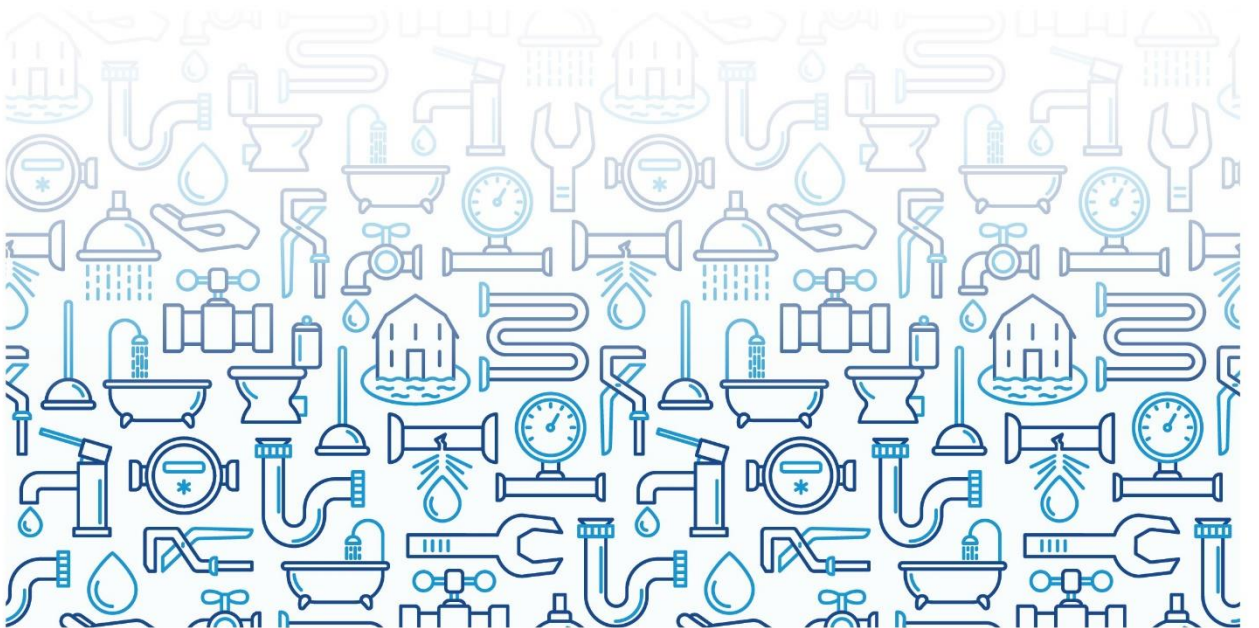




GREAT LAKE TAUPŌ
Taupō District Council

Water Supply Strategy

2019



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1. PURPOSE OF THE STRATEGY

The purpose of the Water Supply Strategy is for Council to set a direction on how we will manage our drinking water supplies¹, from 2019 to 2039. This strategy aims to clearly set out:

- How the Water Supply Strategy will help to achieve the Council vision.
- The outcomes that we want to achieve for our drinking water supplies.
- Goals and responses which describe how we will achieve the outcomes.

This Water Supply Strategy is focused on water sourced from the natural environment for treatment and supply through the Council water supply network. The strategy applies to both potable² and non-potable water.

2. TAUPŌ DISTRICT COUNCIL'S VISION

Taupō District Council's Vision is

To be the most liveable and prosperous district in the North Island by 2022.

The provision of, and access to, safe water is an essential component of modern-day life, and life in a first world country. To achieve Council's vision, access to safe fresh water for our communities, that is provided in an efficient and sustainable manner is essential. Council's role is to provide access to provide safe drinking water to communities on Council systems.

3. WATER STRATEGY OUTCOMES

The 5 outcomes are:

1. We ensure the protection of public health
2. We recognise Te Mana o Te Wai
3. We use water responsibly and sustainably
4. We support the Communities Growth aspirations
5. We ensure that our water supply system is financially sustainable

4. CONTEXT

3.1. Waikato Regional Context

Both the Lake Taupō and Waikato River catchments are located in the Waikato Region. The Waikato River Catchment (including Lake Taupō) is governed by the Waikato Regional Plan, limiting the taking of water to a proportion of river flows. The catchment above Kārapiro (which affects all Taupō District Council schemes) is nearing full allocation, limiting additional water availability for any use.

¹ 30 years aligns with the requirement for Council to produce 30 year Infrastructure Plans

² Potable is water that is safe to drink; drinkable

Lake Taupō and the Waikato River play a significant role in tourism both for the Taupō District and the wider Waikato Region. Lake Taupō is Australasia’s largest fresh water lake and attracts tourists from around the world. It hosts a number of activities both on and around the lake and is also home to New Zealand's most visited natural attraction, the Huka Falls. The lake and surrounding environment are key to the cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing of Taupō District and the wider Waikato region.

The presence of such a large body of fresh water can also present a challenge when it comes to water conservation activities and educating both local residents and tourist alike to conserve and respect this finite resource. With approximately 30% of the homes in our district, used for holiday purposes only, this challenge is further emphasised.

3.2. Changes signalled from Central Government

In mid 2017, Local Government Minister Nanaia Mahuta announced a reform programme to transform drinking water, stormwater and wastewater. The focus of the review is on the challenges facing the sector, including funding pressures, rising environmental standards, climate change, seasonal pressure from tourism, and the recommendations of the Havelock North Inquiry.

