

Appendices



*Hauraki Youth Promoting
Sustainability for Hauraki*

*Artwork provided by:
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Appendix 1: Council Committees and Portfolios and Management Team

Appendix 1: Council Committees and Portfolios and Management Team

The Hearings Committee

The Hearings Committee handles matters relating to the Resource Management Act, 1991 including consents, monitoring and enforcement. Hearings on matters relating to dogs, swimming pools and liquor licencing are also dealt with.

The Hearings Committee meets, as required, on the first or second Thursday and third or fourth Thursday of each month depending on the month format.

Committee Members:

- Mary Carmine (Chairperson)
- Bruce Gordon (Deputy Chairperson)
- Julie Bubb
- Gill Leonard

The District Plan Committee

The District Plan Committee handles matters relating to District Plan changes, the District Plan review and resource management policy issues.

The District Plan Committee meets on the second Monday of each month or as required.

Committee Members:

- Bruce Gordon (Chairperson)
- Mary Carmine (Deputy Chairperson)
- Mike Hayden
- Paul Milner
- Julie Bubb
- Greg Harris

Ward Committees

The Council currently has three Ward Committees that deal with local community

issues (predominantly non-infrastructure assets) specific to their Ward: Plains, Paeroa and Waihi. All three Ward Committees meet on the second Tuesday of each month at the Paeroa Office at 9.00am, 12.30pm and 2.30pm respectively.

Paeroa Ward

Julie Bubb (Chairperson)
Paul Milner (Deputy Chairperson)
Tom Meyers
James Thorp

Plains Ward

Bruce Gordon (Chairperson)
Don Challis (Deputy Chairperson)
Gill Leonard
Greg Harris

Waihi Ward

Sel Baker (Chairperson)
Mike Hayden (Deputy Chairperson)
Mary Carmine
Colin Frances
Harry Shepherd

The Consultative Committee Water and Waste

This committee was established to manage the consultation required with special interest groups within the District regarding water and waste issues.

Meetings are on the fourth to last Tuesday of every second month at the Paeroa Office at 10.00am.

Committee members:

- Selwyn Baker (Chairperson)
- Don Challis (Deputy Chairperson)
- Greg Harris
- Tom Meyers
- Te Ruunanga A Iwi O Ngati Tamatera (R Brownlee)

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Appendix 1: Council Committees and Portfolios and Management Team

- Ngati Maru Iwi Authority (W Peters)
- Ngati Tara Tokanui Management
- Te Kupenga O Ngati Hako (A Anderson)
- Te Runanganui O Ngati Paoa (T Compain)
- Hauraki Maori Trust Board (G King)
- Hauraki Coromandel Federated Farmers (R Corlett)
- Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society (D Welch)

Standing Committees

The Mayor is appointed as an ex-officio member to all Council Committees and Sub-committees, except the Hearings Committee.

Other Committees

Council also has the following Committees that meet only as and when required:

- Audit
- Pensioner Flats Allocation
- Councillor Remuneration
- Chief Executive Officer Performance Assessment
- Economic Development
- Tetley's Quarry
- Road Safety

Portfolios

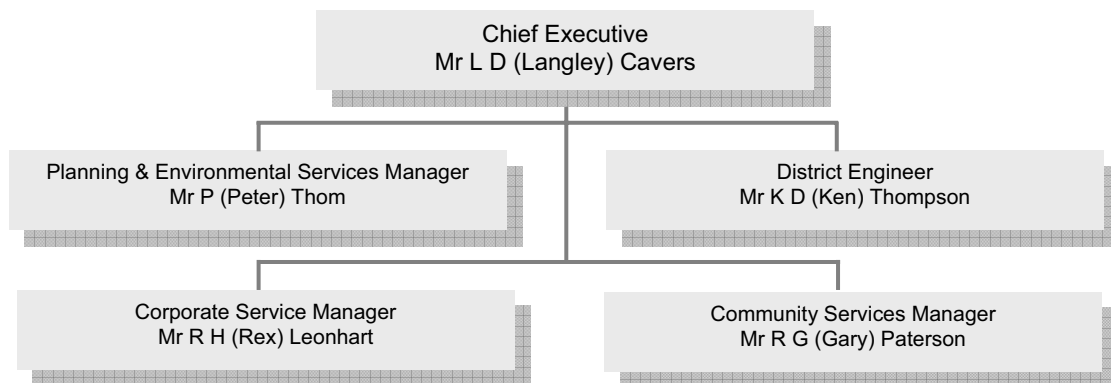
Council has elected member portfolio holders for particular Council activities. These portfolio holders have responsibility to interact with the community and Council staff on matters relating to the portfolio, the function of the position and the key legislation involved in the portfolio. The portfolio role is one of Governance rather than day to day operations and monitoring.

Portfolio	Portfolio Holder
Finance	Bruce Gordon
Policy	Mary Carmine
Property	Sel Baker
Sport & Recreation	Harry Shepherd
Water and Waste	Don Challis
Roading	Greg Harris
Community Services	Julie Bubb
Community and Economic Development	Mike Hayden
Iwi Liaison	John Tregidga
Civil Defence	Colin Francis
Solid Waste	Greg Harris
Social Development	Gill Leonard
Youth	Paul Milner
Heritage, Arts and Culture	James Thorp

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Appendix 1: Council Committees and Portfolios and Management Team

Hauraki District Council Management Team



Business Units Board of Management

Members of the Board	Business Unit Managers
Chief Executive Langley Cavers (Chairperson)	Construction & Maintenance Manager Mike Voykovich
District Engineer Ken Thompson	Technical Services Manager Adrian de Laborde
Corporate Services Manager Rex Leonhart	Tetley's Quarry Manager Alan Smith
	Workshop Manager Peter Smith

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Appendix 2: List of Bylaws, Policies, Strategies and Plans

Appendix 2: List of Bylaws, Policies, Strategies and Plans

Hauraki District Council Consolidated Bylaws

The bylaws were developed by Council in consultation with the community and are local legislation enforceable by the Council, and other nominated agencies such as the Police. The Hauraki District Council bylaws intend to provide laws applicable only to Hauraki District that in general protect the public from nuisance; protect, promote and maintain public health and safety; and minimize the potential for offensive behaviour in public places.

