

Drinking Water Supply Assessment

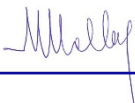
Kapiti Coast District Council
2026



Revision history

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Document acceptance

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Executive summary

This assessment is a statutory requirement under the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 (LG(WS)A). This report describes the various assets, levels of service, assesses risks and forecasts demand for the water services within the Kāpiti Coast District.

96% of Kāpiti District's population have access to a reticulated water supply based on using Sense Partners 'Water Zone Populations' with adjustment to match the latest StatsNZ population estimates ([subnational-population-estimates-at-30-june-2025-provisional](#)).

Reticulated drinking water is of a good standard in the urban area but can be variable in some rural areas. Improvements have been identified in the Water Asset Management Plan (AMP) and the water supply Water Safety Plans. Funding for upgrades and operations is identified in the Long-Term Plan (LTP).

The assessment considers future levels of demand for services and identifies areas for future investigation and support.

The assessment notes the Kāpiti Coast District Council's proposed future role in services is changing in some areas. Drinking water services are shifting to a proactive focus on demand management. Climate change implications also need to be further considered.

The assessment has identified those communities which do not have a Council owned water supply. It has further identified self-supplied buildings that have a community purpose.

1.Introduction

Kāpiti Coast District is a rapidly growing coastal community with mixed rural and urban areas. The district has a rural/urban population split of 8% rural and 92% urban. The total district area is 73,040 ha, of which 95.45% is zoned rural and 4.55% is zoned urban.

As of 30 June 2025, the District has an estimated population of **58,000**. The district is notable for its significantly older demographic compared to the New Zealand average, largely due to its popularity as a retirement destination.

Key demographic indicators (2025 Estimates)

- Median Age: 48.8 years, which is much higher than the national median of 38.1 years.
- Age Composition:
 - 65 years and older: 27.2% (National average: 16.9%).
 - Working age (15–64): 57.2% (National average: 64.9%).
 - Young people (0–14): 15.5% (National average: 18.2%).
- Dependency Ratio: 74.7%, significantly higher than the national average of 54.2%.

Ethnicity and Language

- Ethnic Groups (2023 Census):
 - European: 86.6%.
 - Māori: 15.8%.
 - Asian: 6.2%.
 - Pacific Peoples: 3.8%.
- Languages: English is spoken by 97.6% of the population, while te reo Māori is spoken by 4.7%.
- Birthplace: 23.7% of residents were born overseas.

Socio-Economic Factors

- Median Personal Income: \$39,100, slightly lower than the national median of \$41,500.
- Home Ownership: 77.7% of households own their home or hold it in a family trust, compared to 66% nationally.
- Education: 56.7% of adults hold a post-school qualification.

The quality and consistency of the infrastructure underpinning the level of service delivery and public health protection in the district varies due to historical amalgamations of earlier county councils. However, good records are available and funding and planning for replacement, maintenance and replacement is outlined in the AMP.

In order for the community to have confidence that public health is adequately protected, the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 requires territorial authorities to make assessments of current and future water and sanitary service requirements.

Assumptions have been made in this report that the absence of sufficient safe drinking water is commensurate with the increased risk of illness due to contaminated water or lack of water for proper sanitation. These are well known and proven principals so will not be discussed or debated any further in this report.

2. Why this assessment

Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC) has various duties under the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025. Sections 69 and 70 of the Act refer to KCDC's duties to inform itself of the districts access to drinking water by undertaking an assessment. This assessment will support the activities of KCDC in the ongoing provision of safe drinking water. It will also assist KCDC in understanding the status of other community and private drinking water supplies in the district. KCDC has wider duties to assist other drinking water suppliers in its district. KCDC intends to work with the Water Services Authority in improving its own water supplies and identifying those areas of need within the district.

The assessment must be carried out by 1 July 2026 and every three years thereafter. This first assessment is focussing on the current status of the KCDC's supplies and identifying the districts private and commercial supplies. Future assessments will focus on assessing these supplies.

Sections 69 and 70 of the Act are repeated below.

Section 69 Assessment of communities' access to drinking water

(1) A territorial authority must inform itself about the access that each community in its district has to drinking water services by conducting an assessment of drinking water services in accordance with this section.

(2) An assessment of drinking water services must—

- (a) identify each community that receives a drinking water service; and*
- (b) describe the nature of existing drinking water services to the community; and*
- (c) describe the characteristics of the community; and*
- (d) assess the extent to which the community is currently receiving, and will continue to receive, a sufficient quantity of drinking water, including a consideration of—*
 - (i) the community's existing access to drinking water services; and*
 - (ii) any reasonably foreseeable risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future; and*
 - (iii) the current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community; and*
- (e) describe the safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community, using information collected and made available by the Water Services Authority and any other organisations that the territorial authority considers relevant; and*
- (f) identify and assess any other public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community; and*
- (g) based on the assessment under paragraphs (b) to (f),—*
 - (i) assess the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health; and*
 - (ii) outline a plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services.*

(3) A territorial authority must—

- (a) conduct its first assessment by 1 July 2026; and*
- (b) conduct later assessments—*
 - (i) at least once every 3 years after the completion of the first assessment; or*

- (ii) at an earlier date, if the authority is made aware of concerns about a community's access to drinking water services.
- (4) A territorial authority must provide opportunities for any person to alert the territorial authority at any time to concerns about a community's access to drinking water services.
- (5) For the purposes of this section,—
 - (a) the scope of each assessment must include—
 - (i) communities that receive drinking water services from the territorial authority or another water service provider; and
 - (ii) communities that do not receive drinking water services from the territorial authority or another water service provider; and
 - (iii) all types of water supply arrangements, including communities (and households within those communities) that do not receive water supply services supplied by network reticulation; and
 - (b) territorial authorities need not assess drinking water services that are owned or operated by a department within the meaning of section 5 of the Water Services Act 2021; and
 - (c) an assessment may be carried out—
 - (i) by the territorial authority; or
 - (ii) on the authority's behalf by another appropriate organisation in the authority's district, including another water service provider or an iwi, hapū, or other Māori organisation.

Section 70 Obligations in relation to completed drinking water assessment

- (1) On completing an assessment of a community's drinking water service, a territorial authority must—
 - (a) make the assessment publicly available; and
 - (b) provide the Water Services Authority with a copy of the assessment in electronic form.
- (2) A territorial authority must also notify the Water Services Authority about—
 - (a) any drinking water suppliers that are, or appear to be, failing to meet the supplier's obligations under the Water Services Act 2021 or are at risk of doing so; and
 - (b) any other matters of concern arising from the assessment, including potential risks to communities affected by the assessment that relate to—
 - (i) any absence of, or deficiency in, a drinking water service; or
 - (ii) a drinking water supplier that is at risk of ceasing to provide a service.
- (3) A territorial authority must also consider the findings and implications of the assessment in relation to—
 - (a) the territorial authority's water services strategy under section 230; and
 - (b) if the territorial authority is a shareholder in a water organisation that is a water service provider, the authority's statement of expectations under section 224; and
 - (c) the territorial authority's district plan prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991; and
 - (d) the territorial authority's broader duty to improve, promote, and protect public health within its district in accordance with section 23 of the Health Act 1956.

3.Scope

This Assessment describes the drinking water services provided by the Kāpiti Coast District Council. The descriptions have been kept purposely brief as they are covered in detail in the Water AMP and the drinking water supply water safety plans.

This Assessment sets out the current status of Council's drinking water supplies and also considers options available to meet future demands for water services and their suitability for the district and for each community within it.

The report also sets out the Council's intended role in meeting the forecast demands for each service, a set of proposals for meeting forecast demands for each service and the Council's views on the extent to which proposals for drinking water will ensure that public health is protected.

Section 69 (5)b of the LG(WS)A specifically excludes government supplies, so this assessment will not cover any drinking water supplies from the Department of Conservation, Ministry of Education, Department of Justice and Defence services.

Using definitions as listed on the Water Services Authority website

- Small, medium and large community drinking water supplies (all communities that supply water to over 25 people)
- Self-supply buildings with a community purpose that have their own water supply (campgrounds, community halls, cafes, hotels)

This first assessment is focussing on the current status of the KCDC's supplies and identifying the districts private and commercial supplies. Future assessments will focus on assessing these supplies. KCDC's approach will be consistent with the Water Services Authority's compliance and enforcement strategy in that it will initially focus on Council supplies. As part of the data collection all other private supplies will be identified. This initial report will be used in conjunction with the Water Services Strategy to assist in future decision making.

4. Information sources and references

The following information sources were used in the compilation of this assessment.

- Greater Wellington Regional Council
- Water Services Authority (Taumata Arowai)
- Health New Zealand -public health
- Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme Sep 2024
- Kāpiti Coast District Council (Environmental Health Officers, Liquor licensing)
- Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025
- Water Services Act 2021
- Water Services (Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand) Regulations 2022
- Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (revised Nov 2024)
- Water Services Authority -Compliance & Enforcement Strategy 2025-2028
- Water Services Authority -Annual performance review
- Health Act 1956 (& amendments)
- Kāpiti Coast District Council -District Plan
- Kāpiti Coast District Council -Long Term Plan & Annual Plan (Levels of service, KPIs)
- Greater Wellington Regional Council -Regional Plan
- Kāpiti Coast District Council -Water Safety Plans
- Kāpiti Coast District Council -Water Activity Management Plan 2024-2054
- Kāpiti Coast District Council - NPS-UD assessment of infrastructure availability to support future growth
- Kāpiti Coast District Council – Sustainable Water management Strategy 2002

5. Drinking Water Supply Assessments

5.1 Council owned and operated drinking water supplies

Process for identification of drinking water supplies

For Council owned and operated drinking water supplies the information was readily available in the Kāpiti Coast District Council Water Activity Management Plan, Water Safety Plans, Annual Plan and the Long-Term Plan. These documents outlined the Council's drinking water supply assets, safety, financing and operation.

The following Council owned and operated drinking water supplies were identified as part of the assessment

- Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati
- Ōtaki
- Hautere
- Paekākāriki

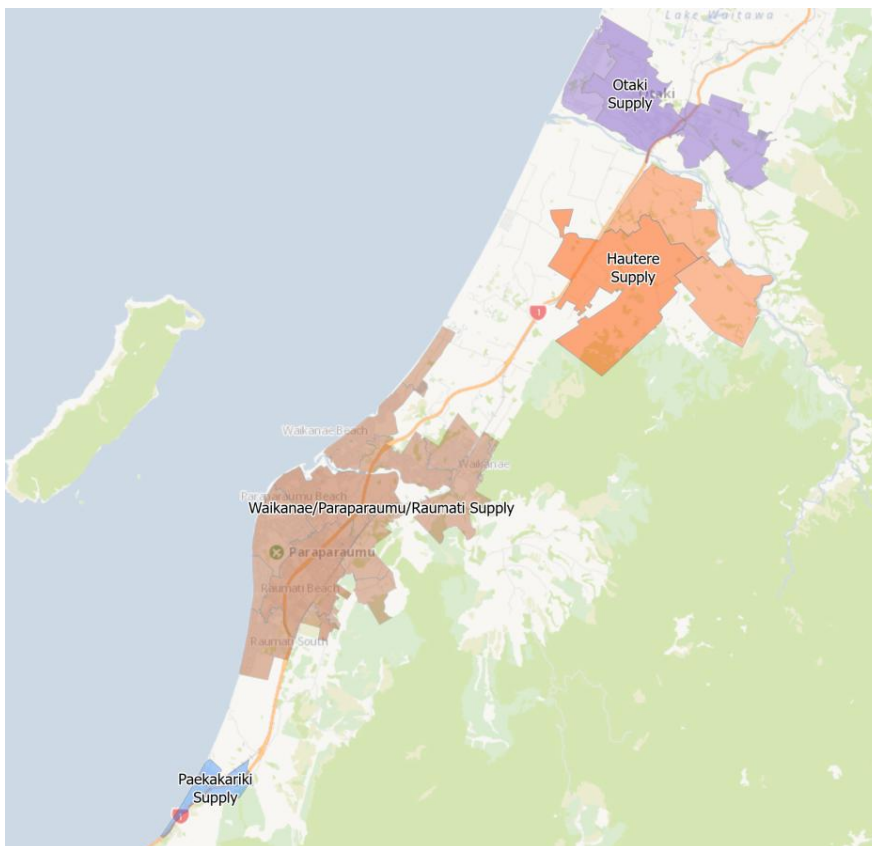


Figure 1: Overall Map showing the 4 Supplies within Kāpiti Coast District Council

Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati (WPR)

An assessment of drinking water services must

(a) identify each community that receives a drinking water service

Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati (registered with the Water Services Authority -WAI010)

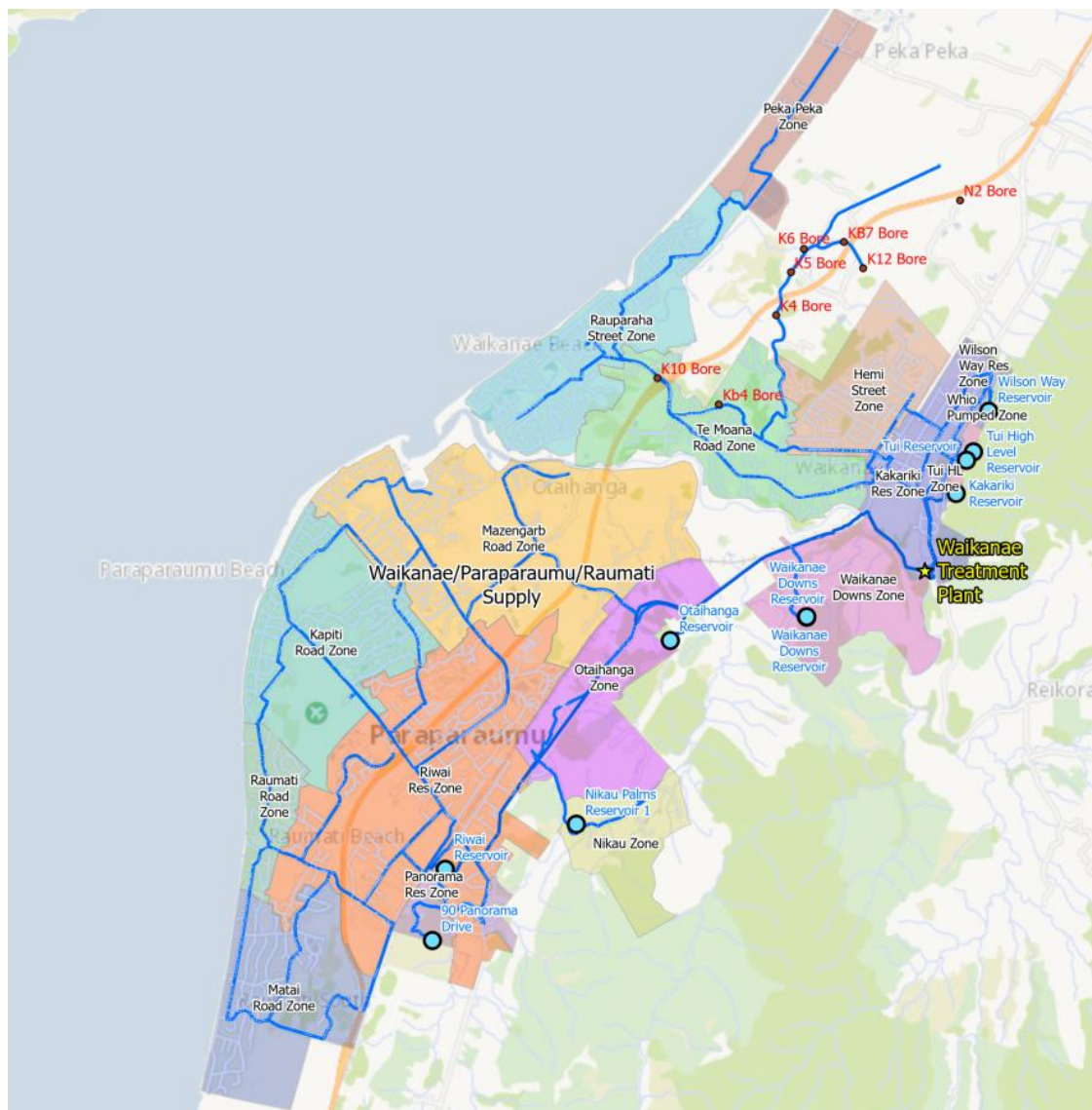


Figure 2: Map of the Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati Supplying Supply Zone Showing the 16 DMAs with 10 reservoir sites and the Waikanae Water Treatment Plant. (Note the Waikanae Downs, Peka Peka Zone and Nikau Zone are trickle fed supplies)

(b) describe the nature of existing drinking water services to the community

The greater Waikanae area has a fully reticulated on demand drinking water supply that provides water to approximately 48,000 people. It sources water from Waikanae River and has eight backup bores available. The supply has a full treatment process that includes coagulation, clarification, enhanced filtration, UV disinfection, chlorination, fluoridation and pH adjustment. Treated water is distributed directly to consumers from a series of reservoirs. Water quality parameters are monitored continuously at the source, treatment plant and throughout the distribution network. A number of manual checks and activities are also undertaken by the plant and distribution teams. Full descriptions are available in the Waikanae Water Safety Plan and the Water Supply Activity Management Plan.

