

Other Information

This section includes information about the Mayor and Councillors, the structure of Council, Community Boards and Community Development Area Subcommittees and Management. It also includes a summary of the current Waste Management Plan and Water and Sanitary Services Assessment.

About the Council

Role of the Council

The purpose of the Southland District Council is to enable democratic decision-making to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities within the district in the present and for the future.

To accomplish this, the Council has overall responsibility and accountability in a variety of roles including:

- Planning the district's strategic direction alongside local communities within the district as part of developing the Ten Year Plan to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities.
- Facilitating solutions to local issues and needs.
- Advocacy on behalf of the local community with central government, other local authorities and other agencies.
- Providing prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of resources within the district in a sustainable way.
- Risk management.
- Management of local infrastructure including network infrastructure (e.g. roads, sewage disposal, water, stormwater) and community infrastructure (e.g. libraries, reserves and recreational facilities).
- Administering various legal and regulatory requirements.
- Ensuring the integrity of management control systems.
- Informing and reporting to communities, ratepayers and residents.

Governance Systems

Council –

The Council consists of a Mayor and 12 Councillors – one from each of the district's wards – elected by Southland District residents/ratepayers triennially. The Council believes that its democratic election ensures that it is able to operate in the best interests of the district. The Council is responsible for:

- Representing the interests of the district.
- Developing and approving Council policy.
- Determining the expenditure and funding requirements of the Council through the planning process.
- Monitoring the performance of the Council against its stated objectives and policies.
- Employing, overseeing and monitoring the Chief Executive's performance (under the Local Government Act 2002 the local authority employs the Chief Executive, who in turn employs all other staff on its behalf).

Council Committees –

A number of committees have been established by the Council to assist with conducting the business of the Council; these are listed in the diagram on the following page.

Community Boards –

The Council has 12 Community Boards. Five of these have responsibility for an entire ward; the remaining seven have responsibility for their township only. Community Boards prepare local budgets, recommend local rates and exercise decision-making power on issues specifically delegated by the Council. The Council has a policy of decentralising responsibilities where practical to provide an effective means of ensuring local input into decision-making and the setting of priorities for issues of local concern.

Community Development Area Subcommittees (CDA's) – Throughout the district 16 Community Development Areas have been identified and established, which include local townships and surrounding areas. The purpose of CDA's is to further encourage local input in addressing the needs of local communities and assessing priorities. Committees operate with powers mainly limited to recommendations to Community Boards and/or Council depending on their locality.

Water Supply Subcommittees –

The Council has constituted seven Water Supply Subcommittees, which are each responsible for the overall governance of the respective water supply scheme and set priorities for the operations of the schemes in accordance with the policies of the Council.

Other Committees –

Youth Council - A Southland District Youth Council was established in 2007/2008. It is made up of 12 representatives from the six secondary schools across the district and meets on a quarterly basis.

Hall and Reserve Committees - The Council has a working relationship with 56 Community Centre and Hall Committees and 16 Reserves Committees.

COUNCIL Mayor and 12 Councillors		
Community Boards and Committees	Council Committees	Joint Committees
<p>Community Boards responsible for Wards: <i>Stewart Island Te Anau</i> <i>Tuatapere Winton</i> <i>Wallace</i></p> <p>Community Boards responsible for Townships: <i>Balfour Edendale</i> <i>Lumsden Riversdale</i> <i>Riverton/Aparima Wallacetown</i> <i>Wyndham</i></p> <p>Community Development Area Subcommittees: <i>Athol Browns</i> <i>Colac Bay Dipton</i> <i>Garston Gorge Road</i> <i>Limehills Manapouri</i> <i>Mossburn Nightcaps</i> <i>Ohai Orepuki</i> <i>Thornbury Tokanui</i> <i>Waikaia Woodlands</i></p> <p>Water Supply Committees: <i>Te Anau (Rural Untreated)</i> <i>Five Rivers (Rural Untreated)</i> <i>Orawia</i> <i>Matuku (Rural Untreated)</i> <i>Lumsden/Balfour (Rural - Treated)</i> <i>Ohai/Nightcaps/Wairio</i> <i>Eastern Bush/Otahu Flat (Rural - Treated)</i></p> <p>Ohai Railway Fund Committee Monowai Village Committee Riverton Harbour Committee Stewart Island Jetties Committee Te Anau Airport Manapouri Subcommittee</p>	<p>Activities Performance Audit Committee (APAC) <i>Chair: Cr Lyall Bailey</i></p> <p>Allocations Committee <i>Chair: Cr Rodney Dobson</i></p> <p>Executive Committee <i>Chair: Mayor Frana Cardno</i></p> <p>Forestry Committee <i>Chair: Cr Brian Dillon</i></p> <p>Policy Review Committee <i>Chair: Cr Paul Duffy</i></p> <p>Resource Planning Committee <i>Chair: Cr Diane Ridley</i></p> <p>Civil Defence Emergency Management Committee <i>Chair: Cr Jim Copland</i></p> <p>Friendship Committee <i>Chair: Cr Paul Duffy</i></p>	<p>Venture Southland</p> <p>Shared Services Forum</p> <p>Te Roopū Taiao (Iwi Liaison Joint Committee)</p> <p>Southland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group</p> <p>Our Way Southland</p> <p>WasteNet</p> <p>Southland Regional Heritage Committee</p> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #eee;">Youth Representation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Southland District Youth Council</p>

