

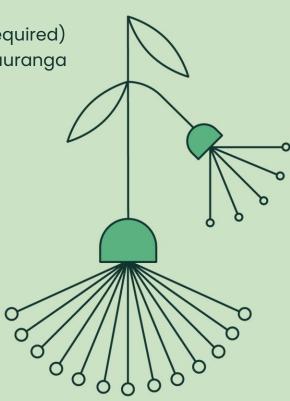
# Mā tō tātou takiwā For our District

## Council

Te Kaunihera

### CL25-6

Tuesday, 13 May 2025, 10.00am (15 May, if required) Council Chambers, 1484 Cameron Road, Tauranga





## **Membership:**

Chairperson	Mayor James Denyer	
Deputy Chairperson	Deputy Mayor John Scrimgeour	
Members	Cr Tracey Coxhead	
	Cr Grant Dally	
	Cr Murray Grainger	
	Cr Anne Henry	
	Cr Rodney Joyce	
	Cr Margaret Murray-Benge	
	Cr Laura Rae	
	Cr Allan Sole	
	Cr Don Thwaites	
	Cr Andy Wichers	
Quorum	Six (6)	
Frequency	Six weekly	

## Role:

The Council is responsible for:

- Ensuring the effective and efficient governance and leadership of the District.
- Ensuring that all functions and powers required of a local authority under legislation, and all decisions required by legislation to be made by local authority resolution, are carried out effectively and efficiently, either by the Council or through delegation.

## **Power to Act:**

To exercise all non-delegable functions and powers of the Council including, but not limited to:

- The power to make a rate;
- The power to make a bylaw;
- The power to borrow money, purchase, or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the Long Term Plan;
- The power to adopt a Long Term Plan, a Long Term Plan Amendment, Annual Plan or Annual Report and to receive any related audit report;
- The power to appoint a chief executive;
- The power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the Long Term Plan or developed for the purpose of the Local Governance Statement;

- The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy;
- The power to approve or change the District Plan, or any part of that Plan, in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991;
- The power to approve or amend the Council's Standing Orders;
- The power to approve or amend the Code of Conduct for Elected Members;
- The power to appoint and discharge members of committees;
- The power to establish a joint committee with another local authority or other public body;
- The power to make a final decision on a recommendation from the Parliamentary Ombudsman where it is proposed that Council not accept the recommendation.
- To exercise all functions, powers and duties of the Council that have not been delegated, including the power to compulsorily acquire land under the Public Works Act 1981.
- To make decisions which are required by legislation to be made by resolution of the local authority.
- To authorise all expenditure not delegated to officers, Committees or other subordinate decision-making bodies of Council, or included in Council's Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.
- To make appointments of members to Council Controlled Organisation Boards of Directors/ Trustees and representatives of Council to external organisations.
- To monitor the performance of and make decisions on any matters relating to Council Controlled Organisations (CCO), including recommendations for
- modifications to CCO or other entities' accountability documents (i.e. Letter of Expectation, Statement of Intent), including as recommended by the Strategy and Policy Committee.
- To approve joint agreements and contractual arrangements between Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council and/or any other local authority including the requirement to review the terms of any such agreements or contractual arrangements.
- To approve the triennial agreement.
- To approve the local governance statement required under the Local Government Act 2002.
- To approve a proposal to the Remuneration Authority for the remuneration of Elected Members.
- To approve any changes to the nature and delegations of Committees.

## **Procedural matters:**

Approval of elected member training/conference attendance.

## Mayor's Delegation:

Should there be insufficient time for Council to consider approval of elected member training/conference attendance, the Mayor (or Deputy Mayor in the Mayor's absence) is delegated authority to grant approval and report the decision back to the next scheduled meeting of Council.

## Power to sub-delegate:

Council may delegate any of its functions, duties or powers to a subcommittee, working group or other subordinate decision-making body, subject to the restrictions on its delegations and any limitation imposed by Council.

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of Council will be held in the Council Chambers, 1484 Cameron Road, Tauranga on: Tuesday, 13 May 2025 at 10.00am (15 May, if required)

## **Order Of Business**

1	Karakia	.6
2	Present	.6
3	In Attendance	.6
4	Apologies	.6
5	Consideration of Late Items	.6
6	Declarations of Interest	.6
7	Public Excluded Items	.6
8	Public Forum	.6
9	Reports	.7
	9.1 Local Water Done Well Hearings	.7
10	Information for Receipt	<b>3</b> 5
11	Resolution to Exclude the Public	<b>3</b> 5
	Nil	

#### 1 KARAKIA

Whakatau mai te wairuaSettle the spiritWhakawātea mai te hinengaroClear the mindWhakarite mai te tinanaPrepare the bodyKia ea ai ngā mahiTo achieve what needs to be<br/>achieved.ĀeYes

- 2 PRESENT
- **3** IN ATTENDANCE
- 4 APOLOGIES
- 5 CONSIDERATION OF LATE ITEMS
- 6 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST
- 7 PUBLIC EXCLUDED ITEMS
- 8 PUBLIC FORUM

#### 9 **REPORTS**

#### 9.1 LOCAL WATER DONE WELL HEARINGS

File Number:	A6755543
Author:	Veronika Dekkerova, Systems Advisor
Authoriser:	Adele Henderson, General Manager Corporate Services

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The purpose of this report is to receive and hear submissions from the public on the Local Waters Done Well consultation, which ran from 24 March to 24 April 2025.

#### RECOMMENDATION

- That the System Advisor's report dated 13 May 2025 titled 'Local Water Done Well Hearings', be received.
- That the written and verbal submissions to the Local Water Done Well consultation be received.

#### BACKGROUND

- 1. Local Water Done Well is the coalition government's approach to the future management of three waters in New Zealand. The approach is provided for in the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act and the Local Government (Water Services) Bill released in December 2024.
- 2. The Act requires Council to prepare a Water Service Delivery Plan (WSDP). This plan must include the delivery model for water services that will meet the requirements of the Act i.e. financial sustainability, compliance with regulatory standards for water, wastewater, and stormwater.
- 3. On 18 March 2025, Council approved the consultation document to consult on three water service delivery models:
  - (a) Retaining the current model;
  - (b) Moving to a single Council Water Services Council-Controlled Organisation; and/or
  - (c) Establishing a joint Council Water Services Council-Controlled Organisation (preferred model).

#### ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

4. Consultation ran from 24 March to 24 April 2025.

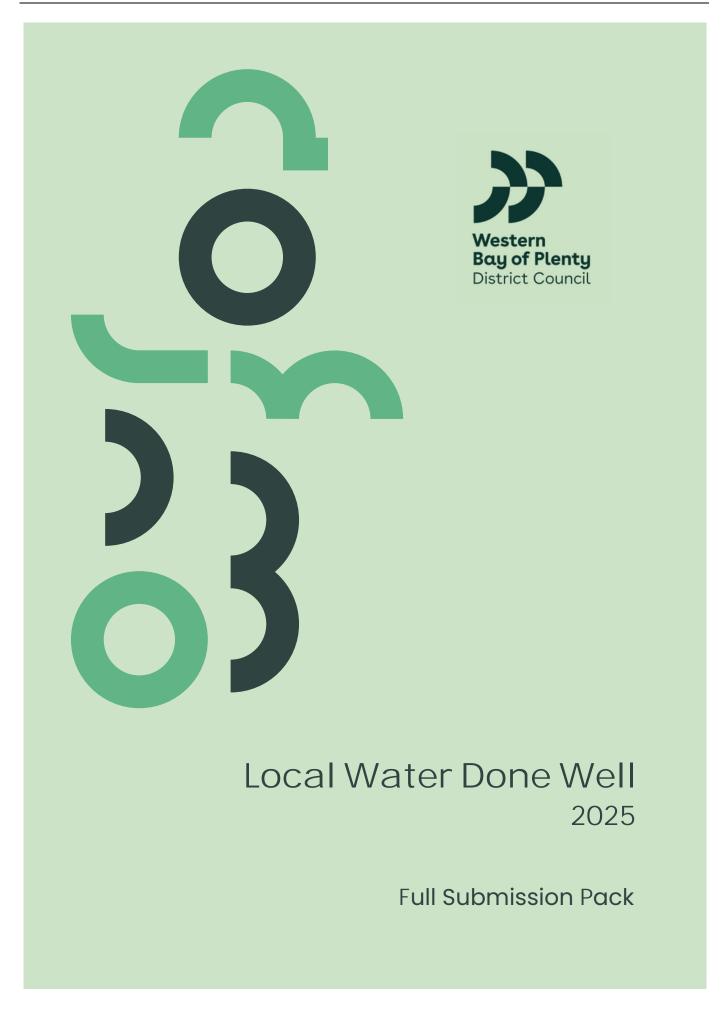
- 5. Submissions were received through Council's Your Place website, via email and through hard copy forms available at each Library and Service Centre. Six community drop-in sessions were held during this timeframe, two in each ward.
- 6. 124 submissions were received throughout this timeframe. These submissions are included as **Attachment 1.**
- 7. 20 submitters have indicated that they wish to speak. The speaking schedule will be circulated once confirmed, prior to the hearings.

8.	Those submitters who	have indicated they wish to speak inclue	de:

Name	Organisation	Submitter ID
Nick Obrien	-	29
Brett Waterhouse	Maketu Community Board	51
Clester Eru	-	56
John Clements	Katikati Community Board	57
Norm Mayo	-	58
Dani Simpson	Waihī Beach Community Board	61
Keith Hay	_	77
Keith Hay	Katikati – Waihī Beach Residents and Ratepayers Association	81
Darlene Dinsdale	Mokopuna Tia me Hei	95
Rondell Reihana	Ngapeke 6C Ahu Whenua Trust	97
Bev Cain	-	102
Kat Macmillan	Bay of Plenty Regional Council	103
Peter Lochhead	Te Puna Heartlands	104
Peter Lochhead	Lochhead Design	105
Bruce McCabe	Ōmokoroa Residents and Ratepayers Association Inc	110
Gary Webber	-	112
John Butt	-	113
Joan Dugmore	-	115
Hayden Wilson	-	121
Ross Goudie	-	123

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Local Water Done Well Submissions Pack 2025 🗓 🛣



Contents		
Submitter	ID	Page
Sarah Rice	1	6
Graeme Mills, Cross Connection Consultants	2	7
Malcolm Robertson	3	8
Steve Tunnicliffe	4	9
Julia Wharton	5	10
Tracy Harris	6	11
Robert Lauchlan	7	14
Angela Murray	8	17
John Wick	9	18
Colin Pollitt	10	19
Chris Woods	11	20
Lynne Winter	12	21
Ann Owen	13	22
Gizelle Green	14	23
Anne Roberts	15	24
Te Rangi Rae	16	25
Jan Ward	17	26
Elizabeth Meyers	18	27
Diane Weston	19	28
Nick Cockroft	20	29
Dr Bron Lett	21	31
Mark Walton	22	32
Craig Farndale	23	33
Paul Mead	24	34
Annette and Jason Carey	25	35
Chris Sutton	26	36
Rod Milne	27	37
Sara-Ashley Coulter	28	38
Nick Obrien	29	39
Ingrid Booysen	30	41
Tippany Hopping	31	42

Robert Steele	32	43
D. McGowan	33	45
Jeff Dougal	34	46
Allan Moffitt	35	47
Shaynne Hayward	36	48
Peter Hayward	37	50
Beverly Longstaff	38	52
Richard Stephens	39	53
Neil and Gloria Candy	40	54
Bryan Foreman	41	55
Linda Mitchell	42	56
Peter Stockwell	43	57
Hilary Carlile	44	58
Colin C C Hewens	45	59
S. Burton	46	60
Adam Yeabsley	47	61
Bernadette Limbrick	48	63
Heston Potaka	49	64
Briar Mascheretti	50	65
Maketu Community Board	51	66
Rachel Buer	52	68
Alison Stembridge	53	69
Richard Logan	54	70
Douglas Longdill	55	72
Clester Eru	56	74
John Clements, Katikati Community Board	57	76
Norm Mayo	58	78
Brian Comrie	59	82
Cecilia Burges	60	84
Dani Simpson	61	86
Patricia Somerfield	62	88
Shauna Chantler	63	90
Max Johnston	64	92
Glennis Murray	65	94
Maureen Waterhouse	66	96

Colin Waterhouse	67	98
Wallace Potts	68	100
Mike Limbrick	69	102
Darryl Nicolson	70	103
Jill Brightwell	71	104
Donald Carter	72	105
Jane Stevenson	73	106
Maxine Woodhall	74	107
Mariko Blake-Palmer	75	108
Allan Dawson	76	109
Keith Hay	77	110
Jacqueline Baker	78	111
Vanessa Ewart	79	112
Annette Charles	80	113
Keith Hay, Katikati - Waihi Beach Residents and Ratepayers Association	81	114
Willem Laman-Trip	82	115
Elysia Gibb	83	116
Liz Duncan	84	117
Rochelle Reid	85	118
Hannah Stewart	86	119
Neil Blackstock	87	120
Chris Dever	88	121
Kate Last	89	122
Samantha Paige	90	123
Martin Baker	91	124
Igna Meyer	92	125
Ian Jones	93	126
Roana Bennett	94	127
Darlene Dinsdale, Mokopuna Tia me Hei	95	128
June Sobye	96	129
Rondell Reihana, Ngapeke 6C Ahu Whenua Trust	97	130
Fiona McCartney	98	132
Douglas McCartney	99	133
Jeanette Haua, Ngati Pukenga Ki Tauranga	100	134
Waihi Beach Community Board	101	208

Bev Cain	102	210
Kat Macmillan, Bay of Plenty Regional Council	103	211
Peter Lochhead, Te Puna Heartlands	104	213
Peter Lochhead, Lochhead Design	105	214
Kathrine Wallace	106	219
Craig Wallace	107	221
Kelly Lagton, Federated Farmers of New Zealand	108	223
John Marsh	109	225
Bruce McCabe, Omokoroa Residents and Ratepayers association Inc.	110	227
Noel Silver	111	230
Garry Webber	112	234
John Butt	113	236
Jackie Halcombe	114	254
Joan Dugmore	115	256
Alfred Reko Potiki	116	259
Verwey Cor	117	261
Averil Annette Boylan	118	263
Raymond Daysh	119	265
Rhonda Dally	120	267
Hayden Wilson	121	269
Murray Trainer	122	271
Ross Goudie	123	273
Mike Hickey	124	275
Community Events Feedback		
6 April 2025: Waihi Beach		277
9 April 2025: Katikati		279
12 April 2025: Te Puke		280
13 April 2025: Oropi		282
14 April 2025: Maketu		283
15 April 2025: Ōmokoroa		285



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 1 Name: Sarah Rice Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? I support option 2. Multi Council Water Services CCO

#### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding, Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health., Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission?



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 2 Name: Graeme Mills Organisation: Cross Connection Consultants

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Multi Council CCO is a no brainer. Especially joining with Tauranga City who have been a leader in the water industry since the mid '90's. Their foresight was the introduction of universal water metering 1999/2000. I was directly involved with the TCC CCO (or LA.T.E as it was then) in 1990/91 and it should never have been sold. You are part way to achieving a good result by having a joint TCC/WBOPDC maintenance contract with Downers.

Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding, Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks., Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater., Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 3 Name: Malcolm Robertson Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Multi council preferred option. If costs driven by rising population then the rising population meets the costs. I'm only prepared to meet my costs of maintaining the infrastructure already in place.

Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding, Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks., Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable., Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth., Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 4 Name: Steve Tunnicliffe Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Multi makes sense

#### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding, Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater., Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought)., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health., Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 5 Name: Julia Wharton Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Single CCO will be like Watercare Akld that ends up having a life of its own and costs soaring as well as all the bureaucracy that goes with it.

The Multi Council CCO sounds like the way to go but the bureaucracy once again gets out of control.

And please drop all the mentions of cultural input. We are all one voice and no group deserves special mention.

#### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding, Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater., Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

#### Other?

Population growth and developments need to be funded by developers in their entirety.

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 6 Name: Tracy Harris Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

In my opinion, keeping water services within the Council is too expensive and the associated costs will only keep rising, especially considering ageing assets and technology. A multi-council water services CCO would be more efficient and cost-effective for ratepayers, whilst benefiting future generations. This is excellent long-term planning. This collaborative approach, involving other Councils, specifically Tauranga City Council, makes sense as WBOPDC and TCC already share some water services and work closely together.

"Local Water Done Well" is a commendable initiative because it emphasises local decision-making, allowing communities and councils to tailor water services to meet local needs. This model can save money by sharing infrastructure, resources, and expertise, potentially lowering water charges for residents. It aims to deliver water services in a financially sustainable way, ensuring high-quality water and sufficient investment in infrastructure.

The cost of delivering water services across New Zealand will rise over time, regardless of changes to service delivery models. WBOPDC faces the challenge of meeting water regulation requirements while ensuring financially sustainable future water services across the district. Managing these costs for the community is crucial. While there may be concerns about the loss of control in creating a CCO and working with partners, there are significant advantages. A CCO would improve the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery and enable councils to increase debt capacity, allowing for more investment in necessary infrastructure upgrades.



The preferred option of a multi-council-owned water organisation would own all of the pipes and facilities in the areas covered by the councils in the multi CCO and be able to generate its own income and manage its own debt.

The new water organisation would have the resources, independence, and areawide perspective to effectively manage and improve our water network for current and future communities, rather than being limited by council funding and funding cycles, and potentially keeping rates lower for ratepayers.

The new water organisation is required by law to operate in a much more regulated environment, which will provide a strong focus on water and service quality, customer-focused delivery, and value for money.

Lastly, the new entity would still be under Council control, as compared to the previous Government's Three Waters initiative. The previous Government's Three Waters plan was a proposal to reform the management of drinking water,

wastewater, and stormwater (the "three waters") services by creating four multiregional entities to manage these services. It was controversial because councils and local communities expressed concerns about the loss of local control and possible cost increases.

The goal of the Local Water Done Well initiative would be to improve water quality, secure long-term investment in water infrastructure, and keep control of water services and assets at the local level – i.e. councils.

Key features of LWDW include:

Local Control: Water services remain under local government's control. Council Ownership: Councils retain ownership of water infrastructure assets and services delivery.

New Options for Delivery: Councils can establish new, financially separate "water organisations" (limited liability companies) to deliver water services.

Potential for Collaboration: Councils can jointly own water organisations with other councils or consumer trusts.

Consumer Trust Model: Consumer trusts, elected by local consumers, could be involved in the governance of water organisations.

Economic Regulation: A new economic regulation regime will be introduced, including options for the Commerce Commission to regulate water services. I am very supportive of the preferred Option " Multi Council Water Services CCO".

#### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.



Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 7 Name: Robert Lauchlan Organisation: Tauranga City Council

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

In my view, keeping water services within the Council is too costly, and the associated expenses will only continue to rise, especially with ageing assets and technology. A multi-council water services CCO would be more efficient and cost-effective for ratepayers, benefiting future generations. This is excellent long-term planning. This collaborative approach, involving other Councils, specifically Tauranga City Council, makes sense as WBOPDC and TCC already share some water services and work closely together.

"Local Water Done Well" is a commendable initiative because it emphasises local decision-making, allowing communities and councils to tailor water services to meet local needs. This model can save money by sharing infrastructure, resources, and expertise, potentially lowering water charges for residents. It aims to deliver water services in a financially sustainable way, ensuring high-quality water and sufficient investment in infrastructure.

The cost of delivering water services across New Zealand will rise over time, regardless of changes to service delivery models. WBOPDC faces the challenge of meeting water regulation requirements while ensuring financially sustainable future water services across the district. Managing these costs for the community is crucial. While there may be concerns about the loss of control in creating a CCO and working with partners, there are significant advantages. A CCO would improve the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery and enable councils to increase debt capacity, allowing for more investment in necessary infrastructure upgrades.



The preferred option of a multi-council-owned water organization would own all of the pipes and facilities in the areas covered by the councils in the multi CCO and be able to generate its own income and manage its own debt. The new water organization would have the resources, independence, and area-wide perspective to effectively manage and improve our water network for current and future communities, rather than being limited by council funding and funding cycles, and potentially keeping rates lower for ratepayers.

The new water entitiy is required by law to operate in a much more regulated environment, which will provide a strong focus on water and service quality, customer-focused delivery, and value for money. Lastly, the new entity would still be under Council control, as compared to the previous Government's Three Waters initiative. The previous Government's Three Waters plan was a proposal to reform the management of drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater (the "three waters") services by creating four multi-regional entities to manage these services. It was controversial because councils and local communities expressed concerns about the loss of local control and possible cost increases. The goal of the Local Water Done Well initiative would be to improve water quality, secure long-term investment in water infrastructure, and keep control of water services and assets at the local level – i.e. councils.

Key features of LWDW include:

Local Control: Water services remain under local government's control. Council Ownership: Councils retain ownership of water infrastructure assets and services delivery.

New Options for Delivery: Councils can establish new, financially separate "water organizations" (limited liability companies) to deliver water services.

Potential for Collaboration: Councils can jointly own water organizations with other councils or consumer trusts.

Consumer Trust Model: Consumer trusts, elected by local consumers, could be involved in the governance of water organisations.

Economic Regulation: A new economic regulation regime will be introduced, including options for the Commerce Commission to regulate water services. I fully support the preferred option for a Multi Water Service CCO.

Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.



Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 8 Name: Angela Murray Organisation: Living Life In Colour

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? I believe the multi council option make most sense, and would be best value for WBOPDC ratepayers

#### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

#### Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 9 Name: John Wick Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Multi Council Water Services CCO. But not with TCC only. Include other council too.

#### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 10 Name: Colin Pollitt Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

The multi council option is the only sensible option. As a CCO shared with other councils it facilitate access to water sources and engineering knowledge. This model is the preferred path of the current government and should enable the inevitable borrowing at lower government rates

Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding., Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable., Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health., Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 11 Name: Chris Woods Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Prefer single CCO to ensure autonomy and sole WBOPDC authority in decision making. Also provides ratepayers with certainty of accountability in holding elected members to account, rather than any possibility of misdirection such as attributing problems to a multi Council operating environment.

Q4: What matters most to you?

Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater., Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health., Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 12 Name: Lynne Winter Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Multi Council must save on administration costs. I live in Omokoroa and play water rates. I would like to see that every household in Western Bay pay for their own water with a metre. I understand NOT every household in Te Puke has a water meter.? I also would like to see the council taking a lead in filtering the silicon out of our water as it is very destructive to household appliances,.

#### Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 13 Name: Ann Owen Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Multi Council Water services CCO Achieves greater economy of scale without losing regional control

#### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding., Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks., Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health., Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 14 Name: Gizelle Green Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? I don't think you actually LISTEN to what your constituents want....this korero is just smoke and mirrors. You have already decided. The MOST INPORTANT ISSURE YOU HAVE TOTALLY IGNORED......WE DO NOT WANT FLUORIDE IN OUR WATER, single or multi council servic, makes no difference at this point! Don't poison our water. That is all.

Q4: What matters most to you? Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other? Zero fluoride in our water.

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 15 Name: Anne Roberts Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? I definitely think efficiency should be at the forefront, delivery etc goes without saying....

#### Q4: What matters most to you?

Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 16 Name: Te Rangi Rae Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

165

Q3: What do you think about the options?

A single council controlled water service is better of the two. Retaining full control is paramount. Maintaining quality drinking water for now and into the future. Money isn't an objective. It just needs to be done, let growth pay for growth. And focus on maintenance and upgrades as required of existing networks. If we merge we might as well merge completely with Tauranga if it's only about saving money. People will suffer especially small towns like Maketu

Q4: What matters most to you?

Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions., Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making., Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought)., Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 17 Name: Jan Ward Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? No

Q3: What do you think about the options? Hard to answer question 2 as we use rain water and council water. But would prefer the cheaper of the two options

#### Q4: What matters most to you?

Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 18 Name: Elizabeth Meyers Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Multi Council Water Services CCO is best, BUT, the CCO must have a governance structure that ultimately, reports to the Councils involve who ultimately have the final say on decisions. Do not create another entity like Auckland Transport that was a law unto itself!!!!

Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 19 Name: Diane Weston Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Option 2 for better savings

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding., Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks., Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable., Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought)., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 20 Name: Nick Cockroft Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Firstly I think presenting only two options and so very little meaningful detail is very poor, you guys need to do way better than that. You haven't advised in the multicouncil CCO has been discussed and agreed as viable by other councils, why for example would TCC accept the liability of more geographically dispersed council infrastructure when looking after their own would be cheaper, adding in WBOP and other councils will add cost burden to them. They would likely want the balance of control, so the ownership argument needs much more discussion and detail please. I would be fine with private ownership, it is likely to be more effective at running such services and then council could operate in strictly monitoring and enforcement capacity. Profits could be monitored by the commerce commission. So tell us which other councils you have talked to and their interest level and expectations please? I think a multicouncil CCO is preferable to a single CCO, purely on economy of scale. Councils are not good at running these types of organisations, or themselves actually, the fact we have such poor local infrastructure is testament to that. The cost of maintaining existing services to the legal requirements is inevitable so yeah innovate and do it smart and cheap, even if that means a private company delivers the water services, locking out this option by nature keeps tis important service with you guys, not known for your business acumen, getting things done efficiently and effectively, proper competition drives a genuine continuous improvement approach rather than you stale lets keep it under our control mindset. New developments should pay the full cost of installing new infrastructure to support



the development, it is not reasonable to share that cost with already burdened rate payers.

The language in your questionnaire does not give me faith you will make sensible or smart decisions, 'keeping things in mind' when we say them is your version of lip service. You have already confined the options to your preferences, that is not advocating for your community at all, its advocating for your limited and blinkered view of what can be done.

Q4: What matters most to you?

Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 21 Name: Dr Bron Lett Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? No

Q3: What do you think about the options?

My property is on Matakana Island, and you do not provide any water services to us. As such I do not care what option is chose. However, people who live on Matakana Island and thus will not benefit from these changes should not be forced to contribute to them.

If we are forced to contribute, then I would expect water services to be provided to my property.

Q4: What matters most to you?

Other? Independance from funding your decisions as I will not benefit from them.

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 22 Name: Mark Walton Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Multi council water services is the best long term sustainable solution

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought).

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 23 Name: Craig Farndale Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

# Q3: What do you think about the options?

I am opposed to Multi Council - here's why: Tauranga is a disaster. It also has MANY unelected officials running it and making decisions that affect the community. Adding to this is the spectre of race-based rulings over water, which is unacceptable in any modern society. Tauranga has demonstrated it likes race-based leadership and unelected officials. This will seep down to control of water. The more control I have of water in MY community the better.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

### Other?

4: Local control of water, not unelected officials in a poorly run council5: Race-based policies dictating the future of water (as per the nasty and very racist Three Waters)

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 24 Name: Paul Mead Organisation: Waihi Pacific Trust

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

The best option would seem to be the SINGLE COUNCIL WATER SERVICES CCO. Multi Council sounds like a terrible option. The current Council already ignores the views of local residents and experts (eg at Waihi Beach), so the chance that a wider Council body would do a better job seems unlikely.

Q4: What matters most to you? Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 25 Name: Annette and Jason Carey Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Multicouncil option for financial reasons. How is anyone going to afford an extra \$4300 (approx) annually for water on top of rates. Even \$3000 per year is going to stretch each household.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 26 Name: Chris Sutton Organisation: Chrisalys Family Trust

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? I would be in favour of the Multi Council Water Services CCO option

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 27 Name: Rod Milne Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Multiple council control is most cost effective

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 28 Name: Sara-Ashley Coulter Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

I want to know if it would change the taste of the water, would wbop water then be shared with BOP? Would job roles be taken away from wbop residents or shared equally with BOP? What is this going to look like? Eg a new office in tauranga or wbay? Would waste water buildings change etc.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

### Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 29 Name: Nick Obrien Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Promote the installation of water tanks capturing rainfall for use in toilets and hose taps 1 appropriate sized tank installed at a property the has 2 occupants and plumbed into toilet and hose taps could reduce household water usage(at the water meter) by approximately 20 - 30 thousand litres per annum (while occupier would not reduce usage at all) A secondary benefit would be 20-30,000I PA of water that would not be sent down the storm water system reducing pressure on that system

This would also provide an emergency supply of water in the case of a natural disaster this setup could cost as little as \$5,000.00 per system for a simple basic property I appreciate that not all properties would be suitable for a solution like this, however this could be legislated to be installed on all new properties and renovations that apply for building consent

1000 of these solutions installed would save 20 million litres of water PA Draw up a set of principals that is acceptable to the building control team and that be applied universally so plumbers and home owners can install a system without a large company clipping the ticket

I would like the opportunity to discuss this solution with your team

Warm Regards

Nick OBrien

NOTE:

I do not live in BOP but own a property that my parents live in so I am a rate payer to wbop council



### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.

Other? Efficiency of water supply and usage

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission?



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 30 Name: Ingrid Booysen Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

I would prefer Single Council Water Services. Single in that Tauranga Council and Western Bay should be combined without any other council in the district. The reason is that decisions can be made with less decision makers and plans can progress a lot faster. Multiple councils sounds like the return of the "Three Waters" government take over.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 31 Name: Tippany Hopping Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

Multi is preference from an overall investment perspective. The challenges with multi are:
1. when bigger facilities go down eg breakdowns / emergency situations stop supply it can affect a huge part of population versus smaller pockets.
2. Investment will go to big centre's/ towns, or where new connections are instead of fixing the old / troublesome lines.
3. Small locations maybe last to be fixed or forgotten about.
4. Making bigger entities doesn't always fix the current problems, just spreads the challenges further.
Single, the impact to rate payer would be significant to upgrade the infrastructure needed.
Advantage is WBOPDC controls it's own, which in emergencies could be a good thing.

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

### Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 32 Name: Robert Steele Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

Questions not addressed in the above which are pertinent to being able to make decisions. Who are the councils involved in the multi council approach? 2. what are the \$\$\$ to actually be spent on.? If the councils are not identified how is the work to be done, known, to be able to figure savings?

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

### Other?

Make it affordable for all. I read that the power supply network is in a similar state to water in NZ, so presumably will also result in much higher cost. As these are essential services, they have to be used, and paid for. it concerns me that councils on

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



# Other?

Make it affordable for all. I read that the power supply network is in a similar state to water in NZ, so presumably will also result in much higher cost. As these are essential services, they have to be used, and paid for. it concerns me that councils only appear to view their costs, not overall cost of living for the rate payer. I am a retiree, and am already working in retirement to afford rates and insurance on an average house in Te Puke, as this would currently consume almost half my annual superannuation if i did not work. I consider myself fortunate to be able to do this, however others cannot. Presumably the work to upgrade the water reticulation and waste water (whatever it is) needs to be done, so how it is done, and how it is financed needs to be done in innovative and creative ways. Is it? What needs to be done, and how is it to be done, and who is managing it, given some of the cost overruns seen on other projects of this nature.

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 33 Name: D. McGowan Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? sounds like propaganda to me. Your preferred option is obviously intended to give Maori even greater influence.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

### Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 34 Name: Jeff Dougal Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

Whilst I can understand the benefits of the multi option, I'd be concerned that as a smaller entity we'd be disadvantaged by larger council(s) having a greater say in our service. Also I'm concerned at the impact of CCO's on local democracy in that the CCO is at arms length from the people we elect to govern our District. There are many examples of the disadvantages in Auckland and Wellington as two current examples eg Wellington Water issues of contracting out.

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth.

### Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 35 Name: Allan Moffitt Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

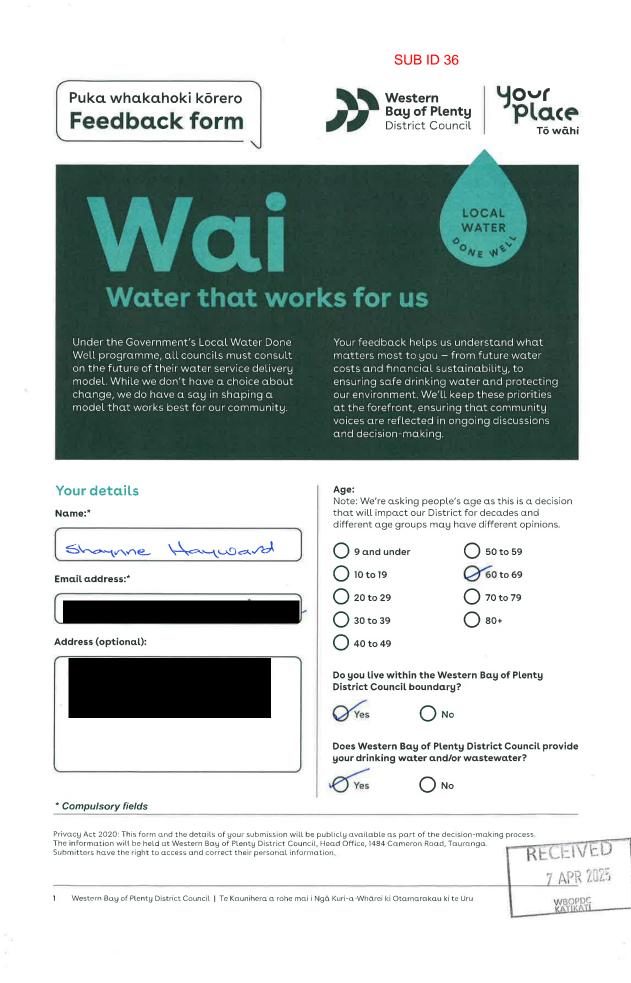
Q3: What do you think about the options? Multi-council CCO is the way to go but the savings could be more than projected if run properly! Allowing for future growth is important but those costs should be passed on to developers!

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



### SUB ID 36

#### What do you think about the options?

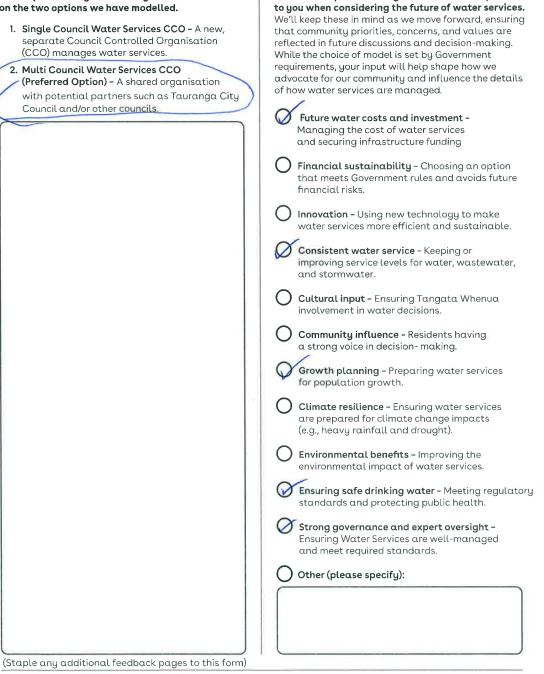
Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

1. Single Council Water Services CCO - A new, separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.

2. Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) - A shared organisation with potential partners such as Tauranga City

#### What matters most to you?

Please tick up to five things that are most important



Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)



Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 👥 🏼 🗧



## SUB ID 37

#### What do you think about the options?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

 Single Council Water Services CCO - A new, separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.

 Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) - A shared organisation with potential partners such as Tauranga City Council and/or other councils.

I Support option Two The Preferred option

#### What matters most to you?

Please tick up to five things that are most important to you when considering the future of water services. We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring that community priorities, concerns, and values are reflected in future discussions and decision-making. While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we advocate for our community and influence the details of how water services are managed.

<ul> <li>Future water costs and investment - Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding</li> <li>Financial sustainability - Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.</li> <li>Innovation - Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.</li> <li>Consistent water service - Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater.</li> <li>Cultural input - Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.</li> <li>Community influence - Residents having astrong voice in decision - making.</li> <li>Growth planning - Preparing water services for population growth.</li> <li>Climate resilience - Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).</li> <li>Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services.</li> <li>Ensuring safe drinking water - Meeting regulato standards and protecting public health.</li> <li>Strong governance and expert oversight - Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.</li> </ul>	of now water services are mand	.geu.
<ul> <li>that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.</li> <li>Innovation - Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.</li> <li>Consistent water service - Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater.</li> <li>Cultural input - Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.</li> <li>Community influence - Residents having a strong voice in decision - making.</li> <li>Growth planning - Preparing water services for population growth.</li> <li>Climate resilience - Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).</li> <li>Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services.</li> <li>Ensuring safe drinking water - Meeting regulato standards and protecting public health.</li> <li>Strong governance and expert oversight - Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.</li> </ul>	Managing the cost of wate	er services
<ul> <li>water services more efficient and sustainable.</li> <li>Consistent water service - Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater.</li> <li>Cultural input - Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.</li> <li>Community influence - Residents having a strong voice in decision - making.</li> <li>Growth planning - Preparing water services for population growth.</li> <li>Climate resilience - Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).</li> <li>Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services.</li> <li>Ensuring safe drinking water - Meeting regulato standards and protecting public health.</li> <li>Strong governance and expert oversight - Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.</li> </ul>	that meets Government rul	
<ul> <li>improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater.</li> <li>Cultural input - Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.</li> <li>Community influence - Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.</li> <li>Growth planning - Preparing water services for population growth.</li> <li>Climate resilience - Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).</li> <li>Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services.</li> <li>Ensuring safe drinking water - Meeting regulato standards and protecting public health.</li> <li>Strong governance and expert oversight - Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.</li> </ul>		
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standards and protecting public health. Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.		
Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.	Ensuring safe drinking was standards and protecting	<b>ter -</b> Meeting regulator public health.
	Ensuring Water Services ar	e well-managed
Other (please specify):	Other (please specify):	
	5 Tanij	

(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)

Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

С	Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in	No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.
	your contact details over page)	

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 🔰 2

(



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 38 Name: Beverly Longstaff Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Multi Council Water Services is my preferred option

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 39 Name: Richard Stephens Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Strong preference for multi CCO - including Western Bay of Plenty, Tauranga, Whakatane & Rotorua Lakes

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 40 Name: Neil and Gloria Candy Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Keep it as it is as you do not have any specific costings - at present all I have seen is a recommended path thathas been put forward - as to the future cost?. We are shareholders of WBOPDC and to date we have witnessed and been charged through rates for some unwise spanding. We want to be sure that the various options are properly costsd so we can make a informed decision

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 41 Name: Bryan Foreman Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

My worry with the preferred option is you have multiple voices and opinions. We end up like we are now with our central government....a lot of noise but no action or ability to take action. As long as there is a clear direction and an unbiased lead then this option could work. - I also think you're talking savings that wont eventuate and could never be realised as they are so small - controlling multiple regions and councils will cost money, thus eating into the "efficiencies" gained. Also the cost savings are assumptions based only, as a decision has not been made right?

In reality as long as the infrastructure is being upgraded with a long time horizon and the option has ability for good funding I am happy.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 42 Name: Linda Mitchell Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

I think it makes financial, environmental and economic sense to go with the Multi Council Water Services. More 'sway' in the central government arena and more say on how it affects local constituents.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable., Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth., Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought)., Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

### Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 43 Name: Peter Stockwell Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? I support the multi-council option as it spreads benefits, costs and risks across a larger constituency.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 44 Name: Hilary Carlile Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

I see the benefit of multi organization but concern that we might bear the cost of bringing other organisation up to Government standards that need more financial input than ours.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

### Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 45 Name: Colin C C Hewens Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? No

Q3: What do you think about the options? N/A as we have roof water and septic tanks. We assume we don't pay any of the water rates.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions., Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought).

### Other?

Those not using the water services will not have to pay any part of the costs in general rates.

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 46 Name: S. Burton Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

Multi Council CCO will bring scale and efficiency in the longer term. An organisation focussing on water services will attract quality staff and a professional board that will ensure new water quality and environmental standards and economic regulation gets effectively managed on behalf of the community it services.

Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 47 Name: Adam Yeabsley Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

CCOs may have their place when Councils are involved in trading activities which present a risk to Councils' balance sheets, but this is not such an activity. Safe drinking water supply and safe storm and waste water disposal are core council functions currently and should continue to be so.

The only reason CCOs are being contemplated by Councils is because central government are using stand over tactics, in the form of controlling borrowing limits to effectively force Councils to adopt this model.

I suggest Councils get together and push back against Central Government about this and other matters where Central Government is forcing communities to pay more through rates while the same Government gives unaffordable tax breaks to try and improve their own popularity.

My preferred option, if you must have a CCO, is for a single Council CCO, and to particularly avoid having a CCO with Tauranga, who have perpetual restrictions on drinking water use, have recently suffered from poor governance arrangements, and continue to be embroiled in controversial arrangements, including over land sales, and I believe have greater infrastructure deficits in the 3 waters space than WBOPDC.

I believe any multi council CCO would have great difficulty not making deficit gaps their highest priority, potentially robbing WBOPDC rates to close deficits elsewhere.

If you wish to take such an approach I would suggest you consider amalgamation in order to save mayor, councillor, senior manager costs and gain some economy of scale savings there as well.



## Q4: What matters most to you?

Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 48 Name: Bernadette Limbrick Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 49 Name: Heston Potaka Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

Single council to allow small communities to have a fair say on whats important to them. The wider collective have a different perspective to what is most important.

## Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services.

## Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 50 Name: Briar Mascheretti Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Purity of water

## Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth.

Other? NO FLOURIDE POISON! NO 1080 trickling in

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 51 Name: Maketu Community Board Organisation: Maketu Community Board

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Single Council Water Service is more ideal for Maketu Community.

Maketu has already paid for its own sewerage system, other areas need to level up before Maketu pays any further money into the 3 waters funds.

Water quality is not great here in Maketu now, we want this improved not status quo as soon as possible. Sharing water supply further will stress infrastructure, especially when TCC operate on water restrictions frequently.

Costing assumptions are not helpful, as really points to minimal savings over the 10 year period. Noted the terminology 'approx' and also that savings are based on at least 4 councils joining.

Should be based on Rotorua Lakes Council.

Tangata Whenua, not engaged in process at the start, and going to engage after the decision, which means no room for builds, adapting to their needs & requirements. Would not want High levels of overheads with too larger boards representing the waters. What is plan for new subdivisions in the Te Tumu for example.

## Q4: What matters most to you?

Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.



Other?

Sustainable approach to bring the 4 above, and deliver transparent budgeting, so community know how money is being utilised for the waters.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Q5}}\xspace$ : Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? yes



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 52 Name: Rachel Buer Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Multi Council option - financially it just sounds like a better choice, long term.

## Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 53 Name: Alison Stembridge Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

My concern if we join with Tauranga council is we end up taking on their debt pushing our costs higher and we loose control of what we have. That is already up to the current standard.

Being a pensioner where do we get an extra \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year to pay for this Government compliance.

I agree some coins have got water management wrong, but why should every Council that is doing it right have to pay, if we are already compliant.

## Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

## Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 54 Name: Richard Logan Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

## Q3: What do you think about the options?

I do not trust Council's recommendation of either option. Why was the option of an In-House solution not presented to ratepayers for consideration? Where is the evidence of the outrageous claims about skyrocketing water rates if Council's recommended option 2 is selected? With the overstaffing at Barkes Corner, we should not have to do research ourselves, it should all be laid out simply and clearly for the average person to follow and respond to. Other similar sized Councils cannot identify any notable cost difference between these two and in-house options, so why can WBOPDC not just present the facts and evidence so that we can draw our own conclusions.?

For clarity, I do not support Council's preferred Multi-CCO option, especially when it includes TCC which has badly mismanaged its debt on nice to haves to the extent it is at its 350% ceiling with no headroom to borrow for water infrastructure. WBOPDC residents must NOT be seen by TCC as an easy touch for off-loading their water infrastructure debt on residents outside the city, due to them having blown their finances on less essential projects. Tauranga can sink into the same mire that Wellington is in with water for all I care. It's not like water is a new concern for Councils in New Zealand.

Councils like Rotorua have done the proper hard yards and I suggest WBOPDC does the same work, rather than using a has-been ex 3Waters consulting firm, and presents ratepayers with sufficient information to make an actual "informed" decision.



## Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.

# LWDW ID 55

Puka whakahoki kōrero Feedback form		<b>tern</b> of Plenty ict Council	Your Place Tō wāhi
Water that wor	ks for u	LOC WAT Oo <sub>NE</sub>	ER
Under the Government's Local Water Done Well programme, all councils must consult on the future of their water service delivery model. While we don't have a choice about change, we do have a say in shaping a model that works best for our community.	Your feedback h matters most to costs and finan ensuring safe dr our environment at the forefront, voices are reflect and decision-mo	you – from fui cial sustainabi inking water a :. We'll keep the ensuring that cted in ongoing	cure water lity, to nd protecting ese priorities community
Your details Name:*	<b>Age:</b> Note: We're asking that will impact o different age grou	our District for de	cades and
Doug Langdell	9 and under	0 5	0 to 59
Email address:*	0 10 to 19	06	0 to 69
	<b>O</b> 20 to 29	7	0 to 79
	0 30 to 39	0 8	0+
Address (optional)	<b>40 to 49</b>		
	Do you live withir District Council b		y of Plenty
	Yes	O No	۵.
	Does Western Bay your drinking wat		ct Council provide water?
	Q Yes		
* Compulsory fields			
Privacy Act 2020: This form and the details of your submission will be The information will be held at Western Bay of Plenty District Counci Submitters have the right to access and correct their personal inform	, Head Office, 1484 Camero		ing process.
1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council   Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i	Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otam	arakau ki te Uru	

#### What do you think about the options?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

- 1. Single Council Water Services CCO A new, separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.
- 2. Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) - A shared organisation with potential partners such as Tauranga City Council and/or other councils.

more detail the value (Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)

#### What matters most to you?

Please tick up to five things that are most important to you when considering the future of water services. We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring that community priorities, concerns, and values are reflected in future discussions and decision-making. While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we advocate for our community and influence the details of how water services are managed.

- Future water costs and investment -Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding
- Financial sustainability Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.
- Innovation Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.
- Consistent water service Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater.
- **Cultural input -** Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.
- **Community influence -** Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.
- **Growth planning -** Preparing water services for population growth.
- Climate resilience Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).
- **Environmental benefits** Improving the environmental impact of water services.
- **Ensuring safe drinking water -** Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.
- Strong governance and expert oversight Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

**)** Other (pleαse specify):

Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)

No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.

LWDW D 56



#### What do you think about the options?

- 1. Single Council Water Services CCO A net separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.
- 2. Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) - A shared organisatio with potential partners such as Taurango Council and/or other councils.

#### What matters most to you?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.	Please tick up to five things that are most important to you when considering the future of water services. We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring
<ol> <li>Single Council Water Services CCO - A new, separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.</li> </ol>	that community priorities, concerns, and values are reflected in future discussions and decision-making. While the choice of model is set by Government
<ol> <li>Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) - A shared organisation with potential partners such as Tauranga City</li> </ol>	requirements, your input will help shape how we advocate for our community and influence the details of how water services are managed.
Council and/or other councils.	O Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding
	<b>Financial sustainability</b> - Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.
	Innovation - Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.
e	O Consistent water service - Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater.
	O Cultural input - Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.
	<b>Community influence</b> – Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.
	<b>Growth planning -</b> Preparing water services for population growth.
	O Climate resilience - Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).
	O Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services.
	<b>Ensuring safe drinking water</b> - Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.
	O Strong governance and expert oversight - Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.
	O Other (please specify):
(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)	

Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)

No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.

# LWDW ID 54

Puka whakahoki kōrero Feedback form	Western Bay of Plenty District Council Your To wahi
Water that wor	LOCAL WATER ONE WE Ks for us
Under the Government's Local Water Done Well programme, all councils must consult on the future of their water service delivery model. While we don't have a choice about change, we do have a say in shaping a model that works best for our community.	Your feedback helps us understand what matters most to you – from future water costs and financial sustainability, to ensuring safe drinking water and protecting our environment. We'll keep these priorities at the forefront, ensuring that community voices are reflected in ongoing discussions and decision-making.
Your details Name:*	Age:         Note: We're asking people's age as this is a decision that will impact our District for decades and different age groups may have different opinions.         9 and under       50 to 59         10 to 19       60 to 69         20 to 29       70 to 79         30 to 39       80+         40 to 49       No         Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council boundary?         Yes       No         Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?
* Compulsory fields	O Yes O No
Privacy Act 2020: This form and the details of your submission will be The information will be held at Western Bay of Plenty District Counci Submitters have the right to access and correct their personal inform	l, Head Office, 1484 Cameron Road, Tauranga. ation.

## What do you think about the options?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

- 1. Single Council Water Services CCO A new, separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.
- 2. Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) – A shared organisation with potential partners such as Tauranga City Council and/or other councils.

## What matters most to you?

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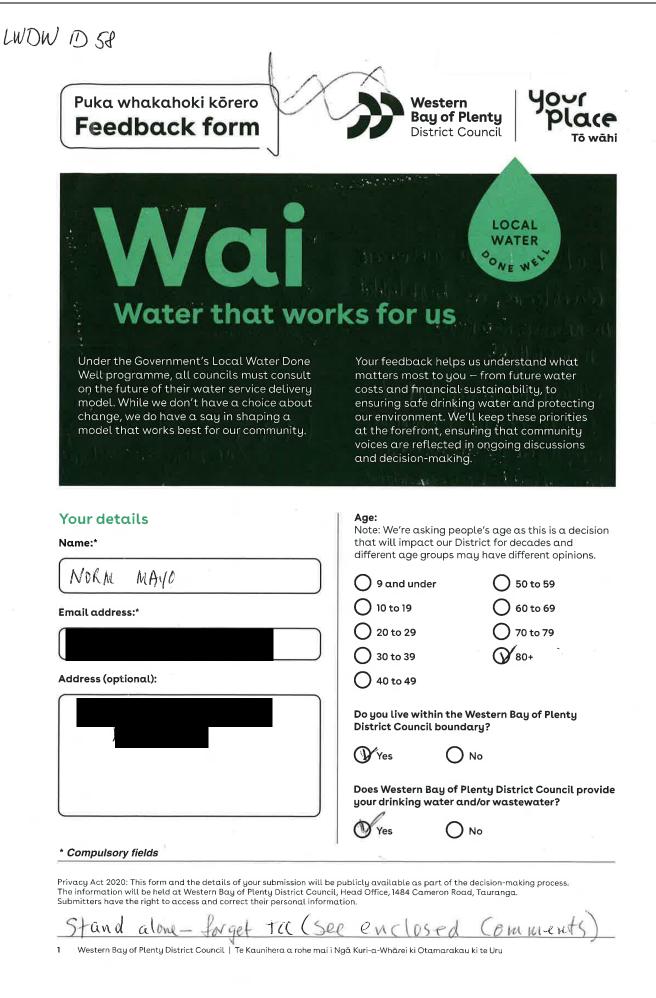
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(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)

Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)

) No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



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of UN answered Lots Questions, as highlighted In KKgw. B. Rat Payens news letters. would be helpful if staff could comment on, agree or dis agree, as This would be very helpful to all Conserved. where comments are madely, Please correct & advise, All people involved have their heavis in the right Place, but need Some questions answered, thank So much for considering These commont with Respect, Norm Mayo (Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)

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Yes, I would like to attend a hearin and present my views.		
	(Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)	

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Norm Hayo

# LOCAL WATER DONE WELL

## LOCAL WATER WON'T BE DONE WELL IF WE RUSH INTO A CCO WITH TAURANGA CITY. WE WANT WBOPDC TO POSTPONE THE DECISION TO FORM A WATER SERVICES CCO UNTIL THE PROPOSAL IS THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

WBOPDC's preferred option to comply with Government's Local Water Done Well (LWDW) legislation is to join Tauranga City Council in a joint Water Services Council Controlled Organization. We are opposed to this for the following reasons:

1 There has been no due diligence done on this proposal. Ratepayers will have to bail them out if it is a financial failure.

2 TCC has 2.6 times the population of WBOPDC and 2.4 times the income so it will be the dominant partner.

3 WBOPDC claim that a larger organisation will provide economies of scale. TCC is a much larger organisation than WBOPDC with 25 times the population density but it has higher rates than us.

4 TCC borrowings of \$1.16 billion are 10 times bigger than WBOPDC's borrowings of \$115 million.

5 TCC is one of New Zealand's "most indebted councils". (S&P)

6 WBOPDC's high rates over recent years has allowed our water infrastructure to be kept in good repair whereas TCC "faces significant capex pressures due to its rapid population growth and historical underinvestment". <sup>(S&P)</sup>

7 TCC's interest bill as a percentage of operating revenues is over 12%. WBOPDC's is less than 5%.

8 WBOPDC will lose 41% of its rates income and 27% of its total income if this proposal goes ahead.

9 Council claims that efficiencies would build over time, but this has not happened with Wellington Water, or Watercare, both of which are CCOs.

10 TCC gross debt is projected to exceed 300% of operating revenue by fiscal 2025 without LWDW.<sup>(S&P)</sup> TCC desperately need a multi-council CCO to prevent this happening.

Opinion any-Rate payers EquE Newskeile

Norm Mayo

## SUB ID 58

## From the WBOPDC Website:

## DRINKING WATER

We supply clean, safe drinking water to about 51,000 people across 21,500 homes. We do this through a well-managed network of pipes that serves three main areas: Eastern, Central, and Western zones. Our water comes from secure, deep, underground aquifers, which is pumped directly to homes and businesses.

## WASTE WATER

Although our treatment plants all operate in slightly different ways the process generally remains the same and uses a Biological type of treatment, meaning bugs or microorganisms are used instead of chemicals to produce a high standard treated water to the receiving environment.

## STORM WATER

We maintain, modify and extend the stormwater disposal and land drainage systems to manage surface water run-off from all urbanised catchments and to minimise flood damage.

So, what's not to like about that. Looks like WBOPDC Three Waters infrastructure is in great shape. But Council claims that:

- Under the current model, average household water charges are projected to exceed \$4300 per connection annually over the next 10 years.
- With a multi-council model, this drops to \$3000 per connection—a 31% reduction.
- Over 10 years, this could save each household approximately \$4000-\$5000 compared to staying on our own.

The cost of maintaining WBOPDC water infrastructure has increased by less than 20% over the last 10 years. Why does Council think it is going to increase by 200% in the next 10 years?

# Note on three waters debt from TCC 2024 Pre-election Review:

"Because the three waters activities have a high level of debt as a result of investment in facilities to support growth (such as the Waiāri Water Treatment Plant and Te Maunga Wastewater Treatment Plant) the ratio of debt-to-revenue for the three waters activities is 400%-500%. When this is included in council's total debt and revenue, it constrains our ability to borrow for other infrastructure projects needed across the city."

(S&P) Tauranga City Council Outlook Revised To Negative Tauranga City Council Outlook Revised To Negative On Higher Deficits And Debt



#### What do you think about the options?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

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**Growth planning -** Preparing water services for population growth.

- Climate resilience Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).
- **Environmental benefits** Improving the environmental impact of water services.

**) Ensuring safe drinking water** - Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

) Other (please specify):

(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)

Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page) No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



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1 prefer options 2. If makes sense to manage our scorce resources on a broader basis with partners who bring something to the table.

(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)

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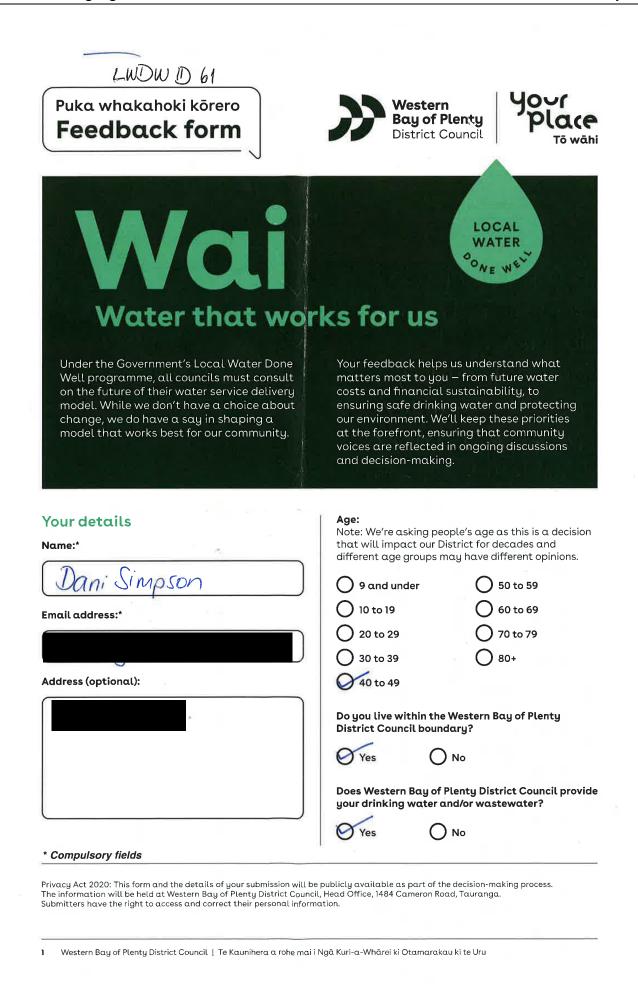
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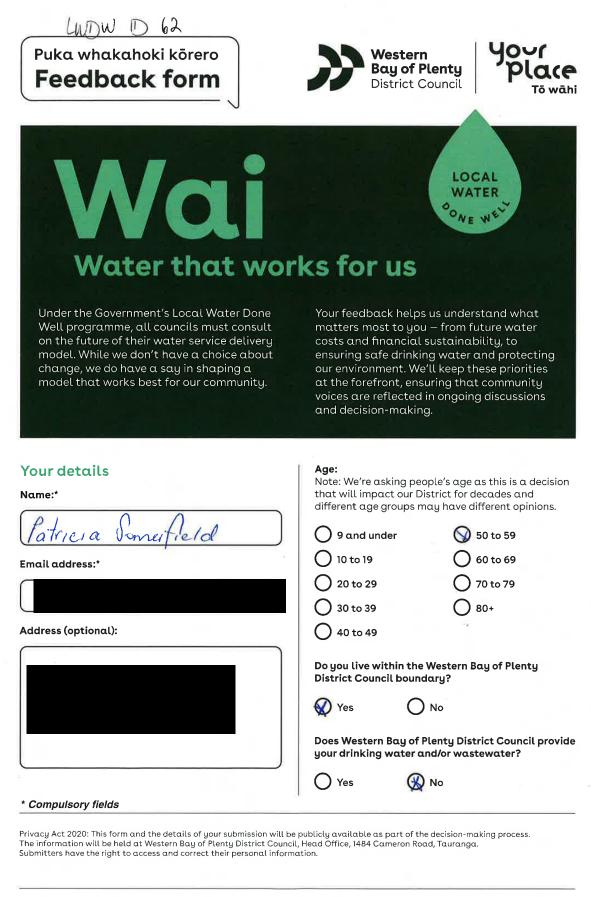
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1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

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Please provide any on the two options

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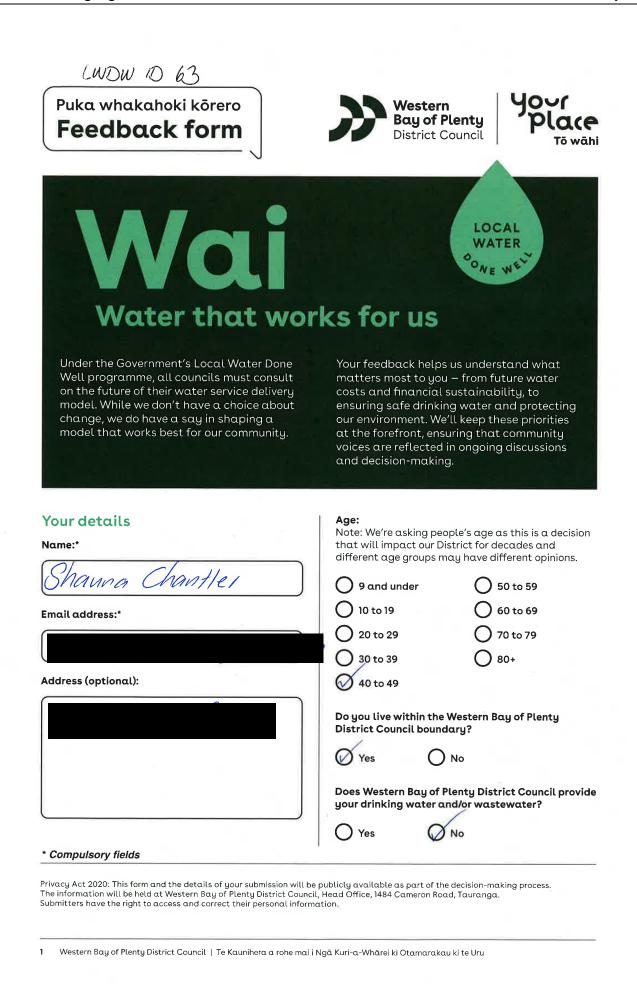
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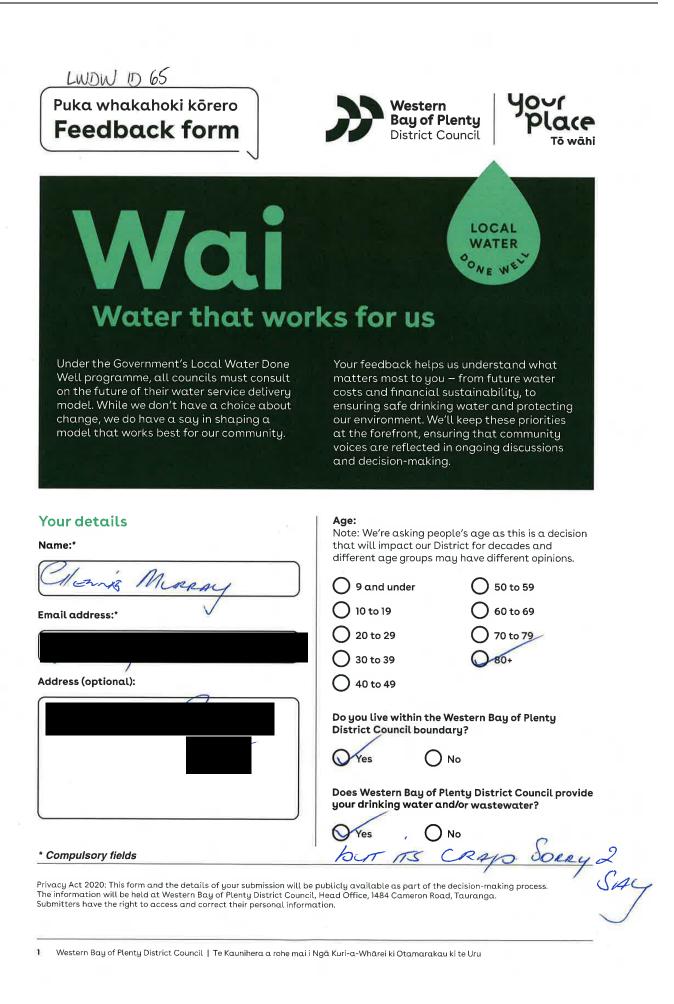
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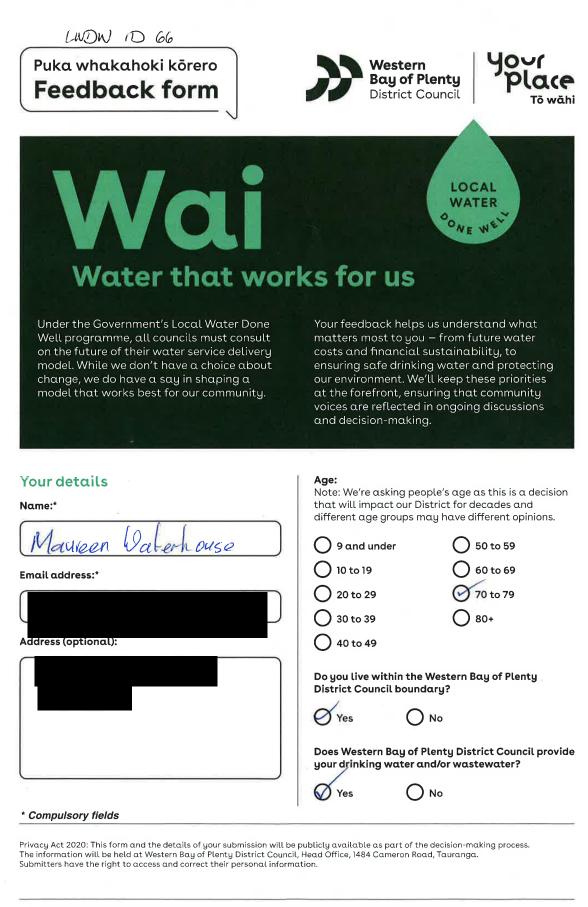
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1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

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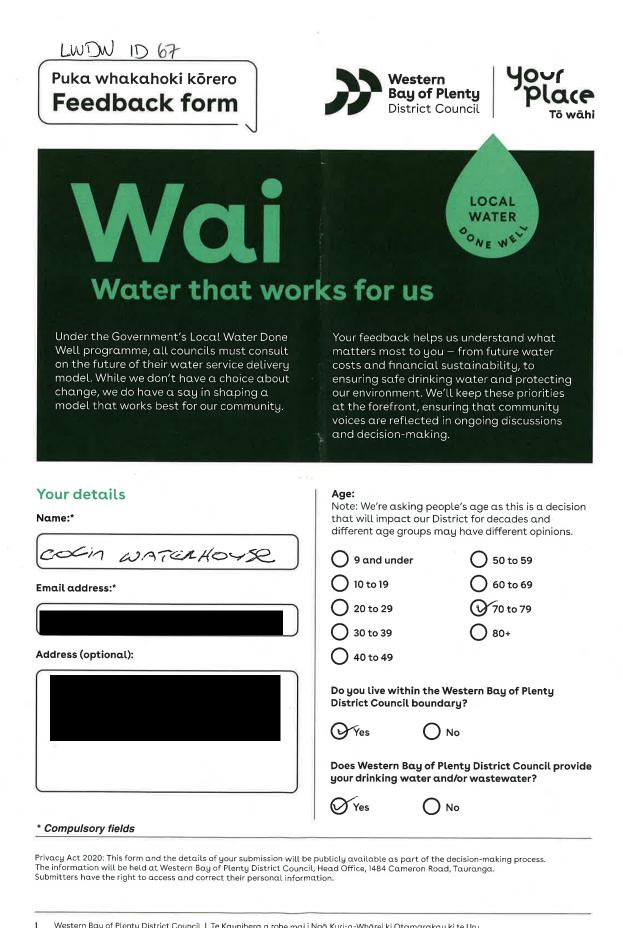
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	O Other (please specify):
(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)	

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Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)

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Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngã Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

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Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)

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#### SUB ID 68

#### What do you think about the options?

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Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page) 🕑 No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 69 Name: Mike Limbrick Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? I support the preferred option BUT would erg that any CCO established will be subject to overarching control by the elected partners

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 70 Name: Darryl Nicolson Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

I like the single Council CCO model. I dont like pairing with Tauranga because we would be a junior partner and I believe their financial situation is not as strong as WBOPDC

Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 71 Name: Jill Brightwell Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

### Q3: What do you think about the options?

Neither of these is my preferred option, by only giving these two, it implies that the current situation has not previously provided the level of service required. The use of fear via the costings is not appropriate in my opinion. By going to CCO's what will happen with your current staff, will they be tossed aside or will you be retaining them to oversee the CCO? Not all staff from the multi-council CCO will be able to accommodated. Use of a CCO takes away the community's ownership of the assets as there will be no ability to provide feedback on works or requirements. Having a CCO means that Councils will not be able to directly control the costs to the end user and the wallet(ratepayer) will just have to suck it up and pay up.

