

Summary of Council's Waste Management Plan 2007

Introduction

The Local Government Act (and now also the Waste Minimisation Act 2008) require all territorial authorities to prepare and formally adopt a waste management and minimisation plan. This Summary provides an overview of the 2007 Solid Waste Management Plan.

What is the Solid Waste Management Plan?

The Solid Waste Management Plan 2007 describes how Council intends to provide for solid waste management in the District. It outlines the current waste management services and explains how we propose to develop these services in the future to achieve the overall goal of reducing waste and fostering sustainability.

The Plan covers a ten year timeframe and reviews will generally be timed to coincide with the review of the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP). The various actions outlined in the Solid Waste Management Plan will be implemented through the LTCCP or Annual Plan processes at a rate which is compatible with resources, the monitored progress of ventures already commenced and the community demand for various services.

Where are we now?

Current Waste Management Services

Council provides solid waste management services for the District, which include:

- Refuse Collection (weekly collection of domestic refuse, three times a week collection for commercial premises)
- Kerbside Recycling (weekly collection for households)
- Litter Collection (563 bins located throughout the District)
- Transfer Stations (eight staffed stations for refuse collection with recycling facilities and greenwaste collection all of which is transported to Re:Sort, the Resource Recovery Park)
- Re:Sort (A major initiative of Council to promote waste minimisation and improve recycling. Includes an extensive recycling area, greenwaste collection for transport to Auckland for composting, storage area for hazardous wastes, and refuse collection and storage prior to transport to Redvale landfill for final disposal)
- Landfill (closed landfills, including Pohe Island Landfill, existing Redvale Landfill and proposed Puwera landfill)
- Education and enforcement - Council promotes waste reduction policies through education, publicity and the enforcement of by-laws.

The Waste Hierarchy

When preparing waste management plans, councils must consider (in the following order of priority) the following methods for managing waste:

- reduction at the source
- reuse of items
- recycling of materials
- recovery of resources
- treatment
- disposal of residual waste.

These methods are often presented as the waste hierarchy. Legislation emphasises the need for councils, through waste management plans, to reduce waste; this is a significant change from simply requiring councils to be responsible for collection and disposal.

Current Waste Quantities and the 2002 Waste Reduction Goal

Over the last four years, the quantity of total waste managed by Council reduced by 42% (down from 120,400 tonnes in 2003 to 69,600 tonnes in 2007). Nearly 40% of the total waste (26,320 tonnes) was diverted from landfill in 2007 through reuse, recycling and recovery. There was also a 23% reduction in the quantity of waste being landfilled (down from 56,500 tonnes in year 2003 to 43,320 tonnes in 2007). As the population in the District has increased by more than 7% over that time the downward trends in total waste and waste disposed to landfill are even more significant.

The waste reduction goal in the previous 2002 Waste Management Plan was:

To reduce the quantity of solid waste being deposited at the landfill

- by 15% by the year 2006
- by 30% by the year 2011.

The 2006 target has been achieved by Council and the Whangarei community with a reduction of 15% in the three years to 2006 and a reduction of 23% in the four years to June 2007. Council and the community have exceeded their goals for waste reduction, even with an increasing population, but the challenge is to continue this downward trend in waste generation through implementing appropriate actions and plans.

Predictions of Future Waste Quantities

If total waste generation rates remain the same as current levels, then in 20 years' time total waste quantities (landfilled waste plus waste diverted through reuse, recycling and recovery) would rise from 69,000 tonnes to 91,000 tonnes a year. If the total waste reduction target of 4% per year can be achieved then in 20 years time total waste (landfilled waste plus waste diverted through reuse, recycling and recovery) would reduce to 40,000 tonnes.

Vision, Goal and Key Principles

Vision

Whangarei District Council will manage solid wastes in a way which reduces the amount of waste we generate and discard and is consistent with the four well-beings -

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cultural, economic, social and environmental. Our vision is consistent with the New Zealand Waste Strategy in that our waste management is moving towards 'zero waste and a sustainable New Zealand'. The goal of achieving zero waste is one that has to be realised through a series of steps. These steps come in the form of smaller local targets. Consistently achieving these targets will help achieve the national goal of 'zero waste'.

Goal

To reduce the quantity of solid waste generated in Whangarei District and directly managed by Whangarei District Council by 4% each year calculated on a per person equivalent basis.

Key Principles

To achieve the vision set out above; we have adopted the internationally recognised waste management hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recycle, recovery, treatment and disposal.

Reduce

A key aim of the Plan is to focus on reduction of waste in preference to diversion of waste after it has already been produced. This aligns with Council's overall goal to reduce the total quantity of waste produced in the District. The most effective way of managing waste is not to produce it. Wastes that are not produced do not have to be disposed of.

Reuse

By reusing items instead of the accustomed 'throw them away after initial use,' we lessen the amount of waste that is deposited at landfills. Reusing items saves cost, effort and other resources used in making new ones to replace them.

Recycle

6,000 tonnes or less than 10% of the total waste stream was recycled in 2007. Although this is a significant increase on previous years before kerbside recycling was introduced in 2005, the amount of waste currently recycled is not large compared with the amount of waste that is disposed of. An increase in recycling alone cannot solve the District's solid waste problem, but it can divert a larger portion of the waste stream from disposal in landfills.

Recovery

There is a lot of energy, materials and biomass in waste that can be recovered before it is finally disposed of. Organic waste is a priority waste for diversion from landfill because it forms a high proportion of the waste stream - around 25% of landfilled waste. Construction and demolition waste is also priority for diversion from landfill as it forms up to 40% of the District's landfilled waste. Significant reduction of waste going to landfills cannot be achieved without the diversion of these wastes.

Residual Treatment

Options which have been reviewed for disposal of residual waste include alternative waste technologies that divert waste from landfill while recovering resources from the waste stream. They can generally be categorised into four key areas: mechanical separation methods; biological processes; thermal technologies and mechanical/biological treatment. At this time these technologies typically cost between two and six times more than disposal to landfill and some of them still need to be proven. They can only treat part of the waste stream and still require other technologies (e.g. landfill) to complete the process. Because of this landfill disposal still needs to be incorporated as an integral component.

Residual Disposal

Residual waste is transported out of the District to Redvale landfill for final disposal. Council is currently evaluating other options for residual waste disposal, including developing Puwera landfill. Although Council has adopted a goal of reducing the waste produced in the District, it will still need to continue to dispose of residual waste for some time. Any disposal would only be done as the last resort for residues that remain after the previous steps in the waste hierarchy have been completed.

Future Options for Residual Waste Disposal

Council currently transports all residual waste out of the District to Redvale Landfill located in Silverdale, north of Auckland, under a five year contract which expires in October 2010. Council always intended to review other options including the establishment of Puwera Landfill as an alternative to transport out of the District. Continuing to transport refuse out of the District to Redvale Landfill is not Council's preferred option because it could lead to a near monopoly situation and the waste sector in Northland could become increasingly controlled by the private sector which may limit Council's ability to influence waste reduction and diversion, which are key elements of its Solid Waste Management Plan.

