakino Heads	Awakino	24	Low	2	1	2	1	0
Mokau Boat Ramp	Mokau	24	Medium	2	0	1	1	0
Tui Park Camp Area	Piopio	Restricted	Low	3	1	2	2	0
Kiritehere Vault Toilet	Kiritehere	24	High	1	0	0	0	1
Waikawau Toilets	Waikawau	24	High	1	0	0	0	1
Mokau Domain	Mokau	24	Low	3	1	2	2	0
Civic Areas								
Rora Street	Te Kuiti	24	High	8	4	7	5	0
Rora Street North	Te Kuiti	12	Medium	2	0	0	0	2
Awakino Memorial Hall	Awakino	12	Low	3	2	3	2	0
Mokau Toilets	Mokau	24	High	4	2	3	2	1
Piopio Toilets	Piopio	24	High	4	1	2	2	1
Te Waitere Toilets	Te Waitere	24	High	4	1	2	1	2
Marokopa Toilets	Marokopa	24	High	2	1	2	1	0
Benneydale Toilets	Benneydale	24	Low	2	1	2	1	0
Totals				51	17	32	23	13

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

Camp Grounds Waste Disposal Facilities:

Type of Facility	Town	Level of Use	Disposal Point
Te Kuiti Camp Ground	Te Kuiti	Moderate	Yes
Seaview Camp Ground	Mokau	Low	Yes
Marokopa Camp Ground	Marokopa	Low	No
Tui Park Camp Area	Piopio	Low	No
Waitomo Top 10 Holiday Park	Waitomo	Moderate	Yes

4.4 Current and Estimated Future Demands for Public Toilets

District and visitor population growth factors were used to forecast future demand. The Waitomo District resident population 9,441 in 2006 is forecast to decline to 9,120 by 2023. Domestic and international tourism visits are expected to increase from approximately 907,600 to just above 1,149,600 over the same period.

A summary of 2023 forecast demand for public toilet units is shown below:

Category	2023 Resident Requirement	2023 Visitor Requirement	2023 Total Requirement	Current provision	Difference
Park	4	22	26	27	1
Civic	4	52	56	41	-15
Total	8	74	82	68	-14

The current provision for park toilets is adequate although facilities will be needed to meet identified needs at particular destinations.

Current capacity for civic toilets is considered to be inadequate and WDC has identified that the facility at Marokopa requires increased capacity.

4.5 Options and Proposals Available to Meet Current and Estimated Future Demands for Public Toilets

The assessment of public toilets has shown that the overall provision is not likely to be adequate to meet the estimated demand within the District for the 10 year planning period. Future demand is not limited to a deficiency in current capacity and no specific requirement for additional toilets has been identified.

The recommended actions are:

- Toilet use surveys are carried out to establish accurate usage numbers for toilets throughout the District. Surveys should focus initially on two areas. Firstly on those toilets that appear to have current shortfalls in the number of toilet units, i.e. Redwood Park, Kiritehere, Waikawau and Marokopa. Secondly for those facilities identified by Waitomo District Council staff as requiring upgrade, i.e. Mokau, Awakino, Benneydale and Piopio. It is important these surveys identify patterns of usage including and the split between residents and visitors. Surveys should also be conducted where there are known to be seasonal peaks, e.g. Te Waitere and Kiritehere.
- A review of cleaning frequencies is undertaken particularly for high use facilities such as the civic toilets in Te Kuiti, Mokau, Piopio and Benneydale with a view to increasing the frequency and/or the scope of cleaning undertaken.
- The Mokau civic toilet effluent disposal system is programmed for urgent upgrade to resolve current odour and capacity issues.
- Regular audits continue to be undertaken of WDC managed public toilets to ensure that hygiene standards are consistently achieved.

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

- Toilets identified with performance issues as part of this assessment are further evaluated to confirm the priority for upgrading and that a programme for upgrading hygiene related issues is considered.
- A register is established for recording requests for additional /new public toilet facilities or complaints relating to the over use or poor performance of toilets and that this register is reviewed annually as part of the activity plan review process.

4.6 Council's Intended Role in Meeting Current and Future Demands

There are no plans to alter the current structure of Council ownership and operation. The role of Council is to plan, operate and manage public toilets currently under their control. Upgrading work identified in the assessment will be prioritised and carried out by Council subject to funding approval. Should a need for additional toilet facilities be identified, these will be confirmed by a needs analysis and the timing determined as part of the Council's project prioritisation process. Provision for funding will be identified in the public amenities activity management plan and confirmed through Council's Preliminary LTP.

4.7 Extent to Which Proposals will Ensure that Public Health is Adequately Protected

The Medical Officer of Health and Environment Waikato was consulted during the process of preparing this assessment and did not identify any current public health concerns relating to public toilets in the Waitomo District. Based on this information and the assessment process, Council considers that the provision and standard of public toilets in the District is therefore adequate to protect public health.

5.0 Sanitary Services - Cemeteries

5.1 Defining the Community

Council cemeteries within the District are primarily provided for the convenience of the each surrounding community. The cemeteries in the Waitomo District are generally provided in close proximity to a settlement or township and also serve the rural community in the locality. Therefore the assessment considers each cemetery as having its own community or catchment area.

The cemetery communities are:

- Te Kuiti
- Piopio

- Mokau
- Aria
- Te Waitere
- Mapiu (closed)
- Kiritehere (closed)

Iwi and hapu in Waitomo District are for the purposes of this assessment considered as separate communities, with urupa being provided for each iwi and hapu near its Marae. Although urupa are not the responsibility of Council, consultation will be undertaken by Council with the Maniapoto Trust Board to determine whether there is adequate future capacity and that public health issues have been considered for the purposes of this assessment.

5.2 Description of Services Provided

Cemetery	Area (ha)	Description
Te Kuiti (old and new)	3.6422	Old cemetery only open for ashes.
Piopio	2.7822	Open, space limited, fence will need to be relocated.
Mokau	0.2959	Open, space limited.
Aria	1.8464	Open, limited berms, plenty of space, fence will need to be relocated later.
Te Waitere	1.3759	Open, space limited, fence will need to be relocated.
Mapiu (closed)	0.0782	Closed although there is space for more burials.
Kiritehere (closed)	1.6086	Closed although there is space for more burials.
Urupa	Unknown	There are at least 28 identified urupa located throughout the District. They are generally located close to Marae and are managed by local iwi.

