

WHANGANUI DISTRICT COUNCIL

**COMMUNITIES' ACCESS TO
DRINKING WATER SUPPLY
ASSESSMENT**

JULY 2026



TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O
Whanganui
DISTRICT COUNCIL



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This assessment has been undertaken to support the Whanganui District Council (WDC) in meeting its obligations under Sections 69 and 70 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025, which require a comprehensive evaluation of community access to drinking water services, including service adequacy, resilience, risks to public health, and future service provision.

The assessment confirms that WDC operates a portfolio of three reticulated drinking water supplies that collectively service the majority of the district's population, supported by established planning frameworks including the Long-Term Plan (LTP), Asset Management Plan (AMP), and Drinking Water Safety Plans (DWSPs). These systems are generally compliant with legislative requirements and demonstrate a structured approach to managing drinking water quality, service continuity, and long-term sustainability. Overall system performance is considered generally fit-for-purpose, with some supplies having planned improvements to treatment, capacity, and resilience.

In addition to Council-operated supplies, the assessment identifies a range of independently operated community water supplies across the district. These supplies commonly rely on self-sourced water (rainwater or groundwater), often have limited treatment barriers, inconsistent monitoring practices, and reliance on volunteer management structures, which may constrain their ability to consistently manage drinking water risks.

The findings highlight that, while WDC has strong visibility and planning mechanisms in place for its own networks, there is a need for ongoing visibility, engagement, and targeted support with non-Council supplies to support district-wide public health outcomes.

This assessment does not extend beyond existing regulatory and planning processes but instead provides a consolidated view of the current water supply dynamics across the district, demonstrating that WDC is actively managing its obligations through established planning, monitoring, and improvement frameworks consistent with the intent and requirements of Sections 69 and 70 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.

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1 BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared to meet the legislative requirements of Sections 69 and 70 of the Local Government Act (Water Services) 2025 (LGA 2025), which required territorial authorities to make assessments of water services, including drinking water. The report provides an initial assessment of possible drinking water supplier arrangements across the Whanganui region's communities and documents the development of a Communities Drinking Water Supply Register based on publicly available information and information directly supplied by Whanganui District Council (WDC).

Once completed, the results of the assessment must be made publicly available, provided to the Water Services Authority, and used to inform relevant strategic and planning documents. Although all supply types must be considered, more detailed analysis will generally focus on supplies with specific regulatory obligations under the Water Services Act 2021.

It is a requirement that all Territorial Authorities such as the WDC complete their first assessment by the 1st of July 2026 and conduct later assessments at least once every three years after.

This document provides an overview of the drinking water supplies within the Whanganui District based on information available to WDC. The assessment covers Council-operated drinking water supplies, and summarises information gathered on independent supplies in the district that are not connected to the WDC reticulated network.

This assessment will identify improvements to the provision of water supply in the district and should be considered when WDC develops its Statement of Expectations for the Water Services Council Controlled Organisation (as WDC will be a shareholder of the Ruapehu/Whanganui WS-CCO).

It should be noted that supplies were generally classified as out of scope where they were:

- Domestic self-supplied buildings as described under Section 68 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025,
- Drinking water services owned or operated by government departments, including schools, Department of Corrections facilities, Department of Conservation facilities, and Defence Force facilities,
- Supplied directly by an existing Whanganui District Council reticulated water supply and were therefore already considered through the assessment of Council-operated schemes,
- Commercial operations where the provision of drinking water formed part of a regulated commercial activity (i.e Café) and was not considered to represent a separate community drinking water supply for the purposes of this assessment, *or*,
- Determined to not provide drinking water at all.

1.1 District Overview

The Whanganui District is located on the west coast of the North Island of New Zealand and is bounded by the Ruapehu District to the north, the Rangitikei District in the east, the Tasman Sea in the south, and the South Taranaki and Stratford District in the west.

The WDC area covers approximately 2,373 km² and serves a population of approximately 48,700 people. The district includes the main urban centre of Whanganui where most of the population lives and smaller settlements such as Matahiwi, Ranana, and Jerusalem.

Land use across the district is a combination of pastoral and agriculture, with significant areas of indigenous forest and scrub. This, combined with complex catchment characteristics of the Whanganui River, presents risks to source water quality, including possible nutrient, microbial, and sediment contamination pathways.

Ongoing national reform (Local Water Done Well) and service delivery planning further influence the future provision, resilience, and investment requirements of drinking water supplies within the district.

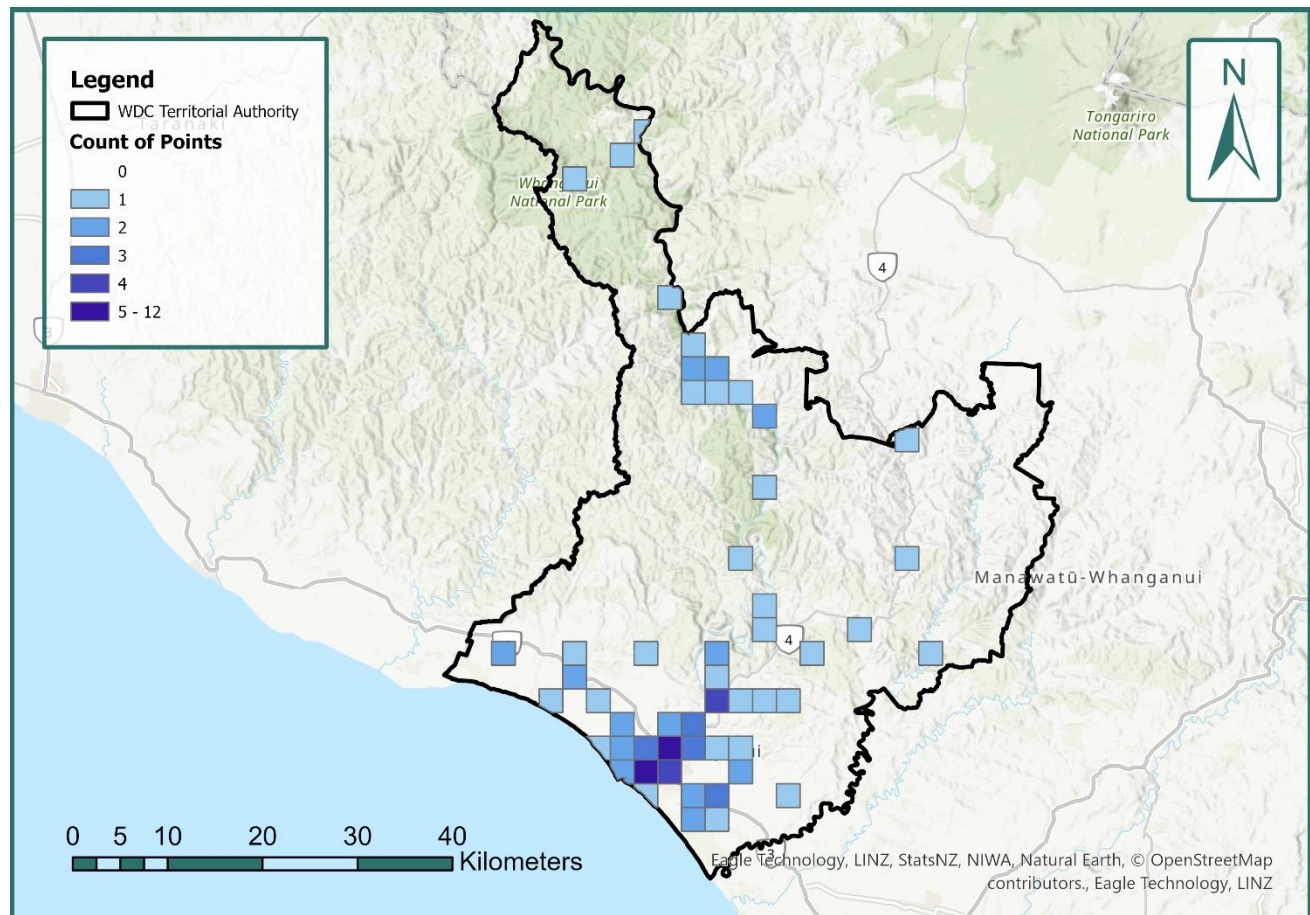


Figure 1. Map of Whanganui District with concentration of community drinking water supplies

1.2 Legislative Requirements

Under Section 69 of the Local Government Act 2025, territorial authorities (WDC) are required to assess communities' access to drinking water by:

- Identifying communities and describing their drinking water services.
- Evaluating current and future access, risks, and demand.
- Assessing water safety, quality, and public health risks.
- Planning for continuity of service and the consequences of service loss.

It is a requirement of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 that WDC conducts the first assessment by the 1st of July 2026 and conducts later assessments at least every 3 years after completion of the first assessment or at an earlier date if WDC is made aware of concerns about a community's access to drinking water services.