Mayor

Frana G Cardno, QSO JP
15 Fergus Square, Te Anau 9600
Telephone: (03) 249 8378
email:
frana.cardno@southlanddc.govt.nz

Wards and Councillors

Te Tipua
Jim Copland, JP (Deputy Mayor)
Rannoch Retreat, 36 Nicholson
Road, Croydon, RD 7, Gore 9777
Telephone: (03) 208 9033
email: copland@woosh.co.nz



Toetoes
Paul Duffy
235 Lowe Road, Seaward Downs,
RD 3, Wyndham 9893
Telephone: (03) 206 6491
email: paul_alison@woosh.co.nz



Wallace
Brian Drummond
"Moavale", 1890 Avondale Road,
Avondale, RD 3, Winton 9783
Telephone: (03) 236 7574
Email: b.w.drummond@xtra.co.nz



Riverton
Rodney Dobson
766 Gropers Bush Thornbury Road,
RD3, Riverton 9883
Telephone: (03) 224 6135
email: rodandjos@woosh.co.nz



Tuatapere
George Harpur
81 Orawia Road, Tuatapere 9620
Telephone: (03) 226 6040
email: jg2003@xtra.co.nz



Five Rivers
John Douglas
"Westridge," 3869 Wreys Bush
Mossburn Road, RD 2, Lumsden
9794
Telephone: (03) 248 6110
email:jrdouglaswestridge@clear.net.nz



Stewart Island
Bruce Ford
5 Argyle Street, PO Box 91,
Halfmoon Bay, Stewart Island 9846
Telephone: (03) 219 1282
email: brucef@southnet.co.nz



Waihopai
Wallace Jack
144 Evans Road, Tisbury, RD 11
Invercargill 9877
Telephone: (03) 216 9968
email: thejacks@xtra.co.nz



Wallacetown
Gavin MacPherson
Waianiwa, RD 4, Invercargill 9874
Telephone: (03) 235 2789
email: macsoe@woosh.co.nz



Te Anau
Diane Ridley, JP
PO Box 250, Te Anau 9640
Telephone: (03) 249 7368
email: ridleyd@woosh.co.nz



Waikaia
Brian Dillon
1032 Riversdale Ardlussa Road,
Ardlussa, RD 6, Gore 9776
Telephone: (03) 201 6166
email: bjd@woosh.co.nz



Winton
Lyall Bailey, JP
408 Great North Road, PO Box 62,
Winton 9741
Telephone: (03) 236 0960
lyall.lenore@woosh.co.nz

Council Operations

The Council has appointed a Chief Executive to be in charge of Council operations and has delegated certain powers of management to that position. The Chief Executive implements and manages the Council's policies and objectives within the budgetary constraints established by the Council.

The Chief Executive is responsible for:

- Implementing the decisions of the Council.
- Providing advice to the Council and Community Boards.
- Ensuring that all responsibilities, duties and powers delegated to the Chief Executive or to any person employed by the Chief Executive, or imposed or conferred by any Act, regulation or bylaw are properly performed or exercised.
- Managing the activities of the Council effectively and efficiently.
- Maintaining systems to enable effective planning and accurate reporting of the financial and service performance of the Council.
- Providing leadership for the staff of the Council.
- Employing staff (including negotiation of the terms of employment for the staff).

The management of the Council is structured under three groups. Each group is led by a Group Manager. They are:

- Services and Assets.
- Customer and Financial Services.
- Regulatory Services.

An Executive Management Team comprising the three Group Managers and the Chief Executive reviews all general organisation issues, providing a link between the Council and the staff.

Chief Executive <i>David Adamson</i>		
Group Manager Regulatory Services <i>Lindsay McKenzie</i>	Group Manager Services and Assets <i>Cameron McIntosh</i>	Group Manager Customer and Financial Services <i>Phil Culling</i>
Building Control, Dog and Animal Control, Health Regulation, Resource Management	Beautification, Cemeteries, Civil Defence, Community Centres, Community Housing, Forestry, Rural Fire, Parks and Reserves, Public Conveniences, Roading and Transport, Solid Waste Management, Stormwater, Airports, Wastewater, Water Supply, Work Schemes, Stewart Island Electrical Supply Authority (SIESA)	Accounting Services, Administration, Area Offices, Communication, Customer Services, District Support, Finance, Grants and Donations, Information Technology, Library Services, Purchasing, Rates, Records and Archives, Strategy, Word Processing

Summary of Waste Management Plan

Invercargill City Council, Gore District Council and Southland District Council in collaboration with Environment Southland jointly developed a Waste Management Plan which was formally adopted by all three Councils (WasteNet Councils) in December 2004. This plan meets the requirement set under the Local Government Act 2002. An internal review of the Waste Management Plan was undertaken in December 2007. The review recommended that a new regional plan be developed to take account of the new national legislation - Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Within the next three years (by 2012) the WasteNet Councils in collaboration with Environment Southland will develop a new regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. While the new plan is being developed the current Waste Management Plan is still operative.