Council reviewed its bylaws in 2007 and 2008. As a consequence the Hauraki District Council Consolidated Bylaw was adopted and is now in effect and available on Council's website www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz. The bylaw has the following Chapters:

- Part 1: Introduction
- Part 2: Land Transport
- Part 3: Public Safety
- Part 4: Trade Waste and Wastewater
- Part 5: Water Supply
- Part 6: Cemeteries
- Part 7: Land Drainage
- Part 8: Solid Waste
- Part 9: Wharves

All other existing bylaws (including many from the amalgamating Councils) were repealed except Fire Prevention Bylaw Involving Vegetation, 1993 which remains in force until a review of the fire service is completed by the Government.

Plans and Strategies

There are a number of National, Regional and District Plans or strategies that the Council must take into account or give effect to in its decision-making processes.

Some plans and strategies are very detailed and place constraints on the decisions Council can make. Others are at a higher level and provide guidance or recommend particular approaches to the Council.

These plans and strategies amongst others include:

National Strategies

- NZ Biodiversity Strategy, Department of Conservation
- NZ Waste Strategy, Ministry for the Environment
- NZ Tourism Strategy 2010, Ministry of Tourism
- NZ National Transport Strategy 2002, Ministry of Transport

National Policy Statements

- NZ Coastal Policy Statement (Department of Conservation)
- Electricity Transmission

National Environmental Standards

- Air Quality

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Appendix 2: List of Bylaws, Policies, Strategies and Plans

Regional

- Regional Plan, Environment Waikato
- Regional Policy Statements, Environment Waikato
- Regional Coastal Plan, Environment Waikato
- Regional Land Transport Strategy, Environment Waikato
- Waikato District Health Board Strategic Plan
- Regional Land Transport Strategy

Hauraki District Plans and Strategies

- Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services Plan
- Civil Defence Emergency Plan
- District Reserves Management Plan
- Economic Development Strategy
- Thames Valley Rural Fire District Plan
- Hauraki District Council Positive Ageing Strategy
- Solid Waste Management Plan 2002
- Hauraki Operative District Plan

Policies

A policy is a deliberate direction or plan of action to guide the process of making important organisational decisions, and can be used as a tool to identify alternative programs or spending priorities to achieve a rational outcome(s).

A policy differs from rules or law. While law can compel or prohibit behaviours, a policy merely guides actions toward those that are most likely to achieve a desired outcome.

Hauraki District Council has arranged its policies into five categories which determine their purpose so they can be easily identified and understood as political, management, financial and administrative mechanisms to reach explicit goals. The categories are-

- **Legislative** - requirements from Central Government.
- **Regulatory** - requirements to ensure community compliance with national standards and guidelines.
- **Financial** – requirements from Central Government.
- **Community**– driven by the community.
- **Council** – internal policies to help guide the process of making important decisions to achieve rational outcomes.

Legislative Policies

Title	Date adopted	Proposed Review Date
Appointment & Remuneration of Directors for Council Organisations Policy	June 2009 (Hauraki Community Plan)	2011
Code of Conduct Policy	December 2007	2010
Gambling Act Venue Policy	September 2007	2010
Local Governance Statement 2007 Policy	February 2008 Reviewed twice yearly March and September	Internal – March and September each year. External November 2010

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Appendix 2: List of Bylaws, Policies, Strategies and Plans

Title	Date adopted	Proposed Review Date
Partnerships with the Private Sector Policy	June 2009 (Hauraki Community Plan)	2011
Prostitution Policy	December 2003	No review date. To be reviewed through District Plan review.
Significance Policy	June 2009 (Hauraki Community Plan)	2011 (for 2012 Hauraki Community Plan)

Regulatory Policies

Title	Date adopted	Proposed Review Date
Dog Control Policy 2007	November 2007	2010
Earthquake Prone and Dangerous and Insanitary Buildings Policy	April 2006	2009
Sale of Liquor Policy	September 2007	2010

Financial Policies

Title	Date adopted	Proposed Review Date
Development Contributions & Financial Contributions Policy	June 2009 (LTCCP)	2011 (for 2012 Hauraki Community Plan)
Investment Policy	June 2009	2011 (for 2012 Hauraki Community Plan)
Liability Management Policy	June 2009	2011 (for 2012 Hauraki Community Plan)
Postponement Policy	June 2009	2011 (for 2012 Hauraki Community Plan)
Rates Remissions Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rating of Community, Sporting and Other Organisations ▪ Remission of Excess Water Rates ▪ Remission of Penalties ▪ Remission of Rates Assessed in Error ▪ Remission of Wastewater Rates assessed on Educational Establishments ▪ Remission of Uniform Annual General Charges on Contiguous Rating Units in Separate Ownership, Used Jointly as a Single Entity ▪ Rates Remissions – Policy under Section 108 – Multiple Owned Maori Freehold Land ▪ Remission of Water Rates to Particular Rating Units 	June 2009	2011 (for 2012 Hauraki Community Plan)
Rating Policy	June 2009	2011 (for 2012 Hauraki Community Plan)
Revenue and Finance Policy	June 2009	2011 (for 2012 Hauraki Community Plan)
Treasury Management Policy	June 2009	2011 (for 2012 Hauraki Community Plan)

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Appendix 2: List of Bylaws, Policies, Strategies and Plans

Community

Title	Date adopted	Proposed Review Date
Arts Policy	August 1993	2010
Contestable Social Fund Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none">Application form requesting less than \$500Application form requesting more than \$500	June 2007	2010
Youth (Taiohi) Policy 2006-2011	June 2006	2010
Domestic Violence and Action Plan	October 2007	2011

Council

Title	Date adopted	Proposed Review Date
Fraud Policy	2008	2011
Decision-making Matrix Flowchart	2006	June 2009
Consultation Policy	April 2004	2010

Council also has a number of personnel and human resources policies as part of its requirement to be a good employer.

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Appendix 3: Summary of Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services

Appendix 3: Summary of Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services

As required by the Local Government Act 2002, all territorial authorities were required to have a report on an Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services. Hauraki District Council adopted its Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services on 30th June 2005.