Note that Peka Peka, Waikanae Downs and Nikau Vally are on trickle-feed supplies and reticulated firefighting is not available. Peka Peka supply will be upgraded to supply improved firefighting in next 10 years and timing likely to be when the Waikanae North Development completed.

(c) describe the characteristics of the community

Urban community with normal demand of around 180 litres per person per day residential water usage that makes up about 80% of the total metered usage within the supply zone. Residential Water use (approx. 180 l/p/d) is lower than national average for an urban supply and consistent with metered regions like Auckland. KCDC have volumetric charging with 50% fixed charge.

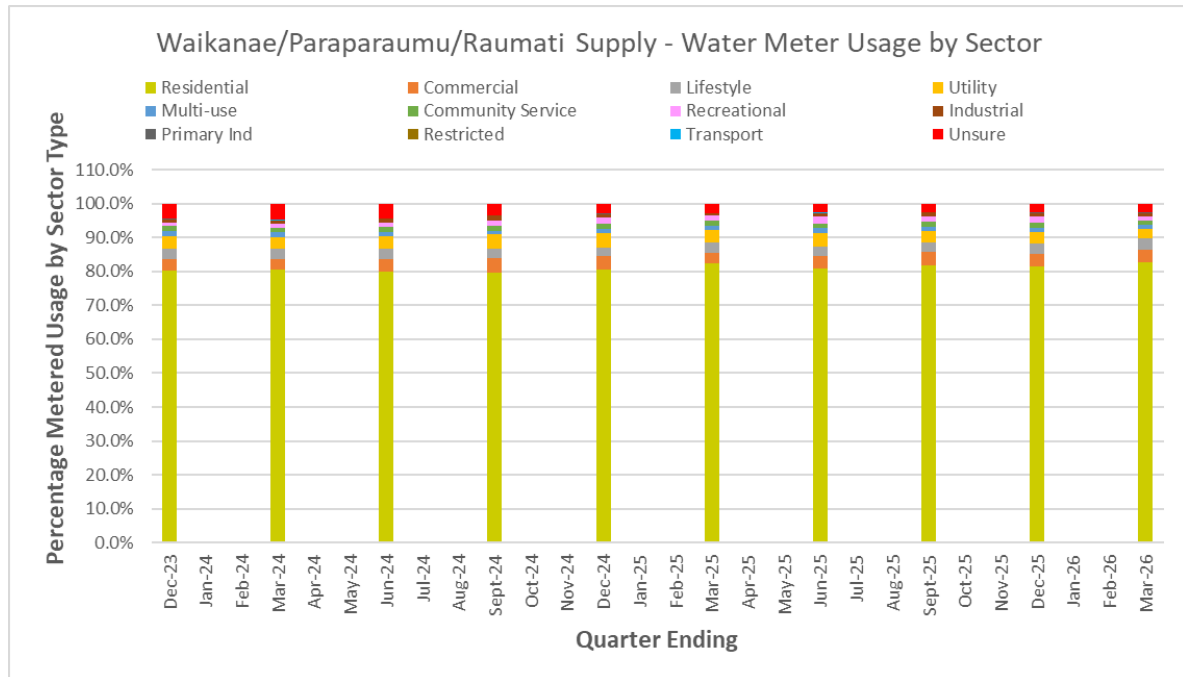


Figure 3: Shows split between residential and non-resident sectors in the WPR Zone

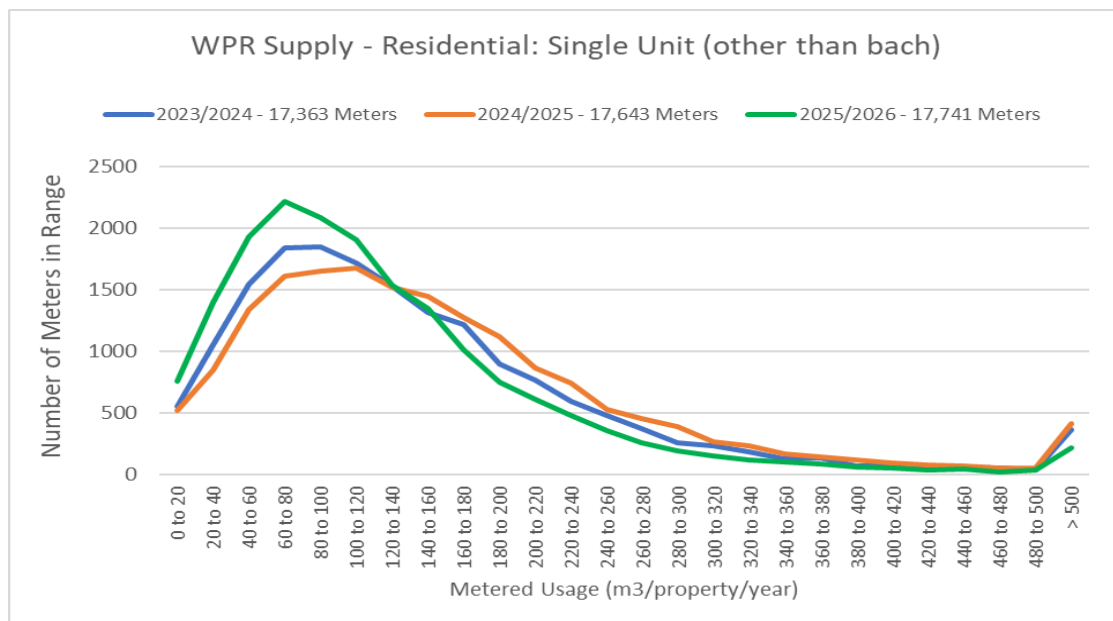


Figure 4: Histogram showing supply bands for typical residential usage by property in Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati Zone.

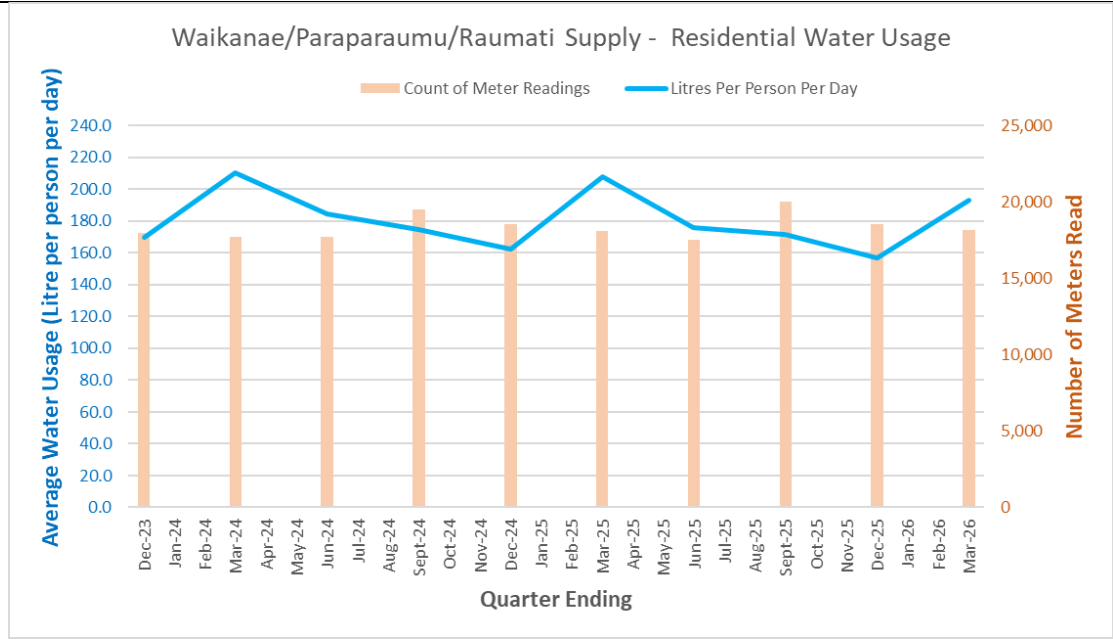


Figure 5: Graph showing quarterly average residential water usage and number of readings collected from residential property. (Note the timing of when meters read results in some quarters having more readings than others – overall about 18,300 meters at the start of 2026).

- (d) Assess the extent to which the community is currently receiving, and will continue to receive, a sufficient quantity of drinking water, including a consideration of—
- (i) the community's existing access to drinking water services; and
 - (ii) any reasonably foreseeable risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future; and
 - (iii) the current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community; and

The [Sustainable Water Management Strategy](#) 2002 sets out Council's vision for water management in the district over the next fifty years. A new 2025 Sustainable Water Plan is currently in progress.

Service provision is monitored by KCDC against the Levels of Service (LOS) indicators in the annual plan (safety, response, satisfaction & maintenance of reticulation).

Currently the Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati supply is operating within its consent conditions with regard to maximum take (approx. 2/3 of peak demand) and expires in 2048. The Waikanae Borefield has a Staged Consent and based on current trending Council expects to require Stage 2 around 2035.

Areas for growth have been identified in the AMP. A 50-year water supply solution was developed for the Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati water supply system through the river recharge scheme. This scheme has secured water resource and identified infrastructure needs up to year 2048 and a total population of 65,000.

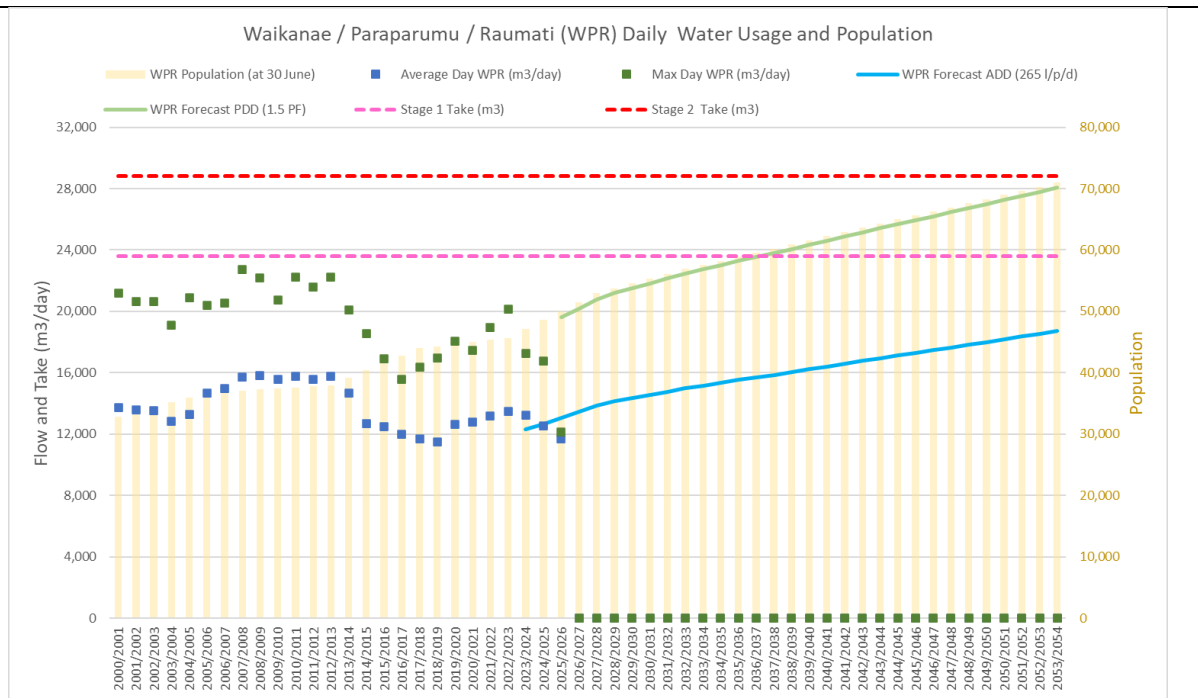


Figure 6: Graph showing annual average and peak demand along with forecast demand based on population projects and compared with consented abstraction levels in the WPR.

Maungakotukutuku Dam. Council purchased land in 2012 for a future dam site behind the hills of Nikau Valley. With the current river recharge scheme and water metering, the community will not need to invest in the new dam for up to 50 years. This dam proposal would involve creating a 28-hectare lake behind a 31.5-metre concrete dam wall. Stored water from the dam will be released as required into the Waikanae River to supplement the river's natural flow. Geotechnical drilling in the area has confirmed no active faults or significant concerns with foundations, although the Gibbs fault (poorly constrained) straddles the site.

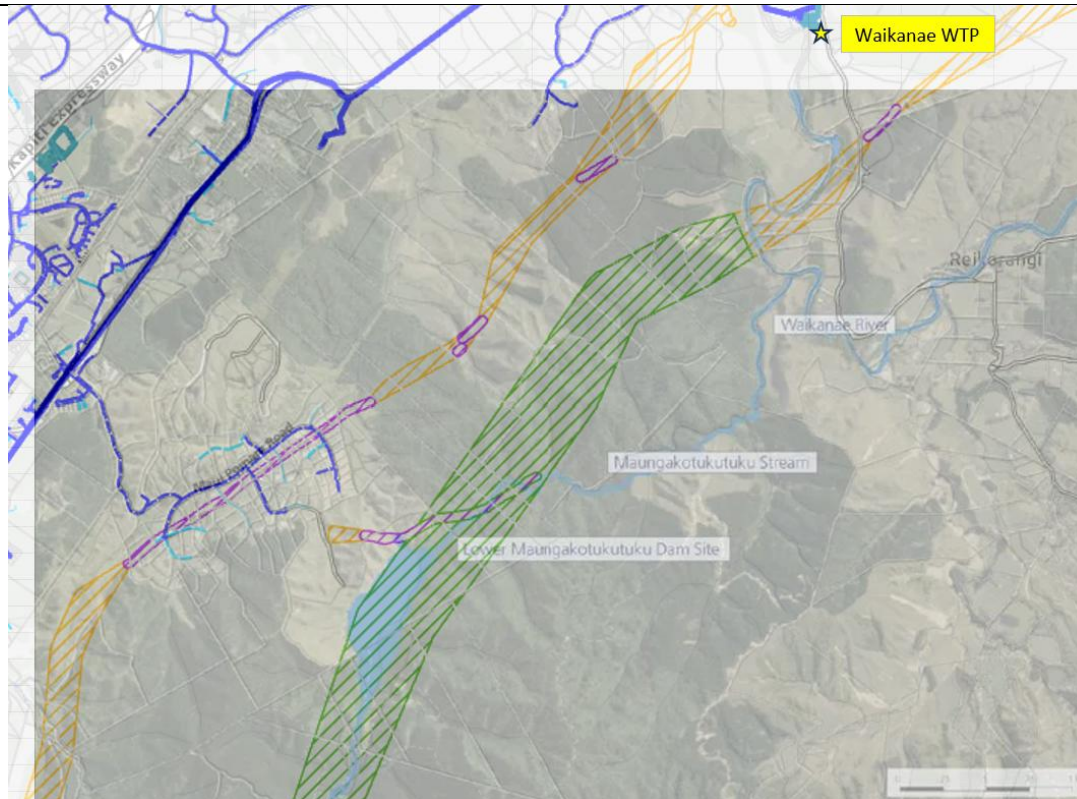


Figure 7: Maungakotukutuku Dam site overlaid with the Gibbs fault shown in Green

The Three Waters Reform is not expected to have any significant impact on the water supply operation now or in the future. However, like anything it will take time for a new system to bed in. There has been a significant amount of legislation impacting workload (refer to Appendix 2).

