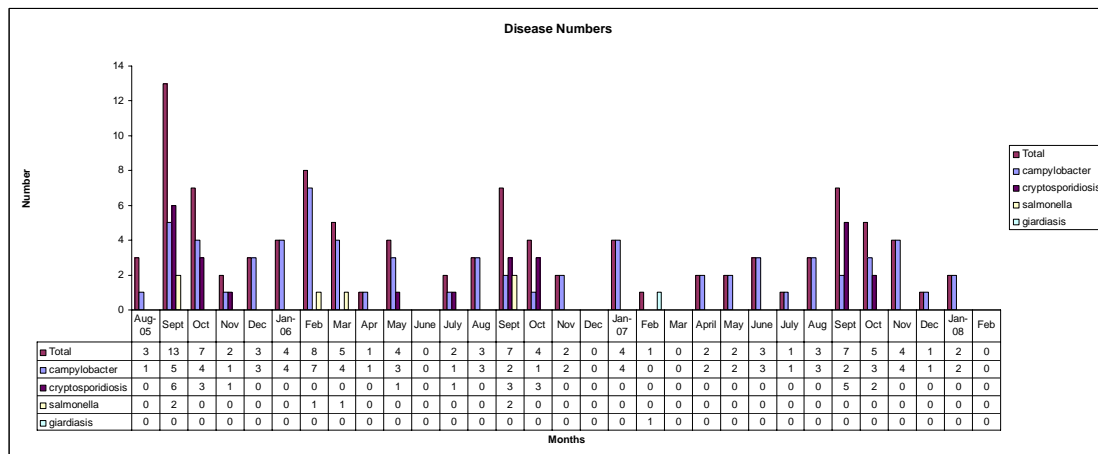


Planning & Regulatory Manager's Report – April 2008



Environmental Diseases

Below are the latest disease statistics. For the benefit of new Councillors, set out below are the brief descriptions, systems etc of the diseases.



Giardia:

Giardia is a parasite which lives in the intestines. It is found world-wide in animals, including dogs and cats, birds and humans.

People become infected when they swallow the Giardia cysts. This usually occurs through faecal contamination of either their hands, food or water. Infants also become infected by mouthing objects in the environment. Families with infants and those who have contact with children in nappies can therefore be particularly at risk where there is infection. Trampers, skiers and campers may be at risk if treated water is not available.

After infection it usually takes 7-10 days before symptoms develop, although it may take up to 3 weeks. Symptoms include diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, bloating, loose offensive bowel motions, nausea and weight loss. However some people do not develop any symptoms at all. The diagnosis can be confirmed by a laboratory test on a specimen of faeces. Giardiasis, the illness caused by Giardia, is not usually serious and seldom affects systems other than the bowel. However unless it is treated, it is often troublesome because of the persistent symptoms.

Campylobacter Enteritis

Campylobacter is an acute infection of the bowel caused by bacteria of the campylobacter

group, multiplying in the small intestine.

It may start with a 'flu-like' illness for 12-24 hours beginning 1-10 days (usually 3-5 days) after contact with the bacteria. Diarrhoea then develops which is the main symptom. This varies from mild to very severe, often with abdominal cramps and foul smelling liquid stools, which sometimes contain blood. Nausea, vomiting and fever can often occur. The diagnosis is confirmed by a laboratory test on a specimen of faeces.

Common sources of infection are:

- Raw or undercooked poultry and meat
- Unpasteurised milk
- Households pets and farm animals especially during or after an attack of diarrhoea
- An infected person who handles food may also be a source of infection.

People become infected when they swallow the bacteria. This usually occurs through contamination of their hands after handling raw poultry, raw meat or by handling pets (especially puppies and kittens) or farm animals. The bacteria can be transferred to the mouth via fingers, food, smoking or even wiping the face. Drinking untreated water supplies or unpasteurised milk may also result in infection.

Young children may infect each other or a mother may catch it from her infant. Nappy changing is a likely way of spreading the disease from an infant to an adult.

