

Council Briefing Agenda

Date: Wednesday, 27 November, 2024

Time: 9:00 am

Location: Civic Centre, Te Iwitahi, 9 Rust Avenue

Elected Members: His Worship the Mayor Vince Cocurullo
Cr Gavin Benney
Cr Nicholas Connop
Cr Ken Couper
Cr Jayne Golightly
Cr Phil Halse
Cr Deborah Harding
Cr Patrick Holmes
Cr Scott McKenzie
Cr Marie Olsen
Cr Carol Peters
Cr Simon Reid
Cr Phoenix Ruka
Cr Paul Yovich

For any queries regarding this meeting please contact the Whangarei District Council on (09) 430-4200.

1. **Apologies / Kore Tae Mai**
2. **Reports / Ngā Ripoata**
 - 2.1 Solid Waste Bylaw Review - Issues and Options 3
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3. **Closure of Meeting / Te katinga o te Hui**

2.1 Solid Waste Management Bylaw – Issues and Options

Meeting:	Council Briefing
Date of meeting:	27 November 2024
Reporting officer:	Shireen Munday (Consultant)

1 Purpose / Te Kaupapa

To provide Elected Members with the findings of the review of the Solid Waste Management Bylaw (the Bylaw) and associated issues and options for the development of a draft bylaw for consultation.

2 Background / Horopaki

Council was provided with the status of Council's [Solid Waste Management Bylaw](#) at the 13 November Briefing and the associated review requirements. This item now focuses on the substantive content issues relating to the review for consideration and direction for a future draft bylaw for consultation.

3 Discussion / Whakawhiti kōrero

3.1 Legislative framework

A detailed outline of the legislative framework that informs the review is provided in Attachment 1.

In summary, Council has the ability to make a bylaw that addresses solid waste matters both under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

Section 56 of the WMA provides that a bylaw must not be inconsistent with the territorial authority's waste management and minimisation plan.

Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) was last reviewed and updated in 2023. The review of the bylaw is informed by any associated actions and goals of the WMMP and this is detailed in the relevant sections of this report.

A bylaw made under the WMA is subject to the relevant provisions of the LGA that guide the statutory process to make, review and amend bylaws.

3.2 Overview of solid waste bylaws in New Zealand

While individual bylaws must be made to meet the needs of the relevant communities by addressing specific identified problems, part of a bylaw review process always includes an assessment of similar bylaws across New Zealand to inform the review process. Eight other bylaws¹ that have been reviewed or newly made since 2019 were selected for assessment.

¹ Central Otago DC, Kapiti Coast DC, New Plymouth DC, Matamata-Piako DC, Whanganui DC, Tauranga and Wellington CCs & Wairarapa DC.

The review has found that generally solid waste bylaws include some or all of the following broad topics:

- An overarching purpose that supports:
 - the promotion and delivery of effective and efficient waste management and minimisation, as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008
 - the goals in the New Zealand Waste Strategy
 - the implementation of councils' Waste Management and Minimisation Plans.
- the regulation of waste storage and management, collection and transport, recycling and disposal, and data collection and reporting, including the licensing of private waste operators and/or collectors.
- provisions for the responsibilities of those who use approved waste minimisation and management services.
- the protection of the health and safety of waste collectors, waste management facilities or resource recovery facilities, and the public.
- the minimisation of the visual and environmental impact of waste including the management of litter and nuisance relating to waste in public places.
- Storage and collection responsibilities and prohibitions for residential and commercial premises.
- Multi-unit developments requirements to make adequate provision for the storage of waste, and to comply with associated provisions for the deposit, collection, transportation and management of waste in the multi-unit development made by Council.
- Requirements around what may and may not be deposited in public litter bins.
- Waste management and minimisation requirements for events.
- General offences and penalties.

In most cases, solid waste bylaws include 'controls' as an element of the bylaw. The use of controls allows councils to address operational changes without undergoing the resource-intensive and lengthy formal bylaw review process. Such controls are usually made, amended and revoked by a resolution of Council, unless a council delegates the relevant authority to a committee or staff.

Council will be familiar with this control mechanism as part of the recent review of the Alcohol Control Bylaw.

Controls in solid waste bylaws usually focus on the responsibilities of those using approved waste minimisation and management services (e.g., what can be placed in bins, and where and when bins may be put out) and what types of special or hazardous waste will be accepted in landfills or transfer stations.

Any changes to a control must still align with the principles of section 82 of the LGA, meaning significant operational changes may still require community consultation before Council makes a final decision.

3.3 The current Whangarei District Council Solid Waste Management Bylaw

The Bylaw contains provisions that are largely reflective of the matters provided for in section 3.2 of this report. Table 1 below provides a high level overview of each element of the Bylaw and provides commentary outlining the purpose and indicating the status of the content as compared to other solid waste bylaws and/or Council's bylaw approaches.

Table 1

Part	Topic/Heading	Content type	Comment
NA	Introductory provisions	Title, Legal Basis, Commencement, Application	Standard non-substantive bylaw content.

Part	Topic/Heading	Content type	Comment
1	Purpose	Purpose	Standard non-substantive guiding element of a solid waste bylaw.
2	Introductory	Definitions, Interpretation, Serving of Notices and Powers of Entry	Standard non-substantive bylaw content.
		License requirements for private waste collectors and/or operators.	Standard substantive content of a solid waste bylaw.
		Dispensing power Forms	Non-substantive content, non-standard.
		Fees and charges	Standard inclusion in solid waste bylaws.
3	Household refuse (3.1, 3.2, 3.4,3.5.)	Provisions relating to responsibilities of individuals and their waste	Standard substantive content of a solid waste bylaw.
	Apartment building collections (3.3)	Provisions relating to different collection approaches for multi-unit residential dwellings	Standard substantive content of a solid waste bylaw.
	Enforcement (3.6)	Enforcement provisions relating to other clauses of Part	Standard non-substantive bylaw content.
4	Trade Refuse (4.1-4.3)	Provisions relating to trade refuse (commercial waste)	Standard substantive content of a solid waste bylaw.
	Enforcement (4.4)	Enforcement provisions relating to other clauses of Part	Standard provision relating to breach of bylaw and associated offence provisions.
5	Solid Waste Policies	Content relating to what is now usually termed as 'controls'.	Standard substantive content of a solid waste bylaw, including control related provisions that allow for resolutions of Council.
6	Collection requirements	Provisions relating to the collection of waste including cross references to decision made by resolution under Part 5. Includes requirements for the use of approved containers and the ability for waste collectors to refuse collection due to non-compliance with the requirements of the Bylaw. Also includes prohibited materials.	
7	Recycling	Provisions relating to the collection of recycling materials	
8	Litter Bins	Provisions relating to the interference with or removal of public litter bins.	
9	Collection and ownership of solid waste	Provisions regarding the removal of solid waste or recycling if not the occupier of the property	

Part	Topic/Heading	Content type	Comment
10	Transfer Facilities	Statement regarding the provision of facility by Council.	Non-substantive content, non-standard.
11	Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	Decisions to be made by resolution under Part 5 for opening and closing hours and types of recycling accepted and other matters. .	Standard substantive content of a solid waste bylaw, including control related provisions that allow for resolutions of Council.
12	Transport of Solid Waste	Provisions relating to how solid waste can be transported.	Standard substantive content of a solid waste bylaw.
13	Offences and Penalties	Provisions outlining offences and breaches of the Bylaw and associated penalties.	Non-substantive standard bylaw content.
14	Special Waste	Provisions for the prohibition of special waste from being deposited at transfer facilities and solid waste disposal facilities.	Standard substantive content of a solid waste bylaw, including control related provisions that allow for resolutions of Council.