Stage One explored the issues and opportunities with three waters services by gathering and analysing information. This was completed at the end of 2017. Stage Two is focused on looking at options for improving the three waters system, including the management, service delivery, funding, and regulatory arrangements.

At the time of publication of this strategy, Central Government indicated that they will introduce a Water Services Bill to parliament in late 2019, which would introduce an independent water regulator.

This strategy will be revised when required to meet the changes that come from Central Government from this reform programme and other possible changes to freshwater management (such as any resolution of Iwi rights). This will be done in partnership with Iwi and the wider community.

3.3. Havelock North Enquiry

The outbreak of gastroenteritis in Havelock North in August 2016 shook public confidence in the fundamental service provision of safe drinking water. Approximately 5,500 of the town’s 14,000 residents were estimated to have become ill with campylobacteriosis. Some 45 were subsequently hospitalised and the outbreak contributed to four deaths. A number of residents continue to suffer health complications.

A Government Inquiry was established to investigate and report on the outbreak. The final reports of the Inquiry contained comprehensive, wide-ranging and powerful recommendations for improvement to water supplies across New Zealand.

The Government has signalled that changes are to be expected including those that will affect the sector as a whole. Major changes, although potentially extensive, are unlikely to affect the key outcomes developed within this strategy. There are a number of recommendations that Council as a drinking water supplier can begin to implement based around the six key principles of Drinking Water Supplies that the report endorsed. The 6 principles are:

Principle	Description
Principle 1: A high standard of care must be embraced	Unsafe drinking water can cause illness, injury or death on a large-scale. All those involved in supplying drinking water (from operators to politically elected representatives) must therefore embrace a high standard of care.
Principle 2: Protection of source water is of paramount importance	Protection of the source of drinking water provides the first, and most significant, barrier against drinking water contamination and illness.
Principle 3: Maintain multiple barriers against contamination	Any drinking water system must have, and continuously maintain, robust multiple barriers against contamination appropriate to the level of potential contamination. This is because no single barrier is effective against all sources of contamination and any barrier can fail at any time.

Principle	Description
Principle 4: Change precedes contamination	Contamination is almost always preceded by some kind of change and change must never be ignored. Sudden or extreme changes in water quality, flow or environmental conditions (for example, heavy rainfall, flooding, earthquakes) should arouse particular suspicion that drinking water might become contaminated.
Principle 5: Suppliers must own the safety of drinking water	Drinking water suppliers must maintain a personal sense of responsibility and dedication to providing consumers with safe water. Knowledgeable, experienced, committed and responsive personnel provide the best assurance of safe drinking water.
Principle 6: Apply a preventive risk management approach	A preventive risk management approach provides the best protection against waterborne illness.

4.4 Responding to Climate Change

Recent scientific data shows that the globe is warming and this is starting to impact on the climate. What this means long-term is hard to specifically pinpoint, but indications are that rainfall events will worsen, droughts will occur more often and seas will rise. While sea level rise isn't a major concern for the Taupō District we need to be acutely aware of what the other impacts might be. These impacts are likely to include:

- Increased frequency of droughts will increase the demand for our drinking water supplies, while at the same time there will be less water available to take.
- Warmer, drier days, with less wind are likely to result in increased number of algal bloom events. This may require the installation of additional treatment methods.
- Increasing rain events may require the installation of additional treatment, where our supplies are taken from drinking water.
- Changes to the make-up of our freshwater ecosystems as a result in temperature change. This could threaten native species and make conditions more attractive to pest species.

By delivering on each of our outcomes the climate change impacts above will be considered. For example the risk of increasing drought events will be considered within outcome 3, we use water responsibly and sustainably.

3.4. Taupō District Context

A summary and map of the district's water schemes is shown on page 7.

Council has 18 drinking water schemes. Most of our water is sourced from surface water, either through Lake Taupō or its tributaries. We are required by law to comply with the Drinking Water Standards New Zealand (DWSNZ). At the time of writing, while our larger supplies complied with the DWSNZ, many of our smaller supplies do not. This means that there are some public health risks associated with those supplies. These risks are managed, in part, through Water Safety Plans that are required under the DWSNZ and approved by the Ministry of Health.

Council has budgeted for the upgrade of all water supplies to meet the current drinking water standards by 2028. The order of upgrades is determined through the asset management planning process. Risk is a key factor in determining priority.

A challenge for the district is that there is a perception that water is plentiful. Because Lake Taupō is so prominent, people do not always perceive that there is a need to conserve water, because there is so much water in the lake. Council is only consented to take a small proportion of the lake water, as demonstrated by the diagram on the next page.