There are no crematoria within the District with the closest facilities in Taupo or Hamilton. There is no separate community defined for crematoria.

Appendix Three: Summary of Assessments of Water and Sanitary Services

5.3 Current and Estimated Future Demands for Cemeteries

Cemetery	Remaining RSA Plots (No.)	Remaining Ashes Plots (No.)	Burial Plots (No.)	Estimated Capacity Expiry Date (medium projections)	Note
Te Kuiti (new)	47 - 50	100	275 (includes area for 245 plots to be developed).	Ashes plots: 2028. Burial plots: 2021.	Additional land available adjacent to cemetery.
Piopio		37	45	Ashes plots: 2031+ Burial plots: 2023 (includes RSA section)	Additional land available adjacent to cemetery. Currently 0.5Ha of land in use out of 2.78Ha.
Mokau	-	-	84	2031+	
Aria		11 spaces (in ashes wall)	141	2031+	
Te Waitere	-	-	3	2010	Additional land available. Only 0.06Ha in use out of total of 1.38Ha.

There has been difficulty determining the likely demand for Maori burials distinct from the rest of the community as Maori deaths are not denoted as such in death records. A further difficulty in determining demand for these communities is that Maori living outside the District who have a local iwi or hapu affiliation are likely to be returned to their local urupa for burial.

5.4 Options and Proposals Available to Meet Current and Estimated Future Demands for Cemeteries

Based on the current development strategy for the defined cemetery communities, the most appropriate option to meet the identified future demand for burials in Waitomo District is through the continued use of the five open cemeteries and development of spare land provided for extension as demand dictates. The costs of this option have not been assessed at this point.

5.5 Council's Intended Role in Meeting Current and Future Demands for Cemeteries

The five open cemeteries are owned and operated by WDC and there are no plans to alter this structure. Therefore the role of WDC is to continue to plan, develop, operate and manage the existing cemeteries. In order to meet the identified demand for burials WDC will continue planning for the development of the additional sections of the cemeteries and ensure that funding is available for ash interment, footpaths, roads, water supply, drainage and other

infrastructure. Appropriate funding provision for cemetery infrastructure and operating costs will be made in the Waitomo District Council's 2009-19 LTP.

5.6 Extent to which Cemetery Proposals will ensure that Public Health is Adequately Protected

Discussions were held with the following persons and organisations in order to identify any issues relating to the provision of cemeteries and crematoria and/or any public health issues. It was considered important to ensure that any issues were identified and addressed through the assessment.

- The Medical Officer of Health did not identify any current public health concerns relating to cemeteries in the Waitomo District.
- Environment Waikato Regional Council did not identify any current public health concerns relating to cemeteries in the Waitomo District.

Based on this information and the assessment process, Council considers that the provision and standard of public toilets and cemeteries, in the District is adequate to protect public health.

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

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Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

1.0 Introduction

The Solid Waste (asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) was adopted by Council on 24 March 2009 following formal public consultation as required by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 in accordance with the special consultative procedure outlined in the Local Government Act 2002.

This summary captures the key information and issues identified in the SWaMMP for inclusion in Council's 2009-19 LTP, in accordance with Schedule 10 of the LGA.

Solid waste management is a significant activity for the Waitomo District. This SWaMMP sets out the what, where and how of Council's future involvement in this activity in order of reduction, diversion and disposal. Council is aware that while large volumes of waste are already diverted away from the Waitomo District Landfill through a combination of re-use, recycling and recovery, there is opportunity for even greater waste minimisation.

A recent audit of the kerbside bagged refuse collection showed that up to 50% of the surveyed bags contained recyclable material. Feedback through the Residents' Satisfaction and Levels of Service Surveys completed in 2008 showed that the community desires Council to extend its kerbside collection service for bagged refuse and recyclables, and to increase the availability of other waste management and minimisation services.

This SWaMMP responds to these issues by realigning Council strategies and redesigning activities into what is believed to be the most cost effective, efficient and equitable arrangement of waste management and minimisation services for the whole District. At the head of this is the presentation of our services in a way that motivates and provides opportunities to remove recyclable material from the waste stream.

Through this SWaMMP, Council has introduced a combination of pricing and waste management/minimisation strategies along with education that will go a long way towards ensuring rubbish disposal via the use of refuse bags or transfer stations/landfill is the last choice for residents rather than the first.

There are seven key policy measures in this SWaMMP designed to achieve the above, highlighted here for your information and attention:

1. Continuation of the existing kerbside collection of bagged refuse

- and recyclables to existing areas.
2. Introduction of an expanded network of waste transfer stations to rural townships to improve District wide public accessibility to recycling and/or disposal facilities outside Te Kuiti.
3. Upgrading all existing transfer stations to a consistent standard including fencing, supervision, inclusion of recycling facilities, and improved hours of operation.
4. Provision of purpose built recycling containers (to replace present plastic bags) to all properties receiving a kerbside bag collection service, and the installation of bin style recycling stations in the tourist areas at Waitomo Village.
5. Introduction of fees and charges to recover part of the cost of the bag collection service (equivalent to the bag cost plus the landfill disposal cost of the bag contents), through the price or use of the bag. The cost of collecting the refuse bag and the kerbside collection of recyclables is to be recovered using the current rate based method of funding.
6. Introduction of a common schedule of fees and charges across the Waitomo District Landfill and all waste transfer stations.
7. Ensuring the viability of the Waitomo District Landfill, while maximising its life.

Council believes that the above measures will contribute to the objectives of reducing the quantity of residual wastes, maximising the availability of recycling and residual waste disposal facilities for both rural and urban residents on an equitable basis. They will also comply with Council's legislative obligations and align with the NZ Waste Strategy. This will continue to ensure that public health is protected and efficient and effective waste management and minimisation is promoted.