The Waste Management Plan 2004 covers solid, liquid and gaseous waste, as well as efficient resource use (to minimise wastage). The Waste Management Plan includes the following:

- A vision of 'a sustainable Southland through the utilisation of the concepts of resource stewardship and waste minimisation'. (This is the goal of the Waste Management Plan).
- Its guiding principles are sustainable management, national and global citizenship, Kaitiakitanga and stewardships, extended producer responsibility, full-cost pricing, life-cycle principle and precautionary principle. These are the key philosophies directing Council in the implementation of its Waste Management Plan.
- The objectives of the Waste Management Plan are region wide coordination and integration, consistent region wide policy, encompassing the Local Government Act 2002 purpose and principles, encompassing the New Zealand Waste Strategy principles and encompassing resource stewardship and waste minimisation.
- Action Plans provide specific objectives and methods for the following waste management categories:
 - Management Structures and Council Plans: a holistic, integrated approach is needed to resource stewardship, waste minimisation and associated activities.
 - Monitoring, Information Management and Reporting: one of the basic tenets of resource stewardship and waste minimisation is that it is difficult to manage what you do not measure. Efficient and effective waste management requires robust information about how much waste is generated, how much waste is disposed of, the effects of waste on the receiving environment and wastage.
 - Waste Management Services: a coordinated, integrated approach is needed to ensure the efficient and effective, delivery of waste management services.
 - Resource Management: Southland's natural and physical resources (including water, air, soil, land) need to be managed together to ensure cross-media effects are considered, resources are used efficiently and at a sustainable rate, and waste generation is minimised. This requires an understanding and knowledge of the region's resources.
 - Resource Stewardship and Waste Minimisation: an understanding of the concepts and principles of resource stewardship and waste minimisation is needed.
 - Education and Promotion: knowledge and understanding of waste management issues is needed with Council, industries and the wider community in Southland.
 - Cost Recovery and Funding: the environmental, social, cultural and economic costs and benefits of generating and disposing of waste needs to be considered when setting charges. Such a charging regime is likely to provide a driver to minimise waste generation and is fair to the wider community.

As a result of the WasteNet Southland – Waste Management Plan, Southland District Council has identified a number of key priorities and actions for its waste management programme. The high and medium priorities are shown in the following table.

No.	Action Point	Priority	Status	Comment
1.	Work towards Regional Solid Waste Contract	High	Started	WasteNet Project
2.	Shared services for waste minimisation, education and promotion	High	Ongoing	WasteNet Project
3.	Schools waste education programme	High	Ongoing	WasteNet Project
4.	Promote the Southland Waste Exchange	High	Ongoing	WasteNet Project
5.	Develop a Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan in collaboration with Environment Southland	High	Started	WasteNet Project
6.	Provide support and guide to businesses for resource stewardship and waste minimisation	High	Ongoing	WasteNet project in conjunction with Environment Southland
7.	Coordinate events for Clean Up Week, promoting cleaning up, fixing up and conserving our environment	High	Annual	WasteNet Project
8.	Promote resource stewardship and waste minimisation to the wider community	High	Ongoing	WasteNet Southland website
9.	Provide support and funding for approved community initiatives	Medium	Ongoing	WasteNet Project
10.	Review services provided including location of drop-off centres, transfer stations and accessibility to these (including opening hours).	Medium	Started	Southland District Council

Summary of Water and Sanitary Assessment

Assessments are required by the Local Government Act 2002 for territorial authorities to demonstrate that water and sanitary services within the district are being undertaken to adequate standards to meet current and future community needs. The assessments cover water, wastewater, stormwater drainage and sanitary services (public toilets, cemeteries and crematoria) and include areas not currently serviced by Council infrastructure.

The LGA 2002 does not provide a fixed timeframe for the assessments to be revised; it requires the assessments to be updated *'from time to time'*.

The assessments were first compiled and adopted by Council in 2005. Issues identified in the assessments had options developed and projects were incorporated into the relevant activities for the LTCCP 2006-2016. Significant projects have been completed in the last three years. Some projects are currently still in progress and others have been included in the 2009 Activity Management Plans.

Rather than update the assessments whilst these projects are underway or yet to be completed, it is anticipated that the assessments will be revised within the next five years once the majority are completed.

Assessments are required by the Local Government Act 2002 for territorial authorities to demonstrate that water and sanitary services within the district are being undertaken to adequate standards to meet current and future communities' needs. The assessments cover water, wastewater, stormwater drainage and sanitary services (public toilets, cemeteries and crematoria) and include areas not currently serviced by Council infrastructure. Issues are identified and options developed for those issues of a high priority. Recommended options in the assessments have now been superseded by projects in the activities section. Please refer to the Water Supply, Wastewater, Stormwater, Public Conveniences and Cemeteries sections for more information on projects.