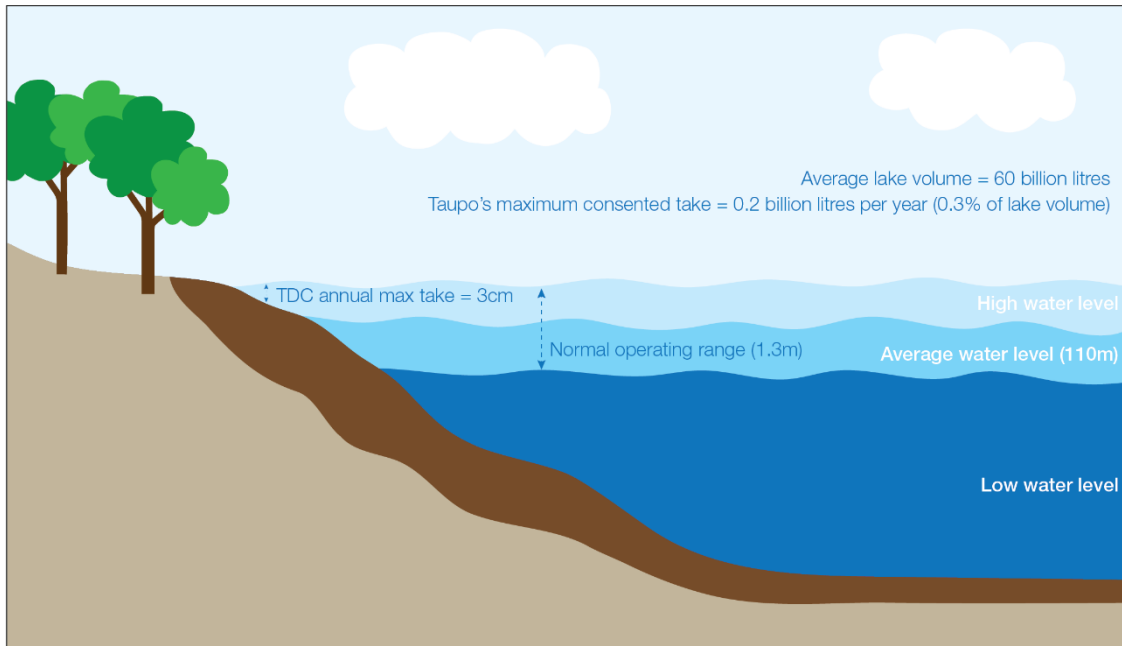


Figure 2: Diagram showing Lake Taupō and the allocated take. Source: GHD

Whilst the district as a whole has a well-documented and understood resident population growth profile, what is not so well understood is the impact of visitor numbers and events on water demand and supply. Events in Taupō can be large and can impact significantly on core infrastructure and demand. Coupled with this is the increasing popularity of Taupō as a visitor destination. The use of online accommodation booking systems for private holiday homes (over and above the traditional motel bed night statistics), leave a gap in Council's knowledge base on transient population and its impact on water demand and supply. We aim to close this gap through the early stages of the implementation plan.