Retaining the kerbside collection service, with an attendant pricing structure to encourage recycling over disposal, and expanding the network and quality of supervised transfer stations in the rural areas to facilitate waste minimisation practices, will provide more costly but more equitable options for all residents of the District to access and use.

Minimising the creation of wastes has many flow-on benefits in support of the social, economic and environmental well-being of our District. Council must ensure the environmentally safe disposal of those residual wastes that cannot be recycled. At this point, Council is in a fortunate position of not being reliant on out-of-District landfills for the costly process of residual waste disposal,

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

with waste minimisation helping to maximise the life of our fully consented landfill. Council plans to maintain its strategic position on this for as long as possible, and that can only be achieved with the support of the community.

Incorporated in this SWaMMP is Council's 2008 Waste Assessment as required by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. In many respects, it has been the starting point for developing the Council's first SWaMMP.

While this SWaMMP will establish the scope and form of Council's future waste management activities, the 2009-19 LTP will determine their final priority and scale.

Full copies of the SWaMMP may be viewed or obtained from Council's offices in Te Kuiti, the library or on Council's web site www.waitomo.govt.nz.

2.0 Key Issues and Information

The Legal Requirements

All territorial authorities are required to have in place a waste management and minimisation plan that has been adopted following a process involving formal public consultation. The SWaMMP has been prepared both as a Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as required by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the LGA 2002, and an Activity Management Plan in support of the requirements of Schedule 10 of the LGA 2002. It is Council's first SWaMMP in full compliance with the requirements of this legislation.

Territorial authorities are now responsible under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 for implementing waste minimisation and management plans, and overseeing and promoting effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in their Districts in accordance with the New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS).

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requires territorial authorities to consider (in order of importance) the following methods for managing waste:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Recovery
- Treatment
- Disposal; and

- ensure that the collection, transport, and disposal of waste does not, or is not likely to, cause a nuisance; and
- have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy, or any government policy on waste management and minimisation that replaces the strategy; and
- have regard to the most recent assessment undertaken by the territorial authority under section 51; and
- use the special consultative procedure set out in section 83 of the LGA 2002 and,
- in doing so, the most recent assessment undertaken by the territorial authority under section 51 must be notified with the statement of proposal.

The Waste Hierarchy

The above order of priority is often described as the waste hierarchy for waste management. Methods higher up the hierarchy are given priority because they use fewer resources.

For simplicity, the waste hierarchy has been organised into three groups as shown in the figure below, namely:

- Waste **reduction**
- Waste **diversion** (reuse, recycling, and recovery)
- Waste **disposal** (treatment and disposal).

Waste reduction activities are aimed at reducing the quantity of waste generated at source whereas waste diversion seeks to reduce the quantity of waste entering the landfill.

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

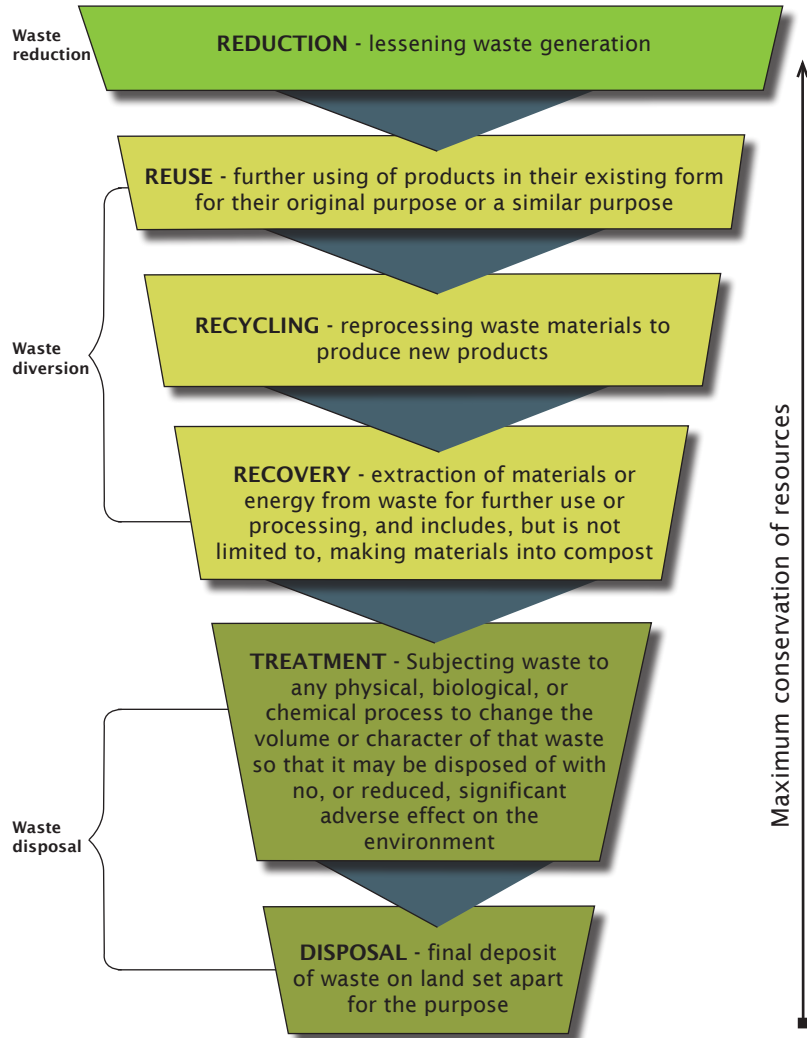


Fig 1: Waste Management Hierarchy

From Office of the Controller and Auditor General: Waste Management Planning by Territorial Authorities – April 2007.

3.0 How Do We Measure-up?

The Waste Hierarchy

The current emphasis is focused on the least cost method of collection and disposal of wastes, with recycling secondary and incidental to these activities.

The scope of current solid waste management activities in the Waitomo District includes kerbside collection of refuse and recyclables, some recycling facilities, ownership of some waste transfer stations and a fully consented landfill, and education programmes in support of waste minimisation activities.