It will mean that the ratepayers annual Council rates bill will drop to Council.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission?



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 72 Name: Donald Carter Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

### Q3: What do you think about the options?

Council should adopt the single council CCO option in the meantime. Among other things Tauranga council's debt levels are far too high and their staffing levels are grossly inflated they are not good managers. WBOPDC should allow some more time to elapse before further investigations into the benefits or otherwise of a multi-council CCO.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 73 Name: Jane Stevenson Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

### Q3: What do you think about the options?

The Multi Council approach seems the best. It is more affordable and efficient. As long as we retain a voice as Maketu residents and that we share costs fairly between areas.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 74 Name: Maxine Woodhall Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

No

Q3: What do you think about the options? I do not believe that the multi council water services option will be financially beneficial in the long term

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 75 Name: Mariko Blake-Palmer Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

No

Q3: What do you think about the options? WBOPDC need to be in a multi council CCO. I don't think it is feasible to set up a single CCO.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 76 Name: Allan Dawson Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

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Yes
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# Q3: What do you think about the options?

The information provided to me so far is not convincing. The proposal hasn't been properly costed and it would be a disaster to join the highly indebted Tauranga City. WBOPDC have managed our Water relatively well using the significant rates that we have invested in them for many years. There are areas where TCC and WBOPDC can co-operate with the 3 Waters ( as they currently do) and areas where this co-operation may be extended but to put it all into one CCO without further investigation and costing is irresponsible and a major disservice ( slap in the face or worse) to those who have contributed and managed WBOP Water to date!

None of the Questions listed in 4 below justify rushing into a CCO with Tauranga City - Most would agree the majority are important irrespective of a specific Financial structure.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding., Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater., Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth., Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought)., Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

# Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 77 Name: Keith Hay Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

### Q3: What do you think about the options?

I think that if WBOPDC got into a CCO with Tauranga they would be dominated by TCC. Even if the CCO contained Opotiki, Whakatane and Kawerau, TCC would still have the majority. It would need Rotorua to join but they are maintaining the status quo. The consultants reports don't provide any hard data to back up their conclusions. Were they told what conclusions they should come up with?

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

### Other?

It is not acceptable for the board of the CCO to be appointed by Councillors. They need to be elected by ratepayers.

And, who decided that growth is good?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission?



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 78 Name: Jacqueline Baker Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable., Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions., Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making., Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 79 Name: Vanessa Ewart Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Not enough consultation, information & very little time frame for People to make an informed decision.

This is a decision that would definitely impact our community in Maketu. Why would we want another Council having a say in what, where & how we manage our Wai? The answer is no, our recent submissions over the community boards was successful for us in Maketu surely that confirms that the People in Maketu Community will speak for Maketu.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater., Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions., Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making., Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 80 Name: Annette Charles Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

### Q3: What do you think about the options?

I would prefer that in Maketu we have control of the water and are not aligned to a big city like Tauranga. And would ideally like the community to vote on issues like fluoridation etc and not have to follow others. although their seems some financial benefit to multi council option I dont think foe 1 minute maketu would have a voice or be condidered.Water is essential for health and life and already we have seen the govt force councils to put poison in the water

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services.

### Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 81 Name: Keith Hay Organisation: Katikati - Waihi Beach Residents and Ratepayers Association.

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

We are concerned that WBOPDC has excluded the "In House" option from consultation without consulting.

We have concerns about the veracity of the consultant's modelling.

We do not think we will get a fair deal in any arrangement with TCC

TCC are hugely in debt so will not be of any assistance in getting bigger loans. We have been fed the line for many years that our water infrastructure is in really good shape (to explain why our rates have been so high), so why are we now being told we need to access huge amounts of money to fix it all?

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

any board controlling a CCO must be elected by taxpayers. Not appointed by councillors.

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission?



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 82 Name: Willem Laman-Trip Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? No

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

The pamphlet "Wai- Water that works for us" implies a huge increase of annual water cost in 10 years time.

However: the pamphlet does not explain that many of the "water" charges are currently included in our rates demand.

( as advised to me by your ciunstomer service).

For my property (with a CV of about \$1.3M) the rates include approx: \$750 for stormwater/ \$1225 for waste water and \$450 for treatment plant. Total about \$2,400. On top of this the annual water charges are about \$300.

The pamphlet and information provided, is therfore confusing and does not explain the full implications of the proposed changes.

Whatever option the Council decides on : has to be sustainable for the rate payers and not Bankrupt the community.

If my assumption is correct (that the rates will dramatically be lower), then the preferred option sounds OK to me.

The way it is proposed at the momebnt may banktrupt the community

Unsure if hte BOP Regional council includes nrates for "Water".

Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 83 Name: Elysia Gibb Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

A multi council sounds like a better option but having an entity fully focussed on water could also be a good plan within the multi council entity

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 84 Name: Liz Duncan Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? Agree with the Single Council Water Services

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 85 Name: Rochelle Reid Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? I like the idea of Multi Council not the Single Council option.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable., Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions., Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making., Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services., Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 86 Name: Hannah Stewart Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? I would like the management of our water to remain the way it is within the control of western bay council.

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 87 Name: Neil Blackstock Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

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Yes
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Q3: What do you think about the options?

Single council, within current frame work, no more debt, offices etc. Its working well. Probably a few better engineers, planning to stop so many pressure blowouts. Somet8mes smaller is better like local water boards use to be. People had local knowledge, a key factor 8n planning and operations.

Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 88 Name: Chris Dever Organisation: Waireka Consulting

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

105

Q3: What do you think about the options?

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 89 Name: Kate Last Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Leave the water as it is. The Grovenment have created an unnecessary problem with overregulation, that is neither wanted or needed.

This is water that falls from the sky for free, I will boil and filter it my self, it's not Rocket science! The Roman's managed this task without bankrupting everyone in the process. Pull your heads in!

Q4: What matters most to you? Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making.

Other?

No wasting Taxpayers money on Burocratic governmentle dictatorship. Take out the nurotoxic Fluroide, Listen to the people who pay YOUR wages

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 90 Name: Samantha Paige Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? A multi council CCO looks to be the sensible option going forward.

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 91 Name: Martin Baker Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

\*\*please disregard my earlier submission\*\*

The multi council cco is the only way to go . From reading this information and information from other councils around the country, we cannot afford to continue operating in house. I am somewhat apprehensive about aggregating services with tauranga, but do understand the logic given our district surrounds them.

Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 92 Name: Igna Meyer Organisation: Rate payer

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

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Yes
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### Q3: What do you think about the options?

I support a shared entity that stays under councils' management and is not private nor have a separate board which can at some stage decide to take hold of all assets and then go rogue with assets which have been paid for and set up over many years by the rate payer. Like water meters... when water meters were installed the rates did not decrease, so the rate payer pays twice for their water every year: to the council as well as according to the water used by meter. Now WBOP wants to increase the water rates again - this is unreasonable given the history of water rates.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

### Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 93 Name: Ian Jones Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

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Yes
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Q3: What do you think about the options?

There aren't many things more important to life and the environment than water. Water management should be provided and maintained by a National Body, or at least on an Island based authority. Inter-Council negotiation is a recipe for disaster

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 94 Name: Roana Bennett Organisation: Te Runanga o Ngati Whakaue ki Maketu

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

The Multi Council CCO option is prferred BUT:

1. TCC is not a great partner at the moment, they alve huge debt and are recovering from major disruption over the past ten years.

2. We need GOOD partners such as RLC and Whakatane Council as part of a CCO that TCC can join if they want.

2. A CCO MUST take into account the needs and aspirations of the smaller communities, and not just focus on the larger towns and cities.

3. Please don't let a CCO be captured by developers.

4. A CCO MUST include dedicated lwi reps from around the region. These reps will add significant value at the governance level and will help the CCO make long term, intergenerational decisions.

5. Please don't rush into this decision. Yes, its important and urgent, but more importantly it needs to be done right, with a lens on a 100 timeframe.

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 95 Name: Darlene Dinsdale Organisation: Mokopuna Tia me Hei

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

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Yes
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### Q3: What do you think about the options?

I support a Multi Council Water Services CCO as a preferred option. Consideration needs to be applied in relation to the partnership with tangata whenua, hapu and iwi. There has been multiple Environment court decisions granting consent for water takes and as an example a Joint Water Take decision to extract water for potable and municipal use from the Waiari RC65637. This needs to be considered when applying the principles of what the preferred option would be for Western Bay of Plenty District its residents and hapu and iwi. The longevity of the projections of the 100 year plan for the regions within these boundaries of the formation of multiple CCO.

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services. , Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health. , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission?

Yes



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 96 Name: June Sobye Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? No

Q3: What do you think about the options? From what you are saying the multi Council Water Services seems to be the preferred

# Q4: What matters most to you?

option due to water rates charges.

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making.

### Other?

Household water supplies need to be 100% pure clean healthy water with absolutely no harmful additives. There are natural ways to ensure water is pure and good for the health of the consumer.

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 97 Name: Rondell Reihana Organisation: Ngapeke 6C Ahu Whenua Trust

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

No

Q3: What do you think about the options?

Definitely makes sense to provide a Multi Council Water Services CCO however, clarity on how the boundaries will be determined especially with current lack of well-maintained or any water infrastructure in certain areas of Western Bay. Eg Kairua Road, parts of Welcome Bay Road, Kaiwha Road just to name a few.

The four areas-discharges to water, discharges to land, biosolids reuse and overflow arrangement-are technically an integral importance to why WBOPDC needs to ensure engagement with Iwi, hapu AND land trusts are also a priority.

The topics that should be covered in the guidance material to support implementation of the standards, should align with:

- Te Ao Māori perspectives on water, whenua, and waste, including cultural prohibitions and the role of whakapapa in environmental relationships.
- Partnership models between iwi/hapū and councils in wastewater planning, consent applications, and monitoring.
- Guidance on tikanga-aligned monitoring and reporting frameworks (e.g., inclusion of cultural health indicators).
- How to conduct Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessments in culturally appropriate ways, especially in areas with mahinga kai.
- Best practices for engaging with iwi, hapū and maori land trusts, especially where Treaty settlement obligations exist.

As owners and shareholders within Ngapeke 6C we believe that any national water standards through a Multi Council Water Services CCO must be developed in true partnership with lwi, hapū, and land trusts rather than being imposed in a way that



undermines kaitiakitanga and Treaty rights. Without this partnership, it is at risk of failing to meet the long-term needs of our environment including our aspirations of papakainga communities.

In conclusion, as Trustees, owners and shareholders of Ngapeke 6C Ahu Whenua Trust, we reiterate that we remain committed to working constructively with Western Bay of Plenty District Council to ensure that water services reform aligns with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the aspirations of tāngata whenua in not only Western Bay of Plenty but Tauranga Moana wide.

We look forward to appearing before you to present our submission.

# Q4: What matters most to you?

Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding. , Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions. , Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth. , Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought). , Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission?

Yes



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 98 Name: Fiona McCartney Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater?

Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options?

I would prefer the option Rotorua is adopting for an in house Council water services division. It would avoid exposing Council to financial risk which will be likely in both options given here. For option 2 Tauranga is known to be a high debt Council which WBOP Council would be exposed to.

In option 1 creating a separate CCO would invoke high cost and another layer of bureaucracy also resulting in financial risk.

This consultation process seems designed to steer us rather than genuinely seeking our opinions and input. I have heard little about it to date.

Re your information on fluoride and where people can go to to find out more, two sides of the story are necessary therefore I suggest you also list fluoridefree.org.nz

WBOP have done well with water to datel other respects.

I would like to see more financial accountability.

Thank you for your time and I do hope common sense and conscience will prevail.

### Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making.

# Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Local Water Done Well Consultation 2025

Submitter ID: 99 Name: Douglas McCartney Organisation:

Q1: Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Boundary? Yes

Q2: Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? Yes

Q3: What do you think about the options? No fluoride. Financial accountability.

Q4: What matters most to you?

Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. , Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making.

Other?

Q5: Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



Kei Otawa te matapuna o ngā wai e rau. Tuku mai ana Waitao Whakaputa atu ana ona wai miringa ki Rangataua e whakarara mai ana Taku wai tukukiri, taku wai koiora Ehara koa, he puna no te ki o aku matua, wai purenga o aku tupuna.<sup>1</sup>

It is from the Mountain Ranges of Otawa that springs forth the life-giving essence of freshwater into Our River Waitao. Flowing through to our glistening Estuary of Rangataua Harbour. The life-giving waters of our Ancestors. Not just spoken about by our predecessors, but the cleansing waters of those who have passed on before Us.

Parawhenuamea is the atua associated with the freshwater that runs from mountain to ocean, in this case, from Otawa Ranges to Rangataua Harbour. She is the child of Tane (the forest) and Hinetuparimaunga (the mountains) who in some traditions married Kiwa (the ocean guardian). We are also the descendants of Tane and therefore are related to Parawhenuamea. It is incumbent upon Us to respect this relationship, to care for our kuia and to maintain the korero. Natural features such as mountains, oceans and rivers are important cultural markers of identity in the Māori world. Our pepeha anchors us in this world while at the same time providing a link to the other world; our ancestors and history; in essence our very identity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Te Awanuiarangi Black - Te Awa o Waitao Restoration Project Panui 2004

This Te Mana o te Wai Statement and the mātauranga within shall remain the exclusive intellectual property of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga. Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga retains the right to control access to, use of, and dissemination of our mātauranga. Any use and/or dissemination of this document must not occur without the written permission of Ngāti Pūkenga lwi ki Tauranga Trust.

The context for the creation of this statement is the long-standing Māori assertion of the right to exercise rangatiratanga and protect our land, water and territories.

# Table of Contents

1.	Inti	roduction	8
1.1.		Water Services Reform	10
1.2.		Customary Marine Title Decision	11
1.3.		Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga and Maketū Kāinga Area of Interest	13
2.	Ng	āti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Traditional History	14
2	1.	Ngāti Hā	15
2	2.	Te Tāwera	16
2	3.	Ngāti Pūkenga beyond Tauranga Moana and Maketū	16
3.	Ng	āti Pūkenga ki Tauranga	17
3.	1.	Ko Otawa te maunga – Otawa is our maunga	18
3.	1.1	. Otawa, Otanewainuku, Puwhenua and Mauao	19
3.	2.	Ko Tauranga te Moana – Tauranga is our Harbour	21
3.	3.	Ko Rangataua te Tahuna – Rangataua is our Estuary	24
3.	4.	Ko Waitao te Awa - Waitao is our River	26
3.	5.	Ko Ngāpeke Te Marae - Ngāpeke is our Marae	27
	3.5	5.1. Ngāpeke Marae Today	28
3.	6.	Ko Te Whetū o Te Rangi te Wharenui - Te Whetū o Te Rangi is our Wharenui	29
4.	Те	Rerenga o Ngā Wai	31
4	1.	Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Cultural Values	31
4	2.	Principles	32

4.3.	Positions	33
4.4.	Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga	33
4.5.	Fundamental concept – Te Mana o te Wai Concept	33
4.6.	Te Tiriti o Waitangi	34
4.6.1	Te Tiriti o Waitangi	34
4.6.2	English Translation of Te Tiriti o Waitangi	35
4.7. N	Igāti Pūkenga Rights and Interests in Freshwater	36
4.7.1.	Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Deed of Settlement	36
4.7.2.	Organisational Structure for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga	37
4.7.3.	Te Tāwharau o Ngāti Pūkenga Trust	37
4.7.4.	Ngāti Pūkenga lwi ki Tauranga Trust	38
4.8. V	Vater Reforms	38
4.8.1.	Water Services Entities Obligations – Water Done Well	40
4.8.2.	Engagement Processes	41
5. Ove	rview of City Wastewater System	43
5.1.	Wastewater	43
5.2.	Western Bay of Plenty District Council Wastewater Services	45
5.3.	Ngāpeke Marae Wastewater	45
5.4.	Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Position	46
5.4.1.	Monitoring and Enforcement	47
5.4.2.	Priority Areas	47

	6.	Drinking Water	49
	6.1.	Western Bay of Plenty Drinking Water	50
	6.2.	Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Drinking Water	50
	6.3.	Current context	53
	6.4.	Ngāpeke Marae Drinking Water	53
	6.5.	Drinking Water Source	55
	6.6.	Management and Allocation	55
6	.7.	Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga feel strongly that:	56
	6.8.	Monitoring and Enforcement	56
	6.9.	Priority Areas	57
	6.10.	Draft Drinking Water Monitoring and Enforcement Table	58
	7.	Stormwater	59
	7.1.	Stormwater Monitoring and Enforcement	63
8	Oth	ner Sections for Future Development	65
	8.1.	Te Mana o te Wai: Operational Guidance	65
	8.2.	Consenting Processes	65
	8.3.	Monitoring the plan of WSE	65
	8.4.	Cultural Induction and Training	66
	8.5.	Resourcing	66
	8.6.	Commercial Opportunities	66
	8.7.	Procurement Policy	67
			7

8.8. Data

9. Conclusion

8

67

1. Introduction

Ko Ngā Pāpaka o Rangataua

He paruparu te kai

He taniwha nga tangata!

The Crabs of Rangataua

They eat from the mudflats

And become demigods.

This whakatauki distinctly identifies the people of Rangataua, with the land, harbour and waterways of this area. The Ngāti Ha chief Te Waharoa from the Matamata district made a visit to Te Tokitoki, (at Ranginui Road). He likened the large population of people living about the harbour to the multitude of crabs on the mudflats. It was a compliment to the people, as a healthy and thriving community. This whakatauki is a badge of honor and symbol of the collective identities of the hapu and our lwi, Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga, of Rangataua Harbour.<sup>2</sup>

Ngāti Pūkenga are a Mātaatua iwi who descend from the original inhabitants of Tauranga Moana and the prewaka people who traversed and occupied Te Moana a Toi te Huatahi (the entire Bay of Plenty). The iwi comprises the descendants of Te Tawera, Ngāti Hā and Ngāti Pūkenga. The Ngāti Pūkenga customary lands are located at four dispersed kainga. Ngāti Pūkenga describe their ancestral lands and area of interest as extending from Amaru Te Waihi at Tauranga Moana inland to Te Aroha, and south to Ngatamahinerua, Waianuanu, Te Weraiti, Puwhenua and Otanewainuku. From Otanewainuku, the area continues east to the coast at Waihi Estuary in Maketu (including the maunga Kopukairoa, Otara and Otawa) and from there to Amaru and Te Waihi. Ngāti Pūkenga acknowledge that other iwi and hapu have interests in this area

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Refer Plate 1. Historic Map of Significant Sites in Rangataua Bay.

Тоі	
Awanuiarangi I	
Awaroa	
Awatumaikiterangi	
Parenuitera	
Awamorehurehu	
Irakewa	
Тогоа	
Ruaihona	
Wairaka	Te Tahinga o Te Ra
Tamatea ki te Huatahi	Awanuiarangi II
Tanemoeahi	Rongotangiawa
Pūkenga	Rongomainohorangi
Whetū O te Rangi	Rangihourhiri I <sup>3</sup>

" Ngāti Pūkenga were known as fierce mercenaries because of their fighting skills. Their reputation was well known so Ngāti Pūkenga were sought out to assist in times of conflict. Ngāti Pūkenga were known as:

# "Ngāti Pūkenga hamuti wera, niho tete"

There are many interpretations of that tribal boast. All of them relate to the fighting ability of Ngāti Pūkenga.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Brief of Evidence – Rereamoamo Monte Ohia – Ngati Pukenga Hearings 2001.

From time immemorial Ngāti Pūkenga have been active in maintaining our Kaitiakitanga, our Rangatiratanga over our lands, water and estates. From Pūkenga and his brother Te Ahuru in the naming of the Kaimai Ranges in the early 1600s to Te Kou o Rehua, paramount leader of Te Tawera and Ngāti Pūkenga in the 1850s to 60s and despite Te Kou best efforts to uphold the partnership principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi Ngāti Pūkenga actively participated in the battles of Te Ranga and Pukehinahina 1864. To the Settlement Claims process in the 1900 s to early 2000s until now with active participation via submissions to the Fast Track Amendments Bill and other relevant matters in 2024. Maintaining a presence and or active participation in resource governance and management matters continues to be a challenge for Us, as We navigate our way towards achieving:

- 1. The retainment of management and control of Ngāti Pūkenga resources in Ngāti Pūkenga hands.
- 2. The preservation of natural resources for future generations.
- 3. That natural resources are not depleted<sup>4</sup>.

#### 1.1. Water Services Reform

In July 2020, the Government launched the Water Services Reform Programme, which sought to deliver significant improvements to the safety, quality, resilience, accessibility, and performance of Aotearoa's water services in ways that are efficient and affordable. Te Mana o te Wai Statements (Statements) were to be a key instrument under the Water Services Entities Act 2022 (WSE 2022) that was to enable mana whenua to express their view on how Water Services Entities (WSE) in their rohe or takiwā should give effect to Te Mana o te Wai.

The initial purpose of this Statement was to begin to describe for Water Service Entities, its Councils and stakeholders, the expectations of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga in regard to section 4 and section 9 of the Water Services Entities Act 2022. In addition, the purpose was to introduce direction on how to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai within our rohe and how to give effect to our Treaty Settlement, the Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act 2013, while giving effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi itself.

In November 2023, the Sixth National Government was voted in and their coalition government comprising the National Party, ACT Party and New Zealand First who quickly sought to enact their coalition strategy of introducing a 100 day plan. Which they proposed would be focused on the key promises that the coalition Government had made to New Zealanders – to rebuild the economy and ease the cost of living, restore law and order,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust Iwi Management Plan 2013.

and to deliver better public services. Public Services including the Water Services Entities Act 2022 and replacing it with the Water Services Act 2024. Local Water Done Well.

Despite the changing political landscape, it is more important now than ever to continue to ensure that Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Te Mana o Te Wai Statement prescribes to Water Services Entities, its Councils and stakeholders, on how to give effect to this statement within our rohe and how to give effect to our Treaty Settlement, Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Claims Settlement Act 2013, the Wahi Tapu Status of our Tahuna o Rangataua<sup>5</sup> and our Customary Marine Title<sup>6</sup> we have successfully attained, while giving effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi Itself.

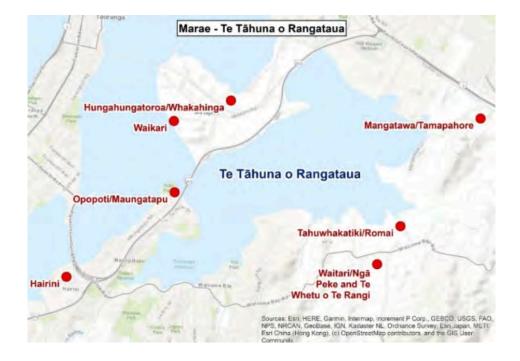
### 1.2. Customary Marine Title Decision

Te whakatau / The decision [149] For the reasons set out above, the applications of the Rangataua Working Party applicants (Ngā Pōtiki, Ngāti Pūkenga, Ngāti Hē, Ngāti Tukairangi and Ngāti Tapu) are granted as follows:

(a) A CMT is to issue in favour of Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapāhore, Ngāi Tukairangi, Ngāti Tapū, Ngāti Hē and Ngāti Pūkenga;72

(b) The CMT shall apply over that area of common maritime and coastal area73 known as Te Tahuna o Rangataua as shown in the extended application area (Map 2), subject to survey

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Pouhere Taonga – Te Tahuna O Rangataua Registered Wahi Tapu – List #9787 May 2019.
 <sup>6</sup> High Court Decision CIV-2011-485-793 [2021] NZHC 2726 12 Oct 2021



1.3. Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga and Maketū Kāinga Area of Interest



<sup>7</sup> Ngāti Pūkenga lwi Information Booklet

## 2. Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Traditional History<sup>8</sup>

'He aha kia kīa Ngāti Pūkenga patu kai tangāta, he paruparu te kai, he taniwha ngā tangata'

'What can be said of Ngāti Pūkenga – the destroyers and devourers of men, they that eat of the very mud upon the estuary; and whose people are demigods.

Ngāti Pūkenga today is an iwi comprising the descendants of Te Tāwera, Ngāti Hā and Ngāti Pūkenga.

Pūkenga was born and grew up in the eastern Bay of Plenty at Rūatoki. He was a fifth-generation descendant from Toroa, captain of the Mātaatua waka. His mother, Tānehiwarau of Te Whānau a Tairongo from Rūātoki married Tanemoeahi a senior leader of the Mātaatua people. Pūkenga lived at his father's pā, Ōhae, located near Whaitiripapā and Pūtiki on the northern side of the Ohinemataroa River where the Ōwhakatoro stream flows through the Rūātoki valley.

As he grew older, Pūkenga began to look beyond the valley at Rūātoki and eventually travelled to the west by the coast with his younger brother. On arriving at Tauranga Moana, they were struck by the rich food resources of the harbour and adjacent lands. To gain a better perspective over the wider region, the two men climbed the highest peak arriving at the summit towards the evening. As the sun set, they prepared their camp and their evening meal. Pūkenga, wanting to make the most of this opportunity, said to his brother Āhuru 'Kia kai mai tāua I konei' ('Let us partake of our meal here'). This statement was the basis of the name of the range of mountains, 'Kaimai' and symbolizes the connection of Pūkenga and his descendants with the region. That connection was cemented further when Pūkenga laid claim to Tauranga Moana as follows: "Ko koe ki te tuawhenua. Ko ahau ki te takutai moana" (You go inland and I will go to the coast).

Pūkenga returned to Rūātoki to tell his parents that he and his brother planned to leave home and settle on the new lands to which they had travelled. However, war had come to the Rūātoki valley and he was obliged to fight for his whānau. He was killed during later battles and buried in a sacred cave called Ōkawekawe that is associated with his mother's people. He did not realize his dream of returning to Tauranga Moana but his descendants did.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Ngāti Pūkenga Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims 7 April 2013.

## 2.1. Ngāti Hā

Rongowhakaata, was the father of Rongopopoia who was raised in the house of Pūkenga's father, Tānemoeahi. Rongopopoia is the eponymous ancestor of Ngāti Hā, who took their name from his son Hakopūrākau. Over many generations, Ngāti Hā merged with the descendants of Pūkenga. Hakopūrakau's granddaughter married Pūkenga's grandson Tūhokia (Te Whetūoterangi's son). The merging of these two great tribes saw both tribal names Ngāti Hā and Ngāti Pūkenga in common usage, though Ngāti Hā was the predominant name for many generations. The iwi established their presence in Maketu, marrying into the original inhabitants. Ngāti Hā built settlements and remain at Maketu today under the tribal name Ngāti Pūkenga.

Further fighting took place in Tauranga Moana through which Ngāti Hā strengthened their foothold there. Later migrations of Ngāti Hā saw Te Ikaiti and his people also make their way to Tauranga Moana. By this time, they had married into the descendants of Kumaramaoa of Waitaha ā Hei.

