



**NAPIER**  
CITY COUNCIL  
*Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri*

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# ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

## Open Attachments (Under separate cover 1)

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Meeting Date: Monday 21 July 2025

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Time: 9.30am (Local Water Done Well Hearing)

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Venue: Large Exhibition Hall  
War Memorial Centre  
Marine Parade  
Napier

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**Council – Local Water Done Well Option  
Hearing of Submissions**

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**Monday, 21 July 2025 – 9.30am**

**Large Exhibition Hall, War Memorial Centre, Marine Parade, Napier**

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Submission No.	6
Name	Bob Howe
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	No
If not, what is your preferred option?	Option 3, In-House Delivery
Comments	
None provided on submission. Indicated would like to speak to this at hearings.	

Submission No.	11
Name	Mark Plested
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	Yes
If not, what is your preferred option?	N/A
<p>Comments</p> <p>This consultation is very poor, essentially giving only one criteria on which to choose. We all know that there are many criteria including, the level of service, quality of delivery, availability, reliability, and sustainability of service. You provide cost figure but no backup for those nor an assessment of the risks of each service delivery option. You do this to a generally uninformed and in some instances ill-informed, mis-informed and sceptical public. At least provide access to documentation associated with the development of these options so we can follow your logic.</p>	

Submission No.	125
Name	Paul Eady
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	No
If not, what is your preferred option?	Option 2, Napier only CCO
<p>Comments</p> <p>I think the preferred option is overly optimistic in terms of the outcomes that are going to be achieved and the efficiencies that will be made and that the regional model will be much less than are being proposed, probably closer to the NCC CCO model. For example, the information provided in this website is silent on the fact that a lot of NCC's stormwater is processed down four key HBRC drains and through at least two HBRC pump stations, to sea. This is a similar situation in varying degrees to communities that fall under Hastings DC and Wairoa DC. Yet the preferred model does not identify how those HBRC assets and responsibilities' funding requirements will be incorporated into the shared services model (if at all) which only at this stage incorporates the territorial authorities.</p> <p>The impacts of the propose Maraenui- Te Awa stormwater works and Lagoon Farm works on the HBRC drainage systems that clear water from Meanee and Taradale respectively should not be underestimated particularly as they contain two critical detention dams that are currently HBRC assets which but the consultation document suggests NCC owns. The above example indicates that already there is a risk that the shared services model is under costed for at least the stormwater aspects, and / or the service delivery will be constrained by HBRC not having the funds on its side to upgrade the drainage systems to process the stormwater delivered form the City and District Council Stormwater systems, and thus money will be spent but the desired outcomes will still not be achieved.</p> <p>What we also really needed to see in the document is the wastewater and drinking water projects the other councils have also put into their documents and how any overlapping jurisdictions will be managed. We need to see how NCC and HDC might look to connect their wastewater and water supply networks to increase resilience for their combined populations and achieve economies of scale.</p> <p>I struggle to see how efficiency is going to be achieved as there will be the same distance of pipework and number of pump stations to be managed, across the same geographical area, and the same problems will already exist. This suggests as regional shared service authority will need the same number of front-line field and technical staff, and a similar amount of managers, although perhaps there would be a reduction in overall senior managers generating savings which would then be taken up by paying directorship fees and an inflated executive leadership salary bill.</p> <p>While a Napier CCO is likely to cost more than a regional model, Napier residents will have much more agency of what gets done and when based on the needs of the Napier community when under our own CCO. We also need to see how prioritisation of funding and resourcing is proposed to work. The information on this site is silent how Napier will be</p>	

able to get its much needed works prioritized over the other TAs when all the funding and resourcing is coming out of a shared pool, mostly dominated by Hastings ratepayers which outnumber Napier by almost 2:1. In this setup, Napier also runs the risk of being further back in the queue for overdue and critical water services upgrades than for example Wairoa or CHB, if it is deemed that the needs in those DCs is greater and that addressing these issues would help sustain those smaller rural economies.

Alternatively, infrastructure in Napier might become seen as too exposed to climate change effects as each IPCC report comes out with the associated forward financial liabilities, leading to a perception that investing for growth in Hastings becomes the preferred option. None of this will be to the benefit of the Napier resident forced to pay into a shared services model with Hastings, Wairoa, and CHB.