Funding Mechanisms

The current funding of Council’s solid waste management services is heavily dependent on a combination of general and targeted rates, which in their current form are insensitive to variations in waste volumes generated by an individual and do not provide any incentive for waste minimisation choices.

Accessibility

Accessibility to recycling services was previously limited to those receiving a kerbside recycling collection in conjunction with the weekly bagged refuse collection (bulk allocated and funded through a targeted rate), or through facilities located at the Waitomo District Landfill, the Benneydale Transfer Station, or the Mahoenui Bottle Bank. The standard of many of these facilities is basic, and only the Landfill and the Transfer Stations at Piopio and Benneydale are supervised - the Transfer Stations on a very limited, part time basis.

Comparison with the NZ Waste Strategy

A comparison has been made between Council’s current waste management service levels and the relevant targets of the NZ Waste Strategy (which covers all types of wastes). While there are a number of consistencies, there are gaps relating to accessibility to recycling facilities and the method of funding waste management services.

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

4.0 Strategic Response

Community Outcomes

Council's 2006 Community Plan identifies the following community outcomes resulting from the effective management of solid wastes:

- Minimise the creation of waste within the District.
- Ensure environmentally safe disposal of waste.

Council's Objectives

The SWaMMP contains the following objectives:

- To align Council's waste management strategies and programmes with the National and Regional strategic directions;
- To ensure as far as is practicable, that waste generators meet the costs of the waste they produce;
- To meet the requirements of all relevant legislation including the LGA 2002 and the Waste Minimisation Act 2008;
- To provide a practical guide to the management of waste in the Waitomo District;
- To promote cost effective, efficient and equitable waste management services to the community;
- To minimise the quantity of waste being generated and disposed of in order to promote the sustainable use of natural and physical resources;
- To encourage and support the principles of cleaner production and waste hierarchy by all involved in waste generation in the District;
- To follow the policies as stated in the Council's:
 - > Long Term Plan
 - > District Plan
 - > Strategic Plan
- To reduce the total amount of waste generated within the District requiring disposal, having regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy and the Waikato Regional Council Policy Statement
- To identify and pursue opportunities for local business and communities to implement their waste reduction and resource recovery initiatives and help secure the economic advantages of the District's green image;
- To lead by example to assess the potential for waste reduction

through integrated waste management principles;

- To take pride in its achievements in waste minimisation through voluntary initiatives as well as promoting economic efficiency and sustainable management of the environment which will enhance the health and well-being of all citizens in the District.

Council's Goals

To measure the effectiveness of the SWaMMP, five medium to long-term goals have been developed as follows:

1. The quantity of residual waste generated in the District is reduced by 30% by the year 2016.
2. An educational and pricing strategy is developed to achieve the year 2016 target for waste minimisation.
3. Programmes are put in place to promote sustainable management and protect the environment and public health by 2016.
4. The Waitomo District Landfill is positioned and managed to secure its viability and maintain its strategic advantage as a sub-regional waste disposal asset.
5. Council supports and encourages individuals and businesses to take greater responsibility for waste reduction, reuse and recycling.

The Council's strategic goals focus on the minimum levels of service necessary to manage the solid waste management facilities and services effectively, safely and sustainably. They take account of the minimum levels of service prescribed by legislation and regulation.

5.0 Strategic Actions

Reduction

By developing a waste inventory and identifying the full cost of each type of waste using a waste analysis protocol, Council will be able to set benchmarks to monitor performance towards achieving the 2016 target.

Smart Buying

Council is planning to adopt a policy of cleaner production and implement a waste reduction and avoidance policy. This will be supported by encouraging

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

and promoting the purchase of products made from recycled materials, and to only buy what is needed.

Waste Audits

Council will promote community based waste reduction initiatives and will establish a register of commercial and industrial producers of waste and encourage them to prepare a waste audit and follow a policy of waste minimisation.

Council will also encourage and support households and commerce to identify the waste it produces by carrying out waste audits and follow a policy of waste minimisation.

Diversification

Council is planning to provide support and educate the community in new initiatives that comply with the goals of the strategy. This includes upgrading recycling facilities at all disposal sites. Council is also considering incentives to encourage separation of garden waste from refuse. There will be regional initiatives to promote the making of compost and collection of compostable material. A small scale composting operation has been trialed at the Waitomo District Landfill. It is planned to continue this operation at its present level until long term demand for the finished compost product has been quantified.

Resource Exchange Network (RENEW)

Council will work with Environment Waikato to encourage the establishment of a resource exchange network in the District to match wastes with resource requirements. Council will promote RENEW through advertisements in local papers and on radio, and through workshops and surveys.

Community Education

Council will work with the Regional Council and the community to provide education resource materials for schools to explain clearly the problems and solutions associated with waste management.

Council will continue with programmes which raise awareness of the benefits of waste minimisation, and the services Council provides in support of waste management in the District. The aim is for Council to provide continued communication on the progress that has been made towards achieving 2016 target.

Public Recognition

Council will support and recognise initiatives within the community or commercial sectors that reduce waste. Council will promote commitment to the 2016 target through feedback and by providing grants and recognition for successful community initiatives.

Disposal

Waste Transfer Stations

Improvements planned for transfer stations include implementation of upgraded recycling facilities at all transfer stations. Council will ensure that transfer stations are supervised during service hours, with operating hours controlled to encourage waste minimisation. Standardised fees and charges will be introduced for the disposal of solid waste. By carrying out an education programme through newspapers, schools and personal contact, Council will be able to make the community aware of the dangers involved in disposal of hazardous wastes.

Waitomo District Landfill

Council will improve the Waitomo District Landfill entrance by providing an upgraded recycling station which will encourage the public to reduce waste volumes. Council plans to provide education material for safe disposal of hazardous and special wastes. By redesigning the layout of the landfill entrance, Council will be able to accommodate maximum recovery of resources and achieve full capacity of the Landfill. This will result in user friendly and safe operations that are environmentally sustainable.

Council's strategic goals focus on the minimum levels of service necessary to manage the solid waste management facilities and services effectively, safely and sustainably.