3.4 Review findings overview

The review was conducted through interviews and discussions with relevant staff and stakeholders as well as a desktop review of other solid waste bylaws in New Zealand.

The review found that overall, the bylaw provisions remain appropriate for Whangarei District Council to address the identified problems.

Key ongoing issues that the bylaw addresses include:

- contamination through incorrect placement of materials in bins
- public litter bins being used for commercial or household waste disposal
- the safety of waste collection staff
- the ability for collection vehicles to access properties
- the placement and timeframe for putting out bins and returning to property after collection.

As with other bylaws of Council, the ability to provide a regulatory tool to support voluntary compliance with the matters addressed by the Bylaw is considered appropriate.

Maintaining a solid waste management bylaw will preserve the existing regulatory framework, providing continued support to achieve the objectives of the WMMP objectives and for staff to undertake any necessary enforcement actions as appropriate.

3.5 Issues and options

The review found that in general a solid waste bylaw remains appropriate to address the ongoing issues outlined in the previous section. The review then also focused on three specific questions:

- how does the Bylaw align to Council's WMMP?
- does the current Bylaw reflect best practice drafting approaches and in association with that does the Bylaw provide certainty for both staff and the community? Or in other words is the Bylaw in the most appropriate form (s155 LGA)?

- are there any specific individual bylaw provisions that should be considered for inclusion or removal?

WMMP

The key element of the WMMP that relates to the Bylaw is the inclusion of an action to:

“Review the effectiveness of the current bylaw in supporting waste diversion and protecting the environment from harm. Align with WMMP direction and ensure consistency with national guidelines and legislation”.

The review process has been informed by this action and it is considered that the findings outlined in the remainder of this section appropriately give effect to the above action, including alignment with the legislative framework as provided in Attachment 1.

Bylaw Form

The review found that the current Bylaw could be considerably improved by applying current best practice bylaw drafting methods, including a ‘plain English’ approach. Further the current Bylaw has duplicative provisions that can be simplified in a revised structure. Such improvements would provide better certainty for the reader.

Some elements of the current Bylaw are considered unnecessary as they duplicate existing legislative provisions and therefore may present interpretation difficulties in the future.

To meet current best practice approaches and legislative requirements it is also proposed that the ‘controls’ elements of the Bylaw are revised and updated to provide clarity and certainty on the matters to be included in controls.

The findings outcome for the form of the Bylaw is therefore that improvements to the structure, layout/formatting and wording of the Bylaw are appropriate.

Bylaw Content

The review found two issues relating to the substantive content of the Bylaw.

1. Provisions for waste management plans for events

All of the bylaws reviewed include provisions relating to requirements for events, usually in public places under the control of the council, to provide event waste management and minimisation plans (EMPs) as part of their application to hold the event. Generally, such events are either defined as ‘significant’ or a minimum number of attendees (usually 500-1000) triggers the requirement for an EMP.

Discussions with relevant staff indicate that the requirement for such plans is already informally part of an application process for an event but that the formalisation of such a requirement through the Bylaw is supported. The inclusion of such a provision would also support one of the actions of Table 5 of the WMMP: ‘support event organisers to implement waste minimisation at events’.

This requirement would work in conjunction with the existing use of Waste Levy or user funds to support the development of EMPs for event organisers as provided in the WMMP.

2. Licenses for private waste operators/collectors

Currently the bylaw includes provisions that require operators (other than Council contractors) to obtain a licence to undertake solid waste collection activities. The WMA specifically allows for bylaws to include provisions for councils to be able to request data on the types and volumes of waste collected as well as providing a performance bond.

Council staff have confirmed that since the Bylaw was made in 2013, no licenses have been issued under the Bylaw and that staff do not consider that licenses for such operators are required in the District in the short to medium term.

Council's WMMP does not include any actions or goals that require the data collection function of a licensing system through the Bylaw.

At the central government level there have been a range of changes implemented in relation to the management and reporting of waste, including the new Waste Data Information Reporting Regulations which came into force on 1 July 2024. Further updates and changes to Central Government policy and regulations are anticipated over the next few years. Te rautaki para Waste strategy 2023 also includes an action to develop a waste action and investment plan, working with local authorities, which may inform related matters.

Staff consider that it is appropriate to remove the licensing provisions from the Bylaw. The upcoming changes outlined above may inform the implementation of a separate system to obtain data from private waste operators as well as how they work alongside local authorities to achieve the goals of both councils and central government.

Summary of options

The Bylaw form can be improved by following current best practice drafting practices, using a plain-English approach and removing unnecessary duplicative information.

The findings relating to the substantive elements of the Bylaw conclude that consideration should be given to including provisions relating to EMPs and to remove the current provisions relating to the licensing of private waste operators.

To support the discussion, Attachment 2 is a colour coded version of the current Bylaw that shows the various elements of the Bylaw as discussed in this report.

4 Financial/budget considerations / Ngā pānga pūtea/tahua

This bylaw review is being undertaken in accordance with statutory requirements. At this stage of the review process there are no financial implications for this review.

5 Next steps | E whaiake nei

An item with a draft bylaw, incorporating any feedback or direction received at this meeting, is scheduled to be presented to Council in February 2025 as part of a Statement of Proposal for adoption for community consultation.

6 Attachments / Ngā Tāpiritanga

Attachment 1 – Legislative Framework

Attachment 2 – Solid Waste Bylaw 2013 – colour coded as per findings

Attachment 1

Legislative framework

1. Overview

Several Acts of Parliament provide the legal framework for waste management and minimisation in New Zealand. The primary legislation includes the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA), the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), and the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991. Additional relevant legislation includes the Litter Act 1979 (prohibiting littering), the Health Act 1956 (granting powers to manage waste hazards to human health), the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (introducing the Emissions Trading Scheme), and the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019. Together, these Acts can support the high level direction outlined in Te rautaki para Waste strategy 2023.

2. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008

The WMA focuses on provisions that reduce and recover waste earlier in its life cycle. The purpose of the WMA (s3) is to 'encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal to protect the environment from harm; and to provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits.'

The WMA introduced tools such as accredited product stewardship schemes and a national waste disposal levy, half of which is distributed to councils on a population basis.

While beneficial to local councils, the WMA also imposes responsibilities. Part 4 mandates that councils 'must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their districts' (s42). Section 56 empowers councils to make bylaws for:

- prohibiting or regulating the deposit of waste
- regulating the collection and transportation of waste
- regulating the disposal of dead animals, including short-term storage
- prescribing charges for waste management facilities provided by the council
- controlling access to these facilities
- prohibiting unauthorized removal of waste intended for recycling.

Breaches of such bylaws can be pursued by summary conviction, with fines up to \$20,000.

Bylaws made under the WMA can support the objectives and policies of the waste management and minimisation plans that are a statutory requirement under s43 of the WMA.

Section 56 of the WMA also provides that a bylaw must not be inconsistent with the territorial authority's waste management and minimisation plan.

3. Other Relevant Legislation

The Litter Act 1979 allows local authorities to issue infringement notices for up to \$400 for littering in public places. The Act also includes provisions for requiring private land to be cleared of litter. Fines of up to \$20,000 can be imposed by the courts, as well as requiring the offender to clear up and remove the litter.

The Health Act 1956 includes provisions to address nuisances. The definition of nuisances includes accumulations or deposits that are likely to be injurious to health or which are likely to harbour vermin, and such matters are deemed an offence against the Act. The Act also allows for bylaws to protect public health, with fines on conviction of up to \$500 and additional daily fines for continuing offences. Courts may issue injunctions to restrain violations.