There is an estimated varied population of up to 100 people living on self supply properties in this area. They are predominantly in:

- The El Rancho Christian Holiday Camp
- The Hemi Matenga 'Bush' water supply, (Decommissioned)
- The Ngatiawa camp
- Harrisons Garden Centre with Café.
- Palm Grove Christian Camp
- 199 Valley Road, Paraparaumu
- Waikanae Christian Holiday Park.
- Café's/restaurants.

Taumata Arowai has not identified any registered private supplies in the Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati supply geographic area. Section 5.2 of this assessment has identified a number of private water supplies (including those identified above) within the above-mentioned geographic area.

(e) describe the safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community, using information collected and made available by the Water Services Authority and any other organisations that the territorial authority considers relevant

Independent audit of DWQAR as required by AuditNZ. Safety also monitored through KCDC level of service. Overall, the Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati supply meets most requirements of the DWQAR. There are possible issues with organisation wide backflow, these issues are known and identified in the supply WSP for improvement. **Refer to Appendix 4 –Supply Information from Hinekōrako**

(f) identify and assess any other public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

Any public health risk associated with this drinking water supply is very low. Supply is fully treated (to 8-log), has a residual disinfectant (chlorine) and is monitored appropriately. This could be affected by a significant natural or pandemic type event. Physical damage to infrastructure would be the main risk during a natural disaster, however, should staff be unable to safely operate and monitor the supply the risk to public health would increase accordingly. KCDC are working on updating the Business Continuity Plan and the Drinking Water Emergency Response Plan. The local Civil Defence Plan covers extreme events when an emergency is declared.

In addition, KCDC have added a criticality layer within GIS that identifies pipelines that service larger populations such as trunk mains and pipelines that service reservoirs and pumping stations which will guide investigations and risk mitigation work.

- (g) based on the assessment under paragraphs (b) to (f),—*
(i) assess the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health; and
(ii) outline a plan to provide for the communities ongoing access to drinking water services.

The loss or contamination of this water supply would be catastrophic to the community. This is the largest community in the Kāpiti district, and any issues could affect the entire community, so based on the population this supply has the highest risk. Any loss of drinking water would also affect the sanitary systems and increase the chance of related diseases.

KCDC has robust systems in place for asset maintenance & renewals (Long-term Plan and Activity Management Plan) and also for drinking water safety and security (Water Safety Plans). These identify the risks to the water supply and outline what is going to be done to ensure safety and reliability.

Significant projects include

- River Crossing across the Waikanae River
- Waikanae Water Treatment Plant stage two and three renewals and upgrades
- Ngarara and Waikanae beach supply main
- Tui high level and Winara Avenue development reticulation and storage
- Peka Peka on demand upgrade
- Kāpiti Road fire main
- Airport industrial supply main
- SCADA updates are programmed for Tui, Panorama and Otaihangā Reservoirs.

Areas that are subject to growth and intensification are being monitored and have been identified in the Kāpiti Coast Model Update and Zone Management Plan Report - 16/08/2024 prepared by STANTEC.

Ōtaki

An assessment of drinking water services must

(h) identify each community that receives a drinking water service

Ōtaki (registered with the Water Services Authority -OTA001)

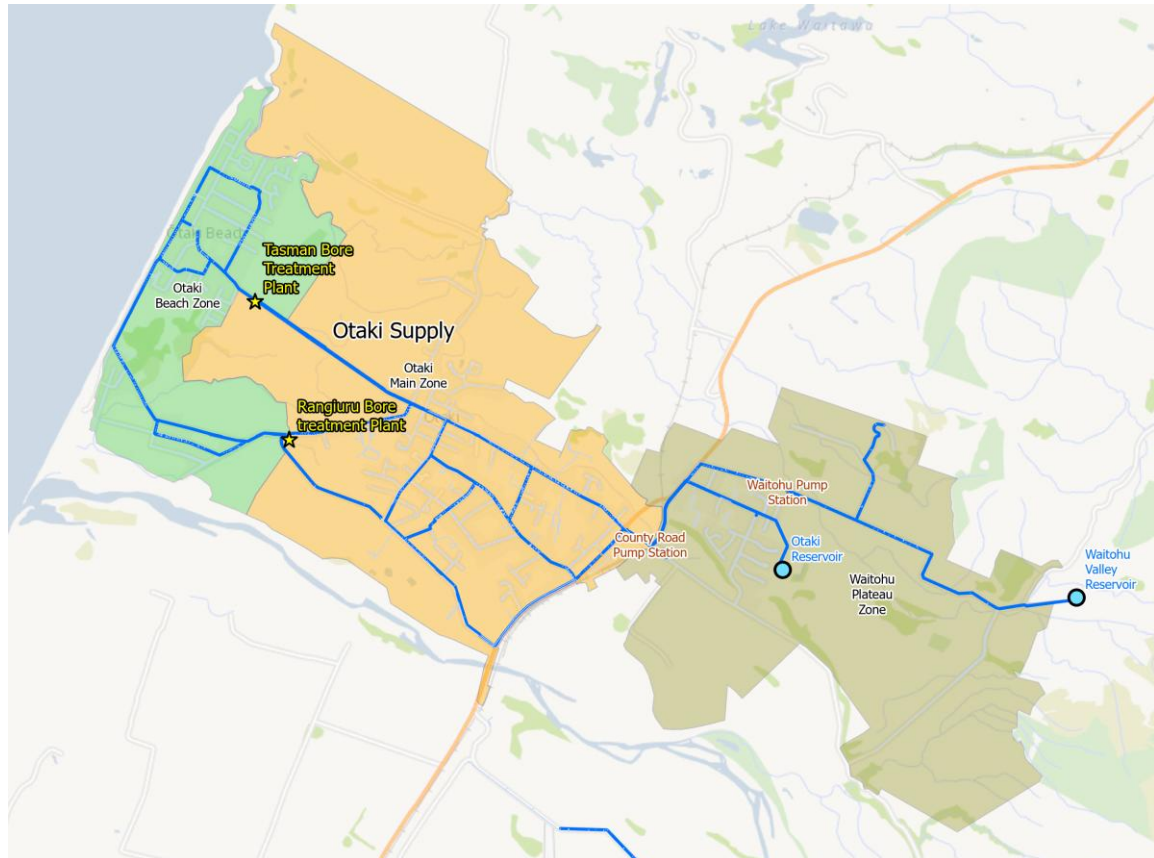


Figure 8: Map of the Ōtaki Supply Zone Showing the 3 DMAs with 2 reservoir sites and the Tasman and Rangiora Water Treatment Plant.

(i) describe the nature of existing drinking water services to the community

The greater Ōtaki area has a fully reticulated on demand drinking water supply that provides water to approximately 8,000 people. It sources water from shallow bores in Taman and Rangiora Rds. The supply has a full treatment process that includes UV disinfection, chlorination, and pH adjustment. Treated water is distributed directly to consumers from the bores and the new Otaki Reservoir. Water is then pumped up to the Waitohu Valley reservoir to supply the upper Plateau. Water quality parameters are monitored continuously at the source, treatment plant and throughout the distribution network. A number of manual checks and activities are also undertaken by the plant and distribution teams. Full descriptions are available in the Ōtaki Water Safety Plan and the Water Supply Activity Management Plan.

(j) describe the characteristics of the community

Urban community with normal demand characteristics. Residential Water use (approx. 200 l/p/d) is slightly lower than national average for an urban supply and consistent with metered regions like Auckland. KCDC have volumetric charging with 50% fixed charge.

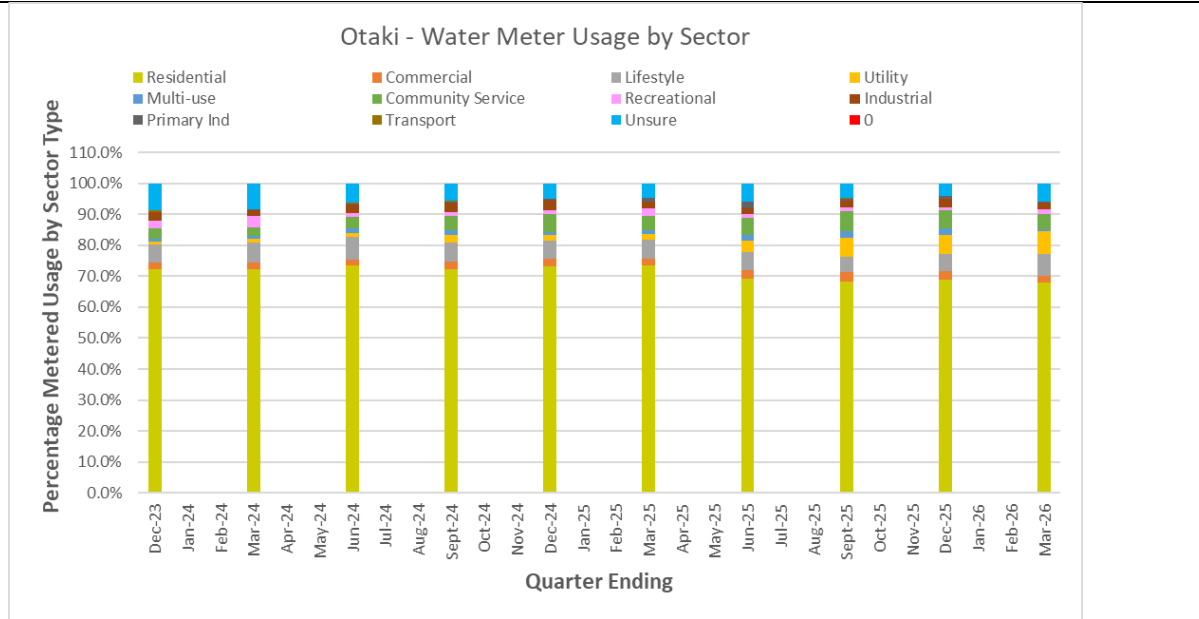


Figure 9: Shows split between residential and non-resident sectors in the Ōtaki Zone

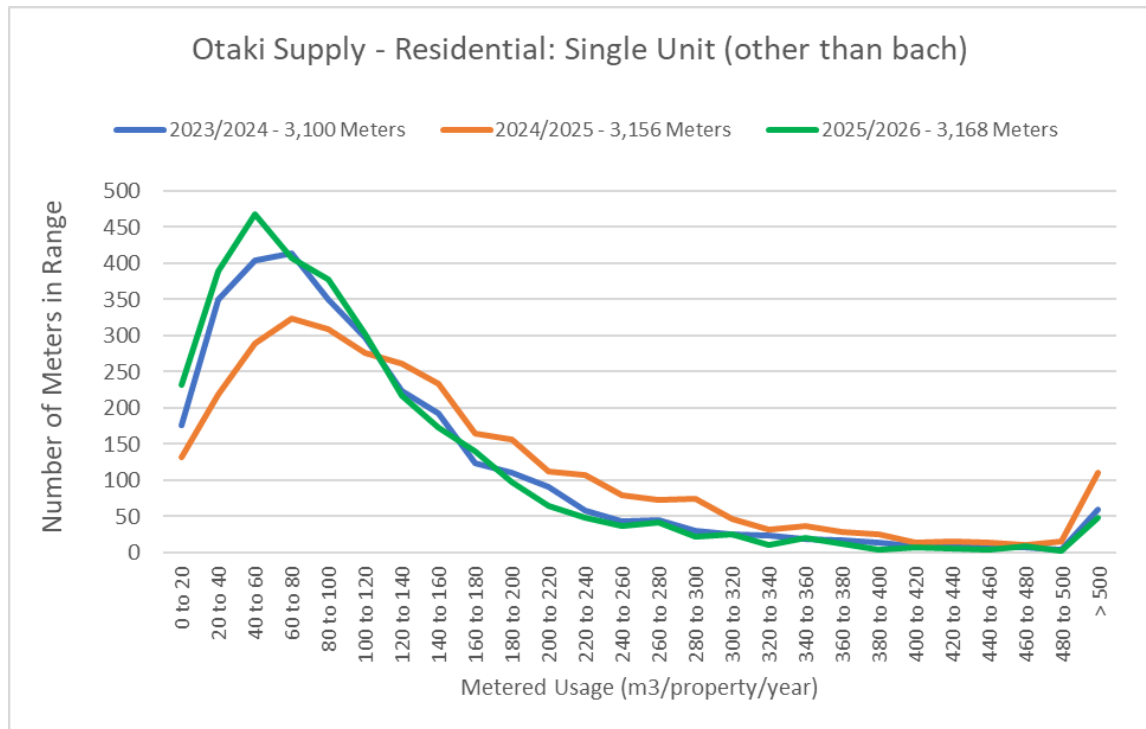


Figure 10: Histogram showing supply bands for typical residential usage by property in Ōtaki.

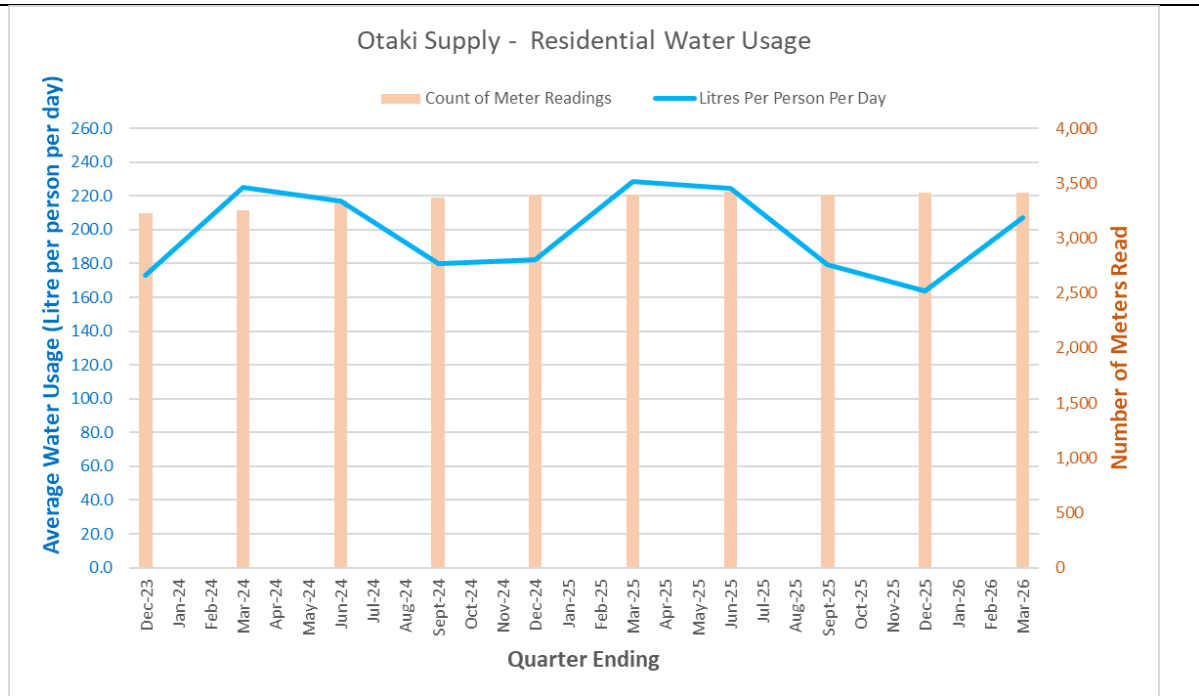


Figure 11: Graph showing quarterly average residential water usage and number of readings collected from residential property. Note, the timing of when meters read results in some quarters have more readings than others – overall about 3,400 meters at the start of 2026 in the Ōtaki Zone

- (k) Assess the extent to which the community is currently receiving, and will continue to receive, a sufficient quantity of drinking water, including a consideration of—
- (i) the community's existing access to drinking water services; and
 - (ii) any reasonably foreseeable risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future; and
 - (iii) the current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community; and

The [Sustainable Water Management Strategy](#) 2002 sets out Council's vision for water management in the district over the next fifty years.