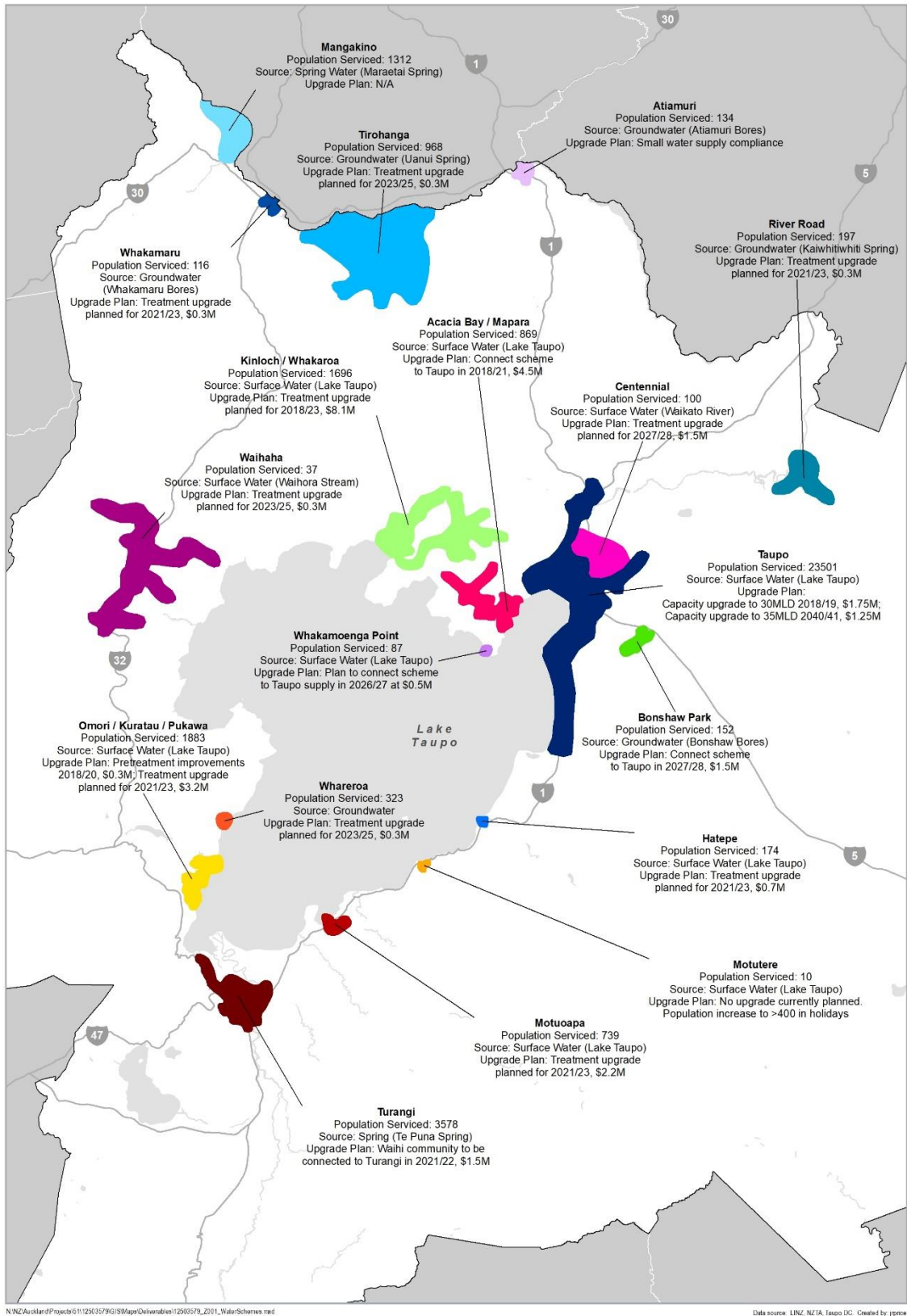


Figure 3: Council Water Supplies

4. TAUPŌ DISTRICT IWI AND HAPŪ RIGHTS AND MANAGEMENT OF FRESHWATER

TŪWHARETOA AND WAI MĀORI

“Nga hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa seek to ensure that all the statutory authorities involved in resource management within the Tūwharetoa rohe, recognise and provide for their role as kaitiaki but also their rights as legal owners of the bed of Lake Taupō-nui-ā-tia and tributaries (Tūwharetoa Iwi Environment Management Plan 2003)

Tūwharetoa hold mana whenua and kaitiakitanga over the Central North Island including the Lake Taupō Catchment and part of the Waikato River, Upper Waikati, Whanganui, Rangitikei and Rangitaiki Catchments.

Ngāti Tūwharetoa are the descendants of Ngatoroirangi and Tia and other Tūpuna who have occupied the Taupō region since the arrival of the Te Arawa waka. Ngāti Tūwharetoa are linked by whakapapa to the lands and taonga (treasures) in this region. This connection establishes their mana whenua, kaitiakitanga, and rangatiratanga.

For Ngāti Tūwharetoa, water comes from the sacred pool of their ancestor, Io. Tāne entrusted the guardianship of all the waterways to Tangaroa while Tāwhirimatea was assigned the guardianship over the atmospheric forms of the water and the weather. These two guardians hold the mauri, the essential life forces, of these forms of water.

“For Ngāti Tūwharetoa, our role in the Central North Island forms part of our ancestor, our earth mother Papatūānuku. The universe and atmosphere above and around us is our sky father, Ranginui. The geographical pinnacle of Papatūānuku, within our rohe is our maunga (mountains) including our esteemed ancestor, Tongariro. To the north of Tongariro lies our inland seas, Taupō and Rotoaira. Our mauri flows from our maunga and to the hinterlands via the Waikato, Whanganui and Rangitaiki. They link us directly with our neighbouring iwi.” (Tūwharetoa Maori Trust Board)

Tūwharetoa have continued to exercise their customary rights over all the waterways, waterbodies and tributaries in their region. Tūwharetoa have asserted, as mana whenua and kaitiaki, that they will continue to be involved in any decision-making about freshwater to enable the survival of their wellbeing and identity as iwi, hapū, marae, landowners and whānau. The protection of Te Mana o Te Wai is also the guiding principle for Tūwharetoa in the management of freshwater.

Expressions of the intrinsic connection to Nga wai o Tūwharetoa have been well documented through iwi planning documents, Joint Management Agreement with Taupō District Council as well as reflected at a national level through legislation such as the National Policy Statement for Freshwater – Te Mana o te Wai.

The Tūwharetoa Maori Trust Board hold in title the Bed of Lake Taupō, the 13 tributaries that feed into Lake Taupō and a portion of the Waikato Awa.

Te Mana o Te Wai

Te Mana o Te Wai refers to the integrated and holistic wellbeing of a freshwater body. Te Mana o te Wai ensures that the first right to the water goes to the water. It also ensures that water is able to nurture and provide for people as a koha (gift) to enable sustainable use. Te Mana o te Wai reinforces iwi positions that ‘I am the water and the water is me’. Protecting Te Mana o te Wai provides for the mauri of the water. This includes providing for te hauora o te taiao (health of the environment) te hauora o te wai (health of the waterbody) and te hauora o te tangata (the health of the people). •

All New Zealanders have an obligation to achieve Te Mana o Te Wai whereby the water body has its own mauri and its own mana which must come first to protect the integrity of the river. This will be the basis for community discussions on freshwater values, objectives and limits. The NPS-FM refers to Te Mana o te Wai as a core concept for fresh water management. Iwi have argued that Te Mana o Te Wai should be given priority in any freshwater planning mechanisms.

Iwi and Hapū Rights

Council has a strong relationship with local Iwi and recognise and respect the important of, and connection between, iwi and freshwater (wai Maori). Council has Joint Management Agreements in place with Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Trust. Central to the agreements is how Council and the iwi authorities will work together to promote the restoration and protection of the Waikato River.

Council is committed to continuing the strong relationships formed and recognises and respects Tangata Whenua's rights and interests in Water. The premise of this Water Supply Strategy in relation to Iwi is to act as a mechanism to open up dialog on the matters facing Council and to develop methods by which Iwi and Council can work together to deliver on the five outcomes outlined in detail in this strategy.

Iwi and Hapū Aspirations

A number of the marae and papakāinga within the rohe of Ngāti Tūwharetoa lack access to a reticulated treated drinking-water supply. When it comes to access to clean and safe drinking water for marae and papakāinga, the major issue is whether marae and papakāinga have access to reticulated treated drinking water supply.

In the absence of access to a reticulated treated water supply a suitable standard of treatment can be achieved by water treatment plant packages. However, the initial capital and ongoing operating costs of these water treatment systems is expensive and difficult for marae committees to maintain.