In terms of costs, I also feel that being that Napier has some of the lowest rates in the country for its land value, we probably also have more capacity than other council's to suck up the costs and reinvest in the core infrastructure that we need here. If we prioritise our spending on the right stuff and prevent growth development in areas that are inherently highly problematic from an infrastructure point of view, then we can get three waters done well and then look at the other stuff like council buildings and recreational facilities etc.

Submission No.	234
Name	Jon Nichols
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	Yes
If not, what is your preferred option?	N/A
Comments	
I believe that having the required scale will create an ability to attract good people, competitive funding and the ability to use this scale to get efficient in field costs.	

Submission No.	650
Name	Angie Denby – on behalf of Ahuriri Estuary Protection Society
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	Yes
If not, what is your preferred option?	N/A
<p>Comments</p> <p>Whatever you decide, we know there are pros and cons in all options. Ahuriri Estuary Protection Society is focused on improved quality of the water in Ahuriri Estuary/te Whanganui a Orotū. The two 'waters' that have a detrimental effect on the water quality in the estuary are: Stormwater and Wastewater. Firstly, we are strongly supportive of your plans to improve the quality of the large proportion of Napier's untreated stormwater that flows constantly into Ahuriri Estuary.</p> <p>We understand you have a two-pronged approach - new wetlands at Lagoon Farm for 'polishing' stormwater and spot treatment on some waterways, (the ones that cause you challenges to move to new wetlands), leading to the estuary. We urge you to commit to the highest standard of 'cleaned' stormwater for these processes to improve the health of the estuary, for the sake of the its wildlife and all its ecosystems supporting the wildlife. The same outcome will improve the quality of water for recreation in Pandora Pond and food gathering when water is clean enough. The sooner the better.</p> <p>Turning waterways and directing untreated stormwater straight to the ocean to decrease what goes to the estuary is an unsatisfactory solution to decreasing pollution. Short term gain. Its still polluted water. Secondly, the fact NCC has consent from HBRC to allow Wastewater to be released into Ahuriri Estuary at times of high or persistent rainfall is distasteful environmentally and culturally. We urge NCC to ensure they are planning to have an adequate quality of infrastructure to prevent the mixing of stormwater and wastewater at times of heavy rain.</p> <p>Please develop a system of instant fines for polluters of the waterways. Prosecution through the courts is costly for NCC, and no guarantee you will get a satisfactory outcome. There must be an easier way to get the message across to polluters. Increase your compliance capacity. Industry and business need to be held to account for their polluting - they need to pay for cleaning up their mess.</p> <p>Finally, we understand how complicated these issues can be, and the legacy you have of needing to replace aged infrastructure. We encourage you to not grant consents for new housing or commercial/industrial developments unless you are sure the current infrastructure can cater for them or it is put in place first.</p> <p>As more and more concrete/asphalt covers the city, more attention needs to be given to maintaining/creating permeable surfaces for water absorption or run-off. The estuary receives most of Napier's untreated stormwater water. Please put adequate resources into</p>	



cleaning up this stormwater. Ahuriri Estuary is important to Hawkes Bay - its a nursery for ocean fish and shellfish, supports a wide range of plant and animal life, offers recreational opportunities, holds cultural significance for Ahuriri Hapū, and plays a crucial role in protecting the coastline and providing mitigating effects for climate change through carbon sequestration.

<b>Submission No.</b>	323
<b>Name</b>	Pauline Doyle
<b>Do you agree with Council's preferred option?</b>	Yes
<b>If not, what is your preferred option?</b>	N/A
<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p>Let's hope that Napier will be able to draw on the expertise of Hastings District Council Water Infrastructure staff, under a new Council-Controlled Organization [CCO]. In 2018 a headline in Hawke's Bay Today announced that Napier's drinking water "Smells like a swimming pool". This was because high levels of chlorine were being added directly into the water at Napier's ten pump stations.</p> <p>Since March 2017 Napier City Council has continuously used "incident standard chlorination" at Napier's ten pump stations, and today Napier's water still smells and tastes like a swimming pool. Wayne Jack, the former CEO at NCC, gutted the council's water department in 2015.</p> <p>In contrast, Hastings District Council maintained their Water Infrastructure staff, and they have overseen the construction of two huge holding tanks specially designed to allow the chlorine treatment to disperse evenly before distributing drinking water to consumers through their network. I note from this June 2018 email in response to an Official Information Request : "the draft Long Term Plan (LTP) contained provision for \$1.7m in 18/19 and 19/20 to construct two permanent water treatment plants to replace the 10 incident standard chlorinators".</p> <p>COPY OF EMAIL: From: Cheree Ball &lt;cheree.ball@napier.govt.nz&gt; Date: 15 June 2018 at 9:29:47 AM NZST To: Councillor Larry Dallimore &lt;larry.dallimore@napier.govt.nz&gt; Subject: 18086 - Official Information Request - Larry Dallimore (on behalf) - Water Supply Issues - RESPONSE</p> <p>1. Further to your request for information dated 17 May 2018 regarding water supply issues, I am now able to provide you with Napier City Council's response. "The decision was taken at the Council meeting held on 20 December 2017 to maintain incident chlorination of the Napier water supply. The word incident chlorination was used as the current chlorination infrastructure is of an incident standard, i.e. designed for the purpose of a short term incident. It is not desirable to use for the long term."</p>	