Council will continue to carry out audits to monitor the quantity of waste entering the landfill. Council will also explore the possibility of establishing the landfill as a regional facility for the environmentally safe disposal of residual solid wastes.

Collection Systems

Council will promote best practices in environmentally responsible waste

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

management by developing systems to ensure that all wastes are transported and disposed of in a safe and responsible manner.

Council will also promote best practices by:

- Ensuring the provision of a weekly kerbside collection service for complying household and business wastes from designated areas.
- Ensure that all or part of the cost of the bag collection service, including the bag and its disposal cost at the landfill, is met through a system of user charges applied to the price of each bag. (Note: The cost of collecting the kerbside refuse bag and recyclables is to be funded using a rate based system targeted to benefiting properties).
- Rationalising waste handling systems by establishing waste sorting, recycling, composting and transfer stations at the Landfill.
- Securing the abatement of any nuisance or the removal of any condition likely to be injurious or offensive to health arising from the collection/deposit of waste in the Waitomo District.

6.0 Services to be Provided to Achieve the Strategies

The services proposed in this SWaMMP, along with their key issues, are:

Education

Council will continue with programmes which raise awareness of the benefits of waste minimisation, and the services Council provides in support of waste management in the District, including promoting waste separation, recycling and waste reduction at source. Council will also:

- Support the community initiatives for waste reduction.
- Continue to encourage composting at home to reduce the amount of organic material being sent to landfill.
- Work in partnership with local iwi and community groups to solve waste management issues.
- Continue to support Environment Waikato initiatives.

Composting

A small scale composting operation has been trialed at the Waitomo District Landfill. It is planned to continue this operation until the demand for the finished compost product has been quantified. Future involvement with the

composting operation will be determined from this result.

Recycling

Council will improve this service by providing all households receiving a kerbside collection service a purpose built recycling container(s) that would be collected on the same day as the refuse bag collection. A waste audit completed on the content of a sample of refuse bags from Te Kuiti in June 2008 confirmed the significant potential for organic and recyclable material to be diverted from the Landfill.

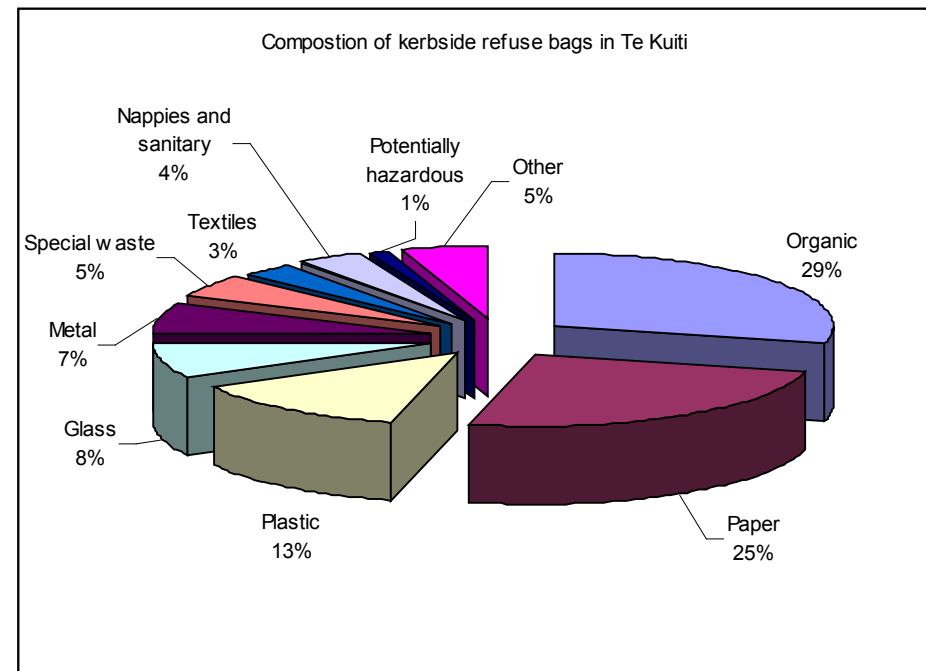


Fig 2. Composition of Refuse Bags

It is intended that the bottle bank at Mahoenui will be moved to the upgraded Mokau/Awakino transfer station, which will include a full recycling station.

Litter bin style recycling stations are to be provided adjacent to the high tourist pedestrian areas at Waitomo Village.

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

Kerbside Collection of Bagged Refuse

Improvements are to be introduced to the current kerbside refuse collection service. Funding of the bagged refuse service is planned to be moved to a user pays system. This will be achieved by using refuse bags or tokens that can be purchased at local retail outlets where all or part of the cost of the bag, its collection and disposal will be funded through the price of the bag/ token.

Litter Bin Collections

Council provides a litter bin collection service at commercial and community centres at Te Kuiti, Piopio, Benneydale, Marokopa, Kiritehere, Mokau and Waitomo Village. It is planned that this arrangement be continued with perhaps more regular collections being carried out at Waitomo Village and the beach communities during the peak summer period.

Waste Transfer Stations

All transfer stations are to be fenced and supervised, with a range of user charges introduced at the gate. The fees and charges will be standardised with those at the Waitomo District Landfill for the disposal of solid wastes. Transfer stations and the landfill will all form part of a network of waste disposal facilities in the District. Recycling facilities will be upgraded and added to all transfer stations. They service in rural areas will be improved through an upgraded and expanded network of waste transfer station facilities. This will provide more opportunities for recycling and inorganic waste disposal.

Waitomo District Landfill

Council will redesign the entrance to the Landfill to provide public access to an upgraded recycling station ahead of the entry kiosk. This will allow/encourage users to reduce waste volumes and hence user costs before entering the Landfill for disposal of any residual wastes. Council will explore options for establishing the Landfill as a sub-regional residual waste disposal facility.