The Local Government Act 2002 states that further assessments shall be carried out “from time to time” but does not give guidance on how often. The Council has programmed the next assessment of water and other sanitary services to occur prior to the drafting of the 2012-22 Hauraki Community Plan. The current assessment remains valid and the works listed in the first assessment are still in progress.

The new drinking water standards are now in place and Council has a full programme of upgrades in place to move towards compliance with these standards. (See the Water Supply activity on page 182).

The Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services comprises an assessment on water supply, wastewater services, stormwater, drainage, cemeteries, crematoria, public toilets and waste disposal in the Hauraki District and includes:

- A description of how drinking water is obtained (by both residents and communities within the District) and the methods used to dispose of sewage and storm water;
- Risks attributable to the absence of a reticulated water supply and/or reticulated sewerage and stormwater services;
- An assessment of the quality and adequacy of drinking water and the quality and quantity of discharged wastewater;
- A statement of current and estimated future demands for these services;
- A statement of options to meet the demands for their use;
- A statement of the intended role of the territorial authority in meeting the demands for use;
- The territorial authority’s proposals for meeting the demands.

Prior to the release of the Draft Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services in the Special Consultative Procedure, the consultation with the Medical Officer of Health regarding any risk to public health from sanitary services in the district did not raise any issues.

This report is the first Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services report for Hauraki District Council. Considerable information has been collected with opportunities left for ongoing data collection as time allows. Specific improvements required as identified in the assessment were included in the capital works program for 2006 – 16 and are also included in the Draft Hauraki Community Plan 2009 – 19.

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Appendix 3: Summary of Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services

These include:

Programme	Year programmed	Reason
Water		
The long term plan for smaller water supplies is to provide water for requirements from the larger plants.	Over the life of the Hauraki Community Plan.	Currently there is seen to be a demand risk associated with Ohinemuri, Karangahake, Mackaytown, Waikino and Plains water supplies.
The Plains water supply is programmed for an improved treatment process with the inclusion of upgraded treatment and raw water storage.	Over the life of the Hauraki Community Plan.	Improve standard in existing water quality.
Council intends to provide fire fighting capability in urban areas.	Over the life of the Hauraki Community Plan.	Within urban areas there is a need to provide fire fighting capability for the protection of public safety.
Education programme to raise awareness of drinking water safety and efficient use of water to be undertaken.	Ongoing	Lack of general understanding of safe and efficient water use.
Stormwater		
Further investigation is currently being undertaken and will be presented in upcoming Catchment Management Plans.	Catchment Management Plans were targeted to be available by 30th June 2008. Draft Plans are now scheduled for Paeroa and Waihi by June 2009 and the Hauraki Plains by 2010.	The quality and quantity of the stormwater discharge is limited by capacity of the stormwater network. The current level of service for the network is equivalent to a 10 year storm event for residential/ commercial zones and equivalent to a five year event for industrial/ reserve zones.
Wastewater		
Options of new networks will need to be investigated, and an analysis of existing infrastructure, population trends and future development to be undertaken.	Karangahake, Mackaytown and Waikino initial options are currently being considered. Further recommendations following this consideration are likely to result.	Demand may place pressure on infrastructure.
System capacity for rural and urban non-serviced communities is to be addressed at the time of issuing any building consent for new dwellings.	Ongoing	The problem with on-site disposal of effluent is the cumulative effect of a large number of small discharges.
Cemeteries		
In 2006-2008 Council extended the area available for burials and upgraded the internal roading network at Waihi. Council deferred the development of new areas at the Paeroa cemetery by better utilising vacant areas within the existing cemetery. Extensions will be needed in the future. Public parking has been improved at the Paeroa cemetery.	2006-2008	Currently cemeteries provide adequate burial space for at least the life of this Hauraki Community Plan.

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Appendix 3: Summary of Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services

Programme	Year programmed	Reason
Public Toilets		
Provision of additional public toilets is to be evaluated. Council has programmed:		Council has signalled its desire to review the number and locations of public toilet facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of two new toilets in Paeroa CBD; one at the L&P Bottle (completed) and one at the Paeroa Post Office (deferred). 	2006/07	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of a new toilet block in Whiritoa at the Sport and Recreation Reserve (completed). 	2011/12	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of the toilet block in Turua. 	2008/9	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction (upgraded rather than replaced) of a replacement toilet block in Waitakaruru (completed). 	2009/10	
	2008/09	

As highlighted by the assessment there are also additional factors that Council will consider addressing and investigating further as the need arises. These include:

- Consideration of the potential problems that could be faced with existing on-site effluent disposal for the estimated 25% of the industry and manufacturing sector not on public sewerage reticulation.
- Concerns that some of the hospitality industries that were surveyed in the assessment are using on-site effluent disposal and are unaware when their system was last maintained, emptied or inspected.
- The comparative high risk of septic tank failure, effluent field failure, overloading, spillage and seepage for non-reticulated systems in other communities needs to be assessed.

Further information on each activity is available in the Network Services Group on page 162 and Community Services Group on page 213. If you would like a complete copy of the Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services, it is available at Council offices and libraries, on Councils website www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz or alternatively a copy can be obtained by calling 07 862 8609.

Appendix 4: Summary of Waste Management Plan

Why have a Waste Management Plan?

Council has a statutory responsibility to manage solid waste to reduce the potential for contamination of our community and environment, ensuring that waste does not cause a nuisance and is not injurious to health. Under schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 a Waste Management Plan must be adopted.

Council adopted its current Waste Management Plan in 2002. Council was considering the need to review this Plan until the Waste Minimisation Bill was presented to parliament.

The Bill was subsequently passed into law in September, 2008. Its purpose is to protect the environment from harm with a focus on reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of solid waste. It contains major new directives and directions for the management of the solid waste stream including:

- Life of product responsibilities.
- Landfill levies.
- The creation of a new Board to advise the Minister on waste minimisation issues.
- New responsibilities for Local Government including the development of new a waste management and minimisation plan by 2012.

Council considered a report on the issue in November, 2008 and resolved that a *Waste Assessment and review of the Solid Waste Management Plan be undertaken during the 2009/11 years.*

What are the objectives of Council's Waste Management Plan 2002?