WATER

Description

The Council operates 12 water treatment plants to provide a reticulated water supply to the urban areas of Riverton, Manapouri, Te Anau, Edendale, Tuatapere, Otautau, Ohai-Nightcaps-Wairio, Orawia, Mossburn, Winton, Lumsden/Lumsden-Balfour rural area (shared water treatment plant) and Eastern Bush-Otahu Flat rural area. The latter two rural area systems are treated water, supplied for both stock and domestic purposes. The remainder of the district is generally supplied with water sourced from rainwater tanks and bores.

The Council also owns and operates nine untreated rural water schemes in Duncraigen, Five Rivers, Homestead, Kakapo, Matuku, Mt York, Princhester, Ramparts, and Takitimu. These untreated supplies are provided for stock-water, and the use of water for domestic purposes is prohibited. Accordingly these systems are not considered individually in the assessment.

The quality of water supplied to all Council reticulated communities is governed by the requirements of the Ministry of Health drinking water standards. In October 2003, the Ministry of Health released "The Public Health Grading of Community Drinking Water Supplies 2003" to replace the grading in use since 1993. It is expected that supplies will begin being reassessed to the new Grading requirements during 2005/2006. It is planned to upgrade all Council water treatment plants to ensure compliance with the revised standards is achieved over the next five years.

There is anecdotal evidence that the rural water schemes operated by Council for stock watering purposes are being used for domestic supply on some rural properties. This use is non-compliant in terms of the agreement for supply, and as the water is untreated there are associated public health risks. The following table summarises outcomes of the assessments for water supply for each community, scheduling the current and future status of each community and the priority for action.

Community	Source				Treatment				Distribution			
	Quality		Quantity		Quality		Quantity		Quality		Quantity	
	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future
Public systems												
Lumsden (Balfour)	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Mossburn	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Riverton	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Manapouri	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Te Anau	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Edendale	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low
Tuatapere	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Eastern Bush - Otahu Flat	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Orawia	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Ohai - Nightcaps - Wairio	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Otautau	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Winton	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Private systems												
Private community supplies	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Isolated urban townships	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Low Priority = No action required. Medium Priority = Options will be developed for 2008 assessment. High Priority = Options developed for 2005 assessment.

Key Issues

Key issues for public water supplies include:

- The need to upgrade treatment to ensure compliance with the revised drinking water standards.
- The need for system upgrading to meet minimum fire fighting capacity in some communities.
- Risks from growth and development or policy issues, and the viability of funding public systems in towns with falling population.

Key issues for private water supplies include:

- Possible contamination of drinking water supplies from roofs and within storage tanks.
- Inadequate knowledge of condition and capability of private water supply assets.
- The need for education of private system operators and owners as to the correct operation and maintenance procedures for their systems.

Options

The recommended proposals for addressing the priority issues identified included treatment plant upgrades; construction of bores and intake to meet urban growth; construction of additional water storage facilities and increasing mains capacity to meet fire fighting standards; implementing public education programmes on water conservation and limitations of fire fighting capability, and on the operation and maintenance of private supplies; disconnecting illegal connections to stock supplies; and to install public treatment schemes in isolated rural townships that have been identified in the risk assessments as having a greater risk to public health due to dense populations.

Please refer to the Water Supply section for more information on projects. However please note that some projects have already been undertaken in the 2004/2005 or 2005/2006 year.

WASTEWATER

Overview

The Council operates 14 reticulated sewerage systems servicing the urban areas of Lumsden, Riverton, Oban, Manapouri, Te Anau, Tokanui, Monowai, Balfour, Riversdale, Ohai, Nightcaps, Otautau, Browns and Winton. The remainder of the district is generally serviced by on-site or centralised treatment systems with a land application within the property boundaries. This wastewater is typically stored, treated and discharged utilising individual septic tanks. The following table summarises outcomes of the assessments for wastewater services for each community, scheduling the current and future status of each community and the priority for action.

Community	Collection				Treatment				Discharge			
	Quality		Quantity		Quality		Quantity		Quality		Quantity	
	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future	Current	Future
Public systems												
Lumsden	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Riverton	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Oban	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Manapouri	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Te Anau	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low
Tokanui	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
Monowai	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Balfour	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Riversdale	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Nightcaps	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Ohai	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Otautau	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Browns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Winton	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Private systems												
Private community supplies	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Isolated rural towns	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low

Low Priority = No action required. Medium Priority = Options will be developed for 2008 assessment. High Priority = Options developed for 2005 assessment.

Key Issues

Key issues identified for public wastewater systems include:

- The need to upgrade treatment and discharge systems to ensure compliance with existing, and future, resource consent conditions.
- The need for system upgrading to reduce the quantity of extraneous stormwater and groundwater entering pipe systems.
- Provision of additional pump station storage in order to reduce the frequency of sewage overflows.
- Risks from growth and development or policy issues, and the viability of funding public systems in towns with falling population.

Key issues identified for private wastewater systems include:

- Possible contamination of waterways and groundwater from substandard disposal systems.
- Inadequate knowledge of condition and performance of private wastewater disposal systems.
- The need for education of private system operators and owners as to the correct operation and maintenance procedures for their systems.

