

Appendices

- *Glossary*
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- *Summary of Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services*

Glossary

Asset Management Plan

A plan which sets out all the asset management actions and costs required to maintain, renew and/or add to an asset, or combination of assets, to achieve an agreed level of service.

Community Boards

Community Boards are constituted under the Local Government Act 2002 (section 49) to:

- (a) represent, and act as an advocate for, the interests of its community; and*
- (b) consider and report on all matters referred to it by the territorial authority or any matter of interest or concern to the Community Board; and*
- (c) maintain an overview of services provided by the territorial authority within the community; and*
- (d) prepare an annual submission to the territorial authority for expenditure within the community; and*
- (e) communicate with community organisations and special interest groups within the community; and*
- (f) undertake any other responsibilities that are delegated to it by the territorial authority.*

Community Development

Community Development describes processes and activities that build capacity within communities to enable them to take control of their lives.

Community Outcomes

Key statements describing the Community's vision for the future of the District.

Comprehensive Development Plan

A strategic plan that sets out for a particular geographical community, matters relating to that community's future. The plans include a profile of environment, social, cultural, economic and infrastructural matters, all Council plans and programmes, and may include other matters identified by that community. Each plan is developed by the community and other organisations and agencies that have planning or service delivery roles within that community. Implementation of the plan is shared between Council, the community and other participating organisations.

Concept Plans

Concept plans graphically illustrate the proposed development on a particular reserve. They are agreed with the community through an informal consultation process and then formally agreed upon through the reserve management plan process.

Council Outcomes

Council Outcomes describe what Council wants to achieve for a group of activities in the long term.

Council's Roles

Council has determined the role it will take in achieving a particular strategy.

Council's roles are defined as:

Lead Agency - *Council is the principal decision-making authority.*

Partner - *Council will fund and carry out activities in formal partnership (including contracts) with other agencies.*

Facilitator - Council will encourage others to be involved by bringing together interested parties.

Advocate - Council will promote the interests of the community to other decision-making authorities.

Research and Monitoring - Council will undertake research and monitoring in order to promote informed decision-making.

District Plan

Required by the Resource Management Act 1991. Provides mechanisms to enable the sustainable management of the District's natural and physical resources.

Infrastructure

The physical structures required to supply services to the community.

Key Indicator

A measure against which some aspects of policy performance can be assessed. A set of Key Indicators should provide sufficient information to track the state of the District, and to trigger appropriate and timely action to address problems.

Local Government

Means a Regional Council or territorial authority. Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 defines the purposes of local government as:

- (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
- (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities, in the present and for the future.

Long Term Plan or Long Term Council Community Plan

A 10-year plan prepared under section 93 of the Local Government Act 2002. The purpose of the Long Term Plan is to:

- a) describe the activities of Council
- b) describe the Community Outcomes of the District
- c) provide integrated decision-making, coordination of resources and a long-term focus for the decisions and activities of Council
- d) provide a basis for accountability of Council to the community
- e) provide an opportunity for participation by the public in decision-making processes undertaken by Council.

Maori Forum Committee

A Council-appointed iwi consultative forum comprising iwi representatives, the Mayor and five Councillors.

Planning

Formulating or organising a way by which something is to be done - e.g:

1. **Strategic Planning** - Formulating a way by which actions are to be identified, coordinated and resourced over an extended period of time in order to achieve a desired outcome.
2. **Financial Planning** - Formulating a way to fund actions.
3. **Resource Management Planning** - Formulating a way to manage environmental effects of activities and development in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.
4. **Annual Planning** - Formulating a way by which actions for the forthcoming year are identified, prioritised and resourced.

Reserve Management Plans

Reserve Management Plans are required by the Reserves Management Act 1977 and prepared for each ward. They combine the recreational vision for the ward with the generic and specific policies for each reserve within the ward. Where appropriate, concept plans are prepared in conjunction with the Reserve Management Plan.

Strategic Areas

The Strategic Areas identify the four Key Response Areas setting out how Council will contribute to achieving the Community Outcomes.

Strategies

The Strategies outline how Council will achieve the Council Outcomes. These Strategies trigger specific actions.

Structure Plan

Structure plans define for each community where infrastructure will be organised over time.

Subregion

Area covered by Western Bay of Plenty District and Tauranga City.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It means developing economies and lifestyles which improve people's quality of life, within the carrying capacity of the life support systems of human societies. It is closely related to the Maori values of "kaitiakitanga" - stewardship.

Sustainable Management

Sustainable management is defined by section 5(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 as managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while:-

- (a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations:
and

- (b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems: and
(c) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

Ward

Every territorial authority may be divided into wards for electoral purposes (section 3 Local Government Act 2002). The Local Government Commission determines the numbers and boundaries of wards. The Western Bay of Plenty District is divided into five wards:

- Maketu
- Te Puke
- Kaimai
- Katikati
- Waihi Beach.

Summary of the Waste Management Plan for Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Council adopted the joint Waste Management Plan for Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council in September 2001, in accordance with section 539 of the Local Government Act 1974.

The plan provides for the management of waste in the subregion, having regard to the waste management hierarchy (i.e. reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment). In the context of the plan, waste is taken to mean any materials that are, or have the potential to be, disposed of in landfills.