For both of the above Acts, these can work in conjunction with a solid waste bylaw to support the wider goals of Council, as well as addressing specific litter or nuisance related problems, rather than duplicating these provisions within the Bylaw.

This includes for example that the Litter Act 1979 provides Council with the ability to issue infringement notices for littering in public place, without a requirement to make a bylaw.

Attachment A

The Local Government Act 2002 allows councils to make bylaws to protect the public from nuisance, maintain public health and safety, and control offensive behaviour in public. Breaches can be pursued summarily, with fines up to \$20,000.

4. Whangarei District Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Section 56 of the WMA requires bylaws to be consistent with the council's waste management and minimisation plan (WMMP). Each council's plan outlines its vision for zero waste and action plans to achieve this vision. Bylaws can play a role in supporting these plans and the actions detailed within them.

Council's WMMP was last reviewed and updated in 2023. The key element of the WMMP that relates to Council's Solid Waste Management Bylaw is the inclusion of an action to:

'Review the effectiveness of the current bylaw in supporting waste diversion and protecting the environment from harm. Align with WMMP direction and ensure consistency with national guidelines and legislation'.

5. Te rautaki para Waste strategy 2023 (NZWS)

The NZWS underpins waste management in New Zealand, focusing on reducing harm and improving efficiency. Its goals are to reduce the harmful effects of waste and improve resource use efficiency. Councils must consider the NZWS when preparing WMMPs, ensuring activities are tailored to local needs.

Solid Waste Management Bylaw 2013

August 2013

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Review colour code:

Administrative/supporting content to be updated to reflect revised bylaw and modern drafting practices

~~Administrative content to be removed as is unnecessary/duplicates legislative provisions~~

Content relating to licensing of private operators through bylaw

Other substantive content

Control related content /decisions made by resolution of council

Enforcement provisions/non-compliance/breach of bylaw provisions

The Whangarei District Solid Waste Management Bylaw 2013 (the “Bylaw”) shall come into operation on the 1st day of October, 2013.

This bylaw is made by Whangarei District Council pursuant to Sections 145 and 146 of the Local Government Act 2002 and Section 56 of the Waste Minimisation 2008 Act.

This Bylaw amends the Solid Waste Management Bylaw 2008, which is revoked on the coming into operation of this Bylaw.

This Bylaw is in addition to controls placed on solid waste by the Northland Regional Council and the Whangarei District Council under the Litter Act 1979, the Resource Management Act 1991, the Building Act 2004 and any other Act, Regulation or Bylaw.

Part 1 Purpose

The purpose of this bylaw is to enable the Council to carry out its functions in relation to waste management and minimisation in the interests of public health by ensuring that solid waste is collected and disposed of efficiently having regard to the objectives of the Council’s Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and to ensure the physical safety of persons and vehicles using the Council’s roads and footpaths. The bylaw is designed to cover matters of recycling; ownership of the solid waste stream and the collection, storage, separation, transfer, disposal and management of solid waste.

Part 2 Introductory

This Part sets out definitions to identify and clearly interpret terms used throughout the Bylaw. It covers such things as licences, fees and charges.

2.1 Definitions

Act	means the Local Government Act 2002.
Agent	means a person or business authorised to act on another’s behalf.
Approved	means approved by the Council or by any officer so authorised on behalf of the Council.
Approved container	means any bin, mobile bin, plastic bag or multi-wall paper bag or other container from time to time approved by the Council and collected by or on behalf of the Council into which solid waste, including household refuse, recyclables and/or organic waste is to be deposited.
Authorised agent	means any person who is not an employee of the Council but is authorised in writing by the Chief Executive or by the Council on its behalf.
Authorised officer	means any person appointed or authorised in writing by the Chief Executive or by the Council to act on its behalf and with its authority and includes a member of the police.
Bylaw	means a Bylaw of the Council for the time being in force, made under the provisions of any enactment or authority enabling the Council to make Bylaws.
Chief executive	means the principal administrative officer of the Council, irrespective of the designation given to the officer, and includes any person for the time being appointed by the Council to perform the duties or a particular duty of the Chief Executive.
Council and the Council	means Whangarei District Council or any officer authorised to exercise the authority of the Council.
Custodian	means any person for the time being appointed by the Council to control or manage or to assist in the control and management of any land, or premises belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the Council.
District	means the district administered by the Council.

Dwelling or dwelling house	means any house, tent, vehicle or other structure, whether permanent or temporary, and whether attached to the soil or not, used in whole or in part for human habitation, and includes the land of the dwelling.
Enforcement officer	has the meaning assigned to that term in section 5(1) of the Act.
Footpath, private road and private-way	each have the meaning assigned to them in section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.
Household refuse	means cold ashes, sweepings, dust, paper, bottles, bones and waste food, cans, cartons, or other food containers, or any other refuse arising from domestic housekeeping activities.
Infringement offence	means an offence for which any person can be punished by an infringement process under the Act.
Licence	means a licence or approval issued under this Bylaw.
Litter Bin	means any receptacle or container provided and maintained by the Council on any public place for the purpose of depositing litter.
Local authority and Territorial authority	have the meanings assigned to those terms in section 5(1) of the Act.
Nuisance	has the meaning assigned to that term in section 29 of the Health Act 1956.
Occupier	means the inhabitant occupier of any premises and, in any case where any building, house, tenement, or premises is or are unoccupied, includes the owner.
Offence	means any act or omission in relation to this Bylaw for which any person can be prosecuted.
Owner	means as applied to any land, building, or premises, means any person for the time being entitled to receive the rent for such property, or who would be so entitled to receive the rent for such property, or who would be so entitled if it were let to a tenant at a rack rent, and where any such person is absent from New Zealand, includes their attorney or agent.
Organic waste	includes garden waste, green waste, kitchen waste and food process waste.
Person	means a natural person and also a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporated.
Premises	means land, dwelling, storehouse, warehouse, shop, cellar, yard, building, or part of the same, or enclosed space separately occupied, and all lands, buildings, and places adjoining each other and occupied together are deemed to be the premises.
Public notice	has the meaning assigned to that term in section 5(1) of the Act.
Public place	has the meaning assigned to that term in section 147(1) of the Act.
Recovery	has the meaning assigned to that term in section 5(1) WMA.
Recyclables	means items which are so designated from time to time by the Council and which are either collected, or accepted at any transfer facility, by or on behalf of the Council.
Recycling	has the meaning assigned to that term in section 5(1) WMA.
Refuse	means waste.
Reserve	has the meaning assigned to that term in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.
Reuse	has the meaning assigned to that term in section 5(1) WMA.
Solid waste disposal	means any land or facility owned, managed, leased or used by the

facility	Council, or used with the consent of the Council, as a site for the disposal of solid waste, which may also include facilities for recycling and recovery, including management and treatment of organic waste.
Special waste	means any waste, including those wastes listed in the First Schedule, whether from a trade premise or any other source which is hazardous or toxic or by its nature requires special disposal because of environmental considerations or operational requirements at transfer or solid waste disposal facilities, with the exception of such waste originating in household refuse.
Trade refuse	means any scrap or solid waste material resulting from the carrying on of any business, manufacture, process, trade, market or other undertaking.
Transfer facility	means any land or facility owned, managed, leased or used by the Council, or used with the consent of the Council, as a site for the recovery, reuse, recycling, collection and transfer of any waste including refuse, recyclables and organic waste and includes Transfer Stations, Recycling and Recovery Stations and similar facilities.
Vehicle	has the meaning assigned to that term in section 2(10) of the Land Transport Act 1998.
Waste	(a) means anything disposed of or discarded; and (b) includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, household waste or construction and demolition waste); and (c) to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded; but excludes liquid wastes (such as sewage), or liquid trade wastes which are covered by Council's Trade Wastes Bylaw, or bulk liquid hazardous wastes or gaseous wastes.
WMA	means the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

2.2 Interpretation

In this Bylaw the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular.