Proposed Puwera Landfill

Whangarei District Council has consents to develop and operate a new landfill at Puwera approximately 8.5 km south of Whangarei. Solid waste entering the landfill would be limited to non-hazardous wastes. The landfill would be open to bulk haul vehicles only. No public access would be permitted. The general public would use transfer stations where waste can also be separated and recycled. All residual waste from the District, and possibly the wider Northland region would be transported to the landfill for final disposal. Council proposes to develop the landfill in one or two stages. The current consents are for Stage One only, which

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would provide capacity for approximately 35 years waste disposal for the Whangarei District, or longer if waste reduction targets continue to be met. A possible future Stage Two could provide capacity for approximately a further ten years waste disposal.

Other options considered For Treatment and Disposal of residual waste

Other options considered for disposal of residual waste included alternative waste technologies that divert waste from landfill while recovering resources from the waste stream. They can generally be categorised into four key areas. Overall it was concluded that the best result would still be achieved by incorporating landfill disposal as an integral component.

What options have been considered for owning and managing a new landfill at Puwera?

Options for owning Puwera Landfill include:

- Owned solely by Whangarei District Council
- Owned jointly with another Council or Councils in the northern region
- Owned jointly with another Council or Councils in the northern region and a private operator
- Owned jointly by Whangarei District Council and a private operator
- Sell to a private operator

Ownership Structure and Governance options

A range of options were considered as allowed for under the Local Government Act 2002 and the preferred option is to establish a separate company in the form of either a 'Council Controlled Organisation' (CCO) or 'Council Controlled Trading Organisation' (CCTO). A CCO is operated without the objective of making a surplus, whereas a CCTO is a profit making CCO. Advantages of a CCO/CCTO include:

- Risk management - risks would be ring fenced from other Council operations.
- Governance - the structure allows for a range of governance arrangements including the appointment of outside directors with industry and private sector experience.
- Partnering - straightforward to introduce other shareholders in future if required.

The preferred option identified was a 'Council Controlled Trading Organisation' or CCTO, which is a profit making and tax paying CCO.

Timetable

Council considered submissions on these proposals during the consultation process for the 2007 SWMP and the finalised Plan included the actions of carrying out procurement planning for establishing and operating a new landfill facility at Puwera, and

including a Proposal in the draft 2009-2019 LTCCP for further consultation. A Statement of Proposal was included in the draft 2009-2019 LTCCP and Council adopted the option of developing and operating the Puwera Landfill and operating the Re:Sort facilities under a shared equity agreement with a private partner through the establishment of a Council Controlled Trading Organisation (CCTO).

Collection and Transfer services

Council operates kerbside collection services for commercial refuse and domestic refuse and recyclables; and also provides transfer station services, including Re:Sort, for refuse, recyclables and green waste. These services are designed to protect public health and the environment while at the same time encouraging recycling and diversion of wastes from landfill.

Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous waste are those wastes which have properties that could pose danger to human health, property or the environment if they are not properly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed. Council aims to minimise the effects of hazardous waste on human health and the environment by encouraging the separation of hazardous wastes from the District's waste stream for disposal at specialised hazardous waste disposal facilities.

Funding

Careful consideration needs to be given to the basis for funding waste services, which should aim to encourage waste minimisation and help control the increasing costs of waste disposal. The current situation is that Council aims to recover the full cost of the solid waste activity by user charge fees and by targeted rates. There is a user pays system for collection of residential waste, and charges for refuse disposal at transfer stations and Re:Sort. The diversion of recyclables is free and greenwaste is charged at a reduced rate. Projected costs of services for the ten years to 2019 are given in the financial section of this LTCCP.

Monitoring

The monitoring programme aims to evaluate the performance of the Waste Management Plan and identify elements of the Plan or the waste management system that may not be performing to capacity. Important indicators that need to be monitored are the:

- composition and volume of the waste stream
- ability of education and information programmes to influence behaviour
- actual cost of different parts of the waste management process
- environmental performance of the waste management system.

Summary Assessment of Water & Sanitary Services

These assessments are to meet the requirements of the relevant sections of Part 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. To meet this obligation Council undertook an assessment of the water and sanitary services available to communities within the District. Further details of the assessment are included in relevant Activity Management Plans.

Services included under this heading are

- Water
- Wastewater
- Stormwater
- Public Toilets
- Cemeteries
- Crematorium

The primary purpose of the assessments is to ensure attention is focused on managing the public health risks associated with the provision or otherwise of these services in the District. To this end the assessments contain information on where in the District services are provided, the quality and adequacy of the services and how they meet current and future demands. The assessments include options available to meet any future demand for services and set out what role Council may have in meeting that demand.

The assessments that have been undertaken have focused on identifying the existing communities and who owns and operates

the associated water and sanitary services. The communities have then been categorised into groups based on either their location or type. Council owned services typically provide for a range of domestic and commercial users whereas the private services (excluding cemeteries and crematorium) focus usually on a specific category of users. These are typically:

- Traveller accommodation
- Food premises
- Industrial commercial premises
- Marae
- Recreation facilities
- Halls
- Retirement homes/hospitals/villages
- Multiple households
- Education facilities.

Available data was then gathered on each service such as

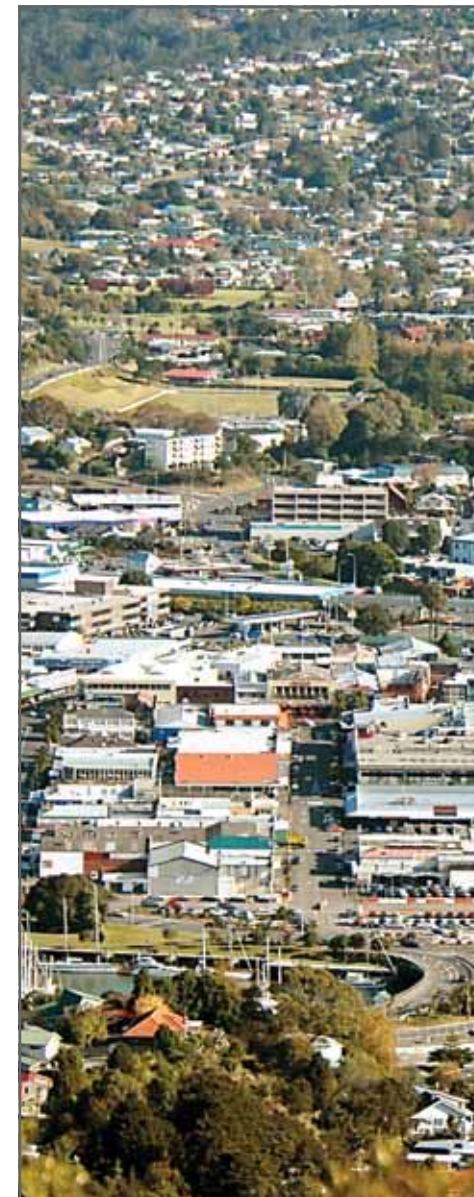
- Location
- Ownership and management
- Numbers of users
- Details of water source, method of treatment and disposal (as relevant).

This has provided enough information to undertake a preliminary public health risk evaluation to rank the services and communities. The risk relates to the number of users/residents, their health vulnerability, the frequency of use of the service and any linkage with food preparation or consumption. The risk

does not directly relate to risk of any individual service but rather the category in general.

The higher risk categories are seen as education facilities, food premises and retirement facilities. Typically, these three categories, particularly the education facilities have water and wastewater systems that are well designed and operated with good monitoring and compliance with consents and guidelines.