Recommendation 1: *WDC to make this report publicly available and to provide a copy of this report (in electronic form) to Taumata Arowai - the Water Services Authority as soon as it is finalised.*

Under Section 70, territorial authorities must:

- Publish assessments and submit them to the Water Services Authority.
- Notify the Authority of any identified supplier risks or service deficiencies.
- Integrate findings into broader strategic and planning documents (e.g. water strategies, district plans, and public health functions).

For the purposes of these requirements, the scope of each assessment must include:

- Communities that receive drinking water services from the territorial authority or another drinking water supplier.
- Communities that do not receive drinking water services from the territorial authority or another drinking water supplier.
- All types of water supply arrangements, including communities (and households within those communities) that do not receive water supply services via network reticulation.

Below, relevant Acts, regulations, rules, or standards are explained with a brief summary.

1.2.1 Water Services Act 2021

The Water Services Act 2021 (WSA 2021) is the primary legislation that establishes the regulatory framework that requires all drinking water suppliers (including territorial authorities) to provide safe drinking water to consumers. Key requirements of the WSA 2021 include the registration of each water supply, compliance with the drinking water standards NZ and relevant drinking water quality assurance rules, the provision of a sufficient quantity of drinking water, and the requirement to maintain a drinking water safety plan. The WSA 2021 supports the requirements in Sections 69 and 70 of the LGA 2025, which require territorial authorities to assess each communities' access to drinking water so to ensure that safe drinking water is provided to consumers.

1.2.2 Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 lays out the general powers and duties of local councils in New Zealand. Drinking water supply (as well as wastewater and stormwater) is explicitly recognized as a core service of local government, meaning councils are expected to provide communities with this essential service.

Under the Local Government Act 2002, councils are required to prepare Long-Term Plans that incorporate comprehensive planning for water services, including drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater. This is achieved through mandatory components such as the Infrastructure Strategy, which must address these core assets over a minimum 30-year horizon, as well as through requirements to define service levels, performance measures, and funding arrangements. Collectively, these provisions ensure that water services are fully integrated into councils' strategic, asset, and financial planning frameworks, prior to the introduction of more recent sector-specific planning instruments under water services reform.

1.2.3 Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025

The Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 is a new law that reaffirms councils' responsibilities for water services (drinking water, wastewater, stormwater) after the repeal of the 2022–2023 Three Waters reform legislation. The Act provides updated frameworks for how councils plan, fund, and deliver water services efficiently and transparently.

Under this legislation, the WDC has responsibilities relating to the following requirement:

Assessment of communities' access to drinking water services: The Act requires councils to undertake assessments of drinking water activities in its district, with the purpose of the assessment being;

- Determine any health risks to communities arising from any absence, or deficiencies in services, and
- Assess the quality of services currently available, *and*
- Consider and estimate future demands for services and outline a plan to provide ongoing access to drinking water for communities within the district for the future.

The first assessment must be conducted by 1 July 2026, and then at least once every 3-years following.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 How drinking water supplies were identified

A structured and iterative approach was undertaken to identify all community drinking water supplies within the Whanganui District. The methodology was designed to ensure comprehensive coverage of both Council-operated and non-Council supplies, including community, rural, and self-supplied systems.

2.1.1 Desktop Review of Existing Information

The identification process commenced with a desktop review of existing information provided by WDC. This included:

- Council-held datasets, registers, and assessment spreadsheets,
- Supporting documentation relevant to drinking water service delivery, *and*
- Spatial information (where available)

This stage aimed to establish a baseline understanding of known drinking water supplies across the district and to assess the completeness and reliability of the available data. It also enabled the identification of data gaps, inconsistencies, and limitations relevant to the Community Drinking Water Supply Assessment requirements.

2.1.2 Data Collation and Development of a Supply Register

Following the desktop review, all identified supplies were consolidated into a standardised supply register. This process involved:

- Collation of known water supplies into a unified dataset,
- Standardisation of key data fields (e.g. location, supply type, source where available), *and*
- Preparation of the dataset to support further validation and analysis

The development of this register provided a centralised reference point for all identified supplies and formed the basis for subsequent stages of the assessment.

2.1.3 Identification of Additional Supplies

To ensure comprehensive coverage, the initial dataset was expanded through targeted identification of additional supplies not captured in Council records. This included:

- Review of compiled data to identify missing or incomplete entries,
- Inclusion of non-Council and non-networked supplies, including privately operated or self-supplied systems, *and*
- Consideration of a broader range of supply types, including those associated with community facilities or commercial activities

Additional supplies were identified through review of aerial imagery, property information, publicly available facility information, Council asset datasets, and local knowledge provided during Council workshops.

2.1.4 Validation and Refinement with Council

The compiled supply register was subject to iterative validation in collaboration with Council officers. This process included:

- Confirmation of identified supplies and associated attributes,
- Verification of assumptions, including supply type, source, and geographic location,

- Identification and resolution of duplicate entries, *and*
- Refinement of spatial alignment using Council-provided geographic information (e.g. district boundaries)

Council input was used to improve the accuracy and completeness of the dataset, including the identification of potential discrepancies such as supplies located outside the district or duplicate records.

2.1.5 Consideration of Broader Community Supply Types

The identification process encompassed a wide range of supply types to ensure that all relevant community drinking water systems were considered. This included:

- Council-operated reticulated supplies,
- Community shared supplies (e.g. marae, community facilities, camps),
- Semi-rural and rural settlements, *and*
- Domestic and non-domestic self-supplies

This broader scope was intended to identify small, dispersed, and potentially unregistered supplies that may not have been formally recognised within existing Council datasets or national registers.

Recommendation 2: *WDC to document any additional drinking water suppliers that are not already captured on the Communities Drinking Water Supplier Register. This should ensure that all drinking water suppliers within the Whanganui region are documented and that any associated risks to their drinking water supply are understood.*

2.1.6 Assessment of Section 69 Applicability

Following identification and validation of potential drinking water supplies, each site was assessed to determine whether it fell within the scope of Section 69 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025. The purpose of this step was to distinguish community drinking water supplies requiring further consideration from those that are specifically excluded from the assessment requirements.

The assessment adopted a conservative approach, whereby supplies were considered in scope unless there was sufficient information available to demonstrate that they met an exclusion criterion or otherwise fell outside the intent of Section 69. Where uncertainty existed regarding the status of a supply, the site was retained as in scope pending further investigation. This approach ensured that potentially relevant community drinking water services were not prematurely excluded from the assessment.

As mentioned previously, supplies were generally classified as out of scope where they were:

- Domestic self-supplied buildings as described under Section 68 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025,
- Drinking water services owned or operated by government departments, including schools, Department of Corrections facilities, Department of Conservation facilities, and Defence Force facilities,
- Supplied directly by an existing Whanganui District Council reticulated water supply and were therefore already considered through the assessment of Council-operated schemes,
- Commercial operations where the provision of drinking water formed part of a regulated commercial activity (i.e Café) and was not considered to represent a separate community drinking water supply for the purposes of this assessment, *or*,
- Determined to not provide drinking water at all.

The outcome of this process was the development of a refined register of drinking water supplies categorised as either in scope or out of scope. This enabled subsequent analysis, mapping, and prioritisation activities to focus on community drinking water supplies relevant to the requirements of Section 69.

Recommendation 3: *WDC to confirm drinking water supplier status for all supplies identified in this assessment. This should include validation of in scope and out of scope classifications and understanding of the communities that receive drinking water from each supply.*

3 IDENTIFIED DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES

The identified sites represent a range of drinking water suppliers across the Whanganui region. These supplies generally support shared use by groups of people and vary in terms of infrastructure, population served, and potential risks to drinking water safety.

A total of 99 sites were identified through the Communities Drinking Water Supplier Register and associated desktop investigations. Each site was assessed against the criteria set out under Section 69 of the Water Services Act 2021 and categorised as either in scope or out of scope for this assessment. Where the applicability of the criteria was uncertain, sites were conservatively treated as in scope.