Increased engagement of Iwi within freshwater management at all levels is key in ensuring the aspirations of iwi are understood and provided for by Council.

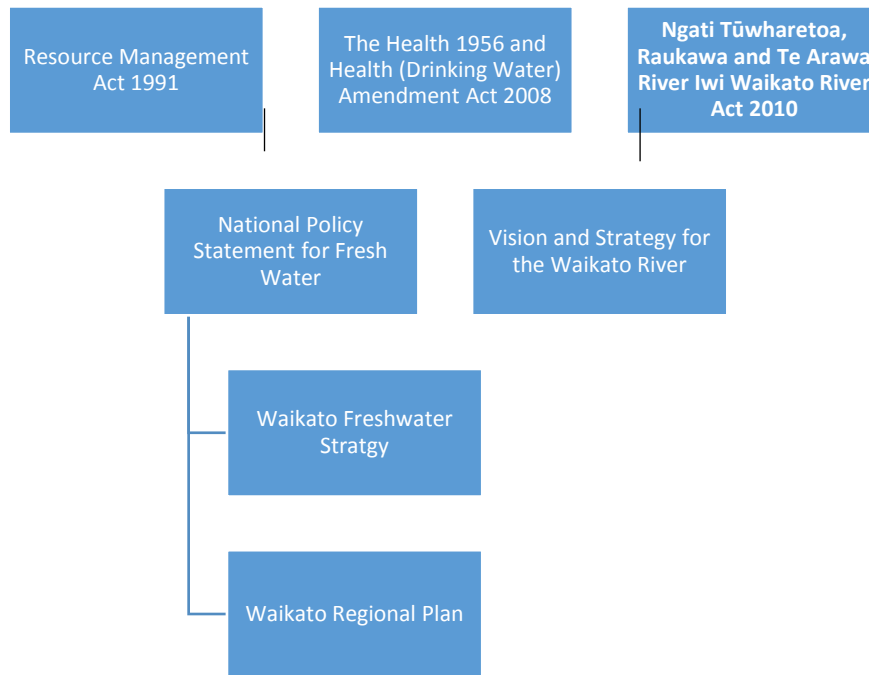
Iwi Management Plans

An iwi management plan is a document developed and approved by iwi to address matters of resource management activity of significance within their respective rohe.

- Te Rautaki Taiao a Raukawa – Raukawa Environmental Management Plan 2014
- Rising above the mist - Te aranga ake i te taimahatanga : Ngāti Tahu - Ngāti Whaoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan
- Ngāti Tūwharetoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan
- Te Arawa River Iwi Trust - Environmental Management Plan

5. LINKS TO NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL DOCUMENTS

When we are working with water for our drinking water supplies, we are required to give effect to the following legislation and documents:



5.1. The Health Act 1956 and Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2008

The Health Act 1956 and subsequent Amendment Act sets out the requirements for the DWSNZ and also the duties that drinking water suppliers are required to adhere to.

5.2. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. As freshwater is a very important resource, we are required to give effect to this act. This Act sets the management framework for both the allocation of freshwater and the control of discharges to water.

5.3. Deeds Between the Crown and Ngāti Tūwharetoa over Taupōnuiatia Block; Te Awa o Waikato ki te Toka o Tia Block and Te Hokinga mai o te papa o nga waka ki te Poari hei kaitiaki o nga hapū o Ngati Tūwharetoa Block (The Deeds) ... (1992 & 2007)

By Deeds with the Crown dated 28 August 1992 and 10 September 2007, Tūwharetoa Maori Trust Board is the legal owner of Taupō Waters. The term Taupō Waters refer to property including the bed, water column and air space of Lake Taupō and the Waihora, Waihaha, Whanganui, Whareroa, Kuratau, Poutu, Waimarino, Tauranga-Taupō, Tongariro, Waipehi, Waiotaka, Hinemaiaia and Waitahanui Rivers and the Waikato River, from the outlet of Lake Taupō to a place known as Te Toka a Tia, downstream and inclusive of the Huka Falls.

5.4. Ngāti Tūwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018

Settlement of historical grievances by Ngāti Tūwharetoa and acknowledgement of Ngāti Tuwahretoa's historical and contemporary associations with the region.

5.5. Ngati Tūwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010.

The purpose of the Act is recognise the significance of the Waikato River to Ngati Tūwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi. It also recognises the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, and provides co-management arrangements for the Waikato River.

5.6. National Policy Statement for Fresh Water (NPS)

The Freshwater NPS was first made operative in 2014 and was updated in 2017. The NPS directs regional councils, in consultation with their communities, to set objectives for the state of fresh water bodies in their regions and to set limits on resource use to meet these objectives. There are requirements for regional councils to improve water quality and report on the achievement towards the targets every 5 years. The NPS is going to have a significant influence on the rules and requirements that regional plans in the future. The NPS-FM refers to Te Mana o te Wai as a core concept for fresh water management.

5.7. Vision and Strategy Waikato River Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato

The Vision for the Waikato River is:

Our vision is for a future where a healthy Waikato River sustains abundant life and prosperous communities who, in turn, are all responsible for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River, and all it embraces, for generations to come.

The Waikato River Authority was established in 2010 as the custodian of the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River. The Authority is also the body responsible for overseeing the implementation of the clean-up of the Waikato River. Regional and District Plans are required to give effect to the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River.

This strategy will drive Council to use water responsibly and sustainably, which will give effect to the Vision and Strategy.