Words referring to any district, locality, place, person, office, officer, functionary, party or thing mean each district, locality, place, person, office, officer, functionary, party, thing, to whom or to which the provision applies.

Every Schedule to this Bylaw forms part of this Bylaw and if provided for in the Bylaw text, may be altered from time to time in accordance with the Act.

For the purposes of the Bylaw the word 'shall' refers to practices that are mandatory for compliance with this Bylaw, while the word 'should' refers to practices which are advised or recommended.

2.3 Serving of Orders and Notices

2.3.1 Except as otherwise provided for in any other enactment, where any notice, order, or other document is required to be served on any person for the purposes of this Bylaw, service may be effected by delivering it personally to the person or by sending it by registered post to that person's last known residential or business address.

2.3.2 If the person is absent from New Zealand the order, notice, or other document may be served on the person's agent in the manner referred to in clause 2.3.1 of this Bylaw.

2.3.3 If the order, notice, or other document relates to land or buildings, then the order, notice, or other document should be served on the person who owns that land or buildings. However, if that person is not known, or is absent from New Zealand, or has no known agent in New Zealand, the order or notice may be:

(a) Served on the person who is occupying the land or buildings; or

(b) If there is no person in occupation, put up on some conspicuous part of the land or buildings. It is not necessary in that notice to name the occupier or the owner of that land or buildings.

2.3.4 Where an order or notice is sent by registered post, the order or notice shall be sent so as to arrive no later than the latest time on which such order is required to be served.

2.3.5 Any order or notice issued shall state the time within which the remedial action is to be carried out, and may be extended from time to time by written authority of an authorised officer.

2.4 Powers of Entry for the Purposes of this Bylaw

Except where provided for under any other enactment, sections 171, 172, 173 and 182 of the Act apply in relation to any power of entry under this Bylaw.

2.5 Licences

2.5.1 Any person doing or proposing to do any thing or to cause any condition to exist for which a licence from the Council is required under the Bylaw, shall first obtain a licence from the Council or any authorised officer.

2.5.2 Every application for a licence shall be accompanied by the relevant fee. If the application for the licence is declined, the fee shall be refunded less any reasonable processing costs. Where a fee has been paid for which no service has been given the Council may provide a refund or waiver of all or part of the fee as it may determine.

2.5.3 No application for a licence, and no payment of or receipt for any fee paid in connection with such application, confers any right, authority or immunity on the person making that application or payment.

2.5.4 Any licence is deemed to be issued in compliance with this Bylaw if it is issued by an authorised officer, and every licence is subject to such conditions as may be imposed. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, conditions may be imposed relating to:

(a) The types of vehicle to be employed in solid waste collection;

(b) The hours and days of solid waste collection;

(c) The placement of approved containers before and after collection;

(d) Suitably qualified vehicle operators;

(e) Type and capacity of approved containers to be collected.

2.5.5 All licensees may be required to provide at regular intervals as specified in the licence written records detailing:

(a) The name of the licensee;

(b) An address for service;

(c) The quantities, source, type and destination (as specified in the licence) of solid waste collected by the licensee from premises in the district;

2.5.6 The Council may require the licensee to provide a works performance bond.

2.5.7 Unless this Bylaw provides otherwise, every licence and every application for a licence shall be in such form as may be prescribed from time to time by the Council and the adoption of any such Licence form, including licence conditions, shall be subject to the Special Consultative Procedure as set out in Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2.5.8 Unless this Bylaw provides otherwise, a licence is not transferable, and no such licence authorises any person other than the licence holder to act in any way under its terms and conditions.

2.5.9 If, following a request for payment, any licence fee due remains unpaid, the licence shall immediately cease to have effect.

2.6 Suspension and Revocation of Licences

2.6.1 Unless this Bylaw provides otherwise, should the licence holder be convicted of any offence relating to the holder's suitability as a licensee, the Council may immediately revoke or suspend the licence for any specified time.

2.6.2 The Council may by notice in writing call upon the licence holder to appear before the Council and give reasons why the licence should not be revoked or suspended, if any of the following are brought to the notice of the Council:

(a) That the licence holder –

(i) Has acted or is acting in a manner contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Bylaw.

(ii) Has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the licence.

(iii) Is in any way unfit to hold the licence.

(b) That the premises for which the licence was issued is being used for any purpose other than that stated in the licence, or is in a state of disrepair contrary to the terms of the licence; or

(c) That the Bylaw is not being properly observed.

2.6.3 The Council may, if it considers the allegations correct or if there is no appearance by the licence holder, revoke, or suspend the licence for any specified time.

2.6.4 A person whose licence has been suspended under this clause and any premises for which that licence has been suspended is, during the period of that suspension, deemed to be unlicensed.

2.7 Dispensing power

Where in the opinion of the Council full compliance with any of the provisions of this Bylaw would needlessly or injuriously affect any person, or the course or operation of the business of, or bring loss or inconvenience to any person without any corresponding benefit to the community, the Council may, on the special application of that person, dispense with the full compliance with the provisions of this Bylaw; provided that any other terms or conditions (if any) that Council may deem fit to impose shall be complied with by that person.

2.8 Forms

Wherever forms are prescribed for by these bylaws, slight deviations, but to the same effect and not calculated to mislead, do not invalidate those forms.

2.9 Fees and charges

2.9.1 The council may prescribe fees to be charged for any service, licence, certificate, authority, approval, permit or consent from, or inspection by, the Council under the provisions of the Act or any other enactment where that enactment contains no provision for authorising the council to charge a fee. The setting of any fees or charges shall be in accordance with section 150 of the Act except where section 56 of the WMA takes precedence.

2.9.2 Where a fee has been paid under clause 2.9.1 of this Bylaw for a service that has not been given, the Council may provide a refund, a remission, or waiver of any such fee, or portion of it as the Council may determine.

Part 3 Household Refuse

- 3.1 Every owner or occupier of any premises shall ensure that no undue accumulation or collection of household refuse, except as provided elsewhere in this bylaw, is permitted or allowed to remain or be in, on, or about such premises or any part thereof.
- 3.2 Every occupier of a dwelling or part thereof separately occupied, except as provided below, shall provide an approved container for the depositing of household refuse and shall use an approved container where utilising a Council approved or contracted collection system.
- 3.3 In respect to premises such as an apartment building containing multiple occupiers then for such premises a communal facility for the collection and disposal of household refuse may be provided where such is approved by an authorised officer.
- 3.4 Except for the act of disposal or emptying, refuse containers, whether disposable or non-disposable, shall at all times be kept closed and protected from intrusion by weather and/or vermin.
- 3.5 Where refuse is placed in rigid or non-disposable containers it shall be placed so as to be capable of being emptied cleanly and easily.
- 3.6 Where in the opinion of an authorised officer an accumulation of household refuse exists on any premises as is or is likely to be injurious to health, or offensive, or to harbour vermin, or is likely to create a fire hazard, any person who, after the service upon him of a notice in writing under the hand of an authorised officer calling on him to remove and dispose of such household refuse within a time specified in such notice, shall neglect or refuse to comply with such notice, shall be guilty of an offence against this part of this Bylaw.