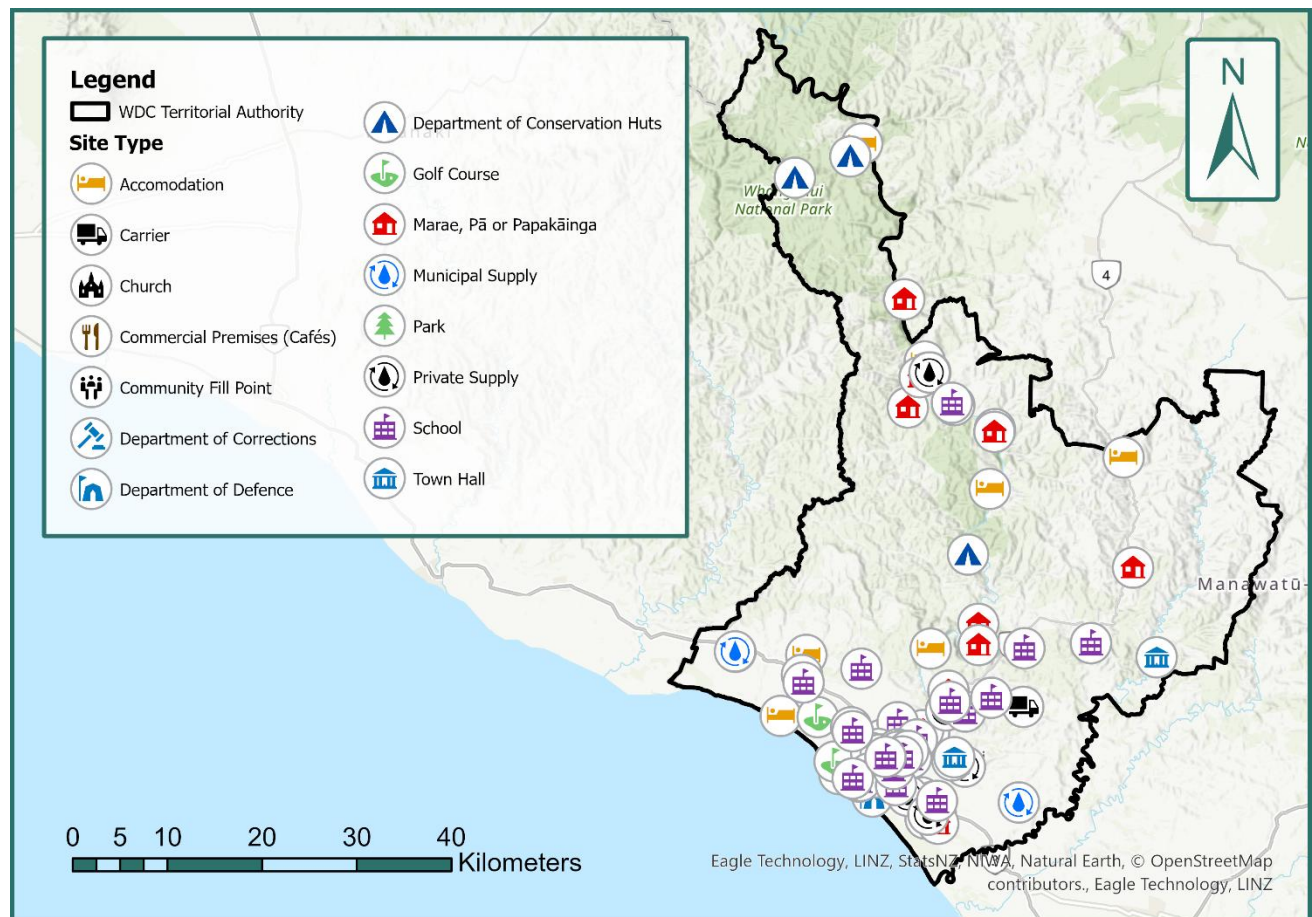


Figure 2. Map of all identified water supplies within the Whanganui District.

3.1 Summary of Site Types

During the identification process there were 99 sites identified and classified across 16 variable site types.

- Accommodation
- Commercial Premises (Cafés)
- Community Fill Point
- Churches
- Department of Corrections Facilities
- Department of Defence Sites
- Department of Conservation Huts
- Golf Courses

- Marae, Pā or Papakāinga
- Municipal Supplies
- Parks
- Private supplies
- Schools
- Town Halls
- Water Carriers

Figure 3 summarises the identified drinking water supplies by site type and their assessment status. Schools represented the largest site category identified (39 sites); however, all were determined to be out of scope under the provisions of the Water Services Act 2021. Marae, Pā or Papakāinga formed the largest in scope category, with 11 of the 17 identified marae assessed as within scope. Public amenities, private supplies, accommodation providers, and carrier supplies were also commonly identified, although many sites within these categories were ultimately classified as out of scope. Overall, the results indicate that while a diverse range of community-based drinking water supplies exist across the district, only a subset met the legislative criteria for inclusion in the Section 69 assessment.

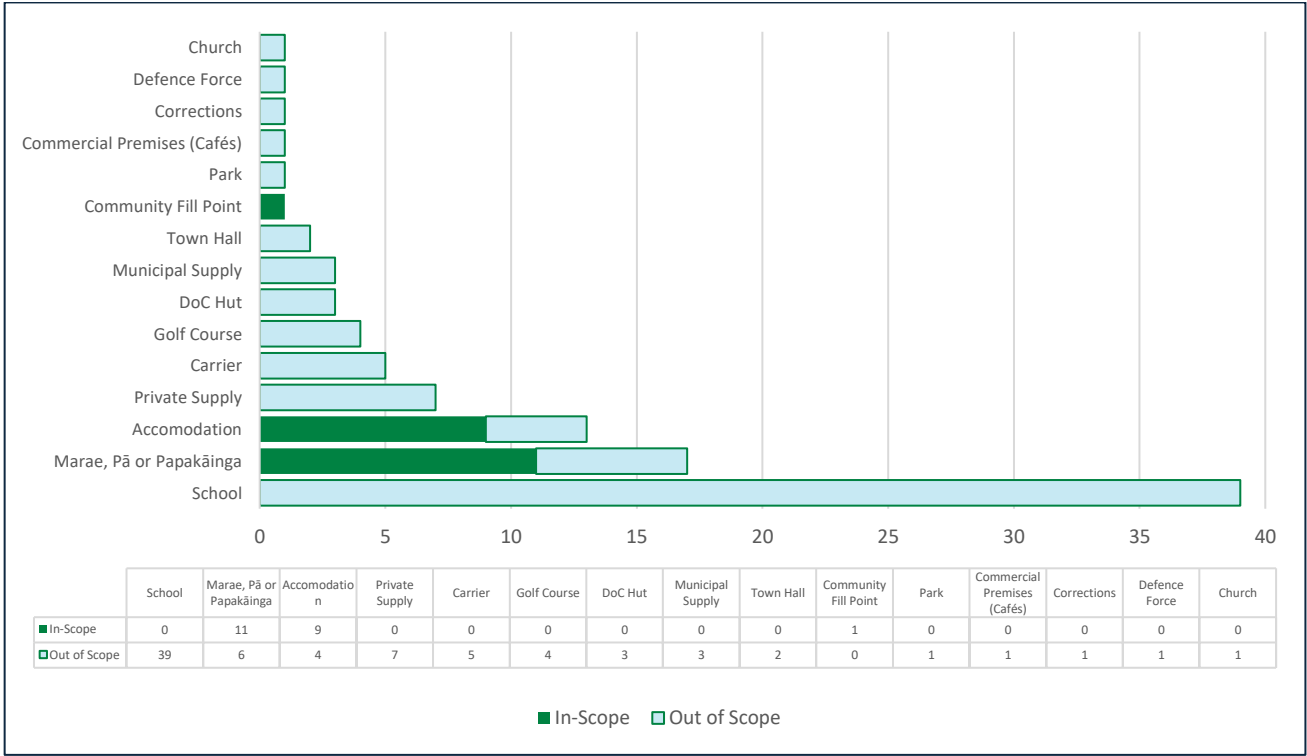


Figure 3. Number of in scope and out of scope community drinking water supplies by site type

Of the 99 identified supplies, 21 were determined to be in scope of the assessment, while the remaining 78 were classified as out of scope.

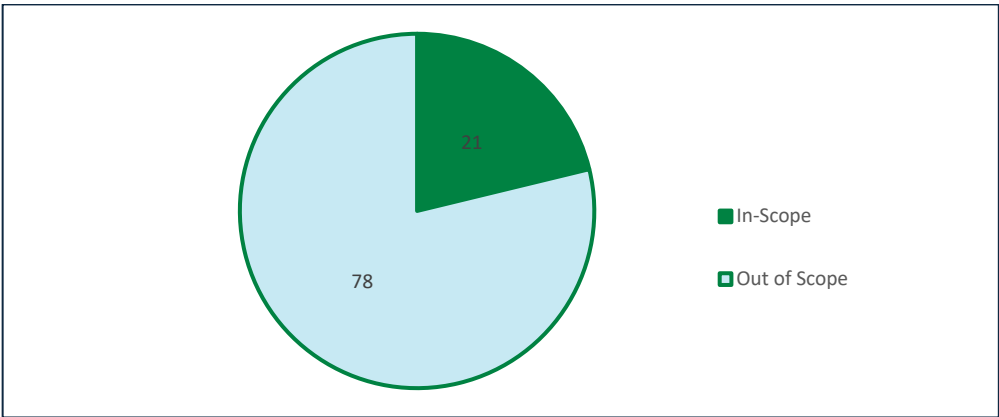


Figure 4. ‘In scope’ vs ‘Out of scope’ community drinking water supplies

The distribution of identified supplies by site type, including both the total number of sites and the subset assessed as in scope, is presented below.