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

7.0 Summary of Changes to Waste Management Services

The projected costs and timing of the changes to Council's waste management activity, needed to bring the District's waste management practices in line with the above strategic approach, are summarised in the following table. Unless otherwise mentioned, existing services will be retained:

Location	Previous service	Changes to service	Estimated cost of changes	Implementation date
District Wide	Working in support of Environment Waikato initiatives.	Review waste volumes and consider tighter controls on dumping hours.	N/A	Annually
	Policy to encourage recycling.	Introduce tighter controls on illegal dumping.	\$30,000	2009/10
	Partnerships with local Iwi and community groups to explore common solutions to waste management issues.	No change.		2009/10
	Support community initiatives for waste reduction.	No change.		Continuous
Te Kuiti	Weekly kerbside collections of bagged refuse and recyclables.	Introduce user charges for the bagged refuse collection service.	N/A	1 July 2009
		Provide kerbside recycling containers.	\$45,552	July 2010
	Recycling facilities and composting operation (at Landfill).	Improve the design, positioning and standard of recycling facilities at the Landfill.	\$80,000	2009/10
	Litter bin emptying.	No change.	Nil	Continuous
Piopio	Weekly kerbside collections of bagged refuse and recyclables.	Introduce user charges for the bagged refuse collection service.	N/A	1 July 2009
		Provide kerbside recycling containers.	\$5,642	July 2010
	Partly supervised transfer station.	Upgrade the transfer station including extension of hours and upgraded recycling facility.	\$33,000	July – December 2009
		Introduce user-charges at the transfer station.	N/A	January 2010
	Litter bin emptying.	Review current contracts and introduce measures that optimise efficiencies.	N/A	2009/10
Benneydale	Unsupervised transfer station.	Upgrade the existing transfer station, provide supervision and increase opening hours.	\$22,000	1 October 2009
	Recycling station (at transfer station).	Introduce user charges at the transfer station.	N/A	1 October 2009
	Litter bin emptying.	No change.	N/A	N/A

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

Location	Previous service	Changes to service	Estimated cost of changes	Implementation date
Marokopa	Unsupervised transfer station (skip bin).	Obtain consents and construct new, supervised transfer station.	\$141,000	2009/11
		Provide recycling station at transfer station.	Included	2009/11
		Introduce user fees and charges at transfer station.	N/A	December 2011
	Litter bin emptying.	No change.		
Kiritehere	Litter bin emptying.	Higher level of service provided in summer.	\$6,500	2009/10
Kinohaku	Unsupervised transfer station (skip bin).	Upgrade, fence and supervise transfer station for greater usage during summer demand periods.	\$32,000	2009/10
		Provide recycling station at transfer station.	Included	2009/10
		Introduce user charges at transfer station.	N/A	January 2010
Mokau	Kerbside collection of refuse bags and recyclables.	Introduce user charges for the bagged refuse collection service.	N/A	1 July 2009
		Provide kerbside recycling containers.	\$6,188	July 2010
		Provide upgraded transfer station including recycling facilities at old Awakino transfer station.	\$41,000	January 2011
	Litter bin emptying.	No change.	N/A	January 2011
Northern rural area, including Waitomo Village	Kerbside collection of refuse bags and recyclables.	Introduce user charges for the bagged refuse collection service.		1 July 2009
		Provide kerbside recycling containers.	\$11,336	July 2010
		Provide a recycling street bin service in Village.	\$20,000	1 July 2009 - July 2010
	Litter bin once a week.	Increase to 3 times a week.	\$4,000	1 October 2009
Waitomo District Landfill	Residual waste disposal	Investigate options for the ownership and/or development of the landfill as a sub-regional or regional waste disposal asset	N/A	2009/10
	Recycling station	(See Te Kuiti)		
	Composting	(See Te Kuiti)		

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

8.0 The Cost of Providing Waste Management Services

Solid Waste Management	AP 2008/09 \$000's	2009/10 \$000's	2010/11 \$000's	2011/12 \$000's	2012/13 \$000's	2013/14 \$000's	2014/15 \$000's	2015/16 \$000's	2016/17 \$000's	2017/18 \$000's	2018/19 \$000's
Operating Income											
Collection	(15)										
Management	(101)	(857)	(867)	(887)	(940)	(961)	(984)	(1,008)	(1,032)	(1,058)	(1,084)
Total Operating Income	(116)	(857)	(867)	(887)	(940)	(961)	(984)	(1,008)	(1,032)	(1,058)	(1,084)
Direct Operating Expenditure											
Collection	319	330	341	348	357	365	374	383	392	402	413
Management	621	1,582	1,721	1,793	1,858	1,895	1,933	1,971	2,011	2,046	2,067
Total Direct Operating Expenditure	940	1,912	2,061	2,142	2,215	2,259	2,307	2,354	2,403	2,449	2,480
Net Operating Cost/(Surplus)	824	1,055	1,195	1,254	1,275	1,298	1,322	1,346	1,371	1,391	1,395
Capital Expenditure											
Collection	10										
Management	72	386	360	148	125	128	131	134	137	18	19
Total Capital Expenditure	82	386	360	148	125	128	131	134	137	18	19
Total Expenditure	905	1,440	1,555	1,403	1,400	1,426	1,453	1,480	1,508	1,409	1,414
Funded By											
Loans	(72)	(386)	(360)	(148)	(125)	(128)	(131)	(134)	(137)	(18)	(19)
Reserves	(10)	11	59	53	70	72	75	78	82	77	99
General Rates	(36)	(28)	(21)	(27)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
UAGC	(66)	(28)	(21)	(27)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Target Rate - District	(448)	(681)	(871)	(905)	(934)	(950)	(966)	(983)	(1,000)	(1,003)	(1,018)
Target Rate - Mokau	(51)	(64)	(66)	(68)	(69)	(71)	(72)	(74)	(76)	(78)	(80)
Target Rate - Piopio	(23)	(24)	(25)	(25)	(26)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(28)	(29)	(30)
Target Rate - Te Kuiti	(151)	(183)	(189)	(193)	(198)	(202)	(207)	(212)	(217)	(223)	(229)
Target Rate - Waitomo	(48)	(59)	(61)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(67)	(69)	(70)	(72)	(74)
Total Funding	(905)	(1,440)	(1,555)	(1,403)	(1,400)	(1,426)	(1,453)	(1,480)	(1,508)	(1,409)	(1,414)