Part 4 Trade Refuse

- 4.1 Every owner or occupier of any premises shall ensure that no undue accumulation of trade refuse or salvaged material is permitted or allowed to remain or be in, on, or about such premises or part thereof.
- 4.2 Any perishable or putrescible trade refuse shall be removed from premises daily, except where such is stored in an approved manner and provided no nuisance results there from.
- 4.3 The Council will not remove or arrange for the removal of refuse from any trade premises, other than in approved containers, except as provided for in any policy statement adopted under clause 5.1 of this Bylaw.
- 4.4 Where in the opinion of an authorised officer an accumulation of trade refuse or salvaged material exists on any premises as is or is likely to be injurious to health, or offensive, or to harbour vermin, or is likely to create a fire hazard, any person who, after the service upon him of a notice in writing under the hand of an authorised officer calling on him to remove and dispose of such trade refuse within a time specified in such notice, shall neglect or refuse to comply with such notice, shall be guilty of an offence against this part of the Bylaw.

Part 5 Solid Waste Policies

- 5.1 Council will from time to time make policy decisions governing all aspects of the minimisation, management, collection and disposal of all types of solid waste whether undertaken by the Council or a contractor approved and/or licensed on behalf of the Council, including the weights, types and contents of containers which will be collected, the placing of containers for such collection, the setting of fees and charges, the timing and location of such collections and such other matters as the Council considers relevant and such policies shall be enforceable under this Bylaw.

Part 6 Collection Requirements

- 6.1 This section shall apply in circumstances where the Council or a contractor approved and/or licensed on behalf of the Council undertakes the collection and disposal of household refuse, recyclables and or organic waste.
- 6.2 Approved containers shall be placed at a time and in such situation as prescribed by the Council, or by a relevant policy statement or as required by an Authorised Officer.
- 6.3 All household refuse, recyclables and organic waste placed for collection shall be in approved container(s).
- 6.4 The occupier shall be responsible for the return of non-disposable approved containers to the premises and such containers shall not be left in such location as to constitute a danger to passing pedestrian or vehicle traffic.
- 6.5 Persons whether employed by Council or acting on behalf of Council under this provision may refuse to remove refuse, recyclables or organic waste where such are placed in damaged containers where injury may result or the materials placed are prohibited under this Bylaw and where the containers or materials placed therein do not comply with the provisions of the relevant policy statement. Where materials are not collected under any or all of the above circumstances notice may be placed requiring the occupier to return the refuse, recyclables and or organic waste to the premises and to make alternative arrangements for their disposal as soon as practicable.
- 6.6 The following materials are deemed to be prohibited materials for the purposes of this Bylaw and may not be placed for collection:
- (a) Explosive, hot ashes, highly inflammable or infectious material;
 - (b) Liquids, acids, printer's ink, paint, or any other viscous fluid;
 - (c) Broken bottles, glass or glass particles, broken crockery, china or other sharp objects or material unless these are wrapped so as to prevent injury to persons engaged in refuse collection;
 - (d) Any matter, thing or refuse of any kind other than household refuse unless specifically allowed by a policy statement under clause 5.1 of this Bylaw.

Part 7 Recycling

- 7.1 The Council may arrange for the collection of specified recyclable material from specified or agreed locations such to be advised by the giving of public notice.
- 7.2 The Council or a contractor approved and/or licensed by Council may supply to occupiers a specially marked or separately identified approved container within which recyclables ("recycling container") are to be placed.
- 7.3 No person, other than a person authorised and/or licensed by Council to collect and dispose of recyclables, shall interfere with uplift, collect or remove a recycling container or its contents.
- 7.4 Recycling containers provided under this part of the Bylaw shall not be used for the disposal of non-recyclable material and non-recyclable materials shall not be left at any recycling facility.

Part 8 Litter Bins

- 8.1 No person shall interfere with, or remove any litter bin erected or placed on any road or other public place for the deposition of litter by the general public, or the contents thereof, other than a person employed by the Council or acting on behalf of Council where such are responsible for the emptying, cleansing or repair of that litter bin.
- 8.2 No unauthorised person shall remove, damage, deface, write or place any sign upon or in any way interfere with any litter bin being the property of the Council.

Part 9 Restrictions on Collections and Ownership of Solid Waste Stream

9.1 Except with the prior permission of the Council or an authorised officer no person, other than the occupier of the property from which any solid waste has come, shall on any public place interfere with or remove any solid waste including recyclables which is awaiting collection by the Council or a contractor approved and/or licensed on behalf of the Council.

Part 10 Transfer Facilities

10.1 The delivery of solid waste including recyclables and/or organic waste to any land premises or facilities provided, owned or operated by the Council for the recovery, reuse, recycling and transfer of such materials shall be subject to such conditions as may be imposed by any consent or approval given under the Resource Management Act 1991 or other legislation and such conditions and policies as the Council may from time to time by resolution impose in respect of access to such land or premises, the hours of opening and closing, the nature of solid waste including recyclables and/or organic waste which may be delivered thereto, any fees and charges that may be imposed, and any other matter which the Council may consider necessary or desirable as determined by any such resolution.

10.2 All persons entering a transfer facility shall comply with the relevant rules and requirements made in accordance with Clause 10.1 of this Bylaw and as posted at the entrance of such facility. Any person failing to abide by such conditions or who acts contrary to the instruction of an authorised agent, authorised officer or custodian shall be deemed to be in breach of this Bylaw.

Part 11 Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

11.1 The disposal of solid waste on any land, premises or facilities provided, owned or operated by the Council for the disposal of solid waste shall be subject to such conditions as may be imposed by any consent or approval given under the Resource Management Act 1991 or other legislation and such conditions and policies as the Council may from time to time by resolution impose in respect of access to the site, the hours of opening and closing, the nature of solid waste which may be disposed of therein, any fees and charges that may be imposed, and any other matter which the Council may consider necessary or desirable as determined by any such resolution.

11.2 All persons entering a solid waste disposal facility shall comply with the relevant rules and requirements made in accordance with Clause 11.1 of this Bylaw and as posted at the entrance of such facility. Any person failing to abide by such conditions or who acts contrary to the instruction of an Authorised Agent, Authorised Officer or Custodian shall be deemed to be in breach of this Bylaw.

Part 12 Transport of Solid Waste

12.1 No solid waste, recyclables or organic waste is to be transported by vehicle through, over or upon any road or public place unless such is sufficiently and adequately covered so as to prevent it from falling onto or being deposited on any road or public place.

Part 13 Offences and Penalties

13.1 Offences and Breaches

13.1.1 Any person commits a breach of this Bylaw who:

- (a) Does, or causes to be done, or knowingly permits or suffers to be done anything whatsoever contrary to or otherwise than as provided by this Bylaw;
- (b) Omits or neglects to do, or knowingly permits or suffers to remain undone, anything which according to the true intent and meaning of this Bylaw, ought to be done by that person at the time and in the manner provided by this Bylaw;
- (c) Does not refrain from doing anything which under this Bylaw they are required to refrain from doing;

- (d) Knowingly permits or suffers any condition of or things to exist contrary to any provision contained in this Bylaw;
- (e) Refuses or neglects to comply with any notice given to that person under this Bylaw;
- (f) Obstructs or hinders any authorised officer of Council in the performance of any duty to be discharged by that officer under or in the exercise of any power conferred upon that officer by this Bylaw; or
- (g) Fails to comply with any notice or direction given under this Bylaw.

13.1.2 Where it is suspected that any person has committed a breach of this Bylaw, that person shall, on the direction of an authorised officer, provide their full name and address.