3.2 Site Types

Following application of the assessment criteria and removal of excluded supply types, a refined dataset of in scope community drinking water supplies was developed. The distribution of these supplies is shown below.

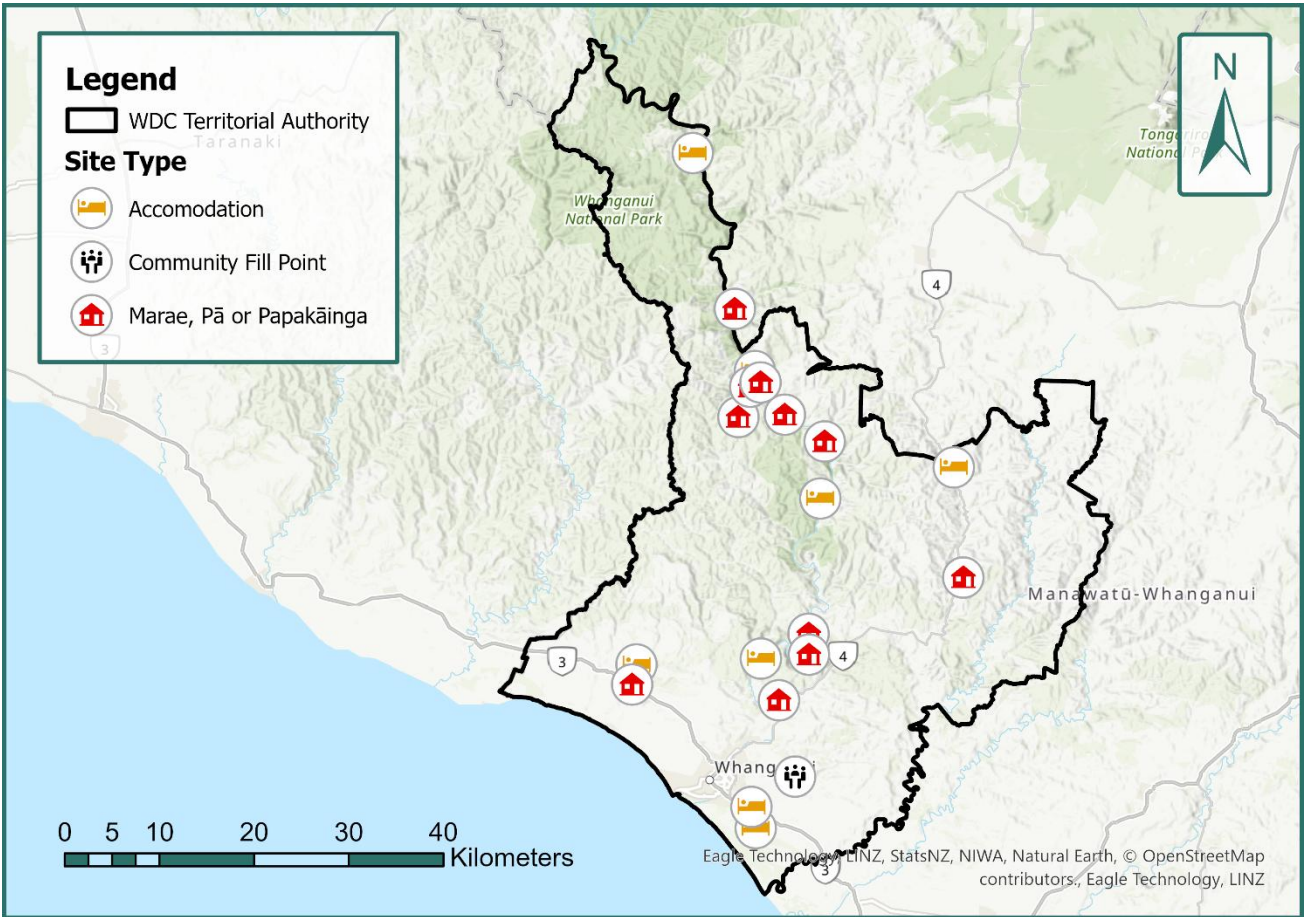


Figure 5. Map of ‘In scope’ water supplies within the Whanganui District.

Section 69 of the Water Services Act 2021 explicitly excludes drinking water services owned and operated by Government Departments listed under Section 5 of the Act. Relevant exclusions include:

- Ministry of Education facilities, including:
 - Early childhood education centres
 - Primary, intermediate and secondary schools
 - Te Kura Kaupapa Māori
 - Other education facilities
- Department of Conservation facilities, including Department of Conservation huts
- Department of Corrections facilities, including prisons
- Defence force facilities

The figure below shows the generalised locations of all excluded sites (including Government Departments).

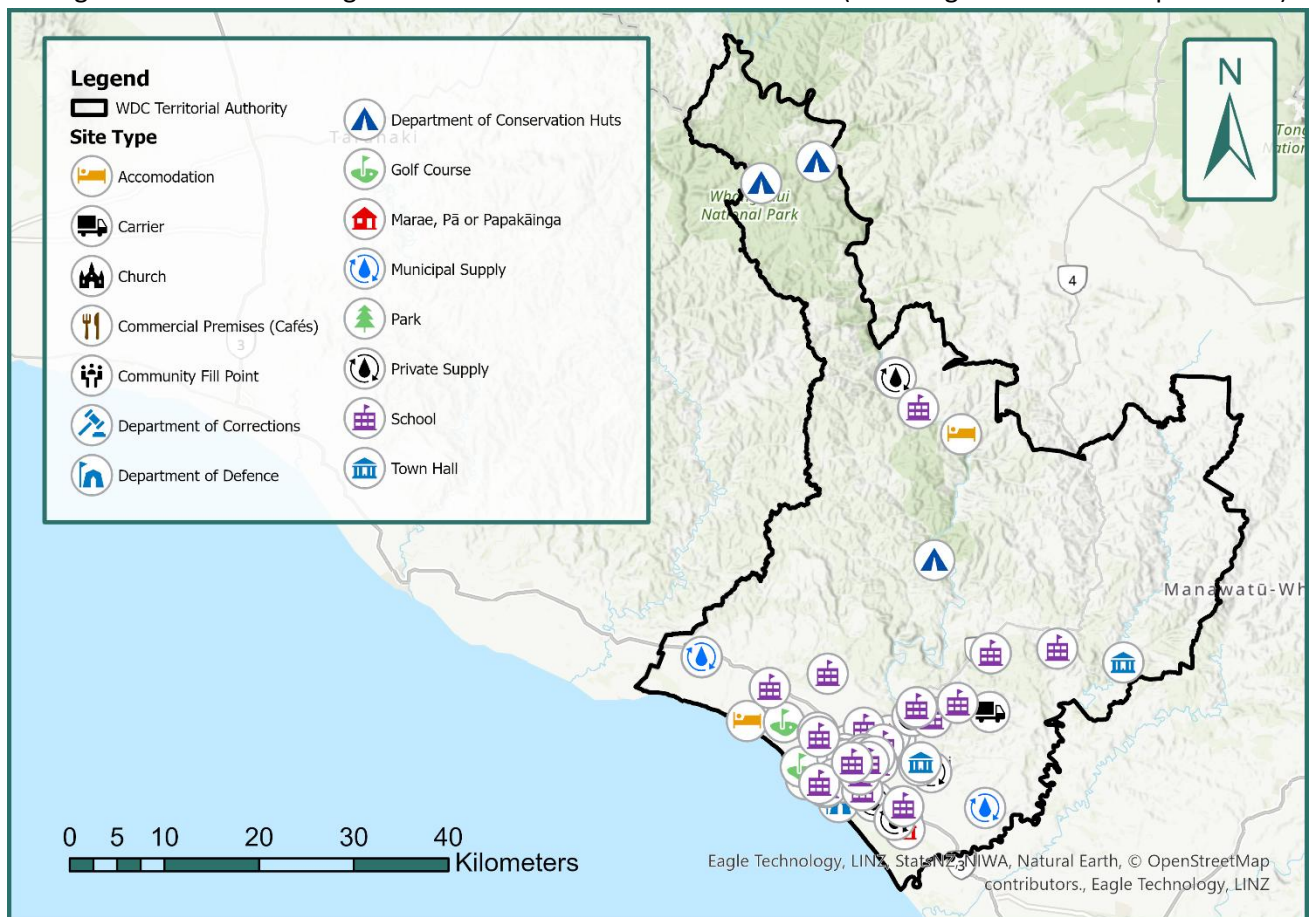


Figure 6. Map of 'Out of scope' water supplies within the Whanganui District.

3.2.1 Whanganui District Council Water Supplies

This section outlines the communities within the Whanganui District that are serviced by Council-operated drinking water supplies and provides a combined assessment of adequacy and resilience across both treatment and distribution components. WDC operates multiple reticulated water supply schemes that serve a mix of urban and rural communities.