5.8. Waikato Regional Policy Statement (RPS)

Regional Councils are required to produce a RPS every ten years. The RPS sets the framework for how freshwater resources throughout the region are to be managed.

5.9. Waikato Regional Plan

The Waikato Regional Plan sets the rules to achieve the outcomes set in the RPS. There are rules that govern issues such as water allocation and water quality. The RPS is reviewed every ten years.

Of significance to this strategy is Variation 6 regarding allocation throughout the region and Plan Change 1 relating to water quality in the Waikato and Waipa River catchments.

5.10. Waikato Freshwater Strategy

This strategy has been prepared by WRC and recognises that the way that water is managed throughout the Waikato is not appropriate. It recognises that there is simply not enough water to go around for everyone who wants to use it and identifies new approaches for how water will be managed water in the future. The overarching goal is to: achieve the best use of fresh water through time via better allocation systems using new methods based on better information.

6. THE STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNCIL DOCUMENTS

6.1. Infrastructure and Financial Strategies

Council is required to produce both a Financial Strategy and an Infrastructure Strategy every three years. The purpose of the Financial Strategy is to facilitate prudent financial management and to ensure that Council's funding and expenditure is transparent by showing the impact of Council's services, rates, debt, and investments. The purpose of the infrastructure strategy is to identify the issues facing our infrastructure (including water) and to identify the options available for responding to the issues and set out a strategic response.

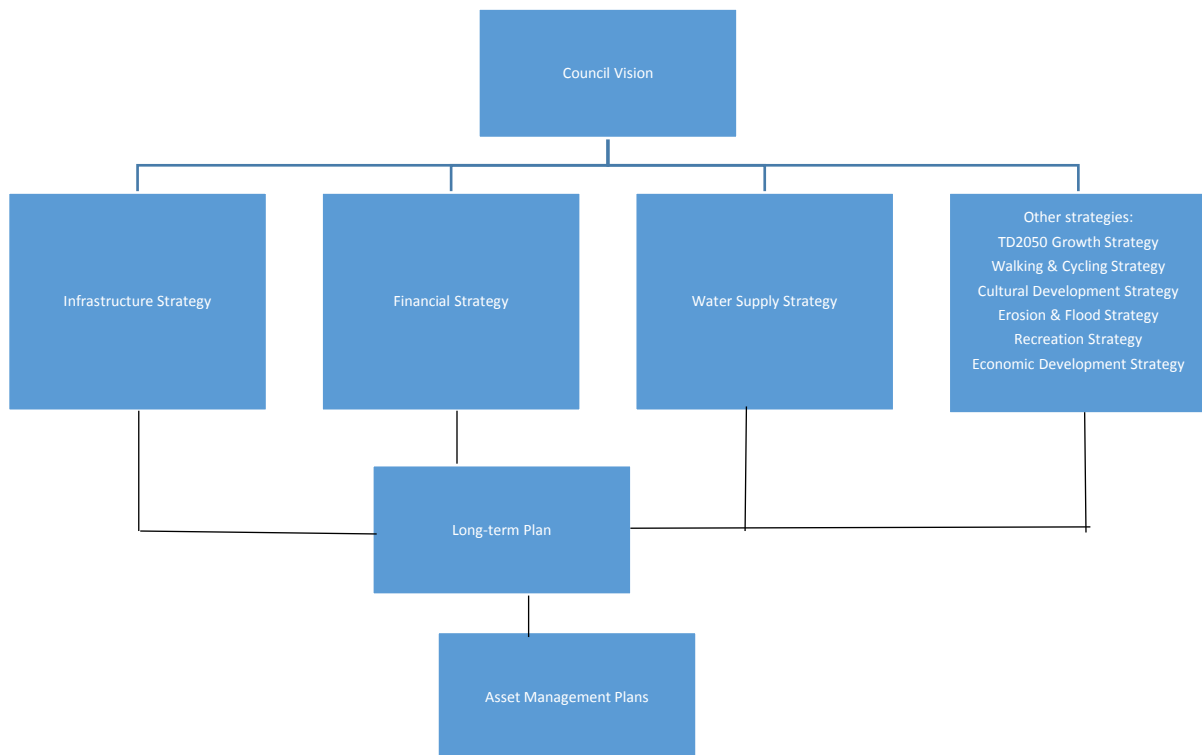
6.2. Long-term and Annual Plans

Council prepares a long-term plan once every three years and an annual plan during the in between years. These plans confirm Council's work programmes.

6.3. Asset Management Plans

Asset management planning will explore and identify the operational and investment options that can achieve the aims of the strategy, including clearly identifying the expected benefits, costs, risks, and recommended implementation timing and approach and how these align with and support the strategy and its vision and outcomes.

In general, AMPs are prepared three yearly, in conjunction with the preparation of the Long-term Plan. The AMPs inform the development of the budgets in Long-term Plan.



7. OUTCOMES

Section 2 of this document articulated the five outcomes that Council wished to achieve by implementing this strategy. In this section we have taken those four outcomes and outlined our Goals related to those Outcomes and the Responses needing to occur to achieve those goals.