13.2 Penalties for breach of Bylaw

13.2.1 Every person who breaches any provision of this Bylaw commits an offence and is liable to enforcement action by the Council. The type of enforcement action carried out by Council will depend on the severity of the situation and may include:

- (a) Non-compliant notification to the land owner/occupier including a time period to rectify the issue. If compliance is not reached within the specified time period of the notification, then Council will rectify or organise for the issue to be rectified, and recover all costs from the land owner/occupier in doing so.
- (b) Council rectifying or organising the rectification of the issue if the situation is creating nuisance or if that is the preference of the land owner/occupier, and all costs will be recovered from the land owner/occupier in doing so.
- (c) Prosecution under the Act.
- (d) An infringement notice as specified in Section 245 of the Local Government Act, 2002 with an infringement fee not exceeding ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,000).
- (e) On summary conviction, a fine as specified in Section 66 WMA, not exceeding \$20,000.
- (f) An enforcement order or abatement notice under the Resource Management Act, 1991.
- (g) Where another enactment specifies the penalty for a breach of the Bylaw, that other penalty.

13.2.2 In accordance with Section 162 of the Act, the Council may apply to the District Court for an injunction to restrain a person from committing a breach of this Bylaw.

Part 14 Special Waste

14.1 No person shall place any special waste in a public place.

14.2 No occupier of trade premises or any other premises, shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, at any transfer facility or solid waste disposal facility, any of the materials or substances described in the First Schedule to this Bylaw or any other waste that may be specified from time to time under Clause 5.1 of this Bylaw, except if such is authorised for acceptance at an approved hazardous waste drop-off area.

14.3 The provisions of the whole of this Bylaw shall apply with respect to Special waste and in particular insofar as is applicable the provisions of Clauses 10.2 and 11.2 of this Bylaw.

FIRST SCHEDULE

SPECIAL WASTE

1. Chemicals, toxic substances, dangerous goods of all classes, prescription drugs and poisons.
2. Oils, oil sludges, liquids, volatile liquids, acids or paints.
3. Explosives, fireworks, firearms, hot ashes, highly inflammable liquid or materials.
4. Empty containers in excess of 4 litres capacity previously used to hold or contain chemicals, dangerous goods, toxic substances or fertiliser.
5. Pressurised containers unless emptied or made open to the atmosphere.
6. Empty drums unless crushed.
7. Radio-active materials and pathological waste.
8. Hydrocarbon contaminated waste.
9. Wastes containing hazardous inorganic chemicals.
10. Offal or waste from fish or meat processing activities.
11. Bulk liquid waste of any kind, or emulsions in bulk which are in excess of 4 litres.
12. Dead animals.
13. Manure, liquid manure, liquid effluents or septic tank sludge or effluent.
14. Any highly odorous waste.
15. Any other hazardous or prohibited waste not otherwise described herein, which is recorded in a waste management and minimisation plan adopted, or deemed to be adopted, by Section 43 WMA or noted in the Management Plan or consent or signage for any transfer facility or solid waste disposal facility as being prohibited for delivery to or disposal at or to that facility.

2.2 Parua Bay stormwater into wastewater inflow investigations

Meeting:	Council Briefing
Date of meeting:	27 November 2024
Reporting officer:	Simon Charles (Manager - Waste and Drainage) Paul Alexander (Wastewater Engineer)

1 Purpose / Te Kaupapa

To provide Council with a progress update on the stormwater into wastewater inflow investigations at Parua Bay.

2 Background / Horopaki

Parua Bay wastewater pumpstation (SPS 051) at the corner of Ritchie Road and Whangārei Heads Road has a storage capability of 1,000m³. Wastewater spills are occurring from SPS 051 and have been draining to the head of the Pataua Estuary.

To help reduce further overflows wastewater is being pumped from the storage chamber at the pumpstation and carted to Kioreroa Road Wastewater Treatment Plant as needed. We have been collecting samples and are testing for contaminants from spill points towards the Pataua Estuary. Samples are collected and tested fortnightly, or post storms.

The cause of the overflows can be linked to three factors

- The hydrological capacity of the network between Parua Bay and the Kioreroa Road Treatment Plant
- The storage capacity at Parua Bay
- Wastewater inflow into the network feeding into Parua Bay

The amount of wastewater that can be pumped from the storage contained is constrained by the size of pipes (90mm). Currently we are undertaking modelling work to determine the required size pipe network and tank for current and future use. It is also likely that treated off load system (similar to what has been done in Tarewa) will be required. A programme of work will be developed and funding will be sought through the Long Term Plan / Annual Plan process.

To determine the capacity requirements we first need to understand what the actual demand is for wastewater from the network leading into the pump station. This is currently complicated due to the high levels of stormwater entering the network.

The wastewater system at Parua Bay is impacted by heavy rainfall events in the Whangārei Heads catchment. Within the Whangārei catchment inflow and infiltration into the wastewater network increase flows by a factor of up to approximately 8 times during rain events. Inflow is the main contributor to the high daily peak volume. It is worth remembering that studies have

shown that approximately 50% of I&I contribution comes from failed or illegally connected private drainage.

When stormwater enters the wastewater network at Parua Bay it stresses the network and can cause overflows and contamination. Rain dependent inflow and infiltration (I&I) are impacting the environment and level of service of the wastewater system potentially causing health risks to people.

A new pilot study is underway in Parua Bay and will continue over the next few months to investigate inflow into the wastewater network. Our initial focus is on identifying inflow related issues 'low hanging fruit' on private property, sources of large volumes of inflow. The inflow investigations will be carried out by WDC staff.

An inflow study was previously carried out in Parua Bay by Council in 2018. That study did not include smoke testing – see later section in this report - and showed that there were just 2 properties of 66 surveyed requiring follow-up to address potential inflow issues arising from observable faults. None of these were downpipe issues. It is intended that this new pilot study will validate, include additional scope and provide updated information to highlight current inflow issues at Parua Bay.

Sources of inflow into the wastewater network are generally from cross-connections e.g. downpipes directed straight into wastewater gully traps, broken gully traps, and property flood water breaching gully traps. Inflow increases wastewater flows and can cause surcharging, overflows and contamination. It only takes 4 properties with rainwater flowing into the gully trap to overload the network. Examples of inflow sources are shown in [Appendix 1].

Infiltration is where water enters the wastewater system by the ground through cracks or joints in pipework or manholes. Infiltration is not being investigated at this stage.

To help resolve the inflow issues in the wastewater system, tools and templates have been developed by Whangārei District Council staff to assist with inflow investigations. ArcGIS Survey123, ArcGIS Wastewater Inflow Inspections, Field Maps applications are used for data collection.

3 Discussion / Whakawhiti kōrero

Pilot study investigation objectives

The purpose of this on-property investigation is to establish a better understanding of the inflow issues in the proposed area and to identify any easy wins (i.e. illegal connections, low gully traps, etc.). Once the pilot investigation is complete this will provide Council with a better picture of the current issues relating to inflow and allow Council to make an informed decision on any potential solution(s).

Pilot study area

The pilot study area for inflow investigations in Parua Bay has been divided into three catchment defined blocks, Parua Bay Blocks' 1 to 3. There are 145 properties within the study area. The extents of each block are shown in **Appendix 2**. The initial phase will focus on the first 52 properties in Block 1.

Communication with owners and occupants

Property Questionnaire

The community survey 'property questionnaire' has been developed to seek information from owners and occupants within the study area about stormwater and wastewater related issues on their property. To make it easy to complete the questionnaire, a cover letter with a link and QR code to ArcGIS Survey123 was sent to the owners and occupants. Responses from twenty-three owners and occupants were received. These responses will help bring to our attention areas where there are stormwater or wastewater issues 'hot-spots' prior to commencing on-property investigations.