In alignment with the intent of Sections 69 and 70 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025, this assessment considers the extent to which water services are fit-for-purpose, reliable and capable of meeting current and future demand, while supporting the delivery of safe drinking water and maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements.

The assessment adopts an integrated, system-wide approach, combining evaluation of both:

- Treatment infrastructure, including source water availability, treatment processes, plant capacity, treatment performance, and the ability to manage source water risks and variability; and
- Distribution networks, including reticulation coverage, asset condition, storage, redundancy, pressure management, and the continuity and reliability of supply to consumers.

By considering these components together, the assessment provides a consolidated view of each scheme’s ability to consistently deliver safe and sufficient drinking water from source to point of use, including during periods of peak demand, operational disruption, or asset failure.

The assessment draws on underlying technical documentation, including the WSDP, AMP, and DWSPs, to evaluate system performance, identify constraints, and assess risks to service delivery.

The communities listed in Table 1 are supplied by WDC through Council-managed reticulated water supply schemes. These schemes collectively support public health outcomes and must demonstrate adequacy, resilience, and operational performance consistent with legislative expectations for long-term water service delivery.

The following information relates to those supplies owned and operated by WDC.

Table 1. WDC’s municipal drinking water supplies

Supply Name	Supply ID	Population
Fordell	FOR001	350
Pākaraka	MAX001	260
Whanganui	WAN001	45000

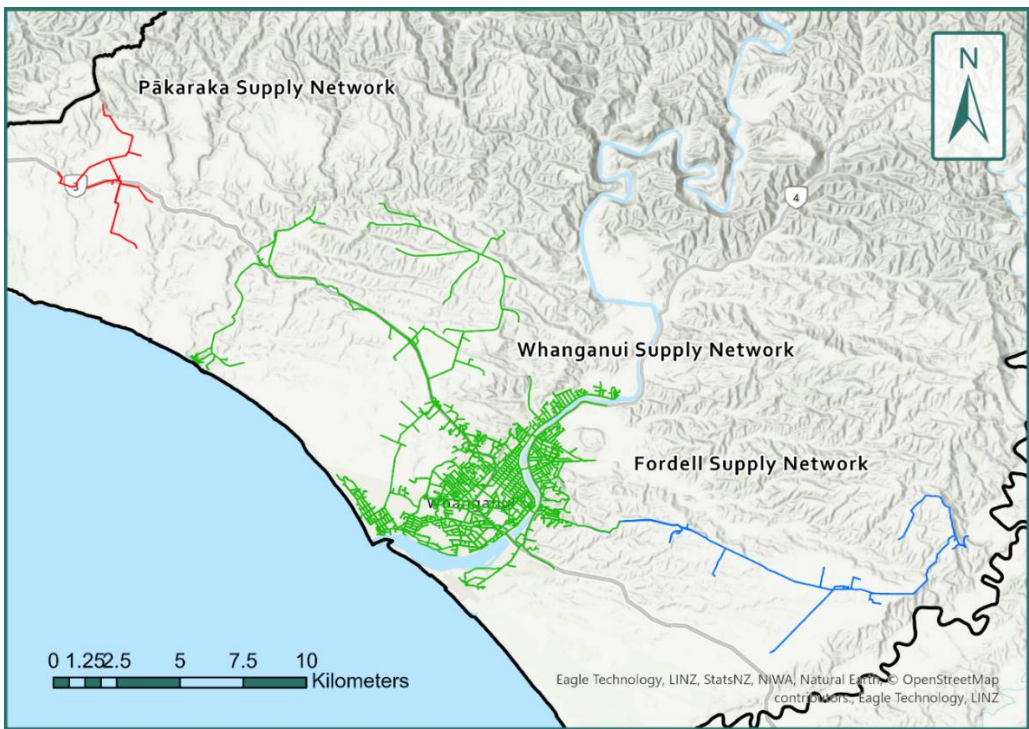


Figure 7. Overview of WDC’s networked community drinking water supplies (location and delivery)

3.2.1.1 Compliance with legislative duties

The following table details the Council’s achievement of legislative duties for each of its respective drinking-water supplies that it owns and operates:

Table 2. WDC's assessment of legislative compliance

Supply Name	Water Services Act				
	Registered	DWSP	SWRMP	DWSNZ ¹	DWQAR ²
Fordell	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pākaraka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Whanganui	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

Whilst the Pākaraka and Whanganui Water Supplies do not currently meet existing DWQAR performance requirements, this will be addressed in 2027 upon the installation of UV disinfection and plant upgrades where appropriate. The upgraded supplies will encompass all new water treatment barriers and continuous monitoring analysers to monitor and report drinking water quality.

3.2.1.2 Water quality, safety and continuity

This section summarises each WDC operated water supply in relation to water quality, treatment adequacy, compliance status, and service continuity. The focus is on whether each supply is currently able to provide safe and sufficient drinking water, and where known issues or planned improvements may affect that assessment.

Table 3 draws on information from the DWSPs, AMP and recent compliance information to provide a concise supply snapshot. It separates current water quality and treatment matters from broader resilience and capacity issues, which are addressed in the following section.

Where issues have been identified, the table identifies the relevant compliance, monitoring, water quality, or continuity matter and summarises the current or planned improvement response. This includes technical non-compliance associated with monitoring locations, planned UV disinfection and WTP upgrades, and localised continuity issues such as power reliability at source or pump station assets.

Detailed capacity, redundancy, source availability, and network resilience matters are not repeated in Table 3. These are considered separately in Table 4 to maintain a clear distinction between water quality and compliance performance on one hand, and resilience and service reliability constraints on the other.

Table 3. WDC's assessment of water quality, safety and continuity

Water Supply Scheme	Source	Current Treatment	Compliance Adequacy	/	Key water quality or continuity issue	Planned improvement
Fordell	Groundwater	Chlorine gas disinfection	Compliant. Current treatment is adequate for existing compliance requirements.		Water quality issues have been reported relating to iron and manganese. Continuity of abstraction has previously been affected by power reliability at the bore source.	Future treatment options are to be developed. Generator arrangements are in place to support continuity during outages.
Pākaraka	Groundwater	Chlorine gas disinfection	Technical non-compliance.		Power-related issues have been	Monitoring will be implemented at the

¹ Water Services (Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand) Regulations 2022

² Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022 (Revised 2024)

Water Supply Scheme	Source	Current Treatment	Compliance Adequacy	/ Key water quality or continuity issue	Planned improvement
			Monitoring instruments are installed at the WTP but are not currently located at the monitoring points required to demonstrate compliance with Rules T3.2–T3.4.	identified at pump stations. Some distribution connections are understood to operate as top-up supplies, with backflow prevention devices in place.	specified sampling locations. Future WTP upgrades are expected to resolve the current compliance demonstration issue.
Whanganui	Groundwater	Chlorine gas disinfection	Technical non-compliance. The supply cannot currently demonstrate full protozoal compliance and has identified monitoring and treatment performance constraints at parts of the network.	Source availability and capacity have been affected by the restricted use of Kai Iwi Bore 3 and the loss of the Aramoho Bore. Some connections are located prior to full treatment.	UV disinfection and plant upgrades are planned. Watermain extensions and treatment plant upgrades are expected to improve water quality, compliance and operational resilience.

3.2.1.3 Resilience and key risk/constraints

This section considers each WDC operated supply from a resilience perspective. It focuses on the ability of each scheme to maintain safe and sufficient supply during normal operation, peak demand, asset failure, power outages, source water changes, or other disruption events.

Table 4 therefore summarises capacity relative to demand, available redundancy, key operational risks or constraints, and the current or planned response. This includes matters such as source availability, storage and network configuration, communications and SCADA reliability, power resilience, pre-treatment connections, and planned capital works. High risks identified in the DWSP risk assessments have been reflected where relevant.