Council's aim of managing an effective and efficient system of solid waste collection is served by the following objectives:

- To minimise the generation of waste within the Hauraki District by applying guidelines to reduce, recycle, recover, treat and dispose of wastes.
- To work with our neighbouring district councils and Waikato Regional Council within the framework of International Regulations and Agreements, Statutory Acts, the New Zealand Waste Strategy and other legal requirements to manage waste.
- To manage negative side-effects arising from the disposal of our solid waste, e.g. air pollution caused by burning rubbish.
- To ensure that management of waste does not itself cause a nuisance or become injurious to public health.
- To assist sustainable development by use of suitable economic instruments.
- To achieve a fair apportionment of waste management costs to the community.
- To consider energy efficiency with regard to side-effects of the disposal of waste.

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Appendix 4: Summary of Waste Management Plan

What options are available for managing waste?

Council is required by legislation to manage waste using the options set out in the following table. The options are listed in the order in which waste management issues must be considered by the Waste Management Plan.

For each option, the Waste Management Plan sets out individual related issues, methods of dealing with the issues, performance measures and monitoring.

Type of Disposal	Definition
Reduction	Means lessening waste generation at the source, e.g. buy less use of paper or cardboard packaging with products.
Reuse	Means using the waste product in existing form for a purpose similar to that intended, such as reusing soft drink plastic bottles as water bottles.
Recycling	Means reprocessing waste material to produce a new product, e.g. recycled paper from old newsprint.
Recovery	Means extracting material or energy from the waste for further use or processing, for example composting.
Treatment	Means changing the volume or character of waste to reduce or eliminate significant harmful effects on the environment from its disposal, e.g. incineration of medical wastes to an ash.
Disposal	Means the final disposal of waste on land set apart for the purpose, for example refuse landfills.

The Waste Management Plan has to be reviewed annually for the first three years to determine its effectiveness and appropriateness. The review interval then reduces to every five years but with the option of more frequent reviews if circumstances require it. The review shall focus on:

- Monitoring performance.
- Whether the desired results of management were achieved.
- Identifying plan shortcomings and improvements that are needed to meet objectives made.
- Resolving disputes and situations where ratepayers have been disadvantaged by Waste Management Plan policies.
- Incorporating amendments into the Waste Management Plan.

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Appendix 5: Legislation

Appendix 5: Legislation

Council has a role for ensuring legislative compliance as a result of the following legislation which imposes responsibilities on local government.

- Affordable Housing: Enabling Territorial Authorities Act 2008
- Building Act 2004
- Burial and Cremation Act 1964
- Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002
- Climate Change Emissions Trading Scheme 2008
- Crown Minerals Act 1991
- Dog Control Act 1996
- Land Drainage Act 1908
- Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968
- Local Electoral Act 2001
- Local Government Act 1974
- Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
- Local Government Act 2002
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
- Public Bodies Contracts Act 1959
- Public Bodies Leases Act 1969
- Rates Rebate Act 1973
- Rating Valuations Act 1998
- Reserves Act 1977
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Sale of Liquor Act 1989

Council has responsibilities for specific legislative roles as requirements contained in the following legislation:

- Building Research Levy Act 1969
- By-laws Act 1910
- Citizenship Act 1977
- Conservation Act 1987
- Copyright Act 1994
- Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act 2004
- Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975
- Electoral Act 1993
- Employment Relations Act 2000
- Equal Pay Act 1972
- Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987
- Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993
- Forest and Rural Fire Act 1977
- Goods and Services Tax Act 1985
- Hazardous Substance and New Organisms Act 1996
- Health Act 1956
- Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992
- Holidays Act 2003
- Human Rights Act 1993
- Impounding Act 1955
- Injury Prevention, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004
- Land Transport Act 1998
- Land Transport Management Act 2003
- Minimum Wage Act 1983 and Minimum Wage Amendment Act 2005

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Appendix 5: Legislation

- New Zealand Walkways Act 1990
 - Ombudsmen Act 1975
 - Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987
 - Privacy Act 1993
 - Protected Disclosures Act 2000
 - Public Works Act 1981
 - Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977
 - Residential Tenancies Act 1986
 - Secret Commissions Act 1910
 - Securities Act 1978
 - Transit New Zealand Act 1989
 - Transport Act 1962
 - Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
 - Unit Titles Act 1972
 - Wages Protection Act 1983
 - Water Supplies Protection Regulations 1961
 - District Courts Act 1947
 - Earthquake Commissions Act 1993
 - Electricity Act 1992
 - Energy Companies Act 1992
 - Fair Trading Act 1986
 - Fencing Act 1978
 - Financial Reporting Act 1993
 - Fire Services Act 1975
 - Food Act 1981
 - Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004
 - Gambling Act 2003
 - Gas Act 1992
 - Harbours Act 1950
 - Historic Places Act 1993
 - Human Rights Act 1993
 - Income Tax Act 2004
 - Land Act 1948
 - Overseas Investment Act 1955
 - Overseas Investment Act Commencement Order 1955
 - Land Transfer Act 1952
 - Litter Act 1979
 - Machinery Act 1950
 - New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990
 - New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946
 - New Zealand Library Association Act 1939
 - Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drain layers Act 1976
 - Privacy Act 1993
 - Property Law Act 1952
 - Prostitution Reform Act 2003
 - Public Records Act 2005
- Council has responsibilities for some aspect of service delivery or compliance as a requirement of the following general legislation:
- Airport Authorities Act 1966
 - Animals Act 1967
 - Animals Law Reform Act 1989
 - Auctioneers Act 1928
 - Biosecurity Act 1993
 - Cadastral Survey Act 2002
 - Children's Health Camps Board Dissolution Act 1992
 - Civil Aviation Act 1990
 - Commerce Act 1986
 - Companies Act 1993
 - Consumer Guarantees Act 1994

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Appendix 5: Legislation

- Railway Act 2005
- Smoke-free Environments Act 1990
- Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
- Standards Act 1988
- Statutory Land Charges Registration Act 1928
- Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 / Maori Land Act 1993
- Telecommunications Act 1987
- Telecommunications Act 2001
- Trespass Act 1980
- Unsolicited Electronic Messages Act 2007
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Wild Animal Control Act 1977
- Wildlife Act 1953

There are a number of other Acts that affect the Council in that they apply generally to wider social compliance requirements.