Submission No.	436
Name	Craig Davis
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	No
If not, what is your preferred option?	N/A
Comments	
<p>The options given are a load of rubbish. They are so similar it's not funny. First we should vote on more options. New Zealand has more water than we can use. Hawke's Bay also has a great aquifer and the water is so pure. It goes directly into bottled water so why are we going to pay when it can be taken for minimal cost. Storm water is a different story. Pay a subsidy to people who save their own water. It's not rocket science.</p>	

Submission No.	568
Name	Gemma Yates – on behalf of Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	Yes
If not, what is your preferred option?	N/A
Comments	
See supporting letter.	



Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust  
 1st Floor, Suite 3B  
 1 Wright St  
 Ahuriri, Napier  
 0800 TANGOIO / 06 835 3300  
[Taiao@tangoio.maori.nz](mailto:Taiao@tangoio.maori.nz)

12 June 2025

Local Water Done Well Submissions  
 Napier City Council  
 Private Bag 6010  
 Napier 4142

#### **Submission on the Local Water Done Well proposal**

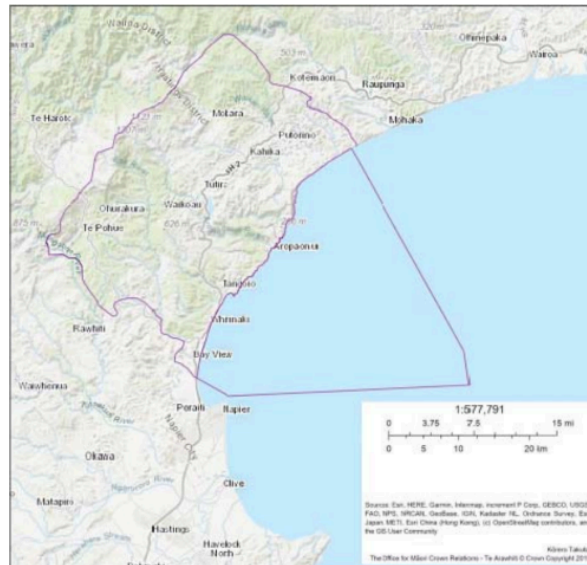
Tēnā koutou

#### **Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust and Hapū**

1. Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust (MTT) represents a collective of hapū in northern Hawke's Bay, including Ngāi Tauira, Ngāti Marangatūhetaua (also known as Ngāti Tū), Ngāti Kurumōkihi, Ngāi Te Ruruku ki Tangoio, Ngāti Whakaari and Ngāi Tahu (the Hapū). The takiwā (traditional area) of the Hapū extends from north of the Waikari River to the Waitaha Stream, southwards to Keteketerau (the former outlet of the Napier inner harbour) and from Maungaharuru (range) in the west, to the coast and beyond, Tangitū (the sea) in the east.
2. MTT is a post settlement governance entity established to hold and manage the Treaty settlement assets of the Hapū and to be the representative body for the Hapū. Its Deed of Settlement is dated 25 May 2013 and was given effect to by the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2014. MTT has approximately 7,000 registered Hapū members.
3. The takiwā is shown in the map below. It includes the area of interest under the Deed of Settlement and Settlement Act and MTT's Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 application area:

**Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust** 1st Floor, 1 Wright Street, Ahuriri, Napier 4110  
 PO Box 3376, Hawkes Bay Mail Centre, Napier 4142  
 0800 TANGOIO / 06 835 3300 • [office@tangoio.maori.nz](mailto:office@tangoio.maori.nz) • [www.tangoio.maori.nz](http://www.tangoio.maori.nz)

**Map:** MTT takiwā and Takutai Moana application area



**MTT provides preliminary support for the Regional Council Controlled Organisation**

4. MTT supports, in principle, a Regional Council Controlled Organisation (Regional CCO) between Hastings District Council (HDC), Napier City Council, Wairoa District Council and Central Hawke's Bay District Council. We are providing preliminary support as further engagement between MTT and councils is required to determine how the Regional CCO would work and how it aligns with our values.
5. We expect the Regional CCO to be the most cost-effective option for our Hapū. HDC estimates this option will save residential property owners between \$2600-\$2800 over the next ten years relative to other options.<sup>1</sup> Strict oversight of the Regional CCO is necessary to ensure this remains the most cost-effective option, through efficient and transparent use of funds. We do not want to see the water services bill unnecessarily burdening Hapū members that are already impacted by the cost of living crisis.
6. The Regional CCO provides the region with the best opportunity to respond to natural hazards. Our Hapū have an intimate understanding of the immediate and ongoing impacts of natural

<sup>1</sup> Te Whakahaere i Ngā ratonga Wai - He Aha Te Tino Kōwhiringa? Managing Our Water Services - What's The Best Option?, Hastings District Council, May 2025

hazards. Most recently, 2,346 Hapū members were directly impacted by the devastation of Cyclone Gabrielle. Therefore, we support councils to have greater financial capacity to respond to emergency events resulting from debt transferred to the Regional CCO. However, we expect councils to continue engaging with MTT regarding investment in the takiwā.

#### **MTT involvement in decision-making**

7. Further engagement is needed between MTT and councils to determine how the Regional CCO would work. This includes (but is not limited to):
  - 7.1 What governance looks like for the Regional CCO and how councils' make space for Hapū involvement in decision-making. This includes discussion about Hapū involvement in the Stakeholder Council and input into the statement of expectations.
  - 7.2 What funding and allocation models are used and how we ensure all Hapū members have access to safe, secure and reliable drinking, storm and wastewater services.
  - 7.3 How MTT values can be embedded throughout the Regional CCO's operations. This includes:
    - 7.3.1 He Kāinga Taurikura (A Treasured Environment): Caring for and protecting the environment; Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship) building the understanding, connectedness, and involvement of MTT hapū with the environment;
    - 7.3.2 Kia Niwha (Strong People): Building the capability (ability and knowledge) and capacity (resources and energy) of MTT hapū to achieve their potential; and
    - 7.3.3 Kia Rawaka (Strong Hapū Economy): Building our hapū economy to provide the resources we need to plan and action MTT hapū dreams and goals over the relevant time.

8. We look forward to engaging with you on this kaupapa and finding a pathway forward that works for our Hapū and wider communities.

Nāku noa nā

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adele Small', written over a horizontal dashed line.

Adele Small  
Kaiwhakahaere Matua | CEO  
Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust



Submission No.	605
Name	Clive Sharpe
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	Yes
If not, what is your preferred option?	N/A
Comments	
Make sure we have water all year round. What did Auckland do when they ran out of water? They ran a pipe from the Waikato River to have a permanent supply. Set up a Port style company with local shareholders to build reservoirs so we have the supply capacity.	

Submission No.	626
Name	Jake Woods
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	No
If not, what is your preferred option?	Option 3, In-house delivery
Comments	
See supporting letter.	

### 1. Do you support Napier City Council's preferred option of establishing a joint Council-Controlled Organisation to deliver drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services?

☐ Yes

☒ No

### 2. If not, what option do you support and why?

Comments:

OPTION 3 In-house delivery

I propose NCC, retain its current autonomy over Napier's water supply, wastewater. NCC's "preferred" option is nothing more than "back door" entry into the governments "Three Waters" plan that was vetoed two years ago. The people of Napier voted a while back to retain its identity as a stand alone entity, and not merge with HOC. Napier shares no infrastructure with Hastings, Waikato or CHB when it comes to water reticulation. There is no need to form alliances or amalgamated organizations with other councils. Other councils use contractors to maintain their water/sewer/sw networks, Napier has its own in-house staff already. Napier must not relinquish its ability to control its own water supply. The people of Napier don't want to be dictated to by other larger councils, nor central government for that matter.