Table 4. WDC's assessment of supply resilience and key risk/constraints

Water Supply Scheme	Capacity demand	vs Resilience redundancy	/ Key risks / constraints	Current or planned response
Fordell	No capacity or demand issues identified based on the available information.	The reservoir is secure, with a new roof installed in 2025. The supply is connected to the Whanganui network, providing an additional redundancy pathway.	Power reliability has previously affected abstraction from the bore source. Process control issues have also been identified, including chlorination not operating when the bore was running. Water quality issues associated with iron and manganese have been reported.	A permanent onsite generator has been installed at the bore site, and a portable generator connection is available at the top station. Current process control risks are being managed through SOPs, with WTP and SCADA upgrades intended to resolve identified issues. Future treatment

Water Supply Scheme	Capacity demand	vs Resilience redundancy	/ Key risks / constraints	Current or planned response
				options are to be developed.
Pākaraka	No capacity or demand issues identified based on the available information.	No significant resilience issue has been identified, although communications and pump station reliability are relevant operational considerations.	Nitrate concentrations have been rising, although not exceeding 50% of the MAV. Communication reliability issues have affected remote monitoring and operation. Monitoring instruments are not currently located at the points required to demonstrate compliance with Rules T3.2–T3.4.	SCADA upgrades have improved monitoring and control capability. Further communications upgrades are planned, potentially including wireless broadband, radio link or Starlink depending on final design and site requirements. Compliance monitoring will be implemented at the specified sampling locations.
Whanganui	WDC has identified capacity and demand pressures across the Whanganui network. These have been influenced by changes in available source capacity, including restricted routine use of Kai Iwi Bore 3 and the loss of the Aramoho Bore.	Network resilience is constrained by reduced source flexibility, source water variability, and the need to maintain supply during peak demand and operational disruption. Some parts of the network receive water from connections located prior to full treatment.	Kai Iwi Bore 3 is influenced by surface water conditions and is restricted to emergency use only. Mowhanau and Kai Iwi treatment constraints include chlorine contact time, analyser locations, turbidity and pre-treatment connections. Westmere has identified turbidity and pre-treatment connection issues. Aramoho WTP has multiple issues and has not operated since 2023.	WDC is progressing demand management and planned capital upgrades through the DWSP and Council planning processes. UV disinfection is planned, with Mowhanau works to proceed first and Westmere upgrades to follow. Watermain extensions are planned to supply currently affected areas from a post-treatment point, improving drinking water quality and compliance.

Key risks and constraints are managed through WDC's DWSPs, which identify and control risks from source to tap, with required improvements captured as formal actions. These actions are prioritised and delivered through planned capital works and renewals programmes, ensuring that treatment, storage, and network limitations are progressively addressed. This approach provides a structured and funded pathway to improve resilience, maintain compliance, and ensure water supplies remain fit-for-purpose.

3.2.1.4 Overall assessment

Across the portfolio, WDC water supplies generally meet or are progressing toward meeting Section 69-70 expectations, with variability primarily driven by source changes, and level of infrastructure investment. A supply-by-supply analysis is detailed below with previous sections discussing any issues identified and planned improvements.

Table 5. Overall assessment of achievement against the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025

Water Supply Scheme	Overall Assessment (s69-70 Alignment)
Fordell	Meets requirements - ongoing monitoring required. Land has been acquired for the Fordell Water Supply to support future treatment upgrades and provide capacity for future infrastructure needs.
Pākaraka	Partially meets requirements - targeted improvements required. Land has been acquired for the Pākaraka Water Supply to support future treatment upgrades and provide capacity for future infrastructure needs. WDC will implement monitoring at the specified sampling locations and collect data from these compliant monitoring points to demonstrate compliance with Rules T3.2–T3.4.
Whanganui	Will meet requirements post-upgrade

WDC actively monitors and maintains an up-to-date understanding of the performance, risks, and operational condition of each of its water supply schemes through its DWSPs, AMP, and ongoing compliance monitoring. Identified constraints and deficiencies - whether related to treatment capability, capacity, or network resilience - are systematically incorporated into the Council's forward planning framework.

Through the LTP and the WSDP, WDC has established a structured and financially sustainable programme of works to address these issues over time. This includes prioritised capital investment, lifecycle renewals, and targeted upgrades to ensure that all schemes continue to progress toward full compliance with regulatory requirements and remain fit-for-purpose. Collectively, these planning instruments demonstrate that WDC has both visibility of system performance and a clear, funded pathway to manage existing and emerging risks, consistent with the expectations of Sections 69-70 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.

3.2.2 Accommodation

A total of 12 accommodation locations has been identified in the Communities Drinking Water Supplier Register, of which 8 are considered to be within scope under Section 69 of the LGA 2025. The following table outlines all the supplies that were identified during the community drinking water supply assessment.

Table 6. Accommodation supplies in the Whanganui District and their Section 69 assessment status.

Site Type	Site Name	Within LGA Section 69 Scope and reason(s)
Accommodation	Kai Iwi Beach Holiday Park	No – connected to WDC Water Supply network.
	Whanganui River Top 10 Holiday Park	
	Whanganui Seaside Holiday Park	
	Matahiwi Cafe and Roadside Cabins	No – connected to Matahiwi Marae network.
	Above Jerusalem Lodge	
	Bridge to Nowhere Lodge	
	Bushy Park (Bunk House)	Yes – not connected to a WDC or any other Water Supply Network and looks to be legitimate accommodation providers.
	Flying Fox Retreat	
	Scoutlands/Lakelands Holiday Park	
	Takahuri Glamping and Retreats	
	Wiritoa Lakes Motel	
	Raukawa Adventure Centre YMCA	Yes – Registered water supply with Taumata Arowai and separate to any WDC Water Supply Network.

Accommodation providers represent an important category of community drinking water suppliers within the district, as they may temporarily serve a significant number of guests and visitors. Following application of the Section 69 assessment criteria, eight accommodation-based drinking water supplies were identified as being within the scope of this assessment.

The identified accommodation supplies are distributed across both rural and remote areas of the district, with several located along key transport routes and within areas that support tourism and recreational activities.

As part of WDC’s ongoing monitoring relating to campgrounds (Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985), Council’s Environmental Compliance team conducts regular inspections against the requirements of the legislation. Of particular focus is the requirement to have “...an adequate supply of potable water provided to the satisfaction of the local authority”. In addition to potable water, the Environmental Compliance team undertakes inspections of commercial (paid) campground facilities to assess compliance with relevant food safety, drinking water, building, and environmental health requirements. These routine inspections provide an ongoing mechanism for identifying and addressing compliance issues across campground operations.

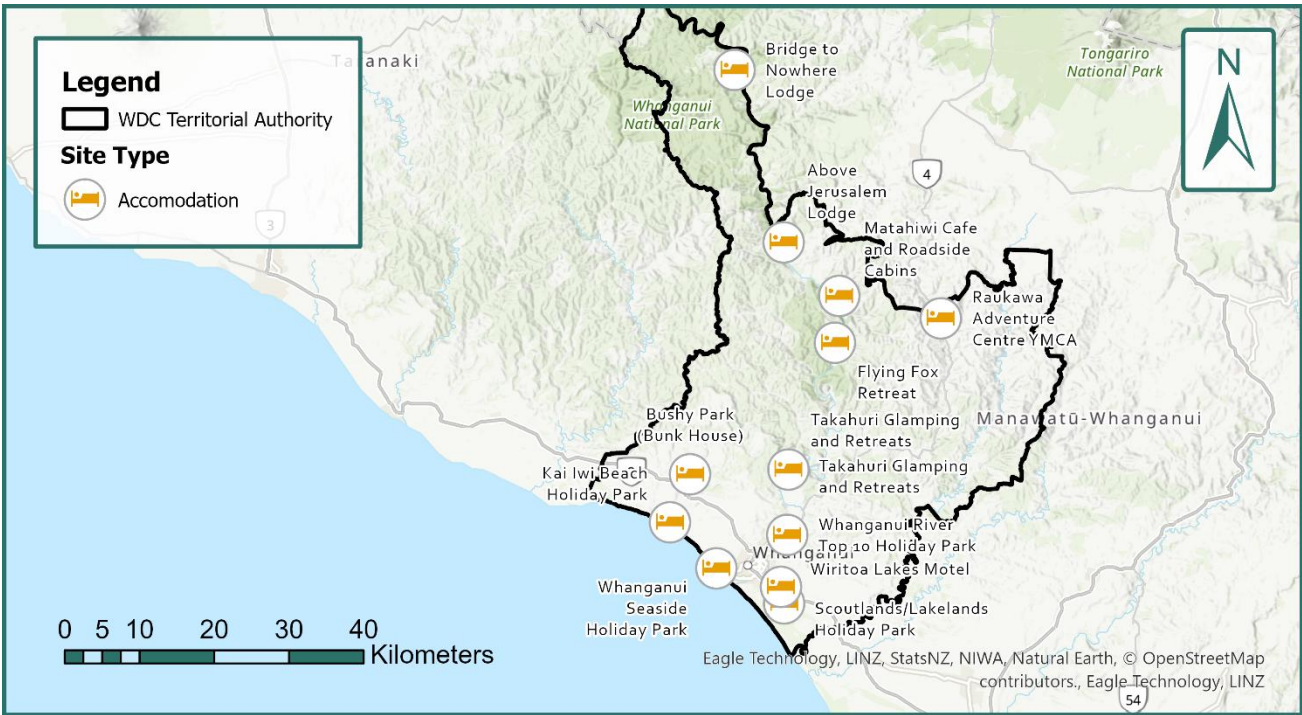


Figure 8. Map of ‘In scope’ Accommodation sites within the Whanganui District

3.2.3 Community Fill Point

A total of 1 community fill point has been identified in the Communities Drinking Water Supplier Register, of which it is considered to be within scope under Section 69 of the LGA 2025. The following table outlines all the supplies that were identified during the community drinking water supply assessment.