Salmonella

Salmonella is a bacteria which principally infects the bowel, although it can occasionally spread to other parts of the body. There are many different types of salmonella and they occur world wide in animals, birds and humans. The disease, called salmonellosis, is relatively common in New Zealand.

Symptoms commonly consist of the rapid onset of abdominal pain, diarrhoea, nausea, headache and sometimes vomiting, beginning 6-72 hours (usually 12-36 hours) after ingesting the bacteria.

Dehydrations, especially among infants, may be severe. Fever is almost always present. Lack of appetite and diarrhoea often persist for several days.

Common sources of infection are:

- Raw or undercooked poultry and meat
- A wide range of household pets (dogs, cats, birds, poultry, reptiles, especially those with diarrhoea)
- Farm or wild animals
- An infected person who handles food
- Unpasteurised milk
- Raw or undercooked eggs or egg products (in overseas countries).

People develop the illness when they eat food contaminated with salmonella from either an infected animal or person. Sometimes the bacteria can be transferred to the mouth via the fingers when smoking or even wiping the face after handling raw poultry, raw meat, pets or farm animals. Salmonella can be spread from one person to another and if care is not taken one family member may infect others. Young children may infect each other or a mother may

catch it from her infant. Nappy changing is a likely way of the disease spreading from an infant to an adult.

Cryptosporidium

People become infected when they swallow the parasites. This may be from contaminated water and food, or from contact with infected animals or humans.

Cryptosporidium may cause:

- Diarrhoea (often watery)
- Stomach cramps and abdominal pain
- Lack of appetite
- Weight loss
- Nausea and vomiting
- Fever
- Flatulence (wind)
- Fatigue.

The symptoms appear between two and 14 days (usually severe) after becoming infected, and the illness may last for two weeks or more. The faeces may remain infectious for several weeks after the symptoms have gone and some people may be infected but not develop any symptoms at all. The infection may be prolonged and life threatening to people with a weakened immune system.

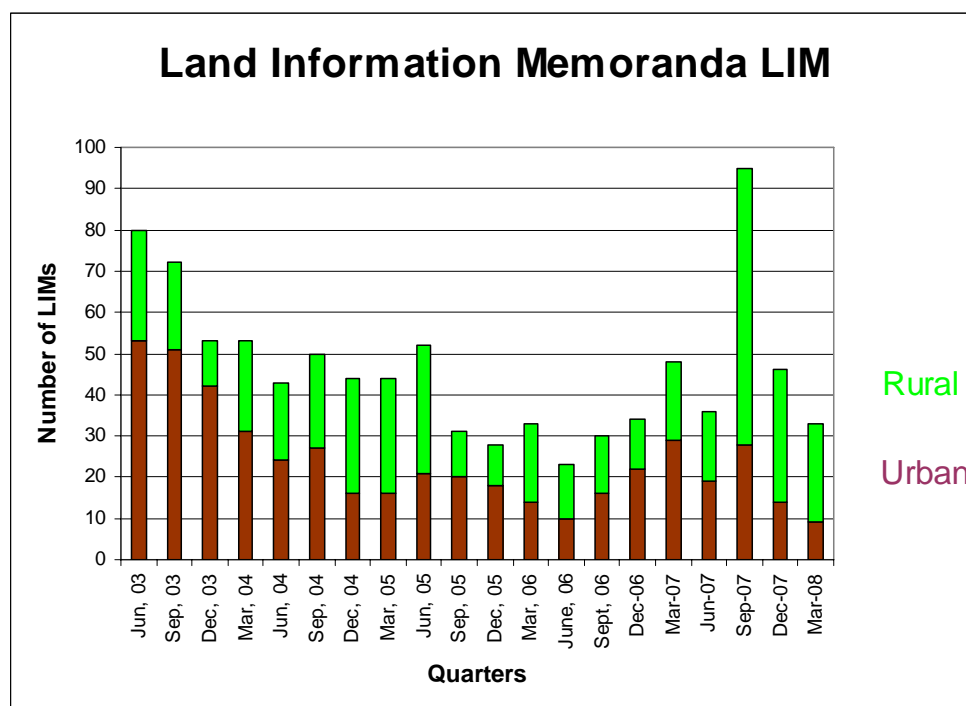
Resource Consents

Since the last report, the following resource consents have been granted by the Manager: Planning and Regulatory under delegated authority:

RM080006	Land Use – Erect Relocated Dwelling G. & Y. Munro 26 Main South Road Makikihi	11/03/08
RM080007	Subdivision – Create Two Rural Lots M.L. & G.J. Jensen and J.L. Armstrong Waihao Back Road & Yesbergs Road, Waimate	11/03/08
RM080009	Separate Title – S.226 Certificate A.A. & S.M. Brandreth Tavistock Road, Otaio	12/03/08
RM080010	Land Use – Erect Shed – Building Setback R. & P. Rogers 13 Wall Street, Waimate	13/03/08

RM080011	Land Use – Erect Relocated Dwelling M. & J. Baikie 212 Waihao Back Road, Waimate	19/03/08
RM080014	Land Use – Erect Relocated House N.W. Skinner Otaio River Road, Otaio	19/03/08
RM080012	Land Use – Dairy Shed Effluent Storage Facility close to boundary GSI Trading Limited 3902 Hakataramea Highway (SH 82), Hakataramea	25/03/08
RM080015	Land Use – Erect Dwelling in Flood Risk Area G.K. Middlemiss Byrnes Road, Waihao	26/03/08
RM080016	Right of Way – S.348 LG Act Future Forests Canterbury Limited 322 Pentland Hills Road, Waihaorunga	31/03/08
RM080019	Separate Title – S.226 Certificate Wainui Station Limited Hakataramea Highway/Little Roddick Road Hakataramea	31/03/08

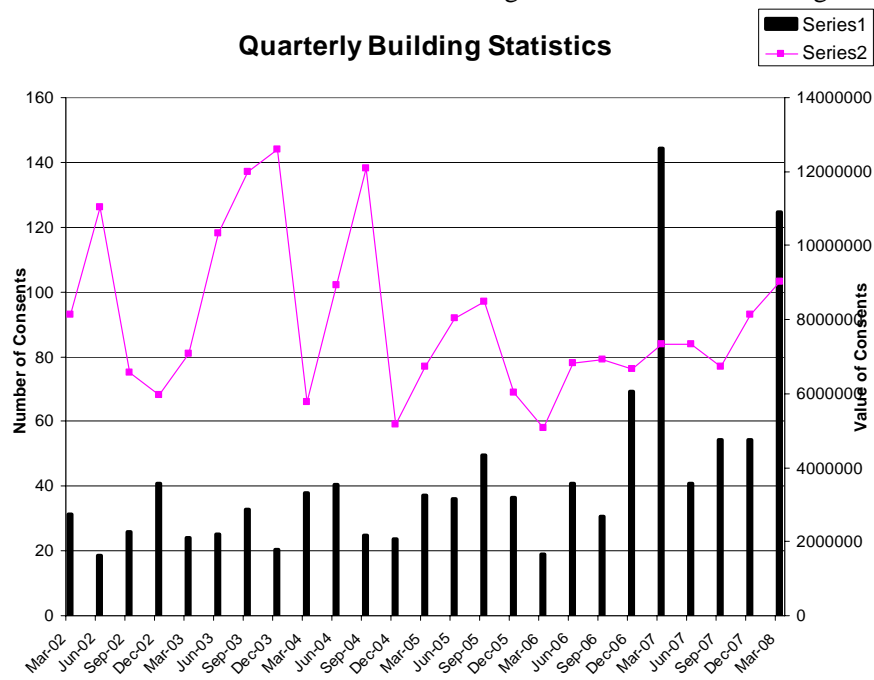
Land Information Memorandums



Building Consents

Councillors will note a huge increase in building activity in the last quarter. This is the second highest value of consents ever recorded in recent times. The March 2007 quarter included the new dairy factory.

The main drives are the current land use changes and residential building.



Brent Donaldson
MANAGER-PLANNING & REGULATORY
2 April 2008