Further development work is proposed on these risk assessments and establishing whether there is a need for further Council owned systems particularly in areas that are experiencing residential growth.



Water Supply Assessment

Introduction

The Local Government Act 2002 requires all local authorities to carry out, by way of the special consultative procedure a comprehensive assessment of all water supply systems within their District (whether or not such services are owned and managed by Council).

Existing Water Supply Systems

Whangarei District Council water supplies provide for the communities of Hikurangi, Portland, Mangapai, Maungakaramea, Poroti, Ruakaka/One Tree Point, Waipu, Waipu Cove-Langs Beach, Whangarei Heads and the Whangarei urban area. All of these supplies achieved compliance with the Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand.

Other water supplies are divided into two groups; community systems (excluding Council supplies) and single premise systems. There are a total of 113 community water supply systems identified to date. These include commercial accommodation, food premises, industrial/commercial premises, marae, halls, public toilets, recreation/cultural facilities, private reticulation systems, retirement homes/hospitals and villages and education facilities. These supplies have varying levels of treatment ranging from nil to filtration and disinfection. 51 of these supplies are included in the NZ Drinking Water Register.

Until such time as all such supplies are on the register and are being monitored, no accurate information is available to establish the extent of supply of potable water.

Risks Relating to the absence of a Water Service

The preliminary evaluation process for premises focuses attention on those categories of premises that have a higher public health risk of contamination and in some cases where the current method of supply may be unable to match demand.

Many of the supplies in higher Risk Group 1 are on the register but none currently show compliance with the Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand. However some of these non complying supplies are being inspected by Whangarei District Council regulatory staff and having annual water tests. It is also anticipated that many of the education facilities that are now being tested should be able to show compliance.

The Risk Group 2 and 3 supplies are not well monitored and thus are unable to be risk assessed.

The risks for non serviced communities were assessed using the AS/NZS 4360/1999 Risk Assessment Standard. A simple risk table was developed to establish a ranking of likely risk of the potential for bacteriological contamination.

Risk Group	Premise Category	No. of premises	Drinking Water Register (2007)
1	Education Facilities	17	14
	Food Premise	8	0
	Retirement Homes	3	0
	Commercial Accommodation	24	15
2	Halls	5	0
	Marae	18	18
	Private Reticulation	11	4
3	Industrial/Commercial	9	0
	Public Toilets	10	0
	Recreation Facility	8	0

Of the 20 assessed settlements, 17 were estimated to be of a medium risk and three of medium - low risk. The assessment is a desktop exercise without the added benefit of details of the performance of individual water systems and the level of treatment (if any) included in each supply. These risks are based on contributing factors rather than detailed information on the quality of the water supply used by residents of these communities.

Water Supply Quality and Quantity

The six water supplies operated by Whangarei District Council are all graded by the Ministry of Health using the Public Health Grading Criteria for Community.

Water Supply Area	Population	Grade	
		Production	Distribution
Whangarei City	44,304	A1	a
Whangarei Heads	2,239	A1	b
Hikurangi	1,359	A1	b
Bream Bay	5,684	B	c
Maungakamea	220	A1	b
Mangapai	96	A1	b

Drinking Water Supplies

The following table summarises the most recent grading of these supplies. For each zone within a water supply area, a two letter grading is designated, such as Aa, Cb, etc. The capital letter (A1, A, B, C, D or E) represents the grade of the water coming into the zone (from the treatment plant) and is called the source and plant grading. The lower case letter (a, b, c, d or e) indicates the quality of the water received by the consumer. This is called the distribution grading. The Ministry of Health Water Supply gradings for each Council water supply are listed below together with a description of the grading given.

Notes

Production Grades

- * A: is completely satisfactory, very low level of risk
- * B: is satisfactory, low level of risk

Distribution Grades

- * a: is completely satisfactory, negligible level of risk, demonstrably high quality
- * b: is satisfactory, low level of risk
- * c: is marginally satisfactory, moderately low level of risk.

Water of production grade A or B is considered safe and distribution grade a, b or c is satisfactory (The Ministry of Health recommends that populations of 5001-10,000 have a minimum distribution grading of 'b', this is currently not achieved in Bream Bay, ongoing work upgrading Ruakaka WTP should see this achieved in the near future).

Thus all the District Council supplies can be considered of a safe quality as they are either currently graded as A or B and the distribution systems are of either completely satisfactory or satisfactory quality.

The availability of raw water has been identified as an area of concern during the one in 50 year drought for the Whangarei, Maungakamea and Mangapai Water Supply Areas. A major project to establish an additional water source for Whangarei Water Supply Area is planned in addition to water demand management.

For the private supplies 46% of the 113 supplies are on the NZ Drinking Water Register with only five complying with standards. At this stage none of these supplies have a Ministry of Health Drinking Water Supply grading. Thus it is hard to make any specific statements on the quality of the supplies. Reference can be made to advice from the Medical Officer of Health regarding the lack of incidents of water borne disease attributed to private supplies. The lack of information on supply does however create some uncertainty of the quality of the private supplies.

The communities rely largely on rainwater, springs, bores and streams for their raw water sources. There is typically no form of treatment of the water and no monitoring of the resultant water for drinking purposes. However some of the newer properties or dwellings may have included point of use water supply treatment fixtures such as filter and sterilisation units. The adequacy of rainwater supplies is often related to size of the tanks or reservoir located

on each property. The stored water can be supplemented by water brought in during low rainfall periods by water tankers. The adequacy of the supply is often tested during the summer months which are the period when these settlements experience their highest population loading and at times the lowest period of rainfall.

Current and Future Demands for Water Supply Systems

Council developed a Water Supply Strategic Plan in 1998 to examine its current and future water supply demands and capacities. That plan examined the adequacy of the existing water supplies, the future demands and the need for new additional capacity to meet existing and future demands. The plan showed the District's future water demands being met by two water supply areas; Bream Bay and Whangarei City.

The current peak demand for Bream Bay is some 8,000m³/day. Future demand for the year 2047 (50 years from preparation of the strategic plan) is 21,000m³/day. The current peak demand for the Whangarei Supply area is some 23,500m³/day. Future demand for the year 2047 (50 years from preparation of the strategic plan) is 30,000m³/day.

The existing and future demand for water of private supplies is somewhat harder to establish. For the schools, some are

Water Supply Assessment

Asset Type	Value
Raw Water	\$1,691,000
Mains Renewal	\$19,346,000
Demand Management	\$2,270,000
Water treatment Plant Upgrades	\$7,453,000
Reservoirs	\$7,508,600
Renewals - Other	\$8,241,000
New Mains	\$5,153,000
New City Water Source	\$9,950,000

experiencing roll growth whilst others are stable or falling. For rest homes, food premises and commercial accommodation this is generally an area that is growing in number overall. Thus the demand placed on these supplies is also likely to increase. The major issue facing private supplies is the likely requirement to comply with the Drinking Water Standards.

Most of the non-reticulated communities are located in the coastal area which is experiencing annual population growth rates in excess of 3%. The demand in these areas is for small lots of 600 to 800m² with supplies either from roof water or groundwater. As earlier indicated the issues will be the ability to provide water that is adequate and of

suitable quality particularly in areas which rely on on-site wastewater disposal. Under the amendments to the Building Act it will be a requirement for new single dwellings buildings to demonstrate that an appropriate water system is in place before a Code Compliance Certificate can be issued.

