




















Introduction: summary of the state of Rotorua's environment

Indicator		State	Page	Summary	Related Indicators
8. Sustainable waste management					
8.1	Solid waste - waste (kg) per capita per week sent to landfill.		72	The average quantity of waste per person per week has increased slightly from 19.5 kg to 20.7 kg since 2002. Although methods of waste disposal are important, the amount of waste people produce (through packaging for example) is the real issue.	3.1 7.4 7.6 8.2
8.2	Solid waste - recycling (kg) per person per week.		74	The quantity per person per week has increased from 4.4kg to 5.3kg. Education and providing convenient recycling facilities encourages people to recycle, which means less waste goes to landfill.	8.1 3.1 7.4 7.6
8.3	Hazardous substances - reporting of hazardous incidents.		75	There has been a reduction over time in the number of reported hazardous incidents.	1.1 7.4
9. Sustainable infrastructure					
9.1	Abstraction of water from source(s) - volume abstracted per year.		82	Trends in population growth and abstraction of water are similar. This indicates that the demand for water is being met as population growth increases.	3.1 9.2 7.4 9.3 7.6
9.2	Consumption of drinking water - volume of water per connection per day.		83	Whilst water consumption has increased slightly since 2002, there has been little or no change in the relative proportions of consumption by agricultural, commercial or domestic users.	3.1 9.1 7.4 9.3 7.6
9.3	Wastewater - percentage of nitrogen and phosphorus removed at Wastewater Treatment Plant and by land treatment.		84	A greater percentage of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) are being removed at the wastewater treatment plant.	1.1 9.1 1.4 9.2 7.6
9.4	Wastewater - sewage derived nitrogen and phosphorus in Waipa Stream.		85	The amount of sewage derived nitrogen and phosphorus entering Lake Rotorua is steady at around 32 tonnes of nitrogen and less than one tonne of phosphorus per year.	1.1 9.1 1.4 9.2 7.6

Introduction: summary of the state of Rotorua's environment

Indicator		State	Page	Summary	Related Indicators
10. Transport					
10.1	Bus service provision - passenger kilometres (km) travelled.		91	There has been a 54% increase in passenger kilometres travelled on public transport from 2001 to 2006	7.6 12.1 10.3 12.2 10.6 12.3
10.2	Cycleways - length of cycleways.		92	There are more cycleways in the Rotorua urban areas, providing greater amenity and opportunity to choose cycling as a mode of transport.	5.1 12.1 7.5 12.2 10.3 12.3 10.6
10.3	Mode of travel to work.		93	More people are choosing motorised transport but at the same time, more people are choosing to use public transport or car pool.	6.1 10.2 12.2 7.1 10.4 12.3 7.6 10.6 10.1 12.1
10.4	Transport network provision - roading length (local roads).		94	The amount of roading network (local roads) has remained steady.	6.1 7.6 10.3 10.5
10.5	Road safety - number of road crashes per year per vehicle km travelled.		95	The number of crashes per 100 million km travelled in the district has remained about the same since the last monitoring phase. However, the severity of these crashes has decreased.	10.4 10.6 10.7
10.6	Change in traffic volumes - percentage change in vehicle kilometres travelled on local roads.		96	Vehicle km travelled on local roads has remained similar to 2001 figures. Alternative forms of transport are being encouraged and provided for through the Rotorua Transport Strategy 2006. This strategy covers safety, cycling, traffic demand management, public passenger transport, road transport, and walking.	7.1 10.2 12.1 7.6 10.3 12.2 10.1 10.5

Introduction: summary of the state of Rotorua's environment

Indicator		State	Page	Summary	Related Indicators
10. Transport					
10.7	Heavy traffic count.	 GETTING WORSE	97	The number of heavy vehicles travelling through the city has increased. This issue is being addressed by the proposed Eastern Arterial Motorway and Victoria Street Arterial projects, which are designed to improve traffic flow.	6.1 12.1 7.1 12.2 10.5
10.8	Airport movements - passenger arrivals and airport landings.	 GETTING BETTER	98	Trends show fewer aeroplane landings but an increased number of passengers on these planes.	3.1 12.1 12.3
11. Energy resources					
11.1	Energy consumption - gigajoules per annum.	 BASELINE	104	The data reported is a baseline for future monitoring. Most of the energy used in the district is for transport. The use of alternative and sustainable energy, in particular geothermal resources, is an emerging issue for the district.	2.1 7.6 3.1 12.1 7.4 12.3
12. The global environment					
12.1	Greenhouse gas emissions - tonnes of greenhouse gasses emitted.	 BASELINE	110	This is baseline information. Emissions from transport, waste and electricity are the major greenhouse gas emissions for Rotorua.	4.1 10.1 10.8 4.2 10.2 11.1 7.6 10.3 12.2 8.1 10.6
12.2	Vehicle use and emissions - vehicle kilometres travelled.	 STEADY	111	Vehicle kilometres travelled per person have remained steady, while the number of vehicles registered in the Rotorua district has increased by over 15,000 since 2002. A number of alternative forms of transport are being encouraged and provided for through the Rotorua Transport Strategy 2006.	7.1 10.3 7.6 10.6 10.1 10.7 10.2 12.1
12.3	Rotorua climate - total annual rainfall, number of wet days, ground frost days, and wind speeds.	 STEADY	112	Both rainfall and number of wet days show a declining trend. This is also the case for ground frost days and may be attributed to rising minimum temperatures. Wind speeds are increasing. Climate change is widely acknowledged as a world wide issue, and is likewise an emerging issue for the district.	1.1 9.1 1.4 9.2 7.6