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Appendix 6: List of Council's Assets

Appendix 6: List of Council's Assets

Base Statistics	As at 30 June 2008
Roading	
Total road length	593 km
Km of sealed roads	480 km
Km of unsealed roads	113 km
Km of footpaths	102.4 km
Number of streetlights	1,368
Wastewater	
Waste water treatment plants	7
Sewer reticulation length (total)	168.2 km
Number of households connected	5,044
Number of households unconnected	1,147
Water	
Public water treatment plants	9
Water reticulation length	544.6 km
Number of households connected	Approximately 8,100
Stormwater	
Urban stormwater, km of piped drains	80 km
Urban stormwater, km of open drains	50 km
Land Drainage	
Rural land drainage, km of drains	668 km
Distances of stop banks	96 km
Number of flood gates	120
Number of pump stations	5
Solid Waste	
Number of transfer stations	2
Number of communities receiving refuse collections	6
Libraries	
Number in District	3
Total number of items (books, DVDs, CDs) in stock	Approximately 43,000
Number of members	5,064 (29% of population)
Public Toilets	
Number in District	15
Halls	
Owned and managed by Council	4
Community Halls	11
Parks and Reserves	
Total hectares	310 ha
Public swimming pools (heated)	2

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Appendix 6: List of Council's Assets

Base Statistics Additional Council Information	As at 30 June 2008
Total area of District	1,144 sq km
Population	17,190
Total number of households	6,762
Number of electors in District	12,406
Wards	3
Number of Councillors, including Mayor	14
Number of staff	137
Farming area/dairying	38,000 hectares
Farming area/non dairying	45,850 hectares
Total rateable properties	9,697
Value of improvements	\$1.349 billion
Net land value	\$2.746 billion
Net capital value	\$4.095 billion
Total rates and charges	\$19,787 million
Average total rates per property	\$2,040
Total cost of service	\$26.163 million
Public debt	\$4 million

Appendix 7: Waikato Regional Community Outcomes

Twelve territorial authorities of the Waikato region, together with the Waikato Regional Council (Environment Waikato), jointly coordinated a process in 2005 to identify regional level Community Outcomes for the Waikato Region. The Outcomes were identified through a series of regional visioning workshops followed by meetings of a broadly representative Community Outcomes Working Group. The following is the complete set of Waikato Regional Community Outcomes as discussed in the “Community Outcomes’ section within this plan.

Sustainable Environment

The Waikato region values and protects its diverse, interconnected natural environments.

- The iconic landscapes and natural features of our environment define and sustain us. We respect and celebrate them as Taonga.
- Our natural environment is protected and respected. Its ecological balance is restored, its air, soil and water quality is improved, and its native biodiversity is enhanced.
- We are aware of what we need to do to look after our environment. Our region is renowned for linking environmental awareness with community action.
- The traditional role of Iwi and Hapu as Kaitiaki is acknowledged, respected and enabled.
- Our coastal and waterway environments are restored and preserved and access to them is maintained.
- Our region’s waterways have consistently high water quality.
- We use land management practices that protect and sustain our soil and land.
- We reduce our reliance on non-renewable energy.
- Waste reduction, recycling, energy conservation and energy efficiency are promoted and are part of how we all live.

Quality of Life

The Waikato region is a great place to live, providing the services and opportunities we need to live well.

- We are healthy, with active lifestyles and enjoy a total sense of well-being. Everyone has access to affordable quality health services throughout the Waikato region.
- Education provides opportunities so we can reach our full potential as individuals and contribute to the well-being of the whole region.
- Maori enjoy the same quality of health, education, housing, employment and economic outcomes as non-Maori.
- We have a choice of healthy and affordable housing that we are happy to live in and that is close to places for work, study and recreation.
- Maori have the ability to live on ancestral land in quality, affordable housing.
- Our communities and government work together so that we are safe, feel safe and crime is reduced.
- We can work and participate in the communities where we live, and there are quality work opportunities for people of all ages and skill levels.
- We can participate in recreation and leisure activities that meet our diverse needs and we have opportunities to enjoy the Waikato region’s natural places and open spaces in responsible ways.
- Families are strong and our communities are supportive of them.

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Appendix 7: Waikato Regional Community Outcomes

- Older people are valued and children are valued and protected. Young people have work, education and leisure opportunities and are included in making decisions that will affect their future.

Sustainable Economy

The Waikato region balances a thriving economy with looking after its people, places and environment.

- Our region has economic growth and development that is well-planned and balanced with environmental, cultural and social needs and values.
- Our regional and local economies are robust and diverse, providing opportunities throughout the Waikato region.
- We have reliable, efficient and well-planned infrastructure and services, including transport that is safe, interconnected, and easy to get to and use.
- We take a practical and coordinated approach to planning and providing services, which works effectively across boundaries and sectors and responds to our communities' needs.
- The growth, wealth and uniqueness of the Maori economy is acknowledged and supported.
- Our economy is built on land-based industries, and we encourage planning and practices that protect and sustain our productive resources.
- We have a tourism industry that recognises the region's cultural and environmental heritage and values, and supports economic growth.
- Our region has a reputation for entrepreneurship, innovation, research and education, attracting investment and people to work, study and visit.

Culture and Identity

The Waikato region identifies with and values its land, air, rivers and waterways, mountains, flora, fauna and people.

- We are proud of our region's distinctive identity, its strong Maoritanga, and its rich and diverse natural and cultural heritage.
- Heritage sites and landscapes of significance to Whanau, Hapu and Iwi are preserved and valued.
- Our historic buildings and places are retained and cared for. New developments are designed to be sensitive to people, places and the environment.
- All our communities have cultural and recreational events and facilities. We identify with and take part in our communities, building good community spirit.
- Art, culture and creativity can be a part of everyone's life. We all have opportunities for creative expression and our creative industries are supported and promoted.

Participation and Equity

The Waikato region builds strong informed communities and has a culture that encourages people and communities to play their part.