Service provision is monitored by KCDC against the Levels of Service (LOS) indicators in the annual plan (safety, response, satisfaction & maintenance of reticulation).

Currently the Ōtaki supply is operating within its consent conditions with regard to maximum take (approx. 75% of peak demand pre-certification of the Ongoing Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (OMMP) and at 55% of peak demand following certification and expires in 2046. Areas for growth have been identified in the AMP.

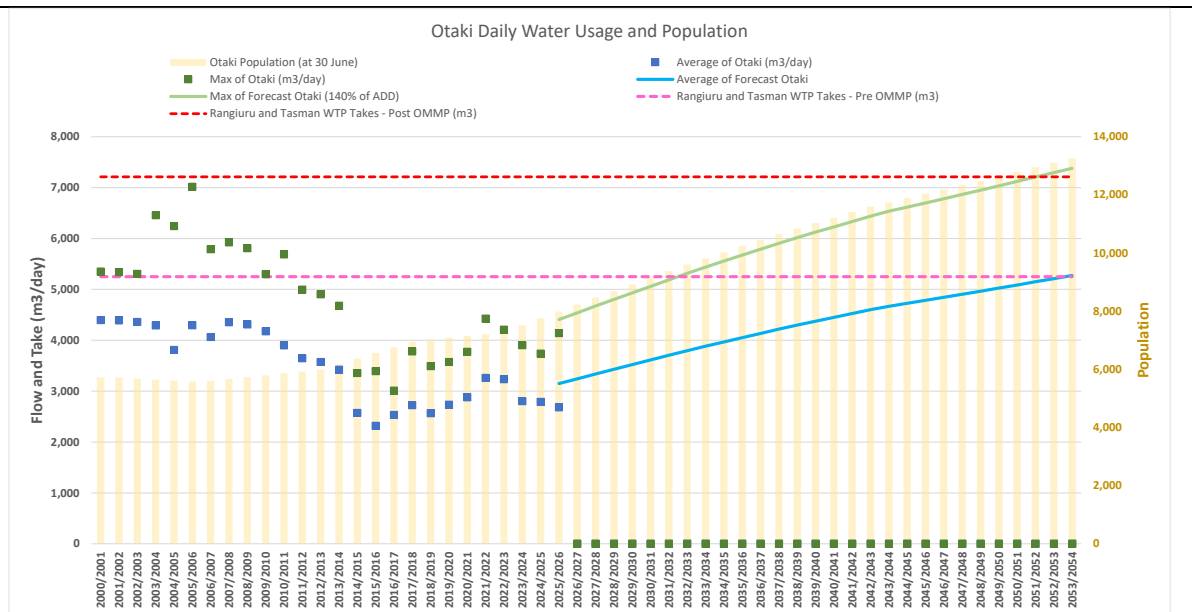


Figure 12: Graph showing annual average and peak demand along with forecast demand based on population projects and compared with Consented abstraction levels in Ōtaki.

The Three Waters Reform is not expected to have any significant impact on the water supply operation now or in the future. However, like anything it will take time for a new system to bed in. There has been a significant amount of legislation impacting workload (Refer Appendix 2)

There is estimated varied population up to 100 people living on such self-supply properties in the Ōtaki. They are predominantly in:

- Two campground bores at Forest Lakes Christian Camp
- The old Winemakers Daughter Site.
- Firth Industries (Stresscrete),
- Winstones 61 & 67 Te Roto Road,
- Apple Quarters
- Café/restaurants.

Taumata Arowai has not identified any registered private supplies in the Ōtaki geographic area. Section 5.2 of this assessment has identified a number of private water supplies (including those identified above) within the above-mentioned geographic area.

(l) describe the safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community, using information collected and made available by the Water Services Authority and any other organisations that the territorial authority considers relevant

Independent audit of DWQAR as required by AuditNZ. Safety also monitored through KCDC LOS. Overall, the Ōtaki supply meets most requirements of the DWQAR (possible issues with organisation wide backflow), these issues are known and identified in the supply WSP for improvement.

Refer to Appendix 4 –Supply Information from Hinekōrako

(m) identify and assess any other public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

Any public health risk associated with this drinking water supply is low. Supply is fully treated (to 4-log), has a residual disinfectant (chlorine) and is monitored appropriately.

In addition, KCDC have added a criticality layer within GIS that identifies pipelines that service larger populations such as trunk mains and pipelines that service reservoirs and pumping stations which will guide investigations and risk mitigation work.

- (n) based on the assessment under paragraphs (b) to (f),—
- (i) assess the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health; and
- (ii) outline a plan to provide for the communities ongoing access to drinking water services.

The loss or contamination of this water supply would be catastrophic to the community. This is the second largest community in the Kāpiti district, and any issues could affect the entire community, so based on the population this supply has a high risk. Any loss of drinking water would also affect the sanitary systems and increase the chance of related diseases.

KCDC has robust systems in place for asset maintenance & renewals (Long-term Plan and Activity Management Plan) and also for drinking water safety and security (Water Safety Plans). These identify the risks to the water supply and outline what is going to be done to ensure safety and reliability.

Significant projects include

- New reservoir on the Waitohu plateau
- Replacement bores at Tasman Rd
- The Ōtaki Master Plan Update has identified upgrade works related to firefighting and pressure service levels and capacity for future growth

Areas that are subject to growth and intensification are being monitored and have been identified in the Kāpiti Coast Model Update and Zone Management Plan Report - 16/08/2024 prepared by STANTEC

Paekākāriki

An assessment of drinking water services must

- (a) identify each community that receives a drinking water service

Paekākāriki (registered with the Water Services Authority -PAE001)

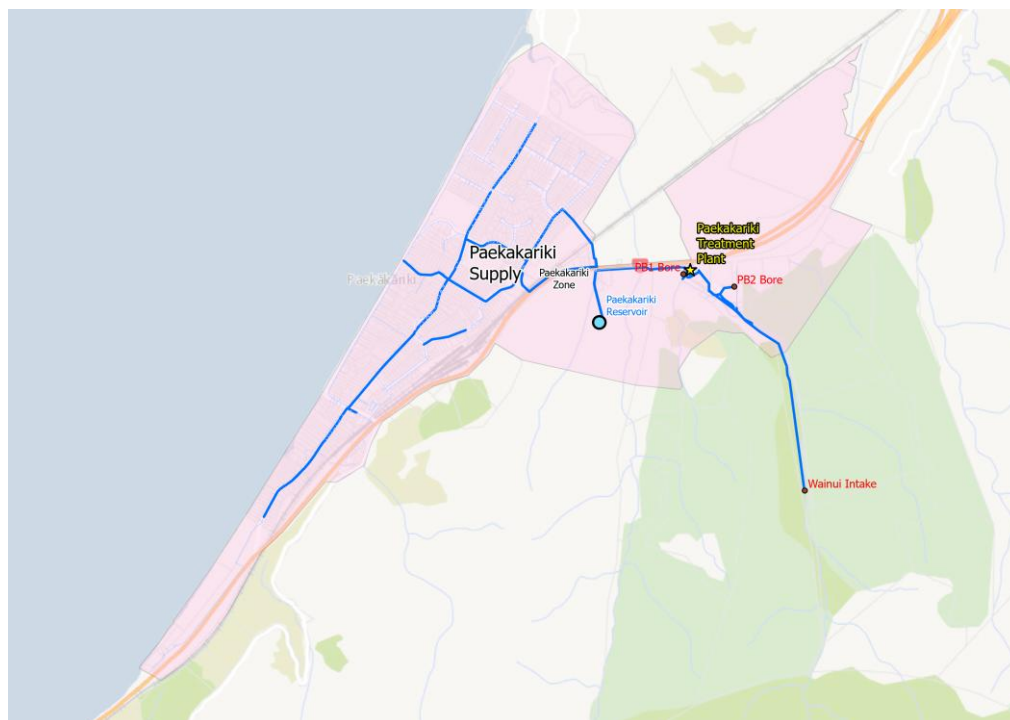


Figure 13: Map of the Paekākāriki Supply Zone showing single DMA with 1 reservoir sites and the Paekākāriki Water Treatment Plant)

(b) describe the nature of existing drinking water services to the community

The Paekākāriki area has a fully reticulated on demand drinking water supply that provides water to approximately 1,800 people. It sources water from two bores, adjacent to the water treatment plant site. The supply has a full treatment process that includes filtration, UV disinfection and chlorination. Treated water is pumped to the reservoir and it is gravity fed to the community. Water quality parameters are manually monitored continuously at the source, treatment plant and throughout the distribution network. A number of manual checks and activities are also undertaken by the plant and distribution teams. Full descriptions are available in the Paekākāriki Water Safety Plan and the Water Supply Activity Management Plan.

(c) describe the characteristics of the community

Urban community with normal demand characteristics. Residential Water use (approx. 170 l/p/d) is lower than national average for an urban supply and consistent with metered regions like Auckland. KCDC have volumetric charging with 50% fixed charge.

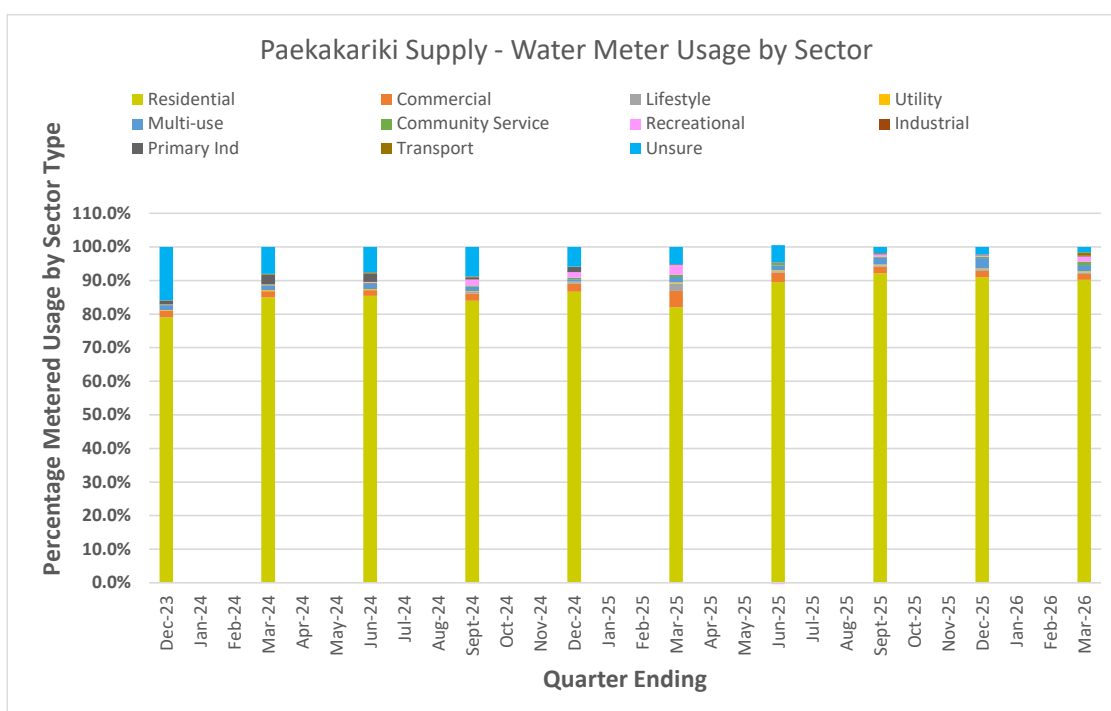


Figure 14: Shows split between residential and non-resident sectors in the Paekākāriki Zone

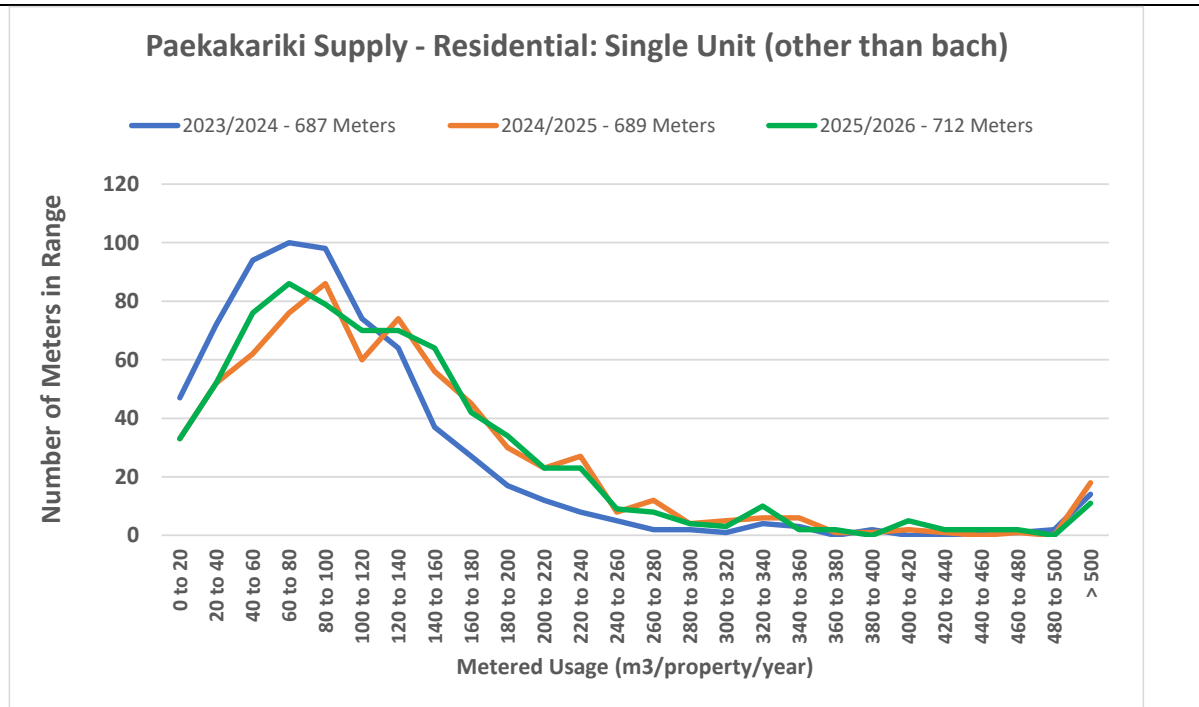


Figure 15: Histogram showing supply bands for typical residential usage by property in Paekākāriki Zone.