This is the link to the data view, it gives a summary of each individual questionnaire response on the right of the screen when you select a row. <https://arcg.is/08bfST>

This is the link to the analytics page. <https://arcg.is/0y1zbO>

Property inspection letters

Property inspection letters will be delivered to all affected owners and occupants prior to the on-property investigations. Where possible, council staff would like to meet the residents prior to inspecting each property to gather information on wastewater and flooding problems that they may be experiencing.

If there are any questions relating to smoke testing, the Parua Bay Wastewater Scheme page on Council's Website has been updated with information on the inflow investigation, and specifically covers a section on smoke testing. Property inspection letters refer to Council's Website page.

On-property investigations using ArcGIS and Field Maps

With innovation and the use of digital technology, success can be measured and be more transparent. Many councils collect data and information about their utility networks. It is what we do with this data and information that can set us apart from others. Taking on-board and advancing key learnings from other regions, ArcGIS and Field Maps are being used to facilitate investigations.

The aim is that is that each property in the designated blocks will be investigated. For this pilot study an on-property checklist has been developed targeting key focus areas and is accessible via Field Maps:

Key Focus Areas

- Downpipes into gully traps and downpipes connected into wastewater pipes
- Downpipes discharging directly to ground
- Stormwater sumps connected into wastewater pipes
- Substandard gully traps
- Ponding areas, and likely cause (subject property or neighbouring properties)
- Flood waters flowing over into gully traps
- Damaged / broken drainage infrastructure
- Discharge outlet(s) locations
- Site record keeping (We want to minimise the number of visits to each property).

Some of the benefits using ArcGIS & Field Maps are summarised below:

- The process supports community engagement
- Phones and tablets are simple and easy to use for field data collection, the information collected is live and the investigation progress is easily monitored.
- The team can focus on the no. of properties being inspected daily/weekly to assist with resource programming
- Property data such as drainage as-builts plans can be accessed for each property on-site via Kete Property hubs.
- Main sources of inflow are obvious, recorded, quantifiable and the data captured is in one location
- Easy wins solutions can be easily identified from field data
- Other opportunities for capital works projects can be identified

This is the link to WDC ArcGIS Wastewater Inflow Inspections data view. It gives an overview summary of the data collected for each property. [Parua Bay Inflow Investigation GIS Map Link](#)

Appendix 3 Example images of the data captured display on ArcGIS (Demonstration only).

Smoke testing

With support from the Operations and Maintenance Contractor (Wastewater and Stormwater CON16080), as part of the investigation process, we propose to smoke test the wastewater network to help identify cross-connections and defects, if any on private property. These locations will be captured using Field Maps application.

Smoke testing involves injecting a dense, non-toxic and odourless smoke into the drainage (sewer or stormwater) system at a manhole and watching to see where the smoke escapes. The smoke fills the main pipe and any connected pipes and follows the path of any breaks in pipework to the ground surface. The purpose of smoke testing is to identify areas within the wastewater or stormwater network that need attention.

Measures of Success

The Parua Bay wastewater system is part of the Whangārei Heads Wastewater Scheme.

- Reduce stormwater inflow entering the wastewater network from private properties
- Where possible, identify faulty drainage systems on private property.
- Improve Levels of Service (LOS).
- Reduce wastewater overflows, nuisance ponding and flooding on private property, especially under houses.
- Reduce the number of customer complaints / Requests for Service (CRM) during wet weather events.
- Functioning wastewater systems / flushing toilets during wet weather events / reduce operational and maintenance (O&M) costs.

Timeframe

On-site property investigations are expected to commence in Parua Bay Block 1 mid to late November 2024. We aim to complete investigations in all three blocks over a period of 3 months.

Other activities

A Site-Specific Safety Plan has been developed for council staff for the investigation to ensure all health and safety aspects associated with all investigations are fully considered and factored into pre-job planning and monitored throughout the duration of the job. Within the wider catchment area, the following activities are underway.

- Baseline monitoring Pataua Estuary. Sample information / Laboratory Analysis Report.
- 12 x electric flow meters have been ordered and will be fitted to pump stations to better understand the source of the suspected inflows
- Council contractors have been reviewing the Whangarei Heads Network model to help determine capacity constraints and predicted spill locations.
- Staff have been responding to requests for information from local residents.

4 Financial/budget considerations / Ngā pānga pūtea/tahua

There is currently \$617,400 allocated within Yr1 of the 2024-34 LTP under 88201 (Reticulation Operations)-2721 Maintenance Contracts to fund this work. The current forecast against this budget is \$481,000, leaving \$136,000 over which is considered adequate to fund the work that is currently underway.

Staff costs will be covered under existing salary budgets.

5 Significance and engagement / Te Hira me te Arawhiti

The decisions or matters of this Agenda do not trigger the significance criteria outlined in Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, and the public will be informed via agenda publication on the website or Council News or Facebook or any other channel you currently use to inform customers – please also advise Communications.

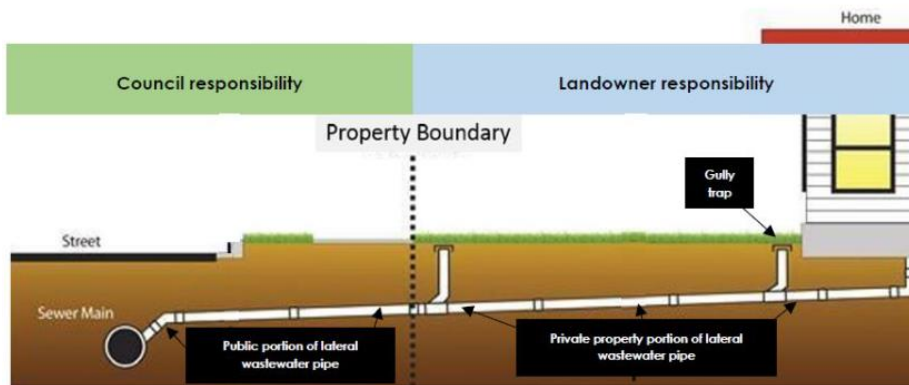
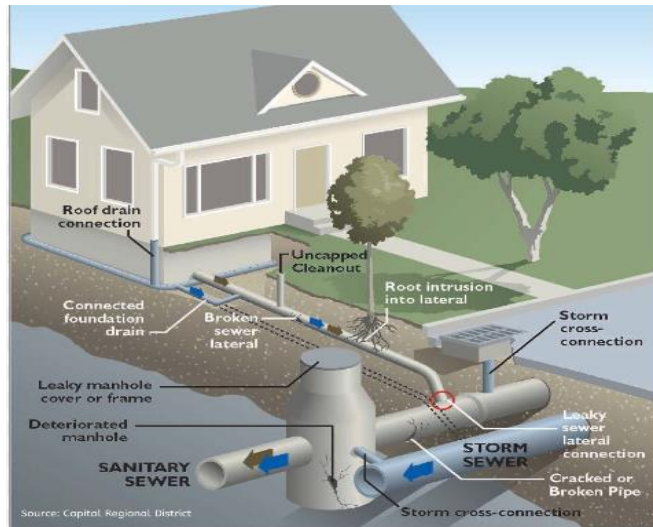
6 Attachments / Ngā Tāpiritanga