- All our people and communities can participate in decision-making. We are educated, informed and have the resources we need to take responsibility for our own futures.
- Iwi, Hapu and Maori work together with Central Government, Local Government and community organisations in mutually beneficial partnerships.
- Our communities understand partnerships under the Treaty of Waitangi and representation and processes for these partnerships have integrity.
- The unique status of Tangata Whenua is respected and reflected in community processes.
- Maori have the opportunity to participate in community development and decision-making at Marae, Hapu and Iwi levels.
- We are knowledgeable about and show respect for the many and diverse cultures of the people who live here.

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Appendix 8: Sustainability Tuner Criteria

Appendix 8: Sustainability Tuner Criteria

The 'Sustainability and well-being' section of the Hauraki Community Plan explains the methodology behind the 'sustainability' tuner. This page shows the criteria used for assessing the extent to which the activity contributed towards the well-beings. When setting these criteria the definition of the well-being was used in order to reflect the effect on well-being of the activity on the community and not the cost of that activity to Council.

Below: Effect on activity

5	Decision/Activity has a permanent and major impact on defined well-being.
4	Decision/Activity significantly positively improves the defined well-being.
3	Decision/Activity creates a moderate positive effect in defined well-being.
2	Decision/Activity creates minor positive effects in defined well-being.
1	Decision/Activity creates limited benefits to defined well-being.
0	No effect on well-being.
-1	Decision/Activity creates limited disadvantages to the defined well-being.
-2	Decision/Activity has a minor negative effect on defined well-being.
-3	Decision/Activity creates a moderate negative effect in defined well-being.
-4	Decision/Activity significantly negatively affects the defined well-being.
-5	Decision/Activity impedes permanent major negative effects on the defined well-being.

Below: Criteria of well-being

Economic well-being	Generation of employment and wealth that people require to support their needs and those of their family.
	Promoting the Hauraki District as a great place to live and do business.
	Support and provision of appropriate business environment for the Hauraki District (e.g. professional advice for new businesses).
	Development and use of skills within the community.
	Provision of infrastructure that supports economic well-being (e.g. roads).
Environmental well-being	The natural environment being able to sustainably support the community and its activities.
	The natural environment being able to adapt and change to human activities.
	Animal/plant life protected.
	Protection and enhancement of good quality air and water.
	High quality soils are sustainable.
Social well-being	Happiness, quality of life and welfare through physical and mental well-being.
	Infrastructure that ensures health and well-being (e.g. water, wastewater, solid waste, roading).
	Everyone being able to have access to their basic needs such as food, housing health and education, (through affordability or infrastructure).
	Personal safety and freedom from fear.
Cultural well-being	Everyone being able to participate in and use what the Hauraki District offers.
	Sharing of beliefs, values, customs, behaviours and identities reflected through our community.
	Actively participating in recreational, creative and cultural activities.
	An understanding and respect for cultural traditions.
	Protecting ways that people can demonstrate their spiritual beliefs (such as religious activities).
Protect, maintain, retain, interpret and express our arts, history and heritage.	

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Accounting Policies and Accounting Notes	These show the generally accepted accounting practices that Council uses in preparing its financial statements and further disclosures of detail. These disclosures are in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.
Activity	An activity is the work undertaken by Council on an asset or group of assets to achieve a desired outcome.
Activity Plan	A plan identifying a series of actions to be taken to achieve defined outcomes as specified in the Hauraki Community Plan. Activity plans relate to activities other than infrastructural assets. The plan may include actions to be taken by others.
Amenities	The natural and physical character of an area that contributes to people's enjoyment, e.g. anything from a public convenience to attractive trees in a park, to safe and walk able streets.
Annual Plan	A document produced each year by local authorities that sets out what it intends to do each year, how much it will cost, where they intend to get the money.
Annual Report	A document produced annually by local authorities, which provides the public with information on progress towards achieving community outcomes and the performance of Council during the year (both in financial and non-financial terms).
Asset	An item owned by Council. Examples are roads, parks, plant and machinery, building and utility systems.
Asset Management Plan	A plan for the management of one or more assets that combines multidisciplinary management techniques (including technical and financial) over the lifecycle of the asset in the most cost-effective manner to provide a specified level of service.
Benefit Analysis	The process by which Council determines the beneficiaries and levels of benefits from Council activities.
Best Practice	The principles and practices that are accepted by industry/interest groups to achieve best results.
Bylaw	A regulatory tool empowered by an existing law that gives Council powers to regulate For matters on a local basis.
Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	Money spent to build or buy a new asset, or to improve the standard of an existing asset. CAPEX increases the value of asset stock.

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Capital Value (CV)	The value of land plus additions such as buildings, driveways and fences.
Catchment Management Plan	This is a document which supports a Stormwater Asset Management Plan and provides a detailed technical assessment and identifies future needs of the urban stormwater drainage network.
Collaboration	The process by which individuals, agencies, organisations and businesses make formal, sustained commitments to work together to accomplish shared goals.
Community	Individuals sharing a network of relationships and forming a common identity either on the basis of a shared locality, common cultural and historical identity or through shared interests. A community may be identified by any quality that links people together, or that they have in common.
Community Outcomes	A collective vision of the community of major goals they want to see achieved by Hauraki District Council and other organisations and agencies.
Condition monitoring	Continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data, to indicate the condition of a specific component so as to determine the need for some preventive or remedial action.
Constituency	The body of voters that elect one representative to a governing body (such as local or central government).
Consultation	The genuine exchange of information, points of view and options for decisions between affected and interested people and decision makers before a decision is made. The process of asking and listening to views, opinions and ideas.
Co-operation	The Local Government Act 2002 says local authorities “should collaborate and co-operate with other local authorities and bodies as it considers appropriate to promote or achieve its priorities and desired outcomes, and make efficient use of resources”.
Councillor	Also known as an elected representative, that is elected to serve on a Council.
Council Controlled Organisation	Council controlled organisations (CCO's) are any organisations owned by one or more councils or in which councils have a controlling interest. They are expected to achieve the objectives of their shareholders, both commercial and non-commercial, as specified in their statement of intent. Council directly or indirectly controls more than 50% of the votes of that entity.