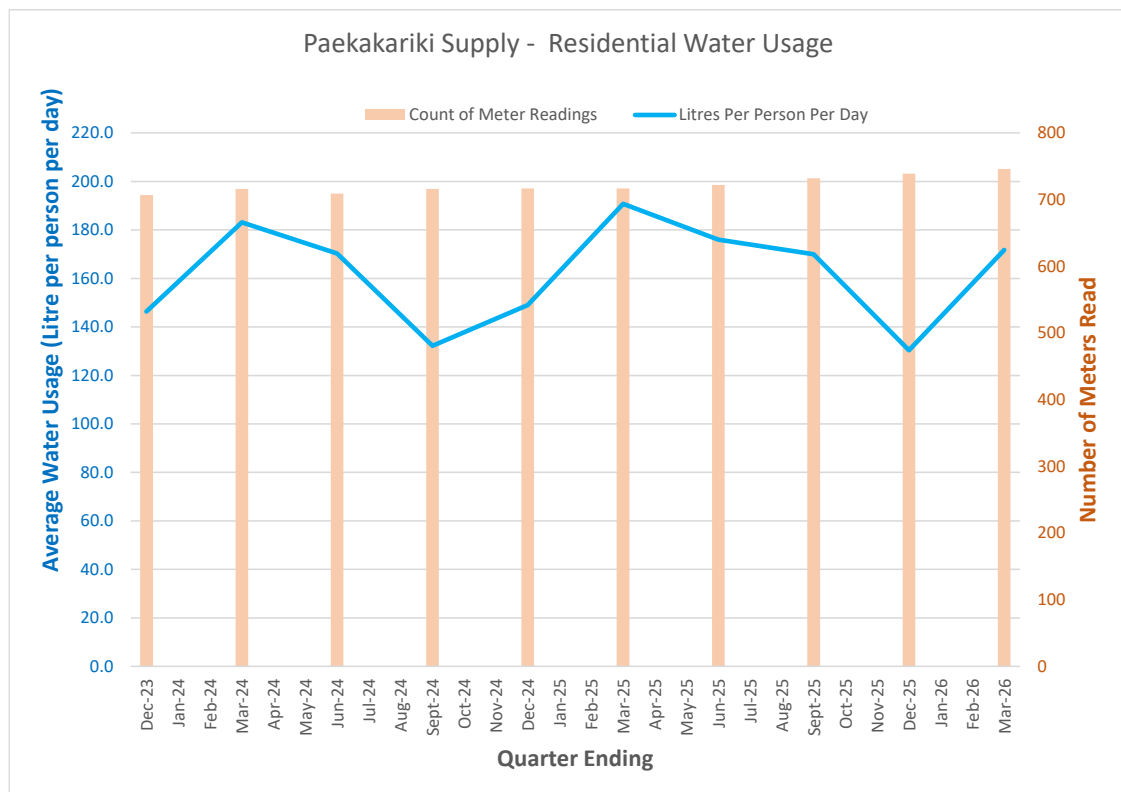


Figure 16: Graph showing quarterly average residential water usage and number of readings collected from residential property. (Note the timing of when meters read results in some quarters have more readings than others – overall about 750 meters at the start of 2026 in the Paekākāriki Zone)

- (d) Assess the extent to which the community is currently receiving, and will continue to receive, a sufficient quantity of drinking water, including a consideration of—
- (i) the community's existing access to drinking water services; and
 - (ii) any reasonably foreseeable risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future; and
 - (iii) the current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community; and

The [Sustainable Water Management Strategy 2002](#) sets out Council's vision for water management in the district over the next fifty years.

Service provision is monitored by KCDC against the Levels of Service (LOS) indicators in the annual plan (safety, response, satisfaction & maintenance of reticulation).

Currently the Paekākāriki supply is operating within its consent conditions with regard to maximum take (approx. 33% of peak demand) and expires in 2038. Areas for growth have been identified in the AMP.

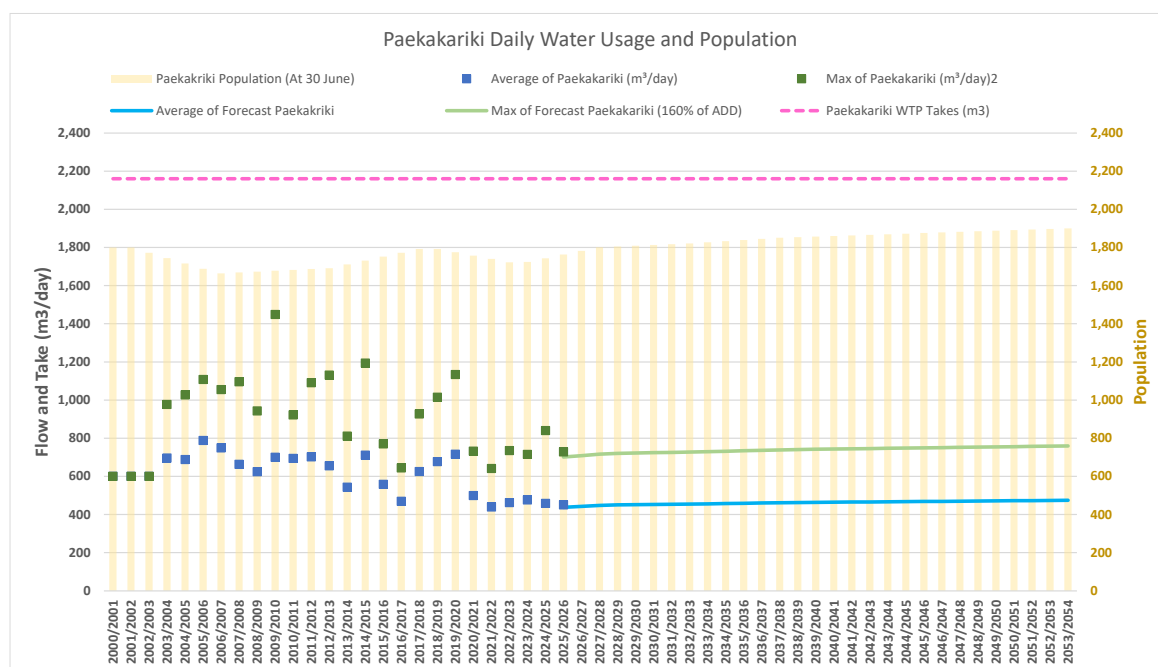


Figure 17: Graph showing annual average and peak demand along with forecast demand based on population projects and compared with Consented abstraction levels in Paekākāriki.

The Three Waters Reform is not expected to have any significant impact on the water supply operation now or in the future. However, like anything it will take time for a new system to bed in. There has been a significant amount of legislation impacting workload (**Refer Appendix 2**)

Self-supplies, there is estimated population of 100 people living on such properties in the Paekākāriki. They are predominantly in:

- At MacKays crossing on State Highway 1 at Queen Elizabeth Park. (There is potential to extend the new Weigh Station Pipeline installed in 2026 to connect with this supply.
- Whareroa Farm (Land Corp).

Taumata Arowai has not identified any registered private supplies in the Paekākāriki geographic area. Section 5.2 of this assessment has identified a number of private water supplies (including those identified above) within the above-mentioned geographic area.

<i>(e) describe the safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community, using information collected and made available by the Water Services Authority and any other organisations that the territorial authority considers relevant</i>
Independent audit of DWQAR as required by AuditNZ. Safety also monitored through KCDC LOS. Overall, the Paekākāriki supply meets most requirements of the DWQAR (possible issues with organisation wide backflow), these issues are known and identified in the supply WSP for improvement. Refer to Appendix 4 –Supply Information from Hinekōrako
<i>(f) identify and assess any other public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community</i>
Any public health risk associated with this drinking water supply would be very low. Supply is fully treated (to 6-log), has a residual disinfectant (chlorine) and is monitored appropriately. In addition, KCDC have added a criticality layer within GIS that identifies pipelines that service larger populations such as trunk mains and pipelines that service reservoirs and pumping stations which will guide our investigations and risk mitigation work.
<i>(g) based on the assessment under paragraphs (b) to (f),—</i> <i>(i) assess the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health; and</i> <i>(ii) outline a plan to provide for the communities ongoing access to drinking water services.</i>
The loss or contamination of this water supply would be catastrophic to the community. This is one of the smaller communities in the Kāpiti district, so based on the population this supply has a medium risk compared to the WPR Zone. There are currently only on-site sanitary systems in this zone. KCDC has robust systems in place for asset maintenance & renewals (Long-term Plan and Activity Management Plan) and also for drinking water safety and security (Water Safety Plans). These identify the risks to the water supply and outline what is going to be done to ensure safety and reliability. Significant projects include • Paekākāriki bulk main condition assessment • Reservoir investigations and SCADA upgrade • WTP energy efficiency study. Areas that are subject to growth and intensification are being monitored and have been identified in the Kāpiti Coast Model Update and Zone Management Plan Report - 16/08/2024 prepared by STANTEC

Hautere

An assessment of drinking water services must

(a) identify each community that receives a drinking water service

Hautere (registered with the Water Services Authority -HAU001)

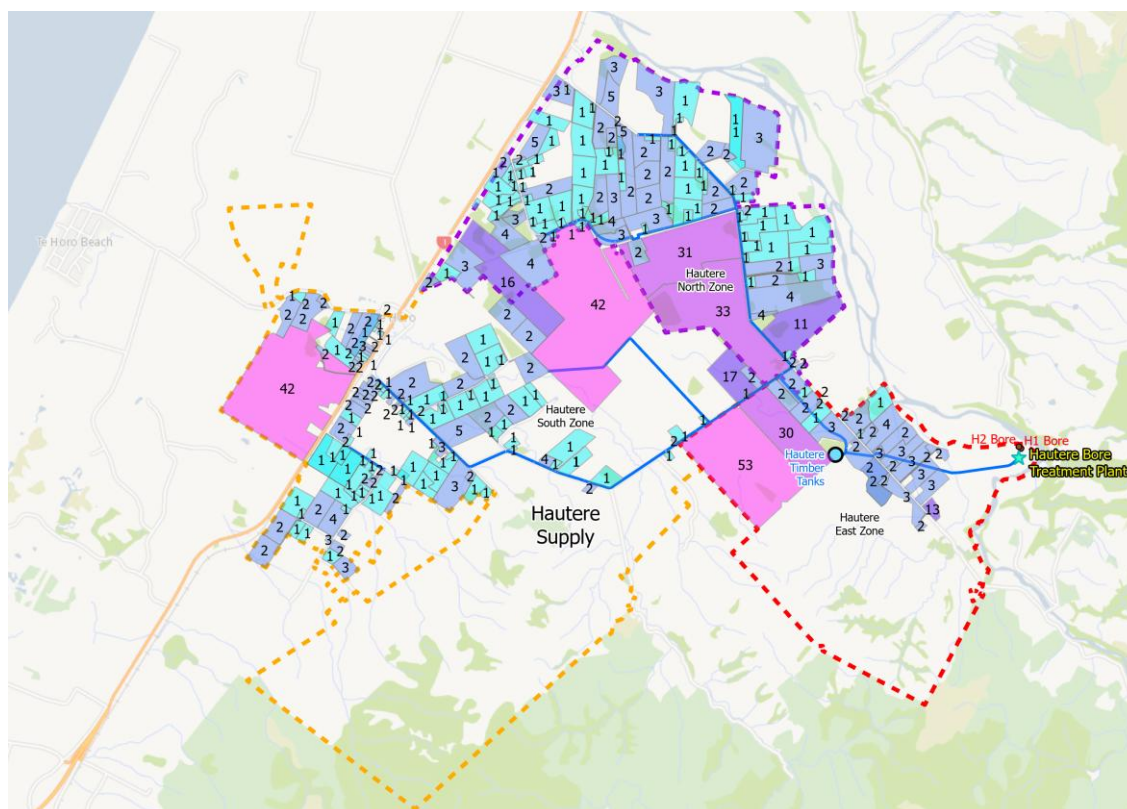


Figure 18 Map of the Hautere Supply Zone 3 DMAs with 1 reservoir site and the Hautere Water Treatment Plant along with the trickle feed allocation unit of each property in scheme.

(b) describe the nature of existing drinking water services to the community

The Hautere water supply draws from two bores which abstract water from rivers gravels, in direct hydraulic connection with the Ōtaki River. Water is disinfected with UV and chlorine and pH corrected using soda ash before being fed into the distribution system. The water is supplied via a trickle feed to mainly lifestyle properties and horticultural blocks. Treated water is distributed directly to consumers from twin reservoirs.

Water quality parameters are monitored continuously at the source, treatment plant and throughout the distribution network. A number of manual checks and activities are also undertaken by the plant and distribution teams. Full descriptions are available in the Hautere Water Safety Plan and the Water Supply Activity Management Plan.

There is currently an upgrade in progress to replace the UV and install cartridge filters.

(c) describe the characteristics of the community

Rural/lifestyle community with a trickle fed – closed allocation demand. Water use is higher than normal for an urban supply, but consistent with a rural supply, KCDC have water charging on a Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a rating unit (SUIP) basis where properties have a historically assigned number of units allocated.

- (d) Assess the extent to which the community is currently receiving, and will continue to receive, a sufficient quantity of drinking water, including a consideration of—
- (i) the community's existing access to drinking water services; and
 - (ii) any reasonably foreseeable risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future; and
 - (iii) the current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community; and

The [Sustainable Water Management Strategy 2002](#) sets out Council's vision for water management in the district over the next fifty years.

Service provision is monitored by KCDC against the Levels of Service (LOS) indicators in the annual plan (safety, response, satisfaction & maintenance of reticulation).

Currently the Hautere supply is operating within its consent conditions with regard to maximum take of 1,382.4m³/day (approx. 70% of peak demand) and expires in 2031. There are currently no areas identified for growth as this is a closed scheme with all units fully allocated.

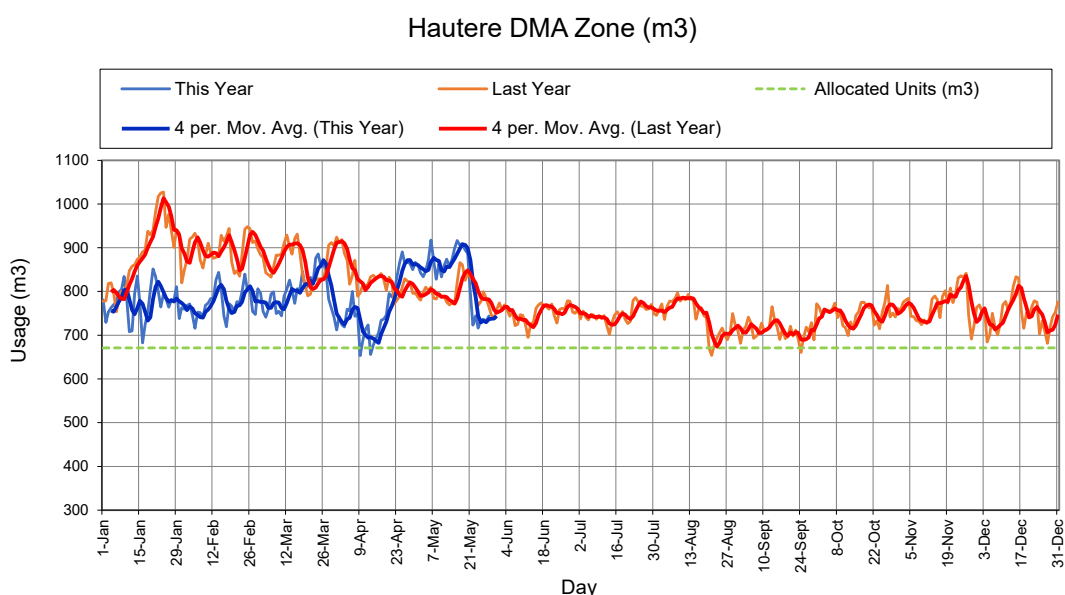


Figure 19: Graph showing daily flows for the current year and previous year along with Allocated Units.