"Ngāti Pūkenga claim mana from Waitaha. Ngāti Pūkenga cannot speak of our history in Tauranga without mentioning Waitaha. We are Waitaha. We claim mana through Takakopiri and Te Kahureremoa, their child Tuparahaki and her husband Tutehe. Their children whom we descend from are Te lwikoroke, Kumaramaoa, Te Puku o Hakoma, Taomataiti, Taohakara and others. A well-known story about the brothers lwikoroke and Kumaramaoa tells how they divided their parent's estate between them, the Te Puke side of Otawa mountain to Te lwikoroke and the Tauranga side to Kumaramaoa. We are the descendants of Kumaramaoa. HIs blood flows through our veins as does his mana. ...... Ngāti Pūkenga mana whenua in Tauranga is strongly derived through Waitaha whakapapa, yet the mana tangata is Pūkenga and Mātaatua"<sup>9</sup>. ref: Awanuiarangi Black Statement of Claim 2001.

Ngāti Hā's main settlements at Tauranga Moana were at Te Whaaro and the Rangataua area in general, from Matapihi (Ohuki) back to Maketū. These lands were shared with the descendants of Tamapahore who had married the descendants of Kūmaramaoa. Land at Uretureture on Matakana Island was also given to Ngāti Hā by another iwi. Ngāti Hā, led by Kamaukiterangi, had assisted them in avenging the deaths of a number of their chiefs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Brief of Evidence Te Awanuiarangi Black – Ngāti Pūkenga Hearings 2001

## 2.2. Te Tāwera

The third of the tribe's names, Te Tāwera, had arisen by the nineteenth century. The name Te Tāwera emerged during the time of Taitaui, the father of Te Kou o Rehua. He and his people were descendants of the tupuna Kumaramaoa (a descendant of Waitaha) and Pūkenga. Te Tāwera was not an alternative name for Ngāti Pūkenga but described a particular group within the iwi who were descendants of earlier marriages between Ngāti Pūkenga ancestors and ancestors of another iwi. Prior to the incident, Taitaui and his people were known as Ngāti Pūkenga.

The origin of the name 'Te Tāwera' comes from a korero concerning a woman called Ngahokainga of Ngāti Pūkenga, who lived with her people at their kāinga at Maketū. Ngahokainga and another woman were out early one morning fishing for taunahanaha. As she caught each fish, she cleaned it and placed it in her kete hidden among the beach reeds. Another woman waiting on the shore decided that it was easier to simply steal the fish rather than catch her own. When Ngahokainga discovered that her hard earned fish had been stolen, she began to wail at her misfortune. Gazing upon the early morning star which was then shining high in the sky she cried 'Aue te Tāwera, te whetū marama i te ata' ('Alas oh Venus, the bright star in the morning sky'). From this point on, those who descended from the intermarriages between the descendants of Kumaramaoa and Pūkenga were known as Te Tāwera and those without descent from Kumaramaoa retained the name Ngāti Pūkenga.

Te Kou o Rehua was the paramount leader of Te Tāwera and Ngāti Pūkenga. During the 1850s and 1860s, he conducted negotiations with the Crown.... Nowadays and for the purposes of the Historical Account, all of Te Tāwera are Ngāti Pūkenga and all of Ngāti Pūkenga are Te Tāwera.

#### 2.3. Ngāti Pūkenga beyond Tauranga Moana and Maketū

Ngāti Pūkenga acquired landholdings through tuku at Manaia in the Coromandel and at Pakikaikutu, near present day Whangārei. The tuku of Manaia to Ngāti Pūkenga took place at Haowhenua pa (near present day Cambridge) in 1830. During this time, they continued to reside on their own ancestral lands which extended from Tauranga Moana to Māketu, traversing the Kaimai ranges and travelling by waka to Hauraki and beyond to assist and support their allies.

All four Ngāti Pūkenga kāinga are located alongside coastal and harbour areas which form a significant part of the way in which the tribe and its members identify themselves. As well, these areas were critical sources of kai and underline the significance of water based modes of transport by which tupuna moved between the kāinga. Indeed, the iwi figure prominently in nineteenth century shipping records which shows them

operating a coastal fleet of several vessels transporting goods and produce from Māori communities' north and south of Tamaki to the fledgling capital of Auckland.

## 3. Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga

Ngāti Pūkenga are tangata whenua of Tauranga Moana and in 1840 their ahikāroa had been sustained in accordance with their tikanga in Tauranga Moana over many generations. Ngāti Pūkenga were and continue to be a prominent iwi with strength and mana in the region.

Tauranga Moana is a rich source of food which sustains a substantial population. The region is closely settled, and tribes are spread across the harbour. Relationships evolved through conflict, peacemaking and intermarriage. Ngāti Pūkenga were renowned as warriors and priests. Though they were mobile people called upon often to assist other tribal groups with their disputes. Tauranga Moana is their kainga matua. Ngāti Pūkenga has pā and kāinga as well as mahinga kai and other significant sites throughout our rohe within close proximity to Rangataua Harbour and the Waitao River.

Ko Kopukairoa te Maunga Ko Tauranga te Moana Ko Rangataua te Tahuna Ko Waitao Te Awa Ko Ngāpeke Te Marae Ko Te Whetū o Te Rangi te Wharenui Ko Mātaatua te Waka Ko Ngāti Pūkenga te Iwi

This is our Pepeha. Otawa is our Mountain, the life source of our river. Tauranga is our Moana, Rangataua is our Estuary, Waitao is our River, Ngāpeke is our Marae, Te Whetū o Te Rangi is our Wharenui and Ngāti Pūkenga is our lwi, our source of identity, our source of life. From Mountains to the Sea. From time immemorial.

Ngāti Pūkenga view our Waters as essential to our wellbeing that provides sustenance and healing to our people. It has also provided the initial primary mode of transport and communication for our people with the ancestral wairua that dwells within.

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga are the Kaitiaki of our life-giving waters, and therefore have an inherent responsibility to safeguard it from the negative impacts of contaminants, diversion, siltation, erosion and flooding.

"I'd like to see our lands and resources returned to Us and our fisheries protected"10 refer Rereamoamo Monte Ohia Statement of Claim 2001.



# 3.1. Ko Otawa te maunga – Otawa is our maunga

<sup>10</sup> Brief of Evidence Rangiamoamo Monte Ohia – Ngāti Pūkenga Hearings 2001

Whilst it is more common for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga to cite Mauao as our primary maunga or Kopukairoa, Mangatawa and Hikurangi. However, for the intent and purposes of this statement, it is from Otawa that flows the life-giving source of our Wai and for all its intent and purposes to us its mana has as equivalent status to that of Mauao, Kopukairoa, Mangatawa, and Hikurangi.

Otawa is located on a range of hills between Te Puke and Welcome Bay, Tauranga. The land is covered in what is the last native stand of bush in our rohe (area) and whilst the majority of the area contributes to Te Puke, for us more importantly it springs forth the source of life, which contributes, via the Arateka, Owairoa and Otawera streams to the Waitao River forming the largest of 6 Water Catchments around the Rangataua Harbour.

#### 3.1.1.Otawa, Otanewainuku, Puwhenua and Mauao

Oral traditions state that there were four mountains: Ōtanewainuku, Puwhenua (also known as Hikurangi), Mauao (also known as Mt. Maunganui) and Ōtawa. Ōtanewainuku, a high born was popular, good looking and a natural at everything. Puwhenua was his female equivalent. Mauao looked at her longingly every day, but he was a low born, and Puwhenua rejected him time and time again because she wanted to be with Ōtanewainuku. Meanwhile, there was Otawa who pined over Mauao but didn't say a word

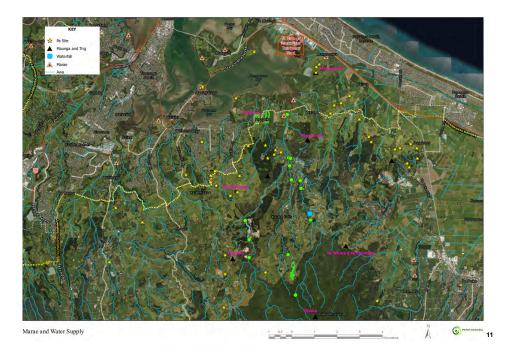
With Puwhenua's rejection, Mauao became so depressed that he wanted to end his life. He asked the patupaiarehe to help him move to the coast so that he could drown himself in the ocean. The patupaiarehe agreed, but they could only help Mauao at night, because their magic didn't work in daylight.

As the sun set, the patupaiarehe came to life and used harakeke (flax) as rope to drag Mauao towards the coast. Thousands of patupaiarehe working together to move Mauao.

Sadly, for Mauao, the sun began to rise before he reached the ocean. In their haste to save themselves, the patupaiarehe dropped the flax and Mauao was stranded in the shallow waters, and there he stands majestically today. The patupaiarehe returned to the waterfall and waited for darkness to fall. Unfortunately, Mauao was now too far for them to help him and learned that he turned to stone at daylight.

Learning of Mauao's fate, it was then that Ōtawa confessed her love for him. A sad story, yet a beautiful teaching moment of remembering that our emotions are temporary, and that they don't define us. For Mauao, there was love right in front of him, but he didn't see it until it was too late, and Ōtawa chose to stay silent because she was scared of being rejected.

It is said that Ōtanewainuku and Puwhenua got married and joined together, and Otawa remains today, becoming the forest and the river system that runs through the forest. The beautiful taonga (gift) that we get to enjoy today.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Draft Ngā Pāpaka o Rangataua Action Plan – Green dots indicate Te Awa o Waitao Water Clarity monitoring sites from Otawa to the Mouth of Te Awa o Waitao. = Papatuanuku Services.

Today, Otawa Kaiate Trust administers the Ngahere Otawa with the intention to safeguard and protect the mauri of our last remaining ngahere.

#### 3.2. Ko Tauranga te Moana – Tauranga is our Harbour<sup>12</sup>

The Harbour is, as it has always been, an integral part of the spiritual, cultural and social well-being of all Tauranga iwi, hapū and whānau who all have specific and established relationships with the Harbour. The traditional and customary relationships We have with the Harbour stems from our whakapapa links to Te Whānau o Ranginui rāua ko Papatuanuku: the role of tangata kaitiaki which is derived from that whakapapa and using the harbour as a Kete Kai and Moana Hoehoe waka. A source of identity for all of our iwi, hapū and whānau, Ngāiterangi, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāti Pūkenga and Waitaha ā Hei, that live and reside around it.

The Harbour resources were once governed by traditional and customary lore which included adherence to tikanga and kawa laid down for maintaining the spiritual and cultural nature of Te Marae o Tangaroa.

The presence of Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui, Waitaha ā Hei and Ngāti Pūkenga around the Tauranga District, and our regard to the Harbour as one of the significant focal points of our identity, are both reflected in Tu Mokemoke. This patere refers to the various points on and around the Tauranga Harbour and links to the tupuna and hapū with various locations.

Tu mokemoke ana au i runga Mauao Ka hoki mahara kia ratou ma Ko enei ra nga nohonga tupuna o Ngāi Te Rangi, o Ngāti Ranginui Timata ra taku haere i Otawhiwhi Kei reira ra tu mai koe Tamaoho Hoki whakaroto au ki Katikati Rereatukahia ko Tamawhariua. Haere tika tonu au ki te Pirirakau Kei Omokoroa ko Tawhitinui

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> The Issues concerning the use, control and management of Tauranga Harbour and its Estuaries – A report commissioned by the Waitangi Tribunal Wai Claim 215. 16 March 1997 – Anthony Fisher, Keni Piahana, Te Awanuiarangi Black, Rahera Ohia.

Kei Te Puna ko Paparoa, ko Tutereinga Ko Poututerangi Heke tonu atu au ki tatahi Tiro whakawaho au ki Motuhoa Tiro whakamuri au ki Raropua Kupapa atu au ki raro Oikemoke Piki tonu atu au ki Pukewhanake Whakawhiti atu au te awa Wairoa Ko Ngāti Kahu, ko Ngāti Pango Peke atu au ki Peterehema Kei reira ra ko Ngāti Hangarau Kei Otumoetai kua ngaro ratou Hoki whakaroto atu ano taku haere Tamarawaho kei Huria Rere tika tonu au ki Hairini Tu mai koe ko Ranginui Ko Ngāi Te Ahi, ko Ngāti He Tiro muri whenua ki Waimapu Tiro runga maunga ki Taumata Rere tika tonu au ki Maungatapu Rauna atu taku haere ki roto Waitao Ko Tahuwhakatiki, ko Te Whetū Tu mai koe Ngāti Pūkenga Kei Maungatawa, ko Tamapahore Ngā Pāpaka enei o Rangataua Rere tika tonu atu taku haere Ki Hungahungatoroa ki Whareroa Te lwi kaunei ko Tukairangi

Peke atu au ki Waikari Kei reira ko Tapukino Kau atu te Moana ki Matakana Ko Te Rangihouhiri Kei Opureora ko koe ra Ko Tuwhiwhia Kei Te Kutaroa ko Tauaiti Kei Rangiwaea te Haka o Te Tupere Kei Opounui Romainohorangi Moe mai ra koro Tupaea I raro i te marumaru 0 Te Maunga Tiro whakawaho ki aku moutere Ki Motiti, ki Tuhua tu mai koutou Ngāi Tauwhao Hoki, piki ano ki runga Mauao Hei Whakamutunga mo enei haerenga I roto Te Moana 0 Tauranga E tau nei e, Hi!

The relationship between Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui, Waitaha Hei and Ngāti Pūkenga in Tauranga Moana is based on four main elements:

- a connection through whakapapa
- living in close proximity to, and intermarriage with each other
- enjoying a common relationship with the Harbour; and
- the effects of the pattern and process of alienation

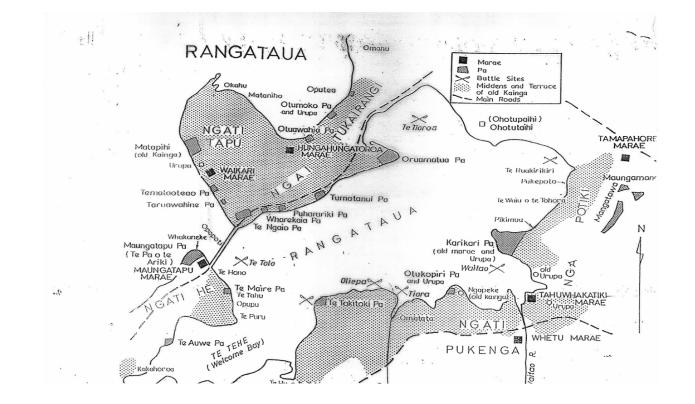
At the same time, Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui, Waitaha a Hei and Ngāti Pūkenga exist as separate economic, political and social entities whose perspectives on their interests and issues have been sought separately. They each express the importance of maintaining their pride, identity, cultural knowledge and skills as they strive to exercise their mana in diverse ways. All of these assist to formulate the basis of this Statement.

#### 3.3. Ko Rangataua te Tahuna – Rangataua is our Estuary

Te Tahuna o Rangataua, the receiving environment, is significant to all lwi of Tauranga Moana. However, for the purposes of full undisputed customary rights, the Mana of the area is bestowed upon 5 Tauranga iwi and hapu whose lands border the Rangataua bay. These tribal groups are Ngāi Tukairangi, Ngāti Tapu, Ngā Pōtiki, Ngāti Hē and Ngāti Pūkenga. While each is distinct, they are also connected through descent from the Mātaatua waka. The first layer of significance associated with Te Tahuna o Rangataua pre-dates the settlement of tangata whenua in this area. Oral traditions says that the three nearby maunga (mountains) – Kopukairoa, Mangatawa and Hikurangi were originally a family of killer whales whom one by one became stranded after making their way into Te Tahuna o Rangataua through Te Awanui (Tauranga) Harbour from Te Moana nui o Toi. Due to outgoing tide, they were unable to navigate their way back to the sea, they became exhausted and became fixed where they stand today, as the 3 ancestral maunga which overlook Te Tahuna o Rangataua. To this day, Te Wai Ū o Te Tohora, is often seen running milky as Mangatawa quenches the thirst of their calf Hikurangi.

The next layer of significance is related to tangata whenua settlement, indicated by the numerous pā sites, papakāinga, historic marae, battle sites, urupā (burial grounds) and wāhi nehu (burial sites) which abound Te Tahuna o Rangataua. The battle sites and wāhi nehu were not only restricted to the land but extended to the foreshore of Te Tahuna o Rangataua as well. Such was the geography of this area, that clashes often took place at the one place common to the four surrounding tribal groups, Te Tahuna o Rangataua.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Tamoe Ngata: Pouhere Taonga supporting evidence for Application for Customary Marine Title of Te Tahuna O Rangataua 2021



Today the contemporary marae and kāinga located around the perimeter of Te Tahuna o Rangataua. These include, Oruamatua (Ngāi Tukairangi), Tamapāhore (Ngā Pōtiki), Tahuwhakatiki (Ngā Pōtiki), Maungatapu (Ngāti Hē) and Ngāpeke (Ngāti Pūkenga). From circa 1350 AD, these tribal groups have maintained ahi kaa (burning fires of occupation in the very place where their ancestors established themselves and that is reflected

today in ancient pepeha (tribal proverbs) and the kaitiakitanga or guardianship carried out by each hapū and lwi over their respective lands and collectively, this shared water body known to them as Te Tahuna o Rangataua.<sup>14</sup>

Based on these circumstances, in 1999, initiatives to protect Te Tahuna O Rangataua, in collaboration with Ngā Pāpaka O Rangataua including Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga, begat the Te Tahuna o Rangataua Management Plan. A strategic action plan was mooted to actively commence the restoration of Te Tahuna commencing with the Te Awa o Waitao Restoration Plan. More information will be provided in the next section.

Furthermore, Ngā Pāpaka o Rangataua were successful in getting the New Zealand Geographic Board to change the name of the estuary from Rangataua Bay to Te Tahuna o Rangataua in 2012, as well as the previously mentioned, application to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga ("HNZ") of Te Tahuna o Rangataua being recognised as a wāhi tapu for the purposes of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in 2019. As well as the successful application for an order recognising Customary Marine Title and Protected Customary Rights lodged on behalf of Ngā Pāpaka o Rangataua by Colin Reeder of Ngā Pōtiki and others including Ngāti Pūkenga, May 2021.

"Ko Ngā Pāpaka o Rangataua, He paruparu te kai, he taniwha nga tangata". Is a phrase said with much pride today by those iwi and hapu who claim it and denote a belonging to their moana Te Tahuna o Rangataua.<sup>15</sup>

### 3.4. Ko Waitao te Awa - Waitao is our River

Te Awa o Waitao is a river system situated in the Western BOP District. That traverses down towards the Mouth crossing into the Tauranga City Council boundary into Te Tahuna o Rangataua. It spans several kilometers from the headwaters of the Otawa Ranges out to Rangataua Bay.

Te Awa o Waitao is considered the boundary marker between Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga, Ngāti Hē and our relations Ngā Pōtiki and for those whom reside locally, all citing Te Awa o Waitao as their primary river in their pepeha. Historical accounts stating the river being deep enough for small steamships to traverse as a mode of transport and trade. More importantly the prime source of freshwater and freshwater fish, whitebait and eels as a staple part of our diet. Freshwater crayfish and piharau (internationally rare lamprey) in the upper reaches and the infamous black mud for dye and flounder and mullet and other species at the mouth and an abundance of shortfin and longfin eels and the various species of whitebait, in between.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> These maps are provided to identify the areas of our collective responsibilities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Our collective responsibility for the tahuna was agreed, to ensure we received customary title - Rahera Ohia.

"We would also gather titiko, so thick on the mud flats, when the tide was out. I would also reluctantly help gather a special black mud from the harbour. Nana would use the mud to dye the piupiu. She would order me to sit and help her make piupiu and feather cloaks. ... The harakeke

and the manuka was thick along the riverbank..... I would go whitebaiting (and I still do) and help net the fat herrings and the mullet, in the Waitao River below.....that was then.. that was not so long ago! So what of today? Catching a bucketful of whitebait is just a dream... the herrings are small.... the mullet no longer swim up to the mouth of our river and the manuka has been annihilated to make way for farming... the titiko and patiki are as scarce as hens teeth, the river is silted, muddy and shallow....all due to quarrying, farming and orchards up river... There are now more bird hunters than birds to shoot, the deer are now reared on a farm owned by tauiwi and there's a huge gate across the main track up at Otawa bush with a sign "keep out".<sup>16</sup>

A fisheries survey undertaken in 2006 in conjunction with our local Kaitiaki and NIWA Ltd boasted 14 Native species found, the highest species of native fish located in any one river monitored by NIWA Ltd throughout NZ at the time. Further enhancing its significance to Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga and others.<sup>17</sup>

### 3.5. Ko Ngāpeke Te Marae - Ngāpeke is our Marae

The origin of the name for the kāinga Ngāpeke related to an aftermath of a battle at Ruakirikiri below Mangatawa where Ngāti Pūkenga fought with Ngāiterangi and were defeated. Ngāti Pūkenga were then living at Maketu, Wiremu Ohia wrote the following in a submission to the New Zealand Historic Places Trust in 1976:<sup>18</sup>

"At Te Ruakirikiri (TeArawaP162) located east of the proposed Mount Maunganui Council sewerage system, wars fought the battle between the former allies, Ngāti Pūkenga and previously mentioned, originated (Ngāiterangi). It so happened, at the end of the battle, when Ngāiterangi was victorious, the Ngāiterangi Chief Rangitawiri looked down on his conquered foe and said, 'I told you, come back in eight generations and we will battle'. The fallen conquered foe, replied, 'How can I prevail against so many shoulders.' "E, I ki atu ra hoki ahau, kia ware nga whakatupuranga ka hoki mai I a koe, ka riri taua." The other replied, " E me aha e aua I **nga peke** e maha.".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Brief of Evidence Rawinia Haua – Ngāti Pūkenga Hearings 2001

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Refer information Stormwater Section.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Te Whetu Rautau 1915 to 2015

The first wharenui was opened in July 1884 at the Ngāpeke kāinga approximately 1 km upriver along the banks of Te Awa o Waitao, from where it is located now. The only record found is a Bay of Plenty Times article that described the dispersal of Te Patuwai and Ngāti Pikiao from Ngāpeke after the opening. The two tribes were important 19<sup>th</sup> Century allies of Ngāti Pūkenga.

Tauranga was alive on Thursday morning on account of the Pataiwai (sic Patuwai, a portion of the Motiti Islanders, who were returning from Ngāpeke, they having taking part on the formal ceremony of opening the large house erected buy the Ngāti Pūkengas for religious services. They left in their small fleet of whaleboats for Motiti, the departure of the boats being quite a picturesque site.<sup>19</sup>

Implying that access to Ngāpeke Marae was via Rangataua Harbour and then to Te Awa o Waitao on their small fleet of whaleboats.

In 1915 the consensus to erect a new Marae where it stands today was born out of a consensus of Ngāti Pūkenga kaumātua residents at Ngāpeke at the time. During the first twenty years of Ngāti Pūkenga occupation of the Ngāpeke lands, the leadership operated as a collective rather than one leading person and this seems to be how Ngāti Pūkenga worked at Ngāpeke. The funding had come from the efforts of various whānau contributing from the sale of crops and produce. The wharenui was placed on an area of the Ngāpeke Block which was not partitioned until after the wharenui was erected.

" Tatauratia, tatauratia, ki te whatitoka, Tena Ngā Hihi o Kōpū Parapara te whanatū I te Ara!" 20

A sentinel chant used by Ngāti Pūkenga ancestors to rally their people when their pā was under attack. This was uttered by Te Kohokino who gave heart to his people that they should have faith, take action and not wait. He led by example. Reiterated at Te Whare Korero o Ngāti Pūkenga 2020. Where Ngāti Pūkenga people unequivocally voiced their vision for the future as a future to be Ngāti Pūkenga designed, defined and developed.

### 3.5.1.Ngāpeke Marae Today

Ngāpeke Marae is the hub of our whānau and iwi and where we take pride in manaaki manuhiri, looking after our guests. Due to the temporary closures of our neighbouring marae, Tahuwhakatiki and Tamapāhore has also been the sole operational marae of our extended whānau of Ngā

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Te Whetu Rautau 1915 - 2015

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Na Te Kohokino o Ngāti Ha

Pōtiki since the imposition of COVID and therefore as in the past has played an integral part in the maintenance of our tikanga and kawa as passed on by our forefathers. Compounding the abovementioned whakatauki and the interrelated relationships Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga have with our Ngā Pōtiki whānau and others. Our communal hub includes our Te Kohanga Reo, Kaumātua flats and Rūnanga offices. Encapsulating our young, our old and our future. Where We congregate to celebrate both life and death and meet to discuss significant issues such as water done well. Where we invite other communities to debate and discuss. Where challenges are laid down and views aired. The one place in this world where Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga can congregate without exception and where access to clean filtered water, efficient wastewater and stormwater systems are required to be in place. In one year, our marae can host up to 10,000 people all utilising the services that We provide. Due to the fact We are also a Civil Defence Hub for our surrounding Communities, it is critically imperative that We have the capacity to not only provide fully functional, highly maintained, quality services to our whānau and manuhiri but also provide the freshest of delicacies that Te Awa o Waitao and Te Tahuna o Rangataua can provide.

#### 3.6. Ko Te Whetū o Te Rangi te Wharenui - Te Whetū o Te Rangi is our Wharenui

Toroa

Wairaka = Maiurenui

Tamateakitehuatahi

Tanemoeahi

#### Pūkenga

### Te Whetū o te Rangi

Te Whetū o te Rangi is the eldest Son of the eponymous ancestor of Ngāti Pūkenga. He met his first known wife Rangitumai in Tuhoeland and possibly took her with him when he left there. Whether he first went to Waikato is not generally known but two other known wives, Te Atairangikaahu and Kotare appear to have well known Waikato names.<sup>21</sup> ... TeAtairangikaahu/Kotare is the name of our Wharekai.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Pukenga The Lament of Pukenga "where are all my people?" Jack Steedman.

After the death of his Father Pūkenga Te Whetūoterangi and his people of Ngāi Pūkenga migrated from Ohaua to Owhakatoro to Opotuiki to Omarumutu then Te Whetūoterangi journeyed across to Waiaua. From there they moved to Ohiwa Te Whetūoterangi travelled to Whakatane. From here they tavelled along the seacoast line to the hilltop ranges of Te Umuhika. Ngāi Pūkenga settled at Te Umuhika with the Ngāti Awa hapū called Ngāti Te Kurarangi. The chief at Te Umuhika when Te Whetūoterangi and Ngāti Pūkenga arrived was Te Hauwhawharu. The Chief Te Whetūoterangi and Te Hauwhawharu made a peace agreement between teir hapu that they establish the hapū name Te Tāwera as theis star was a mutual guardian for both subtribes. Fom her Te Whetūoterangi and Ngāti Pūkenga continued their journey. The Hapu name Te Tāwera was left at Te Umuhika and adopted as a subtribal name by Ngāti Te Kurarangi. Te Whetūoterangi and Ngāti Pūkenga also changed their name to Te Tāwera. From here he travelled to Te Awa o Te Atua to Otamarākau to Pukehina to Paengaroa to Ohinemutu to Rotorua to Maketū to Te Puke to Te Papa and then to Tuapiro. Ngāti Pūkenga settled here under the leadership of Te Whetūoterangi at the pā called Pukewhanake. Te Whetūoterangi and Ngāti Pūkenga inter married with the Ngā Marama people of Tauranga. This union cemented the foundation ties to the land in Tauranga for the tribe of Ngāti Pūkenga.<sup>22</sup>

Ko Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga te lwi - Tihei Mauriora!

### 4. Te Rerenga o Ngā Wai

Parawhenuamea is the atua associated with the freshwater that runs from mountain to ocean, in this case, from Otawa Ranges to Rangataua Harbour. She is the child of Tane (the forest) and Hinetuparimaunga (the mountains) who in some traditions married Kiwa (the ocean guardian). We are also the descendants of Tane and therefore are related to Parawhenuamea. It is incumbent upon Us to respect this relationship, to care for our kuia and to maintain the kōrero. Natural features such as mountains, oceans and rivers are important cultural markers of identity in the Māori world. Our pepeha anchors us in this world while at the same time providing a link to the other world; our ancestors and history; in essence our very identity.

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga have responsibility as kaitiaki of the source of the life-giving waters, guarding it from the negative effects of contaminants, diversion, siltation, erosion, and flooding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Te Au Komau o Nga Kete Matauranga – The History of Ngāti Pūkenga – Pouroto Ngaropo

## 4.1. Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Cultural Values

These Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga values should be given effect to by the governance and operations of Water Service Entities, as core foundations of Te Mana o te Wai.

**Tikanga**: Tikanga holds a pivotal role in shaping and upholding Te Mana o te Wai. These two concepts are intrinsically linked, as tikanga provides the cultural context and guidance for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga to interact with water bodies and the environment in a manner that respects the sanctity and significance of water.

Tikanga encompasses a set of guiding principles and practices that inform Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga interactions with the environment, including water. These protocols are deeply rooted in cultural traditions and customary practices. Tikanga emphasizes the concept of "tapu" or sacredness, which extends to water bodies. Water is regarded as tapu, deserving of the utmost respect and care in all interactions. Tikanga underscores the cultural significance of water, which is intertwined with ceremonies, rituals, and cultural narratives. It ensures that water is not only a physical resource but also a spiritual and cultural one.

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga fully exercise their tikanga and customary practices with the whenua and with the wai.

**Mahinga kai**: Mahinga kai embodies the responsible and sustainable use of natural resources, including water bodies like rivers, estuaries, and puna. It emphasizes the guardianship role of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga in preserving the environment. Cultural practices are passed down through generations. They encompass traditional knowledge, rituals, and techniques for gathering and managing resources, ensuring their abundance for the present and future.

Mahinga kai is protected, maintained, and managed to enable sustainable use and the exercise of customary practices by present and future generations of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga.

**Mātauranga**: The concept of Mātauranga, or traditional knowledge, plays a crucial role in understanding and upholding Te Mana o te Wai. Mātauranga encompasses the accumulated wisdom, cultural knowledge, and observations of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga passed down through generations. When integrated with Te Mana o te Wai, mātauranga enriches the cultural and ecological significance of water and informs responsible stewardship. Mātauranga represents the cultural heritage and Indigenous wisdom of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga communities. It encompasses a deep understanding of the natural world, including water bodies, their rhythms, and the significance of water in Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga culture. This knowledge system provides invaluable insights into ecosystems. Mātauranga reinforces the preservation of cultural values, customs, and practices tied to water. It ensures that cultural significance remains at the heart of environmental management.

**Mauri-** and Te Mana o te Wai are interwoven concepts that hold profound significance in the understanding and management of water and natural environments. These concepts guide Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga in their relationship with water and their responsibility as kaitiaki of the environment.

Mauri represents the lifeforce or vital essence that permeates all living and nonliving things, including water bodies. It is the unseen energy that connects all elements of the environment. Recognising the mauri of water Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga have a profound responsibility to safeguard and enhance it. This extends to the physical and spiritual well-being of water, including its ecological, cultural and social significance. The well-being of Mauri is directly influenced by human actions. Pollution, over extraction, and habitat degradation can harm the mauri of water, disrupting the natural balance of ecosystems.

The mauri of the valued features of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga wāhi tapu, taonga and unique properties of waters and whenua are protected.

#### 4.2. Principles

Where Water Service Entities operate in the rohe of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga they must commit to the following principles.

- a) acknowledgement of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga as mana whenua over the Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga rohe.
- b) recognition of and respect for Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- c) recognition of and respect for the tikanga and kawa of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga.
- d) the need to operate in a manner that respects the individual autonomy, mandate, and authority of each of the partners.
- e) a commitment to building a strong and enduring relationship based on respect, good faith, and open and honest communication; and
- f) a commitment to a genuine partnership.