### 3. Please share any other feedback you have about water service delivery in the future

Comments:

- ① The proposal is a "global" initiative, reminiscent of UN's agenda 2030 guidelines. Basically transforming fresh water supply from a "right" to a measurable and controlled commodity. Similar amalgamations in other countries have proved ineffectual and have failed.
- ② Although some investment in this area is needed, the models suggested make implausible assumptions to present a false choice with alternatives being labelled unrealistic.
- ③ The alleged cost savings with option ① don't stand up to scrutiny - No mention of job-losses that will result.
- ④ Councils are nominally the owners of a proposed CCO, but ultimately have no "conventional" ownership rights.
- ⑤ The governance structure of the CCO and its reporting mechanisms appear to reduce accountability to the public.

PRO.

### 4. Would you like to present your submission verbally to councillors at the hearings?

Submitters are welcome to come and speak to their submission in front of Council from Monday 21 July at the Napier War Memorial Centre on Marine Parade. Please note that you will need to speak to the feedback you have just given in this survey; the hearing is not an opportunity to present new information.

☒ Yes

☐ No



- ⑥ These new entities have significant planned borrowing, and will ultimately become Crown liabilities.
- ⑦ It opens the way for Central Government to exercise more control going forward - As happened in the UK and Wales.
- ⑧ Similar - restructures occurred in the 80's and 90's with the dis-establishment of local "Power Boards" and look what that's done for power supply pricing, and service delivery.
- ⑨ This matter is of considerable importance going forward and should NOT be a decision made by a few. Instead, it is something that ratepayers as a whole must be given the opportunity to vote for if any options are to be pursued.
- ⑩ NCE must stand up to central Government pressure and not be afraid to take control of its assets. Councils nationwide have slowly over time <sup>been</sup> eroded, assets depleted and sold. Their portfolios reduced and their funding cut or re-allocated. In my view, central Government will eventually decide local bodies are superfluous, and everything will be uniform nationwide, run from the Beehive with satellite offices dotted up and down the country with a skeleton staff.

Submission NO.	633
Name	Warwick Marshall
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	No
If not, what is your preferred option?	Option 2, Napier only CCO or Option 3, In-house delivery
<p>Comments</p> <p>Before any option is adopted, I want answers to the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whatever option is adopted will have a very significant effect on many households, what consideration is given to them?</li> <li>• given that you have shown varying costs for these options, please provide justification for those costs by describing exactly what actually will be done also management costs,</li> <li>• please confirm that all costs relating to water, stormwater and sewage currently included in our rates will be removed for our rates i.e. they would then be paid separately to the new provider.</li> <li>• currently development/financial contributions payable upon any development resulting in additional titles is considerable depending upon location, will such contributions still apply, if so payable to whom?</li> <li>• the development/financial contributions collected over recent years, what happens to that? • for those areas in a better situation some others will they be subsidizing those where more work is required?</li> <li>• • I understand that this reform is as a result from national standard. What if any assistance does central government give to local government to undertake their policies?</li> </ul>	

Submission No.	601
Name	Dr. Nicolas Jones – on behalf of Te Whatu Ora - National Public Health Service
Do you agree with Council's preferred option?	Yes
If not, what is your preferred option?	N/A
Comments	
See supporting letter.	

13 June 2025

**Health New Zealand**  
Te Whatu Ora

Louise Miller  
Napier City Council  
Private Bag 6010  
Napier 4142

Tēnā koe Louise,

## Hawke's Bay councils' Local Water Done Well

This technical advice has been written by Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora National Public Health Service (Health NZ) in Hawke's Bay. The National Public Health Service is a directorate within Health NZ. Incorporating public health aspects helps to support the health and wellbeing of our communities.

Health NZ has statutory obligations under the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022 and the Health Act 1956 to improve, promote and protect the health of people and communities.

This advice aligns to Health NZ's commitment towards healthier and more resilient communities by reducing inequities and promoting good health, particularly for Māori, Pacific peoples, and disabled people.

Health NZ wishes to be heard regarding this response.

For any clarification regarding this advice, please contact Dr Nicholas Jones, Public Health Physician and Medical Officer of Health via email: [nicholas.jones@tewhatuora.govt.nz](mailto:nicholas.jones@tewhatuora.govt.nz).