The Three Waters Reform is not expected to have any significant impact on the water supply operation now or in the future. However, like anything it will take time for a new system to bed in. There has been a significant amount of legislation impacting workload (Refer Appendix 2).

Taumata Arowai has identified three registered private supplies in the Hautere/Te Horo geographic area.

- The Te H2Oro Water Company Limited
- Te Wānanga o Raukawa
- Waitapu, Rangataua and Miria te Kakara Buildings

Self-supplies, there is varied populations of up to 500 people living on such properties in the Hautere/Te Horo. They are predominantly in:

- Te Wānanga O Raukawa – 80 people
- The Te H2Oro Water Company Limited 90 -people
- Te Wānanga O Raukawa – 200 people
- The Willow Park Developments (Arcus Road) water supply scheme
- The Gary Road water supply scheme.
- Hyde Park Complex

• Riverslea Lodge • Café's/restaurants • A catering company Section 5.2 of this assessment has identified a number of private water supplies (including those identified above) within the above-mentioned geographic area.
<i>(e) describe the safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community, using information collected and made available by the Water Services Authority and any other organisations that the territorial authority considers relevant</i> Independent audit of DWQAR as required by AuditNZ. Safety also monitored through KCDC LOS. Overall the Hautere supply meets most requirements of the DWQAR (possible issues with organisation wide backflow), these issues are known and identified in the supply WSP for improvement. Refer to Appendix 4 –Supply Information from Hinekōrako
<i>(f) identify and assess any other public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community</i> Any public health risk associated with this drinking water supply would be very low. Supply is fully treated (to 4-log), has a residual disinfectant (chlorine) and is monitored appropriately. In addition, KCDC have added a criticality layer within GIS that identifies pipelines that service larger populations such as trunk mains and pipelines that service reservoirs and pumping stations which will guide our investigations and risk mitigation work.
<i>(g) based on the assessment under paragraphs (b) to (f),—</i> <i>(i) assess the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health; and</i> <i>(ii) outline a plan to provide for the communities ongoing access to drinking water services.</i> The loss or contamination of this water supply would be very challenging for the community. This is one of the smaller communities in the Kāpiti district, so based on the population this supply has a medium risk compared to the WPR Zone. All properties within this zone are expected to have 48 hours storage and there are currently only on-site sanitary systems in this zone. KCDC has robust systems in place for asset maintenance & renewals (Long-term Plan and Activity Management Plan) and also for drinking water safety and security (Water Safety Plans). These identify the risks to the water supply and outline what is going to be done to ensure safety and reliability. Significant projects include: • Treatment plant upgrade (cartridge filters and UV upgrade) • New High-lift pumps and tank • Ultrasonic metering of trickle feed supplies.

Overall Council supply assessment

A loss to any of the councils water supplies would be catastrophic to the community concerned and the council. Council does not expect future resource consent conditions to be so restrictive that operation of the water supply would become unfeasible. A tightening of conditions could be expected although the Waikanae consent does not expire until 2048, Paekākāriki 2038, Hautere 2031 and Ōtaki 2046.

A new dedicated water regulator (the Water Services Authority) has been established, and the ownership, operation and management of the water supply schemes has changed from Council to a dedicated new internal business unit. Council has prepared for these changes whilst at the same time delivering existing and regulatory-driven increased levels of service.

KCDC are well aware of the provision of resilient systems and processes and has taken steps to address these including:

- Completion of an Adaptive Management Strategy in 2021 to set up and implement a process to ensure any uncertainties in wastewater and water supply planning are identified, understood, and considered in the decision making and related decisions are systematically reviewed. This has identified a number of specific investigations and assessments that are required to be undertaken to inform resilience planning (climate change adaption).
- Regular review and update of Water Safety Plans for all four schemes have been updated for 2024.
- A programme of risk assessments for water supply infrastructure, including network condition assessment and deterioration modelling undertaken in 2022, and specific risk assessments completed for the Waikanae WTP clarifier and the steel bulk main from the Waikanae WTP to Riwai Reservoir in the past six years. We have several major projects planned, such as filter upgrades at the Waikanae Water Treatment Plant, searching for new bores in Ōtaki, and investigating a new reservoir site in Ōtaki on the Waitohu Plateau. These will provide backup options in case other infrastructure should fail.
- Monitoring of water use and estimation of water loss using the Infrastructure Leak Index (ILI) system. District wide metering and volumetric charging (ongoing).
- Waikanae North Reservoir and Inlet/Outlet Pipelines.

Council employs a number of demand management strategies which are summarised below.

- **Water metering** - the implementation of water metering and volumetric charging has had a profound impact on water consumption across the district and changed the understanding of water use and leakage fundamentally. Council has also installed smart meters on some of the larger users and difficult to access meters across the district that can provide hourly data.
- **Rainwater/greywater use** - Council has required all new homes with an on-demand connection to Council water supply to include 10,000 litres of rainwater storage supply to toilets and outside taps, or some other method to reduce peak day water demands. Water meter introduction has significantly reduced overall water consumption, enabling some developments to justify smaller storage tanks than 10,000 L. However, the primary focus remains on managing peak outdoor demand, which is strongly influenced by property size and available outdoor space. As a guide, indicative storage volumes scale with site area up to a maximum expectation of around 10,000 L, applied with discretion. Regardless of tank size, Developers/Property Owners must demonstrate through assessment that proposed dwellings achieve the required reduction in water demand relative to the 2007 summer household average.

- **Water losses** - Council uses water meter records and Water-loss Benchmark reporting to understand water losses in the district. Minimum night flows are also monitored to identify new leaks. Council undertakes annual leak investigations within water zones with the highest signs of leakage.
- **Private leakage** - After each billing cycle, Council assesses the water accounts to identify private properties where water consumption data indicates there may be a leak. A Water Conservation Advisor visits the properties to assess if there is a leak, a misread or high legitimate use. Property owners can apply for a credit on their water account if they can provide evidence of fixing their private leak. High users will be retrofitted with smart metering to collect hourly data via Council's LoRa server.
- **Pressure Management** - Council has identified area for pressure management and has implemented in the Ōtaki township and Ōtaki beach DMA zones. Pressure management is also looking to be implemented in the Waitohu DMA zone.
- **Council water use** - Council uses a water use reporting tool for Council properties that provides updates after each reading cycle on water consumed from each property. The data helps prioritise any maintenance needed, such as repairing leaks or replacing inefficient toilets or taps. Council is in the process of moving from MagiQ to Datascape and the meter reading module is expected to change over in 2026/2027. Council currently uses Survey 123 to collect special reads such as when a house is sold.
- **Water Conservation Messaging** - Council provides on-going messaging to the community on water efficiency and water conservation activities.
- **Council facilities** - All major Council sports fields use onsite bores as preferred source of water for irrigation. Council selects summer hardy plants for much of its amenity planted areas and concentrates annuals around town centre areas. This reduces the amount of water needed to areas with high pedestrian activity.
- **Level of Service**- Council have level of service requirements to respond to urgent and non-urgent leaks within specific timeframes and have consistently met these targets which are audited annually.

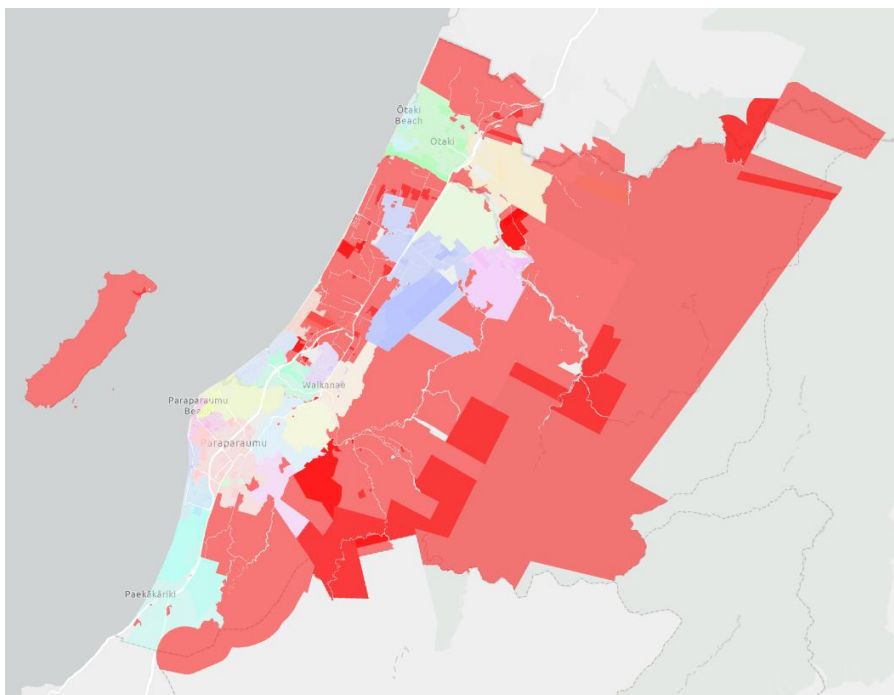


Figure 19: Map shows properties in Red that are outside water zones

zone_id	location_1	polygon_id	Count of Valuation_	Sum of SHAPE_Area
0			1871	614,733,302
10	Ōtaki	Ōtaki Main	2295	20,925,940
11	Ōtaki	Ōtaki Beach	1178	2,331,524
12	Ōtaki	Waitohu Plateau	708	14,997,454
17	Hautere	Hautere South	290	51,427,476
18	Hautere	Hautere East	60	10,913,685
19	Hautere	Hautere North	175	11,948,106
21	Waikanae	Peka Peka	227	3,674,054
22	Waikanae	Rauparaha Street	2077	3,195,855
23	Waikanae	Te Moana Road	1843	8,437,599
24	Waikanae	Hemi Street	1459	3,105,524
25	Waikanae	Kakariki Res	1254	6,574,245
26	Waikanae	Tui HL	32	64,232
27	Waikanae	Whio Pumped	16	20,309
28	Waikanae	Wilson Way Res	53	38,333
31	Paraparaumu	Mazengarb Road	2670	8,956,997
32	Paraparaumu	Kāpiti Road	2480	3,220,618
33	Paraparaumu	Raumati Road	969	1,295,582
34	Paraparaumu	Riwai Res	4830	22,284,237
35	Paraparaumu	Panorama Res	103	357,485
36	Paraparaumu	Matai Road	1814	3,194,559
37	Paraparaumu	Waikanae Downs	63	5,797,505
38	Paraparaumu	Otaihanga	192	6,659,052
39	Paraparaumu	Nikau	116	5,552,139
51	Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki	812	83,158,715
Grand Total			27587	892,864,530

6.8% of properties or 68.8% of properties by area are not within a water zone.

The un-serviced areas and private water supplies are further discussed in the following section.

5.2 Private community drinking water supplies

Process for identification of drinking water supplies

The private supply information was gathered from multiple sources including

- GWRC source protection zone database and planning maps showing resource consents for water takes.
- Internal map database showing areas within the district currently not serviced but identified for growth (maps below show areas identified for growth along with Water Collection Zones and Source Water Protection Capture Zones from GWRC).
- Water Services Authority (WSA) information on private registered drinking water supplies. In May 2026 the WSA provided multiple spreadsheets containing information on registered community drinking water supplies in the Kāpiti District. In addition to the registered supplies, information on all drinking water transgressions that were notified to the WSA was provided for the entire Greater Wellington region. This information was reviewed but in most cases was not relevant to this assessment. Further work is planned with WSA in this area.
- Local knowledge from various KCDC staff.

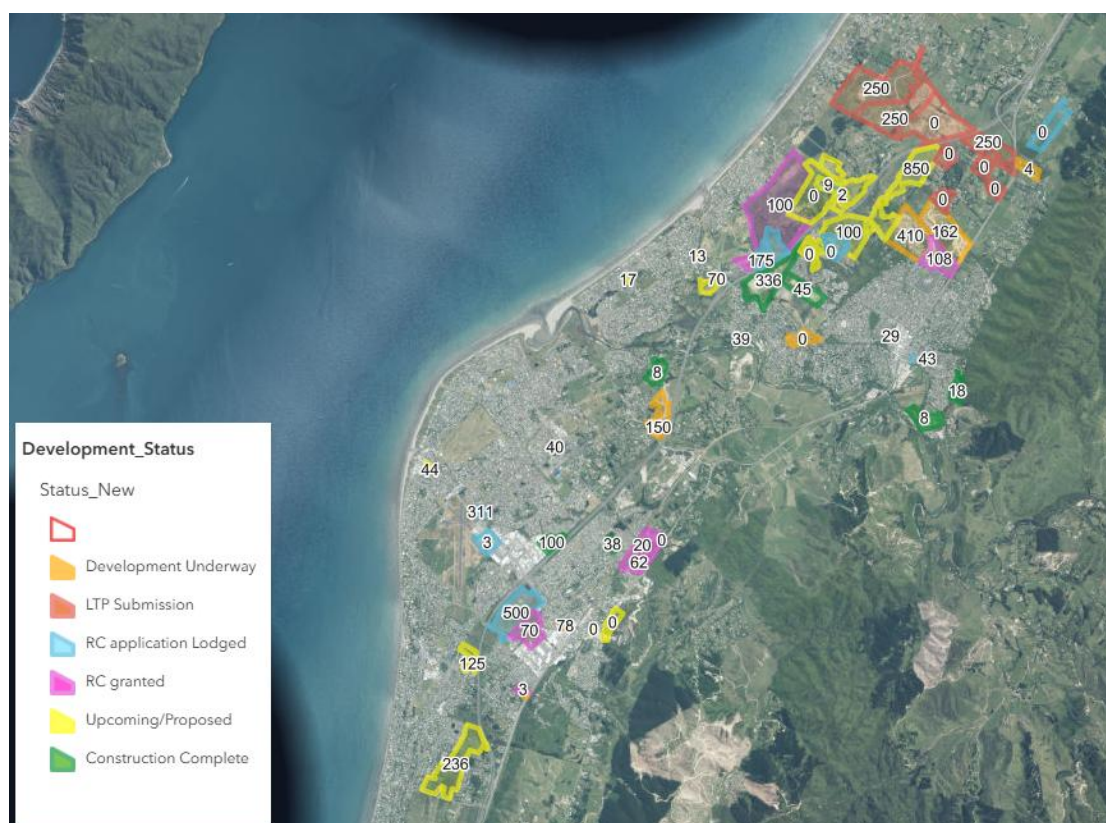


Figure 21: Identified Growth Area in the Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati Supply Zone by Dwellings