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

9.0 How Performance will be Measured

The following levels of service will be reviewed on an annual basis, with achievement monitored and reported six-monthly:

Community Outcomes	Customer Value	Levels of Service	Performance Indicators and Targets	Current Performance	Method of Performance Measurement
<p><i>Minimise the creation of waste within the District.</i></p> <p><i>Ensure environmentally safe disposal of waste.</i></p>	Kerbside Refuse Bag Collection				
	Quality/ Quantity	The kerbside collection of bagged refuse and recyclables is efficient and effective.	No more than 3 service complaints in any one month regarding the quality of the kerbside refuse/recycling collection service.	100%	Customer services complaints register.
	Reliability and accessibility	Kerbside collection available to all premises in Te Kuiti.	Percentage of residential premises in collection areas that have access to kerbside collection >90%.	100 %	Rating information database.
	Affordability	Kerbside bagged refuse collection service is 45% self funding.	45% of expenditure budget for bagged refuse collection service, including bags, collection and disposal costs, is recovered from user fees.	+/- 5% of budget	Annual report.
	Recycling Facilities				
	Quality/ Quantity	The network's recycling facilities are in good condition and 'fit for purpose'.	No more than 2 complaints per month regarding the condition of Council's recycling facilities.	(New)	Customer Services complaints register.
	Accessibility and effectiveness	Waste minimisation education reduces household waste. Sufficient recycling facilities are provided.	Quantity of recyclables contained in kerbside refuse bags reduced by 5% per premise per year. 70 % of residents are satisfied with the number of recycling facilities provided.	50% per property 59%	Annual waste audit. Customer satisfaction survey.
	Safety	Users find the recycling facilities safe to use.	75% of users rate the safety of Council's recycling facilities as good or better.	(New)	Customer satisfaction survey.
	Affordability	Recycling service will be delivered within budget.	Variance of actual Cost of Service Statement Operating Surplus/(Deficit) for the activity from the annual budget < 5%.	(New)	Annual Report.
	Waste Transfer Stations				
Quality/ Quantity	Provision of effective waste service for the community.	Customer satisfaction survey rating on waste transfer stations. 60% good or above	(New)	Community satisfaction survey. Bize@sset data base.	

Appendix Four: Summary Of Solid Waste (Asset) Management and Minimisation Plan (SWaMMP) 2009 - 2012

Community Outcomes	Customer Value	Levels of Service	Performance Indicators and Targets	Current Performance	Method of Performance Measurement
	Reliability and accessibility	The solid waste management facilities are open and accessible to users at advertised times.	Fewer than 1 complaint per month due to facilities not being open at advertised times.	(New)	Customer services complaints register.
	Safety	The solid waste management corridor feels safe to the user.	At least 70% of users rate the District's waste transfer stations safe to use.	(New)	Customer satisfaction survey.
	Affordability	The services are managed at the lowest possible cost for required level of service.	Operating expenditure for waste transfer stations managed to within range of +/- 10% of budget.	(New)	Annual report – expenditure against budget.
	Landfill				
	Quality/ Quantity	Comply with the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) for closed and operating landfills.	Percentage compliance with resource consent conditions at Waitomo District Landfill. = 100%	100% compliance. Minor litter and odour control issues, within boundaries of site.	Environment Waikato monitoring reports.
			Percentage compliance with resource consent conditions at closed landfills = 100%	100%	
	Reliability and accessibility	The Landfill facility is open and accessible to users at advertised times.	Fewer than 1 complaint per month due to landfill not being open at advertised times.	(New)	Customer services complaints register;
	Safety	Users find the Landfill facility safe to use.	75% of users rate the safety of Council's landfill facility as satisfactory or better.	75%	Customer satisfaction survey.
	Affordability	Service will be delivered within budget.	Variance of actual Cost of Service Statement Operating Surplus/(Deficit) for the activity from the annual budget is < 5%.	+/-5%	Annual report.

10.0 The Term of this 2009-19 LTP

The SWaMMP covers the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2012. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requires all Plans to be reviewed by 1 July 2012, and thereafter at not longer than six-yearly intervals.

Appendix Five: Schedule of Fees and Charges Proposed under the Resource Management Act 1991

Schedule of Proposed Fees and Charges and Charges under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) provides for Council to fix charges for the various functions they are required to undertake under the RMA using the special consultative procedure.

Council's fees and charges for RMA functions are set at a level to recover the actual and reasonable costs incurred by Council in carrying out each of the various functions. Those functions where it is not apparent at the outset what the true costs may be, a deposit consisting of a minimum fee is set and the balance of costs is recovered after the application has been processed.

Functions in this category are annotated accordingly in the following schedule of fees:

TYPE OF CHARGE: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Act 1991	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE 1 JULY 2009
Notified Resource Consent Applications: Full cost recovery, deposit and minimum fee:	500.00	500.00
Non-notified Resource Consent Applications: Full cost recovery, deposit and minimum fee:	200.00	200.00
Designations and Notice for Requirements: Full cost recovery, deposit and minimum fee:	500.00	500.00
Heritage Orders: Full cost recovery, deposit and minimum fee:	200.00	200.00
Applications for Change to District Plan: Full cost recovery, deposit and minimum fee:	1350.00	1350.00
Subdivision applications (non-notified)	500.00	600.00
Extensions in relation to Resource Consent	200.00	200.00
Applications for minor amendments or extensions in relation to designations	200.00	200.00
Processing applications to extend an existing use	200.00	200.00
Processing applications for Compliance Certificate	200.00	200.00
Copies of District Plan (each)	112.50	112.50
Resource Consent – Compliance inspections (each)	100.00	125.00

No refund is payable on any fee shown in the above schedule.

Appendix Six: Glossary of Terms

Activity

The goods or services that Council provides to the Community.

Annual Report

A document that Council prepares each year which provides the public with information on the performance of the Council during the year (in both financial and non-financial terms).

Assets

Assets are things that Council owns, such as roads, parks, buildings and cash holdings.

Asset Management Plan (AMP)

A planning document that combines management, financial, strategic and engineering techniques to ensure an asset continues to provide the desired level of service to its customers at the lowest long term cost.