Options, Roles & Proposals to Meet Demands

To meet the increasing demands and drinking water standards required by the community a range of works are proposed over the next ten years in the LTCCP for Council's water supplies. These are summarised in the following table.



Water Supply Assessment

Options Available	Private Premises	Non-Reticulated Communities	Role of District/Regional Council
Improved raw water sources	Yes	Yes	Advice
Maintenance of the raw water source	Yes	Yes	Advice
Increased on-site storage for rainwater collection	Yes	Yes	Advice
Cleaning and maintenance of storage tanks periodically	Yes	Yes	Advice
Incorporation of water treatment elements including filtration, disinfection, chemical treatment	Yes	Yes	Advice
Boiling of drinking water	Yes	Yes	Advice
Monitoring food premises and some accommodation premises	Yes	Yes	Advice/Provision of a testing facility. Monitoring of food premises and some accommodation premises
Provision of information on how to manage and conserve private supplies	Yes	Yes	Advice
The use of water saving appliance and plumbing fittings	Yes	Yes	Advice
The reuse in limited application of treated wastewater	No	Yes	Advice
Linking of a number of properties into private or Council water supply schemes	No	Yes	As required and funded by LTCCP.
To carry out monitoring programmes of the quality of water supply sources in these communities	No	No	Undertake programme in conjunction with Northland Regional Council.
Tankering in potable water from an approved source	Yes	Yes	Provision of Approved Sources

The options available for the private supplies and non-reticulated communities to meet demands and quality requirements will include the following.

It is anticipated that the above proposals will lead to improvements over time to the adequacy of water supply systems in the District and to ensuring that public health is adequately protected.

Graded Non-Council Operated Supplies

In May 2005 the Government announced a fund totalling \$154 million (including GST) to help improve drinking-water systems in small New Zealand communities. This led to the development of the Drinking Water Assistance Programme (DWAP) which includes Technical and Capital Assistance Programmes. A number of the Non-Council operated water suppliers have approached the Ministry of Health and are looking to improve their systems over

the coming years through this avenue. The following table gives a summary of this.

Water Supply Assessment

The information shown in the following table was provided to Council in January 2009. Any queries with regards to individual Water Supply Areas should be directed to the Ministry of Health.

Water Supply Area	Population	Grade		Assistance	
		Source	Plant	TAP	CAP
Akerama Marae	60	U	u	Y	
Bland Bay motor camp	90	U	u		
Glenbervie School	190	U	u	Y	
Hiruharama Marae	60	U	u	Y	
Hukerenui	250	U	u		
Kamo Springs Caravan Park & Xn Coll	400	U	u		
Kaurihohore School	130	U	u	Y	
Kokopu School	90	U	u	Y	
Korokota Marae	70	U	u	Y	
Mahore Te Kohanga Reo	20	U	u	Y	
Mangakahia Area School	250	U	u		
Matapouri (not on register but community have begun TAP)		Y			
Matarau School	190	U	u		
Maungarongo Marae (on reticulated supply Titoki)	70	U	u		
Mokau Marae	70	U	u	Y	
Motutara Farm Camping Ground	90	U	u		
Nga Tau E Toru Kohanga Reo	30	U	u	Y	
Ngararatunua Marae	90	U	u	Y	
Ngunguru Marae	90	U	u		
Ngunguru Motor Camp	50	U	u		
Ngunguru	80	U	u		
Ngunguru School	165	U	u		
Oakura Motels and Caravan Park	80	U	u		
Pacific Rendezvous Motel, Tutukaka	60	U	u		
Pakotai School	25	U	u	Y	
Parahaki Marae	70	U	u	Y	Waiting
Pehiaweri Marae	70	U	u	Y	
Pompallier Collage	480	U	u	Y	
Purua School	30	U	u	Y	
Sands Motel, Whangaumu Bay	25	U	u		
Sea Breeze Motel	6	U	u		
Tangiteroria Marae	70	U	u	Y	

Ministry of Health Grading is A to E. U = ungraded (Source), u = ungraded (plant)

Water Supply Assessment

Water Supply Area (continued)	Population	Grade		Assistance	
		Source	Plant	TAP	CAP
Tau Henare Marae	60	U	u	Y	Y
Tauraroa Area School	450	U	u	Y	
Te Aroha Marae	90	U	u	Y	Waiting
Te Horo School	74	U	u	Y	
Te Ranginui Marae	80	U	u	Y	
Te Tarai O Rahiri Marae	90	U	u	Y	
Treasure Island Motor Camp	90	U	u		
Tuaparehuia Marae	40	U	u	Y	
Tutukaka Coast Motor Camp	80	U	u		
Waiotira School	40	U	u	Y	
Whakapara Marae	70	U	u	Y	
Whakapaumahara Marae	70	U	u		
Whananaki DOC camp	80	U	u		
Whananaki School	40	U	u		
Whananaki Store Motor Camp	70	U	u		
Whangaruru Harbour Motor Camp	50	U	u		
Whangaruru North DOC camp	80	U	u		
Whangaruru School	52	U	u	Y	
White Sands Motor Lodge	20	U	u		
Whiti Ora Marae	70	U	u	Y	

Ministry of Health Grading is A to E. U = ungraded (Source), u = ungraded (plant)

Existing Wastewater Systems

Whangarei District Council wastewater systems provide for the communities of Hikurangi, Ngunguru, Tutukaka, Oakura, Portland, Ruakaka/One Tree Point, Waitira, Waipu, Waipu Cove-Langs Beach, Whangarei Heads and the Whangarei urban area.

Other wastewater systems are divided into two groups; community systems (excluding Council supplies) and single premise systems. There are a total of 142 community wastewater systems identified to date. These include commercial accommodation, food premises, industrial/commercial premises, Marae, halls, public toilets, recreation/cultural facilities,

private drainage systems, retirement homes/hospitals and villages and education facilities.

Risks Relating to the Absence of a Wastewater Service

The risks for non serviced premises and communities were assessed using the AS/NZS 4360/1999 Risk Assessment Standard. The available information for each premise was analysed and the level of risk associated with a particular event was calculated by assessing both the likelihood and consequences of the risk event occurring.

For premises the preliminary evaluation process focused attention on those categories of premises that have a higher public health

risk of contamination and in some cases where the current method of supply may be unable to match demand. The categories have been grouped into risk groups 1, 2 and 3 based on the number of users of the premise/residents, their health vulnerability, the frequency of use of the system.

The risk within each group was assessed taking into account the following.

- Density of residential development
- Expected household growth rate
- Age and type of treatment system
- Operation and maintenance of the system
- Soil type and slope
- Potential for drinking water contamination
- Peak loading impacts
- Proximity to sensitive environments such as coastline, estuaries and waterways.

For un-serviced communities, wastewater is disposed of by the use of on-site disposal systems that consist of a treatment unit (most often a septic tank) and disposal fields. Many of these settlements are located on the coast and are traditionally subject to varying populations during the year. The risk factors that might lead to a bacteriological contamination by on-site wastewater systems are likely to include inadequate or inappropriate designs, poorly performing on-site wastewater systems, small lots sizes and population peaks.