# 4.3. Positions

The following positions are intended to guide water services in our rohe in a manner consistent with Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga values and interests. This does not preclude the responsible use of water, but merely states that the use of water must be secondary to intergenerational protection of life – supporting capacity of all waterways. These positions encompass wai in all its forms – rivers, repo, puia groundwater, estuaries and oceans. The objective is that the mana, mauri and wairua of wai are protected, enhanced, and restored.

# 4.4. Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga

- 1. Require that water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its taonga value ahead of all other values.
- 2. Require recognition that Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga, as mana whenua, have specific and unique rights and interests in how freshwater should be managed and utilised in the rohe.
- 3. Require that decision making is based on intergenerational interests and outcomes.
- 4. Require recognition that the responsibility to protect and enhance mauri is held by all those who benefit from the use of water; and that access to take and use water is premised on the responsibility to safeguard and enhance the mauri of that water;
- 5. Require that the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, Fundamental Concept, Te Mana o Te Wai and hierarchy of obligations are at the forefront of decision making as outlined below.

# 4.5. Fundamental concept – Te Mana o te Wai Concept

- 1. Te Mana o te Wai is a concept that refers to the fundamental importance of water and recognises that protecting the health of freshwater protects the health and well-being of the wider environment. It protects the mauri of the wai. Te Mana o te Wai is about restoring and preserving the balance between the water, the wider environment, and the community.
- 2. Te Mana o te Wai is relevant to all freshwater management and not just to the specific aspects of freshwater management referred to in the National Policy Statement. Framework

- 3. Te Mana o te Wai encompasses 6 principles relating to the roles of tangata whenua and other New Zealanders in the management of freshwater, and these principles inform the National Policy Statement and its implementation.
- 4. The 6 principles are:
  - (a) Mana whakahaere: the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater
  - (b) Kaitiakitanga: the obligations of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations
  - (c) Manaakitanga: the process by which tangata whenua show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others
  - (d) Governance: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future
  - (e) Stewardship: the obligations of all New Zealanders to manage freshwater in a way that ensures it sustains present and future generations
  - (f) Care and respect: the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation.
- 5. There is a hierarchy of obligations in Te Mana o te Wai that prioritises:
  - (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems
  - (b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)
  - (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural
  - (d) well-being, now and in the future.

# 4.6. Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga do not endorse the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, instead alike our Tipuna Te Kou o Rehua, the lwi prescribes to the reo Māori text of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Where principles are to be considered by the Water Services Entities Board, these must be co-designed with Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga.

# 4.6.1.Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Ko Wikitoria te Kuini o Ingarani i tana mahara atawai ki ngā rangatira me ngā hapū o Nu Tirani i tana hiahia hoki kia tohungia ki a rātou o rātou rangatiratanga me to ratou wenua, a kia mau tonu hoki te Rongo ki a ratou me te Atanoho hoki kua wakaaro ia he mea tika kia tukua mai tetahi rangatira - hei kai wakarite ki nga Tangata Māori o Nu Tirani - kia wakaaetia e ngā Rangatira Māori te Kawanatanga o te Kuini ki nga wahikatoa o te wenua nei me nga motu - na te mea hoki he tokomaha ke nga tangata o tona lwi Kua noho ki tenei wenua, a e haere mai nei. Na ko te Kuini e hiahia ana kia wakaritea te Kawanatanga kia kaua ai nga kino e puta mai ki te tangata Māori ki te Pakeha e noho ture kore ana. Na kua pai te Kuini kia tukua a hau a Wiremu Hopihona he Kapitana i te Roiara Nawi hei Kawana mo nga wahi katoa o Nu Tirani e tukua aianei amua atu ki te Kuini, e mea atu ana ia ki ngā rangatira o te wakaminenga o nga hapu o Nu Tirani me ēra rangatira atu ēnei ture ka korerotia nei.

### Ko te tuatahi

Ko ngā Rangatira o te whakaminenga me ngā Rangatira katoa hoki ki hai i uri ki tāua whakaminenga ka tuku rawa atu ki te Kuini o Ingarani mō ake tonu atu te Kawanatanga katoa o o rātou whenua.

# Ko te tuarua

Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangatira ki nga hapu - ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani te tino rangatiratanga o o rātou whenua o rātou kāinga me o rātou taonga katoa. Otiia ko ngā rangatira o te wakaminenga me ngā rangatira katoa atu ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o ēra wahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te whenua - ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ai e rātou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei e te Kuini hei kai hoko mona.

## Ko te tuatoru

Ko ngā rangatira o te wakaminenga me ngā rangatira katoa hoki ki hai i uri ki tāua wakaminenga ka tuku rawa atu ki te Kuini o Ingarani ake tonu atu - te Kawanatanga katoa o rātou wenua.

Hei wakaritenga mai hoki tenei mo te wakaaetanga ki te Kawanatanga o te Kuini - Ka tiakina e te Kuini o Ingarani nga tangata Māori katoa o Nu Tirani ka tukua ki a ratou nga tikanga katoa rite tahi ki ana mea ki nga tangata o Ingarani.

[signed] W. Hobson Consul & Lieutenant Governor

Na mātou ko ngā rangatira o te Wakaminenga o ngā hapū o Nu Tirani ka huihui nei ki Waitangi ko mātou hoki ko ngā rangatira o Nu Tirani ka kite nei i te ritenga o ēnei kupu. Ka tangohia ka wakaaetia katoatia e matou, koia ka tohungia ai o mātou ingoa o mātou tohu. Ka meatia tēnei ki Waitangi i te ono o ngā rā o Pepueri i te tau kotahi mano e waru rau e wa te kau o to tātou Ariki.

Ko ngā rangatira o te Wakaminenga

### 4.6.2. English Translation of Te Tiriti o Waitangi<sup>23</sup>

Victoria, The Queen of England, in her concern to protect the chiefs and subtribes of New Zealand and in her desire to preserve their chieftainship and their lands to them and to maintain peace and good order considers it just to appoint an administrator one who will negotiate with the people of New Zealand to the end that their chiefs will agree to the Queen's Government being established over all parts of this land and (adjoining) islands and also because there are many of her subjects already living on this land and others yet to come.

So, the Queen desires to establish a government so that no evil will come to Māori and European living in a state of lawlessness.

So, the Queen has appointed me, William Hobson, a captain in the Royal Navy to be Governor for all parts of New Zealand (both those) shortly to be received by the Queen and (those) to be received hereafter and presents to the chiefs of the Confederation chiefs of the subtribes of New Zealand and other chiefs these laws set out here.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Translation by Professor I H Kawharau – published in Report of the Royal Commission on Social Policy 1988.

# The First

The chiefs of the Confederation and all the chiefs who have not joined that Confederation give absolutely to the Queen of England for ever the complete government over their land.

### The Second

The Queen of England agrees to protect the Chiefs, the subtribes and all the people of New Zealand in the unqualified exercise of their chieftainship over their lands, villages and all their treasures. But on the other hand, the Chiefs of the Confederation and all the chiefs will sell land to the Queen at a price agreed to by the person owning it and by the person buying it (the latter being) appointed by the Queen as her purchase agent.

### The Third

For this agreed arrangement therefore concerning the Government of the Queen, the queen of England will protect all the ordinary people of New Zealand and will give them the same rights and duties of citizenship as the people of England.

(signed) William Hobson Consul and Lieutenant-Governor

So, we, the Chiefs of the Confederation, and the subtribes of New Zealand meeting here at Waitangi having seen the shape of these words which we accept and agree to record our names and marks thus. Was done at Waitangi on the sixth of February in the year of our Lord 1840.

The Chiefs of the Confederation.

# 4.7. Ngāti Pūkenga Rights and Interests in Freshwater

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga assert that NO rights and interest in freshwater have been ceded by the lwi around freshwater or any other taonga.

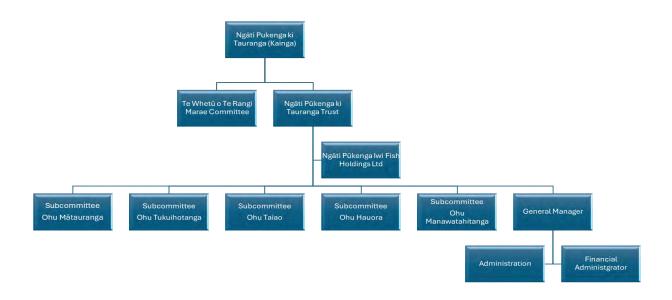
# 4.7.1.Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Deed of Settlement

Ngāti Pūkenga and the Crown signed a Deed of Settlement on 7 April 2013. The Fifth Deed to Amend was published 9 August 2017. The Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act 2013 gives effect to this Settlement.

The Settlement covers all historical claims of Ngāti Pūkenga resulting from acts or omissions by the Crown before 21 September 1992. Claims arising from the Signing of Te Tiriti by Te Kou o Rehua on or after 10 April 1840 at Maungatapu and subsequent acts or omissions up until 21 September 1992. The very acts and omissions Tauranga City has built its foundations upon. It aims to ensure the cultural values and beliefs of Ngāti Pūkenga are restored. The Te Au Maaro o Ngāti Pūkenga Committee and Te Tāwharau o Ngāti Pūkenga Trust are the two entities for the lwi under the Ngāti Pūkenga Deed of Settlement.

It is required that before engaging with Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga the Water Services Entity and any of its subsidiaries and staff become well acquainted with Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga settlement 2013, the Wahi Tapu Registration, Customary Marine Title and Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Environmental Management Plan 2013.

The following documents are required reading for the WSE and its subsidiaries and staff. https://www.tearawhiti.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND\_Treaty\_Settlements/Ngati-Pukenga/DOS\_documents/Ngati-Pukenga-Deed-of-Settl ement-7-April-2013.pdf 4.7.2. Organisational Structure for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga



# 4.7.3. Te Tāwharau o Ngāti Pūkenga Trust

Te Tāwharau o Ngāti Pūkenga is the post settlement governance entity established to receive, hold and manage the settlement assets of and distribute any benefits to Ngāti Pūkenga.

Trustees: The board consists of 2 trustees from each of the four käinga each serving a term of 3 years. Current trustees are:

- Pakikaikutu; Mark Scott (Chair), June Pitman
- Manaia: Arran Ashby, Samuel Mikaere
- Tauranga: Kipouaka Marsden, Rahera Ohia
- Maketū: Mereana Moko and Rehua Pussell

Address: Te Tāwharau does not have a physical address.

## 4.7.4.Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust

Trustees meet once a month to establish, enhance and implement Ngāti Pūkenga Vision for Tauranga Moana kāinga. Trustees: Kylie Smallman (co-chair), Samuel Mikaere (co-chair), Watson Ohia, Hazel Hape, and Ben Matthews. Address: Te Whetū o Te Rangi Marae, 612 Welcome Bay Road, Tauranga 3175.

## 4.8. Water Reforms

The Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Bill establishes the Local Water Done Well framework and the preliminary arrangements for a new water services system and lays the foundation for a new approach to water services management and financially sustainable delivery models that meet regulatory standards.

In February 2024 the Government introduced and passed legislation to repeal all legislation relating to water services entities including the original intent for the formation of this Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Te Mana o Te Wai statement by the act of repealing the Water Services Entities Act 2022, Water Services Legislation Act 2023 and the Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Act 2023.

The Act reinstated previous legislation related to the provision of water services (including local government legislation). This restored continued council ownership and control of water services, and responsibility for service delivery.

In addition, the Government has tabled an amendment paper to the Bill which provides for interim changes to the Water Services Act. This amendment means the Te Mana o te Wai hierarchy of obligations in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) will not apply when Taumata Arowai sets wastewater standards.

The Bill was introduced to Parliament on 30 May 2024 and was referred to the Finance and Expenditure Committee for consideration.

The Act includes some transitional support options to help councils complete their long-term plans, depending on their local needs and circumstances. The Act also includes transitional provisions that enable councils to defer the review of water services bylaws, under the Local Government Act 2002.

Key areas included in the Bill are:

- Requirements for councils to develop Water Services Delivery Plans (within 12 months of enactment).
- Requirements for councils to include in those plans baseline information about their water services operations, assets, revenue, expenditure, pricing, and projected capital expenditure, as well as necessary financing arrangements, as a first step towards future economic regulation.
- Streamlined consultation and decision-making processes for setting up water services council-controlled organisations (water services CCOs).
- Provisions that enable a new, financially sustainable model for Watercare.

The Committee reported back to Parliament on 18 July 2024. Key areas of recommended change by the Committee include:

- Water Services Delivery Plans (WSDPs) clarifying that WSDPs are a one-off requirement, allowing councils to include information covering a 30-year period, requiring that all WSDPs must include an implementation plan, and requiring councils to give effect to the proposals or undertakings specified in an accepted WSDP
- Ministerial powers in relation to WSDPs expanding the roles of Crown facilitator and Crown water services specialist to include assisting, advising and/or directing councils in relation to giving effect to the proposals in a WSDP
- Improving the process and implementation of foundational information disclosure, as a first step towards the full economic regulation regime, through the development of WSDPs

• Watercare – providing that the Secretary for Local Government prepare the charter in consultation with Auckland Council, adding a purpose statement to guide the preparation and making of the charter, and clarifying that regulation is limited to water and wastewater services provision (so that it does not apply to goods or services supplied by Watercare in competitive markets).

The Government intends to introduce further legislation in December 2024 that will establish the enduring settings for the new water services system.

Key areas expected to be included in the Local Government Water Services Bill include:

- Setting long-term requirements for financial sustainability
- Providing for a range of structural and financing tools, including a new class of financially independent council owned organisations
- Considering the empowering legislation for Taumata Arowai to ensure the regulatory regime is efficient, effective, and fit-for-purpose, and standards are proportionate for different types of drinking water suppliers
- Providing for a complete economic regulation regime to ensure consumers pay efficient cost-reflective prices for water services that are delivered to an acceptable quality and that water services providers are investing sufficiently in their infrastructure
- Establishing regulatory backstop powers, to be used when required to ensure effective delivery of financially sustainable and safe water services.

## 4.8.1.Water Services Entities Obligations – Water Done Well

Clause 2.1 of the NPS-FM refers to the fundamental importance of freshwater and recognises that protecting the health of freshwater protects the health and well-being of the wider environment. Te Mana o te Wai has been a part of the NPS – FM since 2014 and was strengthened in 2017 and 2020. Most notably, the 2020 iteration of the NPS-FM introduced the hierarchy of obligations. At present decisions relating only to the hierarchy of obligations as contained in specific clauses of the NPS – FM (including existing provisions, or new provisions developed after Water Done Well takes effect) in regional policy statements, plans, or other documents (e.g., iwi planning documents) that contain the hierarchy of obligations will continue to be relevant matters for resource consenting.

Iwi Planning instruments, along with Te Mana o Te Wai Statements, have statutory weight under sections 5 – 8, 35A, 61, 66, 74 and 108 of the Resource Management Act (RMA).

43

This means that Regional, City and District Councils; must take into account this Statement when preparing, reviewing, or changing a Regional Policy Statement, District Plan or Regional Plan, and must have regard to this Statement when considering a resource consent application.

Policy IW 4B of the BOP Regional Council Policy Statement seeks to "ensure that iwi and hapu resource management plans are taken into account in resource management decision making processes". It is our view that this policy includes Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Te Mana o Te Wai Statement and therefore applies to plan change and resource consent processes.

Local Government Act provides for in Preliminary Provisions Section 4 for the Treaty of Waitangi as follows.

In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the <u>Treaty of Waitangi</u> and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, <u>Parts 2</u> and <u>6</u> provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes.

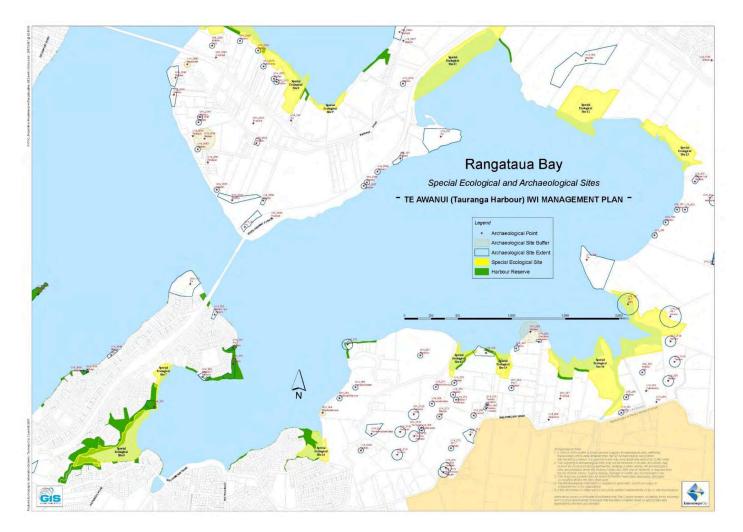
#### 4.8.2. Engagement Processes

Engagement between Water Services Entities and Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga should be conducted on a mana-to-mana basis. It is expected that prior to the establishment of the Council Controlled organisations, a direct engagement plan will be jointly developed between WSE and Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga. This engagement must be resourced. The ability to potentially establish a sub-catchment arrangement and secure a Mana Whakahono Agreement, between Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga and WSE which upholds our Te Tiriti o Waitangi Settlement is a key priority for our lwi.

These arrangements may include matters such as:

- Principles of the engagement.
- Desired mutual outcomes.
- Levels of transparency and accountability.
- Resourcing of the engagement.
- Who are the parties and participants?
- Regularity of engagement.

- Definitions of Te Mana o te Wai.
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi Settlement Obligations.
- Mana Whakahono -a Rohe Obligations.
- Shared decision-making.
- Legislative requirements and how they will be undertaken.
- Overlapping iwi and hapū interests.
- Information sharing.
- Dispute resolution.
- Procurement.
- Consenting processes.
- Operational processes.
- Monitoring and Reporting and
- Implementation procedures.



46

## 5. Overview of City Wastewater System

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga lands and estates are often overlooked for its complex area when it is considered in any local government planning instruments. With a quarter of our lands and estates subject to Tauranga City Council Rules and Regulations and the residual subject to Western Bay District Council planning instruments. With neither giving particular heed nor consideration to Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga aspirations.

## 5.1. Wastewater

The Tauranga City Wastewater Treatment Plant (TCCWTP) which includes the sewage system and associated treatment plants.

Tauranga City Council stretches throughout 8 general areas, Mauao, Mt Maunganui, Arataki, Papamoa, Welcome Bay, Matua- Otumoetai, Bethlehem, Tauriko and Otumoetai, covering the entire City The Tauranga City Council Population and Dwelling Review 2022 states the population at the time in Tauranga City was 163,038 persons and at a sub region level by 2048 Tauranga Moana population is projected to grow to 279,290 people living in our Rohe. all vying for the same infrastructure servicing.

The Chapel Street Service Center Services 66,000 households and businesses. Which in turn transfers to Te Maunga which Services a further 81,000 households and businesses<sup>24</sup> and Smartgrowth is relentless.

Due to the rural nature of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga lwi, Tauranga City Council Wastewater Treatment Systems are currently not available in our Rohe. However, the effects of its imposition has been an ongoing issue for over 50 years.

The proposal to construct sewage treatment ponds at Mangatawa arose in the context of an earlier struggle over water quality standards in the wider Tauranga Moana/Tauranga Harbour including Te Tahuna o Rangataua. In 1972, the Mount Maunganui Borough Council proposed to construct a sewage reticulation, treatment and disposal system that involved oxidation ponds on some 52 hectares of land to be reclaimed from the bed of Te Tahuna o Rangataua. with the final figure proposed for reclamation being approximately 74 hectares. The proposal involved discharging waste from the oxidation ponds, Tangata whenua, "staunchly opposed" the proposal from the outset. Despite this opposition, it received the necessary planning consent in March 1974, with those consents subsequently upheld by the Town and Country Planning Appeal Board. Before the appeal was heard however, the opposition encountered had led the Borough Council to abandon its plans to discharge effluent

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Public Register of Wastewater Networks

directly into Te Tahuna o Rangataua, and to instead agree to construct the ocean outfall at the same time as the rest of its scheme. Thus, the strength of the iwi response played a significant role in preventing what was perceived at the time as a likely environmental disaster. The sewage treatment plant nonetheless proceeded against the continued opposition of objectors, including the members of Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi and others, following the passage of the Mount Maunganui Borough Reclamation and Empowering Act 1975, but the initial reclamation and construction of the sewage ponds was not the end of iwi opposition. On the contrary, that opposition has been maintained to the present day. In the end, iwi led by the Rangataua Working Party applicants have been successful in limiting the total area reclaimed to 23 ha rather than the 74-ha approved. Ongoing pressure has effectively eliminated the prospect of further additions to the plant in Te Tahuna o Rangataua with the repeal of the 1975 Act in 2012. Instead, the ongoing pressure led the Tauranga City Council to agree to decommission the oxidation ponds by 2012, but this has yet to be affected.

It is sufficient to say that since 1974, and the imposition of the Truman Lane Wastewater Treatment Plant, it is perceived by Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga that the Treatment Plant along with other contributing factors, has accummatively attributed to the steady decline of the health of our fisheries and harbour.

Whilst Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga are not directly connected to the current pumped system, however indirectly via the septic tank systems that all of our Kainga have, when our tanks are emptied, processed and dewatered, it is understood that the biosolids are sent to the WasteWater Treatment Plant on the verge of Rangataua Harbour at Truman Lane.

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga and neighbouring Trusts and Marae in the Tauranga City Council Zone, are currently developing Papakāinga and Housing Plans. Whilst there is an inevitable conclusion that when our Papakainga Developments are limited in space for effective wastewater treatment, we seek to address best practice methods of processing of the time. We continue to abhor the concept of Sewerage Waste to Water.

We do seek from Tauranga City Council support and assistance to investigate and implement best practise options for onsite effluent systems that addresses greywater recycling and reduces the requirement for residual biosolids to contribute to the Truman Lane Wastewater Treatment Plant or any other treatment processing plant that adversely affects Te Tahuna o Rangataua or our Freshwater Resources.

#### 5.2. Western Bay of Plenty District Council Wastewater Services

The Western Bay of Plenty stretches from Waihī Beach to Otamarakau, covering 212,000 hectares of coastal, rural and urban areas. It is a growth area of New Zealand, with a population of about 51,321 people. The main urban/village centers are Waihī Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puna, Te Puke and Maketū. Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga kāinga, lands and estates are zoned rural land in Welcome Bay and not afforded a mention as a 'main urban/village' or center in either of the Local Government zones and therefore is afforded very little recognition.

Smaller scale treatment plants are located in Katikati, Maketū, Ongare, Te Puke and Waihi Beach, each servicing their own communities. There are no treatment plants on or near Te Puna and or Welcome Bay, near Ngāti Pūkenga kāinga.

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga, neighbouring Trusts and marae in the Western Bay of Plenty District Council (WBOPDC) Zone, are currently developing papakāinga and housing plans. Whilst there is an inevitable conclusion that when papakāinga developments are limited in space for effectual wastewater treatment and the potential to address on an as needed basis the hooking to a reticulated wastewater system continues to be an abhorrent process. We are adamant, at this point, that we do not wish to develop a wastewater treatment plant in our area.

We do seek from WBOPDC support and assistance to investigate and implement best practise options for onsite effluent systems that addresses greywater recycling and reduces the requirement for residual biosolids to contribute to the Truman Lane WasteWater Treatment Plant or any other treatment processing plant within the Western Bay of Plenty District, that adversely affects Te Tahuna o Rangataua and Freshwater bodies.

## 5.3. Ngāpeke Marae Wastewater

A fire damaging the wharenui on September 25 2006 resulted in a wharenui rebuild and an upgrade of the marae infrastructure services.

A suitable water treatment and storage system was installed to ensure the marae complex had good quality drinking water and a means to adequately treat wastewater in an environmentally friendly way. Environment Bay of Plenty had a strict compliance code and the new system would have to meet those standards. Although the offer of town supply water was made, the Marae committee preferred to have its own supply.

A completely new water treatment system was installed from Oasis Clearwater and an Infrastructure needs assessment was undertaken. It highlighted that power was an important factor to ensure that the pumps work. Maintenance is constant and ongoing. Septic fields and tanks at Kohanga Reo and Kaumātua Flats require upgrades.

49

## 5.4. Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Position

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga,

- 1. Oppose the discharge of human wastewater, even when treated, to aquatic receiving environments on the basis that this practice is culturally offensive and is harmful to:
  - the mauri of wai and aquatic ecosystems.
  - Human health, and
  - Mahinga kai
- 2. Oppose the location of wastewater infrastructure and treatment plants on or near wahi tapu, mahinga kai and on lands confiscated under the Public Works Act.
- 3. Oppose the location of wastewater infrastructure in flood or inundation prone areas to minimise the risk of overflow events.
- 4. Oppose the discharge of treated wastewater to land where the area is at risk of flooding or inundation or may otherwise result in the discharge of partially treated wastewater to aquatic environments.
- 5. Endorse only co-designed wastewater disposal options that appropriately discharge to land.

#### 5.4.1.Monitoring and Enforcement

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga requires clear in-depth information and documentation regarding any future and or proposed wastewater operations of Councils. The following sections utilise information able to be sourced from Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District Councils for the purpose of providing an initial high-level view of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga monitoring frameworks. Additional resourcing and support is required to further develop these monitoring frameworks. Current key challenges include a lack of detailed accessible work type and asset management information, the transition phase between Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and their nominated Council Controlled Organisations and process difficulties to ascertain and collate Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga specific information.

# 5.4.2. Priority Areas

This first draft of a Ngāti Pūkenga Wastewater Monitoring Table below aims to set out monitoring benchmarks and expectations for WSE wastewater activities. Due to the ongoing work to ascertain and synthesise WSE operations with Ngāti Pūkenga values, this first iteration focuses on key themes to prioritise monitoring by work type. As more detailed work information is available the monitoring framework will expand to provide more detailed guidance for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga.

The following themes are high priority for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga.

- Mauri
- Te Tahuna o Rangataua
- Te Moana Nui o Toi
- Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi Tupuna
- Otawa, Kopukairoa, Mangatawa, Hikurangi and Mauao Maunga
- Te Awa o Waitao and other unnamed tributaries.
- Māhinga Kai
- Puna Wai
- Puia

The level of contact and impact of WSE work on the above taonga will guide the appropriate response guidance and monitoring.

WSE Work Category	Description	Priority level for Partnership (red / orange / green rating)	Partnering and engaging early and meaningfully with Ngâti Pükenga ki Tauranga including to inform how the WSE can give effect to Ngâti Pükenga Te Mana o te Wai and understand, support, and enable the exercise of mätauranga Ngâti Pükenga ki Tauranga, tikanga Ngâti Pükenga ki Tauranga and kalitiakitanga	Provide funding to mana whenua to - monitor any plan of the WSE, or actions that the WSE takes, as part of the WSE's response to Ngâti Pikkenga ki Tauranga Te Mana o te Wai statement	Include a plan that sets out how the WSE intends, to give effect to Ngãti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Te Mana o Te Wai Statement
Routine Maintenance – Planned Maintenance (Proactive)	Proactive inspection and maintenance works planned to prevent asset failure.	Orange	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
Routine Maintenance – Unplanned Maintenance (Reactive)	Reactive action to correct asset malfunctions and failures on an as required basis (i.e., emergency repairs)	Orange	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
Renewal	This includes replacement and rehabilitation of existing assets to their original condition and capacity.	Red	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
New works capital	New works which extend or upsize assets, which are required to cater for new development and growth. Creation works fall into two separate categories as follows: - Council funded - Works funded and constructed by TCC. Or WBOPDC - Developer funded - Works funded by developers as part of sub divisional development or by way of contributions that are then vested in Council.	Orange	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
Disposal	Retirement or sale of surplus assets	Orange	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
Contracts - Maintenance and renewal contracts carried out by Contractors	Contractors - Mostly reactional electrical and mechanical maintenance but includes some renewal and new works. Includes water wastewater and stormwater.	Orange	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
Other Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga specific work categories					
Rangataua Harbour & Catchments	Proactive engagement to assist Ngā Papaka o Rangataua to restore the Mauri of Rangataua Harbour	Red	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.

Ngāpeke Marae &Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Papakāinga	Proactive engagement to assist	Red	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this
r upukungu			activity.	activity.	activity.

#### 6. Drinking Water

The impacts of the Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty Water Supply infrastructure are far reaching and are rooted in the original raupatu, and into the current impacts on the relationship between our Iwi, Wahi Tapu, Pa Harakeke and our taonga.

Throughout their history Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga have demonstrated incredible resilience and responsiveness in the protection and management of their taonga, particularly against the taking of land through the Public Works Act, loss of management controls, lack of recognition of their tangata whenua status by the Crown and associated agencies, unapproved development, and contamination of lands and waters. It is important that the drinking water infrastructure is considered within this broader context.

#### 6.1. Tauranga City Council Drinking Water

Our city's drinking water supply is sourced from three spring-fed streams – the Tautau, Waiorohi and Waiāri. All of these streams are not located in Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Rohe. However, as depicted in the following 2 maps these streams pass through several kilometers of land before it reaches the water treatment plants., situated at Joyce Road (Tatau Stream) Oropi (Waiorohi Stream) and Te Puke (Wairari Stream). It therefore needs treatment before it is suitable to use and drink. Once treated several more kilometers of pipes traversing land including Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga via the Public Works Act, to service the future growth of Papamoa. TCC asserts that they remain committed to managing, maintaining and improving our drinking water supply catchments, as well as stream flow health.

Joyce Road can process up to 33 million liters a day and Oropi up to 40 million liters per day.

The new processing plant along the Waiāri stream was commissioned in December 2022. The plant uses water from the pristine Waiāri and has the capacity to supply drinking water to up to 35,000 households. The plant will mainly service the Pāpāmoa coastal strip and provide a backup for Western Bay of Plenty District Council's Te Puke water supply in future.

On average Tauranga City uses 44 million liters of water per day. In summer this can rise to 58 million liters per day.

## 6.2. Western Bay of Plenty Drinking Water

Council supplies metered drinking water to 15,700 properties (about 34,000 people) across the Western Bay of Plenty District through a complex network of reticulation.

This network supplies three zones – Eastern, Central and Western – from which water is pumped from underground aquifers to individual properties.

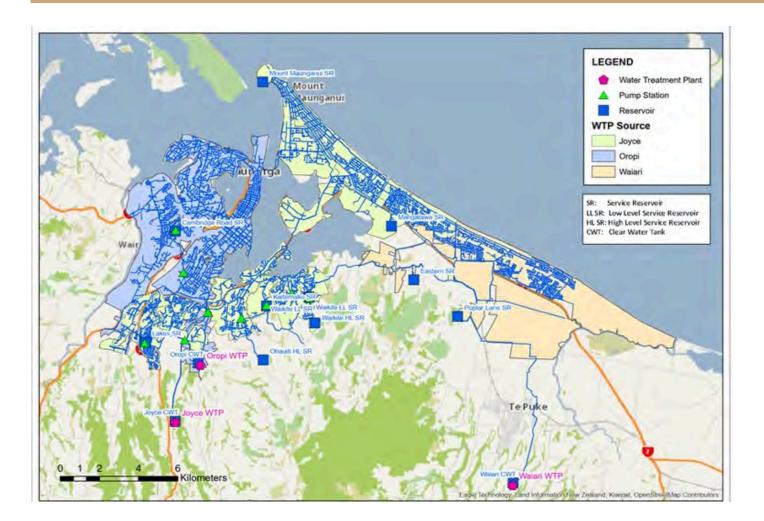
Until the late 1990s Council's water supply came from surface-fed sources (rivers and streams). These supplies sometimes failed to reach the national drinking water quality standards due to the water being affected by rainfall, rising waters, silts and turbidity. This resulted in Council being unable to supply clean potable water all the time. The overland nature of their infrastructure also put it at risk of damage in storms and floods.