Figure 22: Identified Growth Area in the Ōtaki Supply Zone by Dwellings

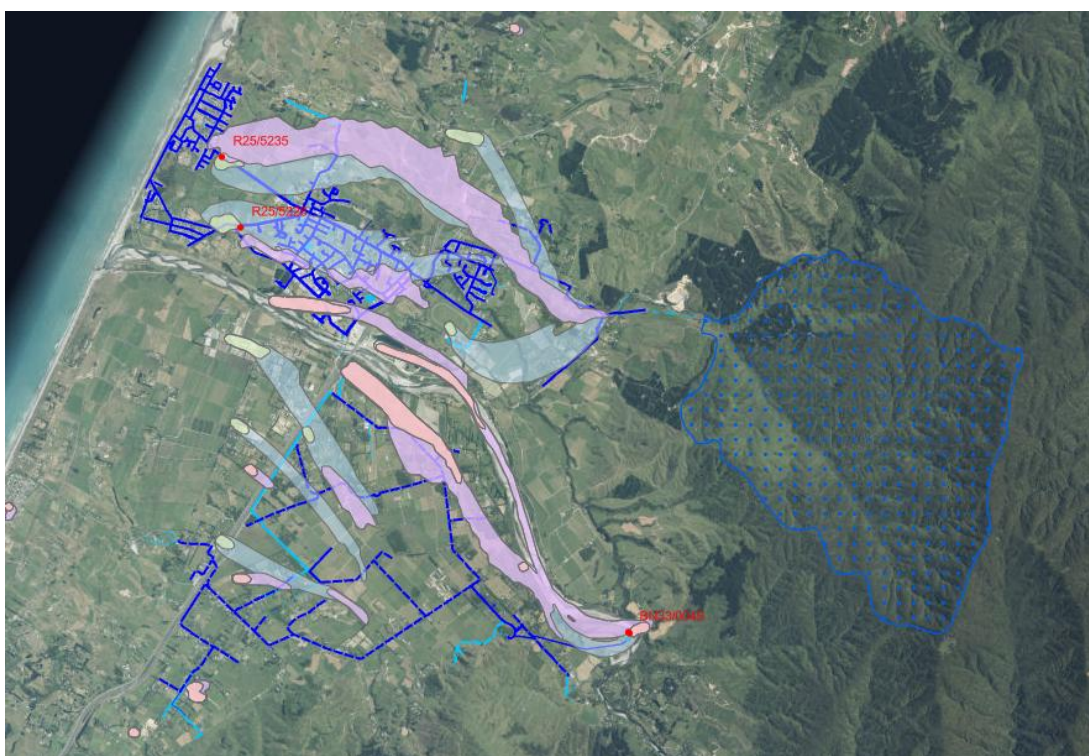
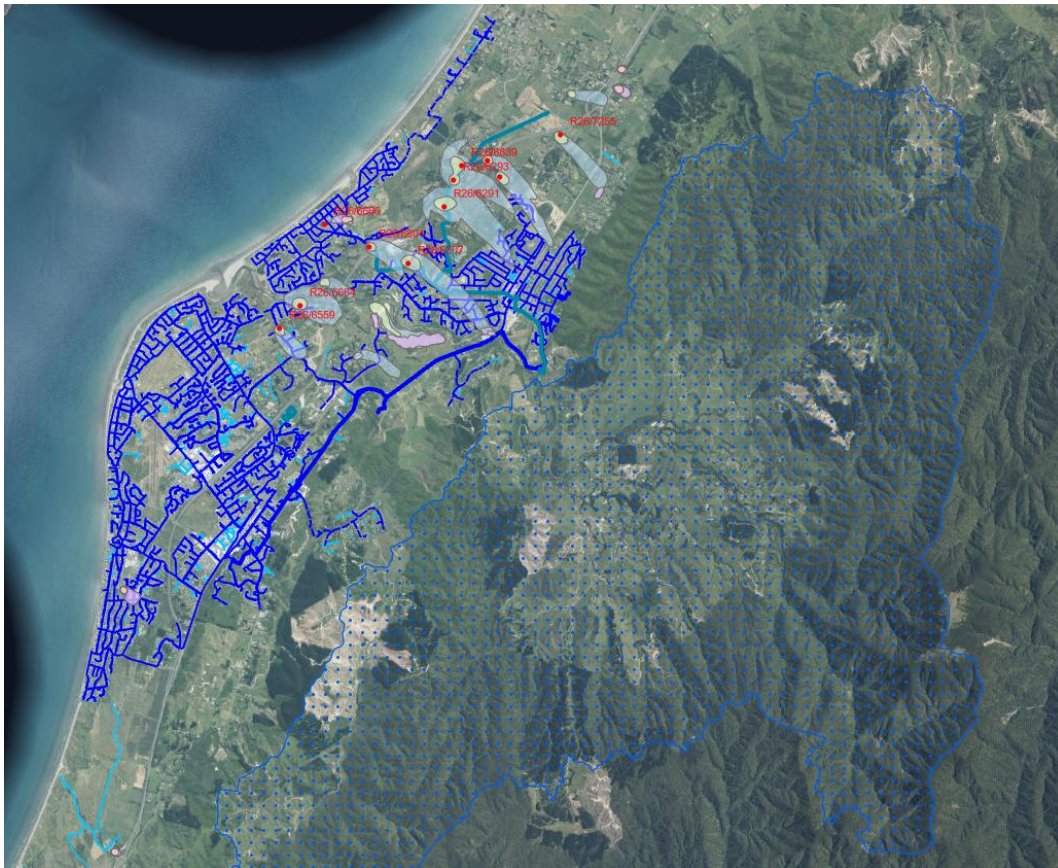


Figure 22: Water Collection Zones and Source Water Protection Capture Zones in Ōtaki and Hautere



The following list was developed from information provided by KCDC staff (assets, planning, health, licencing, water services) and the Water Services Authority. Information from the Water Services Authority is expanded in Appendix 3.

Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati

There are a number of privately owned and operated water supplies for commercial purposes in the Waikanae area. The Council has no responsibility for these supplies. These include:

- The El Rancho Christian Holiday Camp water supply is provided from bore and river abstraction. It services a variable population, estimated to be up to 200 people. The water is tested monthly. No faecal coliforms/100ml have been reported. The mean total coliforms count for the last five years is 5/100ml. Three readings were >30, nine were >10.
- The Ngatiawa camp (at the top end of Ngatiawa Road) provides a water supply to an estimated seasonal population of up to 50 people can. Raw water is drawn from the nearby camp stream. The Council has little other data on this supply.
- Harrisons Garden Centre with Café. 23-31 Peka Peka Road, Waikanae (1489013400) Garden Centre with café and assuming the owners of the garden centre who live on site.
- Palm Grove Christian Camp (Valley Road) has water supplied from the nearby creek. The water is UV treated and the most recent testing in July 2004 indicated no total or faecal coliforms detected per 100ml. The population supplied is seasonal and is estimated to be approximately 100 people during busy periods.
- 199 Valley Road, Paraparaumu (1530006200) This used to be registered as a private water supply. In the past the water treatment plant was known to supply a number of other properties (uncertain of the addresses)
- Waikanae Christian Holiday Park. Which Council does have an interaction with due to the ability to connect to town water.
- Cafés/restaurants.

Paekākāriki

There is one privately and one regionally owned and operated water supply in the Paekākāriki area. Neither supplies a usually resident population. These are identified below:

- At MacKays crossing on State Highway 1, a bore with an onsite chlorination unit supplies drinking water to users of Queen Elizabeth Park. Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) owns this bore. The Kāpiti Coast District Council used to operate and test the bore and no faecal coliforms have been found (occasional totals have been recorded when the chlorinator fails). The supply is slightly acidic, with a pH of 6.7.
- Whareroa Farm (Land Corp).

Ōtaki

There are a number of commercial operations with private water supplies in Ōtaki. These include:

- The Ōtaki Racecourse bore, serving up to 100 people during events. There is town water and private water on this site. Actual location is unknown as no registered food operators on site. This may no longer be in use.
- Two camp ground bores at Forest Lakes Christian Camp (2 Bores, homestead bore and Camp bore), serves up to 130 people on a seasonal basis. They are working through registration, the issue is that they get non-compliances at the supply for the Homestead
- The old Winemakers Daughter Site. 1081 State Highway 1, Otaki (1487118000). This property has a dwelling and a restaurant that is supplied by an onsite rural bore. The site was a winery. The restaurant is in the process of re-opening as a restaurant and event centre. This site has been sold in the last 2 years.
- Firth Industries (Stresscrete), with 2 bores (main yard/Dycore canteen and office canteen) serves a staff of up to 60 people.
- Winstones 61 & 67 Te Roto Road, Otaki (HUHA, and a number of rentals on site) Used to be horse training area
- Apple Quarters 30 Addington Road Otaki (1487111800). This site is believed to be supplied by a deep bore that was originally drilled to be an agricultural supply for a number of properties. It has a name like H2O. This bore was tested by NZTA when the Peka Peka to Ōtaki Expressway was being built. To ensure that the aquifer was not damaged.
- Cafés/restaurants.

Hautere/Te Horo

Other reticulated water supply schemes in the Hautere/Te Horo area include:

- The Willow Park Developments (Arcus Road) water supply scheme. This scheme consists of a shallow bore beside Ōtaki River just upstream of State Highway 1. The scheme was originally set up for horticulture. Water is pumped into an 88m³ storage tank and is then pumped into a large (200 mm) diameter main that runs approximately 3 km to Arcus Road. There is no treatment plant. The Council does not know how much of this supply is used for drinking water.
- The Gary Road water supply scheme. This consists of a 45 m deep bore into the coastal groundwater zone near Gary Road. It is estimated to serve a population of 25 people. The water is high in manganese. Property owners augment this supply with rainwater tanks.
- The Te H2oro water supply scheme. This bore fed scheme is a private reticulation that serves approximately 90 residents.

- There are a number of commercial operations with private water supplies in Hautere/Te Horo. These are:

- ## Overall private water supply assessment

Council's role in relation to self-supplies is complex, as it does not own the assets and regulatory enforcement sits with Taumata Arowai. Where Council has related public health or licensing responsibilities, it must manage any actual or perceived conflict arising from assistance provided to self-suppliers.

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6. Discussion

This is the first assessment under the LG(WS)A and the first since 2006. This assessment is a status check of the KCDC drinking water supplies and identification of the districts private and commercial supplies. The assessment of the KCDC supplies relied heavily on the Water AMP and Water Safety Plans. These documents contain extensive details on the asset condition and safety risks. Most of the risks to water loss have been identified and managed through the WSP process. Climate change risks are emerging at an increasingly frequent rate with more high intensity events and longer dry spells. The lack of a safe and adequate drinking water supply is well recognised as increasing risk of illness and poor sanitation.

The assessment has confirmed that the majority of the population has access to a KCDC drinking water supply. Areas that are currently not serviced by KCDC but identified for growth have been identified.

Currently all KCDC supplies meet the majority of the DWQAR. Other risks are being managed through improved documentation and monitoring data management. KCDC has a number of things currently underway to support safe and reliable drinking water including

- Development of a Water Services Strategy
- Resource Consent monitoring and renewals
- Completion of an Adaptive Management Strategy in 2021
- Updating the current sustainable water management strategy 2002
- Strengthening of the Water Bylaw or development of backflow policy
- Physical upgrades to Hautere and Waikanae water treatment plants
- Reservoir replacement in Ōtaki (Waitohu)
- Online continuous monitoring of chlorine levels in the zones of Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Raumati and Ōtaki.
- Sample Tap replacement with lockable sampling stations

The KCDC Water Activity Management Plan has been instrumental in identifying vulnerable and aging infrastructure within the district. The continued provision of a safe and reliable drinking water supply is a major goal for Council. Major projects significantly impacting these expenditure long-term Plan forecasts are focussed on resilience - security and safety of drinking water supplies. These projects include:

- Drinking water safety and resilience project
- Ōtaki and Hautere/Te Horo Drinking water safety improvement upgrades
- Waikanae Water Treatment Plant stage two and three renewals and upgrades
- River crossing resilience
- District wide network upgrades and reservoir
- Lifecycle management
- Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF) network projects in Ōtaki.

The KCDC Water Activity Management Plan also has a section on demand management and outlines the current and proposed actions to support the continued sustainable use of Kāpiti's water resources. This has been summarised in section 5.1 and includes water metering, rainwater/greywater use, water loss calculations, private leakage initiatives and water use in council facilities. Current and future water use has been further discussed in the Water AMP.

KCDC assesses drinking water performance on an annual basis against its levels of service targets (reported in the Annual Plan) and also externally to satisfy Department of Internal Affairs audit requirements. Reporting on drinking water safety of private supplies is outside of the

KCDCs scope and responsibility. This assessment has endeavoured to identify the districts private supplies.

Consents

All the Water Supply Consents are current and operating within the parameter of the water take with sufficient headroom in the near future to manage growth expectations. KCDC expects that it can rule out the Resource Consent conditions being so prohibitive that it is no longer feasible to operate the water supply. A tightening of conditions could be expected. The renewal of resource consents will likely require water conservation measures to be implemented and will place additional drivers to match demand and customer expectations. The Water AMP has stated that a water conservation strategy has been developed and will be used and promoted prior to future water extraction consent renewals. It is important to work proactively with GWRC on demonstrating compliance with the resource consent conditions and looking towards future expectations.

This assessment has also identified some registered and unregistered community water supplies. KCDC will follow up before the next assessment in 2029. KCDC has further responsibilities under section 72 of the LG(WS)A, in consultation with the Water Services Authority, to assist other suppliers in the district that are facing significant problems.

The assessment also identified self-supply buildings with a community purpose that have their own water supply (campgrounds, community halls, food premises, clubs and licenced premises). These have been listed in Appendix 1. There are several large manufacturing businesses in the district - some are connected to KCDC services, and some have their own water and wastewater systems. MPI are generally responsible for licensing etc. of these types of facilities, including process water. It is currently unknown whether MPI Food Control Plans/Legislation covers potable water outside of manufacturing. These businesses do have responsibilities to provide potable water to staff, but this is currently outside the scope of this report. It has been highlighted for an area for future investigation and/or clarification.

Under section 69(4) of the Act, KCDC must provide opportunities for the public and any agency to provide feedback on access to drinking water. Currently council receives feedback during the Long-term Plan consultation process, as well as through consumer complaints and surveys. It is intended this report be published on the KCDC website and copied to the Water Services Authority as required by section 70 of the Act. The assessment results will be relevant to the KCDC Independent Business Unit delivering three waters services and will link into the wider Water Services Strategy, also required by sections 230-236 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.

In conclusion, KCDC have plans in place for the upgrading of various water supplies to ensure that multiple barriers are in place and the DWQAR can continue to be met. Prior upgrades and improvements to documentation and data have resulted in better compliance. Growth and growth strategies have been identified in the Water AMP. This assessment has highlighted the need for KCDC and the Water Services Authority to work together in identifying appropriate supplies and targeting assistance to where it is needed.

Areas for future involvement include:

- Continue to identify and prioritise drinking water safety
- Working with the private community drinking water suppliers
- Development and/or promotion of existing drinking water compliance and safety information for private supplies
- Confirming the roles and responsibilities with regard to private self-supplies
- Linking future assessments with the Water Services Strategy

- Continuing relationships with GWRC
- Expanding working relationship with the Water Services Authority
- Liaison with the Public Health Authority/Medical Officer of Health.

Appendix 1 - List of licenced premises, trade waste and health

List of licenced premises, trade waste and health. The status of each water supply has been identified and cross referenced with those supplies identified in Section 5.2 of this report.