Risk Group	Premise Category	No. of premises	Risk Level
1	Education Facilities	15	Low
		9	Moderate
	Food Premises	9	Low
	Retirement Homes	3	Low
		1	Moderate
	Commercial Accommodation	26	Low to Moderate
2	Halls	18	Low to Moderate
	Marae	13	Moderate
	Private System	2	Minor
3	Industrial/Commercial	15	Low
	Public Toilets	11	Covered by separate assessment
	Recreation Facility	13	Minor to Moderate



Wastewater Assessment

A simple risk table was developed to establish a ranking of likely risk of the potential for on-site wastewater disposal and bacteriological contamination. These risks are based on contributing factors rather than detailed information on the standard of the wastewater systems used by residents of these communities. The results are summarised in the table below.

Wastewater Quality and Quantity

The wastewater systems operated by Whangarei District Council are all fully consented with respect to discharge consents with the Northland Regional Council. The table on the right summarises the compliance with the discharge consents.

Thus there are some issues regarding resource consent compliance with some of the District Council wastewater treatment plants. There are also concerns particularly with the Whangarei Urban network ability to cope with large wet weather flow quantities. This leads to some overflows from pump stations during heavy rainfall events.

For the 26 private premises which have resource consents there is good information on the quality of the discharges. Only one of these consents is not being complied with. The quantity of the discharge is generally in accordance with the relevant consent but this is generally related to some form of water use rather than actual wastewater discharge

Wastewater System	Compliance
Whangarei Urban	Plant upgrade (new filters) underway 2008-09 to bring SS and faecal coliform parameters into compliance.
Whangarei Heads	No treatment plant - connected to Whangarei Urban
Waipu-Langs Beach	No non-compliance issues.
Portland	No non-compliance issues.
Hikurangi	Issues of BOD, SS and faecal coliforms periodic non-compliance expected to be fully resolved with the completion of 2008-09 upgrade.
Ngunguru	Upgrading of plant underway 2008-09. Non-compliance issues associated with excessive suspended solids expected to be fully resolved by upgrade.
One Tree Point/Ruakaka	No non-compliance issues.
Oakura	New plant constructed 2008-09. No compliance issues.
Waiotira	No non-compliance issues. Upgrade of plant completed 2008.

Risk Level	Description	Communities
Low	Manage by routine procedures	Maungakamea, Mangapai, Maungatapere and Ruatangata West
Medium	Treatment options must be reviewed and action taken dependant on the treatment cost	Mokau, Moureeses Bay, Ocean Beach, Pipiwai Village, Sandy Bay, Woolleys Bay, Taiharuru, Teal Bay and Titoki
High	Treatment options must be reviewed and action taken dependent on the treatment cost	Matapouri, Oakura, Ohawini, Oтуру Bay to Whangaumu Bay, Pataua North and South, Whananaki North and Whangaruru North/Bland Bay
Extreme	Immediate action required to reduce the risk	McLeod Bay to Urquharts Bay (note that this area is now reticulated within the Whangarei Heads Sewerage Scheme Area of Benefit)

volumes. Little information is generally available for the remainder of premises on the quality and quantity of wastewater discharged from private systems.

The non-reticulated communities like the private premises typically rely on on-site systems for wastewater treatment. As they are generally permitted activities under the Northland Regional Council's Water & Soil Plan they are not monitored so no direct information is available on the quality of discharge. The volumes of discharge are typically relating to the available water supply

and the level of occupancy. Most of the settlements are located in coastal areas and are therefore subject to seasonal loadings particularly during the summer months.

Current and Future Demands for Wastewater Systems

The Wastewater Disposal 25 Year Strategic Plan (1995) considered communities that were or potentially could have been subject to health risk and/or environmental degradation caused by wastewater disposal systems.

This plan identified Ruakaka/One Tree Point, Whangarei Heads, Ngunguru and Oakura as systems that would need to be upgraded to meet current and future demands. In addition increasing demand is being placed on the Waipu to Langs Beach system.

The main issue relating to sewage discharges is the higher environmental and public health standards required when applying to renew existing consents and applying for new consents. These are typically requirements to disinfect wastewater for bacteriological viral contamination. In addition attention will be focused on the reduction of nutrient levels in wastewater discharges particularly when into freshwater streams, rivers and estuaries.

The growth projections predict a 1.5% per year population growth rate in rural areas. However translating this to existing and future demand for private systems is somewhat harder to establish. For schools, some are experiencing roll growth whilst others are stable or falling. For rest homes, food premises and commercial accommodation this is

generally an area that is growing in number overall. Thus the demand placed on these systems is also likely to increase. The issues associated with the wastewater discharges may be that higher standards are required and that any new or upgraded premises will require more sophisticated treatment facilities.

Most of the non-reticulated settlements which are located in the coastal area are experiencing annual population growth rates up to and in some cases in excess of 3%. The demand in these areas is for small lots of 600 to 800m² which under current planning controls will require some form of reticulated wastewater system.

The extent to which current wastewater systems are of suitable standard is currently being established by way of a targeted monitored study undertaken jointly by Whangarei District Council and the Northland Regional Council. A number of potential surface water sources have been detected with elevated faecal coliforms levels. Little information is currently available regarding the level of treatment utilised in houses within these settlements. However it is clear that if more residential type development is to proceed in these areas on-site wastewater disposal may not be a suitable treatment option. Alternatively, larger lot sizes and/or more advanced on-site wastewater treatment

and disposal systems will be required in order to mitigate adverse effects on the environment and to ensure that public health is adequately protected.

Options, Roles & Proposals to Meet Demands

To meet the increasing environmental standards required by the community and the additional demand due to growth a range of works are proposed over the next ten years in the LTCCP to upgrade the council-owned systems. These are summarised in the following table:

Scheme	Description	Budget Provision
Whangarei	Upgrade of treatment plant	\$7.282M
	Pump station renewals	\$1.25M
	Network upgrades and renewals	\$20.3M
Whangarei Heads	Extension and upgrade of sewer network	\$15.5M
Ruakaka/One Tree Point	Treatment Plant and Reticulation Upgrade	\$31.37M
	Extension and upgrade of sewer network	\$8.7M
Ruakaka South	Extend reticulation	\$11M
Waipu Cove/Langs Beach	Upgrade trunk sewer system	\$7.168M

Where it has been identified that there is insufficient capacity in the wastewater reticulation and/or the wastewater treatment plants, no further connections to the relevant system will be authorised until the system is upgraded to accommodate the additional loadings.

Wastewater Assessment

The options available for the private supplies and non-reticulated communities to meet demands and quality requirements will include the following:

Options Available	Private Premises	Non-Reticulated Communities	Role of District/Regional Council
Improved maintenance of the treatment and disposal systems	Yes	Yes	Advice
Programmed inspection and cleaning of septic tanks	Yes	Yes	Advice/Monitoring
Upgrading of the size and configuration of the septic tanks and disposal fields	Yes	Yes	Advice
Improved monitoring of the effluent from the disposal fields	Yes	Yes	Undertake
Provision of information on how to operate and maintain private systems	Yes	Yes	Provision
The use of water saving appliance and plumbing fittings	Yes	Yes	Advice
The reuse in limited applications of treated wastewater and grey water	Yes	Yes	Advice
Linking of properties into private or Council wastewater systems	Yes	Yes	Investigation/promotion
Carry out monitoring programmes of the quality of water supply sources in communities that maybe impacted by failing on-site wastewater systems	No	Yes	Undertake
Plan for the future provision of the construction and operation of public wastewater systems through the LTCCP taking into account possible access to Government Sewerage Subsidies	No	Yes	Undertake
Undertake surveys/questionnaires of communities to establish in addition to the above information the support/need of a community wastewater system to meet current and future needs.	No	Yes	Undertake

The private, on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems, if installed, operated and maintained properly provide an acceptable means of wastewater treatment with minimal adverse environmental effects.