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Decision-making	The Local Government Act 2002 says decision-making at the local government level means every decision must be made as that Act says – including seeking to identify all reasonable practicable options for the achievement of the objectives.
Demand Management	The active intervention in the market to influence demand for services and assets with forecast consequences, usually to avoid or defer capital expenditure. Demand management is based on the notion that as needs are satisfied expectations rise automatically, and almost every action taken to satisfy demand will stimulate further demand.
Democracy	A way that we govern ourselves. It can be used to mean community participation in decision-making between elections, as well as at elections. Democracy is also a Council activity that ensures Council is accountable to residents, ratepayers and the community for its decisions and activities.
Development Contribution	A payment made by a developer to cover part of the costs of providing infrastructure to a new development. A territorial authority may require a development contribution to be made to the territorial authority when granting: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A resource consent.▪ A building consent.▪ An authorisation for a service connection.
District Council	Elected representatives with primary responsibility for governing a territorial authority where the boundaries do not include a major urban area.
District Plan	Required by the Resource Management Act 1991; defines how resources and development will be managed in the District. Provides statutory direction to Council and the public on planning development controls within the District.
Economic Allocation	Consideration of economic principles to identify whether the allocation of costs of providing a service match the benefits of the service.
Economic Development Strategy	A Plan which outlines specific District and Regional plans and strategies that will enhance and encourage economic growth in the District.
Equity	Justice applied in circumstances covered by law, yet influenced by ethics and the qualities of fairness and impartiality.
Exacerbator	Person or organisation responsible for creating an adverse impact as a result of their use of resources.
Excludable goods or services	Goods and services from which individuals and/or groups can be effectively excluded from enjoying benefits, while those enjoying the benefits can be identified and charged.

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Existence value	Value is attributed to the existence of certain facilities provided in the District, whether or not a person uses the facilities.
Financial Statements	These are the summary of Council's operating costs and revenue, asset movements, cash movements and other information as required by the Local Government Act 2002 and Generally Accepted Accounting Practices.
Financial Year	Council's financial year starts on the 1st July and ends on the 30th June the following year.
Forecast	Prospective financial information prepared on the basis of assumptions as to future events that the Council reasonably expects to occur.
Forecast Financial Statement	This is a ten-year plan for Council's revenue and expenditure, cash flows, and borrowing programme.
First Past the Post (FPP)	Candidate/s with the most votes wins the position/s to be filled. A simple method of electing candidates which is widely used throughout the world.
Funding Impact Statement	A financial statement which discloses the revenue and financing mechanisms that the organisation proposes to use.
Funding Tools	Different methods of funding an activity including: Uniform Annual Charges (UAC), Uniform Annual General Charges (UAGC), Capital Value (CV), Ward Rates, fees, charges and fines.
Governance	The way Hauraki District Council engages with its community (representation), how it makes decisions, and the ways citizens can influence those processes.
Grant of subsidy	Money given from Local or Central Government or other funds to a person or group for a specified purpose.
Groups of Activities	In the Hauraki Community Plan Council's services are allocated to five groups of activities – Governance and Leadership, Network Services, Community Services, Community Development and Regulatory Services. Each Group of Activity encompasses council activities that have a similar relationship to each other and rationale for providing the service.
Hapu	Central authority structure of Maori society. A cluster of related whanau (extended family), descended from a single ancestor that has collective decision-making rights over its territory.
Hauraki Community Plan	The Long-Term Council Community Plan.

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Hearing	A formal meeting at which members of the public can verbally address the elected representatives and/or staff about their issues.
Hui	Meeting or assembly of people to discuss issue/s. Hui are more likely to take place on Marae.
Indirect or external benefits	Recognises that the residents and ratepayers of the community value the service provided by Council although they may not be direct users of the service themselves.
Infiltration	When leakage occurs into a reticulated system.
Infrastructure	The physical structures required to supply services to the community. This includes the pipes and machinery that allow councils to collect and manage water, wastewater, stormwater and rubbish, as well as assets such as roads and buildings.
Intergenerational Equity	Judgements made as to which years' beneficiaries should bear what proportion of costs associated with the installation, maintenance and benefits provided by the asset on an ongoing basis.
Iwi	Larger than the Hapu – a cluster of related Hapu, descended from a single ancestor, varying in size.
Key Indicator	A measure against which some aspects of policy performance can be assessed. A set of key indicators should provide sufficient information to track the state of the District, and to trigger appropriate and timely actions to address problems.
Labour Market Strategy	This is a regional initiative involving Hauraki District Council and Thames Coromandel District Council and is focussed on employment. Iwi, Central Government Departments, business and community organisations all take part.
Land Value	Value of land, excluding any improvements.
Levels of service	A description of the extent of a service currently provided by the Council.
Local Government Act 2002	The key legislation that defines the powers and responsibilities of local authorities.
Local Government Statements	After each triennial election of members, a local authority must make publicly available a local governance statement covering specified topics, including the electoral system and opportunities to change its representation arrangements, including the option of establishing Maori wards or constituencies and the opportunity to change them.

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Long-Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)	<p>The long-term council community plan is required every three years under the Local Government Act 2002. The purpose includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Providing a long-term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority.▪ Providing integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the resources of the local authority.▪ Providing an opportunity for participation by the public in decision-making processes on activities to be undertaken by the local authority. <p>Hauraki District Council's Long-Term Council Community Plan has been renamed the Hauraki Community Plan.</p>
Maintenance Costs	<p>Expenditure in relation to repairs and maintenance of Council's assets.</p>
Maori	<p>Indigenous people of Aotearoa /New Zealand as a whole – members of various Hapu and Iwi.</p>
Monitoring	<p>Measurement of the Council's progress and performance against targets as agreed and set out in the Hauraki Community Plan and Annual Plan.</p>
Networking	<p>Individuals or organisations sharing information, ideas, resources, or services to accomplish individuals or group goals.</p>
New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)	<p>National road controlling authority responsible for the state highway network.</p>
Non-excludability	<p>It is difficult or impossible to exclude the benefit from anyone including those who are not prepared to pay for the benefit.</p>
Non-rivalry	<p>The use of the benefit by one individual will not affect the availability or supply of the benefit to any number of other persons.</p>
Operating Costs	<p>Costs to run Council on a day to day basis, and ranging from maintenance of infrastructure to staff salaries.</p>
Option value	<p>Value is attributed to the option of being able to use a facility, whether or not that option is taken up.</p>
Partnership	<p>Council's relationship with groups within the wider community to achieve outcomes.</p>
Performance indicator	<p>A qualitative or quantitative measure of a service or activity used to compare actual outcome against a standard or other target. Performance indicators commonly relate to statutory limits, safety, responsiveness, cost, comfort, asset performance, reliability, efficiency, environmental protection and customer satisfaction.</p>
Performance Monitoring	<p>Continuous or periodic quantitative and qualitative assessments of the actual performance compared with specific objectives, targets or standards.</p>