Options

Options recommended for addressing the issues identified included implementing programmes to identify and abate the source of inflow and infiltration for some community systems; system upgrades; implementing a public education programme to promote good practice for the operation and maintenance of private sewage treatment systems; and the extension/construction of public reticulated sewerage systems in communities where there are environmental impacts associated with private systems and proposals are accepted by the community.

Please refer to the Wastewater section for more information on projects. However please note that some projects have already been undertaken in the 2004/2005 or 2005/2006 year.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE

Overview

The Council operates stormwater drainage systems to provide a reticulated stormwater collection and disposal service to the majority of properties in 10 townships: Lumsden, Riverton, Manapouri, Te Anau, Wyndham, Tuatapere, Balfour, Ohai, Nightcaps, Otatau, Wallacetown, Dipton and Winton. There are smaller networks with some reticulation in Mossburn, Colac Bay, Orepuki, Edendale, Fortrose, Tokanui, Waikawa, Gorge Road, Woodlands, Riversdale, Waikaia, Drummond, Wairio, Limehills/Centre Bush, and Browns. The remainder of the district generally collects and disposes of stormwater through a variety of soakage holes, channels and ditches. The following table summarises outcomes of the assessments for stormwater for each community, scheduling the current and future status of each community and the priority for action.

Community	Public Health Risk	
	Current community status	Future community status
Public systems		
Riverton	Low priority	High priority
Manapouri	Low priority	Medium priority
Te Anau	Low priority	High priority
Wyndham	Low priority	Low priority
Tuatapere	Low priority	Low priority
Balfour	Low priority	Low priority

Community	Public Health Risk	
	Current community status	Future community status
Nightcaps	Low priority	Low priority
Ohai	Low priority	Low priority
Wallacetown	Low priority	Low priority
Winton	Low priority	High priority
Smaller networks	Low priority	Medium priority
Private Systems		
Rural areas	Low priority	Low priority
Unserviced townships	Low priority	Low priority

Low priority = No action required. Medium priority = Options will be developed for 2008 assessment. High priority = Options developed for 2005 assessment.

Key Issues

While generally there are no significant current issues identified, there are likely future capacity and environmental protection issues associated with urban growth in some towns. There is also an issue relating to the lack of understanding of the characteristics and performance of stormwater systems throughout the district.

Environment Southland has issued a Proposed Regional Fresh Water Plan which specifies water quality standards for stormwater and sewage discharges. When adopted it is likely that Council will be required to take measures to improve the quality of stormwater at some point discharge locations. Future revisions of this assessment will consider any issues related to resource consent compliance when the new standards have been adopted.

Options

Options recommended for further examination and development focussed on the lack of knowledge of stormwater system characteristics and performance, and the possibility of implementing an information collection programme. The other key project related to planning for growth in Te Anau.

Please refer to the Stormwater section for more information on projects.

SANITARY SERVICES

Overview

The Council maintains 72 public toilet facilities and seven sewage disposal sites across the district. There are also a significant number of toilets and disposal sites operated and maintained by other organisations and businesses that are available for public use. These include service stations, camping grounds, libraries, shopping centres and, in particular, the Department of Conservation (DOC), who maintain 128 toilet facilities in national parks and other land under its administration.

There are 15 cemeteries operated and maintained by Council, and a further 19 cemeteries are privately owned by a denominational church (1), trustees (12), marae (3) and private organisations (3).

Key Issues

The following table summarises outcomes of the Assessments for Sanitary Services within the district, scheduling the current and future status of each and the priority for action.

Community	Public Health Risk	
	Current community status	Future community status
Toilet facilities		
Council public facilities	Low priority	Medium priority
Privately owned facilities	Low priority	Low priority
Cemeteries		
Council public facilities	Low priority	Medium priority
Privately owned facilities	Low priority	Low priority

Low priority = No action required. Medium priority = Options will be developed for 2008 assessment.

No significant current or future public health issues relating to either public toilets, disposal sites or cemeteries have been identified as being excluded from current upgrade programmes and management practices.

Programmes include:

- Toilets and facilities
 - Monitoring of tourist demand and the construction of new Council owned facilities as justified by demand.
 - Ongoing upgrading of existing Council facilities as justified by condition and usage.
 - Development of full register of privately owned toilets used by residents and tourists.
- Public cemeteries
 - Construct new burial beams and access within existing cemeteries as required to cater for demand. Current needs are for Otautau, Wyndham and Lumsden cemeteries.

Please refer to the Public Conveniences and Cemeteries sections for information on specific projects.

Glossary

Activity: Goods or services provided by or on behalf of Council.

Advocate: Council acts as an advocate when it represents the views of community groups, organisations and residents to a range of organisations such as regional council, and central government.

Annual Plan: Produced in the intervening years between Ten Year Plans. Explains variations from the activities or budgets in the current Ten Year Plan and confirms arrangements for raising revenue for the financial year. It also includes the forecast financial statements and other relevant information for the year.

Annual Report: Reports on the performance of Council against the objectives, policies, activities, performance measures, indicative costs, and sources of funds outlined in the Annual Plan and the Ten Year Plan.