Outcome 1: We ensure the protection of Public Health

Public Health protection is, first and foremost, a fundamental requirement of Council as a Drinking Water Supplier. Under the Health Act, councils are required to ensure that they:

“...improve, promote and protect public health within its district.” (Health Act, Section 23)

At the time of drafting of this Strategy, Council is managing water supplies with significant areas of non-compliance with the DWSNZ³. These include:

³ Report on Compliance with the DWSNZ For Period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

- Only 3 of 18 water treatment plants achieved overall compliance
- 11 water supplies did not achieve bacterial compliance criteria
- 15 water supplies did not achieve protozoa compliance criteria
- 5 water supplies did not achieve chemical treatment criteria

Council has approved a staged programme of works over the next 10 years to ensure full compliance with the DWSNZ by 2028. To minimise public health risk from our water supplies, acceleration of this programme of works is considered a priority.

<i>Our Strategic Outcome</i>	<i>Our Goals</i>	<i>Our Response</i>
<i>We ensure the protection of Public Health</i>	We are committed to minimising the health risk posed by Council water supply	We will comply with Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand
		We endorse and will implement the 6 Key Principals of Drinking Water Safety outlined from the Havelock North Enquiry
		We will accelerate, where possible, the Long-term Plan projects related to protection of Public Health
	We will strive to ensure the continuity of supply of high-quality potable water at all times	We will plan and manage for risks and ensure resilience within our water supply systems.

Outcome 2: We recognise Te Mana o Te Wai

Te Mana o Te Wai refers to the integrated and holistic wellbeing of a freshwater body. Te Mana o te Wai ensures that the first right to the water goes to the water. It also ensures that water is able to nurture and provide for people as a koha (gift) to enable sustainable use. Te Mana o te Wai reinforces Iwi positions that 'I am the water and the water is me'. Protecting Te Mana o te Wai provides for the mauri of the water. This includes providing for te hauora o te taiao (health of the environment) te hauora o te wai (health of the waterbody) and te hauora o te tangata (the health of the people). •

All New Zealanders have an obligation to achieve Te Mana o Te Wai whereby the water body has its own mauri and its own mana which must come first to protect the integrity of the river. This will be the basis for community discussions on freshwater values, objectives and limits. The NPS-FM refers to Te Mana o te Wai as a core concept for fresh water management. Iwi have argued that Te Mana o Te Wai should be given priority in any freshwater planning mechanisms.

<i>Our Strategic Outcome</i>	<i>Our Goals</i>	<i>Our Response</i>
<i>We recognise Te Mana o Te Wai</i>	We consider Te Mana o Te wai in our planning	We will recognise Te Mana o te Wai in our planning documents relating to drinking water supplies.

Outcome 3: We use water responsibly and sustainably

Water is a limited resource and there are many different users competing for access to water. Use of water can have detrimental impacts on the environment, so it is imperative that we use water responsibly. Responsible and sustainable water use is also captured by Te Mana o Te Wai which refers to the integrated and holistic wellbeing of a freshwater body.

Taking too much water from the environment can impact on the ecology of the water body as can the discharges back to the environment from the processes associated with the treatment process. Minimising the water we use can improve the environment and result in more water being left to ensure the ongoing environmental sustainability of the resource.

Taupō District also has a high use of water per capita, with approximate consumptive use of 400 litres per person per day. This is significantly higher than the National Average for medium sized Councils of 260L/person/day. This indicates inefficiencies in the supply chain and the community's current views on water conservation that may need to be better managed over time.

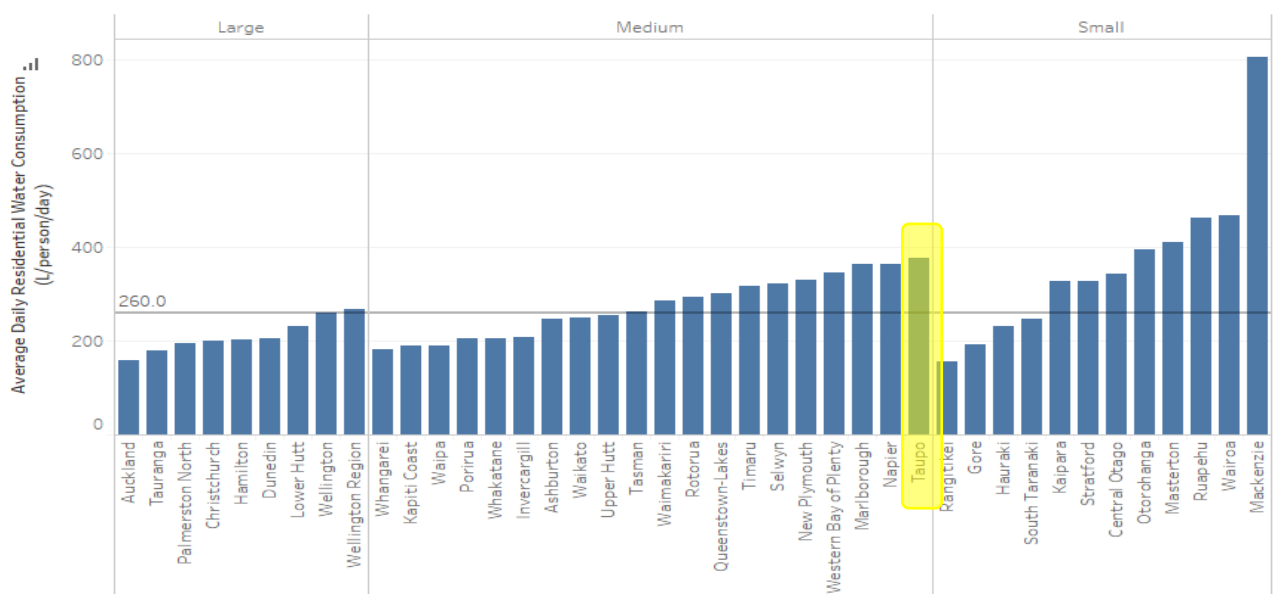


Figure 4: NZ Water National Performance Review Data: Water Daily Use 2016/17

An important aspect of using water responsibly and sustainably is to reduce the real water losses (physical water losses from the water supply network through for example leaks, pipe bursts, and reservoir overflows) in the water supply network to acceptable levels. In 2017 we calculated the real water losses in the Taupo and Turangi networks as 272, and 587 litres/connection/day respectively. These levels are considerably higher than what is considered an acceptable level of real losses.