They decided to convert from surface-fed to secure underground aquifers pumped by bores. This enabled them to achieve a more consistent quality of water and reliability of supply. It also allowed the Council to increase its capacity to meet future demand and to improve reliability of supply in drought conditions.

Western Bay of Plenty asserts that their scheme employs the best technology to manage surface-fed supplies and consistently produce high quality drinking water.

## 6.3. Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Drinking Water

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga whānau, and Marae provide their own sources of Water via bore and or water tanks. Consistently refilling tanks via a contractor during Summer at their own cost and concern for power supply to operate the pumps for the bore are ongoing. Although the Marae has a backup generator, investigations into Solar Power Supply are being undertaken. Ngāpeke Marae is currently registered as a Civil Defence Base for the Community and therefore will be required to operate in any given Civil Defence Emergency.







## 6.4. Current context

Due to the site-specific nature of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Kainga, and subsequent zoning in both Tauranga City and Western Bay Areas, Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga to this date, options in terms of access to Drinking Water is either via bore which are pumped to water tanks or rely solely on rainwater or Water suppliers to fill Water tanks. Both options now escalate in high installation, maintenance and sustainable costs. Despite the Water Main built to service Papamoa East Developments, traversing the entire boundary between Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District Councils within our Kainga. Attempts to hook to the Water Main have been met with negative response to date.

Pre and post settlements focus was to ensure the protection and economic development of our lands and estates to ensure retention of these. More recently however, housing and papakainga have also become a priority for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga. As noted in above Map, these Whānau landblocks are restrictive in size and nature to expect not only onsite wastewater systems but also drinking water systems to be effective and contaminant free as well as seriously restricting the intensity of a proposed papakainga due to the land resource required to service appropriate infrastructure.

# 6.5 Ngāpeke Marae Drinking Water

A fire damaging the wharenui on September 25 2006 resulted in a Wharenui rebuild and an upgrade of the Marae Infrastructure services.

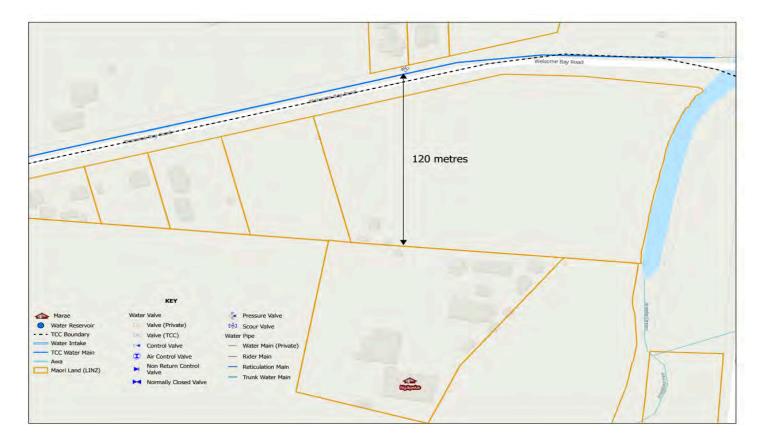
A suitable water treatment and storage system was needed to ensure the marae complex had good quality drinking water and a means to adequately treat wastewater in an environmentally friendly way. Environment Bay of Plenty had a strict compliance code and the new system would have to meet those standards. Although the offer of town supply water was made, the Marae Committee preferred to have its own supply.

"The main priority is for water supply which is bundled into a whole package [i.e.] fire protection, drinking water, sprinklers, pressure pumps etc. In order to receive a certificate of compliance from the council the water supply must conform to the requirements. We're short of money'.<sup>25</sup>

Ngāpeke Marae invested in a complete water treatment system from Oasis Clearwater. Maintenance and power are an ongoing issue.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Marae Committee minutes date 16 March 2008. City Council Water Supply = Te Whetu Rautau 1915-2015

The following map indicates there are built in water pressure valves to the existing water main traversing our boundaries, within 120 meters of our Marae and kāinga that any proposed papakāinga and or our marae within our rural vicinity could potentially hook to if required. We cannot see that if on an 'as needed basis' this cannot be an option for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga and neighbouring whānau, into the future.



## 6.6. Drinking Water Source

Water in all its forms is a taonga that rises from Te Mātāpuna (the aquifers within each Maunga) and flows to the sea; it is inseparable from the whenua and emerges as the many puna, streams, repo and other waterways of the Rangataua catchment. The waters of Te Awa O Waitao, puna and waterways are important resources and support forests, food and kainga of economic and social value to Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga and all hapū and whānau of Te Mātāpuna.

- The waterways flowing from Otawa mingle within Waitao awa as they carry her karanga out to Te Tahuna o Rangataua.
- Te Awa o Waitao is a sacred river, a highly valued resource, and a taonga in the perception of local people.
  - Te Tahuna O Rangataua is also a central taonga of all lwi and Hapu who reside around its shores, who maintain common rights in accordance with tikanga, whakapapa and legal stewardship through the vesting of the Customary Marine title of Rangataua Harbour, its streams, and tributaries in Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga
- We are kaitiaki of the waters of these taonga.
- The Tautau and Waiorohi Te Matapuna are of historical cultural significance to Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga

Furthermore, ongoing management regimes over local waterways including those of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council have not been conducted in a manner consistent with Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga values. They continue to make decisions detrimental to our waterways and fail to adequately respond to our requests for more input and resources to fix their bad decisions.

## 6.7. Management and Allocation

The issue of the proprietary rights and interests of iwi and hapū in freshwater has been a controversial one with European constructs of ownership failing to truly encapsulate the relationship between iwi and hapū and the waterways within their rohe and the associated customary rights and responsibilities.

# 6.8. Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga feel strongly that:

- It is beyond question that iwi and hapū had customary rights and interests in relation to their waterways which included the exclusive right to control, use and access (analogous to, but different from, European concepts of ownership).
- Those customary rights and interests have not been extinguished or voluntarily relinquished.
- iwi and hapū have the strongest relationship with, and rights and interests in relation to, freshwater (in contrast to the Crown and other parties).
- no proprietary rights (or analogous regime, including royalties) in respect of freshwater should reasonably be created that are averse to the rights and interests of iwi and hapū.
- The rights of existing water users should not be strengthened or entrenched under the existing freshwater management regime until the rights and interests of iwi and hapū are recognised and protected.
- The primary obligation of any freshwater management system must be to Te Mana o te Wai, the health and wellbeing of our waters.
- robust quality and quantity limits must be set in each catchment that provide for the maintenance of Te Mana o te Wai.
- access to drinking water is a fundamental right of all persons and should form an essential element of any freshwater management system;
- any allocation of freshwater for other uses must be sustainable and only involve the water that is available after provision for Te Mana o te Wai and after reasonable provision for human drinking water; and
- Any allocation model must include equitable provision for iwi and hapū for both commercial and customary purposes.

# 6.9. Monitoring and Enforcement

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga requires additional information regarding the drinking water operations of WSE. The following sections utilise information able to be sourced from Tauranga City and Western Bay District Council for the purpose of providing an initial high-level view of Ngāti Tūrangitukua monitoring frameworks.

## 6.10. Priority Areas

The Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Drinking Water Monitoring Table below aims to set out monitoring benchmarks and expectations for WSE drinking water activities. Due to the ongoing work to ascertain and synthesize WSE operations with Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga values, this first iteration focuses on key themes to prioritise monitoring by work type. As more detailed work information is available the monitoring framework will expand to provide more detailed guidance as to specific monitoring requirements.

The following areas are of significant high priority for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga:

- Wāhi tapu
- Otawa, Kopukairoa, Mangatawa, and Hikurangi maunga
- Te Awa o Waitao and other unnamed tributaries to Te Tahuna o Rangataua

The level of contact and impact of WSE work on the above areas will guide the appropriate response guidance and monitoring focus.

# 6.11. Draft Drinking Water Monitoring and Enforcement Table

WSE Work Category	Description	Priority level for Partnershi p (red / orange / green rating)	Operating Principles of WSE include partnering and engaging early and meaningfully with Ngåti Pükenga ki Tauranga, including to inform how the WSE can give effect to Te Mana o te Wai and understand, support, and enable the exercise of måtauranga Ngåti Pükenga ki Tauranga, tikanga Ngåti Pükenga ki Tauranga, and kaitiakitanga	WSE Must provide funding to mana whenua to - monitor any plan of the WSE, or actions that the WSE takes, as part of the WSE's response to a Te Mana o te Wai statement	WSE Must include a plan that sets out how the WSE intends, to give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai
Routine Maintenance – Planned Maintenance (Proactive)	Proactive inspection and maintenance works planned to prevent asset failure.	Orange	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
Routine Maintenance – Unplanned Maintenance (Reactive)	Reactive action to correct asset malfunctions and failures on an as required basis (i.e., emergency repairs)	Orange	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
Renewal	This includes replacement and rehabilitation of existing assets to their original condition and capacity.	Red	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this
New Works / Creation Works	New works which extend or upsize assets, which are required to cater for new development and growth including Papakainga and Marae. Creation works fall into two separate categories as follows: - Council funded - Works funded and constructed by TCC and WBOPDC. - Developer funded - Works funded by developers as part of sub divisional development or by way of contributions that are then vested in Council.	Red	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
Rangataua Harbour & Catchments	Proactive engagement to assist Ngã Papaka o Rangataua to restore the Mauri of Rangataua Harbour	Red	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
Ngāpeke Marae and ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Papakāinga Drinking Water	Proactive engagement to assist.	Red	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.

#### 7. Stormwater

Stormwater has been perceived as one of the major contributors to the degradation of the Mauri of Te Tahuna o Rangataua. Whilst previously, this has been an ongoing issue for many decades in 1999, Members of hapū and iwi (Ngā Pāpaka O Rangataua) came together to develop and implement a strategic action plan to restore the mauri of Rangataua Bay. Discussion arose around how We would accomplish the following.

- To stop direct flow of stormwater into Rangatua from residential, commercial, and industrial areas.
- To stop quarries and other land use (landfill) in catchment areas that impact on water quality.
- To stop reclamation on the harbours edge.
- The conservation of remaining natural areas on harbour edge (Waitao and Te Maunga).
- To protect the mauri of Rangataua.
- To restore degraded areas.
- To improve harbour quality for Rangataua.



The following was the result of several wananga.



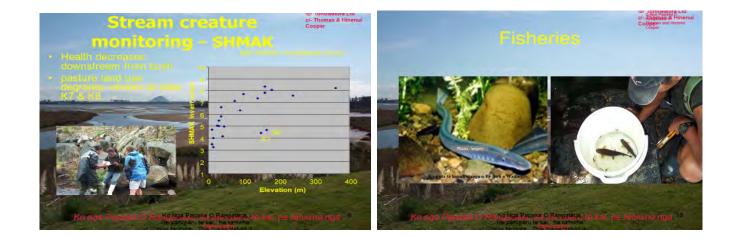
It was agreed at the time to undertake the implementation of the Plan via Catchment and to start restoration of the Mauri of our waterways with what was considered the largest catchment being Te Awa o Waitao. Ngā Pāpaka o Rangataua sort out partners in National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd and NZ Landcare Research. To ascertain baseline conditions of:

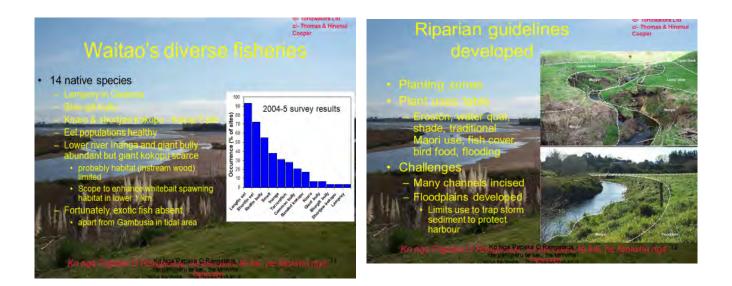
- Water quality
- Stream Creatures
- Fisheries
- Riparian
- Stream Habitat.











The outcome was that findings were significantly consistent with the Cultural Impacts identified by our Ancestors and Peers of Ngā Pāpaka o Rangataua.

## 7.1. Stormwater Monitoring and Enforcement

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga requires additional information regarding the stormwater operations of WSE. This section utilises information relating to Tauranga City and Western BOP District Council for the purpose of providing an initial high-level view of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga monitoring frameworks.

The Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga Stormwater Monitoring Table below aims to set out monitoring benchmarks and expectations for WSE stormwater activities. As more detailed work information is available the monitoring framework will expand to provide more detailed guidance as to specific monitoring requirements.

69

WSE Work Category <sub>28</sub>	Description	Priority level for Partnership (red / orange / green rating)	Operating Principles of WSE include partnering and engaging early and meaningfully with Ngãti Pûkenga ki Tauranga, including to inform how the WSE can give effect to Te Mana o te Wai and understand, support, and enable the exercise of måtauranga Ngãti Pukenga ki Tauranga, tikanga Ngãti Púkenga ki Tauranga, and katitakitanga	WSE Must provide funding to mana whenua to - monitor any plan of the WSE, or actions that the WSE takes, as part of the WSE's response to a Te Mana o te Wai statement	WSE Must include a plan that sets out how the WSE intends, to give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai
provide increased network capacity (overland and reticulated) and to improve the quality of Stormwater discharges to the Rivers and Tahuna o Rangataua in the district.     provide Renewal     provide Renewal		WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity. WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity. WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	
		WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.			
Operations and Maintenance	The operational services team has a preventive maintenance programme to optimise the life of assets and reduce renewal costs. Maintenance services, including above and below ground assets, are provided by contract). Council will continue to undertake condition and performance assessments of the underground and above ground network, which includes pipe cleaning, and the removal of sediment as well as inlet and outlet maintenance.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	
Disposal Disposal of assets is not expected to be required over the next ten years.		WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	
Rangataua Harbour & Catchments	Proactive engagement to assist Ngā Papaka o Rangataua to restore the Mauri of Rangataua Harbour	Red	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.
Ngāpeke Marae and N`gati Pūkenga ki Tauranga Papakāinga Stormwater	Pūkenga ki assist. ga Papakāinga		WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.	WSE to demonstrate how they are acting consistently with this provision for this activity.

#### 8. Other Sections for Future Development

#### 8.1. Te Mana o te Wai: Operational Guidance

As capacity and capability grows within Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga, understanding of the operational layers of WSE will also deepen. In future iterations of statements, it is expected that Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranaga will be able to provide specific advice to staff within WSE on how to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai at the operational level. This will come with a joint maturity of both hapū and WSE capability. Not all direction will come from the written statement, most improvements in this area will come from improved relationships between WSE and Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga growing shared understandings and supporting transformative change.

#### 8.2. Consenting Processes

These processes may be developed specifically within the proposed sub-catchment arrangements and are expected to detail how consenting processes should occur. By having these processes in place, early and meaningful engagement should be enabled in the pre-consent lodgement phase. This provides the opportunity for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga to also co-develop outcomes for location and method of infrastructure design within the rohe.

#### 8.3. Monitoring the plan of WSE

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga have a role in monitoring the plan of WSE and actions it takes as part of the WSE's response to Te Mana o te Wai Statements.

This section will in the future include specific methods of monitoring how WSEis giving effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations and Te Mana o te Wai. At the time of the development of this Statement, there was not enough information available to draft a comprehensive description of how monitoring the WSE could occur.

However, it is expected that a series of indicators would be developed by Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga based on their aspirations and the governance and operations of WSE that would provide clear expectations on what outcomes are expected to meet our Te Mana o Te Wai Statement.

71

These may form the basis of an audit style report delivered jointly by the WSE and Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga to create baseline data on the current ability of the WSE to achieve the outcomes, clear targets, and a gap analysis. This gap analysis may form the basis of the actions that WSE should take to achieve the outcomes over an agreed period, potentially 5 years.

#### 8.4. Cultural Induction and Training

To ensure that WSE has a strong understanding of the context expectations and aspirations of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga, cultural induction processes and training approved by our lwi should be requirements of all staff working within our rohe. It is expected that these be resourced and may be delivered by our lwi if we desire.

#### 8.5. Resourcing

Resourcing arrangements to support and enable Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga to provide and monitor statements should be institutionalised within the Statements and any sub catchment arrangement and should be consistent with the Statement.

#### 8.6. Commercial Opportunities

Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga may want to engage with the WSE regarding potential commercial opportunities that may arise within WSE. This is supported by the procurement section at an individual level.

## 8.7. Procurement Policy

While WSE will be guided by all the government procurement guidelines, Te Mana o Te Wai Statements may include expectations and outcomes that promote:

- Practical implementation of Te Mana o te Wai at place including workforce development, education, training, and clear pathways for professional development.
- Procurement approaches that drive Te Mana o te Wai outcomes including social and environmental benefits.

- Opportunities for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga businesses and individuals to become active participants in the workforce and supply chain to deliver goods to, and services for the WSE.
- Ethically resourced goods and services.
- Value for money, and effective use of resources.
- Integrated planning and co-investment for infrastructure development.
- The purpose of this section in the future will be to provide for consistent and best practice procurement across the WSE that stimulates Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga entrepreneurship, business development and potential investment options and enables: Increased participation of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga businesses and individuals to deliver goods to, and services for the WSE.
- Capability and capacity building opportunities for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga members.
- Training and employment opportunities for Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga members; and
- Procurement practices that align with Ngāti Pūkenga principles.

#### 8.8. Data

Gathering specific data on the current water services needs of our whānau will be required to ensure that they are not overlooked in a larger scale system. Partnering with WSE in the collation and management of data will require discussions on our data sovereignty and how this information may be utilised.

#### 9. Conclusion

In conclusion, this Te Mana o te Wai Statement serves as a significant step in the ongoing journey of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga towards responsible stewardship of our natural resources. While we acknowledge the early stages of development and the challenges faced in its creation, this document signifies our commitment to safeguarding the intrinsic authority and vitality of water, as encapsulated by Te Mana o te Wai.

Through this Statement, we have begun to articulate our values, aspirations, and responsibilities as kaitiaki of our ancestral lands and waterways. It represents the bridge between our cultural heritage and the modern water management system, laying the groundwork for deeper collaboration and understanding with entities like the WSE. We recognize that there is much work ahead, including addressing capacity gaps, enhancing our capabilities, and nurturing relationships with all stakeholders. Over the next three years, we anticipate the development of a comprehensive Te Mana o te Wai Statement that truly embodies the essence of our hapū values and aspirations.

As we move forward, our commitment remains unwavering: to protect and enhance the Mauri and well -being of our environment, to honour our cultural identity, and to make intergenerational choices that align with the enduring values of Ngāti Pūkenga ki Tauranga. Through Te Mana o te Wai, we aim to leave a legacy of sustainable water management that resonates with the values of our iwi and ensures a thriving natural world for generations to come.

I think that We should set our baseline at 0 Waste to Water and that our response to Councils should reflect this as our ultimate goal<sup>26</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Rehua Smallman – Nga Papaka o Rangataua Hui for the Proposed Truman Lane Landfill Resource Consent June 2024.

16 April 2025

We appreciate the Council's efforts to address water service challenges and ensure compliance with new government regulations, however, we have significant concerns about the practical implications of committing to a CCO structure without sufficient clarity on its operational and financial impacts.

The proposal outlines a shift to a Joint Council Water Services CCO as the preferred model. However, this raises critical questions about how such a structure would function on the ground. The community needs assurances about operational details, including:

Governance and accountability – how will local voices, particularly smaller communities like Waihi Beach, be represented within a multi-council framework? Ensuring that decision-making remains transparent and responsive to local needs is essential.

Service delivery – what mechanisms will be in place to ensure that water services remain reliable and meet the unique needs of our community under a shared CCO model?

Risk management – how will risks such as cost overruns or service disruptions be managed and mitigated across participating councils?

Our community needs clarity around these issues in order to understand and support such a significant structural change.

One of the key drivers for adopting a CCO model is cost efficiency. While we understand that economies of scale *may* reduce costs compared to individual council management, we believe it's vital that a detailed breakdown of projected savings and their direct impact on ratepayers. Specifically:

What are the estimated cost savings for Waihi Beach ratepayers? Will these savings offset any additional administrative or oversight costs associated with establishing and managing the CCO?

The proposal mentions ring-fencing costs, debt, and revenue for 5–10 years. We need clarity on how this will protect our community from subsidizing other councils' water infrastructure deficits.

What are the projected long-term financial benefits or risks of transitioning to a CCO model compared to retaining council-managed services?

We are uncomfortable with committing to this proposal without fully understanding its parameters. The decision has far-reaching implications for our community's future, yet many aspects remain unclear. For example:

While the CCO model promises local influence, we need concrete examples of how this will be maintained in practice.

How will compliance with stricter national water standards impact overall costs, and who will bear these costs—ratepayers or councils?

Two key concerns are the urgent need to ensure there are clearly defined qualifications and experience for directors (especially regarding governance and expertise in the Three Waters sector) and a transparent statement from the council outlining what they expect directors to achieve for the community.

Without these, there's a risk of misalignment between leadership and public interests, and it can make it difficult to evaluate whether directors are fulfilling their responsibilities effectively. A strong framework that sets expectations for skills, experience, and strategic goals would enhance accountability.

We believe:

- There needs to be enhanced community engagement to allow for more robust engagement with communities like Waihi Beach, ensuring all voices are heard.
- A comprehensive cost-benefit analysis specific to each participating council, including projected savings for ratepayers, should be provided.
- Operational frameworks outlining governance structures, accountability mechanisms, and service delivery plans should be outlined.

While we recognise the importance of securing sustainable water services for future generations, it is imperative that decisions are made with full transparency and understanding of their practical implications. We urge the Council to address these concerns before proceeding further.

The Board wishes to speak to this submission.

Yours sincerely

# Dani Simpson

For and on behalf of the Waihī Beach Community Board (Heather Guptill, Wayne Stevenson, and Ross Goudie)

From: Sent: To: Subject:

Thursday, 24 April 2025 9:48 am Your Place SUBMISSION - LOCAL WATERS WELL DONE

I wish to speak please and await date/time. I do not agree with either option.

Neither Govt or Local Bodies have ever explained why or how you will cater for those individuals or suburbs who are totally self-reliant on drinking water/stormwater/wastewater. The cost of being self reliant is massive.

I would suspect that we probably already contribute towards costs of experimental bores at Whakamarama in order that WBDC can supply Omokoroa with water but which has no benefit to Te Puna or other WBDC ratepayers – can you verify this please.

There are no stats provided that give me comfort around your estimate costing for \$4300 (approx.. over 10 years). There is a habit of not providing ratepayers with costings – this was also done with the brochures that you put out for submissions on the proposed new Parks/Reserves, nor costings to develop and maintain further parks and reserves.

We are living in a world recession and nothing much is going to happen to improve the world financial position for a number of years. One system doesn't fit all.

To put it politely – the cost of rates will bankrupt some. In 10 years time rates for most will be double unless you take charge of the situation and kick back at Govt. level.

Whatever happens do not join with any other Council – it will not work. If it was two rural councils I could envisage a good working relationship and both councils had same level of debt. WBDC ratepayers will become TCC's Banker, little to no say and be given the crumbs for capital expenditure, if there are any crumbs. Be in charge of your own decisions as to when and how you can afford to upgrade pipes, etc. No Govt is going to prosecute a Local Body if not all of the water infrastructure has been updated over a certain period of time.

Bev Cain



# Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana submission on Western Bay of Plenty District Council water services delivery options under Local Water Done Well.

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana welcomes the opportunity to submit on Western Bay of Plenty District Council's water services delivery options under Local Water Done Well.

#### Strategic intent and guiding principles

Regional Council's approach is guided by the strategic intent and outcomes agreed by the Bay of Plenty Mayoral Forum on 3 May 2024, as highlighted in the *Delivery of Water Services in the Bay of Plenty* report (Martin Jenkins, 2023)<sup>1</sup>.

Regional Council supports water services delivery options that will achieve the strategic intent of 'safe and clean water, for everyone, now and into the future'.

The May 2024 Mayoral Forum agreed outcomes have been considered and extended as guiding principles that inform Regional Council's approach:

- a) Acting in the best interests of consumers and communities.
- b) Protecting and promoting public health and the environment.
- c) Delivering efficient and financially sustainable services in a manner that complies with regulatory requirements.
- d) Managing water services in a sustainable and resilient manner, including through partnership and alliances with other entities.
- e) Give effect to Treaty of Waitangi settlement obligations.
- f) Recognise the importance and integrated nature of stormwater, the natural environment and flood management, and whole of catchment solutions.
- g) Support and enabling housing and urban development in alignment with the proposed introduction of regional spatial plans.
- h) Ensure transparency back to the community with future water service delivery decisionmaking and mechanisms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Martin Jenkins, 2023. *Delivery of Water Services in the Bay of Plenty: Shared challenges and opportunities.* 

### **BOPRC's Strategic Direction and Community Outcomes**

Regional Council's approach is aligned with the Strategic Direction and several Community Outcomes of our Long Term Plan 2024-2034:

- A Healthy Environment:
  - $\circ~$  Goal 1 The region's diverse range of physical environments and natural ecosystems are in a healthy state.
  - Goal 2 Enabling Te Mana Te Wai through healthy and improving waterways and their ecosystems.
- Future Ready Communities:
  - Goal 7 We seek to provide nature-based solutions as appropriate to enhance the environment and protect our communities.
- Connected and enabled communities:
  - Goal 9 We foster strong communities through engagement in decisions that are important to them
- Sustainable development:
  - o Goal 14 Regional infrastructure is resilient, efficient and integrated

#### • Te Ara Poutama-The Pursuit of Excellence:

o Goal 18 - Partner with Māori to enhance delivery and share decision making.

Regional Council looks to add value regionally and we will continue to work alongside our council partners, stakeholders and the community to enable positive outcomes for the region's environment and our local communities.

We wish to be heard.

2ed an

Councillor Kat Macmillan Chair, Strategy and Policy Committee Bay of Plenty Regional Council | Toi Moana

# **Te Puna Heartland Inc**

Working For You

**SUB ID 104** 

24<sup>th</sup> April 2025

Western Bay District Council Local Waters Done Well yourplace@westernbay.nz

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Te Puna Heartlands would like to put a submission in on this document.

Firstly, there appears to be a difference in the brochure that was produced as opposed to the on-line documentation. One has three options, the other one has two.

Our other concerns are the Martin Jenkins report is somewhat out of date and it appears as though it was for the original Three Waters concept idea. Is this report relevant to what is happening in Te Puna at present. Because how many households are hooked up to a water supply as opposed to having supply from rainwater or bore. Further to this, how many households rely on Council wastewater or Council stormwater?

It is unclear on what exactly is the Governments rules and regulations for this Local Wate Done Well document. It appears to be purely and simply financially driven, rather than individually driven to achieve a long-term goal.

We are disappointed that there hasn't been a lot of dialogue with Communities regarding all the alternatives and is there an actual need to combine with other Councils.

We would like to be heard at the Forum in front of Council and Council Staff.

Yours faithfully

Peter Lochhead Chair Te Puna Heartlands

Email: tepunaheartlandinc@gmail.com

24th April 2025

Western Bay District Council Local Waters Done Well yourplace@westernbay.nz

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

My name is Peter Lochhead and I wish to put a submission in for the Local Waters Done well.

I am disillusioned with the pamphlet and the online documents for this project as it appears that it is a foregone conclusion that Western Bay District Council is going to amalgamate with other Councils because the Government rules encourages them to so they can get more funding.

With respect to this, we have been told by Western Bay that the water services, be it drinking water or wastewater, are up to standard and are well under control.

So, to join with another Council, does this mean that all future funding is proportionately shared and from this future funding, does the new identity to sort out the water, get funded by this financial contribution from the Government.

On the service it appears that the Governments criteria is based on one situation will fit all Councils and the Community they serve.

As I live in Te Puna, I have no actual figures, but I do ask, how many people rely on Council drinking water, rely on Council wastewater services and rely on Council stormwater services. I would imagine a very small percentage on the latter two.

I think it would be more prudent to stay with the status quo but encourage new and existing households to put in stormwater tanks to catch roof water for irrigation as Council water will get more and more expensive and if it is going to be treated with other things, such as Fluoride, this will not be healthy for irrigation.

I would like to say more but need more time to do research, but I will bring my additional research questions to the Forum as I would like to speak to this.

Yours faithfully

1 Culle

Peter Lochhead

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Ser.

4/23/25, 11:28 AM

Local Water Done Well | Your Place Western Bay of Plenty

**SUB ID 105** 

# **Feedback** form

All fields marked with an asterisk (\*) are required

# Wai. Water that works for you.

Under the Government's Local Water Done Well programme, all councils must consult on the future of their water service delivery model. While we don't have a choice about change, we do have a say in shaping a model that works best for our community.

Your feedback helps us understand what matters most to youfrom future water costs and financial sustainability to ensuring safe drinking water and protecting our environment. We'll keep these priorities at the forefront, ensuring that community voices are reflected in ongoing discussions and decision-making.

1. Do you live within the Western Bay of Plenty District Council boundary? \*

No

2. Does Western Bay of Plenty District Council provide your drinking water and/or wastewater? \*

Some drinking wate and Some wastewate and Some Stormwate most wastewate a stormwate

No

Yes

8/16

4/23/25, 11:28 AM

Local Water Done Well | Your Place Western Bay of Plenty

# **SUB ID 105**

# 3. What do you think about the options?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

- Single Council Water Services CCO A separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) is created to manage water services. This provides some financial benefits, including increased borrowing capacity. However, this option does not address the benefits that come from being part of a larger specialist organisation or sufficiently meet longterm funding, affordability and investment needs.
- Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) – A shared entity with potential partners such as Tauranga City Council and/or other councils. This option would mean we would enter into a joint water service arrangement. This option enhances financial sustainability while maintaining local oversight. The benefit of this over 10 years could be as much as \$4000-\$5000 per water connection. Efficiencies would build over time, likely generating further savings for our community.

Tell us more about what you think.

see a Hached lefter

# 4. What matters most to you?

Please tick up to five things that are most important to you when considering the future of water services. We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring that community priorities, concerns, and values are reflected in future discussions and decision-making. While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we advocate for our community and influence the details of how water services are managed.