Nā māua iti nei,



**Paula Snowden**

Ngāpuhi ki Whāingaroa  
Regional Director, Te Ikaroa-Central  
National Public Health Service



**Dr Nicholas Jones**

Public Health Physician and Medical Officer  
of Health  
Te Matau a Māui | Hawke's Bay  
National Public Health Service



## Response to the consultation question

### **Do you agree with joint councils' preferred option for water services delivery – a regional council-controlled organisation?**

On the basis of modelling carried out by Hawke's Bay councils for this consultation, Health New Zealand supports the preferred option to establish a jointly owned Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO) for water services delivery across the region. The rationale for supporting this option is outlined below:

1. The consultation modelling report demonstrates that a jointly owned CCO is the most cost-effective of the Government-supported options. The modelling projects lower household costs over a ten-year period. Affordability of services is a key determinant of household income which is linked to health outcomes.
2. A joint CCO has potential to increase expertise and capacity for the development and operation of water infrastructure. Strengthening the water services system in this way is likely to support better public health outcomes.
3. Health NZ agrees a jointly owned CCO could provide a stronger platform for meaningful mana whenua participation in water service governance and decision-making. This structure creates opportunities for more consistent and formalised involvement of iwi, hapū, and Māori communities across the region. It supports aspirations for partnership and shared stewardship of water resources. However, Health NZ notes that the effectiveness of this participation will depend on governance arrangements yet to be established.

### **Why Health NZ is providing this advice**

The National Public Health Service team in Hawke's Bay played a central role in the response, investigation and recovery of the 2016 Havelock North *Campylobacter* outbreak. The team remains committed to partnering with councils to reduce the risks of waterborne illness in the region.

Health NZ recognises the connection between climate change, infrastructure and community resilience. The proposed CCO structure has potential to enable a more coordinated and effective response to climate-related challenges. It also aligns with actions identified in the Health National Adaptation Plan.<sup>1</sup>

- LG3: Establish and strengthen mechanisms for working with local government, iwi, hapū and hapori Māori and other groups on climate-related risk, adaptation and emergency response.
- KRA10: Assess risks from climate change to drinking water security.

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<sup>1</sup> [Health National Adaptation Plan 2024–2027](#)



## Health New Zealand Te Whatu Ora

Section 13 of the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022 sets out the objectives of Health NZ. Under s13, Health NZ has an objective:

*‘to promote health and prevent, reduce, and delay ill-health, including by collaborating with other agencies, organisations, and individuals to address the determinants of health;’*

Under s14(k), Health NZ has the function to:

*‘collaborate with other agencies, organisations, and individuals to improve health and wellbeing outcomes and to address the wider determinants of health outcomes;’*

### The Havelock North Campylobacter outbreak

In 2016, between 6,260 and 8,320 cases of Campylobacter occurred due to contamination of the Havelock North drinking water supply.<sup>2</sup> This was the largest ever reported waterborne Campylobacter outbreak globally.

The Government Inquiry into Havelock North Drinking Water, drawing on a multiagency investigation, identified sheep faeces as the source of contamination. The most likely pathway was contamination of the aquifer from a stream near the affected bore. Multiple failures across regulatory and delivery systems were identified.<sup>3</sup>

Stage Two of the Inquiry made a number of key recommendations relevant to Local Water Done Well. This included the need to remove “all practicable steps” provisions from the drinking water legislation (Health Act 1956 at the time). This change effectively removed the water supplier’s ability to contest that complying with regulatory requirements was not affordable.

Other relevant recommendations included establishing and mandating collaboration between environmental regulators, water suppliers and public health (recommendations 18 and 31). Further work was recommended on the case for establishing dedicated water service providers and amalgamation of local water services. Information exchange and collaboration were deemed necessary to prevent information and regulatory gaps that had contributed to the outbreak. Dedicated suppliers and/or amalgamation were considered potential opportunities to strengthen service provision expertise and address affordability issues (recommendation 32).