It is anticipated that the above proposals will lead to improvements over time to the

adequacy of wastewater systems in the District and to ensuring that public health is adequately protected.

The term 'stormwater drainage systems' is not defined in Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) however common usage would define it as:

Drains, pipes, pumping stations, stopbanks, treatment works, detention ponds and other things for the collection, conveyance, storage, treatment, reuse and disposal of stormwater.

The Act includes stormwater drainage under the heading of wastewater services which in turn comes under the heading of water services.

It is interpreted that it is not a requirement to do an assessment in relation to individual properties. However facilities such as halls, camping grounds, marae and schools have been included because of the emphasis on the protection of public health. The term 'individual properties', for the purpose of this assessment means 'an individual and separate system serving any premises, that is subject to a single tenancy'. The assessment may include a group of properties which are served by or may need to be served by private drains.

The assessment is required to:

- describe how stormwater is disposed of within the District, including the extent to which drainage works are provided;
- identify the risks of not providing a stormwater service in any area;

- identify current and future demands and issues, and also the health and environmental impacts of discharges of stormwater (whether treated or untreated) arising from the current and future demands;
- consider the full range of options for the future, and their environmental and public health impacts, including, but not limited to:
 - on-site collection and disposal
 - stormwater re-use and recycling
 - demand reduction strategies
 - the full range of technologies available (Section 128).
 - state the territorial authority's intended role, and its proposals for meeting the current and future demands.

The Medical Officer of Health must also be consulted, and any comments made by him/her considered.

The above information is required to the extent that the territorial authority considers appropriate, having regard to:

- the significance of the information
- the costs of, and difficulty in, obtaining the information
- the extent of the territorial authority's resources
- the possibility that the territorial authority may be directed under the Health Act 1956 to provide (water, wastewater and stormwater services).

In making an assessment, the territorial authority must use its best endeavours to make a full and balanced assessment, and the assessment must also indicate whether, and if so to what extent, the matters referred to above have impacted materially on the completeness of the assessment.

Identification of Existing Stormwater Drainage Systems

Definition of Community

The assessment is required to describe how stormwater is dealt with by the residents of, and the communities within, the District. No specific guidance is given in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) as to what constitutes a community with regard to stormwater drainage assessments. The Register of Drinking Water Supplies in New Zealand defines a community water supply as one with 25 persons resident for more than 60 days a year. This definition can be used to include a broad range of stormwater drainage systems provided for the benefit of more than one household. It may be useful to include premises where people are not resident but use stormwater systems that can have potential public health or environmental risks associated with them.

Sources of Information

To identify existing stormwater drainage systems a range of databases and records

were accessed. These included:

- Listing of Schools in the Whangarei District as available on the Ministry of Education website.
- Record of discharge consents for stormwater drainage systems as provided by Northland Regional Council.
- Discussions with Northland Health Medical Officer of Health and Health Protection Officers.
- Camping grounds/holiday parks, motels, lodges, hotels and other accommodation listed in accommodation guides.
- Listing of sports and recreation facilities held by Whangarei District Council and local telephone directory.
- Listing of Halls held by Whangarei Citizens Advice Bureau.
- Listing of Marae as compiled from a variety of sources.
- Residential communities as detailed in the Proposed Whangarei District Plan.
- Listing of commercial/industrial premises with significant impervious land area.

Categories of Stormwater Drainage Systems

From the above information sources, a number of property categories emerged. Such categorisation is useful in the next stage, which is to undertake a risk assessment of each property's stormwater system. The categories are listed and defined as follows:

Stormwater Assessment

- Accommodation (camping grounds/ holiday parks, motels, lodges, hotels, back packers and rural workers accommodation)
- Industrial commercial premises (with significant areas of impervious surfaces)
- Marae (with food premises and facilities for accommodation)
- Halls (community halls and community centres)
- Recreation Facilities (golf clubs, sport clubs and reserves where water supply/ wastewater system provided)
- Private Systems (serving a number of properties)
- Retirement homes/hospitals/villages
- Education Facilities (schools and pre-school state, integrated and private).

District Council Stormwater Drainage Systems

The areas currently serviced by Whangarei District Council Stormwater drainage systems were mapped and any communities that were serviced by these supplies could be excluded from further consideration. The adequacy of these supplies is currently being reported on in the relevant section of the Stormwater Activity Management Plan.

The following table sets out the existing Council operated stormwater drainage systems and the areas serviced. In addition it shows where stormwater catchment management plans have been prepared.

Information Gathered

A range of readily available information was collected on each. This typically included:

- name of premise or property
- property category
- contact person, address and phone number
- number of people using system
- maximum permitted discharge
- type of discharge.

In addition as part of the development of the Proposed District Plan, resource maps were prepared that identify flood susceptible areas (FSA). The FSA's are shown on land on which it is likely in flooding events (return period of 50 years) that stormwater and sometimes seawater will cover the property and in some cases buildings and other improvements on that property.

The following table summarises the number of properties in each category:



Property Category	No. of Systems
Accommodation	To be established
Education Facility	To be established
Hall	To be established
Industrial/Commercial	To be established
Marae	To be established
Private System	To be established
Recreation Facility	To be established
Retirement Home	To be established
Total	

Stormwater Assessment

Table 0.1.1 District Council Stormwater Drainage Systems

Stormwater Drainage System Name	Communities served	Catchment Mgmt Plan	Number of connections
Hikurangi	Hikurangi	Yes	To be advised
Matapouri	Matapouri	No	To be advised
Maungakaramea	Maungakaramea	No	To be advised
Maungatapere	Maungatapere	No	To be advised
Moureeses Bay	Moureeses Bay	No	To be advised
Ngunguru	Ngunguru	Yes	To be advised
Oakura	Area to be determined	No	To be advised
Portland	Portland Village	No	To be advised
Ruakaka/One Tree Point	One Tree Point Marsden Bay Marsden Point Ruakaka	Yes	To be advised
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	No	To be advised
Taiharuru	Taiharuru	No	To be advised
Teal Bay	Teal Bay	No	To be advised
Tutukaka	Tutukaka	No	To be advised
Waipu/Waipu Cove/Langs Beach	Waipu & Waipu River Mouth Waipu Cove Langs Beach	Under preparation	To be advised
Whangarei Heads	Waikaraka Tamaterau Manganese Point (part) Solomons Point Parua Bay McLeod Bay Reotahi Urquharts Bay	Tamaterau/Waikaraka McLeod Bay/Reotahi Parua Bay – under preparation	To be advised
Whangarei Urban	Springs Flat Kamo Whau Valley Tikipunga Otangarei Kensington	Yes	To be advised

Table 0.1.1 District Council Stormwater Drainage Systems (continued)

Stormwater Drainage System Name	Communities served	Catchment Mgmt Plan	Number of connections
Whangarei Urban (continued)	City Avenues Maunu Morningside Raumanga Otaika Port Road Riverside Parahaki Onerahi	Yes	To be advised
Whangaumu Bay	Whangaumu Bay	Yes but needs updating	To be advised

Further Information Required

For many of the properties, details of the catchment, volume of discharge, the type of treatment (if any) is still to be gathered. In addition details of the following are required:

- adequacy of available system for current and future demand
- soil types and water table levels
- how the system is operated, monitored and managed
- details of the drainage system
- where the discharge is to

The collection of and analysis of this information will take some time and have associated costs. In order to proceed further with the assessment in a logical manner it is useful to make a preliminary risk evaluation.