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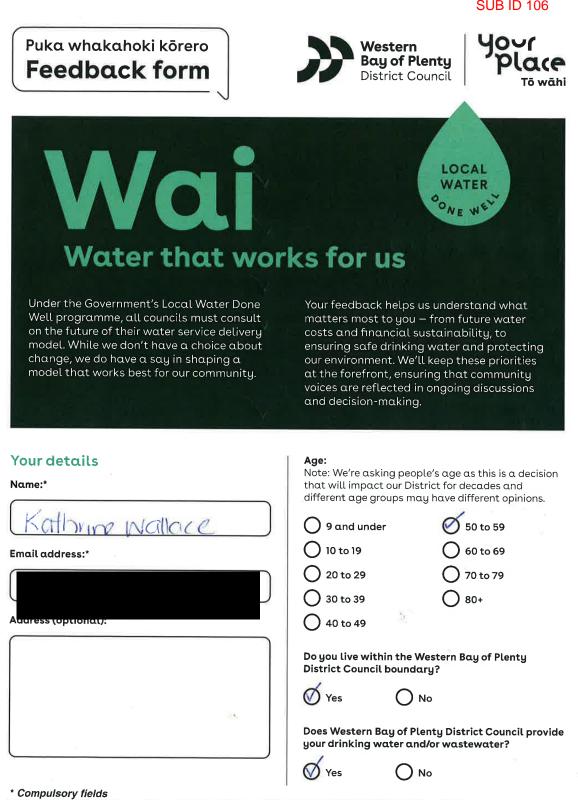
https://yourplace.westernbay.govt.nz/local-water-done-well

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9/16

/23/25, 11:28 AM	Local Water Done Well   Your Place Western Bay of Plenty SUB ID 1	05
L	services and securing infrastructure funding.	
C	Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.	
	Finnovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.	
	Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater.	
C	Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.	
C	Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.	
Ŀ	Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth.	
	Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought).	
	Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services. Wale way open and Clear at all times	
C	Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.	
-	Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.	
	Other (please specify) allow more Roof water	
yo	Would you like to speak to Elected Members about ur submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and May 2025. *	
Ø	No 1 do not wish to speak at a hearing.	
	nbay.govt.nz/local-water-done-well	

4/23/25, 11:28 AM Local Water Done Well   Your Place Western Bay of Pl	enty
	SUB ID 105
Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. If y provide your phone number below.	/es,
6. Name:*	
Peter Lochhead	
Maximum 255 characters	0/255
7. Organisation (if submitting on behalf)	
Maximum 255 characters	0/255
8. Address:	
9. Email:*	
<b>10. Age: (</b> <i>We're asking people's age as this is a decist that will impact our District for decades and differen age groups may have different opinions)</i>	sion t
9 years and under	
10 to 19 years	
20 to 29 years one 27 year	
https://yourplace.westernbay.govt.nz/local-water-done-well	11/16



Privacy Act 2020: This form and the details of your submission will be publicly available as part of the decision-making process. The information will be held at Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Head Office, 1484 Cameron Road, Tauranga Submitters have the right to access and correct their personal information.

1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

What matters most to you?

of how water services are managed.

Please tick up to five things that are most important to you when considering the future of water services.

We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring

that community priorities, concerns, and values are

reflected in future discussions and decision-making.

advocate for our community and influence the details

While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we

#### What do you think about the options?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

1. Single Council Water Services CCO - A new, separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.

2. Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) – A shared organisation with potential partners such as Tauranga City Council and/or other councils.

	Future water costs and investment - Managing the cost of water services
B	and securing infrastructure funding
fie. forence is for 1	Financial sustainability - Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.
	<b>Innovation</b> – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.
	Consistent water service - Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater.
	O Cultural input - Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.
	<b>Community influence -</b> Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.
	<b>Growth planning -</b> Preparing water services for population growth.
	O Climate resilience - Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).
	O Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services.
	<b>Ensuring safe drinking water -</b> Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.
	Strong governance and expert oversight - Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.
	Other (please specify):
- a	

Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

 Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views.
 (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page) No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2



/hat do you think about the options?	What matters most to you?
<ul> <li>the two options we have modelled.</li> <li>Single Council Water Services CCO - A new, separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.</li> <li>Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) - A shared organisation with potential partners such as Tauranga City</li> </ul>	Please tick up to five things that are most important to you when considering the future of water services. We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring that community priorities, concerns, and values are reflected in future discussions and decision-making. While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we advocate for our community and influence the details of how water services are managed.
Council and/or other councils.	Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding
	<b>Financial sustainability -</b> Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.
	<b>Innovation -</b> Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.
	Consistent water service - Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater.
	O Cultural input - Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.
	Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.
	<b>Growth planning -</b> Preparing water services for population growth.
	O <b>Climate resilience -</b> Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).
т. К.	O Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services.
	<b>Ensuring safe drinking water -</b> Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.
	O Strong governance and expert oversight - Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.
	Other (please specify):
>	

Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)

No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2

# Submission



**SUB ID 108** 

TELEPHONE 0800 327 646 | WEBSITE WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ

То:	Wester Bay of Plenty District Council
Submission on:	Local Water Done Well
Date:	23 April 2025
Contact:	BAY OF PLENTY FEDERATED FARMERS
	BRENT MOUNTFORT BAY OF PLENTY PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT Federated Farmers of New Zealand P: E:
Address for Service:	KELLY LANGTON NORTH ISLAND POLICY MANAGER Federated Farmers of New Zealand P: E:

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Federated Farmers values this opportunity to provide feedback on the Council's future water services journey and response to Local Water Done Well.

The Three Waters have been a source of controversy and uncertainty in recent years. Farmers have taken a close interest in what is happening on the service delivery side for local authorities.

Federated Farmers opposed the establishment of the regional water entities, preferring to see service delivery decision making remain in the hands of local authorities.

We are pleased to see the range of options availed to local authorities in the Local Government (Water Services) Bill, and the elevated status of water services in the scheme of the legislation.

Whichever delivery arrangement Council ultimately settles on (the Council, or a water organisation it joins), will have the status and obligations of a water service provider. This will

ensure compliance with financial principles including the ring fencing of water services revenue and, where the council forms a water organization, better access to capital at a lower cost.

Council's service delivery decisions should promote efficient use of the precious water resource. Where volumetric charging is not in place, it should be. Inefficient use of water impacts the whole community, with potential knock-on effects to rural and private schemes.

We hope that the Local Water Done Well program will help local government to close the infrastructure deficit and successfully comply with the elevated drinking water standards introduced in 2022.

While the greater part of our membership is supplied by private drinking water schemes, have on-site wastewater arrangements, and are not on urban stormwater networks, we have an interest as ratepayers in ensuring Council's service delivery is efficient, successful, and does not rely in any way on funding from general rates.

Where farms and rural residences rely on council drinking water schemes there should be prominence given to their needs in Council's Water Services Delivery Plan. Many rural schemes have limited capacity to meet elevated drinking water standards introduced in 2022 and need reassurance as to their financial sustainability.

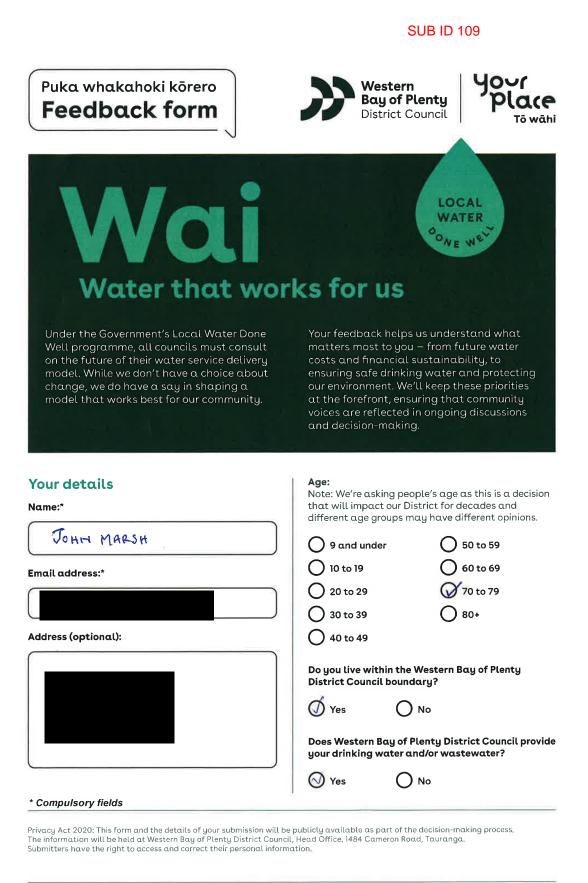
Federated Farmers is a not-for-profit primary sector policy and advocacy organisation that represents the majority of farming businesses in New Zealand. Federated Farmers has a long and proud history of representing the interests of New Zealand's farmers.



The Federation aims to add value to its members' farming businesses. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:

- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment;
- Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community; and
- Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

This submission is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government rating and spending policies impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.



1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

Please tick up to five things that are most important

to you when considering the future of water services. We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring

that community priorities, concerns, and values are

reflected in future discussions and decision-making.

advocate for our community and influence the details

While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we

What matters most to you?

of how water services are managed.

#### What do you think about the options?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

- 1. Single Council Water Services CCO A new, separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.
- 2. Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) - A shared organisation with potential partners such as Tauranga City Council and/or other councils.

THE VSE OF SPECIALIST CONSULTANTS EXPERTS IN RECRUITMENT, MAILING SURE THERE IS NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN THE APPOINTMENTS MADE WHEN THE POSITIONS ARE FILLED '	<ul> <li>Future water costs and investment - Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding</li> <li>Financial sustainability - Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.</li> <li>Innovation - Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.</li> <li>Consistent water service - Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater.</li> <li>Cultural input - Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.</li> <li>Community influence - Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.</li> <li>Growth planning - Preparing water services for population growth.</li> <li>Climate resilience - Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).</li> <li>Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services.</li> <li>Ensuring safe drinking water - Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.</li> </ul>
(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)	Ensuring safe drinking water - Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.
(Staple any additional recuback pages to this form)	

Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page) 🕖 No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2

Omokoroa Residents and Ratepayers Association Inc. Submission on WBOPDC Proposed Water Services Delivery

A Water Services Council Controlled Organisation (WSCCO) is required to be formed to provide potable water services for the Western Bay of Plenty District, in place of the existing internal Council department.

ORRA supports the inclusion of potable, water a wastewater and stormwater services within the corporatised WSCCO.

This move will remove the vagaries of local government politics from the provision of these services, allow objective decision making, hopefully providing adequate, reliable, legislatively compliant and cost-effective services for ratepayers.

Council is however making a decision on which WSCCO model to adopt without adequate due diligence. We appreciate a decision must be made by 3 September 2025.

Council has reported that there is no demonstrable cost benefit for ratepayers based on the available financial modelling, greater than the margin of error, between the current delivery model, a single-council WSCCO and a multi-council WSCCO.

Multi-council co-operation in New Zealand presents various risks, including potential conflicts of interest, difficulty in aligning diverse goals and challenges in prioritising and coordinating infrastructure projects. These risks can hinder effective risk management and potentially impact the resilience of communities.

The option that will provide the required services at lowest cost to ratepayers, whilst minimising risk to ratepayers and their communities should be adopted.

Absent adequate information on a specific multi-council WCCO(s), a best first step would be a single council WCCO.

A single-council WCCO should be the preferred option unless:

- due diligence; and
- council-specific risk assessment for the potential shareholders of a multicouncil CCO; and
- a comparison of the single and multi-council WCCOs risk assessments;

show that the multi-council WSCCO poses a lower cost and risk for ratepayers and the resilience of their communities.

Thursday, April 24, 2025, 4:48 pm

Page 1 of 3

Omokoroa Residents and Ratepayers Association Inc. Submission on WBOPDC Proposed Water Services Delivery SUB ID 110

When a WSCCO is formed, Council will hand over the assets, liabilities and control of the provision of these water services to the company. It is absolutely essential that the right people are appointed to the Board to minimise the risk of poor performance of the WSCCO for WBOPD communities. Prior agreement between the Council(s) involved on the Board member selection and appointment procedures is required to minimise this risk. This will need to include:

- the use of an independent specialist recruitment consultant, rather than mates of current councillors, to shortlist people to be interviewed for positions on the Board; and
- agreement on the selection criteria to be used to identify suitable Board candidates; and
- agreement on the statement of shareholder intent; and
- agreement on the independent persons contracted to carry out the final interviews and Board appointments.

Unless prior agreement can be obtained on the above four points on terms acceptable to the WBOPDC, formation of a multi-council WSCCO should not proceed.

Given that Council:

- needs to provide water services through a WSCCO to meet regulatory performance criteria, and
- has not demonstrated, within the margin of error of the modelling undertaken, that there are any financial benefits for ratepayers arising from water services being provided by a multi-council WSCCO,

Council now needs to undertake an independent comprehensive risk assessment to identify which of the WSCCO options being considered will best serve WBOPD communities and obtain agreement acceptable to WBOPDC between potential contributing councils on the Board member selection procedures and criteria in order to determine which of the WSCCO options being considered will best serve the WBOPD communities.

Thursday, April 24, 2025, 4:48 pm

Page **2** of **3** 

Omokoroa Residents and Ratepayers Association Inc. Submission on WBOPDC Proposed Water Services Delivery SUB ID 110

Confirming that the three officers of Omokoroa Residents and Ratepayers Association Inc. request to be heard at the Council hearing, preferably on the afternoon of the 15<sup>th</sup> of May so that these officers can all attend and present at the hearing.

If it is not possible to be heard on the afternoon of the 15<sup>th</sup> then our next preference is the afternoon of the 13<sup>th</sup> of May.

Dr Bruce McCabe	John Palmer	Kathleen McCabe
Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary

Omokoroa Resident and Ratepayers Association Inc.

Thursday, April 24, 2025, 4:48 pm

Page 3 of 3

From: Sent: To: Subject: Noel Silver Sunday, 20 April 2025 5:33 pm Peter Lochhead; Your Place; Omokoroaresidents Water that Works for us

You don't often get email from noel@silverdaleorchard.co.nz. Learn why this is important

Hello WBOPDC, Omokoroa Ratepayers, and Peter - Heartlands Ratepayers

My submission on this issue is:-

This Brochure is a Terrible Piece of Misinformation, and has absolutely NO factual accounting figures to support any of the statements made. Its predictions will never become reality, and costs will continue to spiral up, all at the Ratepayers Expense.

Why the hell would the WBOPDC want to get into bed with the Tauranga City Council that is very poorly managed and is absolutely Debt Ridden is beyond me.

I wrote to the previous Labour Government when they tried this stupidity on us with their copy of the Scotland Water Situation that had absolutely no correlation to New Zealand's situation except for a similar Population Base. Also, if anyone wishes to check up on our future outcome on this issue they should read up on the Financially Bankrupt Thames Water situation in the UK for a reference.

1

The reason we have our Satellite Water Systems is that they are clear and economically sound, and because we are too geographically spread out to have our Water Piped for tens and more Kms. If we cannot link our own water satellites in WBOPDC due to cost, distance etc , then the Tauranga City Council is NOT an option for us either. Tauranga Councils Water Systems have NO spare capacity that could possibly be available for WBOPDC as displayed by their Summer Water Restrictions at regular times.

The Mayor promoting this tends to display that he is completely out of his depth on this issue.

Why were the various scenarios not costed out by a Consultant with Competency in Water Distribution and their findings published so that the Ratepayer can then base their decisions on known facts rather than just a Propaganda Document.

Comments like " water charge is projected to exceed \$4300 approx in the next ten years" are just rubbish statements designed to sway the voting , but without being backed by actual fact.

The average 4 person household uses about 300m3 per year, so our water which now costs \$1.08 per m3 is going to rise to \$14.33 per m3 over 10 years. WHY?? What is the financial basis for this statement. ??

WBOPDC needs Competent Management for its Ratepayers, but the recent history is anything but, and this is because there are not enough people that have ACTUALLY run their

2

own business successfully to understand how they should be running the Council Business, and be FI SCALLY PRUDENT.

I note one of the comments is that a bigger organisation allows bigger borrowing.

The Ratepayers know that under Government Legislation when the New Water I dentity goes broke, then every Ratepayer is on the hook to pay the Debt in Full to the Receiver, and that is a major reason why Council Debt should be kept to manageable proportions.

More Ratepayer Debt is NOT in the best interests of the Ratepayer.

Bigger Business is always less efficient , has more layers of Management on enormous Salaries and very few Workers who actually do the necessary work to keep the systems running, and this scenario is also NOT in the Ratepayers Best Interests.

I do not support any of Options in this Brochure. OPTION 1 SHOULD BE WBOPDC WATER AS EXISTING.

The WBOPDC should already have a fully costed 10 year rolling List of the I mprovements that are necessary to maintain and gradually improve our Water Systems over time, and these should and have a priority rating so that this work can be progressively carried out in future years. If the WBOPDC can not produce this costed 10 year Rolling Plan NOW so the Ratepayers can see what will occur in future

3

Item 9.1 - Attachment 1

years then how can the Ratepayer have confidence that their Rates Money is being wisely spent.

In my opinion these assets are no different to other assets in that most organisations and people are never able to do all the required work at once so they Plan and carry out the work year by year, and a good outcome is achieved.

Whatever option the WBOPDC chooses from the two they have offered is not in the best interests of the Ratepayers because both are more COSTLY and LESS EFFICIENT BIG BUSINESS, and the much touted savings and economies of scale cannot, and are NOT REAL.

The new Management Structure and Excessive Staff and Equipment will completely nullify any savings that this proposal makes.

STAY SMALL AND EFFICIENT IS THE BEST PLAN FOR OUR FUTURE.

4

Kind regards Noel Silver

# Garry Webber SUB ID 112

# Submission to WBOPDC on Local Water Done Well

April 2025

# Introduction

With the enquiry into the failure of water quality in Havelock North by the Hastings Council many years ago, the Government of the day have discussed water reform at the Local Government Level;

- 1) National in 2014 introduced the "Swimmable Rivers and the introduction of "Te Mana o te Wai" proposal.
- 2) Labour in 2017 introduced the "3 Waters and the introduction of Co-Governance" proposal".
- 3) National in this current term have introduced the "Local Water Done Well" proposal.
- In November 2014 Hamilton City, Waikato District and Waipa District Councils Commissioned Mott MacDonald and Martin Jenkins to determine the best process for those councils to manage their 3 waters services across their combined districts.
- In 2020, BOP Regional, Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District Councils were invited to meet with Hamilton City, Waikato District and Waipa District councils to discuss the possibility of the Waikato and Bay of Plenty working together to find a solution to manage the 3 Waters services across their combined districts.
- In 2021 I was appointed to a Ministerial Committee, chaired by Doug Martin of Martin Jenkins to work on a final proposal to manage 3 Water Services nationwide.

# Submission

- 1. I fully support that Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District Councils (TCC & WBOPDC) vigorously pursue the setting up of a jointly owned CCO for the provision of their 3 water services with other willing councils from the Bay of Plenty and Waikato regions where that CCO will be mutually beneficial to all parties.
- 2. While I recognise that both Councils, TCC & WBOPDC currently work together on many issues – Omokoroa Pipeline and wastewater treatment and disposal- they still have to deal with two sets of planning processes and procedures and many opportunities are lost and extra costs incurred because there isn't one 30 year Asset Management Plan nor one overall vision for the region.
- 3. That when considering other willing partners, there should be a condition that those other willing partners who wish to join the TCC & WBOPDC CCO, have in place appropriate operating Resource Consents for their 3 waters services. This requirement is to protect TCC & WBOPDC from those councils who have, up till now, put off capital expenditure on the basis that someone else will pay in the future.
- 4. I am also strongly of the view that the Board of the CCO are appointed for their skill, not their local or political leanings.

# Garry Webber

# SUB ID 112

# Precedents for Regional or National CCO's and Affiliations

- A) LGFA Local Government Funding Agency has proven beneficial to its members.
- B) LASS Local Area Shared Services have shown efficiencies and savings for Councils who work together.

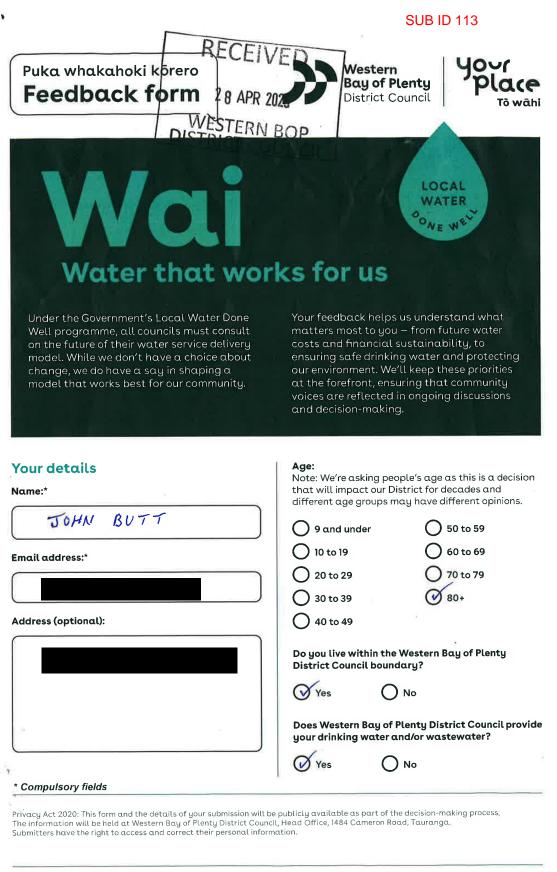
Request to be heard

I wish to be heard in support of this submission and in particular I am keen to know if the above mentioned, points 3) and 4), will be included in the CCO Constitution.

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute.

Garry Webber

Attachments Waikato Water Summary Part A Final



1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

#### What do you think about the options?

# What matters most to you?

<ul> <li>Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.</li> <li>1. Single Council Water Services CCO - A new, separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.</li> <li>2. Multi Council Water Services CCO</li> </ul>	Please tick up to five things that are most important to you when considering the future of water services. We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring that community priorities, concerns, and values are reflected in future discussions and decision-making. While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we	
(Preferred Option) - A shared organisation with potential partners such as Tauranga City)	advocate for our community and influence the details of how water services are managed.	
Council and/or other councils.	<ul> <li>Future water costs and investment - Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding</li> <li>Financial sustainability - Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.</li> <li>Innovation - Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.</li> <li>Consistent water service - Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater,</li> </ul>	
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	O Climate resilience - Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).	
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	Other (please specify):	
	BACK FLOW PROTECTION	
(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)		

Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025. 🧭 Yes, I would like to attend a hearing No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing. and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 🔰 2

 SUB ID 113
EXPERANCE WITH WATER SUPLIES
 JOHN BUTT
 1958 TOP APPRENCE IN LOWER HUTT
 CHUSEN TO REPRESENT THE TRADES AND MODEL FOR A
 LARGE MURAL FOR THE LIBRARY
 1991 CHOSEN TO DO SEMINAS FOR PROTECIME THE
 POTABLE FOR BUILDING INDUSTRY AUTHORY
1997 INVITED TO HELP EVALUTE THE COURSE ON
BACKELOW MET HD HENDRICKSON COAUTHOR OF THE
EPA MANUAL ON CROSS CONECTION CONTROL PROM USA
ON HIS RETURN TO BOSTON HE SENT MEA LOVLEY LETTER
INVITING METO BEAU GUEST SPEAKER AT ONE OF HIS
 SEMINARS
EMPLOYED BY TAURANDA CITY COUNCIL TO CORECTLY
 INSTALL B/F TO 140 SEWALE PUMPS
 HAD A CONTRACT WITH TCC TO INDENIES HAZAND TO
 THE WATER MAIN APPROX 4000 REPORTS
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55/557 TO REPORT WATER CONFECTION CONTRACT FOR
WESTERN BAY DISTRICT COUNCIL (50 REPORTS
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 WATER TO A PUPULATION GREATER THAN NZ.
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SUBMISSION BY JOHN BUTT WATER DONE WELL

TUESDAY 13 MAY 2025

My name is John Butt and I was a Master Plumber since 1960, retiring in 2020.

For the last 25 years I have been testing Backflow devices and had a business called Bakflow Protection Services, which I sold in 2020.

In 1997 I was invited to evaluate the Independent Qualified Persons course established at UNITEC.

I was employed by Tauranga City Council in 1997 to correctly install Backflow devices to 140 sewage pumps.

I had a contract with Tauranga City Council to identify hazards to the water mains and over 2 years I did approximately 4000 reports.

In 2002 I was employed by Duffil, Watts and King on contract to the Western Bay District Council to report on water connections, with approximately 650 reports produced.

My experience with water supplies started in 1961, with the "Water Supplies Regulations 1961".

Had this regulation been applied as it should have been, then there would be no problems today, but because it came und the `1956 Health Act, local government said "Health Act is nothing to do with us", and it was revoked after 30 years.

From around 1960 to 1991, although the government had a two to one subsidy for councils to upgrade water supplies, very few councils took advantage of this subsidy.

Tauranga Borough Council did access this subsidy and built a sand filtration treatment facility at Oripi. North Shore Council did the same and had a better system because it had an automatic backwash.

A council can have the best filtration system in the world, but without backflow protection there is guarantee the water quality will be the same standard at the last flowing outlet.

With regard to the Three Waters, ie, sewage, potable water and storm water: sewage systems are generally functioning well. Potable water supply needs careful attention, with regard to backflow provisions. Storm water is problematic, as runoff is often polluted from a number of sources and degrades harbour water quality.

# SEMINAR THE THEORY AND INSTALLATION OF BACKFLOW DEVICES

October 2002

Presented by John Butt Backflow Protection Services Tga Ltd

The contents of this folder are for reference only and are not to be used in any way for teaching purposes

Page 1

# **FIRST**

A look at the history of the laws relating

to backflow

# <u>1960</u>

The then Board of Health adopted the World Health Organisation guidelines for drinking water standards in NZ. At the same time the Government put in place a subsidy scheme for local bodies to upgrade their water supplies, two of the conditions were - regular monitoring of the water supply and that <u>backflow prevention was to be provided</u>.

#### <u>1961</u>

The Water Supplies Protection Regulations 1961 came into force. Of the 18 parts in these Regulations there are only 2 that do not mention backflow, but as they came under the 1956 Health Act very little was done to implement them.

# <u>1978</u>

Drainage and Plumbing Regulations -

Section 61 "Protection of Water Supplies -

"notwithstanding anything in Regulation 3 and 11 of *The Water Supplies Protection Regulations 1961* - every sanitary fixture or sanitary appliance directly connected to a water supply within a building shall be so fitted that an air gap is created that will prevent the possibility of back siphonage, or shall be provided with an approved backflow preventer"

Item 9.1 - Attachment 1

### Page 2

This is still an acceptable solution to *G12 of the Building Code*. Although this also came under the *1956 Health Act* it was administered by plumbing and drainage inspectors. One can only assume they were constrained by Councils not allocating funds to prosecute offenders - as very little was done about enforcement.

# <u>1984</u>

Drinking water standards were issued by the then Board of Health, following an extensive review of New Zealand's drinking water quality by the World Health Organisation.

# <u>1991</u>

The subsidy for Councils to upgrade water supplies was removed and at the same time the Health Department's auditing of water supplies ceased.

# <u>1992</u>

The 1991 Building Act came into force - Section 44g lists backflow as part of the Compliance Schedule. Section 46 covers the Annual Warrant of Fitness, the testing and reports on backflow devices. The New Zealand Building Code G12 - Water Supplies: Objective [states] <u>"G12 1(a) - safeguard people from illness caused by infections from contaminated water or food</u>". Pages 18 to 23 give acceptable solutions on how to achieve this objective. All are on backflow prevention

# <u>1993</u>

The 1984 Grading of Water Supplies was upgraded with a new approach and was adopted by the Ministry of Health on 1 January 1995 (known as *Drinking Water Standards for NZ 1995*) - in "Guidelines", backflow prevention is covered. Although these Standards are not mandatory they are considered legislatively to be a 'fait accompli'.

#### **New Drinking-Water Regulations**

The draft Health Act Amendment Bill proposes to:

- authorise the making of Drinking-water Regulations
- clarify that the Regulations under the Health Act will operate outside the building, up to the "point of supply" [usually the toby], whereas the Building Act operates in the building as far out as the "point of supply".
- define terms such as "potable" and "wholesome" which are used indiscriminately in current legislation
- require water suppliers to take all practicable steps to provide water that does not exceed the MAVs in the Standards (*Maximum Acceptable Value for no significant health risk as listed in the Drinking-Water Standards for New Zealand 1995*)
- require water suppliers to operate risk management plans [RMP] covering the managment of risk at critical points in the water supply process

### WATER SUPPLIES PROTECTION REGULATIONS 1961

### Permits - - Section 3 - (5)

The Local Authority shall keep a record of every backflow preventer installed on any premises, and such record shall include -

- The date of the installation
- The type of fitting installed
- The date of each annual inspection

### WATER SUPPLIES PROTECTION REGULATIONS 1961

### Permits - - Section 3 - (6)

The Medical Officer of Health or any Inspector of Health - may at <u>any</u> time inspect that record during office hours and may take extracts there-from.

Because The Water Supplies Protection Regulations came under the 1956 Health Act it has not been enforced as it should have been,

#### NOW

health protection officers have taken a new approach when grading water supplies - 3 questions are asked - if these cannot be answered satisfactorily, the water supply authority is automatically given a lower water grade.

Three questions are used to assess a water supplier's backflow programme

QUESTION 1 Do you have a register of all backflow devices in this water distribution zone?

A water supplier is required to present an up to date list of all devices

# QUESTION 2 How do you know that this list is comprehensive ?

 A water supplier is expected to outline the measures they have taken to ensure the list is comprehensive and accurate

## QUESTION 3 Are all these devices tested annually ?

- The water supplier is expected to provide evidence that each device has been tested in the last year
- Grading has improved water supplies over the last 6 8 years

8 User's Guide

## The distribution grading (a to e)

Emphasis in this part of the grading is on the quality of the water and the systems in place (procedures and reticulation quality) to minimise the risk of unsafe water to the consumer. The grading is calculated using a questionnaire, with demerit marks awarded for unsatisfactory aspects.

Grade	Description	Sum of Marks
a	Completely satisfactory, negligible level of risk, demonstrably high quality	0-3
b	Satisfactory, low level of risk	4 - 7
с	Marginal, moderate level of risk, may be acceptable in some small communities	8 – 10
d	Unsatisfactory, high level of risk	11 - 15
е	Completely unsatisfactory, very high level of risk	16-33

Demerits are given for a variety of reasons, including (most significant ones first):

- 8 marks
   Non-compliance for faecal coliform bacteria
- 4 marks Non-compliance for health-significant chemicals
- 5 marks Inadequate supply management
- 3 marks Each of: inadequate pressure, storage backflow prevention
- 2 marks Each of: inadequate piping, maintenance.

While the combinations are obviously many, three important conclusions are:

- A zone without bacterial compliance cannot gain an "a" or "b" grade.
- A zone without chemical compliance cannot gain an "a" grade.
- Inadequate management alone can have a significant effect on the grading attained.

As emphasised in the earlier discussion, while chemical risks are important, the primary risk is microbiological.

To conclude, an "a" or "b" grade is satisfactory, a "c" is marginal and "d" or "e" are unsatisfactory.

Now it can now be seen that -

- There are liabilities for non-compliance
- If you are involved in the design and/or installation of water supplies, you
   MUST be knowledgeable on how and when backflow protection is required.

VIDEO This video was screened in a current affairs programme on Channel 9 [Australia] - May 1999. The message shown applies

equally to New Zealand

## BACKFLOW A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

## AN EXPLANATION FOR PROPERTY OWNERS, ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS

#### WHAT IS IT

Backflow occurs when pollutants or contaminants enter a potable water supply through a cross connection.

#### **HOW DOES IT HAPPEN**

The pollutant or contaminant enters the potable water system when the pressure of the polluted source exceeds the pressure in the supply. This action is called back-siphoning or back-pressure

#### WHEN CAN IT HAPPEN

Any time without warning if the potable water supply is turned off or broken, this causes a reduced pressure in the supply. Even a large draw off for fire fighting can cause a reduced pressure in the supply. Back-pressure via pumps etc. can also cause backflow

#### WHAT ARE THE DANGERS

There are many recorded cases of illness, injury and death caused by contaminants entering a potable water supply. It is even suspected that some epidemics are caused by cross-connections. (A recent example - caustic soda entering the water supply from the Waitoa Dairy Factory).

## WHY DO SUCH CROSS-CONNECTIONS EXIST

Plumbing is frequently installed by people who are not qualified and are unaware of the inherent dangers of cross-connections.