OBJECTID *	Licence No	Property Number	Licence Group	Business Name	Location	Status Desc	Business Activity	Status
42460183	EQ0528	17047		Palm Grove Christian Holiday Camp	199-207 Valley Road, Paraparaumu			Private – Not Connected
42463117	MP011	18228	Health	Paekākāriki Holiday Park	541 State Highway 1, Paekākāriki	Licence issued	Camping Ground	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42463370	MP002	13007	Health	Kapiti Holiday Resort	16 Beach Haven Place, Paraparaumu	Licence issued	Camping Ground	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42463576	MP007	9177	Health	Lindale Motor Park	15 Ventnor Drive, Paraparaumu	Licence issued	Camping Ground	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42463712	MP170	8664	Health	Byron's Resort	20 Tasman Road, Ōtaki	Licence issued	Camping Ground	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42463734	MP161	865	Health	Bridge Lodge	3 Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki	Ceased operating	Camping Ground	N/A
42460759	FP037	20071	Health	Kapiti Campus Training Kitchen	91 State Highway 1, Paraparaumu	Ceased operating	Educational Institution.	N/A
42471879	TW0037	19708	Trade Waste	Kapiti Campus Training Kitchen	9 Milne Drive, Paraparaumu	Ceased operating	Educational Institution.	N/A
42465851	RH014	31680	Health	Waikanae Country Lodge	394 Te Moana Road, Waikanae	Exempt	Licensed Hospital	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42466343	RH016	19432	Health	Millvale House	17 Millvale Street, Waikanae	Exempt	Licensed Hospital	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42466620	RH013	13492	Health	Sevenoaks Lodge	Sweetman Avenue, Paraparaumu	Cancelled	Licensed Hospital	N/A
42464153	ON909	1551	On Licence	Charles Fleming Retirement Village	112 Parata Street, Waikanae	Annual Fee Received	Retirement Village	Connected – Private Linked Supply

42464492	ON911	10690	On Licence	Kapiti Village	Guildford Drive, Paraparaumu	Licence issued	Retirement Village	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42466285	RH019	10690	Health	Metlifecare Kapiti	Guildford Drive, Paraparaumu	Cancelled	Retirement Village	N/A
42466504	RH018	17481	Health	Metlifecare Coastal Villas	Spencer Russell Drive, Paraparaumu	Exempt	Retirement Village	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42460855	FP590	18188	Health	Paekākāriki School	90 Wellington Road, Paekākāriki	FA Rego Certificate sent	School	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42460928	FP742	0	Health	Horowhenua College		Verification close out letter	School	N/A
42461068	FP558	11445	Health	The Pavillion Canteen	151 Mazengarb Road, Paraparaumu	FP Verification report sent	School	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42461151	FP518	7313	Health	Te Wananga o Raukawa	144 Tasman Road, Ōtaki	FA Rego Certificate sent	School	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42461566	FP491	15361	Health	The Food Depot	32 Raumati Road, Raumati	FA Rego Certificate sent	School	Connected – Private Linked Supply
42461444	FP441	9203	Health	Greenmantle Estate Lodge	214 Main Road North, Paraparaumu	Ceased operating	Tourist Lodge	N/A
42473345	TW0104	3563	Trade Waste	El Rancho	58 Weggery Drive, Waikanae Beach	Paid	Youth Camp	Connected – Private Linked Supply, but also looks to have private tanks on site.

Appendix 2 - Local Government (Water Services) Bill Requirements

Summary of documents a territorial authority, acting as a water service provider, is required to produce under the
Local Government (Water Services) Bill.

Document	Deadline	Content Summary	Bill Reference
Drinking Water Services Assessment	First assessment by 1 July 2026 , then at least every 3 years or earlier if concerns	An assessment of each community's access to drinking water services, including the nature of existing services, current and future demands, water safety and quality, public health risks, and a plan for ongoing access.	Clauses 58B (1), 58B (2), 58B (2A)
Stormwater & Wastewater Services Assessment	First assessment by 1 July 2029 , then at least every 3 years .	An assessment of the adequacy of stormwater and wastewater services from a public health perspective, considering health risks from deficiencies, service quality, current and future demands, and the consequences of discharges.	Clauses 58D(1), 58D(2), 58D(4A)
Water Services Delivery Plan “WSDP”	If 18mths before 3 September 2030 , Council hasn't transferred water supply and ww services to a water organisation, it has to submit WSDP to Secretary. 5 yearly reporting after first plan.	Content for WSDP set in Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024, with modifications set out in the Bill.	Clauses 58I, 58J, 58K, 58L (consultation and adoption req'mts)

Water Services Network Maps and capacity utilisation and asset details	Published no later than 4 years after s114 comes into force.	A map of each water service network showing the location of each pipe and connection point in the network. All capacity utilisation and asset details known in relation to its waste services networks	Clause 114
Trade Waste Discharge Plan	Issued no later than 2 years after s150 comes into force. Must be reviewed at least every 10 years.	Council's approach to regulating trade waste and its discharge into wastewater networks. It must specify which premises it applies to, transport requirements, any proposed bylaws, and circumstances for fees and charges.	Clauses 150, 154
Stormwater network risk management plan	Adopt a plan within 3 years of the commencement of section 165, the plan needs to be reviewed at least every 10 years.	Water service provider must develop a stormwater network risk management plan for the provider's service area. The Plan needs to map the network, identify critical infrastructure and hazards, assess risks etc	Clause 165, 167
Water Services Strategy	First strategy adopted by 30 June 2027 to take effect 1 July 2027. Subsequent strategies are adopted every 3 years. (TBC)	A 10-year (minimum) strategy outlining strategic priorities, intended activities, levels of service, performance measures, and financial plans. It must include detailed financial and operational plans for the first 3 years and a 30-year view of significant infrastructure issues.	Clauses 179A, 183, 190, 192, 194, 195, Schedule 1 (cl 5), Schedule 3
Water Services Annual Budget	Published before the start of each financial year (except for the first year of a new strategy, where the forecast financial statements and	Contains the proposed budget for the financial year, including any proposed rates, fees, and charges. It must include forecast financial statements, a funding impact statement, and explain any	Clauses 179A, 183, 200, 201

	funding impact statement in the strategy serves as the budget).	significant variations from the Water Services Strategy.	
Water Services Annual Report	Adopted no later than 4 months after the end of each financial year. (TBC – but look at Sch 1 clause 6 because the actual date depends on when the first water services strategy comes into force.) Can be included in Council's main annual report prepared under s98 LGA	Reports on the territorial authority's water service operations for the financial year. It must include audited financial statements, a comparison of budgeted vs. actual capital expenditure, an audited funding impact statement, and a comparison of intended vs. actual service levels.	Clauses 179A, 183, 205, 206, Schedule 1 clause 6, Schedule 4
Significance and Engagement Policy updated	Can't find a date this is due.	To reflect Council's roles and resp as a water services provider under the Bill	30B
Financial policies, financial strategy (s101A LGA) and financial operations in its planning and reporting documents prepared under Part 4 (listed in section 183(2));		Must demonstrate WSP's compliance with financial principles in cl 16	16(2)(a)

Appendix 3 – Private Supply Information from Taumata Arowai

Private Supplies (As provide by Taumata Arowai)

As at	2026-03-31	2026-03-31	2026-03-31
Supply ID	TEW015	TEH008	RAN030
Supply Name	Te Wānanga o Raukawa	The Te H2Oro Water Company Limited	Waitapu, Rangataua and Miria Te Kakara Buildings
Supplier Name	Te Wānanga O Raukawa	The Te H2Oro Water Company Limited	Te Wānanga O Raukawa
Supply Registration Status	Lapsed	Lapsed	Lapsed
Is Registered	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is Verified	Yes	Yes	Yes
Supply Type	Self-supplied building	Networked supply	Self-supplied building
Supply Population	80	90	200
Supply Population Band	Small (26 to 100)	Small (26 to 100)	Medium (101 to 500)
Community Type	Education facility	Rural network	Education facility
Community	Te Wānanga o Raukawa	The Te H2Oro Water Company Limited	Te Wānanga o Raukawa
Territorial Authority Name	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Region	Wellington	Wellington	Wellington
Exemption Status	No Approved Exemption	No Approved Exemption	No Approved Exemption
Acceptable Solution Status	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Acceptable Solution Description	Roof Water Supply (<500 people)	None	None
Ownership Type	Community	Other	Community
Ownership Description	Unknown	Shareholder owned and operated	Unknown
Suppression Requested	No	No	No
DWSP Status	Lodged	Lodged	Lodged
Protozoa Barrier	Not Applicable	Has Protozoa Barrier	Has Protozoa Barrier

Residual Disinfection	Not Applicable	Has Residual Disinfection	Not Applicable
Bacterial Treatment	Not Applicable	Lacks Bacterial Treatment	Has Bacterial Treatment

Treatment Plant – Private Supplies

As at	2026-03-31	2026-03-31	2026-03-31
Plant ID	TP100347	TP01730	TP100346
Plant Name	Te Moana o Raukawa Service Shed	Te H2Oro Water Supply	Waitapu, Rangataua and Miria Te Kakara Service shed
Supply ID	TEW015	TEH008	RAN030
Supply Name	Te Wānanga o Raukawa	The Te H2Oro Water Company Limited	Waitapu, Rangataua and Miria Te Kakara Buildings
Territorial Authority Name	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Latitude	-40.7509	-40.81891251	-40.74995
Longitude	175.1355	175.1187439	175.13606
Physical Address			
No Treatment (Yes/No)	No	No	No
Filtration (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Filtration Type	Cartridge Filtration	Cartridge Filtration	Cartridge Filtration
Chlorination (Yes/No)	No	No	No
Chlorination Type			
Fluoridation (Yes/No)	No	No	No
UV (Yes/No)	No	No	Yes
Ozone Disinfection (Yes/No)	No	No	No
Protozoa Barrier (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bacterial Barrier (Yes/No)	No	No	Yes

Distribution Zones – Private Supplies

As at	2026-03-31
Zone ID	TEH008TE
Zone Name	The Te H2Oro Water Company Limited
Supply ID	TEH008
Supply Name	The Te H2Oro Water Company Limited
Territorial Authority Name	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Zone Population	120
Location Description	Rural Scheme delivering 2,000l per day to rural properties in Best Rd, Settlement Road, Gear Road and School Road
Residual Disinfection Implemented	Yes
Backflow Programme Implemented	Yes
New and Repaired Watermains Hygiene Procedures Implemented	Yes
Water Storage Rules Implemented	Yes
Microbiological and Metal Monitoring Implemented	Yes
Urban/Rural Zone	Mixed-use rural scheme (>50% used for agricultural/horticultural purposes)

Consumer Advisories – Private Supplies

No Data Available

Rules

No Data Available

Notifications

No Data Available

Samples

No Data Available

Appendix 4 –Supply Information from Hinekōrako

Screenshots from Hinekōrako on 29/01/2025

Overall Summary

Supply Name: Waikanae									
Supply ID	Supply Name	Acceptable Solution	Has DWSP	Protozoa Barrier	Bacterial Barrier	Residual Disinfection	Rules reports received	Last Processed	Download Reporting
WAI010	Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati	NA	Lodged	✓	✓	✓	Rule reports submitted	28 Jan	

Source Rules Summary

Year: 2025											Supply Name: Waikanae			
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Source Monitoring Performance	Cyanobacteria Risk Assessment Performance	Median E. coli Source Water Sample	E. coli Source Water Samples Received	Median Arsenic Source Water Sample	Arsenic Source Water Samples Received	Median Manganese Source Water Sample	Manganese Source Water Samples Received	Median Nitrate Source Water Sample	Nitrate Source Water Samples Received	Median Lead Source Water Sample	Lead Source Water Samples Received
WAI010	Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	137.4	47	0	1	0	12	1.04	12	0	1

Treatment Rules Summary

Year: 2025 ▾ Supply Name: Waikanae						
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Bacterial Treatment Performance	Protozoa Log Credits Achieved	Chemical Monitoring - Treatment Performance	Treatment Performance
WAI010	Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	Not Applicable

Distribution Rules Summary

Year: 2025 Supply Name: Waikanae								
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Chemical Monitoring - Distribution Performance	Distribution Monitoring - Bacterial Performance	Residual Disinfection Performance	Backflow Protection Performance	Distribution Storage Practices Performance	Hygiene Performance
WAI010	Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	Partially met (50.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)

Overall Summary

Supply Name: Paekakariki									
Supply ID	Supply Name	Acceptable Solution	Has DWSP	Protozoa Barrier	Bacterial Barrier	Residual Disinfection	Rules reports received	Last Processed	Download Reporting
PAE002	Paekakariki	NA	Lodged	✓	✓	✓	Rule reports submitted	28 Jan	

Source Rules Summary

Year: 2025 Supply Name: Paekakariki														
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Source Monitoring Performance	Cyanobacteria Risk Assessment Performance	Median E. coli Source Water Sample	E. coli Source Water Samples Received	Median Arsenic Source Water Sample	Arsenic Source Water Samples Received	Median Manganese Source Water Sample	Manganese Source Water Samples Received	Median Nitrate Source Water Sample	Nitrate Source Water Samples Received	Median Lead Source Water Sample	Lead Source Water Samples Received
PAE002	Paekakariki	2025	Almost met (95.2%)	All met (100.0%)	0	140	0	2	0	36	1,107	36	0	3

Treatment Rules Summary

Year: 2025 Supply Name: Paekakariki						
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Bacterial Treatment Performance	Protozoa Log Credits Achieved	Chemical Monitoring - Treatment Performance	Treatment Performance
PAE002	Paekakariki	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	Not Applicable

Distribution Rules Summary

Year: 2025 Supply Name: Paekakariki								
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Chemical Monitoring - Distribution Performance	Distribution Monitoring - Bacterial Performance	Residual Disinfection Performance	Backflow Protection Performance	Distribution Storage Practices Performance	Hygiene Performance
PAE002	Paekakariki	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	Partially met (50.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)

Overall Summary

Supply Name: Otaki									
Supply ID	Supply Name	Acceptable Solution	Has DWSP	Protozoa Barrier	Bacterial Barrier	Residual Disinfection	Rules reports received	Last Processed	Download Reporting
OTA003	Otaki	NA	Lodged	✓	✓	✓	Rule reports submitted	28 Jan	

Source Rules Summary

Year: 2025 Supply Name: Otaki														
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Source Monitoring Performance	Cyanobacteria Risk Assessment Performance	Median E. coli Source Water Sample	E. coli Source Water Samples Received	Median Arsenic Source Water Sample	Arsenic Source Water Samples Received	Median Manganese Source Water Sample	Manganese Source Water Samples Received	Median Nitrate Source Water Sample	Nitrate Source Water Samples Received	Median Lead Source Water Sample	Lead Source Water Samples Received
OTA003	Otaki	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	0	104	0	2	0	24	3.032	24	0	2

Treatment Rules Summary

Year: 2025 Supply Name: Otaki						
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Bacterial Treatment Performance	Protozoa Log Credits Achieved	Chemical Monitoring - Treatment Performance	Treatment Performance
OTA003	Otaki	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	Not Applicable

Distribution Rules Summary

Year: 2025 Supply Name: Otaki								
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Chemical Monitoring - Distribution Performance	Distribution Monitoring - Bacterial Performance	Residual Disinfection Performance	Backflow Protection Performance	Distribution Storage Practices Performance	Hygiene Performance
OTA003	Otaki	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	Partially met (50.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)

Overall Summary

Supply Name: Hautere									
Supply ID	Supply Name	Acceptable Solution	Has DWSP	Protozoa Barrier	Bacterial Barrier	Residual Disinfection	Rules reports received	Last Processed	Download Reporting
HAU003	Hautere	NA	Lodged	✓	✓	✓	Rule reports submitted	28 Jan	

Source Rules Summary

Year: 2025 Supply Name: Hautere														
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Source Monitoring Performance	Cyanobacteria Risk Assessment Performance	Median E. coli Source Water Sample	E. coli Source Water Samples Received	Median Arsenic Source Water Sample	Arsenic Source Water Samples Received	Median Manganese Source Water Sample	Manganese Source Water Samples Received	Median Nitrate Source Water Sample	Nitrate Source Water Samples Received	Median Lead Source Water Sample	Lead Source Water Samples Received
HAU003	Hautere	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	0	49	0	1	0.001	13	1.062	13	0	1

Treatment Rules Summary

Year: 2025 Supply Name: Hautere						
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Bacterial Treatment Performance	Protozoa Log Credits Achieved	Chemical Monitoring - Treatment Performance	Treatment Performance
HAU003	Hautere	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	Not Applicable

Distribution Rules Summary

Year: 2025 Supply Name: Hautere								
Supply ID	Supply Name	Year	Chemical Monitoring - Distribution Performance	Distribution Monitoring - Bacterial Performance	Residual Disinfection Performance	Backflow Protection Performance	Distribution Storage Practices Performance	Hygiene Performance
HAU003	Hautere	2025	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)	Partially met (50.0%)	All met (100.0%)	All met (100.0%)