Settlements not Served by a Community Stormwater System

This section relates to properties/households that are within a residential settlement and not currently serviced by a community stormwater system. The land is generally shown in the Proposed District Plan as being within a Living Environment to reflect existing and in some cases future residential development. It is anticipated as further development occurs in these areas pressure may come for the provision of a more formal community stormwater system for public health and safety reasons.

Settlement Listing

Currently these areas are serviced by on-site stormwater disposal systems discharging to ground or to local streams, the coastline or to roadside drains. There are a few systems that service more than one property or premise.

Table 0.1.3 Non-serviced Settlements

No	Settlement Name
1	Mangapai
2	Mokau
3	Ocean Beach
4	Ohawini
5	Oturu Bay to Whangaumu Bay
6	Pataua North
7	Pataua South
8	Pipiwai Village
9	Ruatangata West
10	Titoki
11	Tutukaka
12	Whananaki North
13	Whangaruru North/Bland Bay

Preliminary Risk Evaluation

The evaluation process focuses those categories of properties and communities that have a higher public health and safety risk and

the current systems are unable to provide the required level of protection.

Risk Groups

The system categories have been grouped as follows into risk groups 1, 2 and 3 based on the number of users/residents, their health vulnerability and the frequency of use of the system.

Table 0.1.4 Risk Grouping

Property Category	Risk Group
Education Facility	1
Retirement Home	
Accommodation	2
Hall	
Marae	
Private System	
Industrial/Commercial	3
Recreation Facility	

Overlaying these factors, within each group are other matters that will determine the risk associated with each stormwater system.

- Density of residential development
- Expected household growth rate
- History of flooding
- Operation and maintenance of the system
- Soil type and topography
- Proximity to sensitive environments such as coastline and estuaries.

Risk Group 1

As part of the next phase of the stormwater assessment it is proposed to focus initially on Risk Group 1 supplies. Some information is typically available from the Ministry of Education on the stormwater systems for state schools and integrated schools. This may include the location and size of the drainage system its adequacy and the area served. It is proposed to assemble this information and undertake a desktop assessment of the public health and safety risk and the systems ability to meet future demand. There may be a requirement to undertake interviews/site visits to gather further information where this is lacking.

For Retirement Homes WDC Building Division will have some records of the system design and construction as part of building consent details. A review of the range, completeness and accuracy of this information will be

required before a view can be formed of the work required for this system category.

Risk Groups 2 and 3

For Risk Groups 2 and 3 risk assessments may be undertaken by way of a postal or phone questionnaire seeking a range of information about the system as well as gathering and assembling additional information from NRC and WDC Building Division. On receipt of the information a desktop assessment would then be undertaken to establish individual system risk.

For non-reticulated settlements a separate ranking should be established to focus attention on areas of priority. Factors to consider would include history of flooding, household growth rates in each community, future housing density in the community, other issues within the stormwater catchment, the topography and soil types within the area and sensitivity of receiving environments.



Existing Public Convenience Systems

Whangarei District Council currently operates 54 public toilets and ten campervan dump sites throughout the District. Cleaning of the toilets is carried out under a three year contract let in August 2007. Maintenance is carried out as and when required by specialised contractors.

The toilet network extends around the District (including townships and beaches) and is designed to provide coverage in a manner which reasonably meets community needs in conjunction with the network offered for public use by private sector operators and others.

Risks Relating to the Absence of a Public Convenience Service

Section 25 of the Health Act 1956 requires every territorial authority to provide sanitary works to ensure the health of its community and tourists.

The goal and principal objectives for the activity are:

a) Goal

To provide sufficient, high quality, clean, hygienic, well maintained and accessible conveniences in places where people are likely to gather (or visit) in numbers.

b) Principal Objectives

i) To maintain the conveniences and

changing facilities in clean, tidy, and hygienic condition (including the provision of adequate toilet paper, running water, soap and paper towels) at all times.

- ii) To anticipate the time when it may be necessary to extend, upgrade or renew the conveniences and to plan accordingly.
- iii) To anticipate the time when it may be necessary to provide additional conveniences in places at present not serviced, and to plan accordingly.
- iv) To put in place a sound management regime for all matters relating to the provision of an effective, sustainable public convenience service for the District.
- v) To ensure that public conveniences do not negatively impact on the environment or endanger public health.

The risks associated with the absence of a Public Convenience Service are primarily the potential for environmental damage associated with uncontrolled management of human waste, the risk to public health of disease transmission associated with lack of sanitary toilet facilities, and the risk to the district's reputation and business development associated with lower than expected facility numbers and standard of operation for tourists.

Public Conveniences Quality and Quantity

Overall public satisfaction is measured by

survey each year. Results from recent years for customers satisfied or better are: 77% (2004), 80% (2005), 81% (2006), 74% (2007), 80% (2008).

Generally the toilets are in a good state of repair and if they are maintained and renewed regularly, and at the appropriate times, can be expected to last indefinitely, without any significantly abnormal cost having to be incurred.

Current and Future Demands for Public Convenience Systems

The Asset Management Plan sets out and analyses factors impacting on current and future demand for public conveniences including the age profile of existing toilets, replacement values, and expected growth in population. The current renewal and extension budget programme for number of toilets per year to be replaced or built does not match the age profile nor population analysis. Without a significant increase in the number of toilets replaced per year, Council runs the risk of having a significant amount of work to carry out in future years.

Options, Roles & Proposals to Meet Demands

As identified above the Asset Management Plan sets out a renewal framework for existing toilets and identifies the need for additional toilets to meet growth in demand from

expected increases in visitor numbers and use by residents. The LTCCP makes allowance for operational funding for Council's network of existing public toilets and includes provision for some renewal and additional facilities over the life of the plan. The consequence of a limited number of additional toilets being constructed may be that user satisfaction drops over time and/or that some situations develop where human wastes are disposed of in a manner which could create nuisance or health risk. These matters will need to be monitored carefully.

Assessment of Cemeteries and Crematorium

Existing facilities

Although there are a number of operational cemeteries in the District, Whangarei District Council is responsible only for cemeteries at Maunu, Onerahi and Kamo.

The Kamo cemetery is closed to new plot purchases and the Onerahi cemetery has approximately 50 available plots (as of 16 December 2008).

The Maunu cemetery is the main cemetery for the District with capacity that should meet demand for the next 40 years.

The Maunu site is also home to the Maunu crematorium where cremations take place six days a week. The current equipment is rapidly reaching the end of its productive life cycle and will require replacement within the next five years.

Risks relating to the absence of the service

Although we are obliged under current legislation to ensure that these facilities are available in the District we do not necessarily have to provide them. Should Council cease its activities in this area it would need to ensure that sufficient provision is made by private operators.

Council would continue to have an obligation for the care and maintenance of closed cemeteries and would also be required to

maintain burial provision for disasters or epidemics.