## THE LAW AND REGULATIONS

Water Supplies Protection Regulations 1961

Building Act 1991

#### Occupational Safety & Health Act (Dept. of Health)

## WHAT PROPERTIES REQUIRE BACKFLOW PROTECTION

All properties (except those that have a single residential dwelling), that commercially use water for any process.

## HOW CAN BACKFLOW BE AVOIDED

- 1. The water supply is delivered via a holding tank on the property thus creating an air gap, although individual outlets would still need backflow protection where required.
- 2. By fitting an aceptable backflow protection device that allows the supply to flow in one direction only.

#### WHO FITS THESE DEVICES

Any Craftsman Plumber

#### ARE THESE VALVES FAIL-SAFE

No, but as they "must" be tested annually as part of a Compliance Schedule, the margin for failure is very small. Because they have a double check valve, both must fail before backflow can occur.

#### WHO DOES THE TEST

An Independent Qualified Person ("I.Q.P") approved by the Local Authority.

WHAT AUTHORITY DOES AN I.Q.P. HAVE

None - they can act as an advisor only and have the qualification and experience to survey a property for backflow requirements and to test backflow devices.

## DOES AN LQ.P. SURVEY AND TEST REPORT HAVE ANY STANDING

Yes - it is recognised by the Local Authority for a Compliance Schedule on a property under Section 44G of the Building Code (Annual Warrant of Fitness).

## CAN THE STATUS OF AN I.Q.P. BE REVOKED

Yes, if it is found that an I.Q.P. is not compying with the Act.

# WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF A PROPERTY OWNER DOES NOTHING TO PREVENT BACKFLOW

Initially nothing, but as Local Authorities and the Occupational Health & Safety Officers will eventually document all properties, there are very substantial penalties for not complying. Compliance Certificate Schedules list backflow devices, if non-compliance is discovered, insurance cover may be at risk.

#### WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES

Under the Building Act 1991, Section 80:2b, a fine of up to \$200,000 and \$20,000 a day for which the offence continues. Under the Occupational Safety & Health Act the Officers have the power to close the premises and impose a fine through the Dept. of Health.

## IS ALL THIS HYPE ABOUT BACKFLOW NEW

No - it has been law since the Water Supplies Protection Regulations 1961, unfortunately there has been a lack of understanding by property owners of their obligation to protect the potable water supply and subsequently the health of people.

WHAT IS GOING TO MAKE LOCAL AUTHORITIES ENFORCE THE LAW From 1st September 1994 the Ministry of Health is testing all public water supplies from the treatment to the distribution. Each will be graded from "A" (completely satisfactory) to "E" (completely unsatisfactory). When the results are made public and it is found a local authority has a low grade for the distribution of it's water supply, the ratepayers will demand that the authority upgrade their supply. As demerit points are scored if Local Authorities do not have a formal backflow protection programme, these Authorities will then target the property owners that have no backflow protection.

## FROM THIS IT CAN BE SEEN THERE ARE TWO REQUIREMENTS FOR BACKFLOW PROTECTION

- The local body or supplier of water is required by law to provide quality water, so a backflow device is required at the boundary to protect the supply under the 1961 Water Regulations.
- The Occupational Safety & Health Act requires all employers to protect the health and safety of their employees: therefore a backflow device or airgap is required at every source of contamination on a property. This is also included in the Building Act 1991.

The law does not distinguish between a landlord or property owner and tenant. The requirement to provide backflow protection is solely the property owner's responsibility. In lease agreements, landlords should make it clear who is responsible for the backflow protection, i.e. the installation and annual testing.

For any advice or a survey by an Independent Qualified Person, or for testing of backflow devices \*\*\*\*\*\*

#### CONTACT

#### BACKFLOW PROTECTION SERVICES

#### JOHN BUTT I.Q.P.



#### DRINKING WATER

It is becoming common for a water supplier to warn the public to "Do not drink the water" or "Boil the water" as it may be polluted with lead, nitrates or Ecoli etc.

The New Zealand Building Code section G12 3.1 states:

"Piped water supplies intended for human consumption, food preparation, utensil washing, or oral hygiene shall be potable".

Potable is a W.H.O standard.

The Building Act 2004 section 17 states:

"All building work must comply with the Building Code" whether or not a building consent is required. Could this mean that if a property is supplied with polluted water, it then does not comply with the Building Code?

In the early 80's there was a very interesting court case in Boston concerning polluted water where the citizens in the suburb of Wobern were dying of cancer. It was so controversial there was a movie made, staring John Travolta, and a book By Johnathan Harr, called "A Civil Action."

Part of the evidence in the case was from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ref pg 207 in the book: If a person has a 10-minute hot shower in polluted water, their body would absorb far more of the pollutant than drinking one glass of the same water. It would be absorbed through the skin especially in the groin and arm pits where the skin is soft, also breathing the vapor in the shower cubicle. This could also be the reason that after a swim in the ocean you often feel thirsty.

So, it is not just drinking water but water that is used for personal hygiene, that we should be concerned about. To recommend using bottled water for drinking is not going to solve the problem where more of the pollutants can be absorbed through the skin.

John Butt

**Council Meeting Agenda** 

#### H. D. HENDRICKSON, P.E. CONSULTANT TO THE BACKFLOW INDUSTRY

1 RUNAWIT ROAD Exeter, New Hampshire 03833 7*12-0*237 (603) 775 5008

October 22, 1997

Mr. John Butt, President Backflow Protection Services (TGA) 27 Florence Lane RD 6 Tauranga New Zealand

Dear John,

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I thought that you might like the enclosed photo of you in action being tested at UNITEC. Howard White is on your left and the hands belong to Barrie Wilkie.

I felt that the course was well presented by both Murray <sup>2</sup>Ellis and Fred Jones. They are both well qualified having extensive field experience and plumbing teaching backgrounds respectively. As the programs mature I am sure that UNITEC "will be a force behind backflow for New Zealand.

It was a pleasure meeting you. You certainly have an extensive background in both plumbing and cross-connection control and are well respected by your peers. Congratulations on your design and awards for the knee operated sink.

If you ever get to the eastern part of the USA, please look me up. Exeter New Hampshire is about an hours drive north of Boston. I would be happy to show you around and perhaps have you sit in on a backflow survey course that I teach for the New England Water Works Association. You would be a great guest speaker!

Bes regard Howard Hendrickson, P.E.

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HDH/hh enclosure

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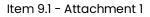
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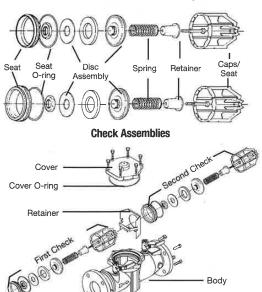
## Servicing First and Second Check Valves Series 007 and LF007

#### 21/2" and 3"

1. Remove cover bolts and cover.

- 2. Remove the retainer from the body bore. The check valve modules can now be removed from the valve by hand or with a screwdriver.
- 3. The check seats are attached to the cage with a bayonet type locking arrangement. Holding the cage in one hand, push the seat inward and rotate counterclock-wise against the cage. The seat, spring cage, spring and disc assembly are now individual components.
- 4. The disc assembly may now be cleaned and reassembled or depending on its condition, may be discarded and replaced with a new assembly from the repair kit. O-rings should be cleaned or replaced as necessary. For more information, refer to repair parts price list PL-RP-BPD.
- Reassemble the Check valve modules. Check modules are installed in the valve body with the seats facing the valve inlet. The modules must be securely in place before the retainer can be replaced.

No special tools required to service Series 007 and LF007,



## Troubleshooting Guide — Series 007 and LF007

Symptom	Cause	Solution
1. Check valve fails to hold 1.0 PSID minimum	a. Debris on check disc sealing surface	Disassemble and clean
	b. Leaking gate valve	Disassemble and clean or repair
	c. Damaged seat disc or seat o-ring	Disassemble and replace
	d. Damaged guide holding check open	Disassemble and clean or replace
	e. Weak or broken spring	Disassemble and replace spring
2. Chatter during flow conditions	a. Worn, damaged or defective guide	Disassemble and repair or replace guide
<ol> <li>Low flows passing through mainline valve</li> </ol>	a. Mainline check fouled	Disassemble and clean
	b. Meter strainer plugged	Disassemble and clean
	c. Damaged mainline seat disc or seat	Disassemble and replace
d. Broken mainline spring Disassemble and replace		Disassemble and replace

For repair kits and parts, refer to our Backflow Prevention Products Repair Kits & Service Parts price list PL-RP-BPD found on **www.watts.com.**  WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information: www.wats.com/prop65

Limited Warranty: Watts Regulator Co. (the "Company") warrants each product to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal usage for a period of one year from the date of original shipment. In the event of such defects within the warranty period, the Company will, at its option, replace or recondition the product without charge. THE WARRANTY SET FORTH HEREIN IS GIVEN EXPRESSLY AND IS THE ONLY WARRANTY GIVEN BY THE COMPANY WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT. THE COMPANY MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

The remedy described in the first paragraph of this warranty shall constitute the sole and exclusive remedy for breach of warranty, and the Company shall not be responsible for any incidental, special or consequential damages, including without limitation, lost profits or the cost of repairing or replacing other property which is damaged if this product does not work properly, other costs resulting from labor charges, delays, vandalism, negligence, fouling caused by foreign material, damage from adverse water conditions, chemical, or any other circumstances over which the Company has no control. This warranty shall be invalidated by any abuse, misuse, misuse, misuper installation or improper maintenance or alteration of the product.

Some States do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, and some States do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages. Therefore the above limitations may not apply to you. This Limited Warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may have other rights that vary from State to State. You should consult applicable state laws to determine your rights. SO FAR AS IS CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE STATE LAW, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES THAT MAY NOT BE DISCLAIMED, Including the IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF ORIGINAL SHIPMENT.

WATER 15 A SOLVENT LEAD

A Watts Water Technologies Company

RP-IS-007 1547

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What matters most to you?

of how water services are managed.

Please tick up to five things that are most important

**to you when considering the future of water services.** We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring

that community priorities, concerns, and values are

reflected in future discussions and decision-making.

advocate for our community and influence the details

While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we

#### What do you think about the options?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

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Council and/or other councils.	O Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding
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014100 400	Innovation - Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.
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	Other (please specify):
Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)	

We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

0	Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views.	No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.
	(Please ensure you have filled in	18.2 C
	your contact details over page)	

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 🔰 2



#### What do you think about the options?

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Status Quo. Pars is considered offion. and needs to be adhered to. Consultation document HAD Three options Now its only two. but we want community voice hanks. Julius.

#### What matters most to you?

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your contact details over page)

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2

The party

**SUB ID 115** 

western bay of plenty district council

water done well

24/4 2024

we are mindful of all information . but protection info which i am sure there would be ?

There was a in house option which was excluded from the submission form, which if new was there , so have added it,,

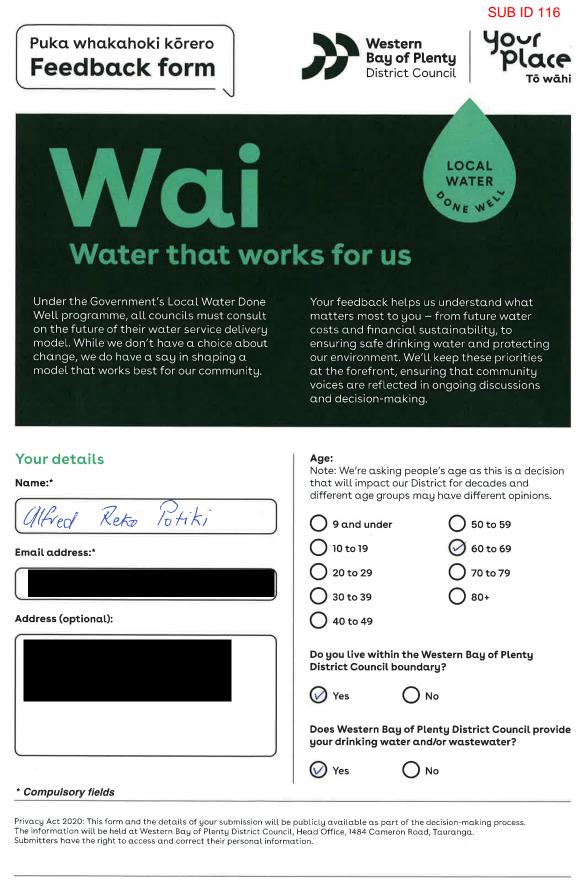
There are concerns about the way this has been elaborated to the public, as westernbay is made up of mostly rural areas where people have different sevices and needs , so cannot compare with a city style populaton but we have plenty of water and sea not far away

we do not think it would be agood arrangment with TCC at this time AS they have a big debt, so we would

not be able access any finance

i understand our water infrastructure is in bettershape than theirs

1



1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

#### What do you think about the options?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

- 1. Single Council Water Services CCO A new, separate Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) manages water services.
- 2. Multi Council Water Services CCO (Preferred Option) - A shared organisation with potential partners such as Tauranga City Council and/or other councils.

What	matters	most	to you?
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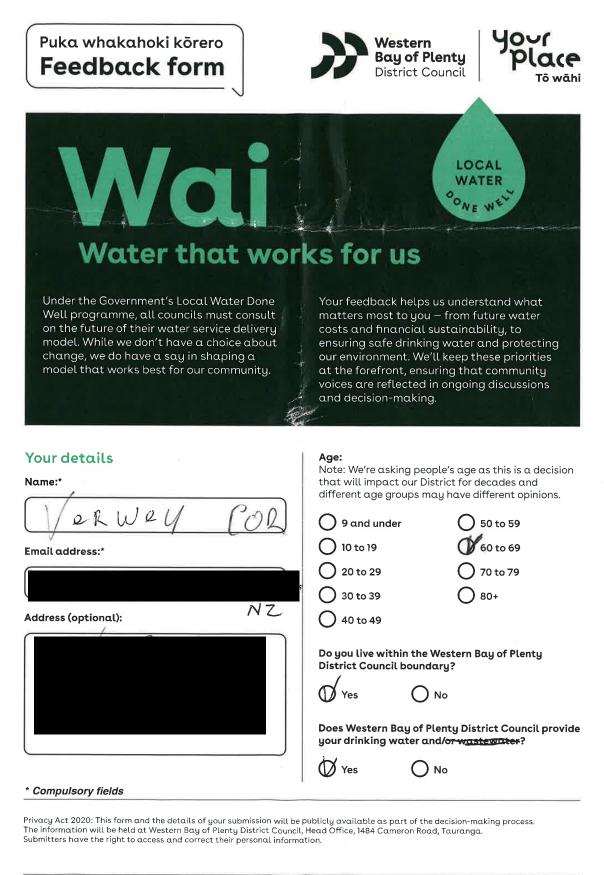
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Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2

- but I would like to attend =

No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.



1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

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Western Bay and Tau Ronga. Work Toyethen ON Water. ond worte water IF PosiBLE.

## SUB ID 117

#### What matters most to you?

Please tick up to five things that are most important to you when considering the future of water services. We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring that community priorities, concerns, and values are reflected in future discussions and decision-making. While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we advocate for our community and influence the details of how water services are managed. Future water costs and investment -Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding Financial sustainability - Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks Innovation - Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable. Consistent water service - Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater. Cultural input - Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions. Community influence - Residents having a strong voice in decision- making. Growth planning - Preparing water services for population growth.

- Climate resilience Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).
- Environmental benefits Improving the environmental impact of water services.

**) Ensuring safe drinking water -** Meeting regulatory **standards** and protecting public health.

Strong governance and expert oversight -Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.

Other (pleαse specify):

(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)

Would you like to speak to Elected Members about your submission? We will be holding hearings on 13 and 15 May 2025.

Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page) 🔰 No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 🔰 2





Privacy Act 2020: This form and the details of your submission will be publicly available as part of the decision-making process. The information will be held at Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Head Office, 1484 Cameron Road, Tauranga Submitters have the right to access and correct their personal information.

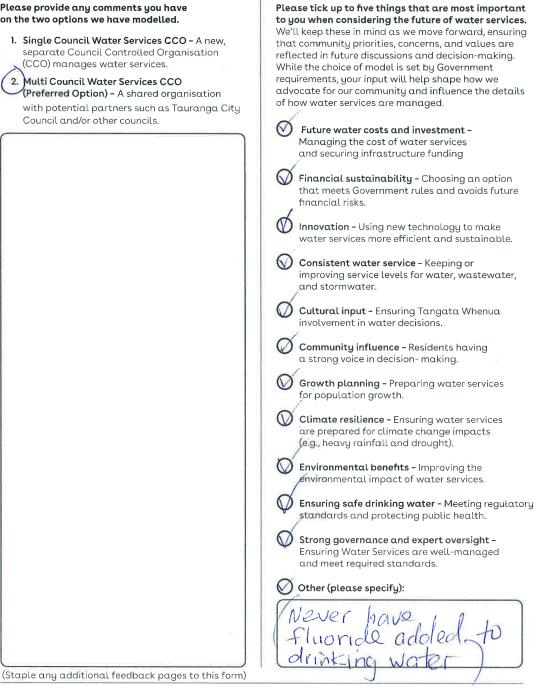
1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

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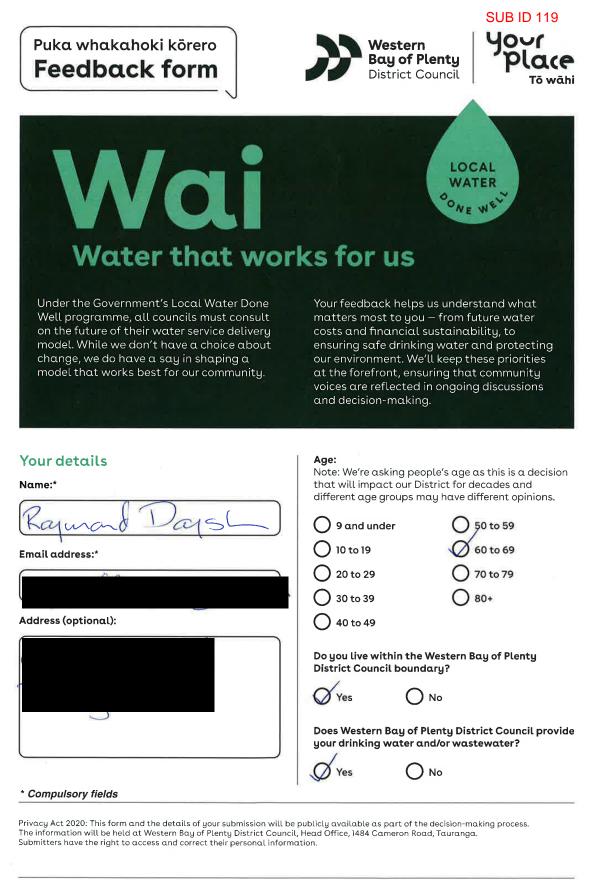
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Yes, I would like to attend a hearing ) No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing. and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered



1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

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concerns are big broth like to see Ialti Coanci 10  $^{\prime}O$ 

#### **SUB ID 119**

#### What matters most to you?

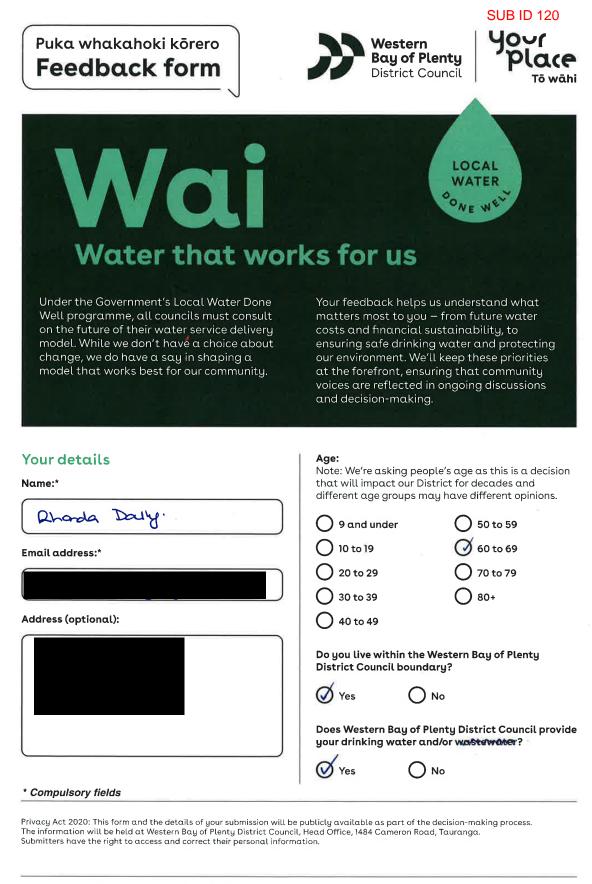
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(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)

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Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2



1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngã Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

#### What do you think about the options?

Please provide any comments you have on the two options we have modelled.

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"Preperced Option" if stated and if true facturely -- Council retains onnership oversight > monitoring - Council set organisations objectives/performance expectations - Council shares freel ownership of organisations with other councils - Pooling resources - effective = efficient infrastructure upprodes AND maintains LEVELOF SERVICE to support prouth - Some relief from francial PRESSURES to RATE PAYEOS making rate rises, while wavoidable, Yower rate of increase. - More financial capacity to invest in water infrastructive - Ensue strong cco shareholder protections for weaper's ratep interests & priorities Keeping the current structure does not provide the level of service, infrastructure and long-term sustainability. In Kuture, it se costs us m

#### SUB ID 120 What matters most to you?

Please tick up to five things that are most important to you when considering the future of water services. We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring that community priorities, concerns, and values are reflected in future discussions and decision-making. While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we advocate for our community and influence the details of how water services are managed. Future water costs and investment -Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding Financial sustainability - Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks. Innovation - Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.  $\bigcirc$ Consistent water service - Keeping or improving service levels for water, wastewater, and stormwater.  $(\checkmark)$ Cultural input - Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions. 🕑 Community influence - Residents having a strong voice in decision- making. Growth planning - Preparing water services for population growth. Climate resilience - Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (e.g., heavy rainfall and drought).  $(\mathbf{v})$ Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services. Ensuring safe drinking water - Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.  ${}^{()}$ Strong governance and expert oversight -Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards. Other (please specify):

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Yes, I would like to attend a hearing and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)

(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)

🕖 No, I do not wish to speak at a hearing.

Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2



1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

What matters most to you?

of how water services are managed.

Please tick up to five things that are most important

to you when considering the future of water services. We'll keep these in mind as we move forward, ensuring

that community priorities, concerns, and values are

reflected in future discussions and decision-making.

advocate for our community and influence the details

While the choice of model is set by Government requirements, your input will help shape how we

#### What do you think about the options?

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We just west clen         attacting infrastructure funding         Intersting attaction of the services of the service	We just want clean	Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding
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		Ensuring Water Services are well-managed
(Staple any additional feedback pages to this form)		Other (please specify):
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Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2

and present my views. (Please ensure you have filled in your contact details over page)



#### What do you think about the options?

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of how water services are managed. In Happy With EI THER. My MININ CONCERNO is QUALITY financial risks. and stormwater. involvement in water decisions.

#### **SUB ID 122**

#### What matters most to you?

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Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2

## Submission to Water Done Better

Below is the table of comparison costs.

Comparing the options for cost:

The below table shows how each water delivery option stacks up across key financial measures - including future water charges, household affordability, and debt impacts for Western Bay.

	Multi- WSCCO with 4	Multi-WSCCO	WBOP WSCCO	WBOPDC
	councils)	WBOPDC/TCC	Standalone	in-house
WBOP average water charge per connection in 2034 (in 2024 \$)	\$2,440	\$2,500	\$2,700	\$4,880
Water charge as % of forecast median household income (2034)	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	4.7%
Cumulative savings per connection compared to in-house model (2028-2034 in 2024 \$)	\$4,360	\$4,120	\$2,700	\$0
Cumulative efficiencies FY44 (peak)	23.3% opex 20.8% capex	17.8% opex 17.4% capex	3.8% opex 4.8% capex	Nil
WBOPDC 10 year capital programme to 2034, net of efficiencies (\$m inflated)	\$355.2	\$356.0	\$360.2	\$361.6
WBOP waters attributed debt (FY34) \$m	\$239	\$240	\$218	\$142

I wish to compare in house and internal CCO

Questions

What is a connection, and how many are there?

The funding needed in year 34 appears to be at an enormous variation. \$4800, \$2700. Whatever connections numbers are used the in house numbers are challenging, and if it is the present state of WBOPDC council charging needs looking at.

At present, there is:

There are 18175 connections for water that are charged for.

There are 12447 connections for sewage that are charged for.

There are 12910 charges per lot for Stormwater.

There are all sorts of combinations.

My present charge to 3 waters is \$2477.38. All CCO examples show very little increases for ten years???

If it is not through debt funding, less than .25%

If it is about better cost per contract, no evidence or examples are given. Where have bigger contracts been successful in NZ.

If it is based on my present water charge of \$432.62 plus a \$92 volume charge = \$524.62 going to be ????

Are the numbers of connections the same in all examples? And what is that number?

I wish to be heard. Please slot me in with the Waihi Beach Community Board.

Ross Goudie 23-4-2025



1 Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

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Local Water Done Well - A proposal to change the way water services are delivered 2



## Local Water Done Well 2025

Consultation Events Feedback

#### 6 April 2025: Waihi Beach

- Total revenue from waters is unclear
- NOT having any expensive consultants/advisors involved in the process
- Do we have to go with Tauranga?
- Concerned about statements from TCC about 'taking over'
- What about going with other councils
- Things needing to be agreed before a decision is made
- Localism important
- Need local offices to action works reqired
- Strongest theme good governance
- Would joint CCO shave back office/support costs with existing council structures? (HR/IT/Finance)
- How does WBDC retain "voice'as smaller partner in any joint CCO? (eg. WBDC + TCC)
- How much control will public/council/retain over operations of joint CCO with indep directions + board?
- How will joint CCO handle ringfencing of finances + price armonisation for consumers?
- What consideration will be given to options for a WBC CCO (single not joint)
- What options are there for smoothing capital reqd + limit dept posn.
- If pricing will incr 200% over 10 yrs how will increases look like in yr1?
- What is the 20m not spent in the 2024 year c/fwd to 2026/2027.



What matters most to you?	Count
Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding.	4
Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.	4
Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.	2
Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater.	2
Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.	1
Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.	3
Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth.	2
Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought).	З
Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services.	0
Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.	3
Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.	5



## Local Water Done Well 2025

**Consultation Events Feedback** 

#### 9 April 2025: Katikati

What matters most to you?	Count
Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding.	3
Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.	3
Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.	5
Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater.	4
Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.	3
Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.	6
Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth.	5
Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought).	4
Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services.	3
Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.	5
Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.	3



## Local Water Done Well 2025

Consultation Events Feedback

#### 12 April 2025: Te Puke

- Not keen on Cross subsidising other Councils.
- We feel like this is a bit rushed.
- We are in a good place but need to keep it up!
- We want to hear from experts on what the options are?
- Trs of infrastructure e.g. WWTP/WTP etc.
- Maintaining local control over local resources. DO NOT let Tauranga take over or push their agendas & rules.
- Ensure that all advice received is from genuine experts.
- 1. What is the actual cost.
- 2. Why should we give up something that is working & lose governance in the future.
- 3. We need to look at more sustainability, sewage, watertank for each new development. Re. eleven houses on one section.
- Water needed fro frost protection & irrigation in Kiwifruit.
- Have to know water resource for catchments.



What matters most to you?	Count
Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding.	5
Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.	0
Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.	2
Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater.	2
Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.	2
Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.	3
Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth.	2
Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought).	2
Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services.	1
Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.	2
Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.	4



## Local Water Done Well 2025

Consultation Events Feedback

### 13 April 2025: Oropi

- Ensuring rural needs.
- Making sure there are no charges for services they don't receive.
- Roading impacts on farm from stormwater need council support.
- Ensuring good quality governors are put in place across a CCO.



## Local Water Done Well 2025

**Consultation Events Feedback** 

#### 14 April 2025: Maketu

- Timeframe is unacceptable because it's set up to fail. People don't have time to give meaningful feedback or digest information in time or to receive it. E.g. minutes given hours before meetings with no time to read or understand.
- How does Western Bay plan to include tangata whenua. What is the pla for improvements to Maketu's basic infrastructure eg. Better drinking water, uprade to sewage plant, storm water control.
- Where is Maketu voice in this plan?
- How will you be taking care of our taonga "Wai" the source to ensure it's mana and longevity? "Waiari, Pongakawa?"
- Who would you contact when issues arise?
- Maketu is Te Arawa not Takitimu consultation needs to be more in depth discussion & explanation
- What about Maketu Community having it's own water plan??
- What does council mean by "Tangata Whenua involement"? Whi is this not tangata whenua driven and led.
- Your questions are mesleading. Why have they stopped checking ilters?
- Ensuring safe drinking water it does not always happen now. People are buying water.
- Cultural impact when did you ask for cultural impact? Do we have people representing cultural impact from Maketu? Are they on board now not from other areas.
- Environmental benefits There are none so far. You take from Waiari now for TGA.
- Pongakawa fo Maketu what happens when streams ran out?
- Safe drinking water it was crap last week joke.
- Consistent water services what services. Sometimes we have problems in CBD of Maketu. Takes at least 1 or more days to get services in Another joke.
- Innovation what like the sewerage system we have now. No power no flush.
- Financial Sustainability Joining councils is no sustainability. Under our 1 council we can look after our own area. Joint means we lose our say TGA is bigger. Cost will be high initially but 10yrs down we should see sustainability of water & cost should even out.
- How are you goin to ensure that the environmental impact on our "Awa' is minimal?
- What assurance do we have?
- What impact will the Rangiuru business park have on our water resource ie (Waiari)?

Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Ōtamarākau ki te Uru



- Adamant water assests remain publicly owned need strong legal protections against privatisation.
- Thank you WBOPDC for the Maketu sewage system one of the best!
- Stormwater Culvert flap spencer ab. Does not close or open properly with tide.
- Would like more info on asset and finance timeframes with graphs. Eg. 10 years, 50 years, 100 years.

What matters most to you?	Count
Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding.	2
Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.	1
Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.	3
Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater.	11
Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.	9
Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision-making.	9
Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth.	2
Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought).	2
Environmental benefits - Improving the environmental impact of water services.	2
Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.	7
Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well- managed and meet required standards.	4



## Local Water Done Well 2025

Consultation Events Feedback

#### 15 April 2025: Ōmokoroa

- Align CCO boundaries to catchment boundaries to protect the Bay
- Key is strong and diverse skills of Board Directors
- CEO strong on finances
- Water serves the District make a CCO with all those councils
- Akld working well use the learnings
- Appt CE with financial experience
- Governance with good experience is key.
- Financial sustainability is very important

What matters most to you?	Count
Future water costs and investment – Managing the cost of water services and securing infrastructure funding.	5
Financial sustainability – Choosing an option that meets Government rules and avoids future financial risks.	9
Innovation – Using new technology to make water services more efficient and sustainable.	2
Consistent water service – Keeping or improving service levels for water wastewater and stormwater.	2
Cultural input – Ensuring Tangata Whenua involvement in water decisions.	3
Community influence – Residents having a strong voice in decision- making.	1
Growth planning – Preparing water services for population growth.	8
Climate resilience – Ensuring water services are prepared for climate change impacts (example being heavy rainfall and drought).	3
Environmental benefits – Improving the environmental impact of water services.	1
Ensuring safe drinking water – Meeting regulatory standards and protecting public health.	4
Strong governance and expert oversight – Ensuring Water Services are well-managed and meet required standards.	10

## **10** INFORMATION FOR RECEIPT

## **11 RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC**

Nil