Capital Expenditure (Capex)

The term used to describe expenditure on assets (land, infrastructure, plant and equipment) that will provide benefit to the Community for a period greater than 12 months.

Capital Value

The sum of the unimproved value (land value), and the value of the improvements is equal to the capital value of the land.

Community

A network of people and organisations linked together by common factors. This might refer to a network of people linked by place (that is, a geographic community), common interest or identity (for example, a Hapu, a voluntary organisation or society), or an administrative community (such as a District).

Community Outcomes (COs)

The Community's view of what is important for its current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being as identified through a special consultative procedure. These outcomes inform the development of Council's planning and co-ordinate the activities and planning of all sectors of the community.

Community Well-beings

One of the main purposes of councils, as stated in the LGA 2002, is to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future. These four aspects are known as the 'four community well-beings'.

Corporate Support

Used to describe the inputs that are used by all of Council's activities.

Council

The seven elected members that form the governing body (Council) of the WDC.

Council Organisation

Any organisation in which one or more local authorities own or control any proportion of the voting rights or have the right to appoint one or more of the directors, trustees, etc.

Council Controlled Organisation (CCO)

Any organisation in which one or more local authorities own or control 50 percent or more of the voting rights or have the right to appoint 50 percent or more of the directors of the organisation.

Council Controlled Trading Organisation

A council-controlled organisation that operates a trading undertaking for the purpose of making a profit.

Current Assets

Assets that can be readily converted to cash, or will be used up during the year. These include cash, stock, debtors, and operational investments.

Current Liabilities

Creditors and other liabilities due for payment within the financial year.

Designated Investments

Investments representing Special Funds and Reserve Accounts.

Development Expenditure

A form of capital expenditure that refers to an investment in an asset to improve its value. The investment in the asset results in the asset's condition being better than when it was first purchased, or built by Council. This does not include renewing old assets to their original state; these are classed as renewal works.

Exception Annual Plan (EAP)

A document adopted by Council in each of the years between LTPs which sets out the budget and sources of funding for the year and reports on any exceptions from those forecast in the LTP.

Infrastructural Assets

Fixed utility systems that provide a continuing service to the Community and are not generally regarded as tradable. Council's infrastructural assets consist of roads, waste disposal systems, sewerage, stormwater systems and landfill assets.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Targets set by Council to enable the Community to monitor Council's progress towards agreed outcomes each year. A table of performance measures is provided in each activity section.

Levels of Service (LoS)

Council has Levels of Service that it has agreed to provide to the Community. Examples include the number of times reserves are mowed per year or response times to customer concerns. Operational levels of service are stated in the activity sections of the Waitomo

Appendix Six: Glossary of Terms

District Council Long Term Council Community Plan (LTP).

Level of Service Expenditure

A form of capital expenditure that refers to an investment in an asset to improve its value as a result of improving the service that that assets provides to the community. The level of service investment in the asset results in the asset's condition being better than when it was first purchased or built by Council. This does not include improvements to assets as a result of increased need or demand for that asset due to growth, this is classed as Development Expenditure; or renewal of old assets to their original state, which is classed as Renewal Expenditure.

Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002)

The Key legislation that defines the regulations and responsibilities for local authorities.

2006-16 Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)

A plan covering a period of 10 years (2006-2016), developed by the Council and describing what the Council will do to contribute to the achievement of Community Outcomes. An LTP describes what the Council will do over the ten year period, why it plans to do these things, how much these things will cost including how they will be funded and how success will be judged.

2009-19 Long Term Plan (LTP)

A plan covering a period of 10 years (2009-2019), developed by the Council and describing what the Council will do to contribute to the achievement of Community Outcomes. An LTP describes what the Council will do over the ten year period, why it plans to do these things, how much these things will cost including how they will be funded and how success will be judged.

Operations Expenditure

The expenditure required to meet the costs of normal day-to-day services provided by Council. This includes expenditure resulting from inputs on such items as contract costs, materials, electricity and plant hire.

Operating Revenue

Money earned through Council activities in return for service provided, or by way of a grant or subsidy to ensure particular services or goods are provided. Examples include Land Transport New Zealand (LTNZ) Financial Assistance Rates (FAR) subsidies, rental income and fees and charges.

Operating Surplus

An accounting term meaning the excess of income over expenditure. Income and expenditure in this context excludes "capital" items such as the receipt of repayment of intergeneration loans, the cost of capital works and transfers to and from reserves. An operating surplus is inclusive of non-cash items such as income and expenditure owing but not paid (debtors and creditors) and depreciation.

Outputs

Goods and services the Council will produce or provide to achieve agreed outcomes.

Renewal Expenditure

A form of capital expenditure that describes Council's ongoing programme of works, which is aimed at maintaining the District's assets in a good condition by 'renewing' them back to their original state.

Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP)

Includes any part of a rating unit separately used or inhabited by the owner or any other person who has the right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease or other agreement. As a minimum, the land or premises intended to form the separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation, or separate use. For the avoidance of doubt, a rating unit that has only one use (i.e. does not have separate parts or is vacant land) is treated as being one separately used or inhabited part.

Stakeholders

People, groups and or organisations that have an interest in what happens in the District.

Strategic Goals

Council has set Strategic Goals for each of its activities. These goals are targeted at ensuring Council's work programmes are promoting the achievement of Community Outcomes. The goals are long-term and in most cases will take many years to achieve.

Sustainable Development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.

Targeted Uniform Annual Charge (TUAC)

A targeted rate based strictly on a uniform amount set for each separately used or inhabited rating unit, within a defined (targeted) area, e.g. stormwater, solid waste kerbside collection, etc.

Uniform Annual Charge (UAC)

A service charge that is levied on each separately used or inhabited rating unit, e.g. solid waste management, sewerage, water supply, etc.

Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

Uniform Annual General Charge that is levied on all separately used or inhabited rating units in the District.

WDC

Waitomo District Council: the organisation established to administer Council affairs, conduct operations and bring effect to Council policy and strategies.





WAITOMO DISTRICT COUNCIL

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