Quality and quantity

The standard of maintenance of Whangarei District Council cemeteries is amongst the highest in the country. Burials and cremations are available six days a week and remain affordable. Replacement of cremation equipment is vital to the continued efficient service provided by the crematorium and in order to maintain our clean air record.

Current and future demands

The facilities available are adequate to service current demands for both burials and cremations. Considerable capital investment will be required to continue to meet this demand. The crematorium and cremator require investment, and development of the cemetery burials areas should be continuous.

Options, roles and proposals to meet demands

Replacement of the cremator will be essential within the next five years, either with new equipment at the Maunu site or the development of a privately owned site elsewhere in the District.

Development at Maunu cemetery will need to continue in order to meet current demand and also to ensure capacity is available for increased numbers as smaller rural cemeteries become full.

Consideration should also be given to the purchase of cemetery land to service the growing needs in the south of the District.



Council Controlled Organisations

Whangarei District Council currently delivers a variety of services through Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) and by supporting a number of agencies. Council has no policy governing Council Controlled Organisations other than the general provisions of its Investment Policy and the Policy on Public and Private Sector Partnerships.

Council's strategy is to consider the model of a Council Controlled Organisation as a means of delivering strategic services or initiatives where this is a more effective, efficient and financially viable option compared to other means of delivery.

The Local Government Act 2002 defines a Council Controlled Organisation as a company

- in which equity securities carrying 50% or more of the voting rights at a meeting of the shareholders of the company are held by one or more local authorities; or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more local authorities; or in which one or more local authorities have the right, directly or indirectly, to appoint 50% or more of the directors;
- or an organisation in respect of which one or more local authorities have, whether or not jointly with other local authorities or persons
- control, directly or indirectly, of 50% or more of the votes at any meeting of

the members or controlling body of the organisation; or

- the right, directly or indirectly, to appoint 50% or more of the trustees, directors, or managers.

A Council Controlled Trading Organisation (CCTO) is a Council Controlled Organisation that operates a trading operation for the purpose of making a profit.

Whangarei District Council has responsibility for three CCOs:

- Whangarei Tourism Trust
- Whangarei Art Museum
- Whangarei District Airport.

Each of these Council Controlled Organisations is required to complete a Statement of Intent. Information has been extracted from these Statements and summarised to explain how the organisations will contribute to the community during the life of this plan.

A Council Controlled Trading Organisation (CCTO), which will be a 50% owned joint venture with a private sector partner, is proposed. It is planned that this CCTO will carry out ownership and governance functions for the proposed Puwera Landfill development and the Re:Sort Resource Recovery Park. Please refer to page 77 for further information.



Whangarei Tourism Trust

The Whangarei Tourism Trust (WTT) was established in 1990 to market and promote tourism within and for the benefit of the Whangarei District.

Key objectives of the Whangarei Tourism Trust (WTT) are outlined in their Statement of Intent 2009-10. A principal activity is the promotion of Whangarei District as a tourism destination, working in partnership with the tourism operators to maximise opportunities.

Whangarei Tourism Trust provides tourism sector operators with a conduit for communication with funding and regulatory

organisations at the District, regional and national levels.

The Trust is the manager of Claphams Clocks - the National Clock Museum.

Whangarei Tourism Trust is a Council Controlled Organisation as defined in Section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002. The charitable trust structure enables the WTT to meet its objectives, operate at arms length from Council and be eligible for external funding.



Service Levels

Community Outcomes	Levels of Service	Measures and Targets
 <p>A sustainable, environmentally responsible District which values its natural uniqueness</p>	<p>We will promote Whangarei District as a tourism destination, create marketing material and collaborate with businesses in the tourism sector</p>	<p>Number of visitor nights in the District will increase year on year. Number of visitors to the District promotions will increase year on year.</p>
 <p>A vibrant and growing local economy</p>	<p>We will maximise tourism opportunities by developing partnerships with tourism operators within Whangarei District</p>	<p>Number of joint working projects completed per annum will be more than five. 90% customer satisfaction from tourism sector indicating cooperation and collaboration.</p>
 <p>A District with community programmes and facilities for all</p>	<p>We will provide management and governance, and achieve a level of commitment from commercial activities that will balance the funding commitment from Whangarei District Council.</p>	<p>We will achieve a 70/30 ratio of funding.</p>
 <p>A community which values its culture and heritage</p>	<p>We will provide effective management, display and conservation of the national clock collection.</p>	<p>Patronage of the clock museum will show a trend of improvement.</p>

Whangarei Art Museum - Te Wharetaonga O Whangarei

Key objectives of the Whangarei Art Museum are:

- To offer diverse exhibitions.
- To manage, care for and develop the District collection.
- To develop and provide publications and value-added products and services.




The Whangarei Art Museum enables affordable access to a range of art exhibitions that continue to stimulate and enhance the artistic and cultural life of the citizens of the District. The Art Museum also ensures that visual arts history is showcased, preserved and acknowledged for the people, for the District

and the wider range of visitors.

The Whangarei Art Museum is a Council Controlled Organisation for the purposes of the Local Government Act 2002 and a registered Charitable Trust operating within the Trustee Act 1956. This structure was chosen to provide opportunities for the Art Museum to access external funding, and to be at arms length from Council with a board including members of the local community.



Service Levels

Community Outcomes	Levels of Service	Measures and Targets
 A community which is healthy and educated	We will ensure a diverse public programme of exhibition events is developed utilising key areas of the collection.	Minimum of 12,000 visitor target per annum.
 A District with community programmes and facilities for all	We will maintain visitation and audience targets through a range of media. We will provide effective and efficient management, conservation and acquisition of the collections.	Develop and maintain an up-to-date collections database. Complete an internal audit on the collection storage, facilities and accessibility standards. Complete a minimum of one audit on the conservation and restoration collection per annum.
 A community which values its culture and heritage	We will provide publications and value-added products and services, develop and produce exhibition publications and website information.	The website will have exhibition information. Publications and value-added products will be available at the Art Museum.

Whangarei District Airport

The Whangarei District Airport is a fully serviceable airport for the use of visitors, residents and ratepayers, and is required to meet the needs of the scheduled and non-scheduled aviation operators and their customers.

It is a key activity that standards of safety are promoted and maintained, recognising the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and other safety and health requirements.



The airport is owned and operated under a joint venture agreement between Whangarei District Council and the Crown. Land is owned

100% by the Crown; buildings and lighting are owned 100% by Council, and runways, plant and equity are owned 50% by the Crown and 50% by Council. Council operates the airport as the Airport Authority under the Airport Authorities Act 1966 (s3) and its objectives are to run the airport in a cost effective and efficient manner while meeting Ministry of Transport requirements.

Day-to-day management is effected by way of a management contract with Northland Aviation Limited.



Service Levels

Community Outcomes	Levels of Service	Measures and Targets
 A District which is safe and crime free	We will meet legislative requirements and operate the airport with regard to appropriate environmental practices and legislation.	Minimum of one audit completed per annum - as per Airport Certifications Standards as laid down by the CAA.
 A vibrant and growing local economy	We will operate on a commercial basis. The Authority will continue to seek opportunities to widen its revenue base in areas consistent with the Airport operation.	95% customer satisfaction from survey completed by 31 March each year Annual operating turnover will increase by 10% per annum.

