

Under the Local Government Act 2002, Council is required to identify in the Long Term Plan any significant variation between the proposals in that Plan and Council's assessment of water and sanitary services and its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (clause 6 of Schedule 10 of the Act).

VARIATIONS FROM THE WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES ASSESSMENTS

Council formally adopted the Water and Sanitary Services Assessments on 30 June 2005 following public consultation. The Water and Sanitary Services Assessment (WSSA) is an assessment of the water and sanitary services in the Tasman District. It covers both Council owned services and privately owned services relating to:

- Water supply
- Sewerage and sewage disposal
- Stormwater disposal
- Public toilets
- · Cemeteries and crematoria.

Council is planning to review its Water and Sanitary Services Assessments in 2021/2022. Brief comments have been included below to note key variations to the proposals since adoption of the WSSA in 2005.

- Sections 126 129 of the Local Government Act have been repealed. This means that while Council still needs to undertake water and sanitary services assessments within the District, the process for undertaking the assessments and the extent of information required are no longer dictated.
- An amendment to Section 125 of the Act now means that an assessment may be included in the Council's Long Term Plan, but, if it is not, Council must adopt the assessment using the special consultative procedure. The majority of information in the WSSA, in respect of Council owned and operated services, is now included in Appendix B of Council's relevant Activity Management Plans.

WATER SUPPLY

- Council owns 16 water supplies, comprising 11 urban, 3 rural and 2 community water supplies.
- Council added the Pohara water supply to the Urban Water Club in 2012.

- The Waimea supply that served Stoke is now merged with the Richmond supply at the new water treatment plant.
- Council is progressing with the upgrade of water treatment for all urban water supplies to bring them in line with the Drinking Water Standards (DWSNZ:2005, revised 2008) and will continue to undertake improvements to Council's systems as identified in the Water Supply Activity Management Plan (AMP) 2015.
- The WSSA identified and prioritised those communities which do not have a Council owned water supply. The priority ranking was determined based on general water availability and reliability of supply and the quality of the water that is available. The community considered highest priority (Priority 1) is Motueka. Council has made provision in its Water AMP to construct a water supply for Motueka commencing 2031/2032. An earlier timeframe has not been possible due to the financial constraints upon Council. Council has also made provisions in the Water AMP for new water supplies to Pohara, Tata Beach, Ligar Bay and Marahau in 2039/2040.

WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

- Council is progressing with the upgrade to the Motueka and Takaka Wastewater Treatment Plants and will continue to undertake improvements to Council's systems as identified in the Wastewater Activity Management Plan 2015.
- The WSSA identified and prioritised non-reticulated communities. The priority ranking was based on the ability of the systems to treat and dispose of the wastewater into the environment in a manner that meets environmental compliance criteria; and minimises risk to public health, and the impact on the environment. Council has made provisions for reticulating Marahau, a Priority 1 community, but beyond the 10 year period covered by this Long Term Plan.

VARIATIONS FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN

Council adopted a Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan with Nelson City Council in 2012. A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is a strategic policy document which sets out Council's objectives, policies and methods for promoting effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in the District.

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 required councils to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and to review existing plans by 1 July 2012.

Section 45 of the Waste Minimisation Act provides for the development of a joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan by two or more councils. Nelson City and Tasman District Councils elected to utilise this provision of the Act to develop a joint Waste Assessment and a Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan was adopted by the two Councils in April 2012.

Council has based the Solid Waste activities in this Long Term Plan on the objectives, policies and methods contained in the joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The content of the Long Term Plan is generally consistent with the joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The Long Term Plan of the Council varies from the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan significantly in the following areas:

Method 2.2.1.4 – Following a review of the operation Richmond Re-use shop in 2014 (through Council's Annual Plan process), the Council decided to treat the property on which the shop operated as a commercial activity. This does not prevent the property being used as a re-use shop, but the property will no longer be specifically allocated for this purpose.

Method 3.1.5.1 – The Councils commenced investigation of a joint landfill solution for the region in the first year in which the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan was operative, but this work has not yet been concluded. This delay has had an effect on other activities in the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, in particular Method 3.1.5.4 (investigation of governance options), Method 3.1.6.2 (provision of consented airspace) and Method 3.2.2.1 (development of a solid waste by-law).

The Council is proposing to complete a joint Waste Assessment in 2015-16 and a review of the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan in 2016-17. This review will inform the development of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.