Attachment 1 – Examples of inflow sources

Attachment 2 – Parua Bay Inflow Investigation Blocks

Attachment 3 – Example images of the data captured display on ArcGIS

Appendix 1 Examples of inflow sources



Appendix 2 Parua Bay Inflow Investigation Blocks

Parua Bay Block 1



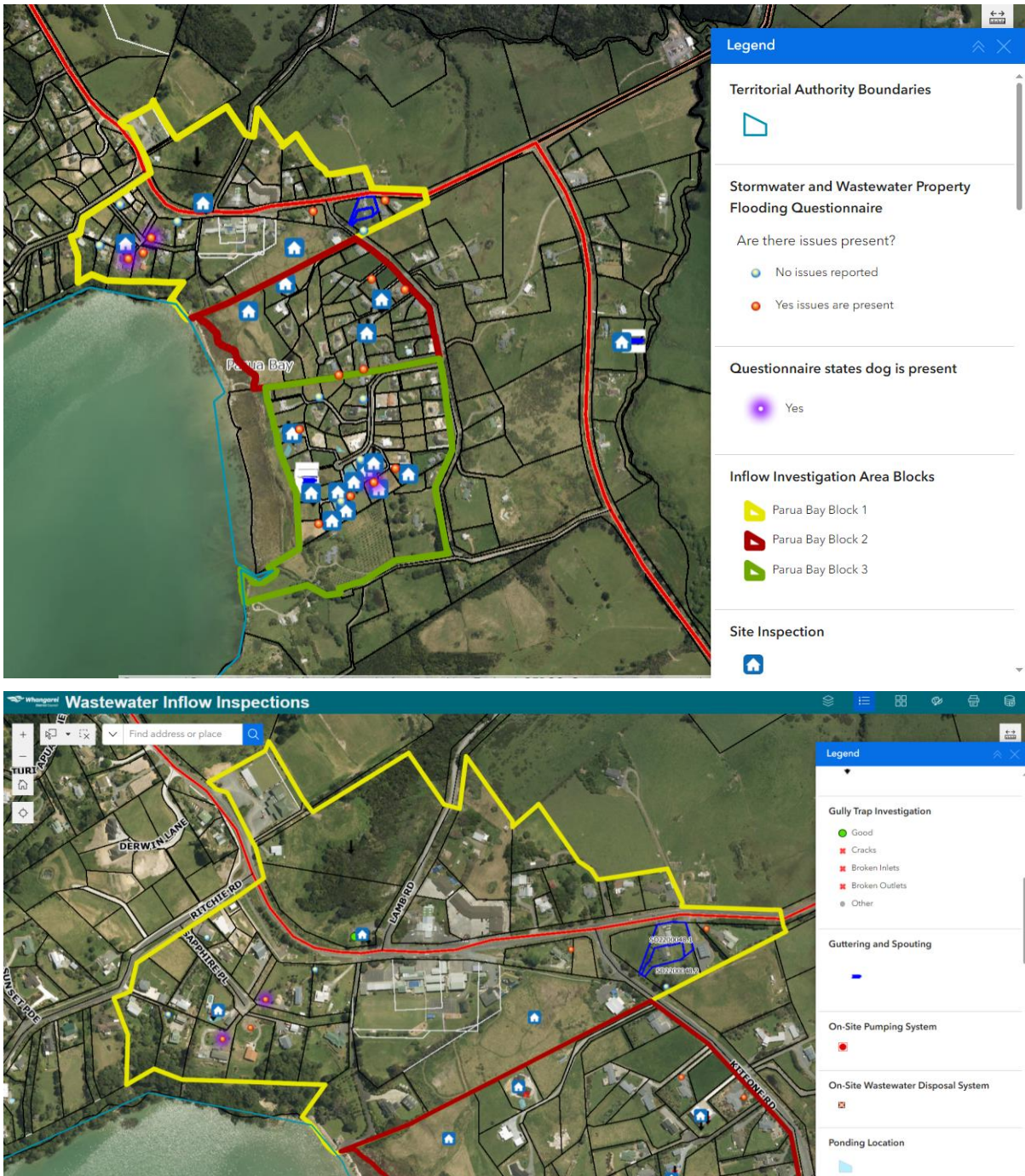
Parua Bay Block 2



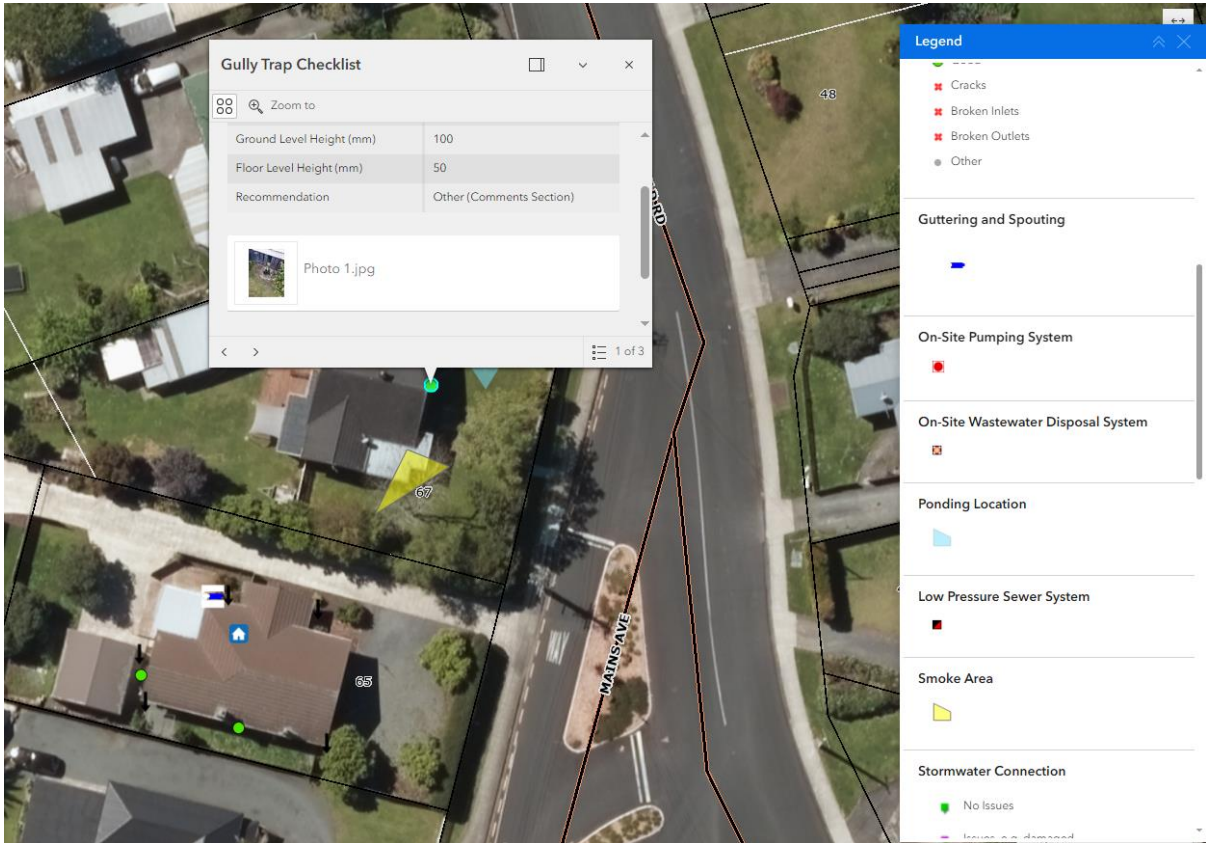
Parua Bay Block 3



Appendix 3 Example images of the data captured display on ArcGIS

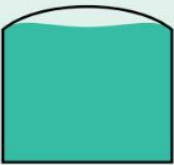






One average sized house with a roof of about 200m² can collect 10,000 litres of stormwater on a rainy day compared to the 500 litres waste water a day from the same house.

Just one property can fill a section of sewer with rainwater and cause the sewage to back up and overflow somewhere else.



10,000 litres of rain water



500 litres of sewage