Asset: A resource owned by the Council such as roads, drains, parks and buildings.

Asset Acquisition: Capital expenditure on assets. Usually because of extra demand or to improve the level of service provided.

Activity/Asset Management Plan: A long term planning document for managing Council's assets and activities to ensure capacity to provide a service is maintained, and that costs over the life of the asset are kept to a minimum (e.g. water services).

Assumptions: A statement that is used as the basis for making particular predictions that may or may not occur.

Capital value: The estimated value of land and improvements (that it may realise at sale) assessed for rating purposes.

Catchment: The area of land that collects rain which then flows into a waterway.

Capital Costs: These include transactions that have an effect on the longer term (i.e. greater than twelve months) financial position of Council. Items include the repayment of loan principal, transfer of funds to reserve accounts and the purchase or construction of assets.

Capital Expenditure: Money spent to build or buy a new asset or to improve the standard of an existing asset.

Capital Financing: This includes transactions that have an effect on the longer term financial position of Council. Items include the raising of loan funds and transfers from reserve accounts.

Community Board (CB) / Community Development Area Subcommittee (CDA): People elected to represent a specific community. CB's are elected every three years by postal vote, CDA's are elected three yearly at public meetings.

Community Outcomes: A set of aspirations that reflect the communities' desires for economic, social, environmental, and cultural wellbeing.

Community Wellbeing: The overall wellbeing of the community including economic, cultural, social and environmental wellbeing.

Contract Standards: The standards defined in specific contracts for service delivery by contractors.

Council Controlled Organisations: Organisations in which one or more local authorities control 50% or more of the voting rights or appoint 50% or more of the directors.

Current Assets: Assets which 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. Public Debt to be refinanced within the financial year is excluded.

Delineation: Visual road markings such as marker posts and reflective cat's eyes.

Design Life: The period of time for which an asset is expected to perform its intended function.

Depreciation: Depreciation is an accounting concept to recognise the consumption or loss of economic benefits embodied in items of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation spreads the cost of items such as property, plant and equipment over their useful lives as an operating expense.

Development Contributions: A contribution from developers to cover the cost of servicing growth.

Differential (Rating): A technique used to 'differentiate' or change the relative rates between different categories of rateable land in order to adjust the rating burden on one or more groups of ratepayers.

Distribution of Benefits: The degree or scope to which a Council activity generates benefits of individuals, parts of the community or the district as a whole.

District Plan: A plan under the Resource Management Act 1991 that manages, through objectives, policies and rules, the adverse impact of land uses on the environment of the district. The Southland District Plan became operative on 27 June 2001.

Economic Life: The period of time during which an asset will have economic value and be usable.

Emissions Trading Scheme: An administrative approach used to control pollution by providing economic incentives for achieving reductions in the emissions of pollutants. Creates permits for units of greenhouse pollution that can be traded.

Estimated Remaining Life: The estimated remaining life is an estimation of when buildings or assets would no longer be suitable to use. In the case of buildings, the remaining life of a building is when it is considered no longer suitable for the intended use, even though the building itself may still be structurally sound.

Equity: As a financial term, also known as net worth. The total value of assets less total liabilities.

Facilitator: When Council works collaboratively or in partnership with others to organise, encourage or assist in projects or programmes which help to achieve the outcomes for the district, it acts as a facilitator.

Fixed Assets: These consist of land and buildings and infrastructural assets including sewer and water systems, and the transport network. sometimes referred to as capital assets.

Funder: Council's funding role includes funding of core business and providing financial assistance to a range of organisations for various projects and programmes through grants.

Funding Impact Statement: A document that includes information that discloses revenue and financing mechanisms and indicates the level or amount of funds to be produced by each mechanism.

Infrastructural Assets: Infrastructural assets are utility service networks i.e. water, sewerage, stormwater, and roading. They also include associated assets such as pump stations, the treatment plant, streetlighting, and bridges.

Impairment: Where the book value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount – can be caused by such things as a decline in market value.

Improved Value: The estimated value of improvements (that it may realise at sale) assessed for rating purposes. Does not include the value of any land.

Investment Policy: A document that states Council's policies in respect to investments.

Isolated Rural Towns: 'Isolated rural towns' are mentioned in the Assessment of Water Sanitary and Other Services. For water, these are towns that do not have reticulated supplies, and include Gorge Road, Waimahaka, Woodlands, Athol, Colac Bay, Browns, Edendale environs, Dipton area, Limehills/Centre Bush, Garston area, Waikaia, Stewart Island, Wallacetown. For wastewater, 'isolated rural towns' are those that do not have a reticulated wastewater system and include Stewart Island environs, Waikaia, Gorge Road, Woodlands, Tuatapere, Mossburn, Wallacetown, Colac Bay, Edendale, Limehills/Centre Bush, Wyndham.

Iwi: People or tribe.

Key Performance Indicators: The measures by which Council's performance is assessed. Council uses these measures when reporting on how it has performed in its various activities.