Table 7. Community Fill Points in the Whanganui District and their Section 69 assessment status.

Site Type	Supply Name	Within LGA Section 69 Scope
Community Fill Point	Okoia	Yes – not connected to a WDC or any other Water Supply Network and understood to be a fill point available for the public.

Community Fill Points represent a smaller but important component of the in scope water suppliers identified within the district. Following application of the Section 69 assessment criteria, this privately operated supply was determined to fall within the scope of this assessment. This supply provides drinking water to groups of users outside of publicly owned or networked systems and may face interesting source water characteristics, and potentially a lack of treatment.

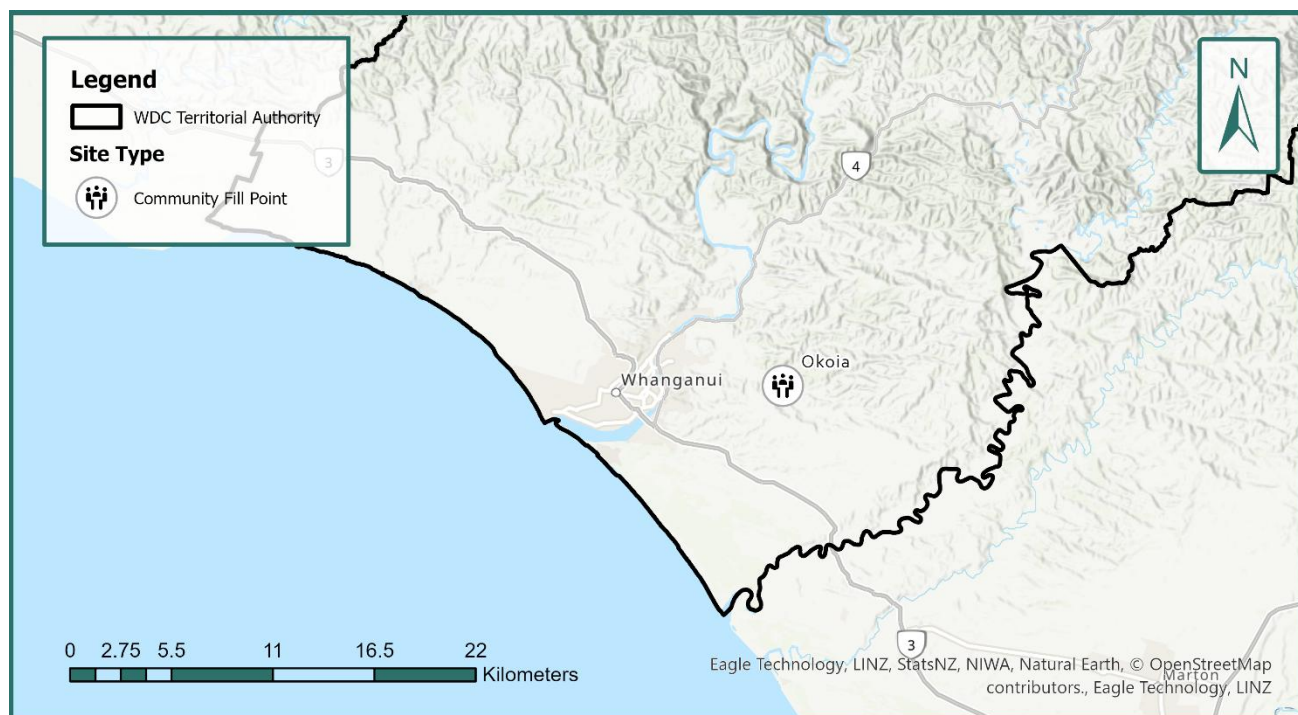


Figure 9. Map of 'In scope' Community Fill Points within the Whanganui District

3.2.4 Marae, Pā or Papakāinga

A total of 17 Marae, Pā or Papakāinga have been identified in the Communities Drinking Water Supplier Register, of which 11 are considered to be within scope under Section 69 of the LGA 2025. The following table outlines all Marae, Pā or Papakāinga that were identified during the community drinking water supply assessment.

Table 8. Marae, Pā or Papakāinga in the Whanganui District and their Section 69 assessment status.

Site Type	Location/Supply	Site Name	Within LGA Section 69 Scope
Marae, Pā or Papakāinga	Whanganui (Aramoho)	Te Ao Hou Marae	No – connected to WDC Water Supply network.
	Whanganui (Pūtiki)	Pūtiki Marae (Te Paku o te Rangi)	
	Whanganui (City)	Rangahaua (St Josephs)	
	Whanganui (Castlecliff)	Taurahere	
	Pākaraka	Pākaraka Marae	
	Kaitoke	Harakeke (Future)	
	Whanganui (Kai iwi)	Kai iwi, Te Aroha and Taipakē	Yes – connected to a WDC Water Supply however connection point is prior to water treatment.
	Ōtoko	Ōtoko Pā / Ōtoko Marae	Yes – not connected to a WDC or any other Water Supply Network.
	Ātene	Ātene Marae	Yes – identified as a registered Water Supply Network (either 'Lapsed' or 'In Progress').
	Jerusalem	Hiruhārama / Patiarero Marae	
	Kaiwhaiki	Mere Te Aroha and Kaiwhaiki Pā	
	Koriniti	Koriniti Pā/ Otukopiri	
	Matahiwi	Matahiwi Marae (Ōhotu)	
	Pungarehu	Pungarehu Marae	
	Rānana	Rānana Marae and Te Pou o Rongo	Yes – unsure about theses as data source is Marae of Aotearoa GIS data.
	Parikino	Parikino Pā	
	Opposite Pipiriki	Te Pooti Kāinga	

Marae, Pā or Papakāinga were identified as the largest category of in scope drinking water suppliers within the district. Following application of the Section 69 assessment criteria, 11 Marae/Pā/Papakāinga were determined to operate drinking water supplies that fell within the scope of this assessment. These sites are distributed across both urban and rural areas of the district, reflecting the important role Marae play as community gathering places and providers of drinking water services to a range of users.

The spatial distribution of the in scope Marae are shown in Figure 10. The map illustrates the Marae, Pā or Papakāinga water supplies that are concentrated around the Whanganui urban area and along key transport corridors, while several are located in more remote inland communities. This geographic spread highlights the diversity of operating environments and source water conditions that may influence drinking water management across these supplies.

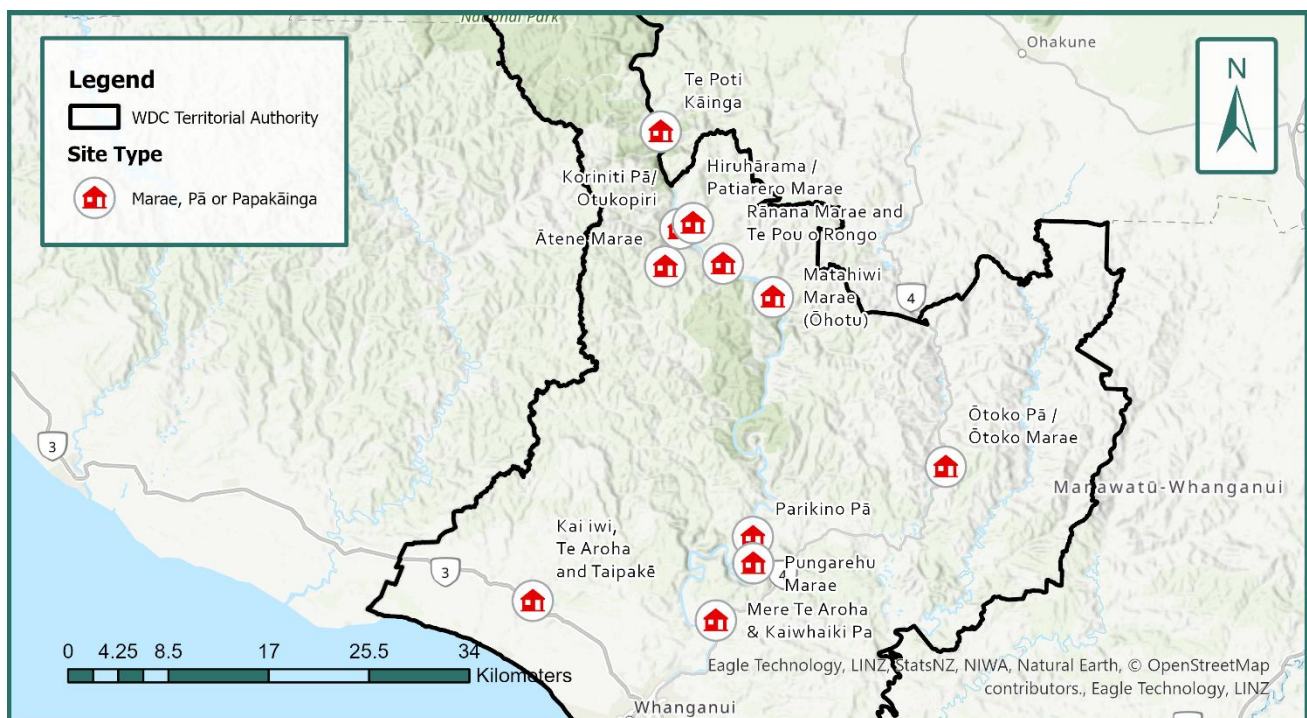


Figure 10. Map of 'In scope' Marae sites within the Whanganui District

3.2.5 Out of Scope Sites

All sites identified as being Commercial Premises (Cafés), Churches, Department of Corrections Facilities, Defence Force Facilities, Department of Conservation Huts, Golf Courses, Parks, Private Supplies, Schools, Town Halls and Water Carriers, were all found to fall outside of the scope of Section 69 of the LGA (see Section 2.1.6 for further detail). Details about these sites have been outlined within Appendix A of this report and in more detail within the Community Drinking Water Register.