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Planning	<p>Formulating or organising a way by which an action is to be undertaken, for example:</p> <p><i>Strategic Planning:</i> Formulating a way which actions are to be identified, co-ordinated and resourced over an extended period of time in order to achieve a desired outcome. Key outputs – draft and adopted Long Term Council Community Plan, Comprehensive Development Plans.</p> <p><i>Financial Planning:</i> Formulating a way to fund actions. Key outputs – Long Term Financial Strategy and Revenue and Finance Policy.</p> <p><i>Resource Management Planning:</i> Formulating a way to manage environmental effects of activities and development in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991. Key outputs – District Plan.</p> <p><i>Annual Planning:</i> Formulating a way, by which actions for the forthcoming year are to be identified, prioritised and resourced. Key outputs – draft and adopted Annual Plan.</p>
Principles, prescription and purpose	<p>Local authorities in New Zealand traditionally gained their powers from highly “prescriptive” legislation, which set out in detail what local authorities must do, what they can do, and even how they do things. The traditional prescriptive approach of the Local Government Act 1974 was replaced in the Local Government Act 2002 by a “principled” approach. This gives a generalised power to all local authorities to have full capacity to do anything for the purpose of performing their role – achieving their “purpose”.</p>
Private benefit or good	<p>Benefits of a service can be enjoyed by identifiable individuals or groups, who may then be charged for that direct benefit.</p>
Projection	<p>Prospective financial information prepared on the basis of one or more hypothetical but realistic assumptions that reflect possible courses of action.</p>
Public benefit or good	<p>Benefits of a service that are enjoyed by anyone; indirect or general benefit, non-excludability and non-competitiveness exist.</p>
Public Notice	<p>A public notice might be one notice circulated in one local newspaper, or as decided as adequate by the Hauraki District Council.</p>
Purpose of local government	<p>The Local Government Act 2002 says that the purpose of local government is “to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities, and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future”.</p>
Quadruple Bottom Line	<p>The form of decision-making and reporting that considers social, environmental, economic and cultural impacts.</p>

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Ramsar	The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 158 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1831 wetland sites, totalling 170 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.
Rates	Rates are what each property owner pays for the services provided by the Council.
Recycling	The process whereby existing products, parts of products or resources become materials in new production processes.
Refuse Collection	The collection of solid waste from households.
Refuse Disposal	The disposal of solid waste collected at transfer stations.
Renewal Expenditure	Funding for works that replace the existing assets as they wear out.
Revenue	All Council's income, from any source, is its revenue. It includes all rates, subsidies and fees and charges.
Revenue and Finance Policy	Council's Revenue and Finance Policy describes the funding rationale for each activity Council carries out. The Policy also includes funding tables for each activity to show how the activity is funded.
Risk Management	A formal process of considering possible risks to the achievement of specific goals, and making decisions on how these risks will be managed.
Rural Fire Control	Fire prevention and fire fighting in rural areas.
Service	An activity which assists meeting the needs of the community, e.g. supply of water, wastewater disposal, road access, libraries.
Significant	An issue, proposal or decision considered as having a high degree of importance where it might affect the community's well-being, other interested parties, and the capacity of Hauraki District Council to perform its role, including the related financial costs.
Special Consultative Procedure (SCP)	A formal consultation process for Hauraki District Council to follow which is defined in the Local Government Act 2002. The SCP sets out a series of steps to advise/consult with the public and request submissions on particular types of decisions to be made.
Stormwater	Rain which runs off our land, roads, roofs and gutters or drains into stormwater pipes.

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Strategic asset	An asset or group of assets that Hauraki District Council needs to retain to maintain the current and future well-being of the community.
Strategies	The outline of how Council will achieve the Council outcomes. These strategies will trigger specific actions.
Single Transferable Vote (STV)	Voters are able to rank any number of candidates they choose in order of preference, rather than selecting one most preferred candidate for each vacancy as in FPP. This method requires a calculation to analyse which candidate has the most preferential votes. The calculation is run until sufficient candidates with sufficient votes satisfying the quota requirement fill the available positions.
SUIP	Separately Used and Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit.
Sustainability	The use of natural, social and physical resources in such a way that allows for the ongoing use of those resources by future generations while taking account of current needs.
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present, without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Tangata Whenua	Maori people of the land that belong to a particular area by ancestral connection.
Targeted Rates	Any rate levied other than the general rate, which is targeted at users of a specific service.
Third party benefits	Types of public or general benefits which include bequest values, existence values, option values and prestige values.
Transfund	Government agency responsible for allocation of funding to all road controlling authorities.
Territorial Local Authority	A city council or district council as defined in the Local Government Act 2002.
Treaty of Waitangi	Treaty signed between the Crown and Maori tribes in 1840.
Uniform Annual Charge (UAC)	A fixed charge for a specific item such as solid waste collection and disposal.
Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)	The fixed charge component of the rates.
Vision	A brief description of what the community wants our District to be like in the future.

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Ward	An area within a city or district that has its own constituency and representative.
Wastewater	Includes domestic and industrial sewage and trade waste.
Water Supply	The reticulated system to provide consumers with a water supply.
Well-being	The health, safety and general wellbeing of residents.
Zero Waste	The name given to a strategic goal that covers turning waste into resources. Success is achieved when total solid waste entering landfills is reduced or stopped.