The plan sets out visions and principles for waste management in the subregion, together with policies to guide waste management activities undertaken by the respective councils.

The waste management vision for the subregion is:

"Sustainable waste management that protects the environment for present and future generations by vigorously promoting waste minimisation to achieve a zero waste target by 2015."

The following four principles guide how the respective councils will manage waste:

- Reduction is the first option.*
- Waste management programmes will be developed by cooperating and communicating with the community, councils and businesses.*
- In deciding between waste management options, consideration will be given to economic, environmental and social costs and benefits.*
- Positive and proactive waste management practices will be encouraged and wasteful practices will be discouraged.*

The following policies are contained in the Waste Management Plan:

- Waste reduction policies relating to waste minimisation education, promotion of home composting and vermiculture, and funding for reduction activities.*
 - Reuse policies relating to waste exchange registers and funding for reuse activities.*
 - Recycling policies relating to kerbside recycling, resource recovery facilities, community drop-off facilities, private recycling operations, recycling targets and funding for recycling activities.*
 - Recovery policies relating to greenwaste recovery, reprocessing and funding for recovery operations.*
 - Waste collection and treatment policies relating to urban waste collections, litter collections, inorganic waste collections, licensing of waste collection operators, hazardous waste collection and treatment, provision of transfer stations for waste, licensing of transfer stations, funding for waste collection and treatment operations.*
 - Disposal policies relating to operating cleanfill sites, licensing cleanfill operators, licensing landfill operators, illegal dumping and funding disposal operations.*
- Council's Solid Waste Strategy, as outlined in the Long Term Plan 2006-16, details Western Bay of Plenty District Council's commitment to the vision and policies contained in the subregional Waste Management Plan. There are no significant differences between the subregional Waste Management Plan and Council's Solid Waste Strategy.**

Summary of the Western Bay of Plenty District Water and Sanitary Services Assessment

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) required Council to undertake an assessment of the following water and sanitary services in the District by 30 June 2005:

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| <i>Water Services include:</i> | <i>Sanitary Services include:</i> |
| - Water supply (drinking water) | - Cemeteries and Crematoria |
| - Wastewater services | - Public toilets |
| - Stormwater | - Solid Waste ¹ |

Following public consultation, Council adopted its Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services for the Western Bay of Plenty District Council in June 2005. The objective of the assessment was to determine whether adequate provision has been made to protect public health in the District through the current and future provision of water and sanitary services. The assessment extended to all water and public sanitary services available within the District - i.e. not simply Council-owned and operated facilities.

Key findings of Water and Sanitary Services Assessment

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| <i>Water Supply</i> | Council supply
The assessment noted:
- General compliance with all performance measures except for the quality of supply (water supply gradings), fire code compliance in some areas and security of supply in the Western and Central Supply Zones in drought and peak occupancy periods. |
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¹ Solid Waste was excluded from this assessment as it was considered to be adequately covered in the Waste Management Plan, in accordance with section 128 of the Local Government Act 2002.

- One of Council's strategic actions is to upgrade and/or replace water treatment facilities and a major capital development programme is underway to address these performance issues.
- Significant increases in average and peak daily demand are anticipated, given future population projections. Areas of the Council water supply zones with inadequate future supply flow and pressure have been identified and proposals have been developed for augmentation of the network as demand increases. Investigations into demand management strategies, together with proposals for network renewal and augmentation, have been included in Council's Long Term Plan.

Private supply

Pacific Health undertakes monitoring of private water supplies. Council's role has been very limited in dealing with issues of private supplies, with the issue of enforcement being difficult where no alternatives are available. Ongoing and active education campaign is seen as the most useful way of supporting these communities.

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| <i>Wastewater Services</i> | Council systems
The assessment noted:
- General compliance with performance measures.
- Capacity in existing wastewater plants is suitable in the longer term, though some sewer mains need to be upgraded. |
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- A new wastewater scheme is scheduled for development in Omokoroa, with further investigations scheduled on the options for implementation of a combined wastewater scheme for Maketu, Little Waihi and Pukehina.

Private systems

General concern was raised about poorly maintained septic tanks - a Council-managed system is being investigated to address this issue. Provision for ongoing monitoring of environmental effects of septic tanks is noted.

Public toilets It was noted that existing public toilet services will be unable to meet predicted future demand and that a number of new and/or upgraded toilet facilities will be required. Provision for new and replacement facilities is included in the Long Term Plan and Reserve Management Plans for Te Puke, Katikati and Kaimai Wards.

There are no significant differences between the information contained in the Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services and the Long Term Plan.

Stormwater Services

Council services

Council's performance does not always meet agreed levels of service. The most significant differences related to flooding in low-lying areas, where the existing stormwater drainage systems do not meet current Council development standards. The assessment noted scheduled upgrades in these areas.

Private services

Council is not involved in private stormwater disposal outside of the 13 "areas of benefit", other than the building consent process which requires adequate disposal for new structures and alterations.

Additional future demand for stormwater services is to be met through building consent process, new Council assets and extension to existing Council assets.

Cemeteries and crematoria

Council facilities have sufficient capacity to meet current and future demand. No risks to public health are anticipated.