Land Value: The estimated value of land (that it may realise at sale) assessed for rating purposes. Does not include the value of any improvements

Levels of Service: The defined quality for a particular activity or service area against which performance may be measured. 'Levels of Service' usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental acceptability and cost.

Liability Management Policy: A document that states Council's policies concerning the management of both borrowing and other liabilities.

Lifelines: Lifelines are the essential infrastructure and services that support the life of our community – utility services such as water, wastewater and stormwater, electricity, gas, telecommunications, and transportation networks including road, rail, airports and ports.

Local Authority: a regional, district or city council.

Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002): The Local Government Act 2002 received royal assent on 24 December 2002. It is the primary legislation that governs Council's operations and actions.

Monitor: Council has a monitoring role under the LGA to monitor and report three yearly on the progress made towards achieving community outcomes.

Non Cash Expenditure: Expenditure that is identified for accounting purposes, but for which no cash (such as rates) are collected to pay for it, e.g. depreciation. Southland District Council pays for capital expenditure projects each year instead of accumulating depreciation funding for replacements in the future.

Operating Expenditure: Money spent to deliver a service, maintain an asset, or any other expenditure, which does not buy, or build on, a new asset.

Operating Revenue: Money earned through the activities in return for a service provided, or by way of a grant or subsidy to ensure particular services or goods are provided. Examples include NZTA? Transit New Zealand subsidies, rental income, permits and fees.

Operating Surplus/(Deficit): The expressions "operating surplus" and "operating deficit" are accounting terms meaning the excess of income over expenditure and excess expenditure over income respectively. Income and expenditure in this context exclude "capital" items such as the receipt or repayment of loans, the cost of capital works and transfers to and from reserves. An operating surplus/deficit is inclusive of non-cash items such as income and expenditure owing but not paid and depreciation.

Optimization Strategies: Looking at ways to get the most out of assets.

Outcomes: See Community Outcomes.

Drinking Water Standards: Standards about drinking water quality/treatment.

Pavement: Paved surface usually either a footpath or description of seal on a roadway.

Period of Benefits: Time over which the benefit of engaging in a Council activity will occur. If required by statute, the activity's period of benefit may be ongoing as opposed to finite.

Potable: Suitable for drinking.

Rates smoothing: Averaging out year by year changes in the rates required establish a consistent percentage change needed over the ten year period to fund the required programme.

Rehabilitation: Rebuilding of a road and restoring it to the original slope and natural drainage patterns.

Regulatory role: Council has a regulatory role as it operates under and enforces a range of legislation.

Renewal: Restore to a new condition.

Resealing: Putting a new layer of seal on a road. Involves spraying bitumen over existing sealed sections, and then applying a surfacing layer to help maintain resistance to water and cracking.

Resources: These are the assets, staff and funds needed to contribute to the activities of Council including goods, services and policy advice.

Reserves (financial): Monies held for specific purposes on either for Council or on behalf of local communities.

Residual Waste: Remaining waste material once activities to reduce, re-use, recycle, recover and treat have been undertaken.

Reticulated: Piped networks.

Revenue and Financing Policy: A comprehensive policy stating how each activity of Council is to be funded - from rates, user charges, subsidies, other income or a combination of these. It also includes details of the various rating mechanisms used by Council.

RMA: Resource Management Act 1991.

Rural Water Supply (RWS): This is an untreated supply which is provided primarily for stock-water.

Service Provider: Council provides services as required by law, e.g. sewerage, or by community mandate, e.g. parks.

Scheme Capital Recovery: Payment towards capital project/expenditure (generally related to a water or wastewater scheme).

Shared Services Forum: This is a collaborative arm of the four councils in Southland (Southland District Council, Gore District Council, Invercargill City Council and Environment Southland). The forum is made up of representatives of each Council who meet regularly to discuss common issues and opportunities for inter-council collaboration.

Significance: The degree of importance attached by Council to an issue, proposal, decision or other matter in terms of its likely impact on the wellbeing of the district.

Significance Policy: Sets out how Council determines how significant a project or decisions are and therefore the level of consultation and analysis required.

Significant Decision: A Council decision that has a high degree of importance in terms of economic, social, environmental, or cultural wellbeing.

SOLGM: Society of Local Government Managers.

Special Consultative Procedure: A process required by the Local Government Act 2002. This sets out a series of steps that a local authority must take when consulting on certain types of decisions.

Statutory / Legislative Requirements: Requirements identified and defined in law.

Survey - Residents: The residents survey involves approximately 3000 questionnaires posted to residents in Southland and undertaken by an independent market research company. The survey is a key source of information on resident perceptions and satisfaction with Council services and is carried out three yearly.

Survey - User (Key User): A targeted survey of customers or people who use a service. These surveys may use a variety of methods and have various timing.

Sustainable Development: Endeavouring to balance the social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives for both future and current generations in Council's planning processes, decision-making and operations.

Ten Year Plan (Long Term Council Community Plan or LTCCP): A Ten Year Plan which sets out Council's response to community outcomes and how Council will manage its finances and the communities' resources. The requirement for the Long Term Plan was introduced by the LGA 2002. The first Long Term Plan was adopted on June 2004 as required by the LGA 2002.