As has been acknowledged in the consultation, the cost of enhancing water services continues to be a major challenge for Territorial Authorities. There is also a cost associated with not investing in water infrastructure. The cost of the Havelock North Campylobacter outbreak was estimated to be \$21,029,288. This estimate, published in August 2017, was anticipated by the authors to be an underestimate as further consequential and residual costs were expected.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> A large scale waterborne Campylobacteriosis outbreak, Havelock North, New Zealand, Gilpin, Brent J. et al. Journal of Infection, Volume 81, Issue 3, 390 – 395

<sup>3</sup> [Government Inquiry into Havelock North Drinking Water Report - Part 1 - Overview - dia.govt.nz](#)

<sup>4</sup> [havelock north outbreak costing final report - august 2017.pdf](#)

## The importance of municipal water services for public health

The development of municipal sanitary infrastructure, including drinking water and wastewater services, has been recognised as a major contributor to significant reductions in mortality. These improvements were observed in the United States and many European countries during the first half of the twentieth century.<sup>5</sup>

One study found that the introduction of water filtration and chlorination systems explained nearly half of the overall reduction in mortality in the US between 1900 and 1936.<sup>6</sup> Medical Officers of Health (MOoH) and Health Protection Officers are responsible for aspects of wastewater and stormwater safety. This includes assessing risks and advising the public on potential exposures from infrastructure failures.

These functions are generally carried out under the Health Act 1956, although aspects of the relationship between Water Services Authority - Taumata Arowai and MOoH are set out in the Water Services Act 2021. For example, Section 35 (3) of the Water Services Act 2021 states that Water Services Authority must, on receiving notification under subsection (2)(b), notify the relevant MOoH that a notifiable risk or hazard exists.

## Additional comments

The joint councils' proposal defers a number of decisions that may influence the likelihood of achieving the desired outcomes. For example, the proposal states that assets and liabilities will be ring fenced, and charges will initially be based on service provision costs for each shareholding territorial authority. While this approach is understandable, it could result in higher service charges in some areas, particularly those with smaller populations and greater infrastructure needs.

Health NZ notes the current proposal does not specify intentions for public health or Water Services Authority - Taumata Arowai input to the operations of the CCO. Health NZ would welcome the opportunity to explore how the collaboration mechanisms proposed by the Havelock North Inquiry might be reflected in the new Local Water Done Well environment.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://doi.org/10.1080/1081602X.2019.1605923>

<sup>6</sup> <C:\Working Papers\10511.wpd>

<b>Submission No.</b>	639
<b>Name</b>	James Wilson
<b>Do you agree with Council's preferred option?</b>	No
<b>If not, what is your preferred option?</b>	No preferred option stated
<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p>I have been a Napier City resident for approximately 45 -47 years.</p> <p>I own three properties at Westshore and pay rates on same. I am white and British by birth. I am both an NZ and UK citizen.</p> <p>I am a Food Technologist graduated from Massey University and work mainly (still) in the beverage industry. People ring me all the time for advice regarding what to do re beverages. I still work Internationally and get to travel "the world" so to speak, as and when required.</p> <p>I am the past President of the NZ Juice and Beverages Council. That includes water.</p> <p>I am completely stunned and disappointed about what is happening with water in Hawkes Bay.</p> <p>When I do a project, I ask 3 simple questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Where does your power/energy come from?</li> <li>2) Where does your water come from?</li> <li>3) What do you do with your trade waste?</li> </ol> <p>As soon as these 3 simple questions are answered, then we can start to plan perhaps a manufacturing facility.</p> <p>I think it was Sir Isaac Newton that said "What goes up. Must come down" to describe gravity. What I do is say "What goes in, must come out" It's called a Mass Balance. That's what we went to University for. To learn these things, and balance these things out.</p> <p>So, when I first moved to Hawkes Bay in 1980 or something (HB from now on) it had the most incredible fantastic water ever. From the ground. People I knew would visit and say "Gee the water from your tap is so great" Now it is absolute garbage.</p> <p>You have destroyed the water in HB. Totally. Chlorinated, fluoridated, contaminated etc, etc. There is plenty of water available to everyone- just collect it. What is so disappointing is that there apparently is zero, ie no forward planning at all. You as a Council continue to sub divide land that raised from the Ocean, sell properties, and then charge rates retrospectively to people that already own properties, and then tell us that is what we have to do to keep the infrastructure in place. Oh and by the way, we have to pay Mana Whenua a fee just to be alive. Hmmm. And they live for free on our dollars.</p> <p>I am happy to be part of any all discussions, committees, planning discussions if required. Please be sensible.. At the moment you are not.</p>	