Our Strategic Outcome	Our Goals	Our Response
We use water responsibly	We will reduce overall water use within the district	<p>We will educate and actively encourage a water conservation culture within the District</p> <p>We will take steps to assess and manage water losses in the public supply networks with the following real water loss targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban networks – 160litres/connection/day

<i>Our Strategic Outcome</i>	<i>Our Goals</i>	<i>Our Response</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural networks – 4.2 m³/km watermain/day
	We will minimise the impact on the environment related to undertaking water supply activities	<p>We will minimise the volume of water taken from water sources for water supply activities</p> <p>We will manage the discharges back into the environment from water supply activities to minimise effects</p>

Outcome 4: We will support the Communities Growth aspirations

Taupō District has growth aspirations and to support these, access to water is essential. These growth aspirations are described in TD2050, the district’s growth strategy. TD2050 can be viewed at www.taupo.govt.nz.

Our aspirations include ensuring that all our communities that can have access to the benefits of reticulated water supply and that we support the establishment of industry in our towns by having sufficient volumes of water readily available.

It is important that any growth that may occur not be detrimental to any water bodies and their capacity to sustain themselves and the ecosystems that rely on a healthy water body. Growth should not inhibit the basic needs of communities to have safe access to drinking water and municipal supply.

We also need to better understand the impacts of the tourism industry on our supplies and how tourist numbers can impact on demand. Underestimating these numbers can lead to a view that we have too much water or that we are wasteful. This will then enable mechanisms to ensure that water users (even those who use water temporarily) understand the importance of water conservancy.

We must also be aware where we have too much water allocated to us and release what is not needed as this can unlock other industries and economic development options in the region, which will have a flow on effect for the district. Priority should be given to water bodies that are already overallocated and in a degraded state.

<i>Our Strategic Outcome</i>	<i>Our Goals</i>	<i>Our Response</i>
<i>We will support the Communities Growth aspirations</i>	We will understand the districts population trends and dynamics	We will understand the District’s peak visitor numbers and how that impacts on water supply demand
		We will develop a method for understanding the need to service currently un-serviced communities within the district
	We provide sufficient water to support future growth aspirations	Growth aspirations will be investigated and sustainable and efficient use of water will be a priority in any growth within the district.

<i>Our Strategic Outcome</i>	<i>Our Goals</i>	<i>Our Response</i>
		We will develop a water demand profile using future growth projections that determines the 50 year water supply requirements for the district
		We will ensure our infrastructure is capable of achieving the water supply requirements of the district
		We will ensure the volume of water required to meet our demand profiles is consented, and surrender excess volumes, if appropriate

Outcome 5: We ensure that our water supply system is financially sustainable

The district is home to a diverse community with a number of differing aspirations, many of which Council is tasked to deliver. By putting in place sound asset planning systems and processes, understanding the condition of our assets and ensuring that we continue to manage in accordance with National and International best practise, we strive to deliver value for money for the community. We can test this nationally by ensuring we present value against our peer group.

Ensuring that we use the most appropriate funding model for our water supply network is essential in making sure that we can deliver the necessary upgrades to our treatment plants in an equitable manner.

<i>Our Strategic Outcome</i>	<i>Our Goals</i>	<i>Our Response</i>
<i>We will ensure the water system is managed in a financially prudent manner</i>	We will ensure that robust forward planning is in place	We will have in place an asset management plan and practises that achieve Intermediate Status ⁴ by 2022
		We will ensure that Asset Condition data is collected, stored and utilised in line with best practise
		We will ensure that the Implementation plan is reviewed annually and updated every three years
	We will ensure that the cost of water is equitable	We will ensure that the cost of water is in line with the average cost of like organisations benchmarked through the Water New Zealand Annual process, or suitable alternate

⁴ In accordance with NAMS Manual

	We will have completed a review of the future options for charging for our water supplies and implement the changes at or before the 2021-31 LTP.
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8. IMPLEMENTATION

The next stage in the process of achieving the desired Outcomes is development of an Implementation Plan.

An implementation plan will contain the detail on how Council staff intend to undertake the actions required to meet the responses, goals and ultimately, the outcomes set by Council. It will draw on currently funded projects in Councils Long Term Plan as well as identify others that need to be funded through either the Annual Planning process or the next LTP.

Key items for any implementation plan will be:

- Setting timeframes for actions
- Understanding and managing risk
- Allocating budgets and identifying budget shortfalls
- Measuring progress
- Reporting progress

It is envisioned that the Implementation Plan will be in place within 3 months of the sign off of this Strategy.

9. REPORTING

Performance in achieving the Water Supply Strategy goals and implementation plan will be reported annually in the Council Annual Report.

We will also ensure an ongoing relationship and reporting mechanism is developed with Iwi partners.