Territorial authority: A city council or a district council

Vested Assets: Vested assets are the assets which are given to Council by developers at the completion of their development, such as roads, water, sewerage and stormwater reticulation.

Wellbeing: In this document wellbeing includes the social, economic, cultural and environmental aspects of a community. The community outcomes are factors of wellbeing.

Key Statistics

Land area	30,753 km
Length of coastline	3,400 km
Average annual rainfall	1,029 mm
Average annual sunshine hours	1,619 hours
Average annual temperature	15 °C
Median house price	\$190,000 ³
Median household income	\$48,700 ⁴
Maori	9% ¹
European	79% ¹
Other ethnic groups	19% ¹
Rating Units	20,632 ²
Number of Councillors	12
Number of Community Boards	12
Number of Community Development Area Subcommittees	16

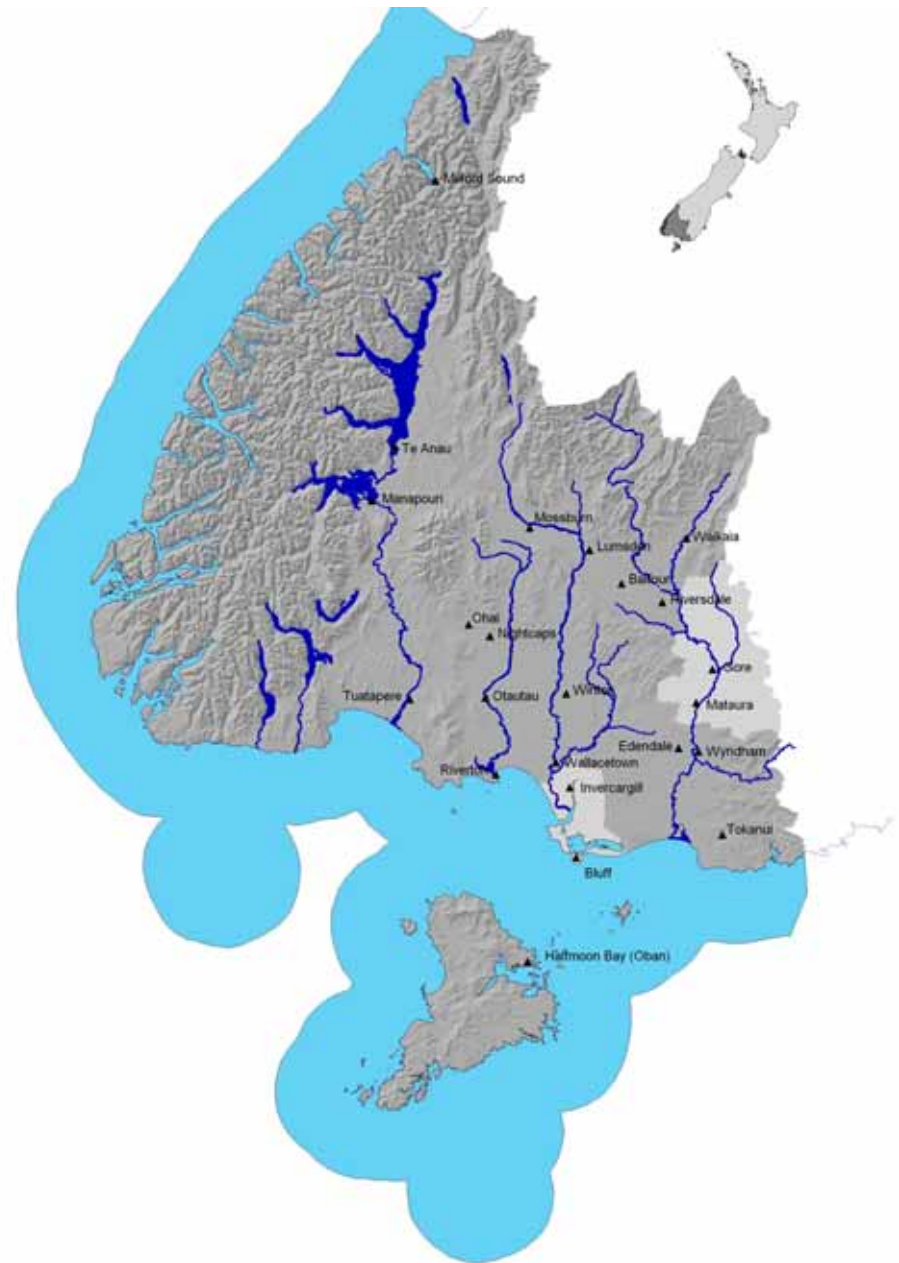
¹ More than 100% as respondents can choose more than one ethnic group

² June 2009 (Based on properties subject to Waste Management Rate, including non-rateable units)

³ www.interest.co.nz/home-loan-affordability-series April 2009

⁴ Census 2006

Map of Southland





Phone: 0800 732 732

Fax: 0800 732 329

Website: www.southlanddc.govt.nz

Email: emailsdcc@southlanddc.govt.nz

Address: PO Box 903, Invercargill 9840