4 FUTURE ASSESSMENT PRIORITISATION

4.1 Identification of Priority Supplies

The validated supply register was used to identify those supplies requiring further engagement and detailed assessment. This included:

- Selection of supplies where information gaps remained,
- Identification of community-operated or non-Council systems suitable for further assessment, *and*
- Agreement with Council on the list of supplies to be progressed to the next stage of the assessment

A formal check-in point was established to confirm the completeness of the identified supply list and to determine which supplies would be included in future analysis stages.

4.2 Priority Assessment Framework

Once the list of in scope supplies had been finalised, each supply was assessed using an assumption based priority assessment matrix to establish the most appropriate level of future engagement. The framework considered a range of factors associated with potential exposure, uncertainty, and consequence should a drinking water supply be poorly managed.

Table 9. Priority assessment matrix

Dimension	Descriptor	Score	Assumption Logic
Source type	Surface water	3	Higher variability and contamination potential assumed
	Groundwater (confined)	2	Assumed lower risk if depth/protection unknown
	Roof / rainwater	3	Assumed highly variable
	Unknown	3	Source not known
Treatment presence	Confirmed treatment	1	Based on known council or registered supplier info
	Treatment unknown	3	No registration or treatment data available
	No treatment	4	Assumed untreated supply
Supply management	Council / registered supplier	1	Assumed formal monitoring and controls
	Self-managed	3	No formal controls assumed
	Unknown	2	Management not known
Population exposure	Unknown	3	Population difficult to estimate
	<10 people	1	Limited exposure
	10–50 people	2	Moderate exposure
	50-100 people	3	High exposure
	>100 people	4	Very High exposure
Primary use	Residential only	1	Regular but predictable use
	Marae / community facility	2	Periodic medium/high-density use
	Commercial (low use)	3	
	Accommodation	4	Continuous, transient population
Vulnerable users	None identified	1	General population
	Schools / ECE / aged care	4	Higher consequence of failure
Information confidence	High	0.8	Multiple corroborated sources
	Medium	1	Single source or dated info

Dimension	Descriptor	Score	Assumption Logic
	Low	1.2	Assumption only (GIS / inference)

For each in scope community drinking water supply (see section 3.2) information was gathered regarding each of the above outlined dimensions. To calculate a final priority assessment value, the relevant scores were combined and multiplied by an information confidence factor.

The resulting priority rankings were grouped into three categories linked to a recommended level of follow-up:

- **Low Priority** – Low level of urgency and engagement: Supplies considered to pose a lower potential risk or where sufficient information was already available to support the current assessment, but some additional details would assist the assessment in future.
- **Medium Priority** – Targeted Survey: Supplies requiring additional information to confirm supply characteristics, operational arrangements, and current drinking water management practices.
- **High Priority** – Engagement and Site Visit: Supplies identified as potentially higher risk due to factors such as larger populations served, vulnerable users, uncertain treatment arrangements, or limited information. These supplies warrant direct engagement and site-based verification.

This priority assessment process provides WDC with a transparent and repeatable framework for prioritising further engagement with community drinking water supplies. The outcomes of the assessment are intended to support future information gathering and do not constitute a determination of drinking water compliance, adequacy, or supplier performance. The implementation of the priority assessment framework is presented in Section 4 of this report.

The priority assessment does not represent a formal drinking water risk assessment or measure of compliance. Rather, it is an assumptions-based screening tool designed to prioritise limited engagement resources towards supplies where the potential consequence of inadequate drinking water management is likely to be greater or where information gaps remain significant.

4.3 Priority Assessment Outcome

The table below summarises the priority assessment outcomes for each in scope drinking water supply, including the assigned priority category and recommended next step. This table has been based on the aforementioned identification and framework sections.

Table 10. Summary of priority assessment of in scope community drinking water supplies

Community / Site Name	Priority Band	Recommended Next Step
Jerusalem – Hiruhārama / Patiarero Marae	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement.
Kaiwhaiki – Mere Te Aroha & Kaiwhaiki Pā		
Koriniti – Koriniti Pā/ Otukopiri		
Ōhotu (Matahiwi) Marae		
Parikino Pā		
Scoutlands/Lakelands Holiday Park		
Te Pooti Kāinga		
Whanganui (Kai Iwi) – Kai Iwi, Taipakē, Te Aroha	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.
Above Jerusalem Lodge		
Ātene Marae		
Bridge to Nowhere Lodge		
Bushy Park (Bunk House)		

Community / Site Name	Priority Band	Recommended Next Step
Flying Fox Retreat		
Okoia Community Fill Point		
Ōtoko – Ōtoko Pā / Ōtoko Marae		
Pungarehu Marae		
Rānana – Rānana Marae and Te Pou o Rongo		
Raukawa Adventure Centre YMCA		
Takahuri Glamping and Retreats		
Wiritoa Lakes Motel		

Recommendation 4: WDC to collect additional information on all in scope drinking water suppliers. This should include capturing information on:

- Community characteristics and population served, including vulnerable users.
- Source water type, treatment processes, and storage infrastructure.
- Supply reliability, including current and future demand and continuity of supply.
- Any other foreseeable risks to the community's drinking water supply.

Prioritisation of engagement with the 'Medium' supplies is recommended (see 'Priority Assessment Framework' rankings in Table 10).

Recommendation 5: Use the collected information to assess the supply in relation to drinking water service adequacy, resilience, water safety, and future service provision to understand current service performance and determine what further action is required.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Whanganui District Council's reticulated drinking water supplies are managed through established statutory and planning frameworks, including the Long-Term Plan, Water Services Delivery Plan, Asset Management Plan, and Drinking Water Safety Plans. These mechanisms provide a structured and funded approach to managing service performance, compliance, and ongoing improvements.

The following recommendations are therefore focused on district-wide oversight and support for *non-Council supplies*, and do not extend into areas already addressed through existing statutory and planning frameworks.

The following recommendation should be implemented as soon as the assessment is finalised:

Recommendation 1: *WDC to make this report publicly available and to provide a copy of this report (in electronic form) to Taumata Arowai - the Water Services Authority as soon as it is finalised.*

The following recommendations should be implemented prior to the next assessment due date of the 1st of July 2029, or earlier if WDC is made aware of concerns about a community's access to drinking water services:

Recommendation 2: *WDC to document any additional drinking water suppliers that are not already captured on the Communities Drinking Water Supplier Register. This should ensure that all drinking water suppliers within the Whanganui region are documented and that any associated risks to their drinking water supply are understood.*

Recommendation 3: *WDC to confirm drinking water supplier status for all supplies identified in this assessment. This should include validation of in scope and out of scope classifications and understanding of the communities that receive drinking water from each supply.*

Recommendation 4: *WDC to collect additional information on all in scope drinking water suppliers. This should include capturing information on:*

- *Community characteristics and population served, including vulnerable users.*
- *Source water type, treatment processes, and storage infrastructure.*
- *Supply reliability, including current and future demand and continuity of supply.*
- *Any other foreseeable risks to the community's drinking water supply.*

Prioritisation of engagement with the 'Medium' supplies is recommended (see 'Priority Assessment Framework' rankings in Table 10).

Recommendation 5: *Use the collected information to assess the supply in relation to drinking water service adequacy, resilience, water safety, and future service provision to understand current service performance and determine what further action is required.*

6 CONCLUSION

This assessment has provided an evaluation of access to drinking water services across the Whanganui District, in accordance with the requirements of Sections 69 and 70 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.

The findings confirm that Whanganui District Council's reticulated drinking water supplies are generally fit-for-purpose and are being managed through established planning, compliance, and investment frameworks to address identified constraints and progress alignment with legislative expectations. These supplies demonstrate a structured and proactive approach to maintaining drinking water quality, managing service continuity, and addressing asset and capacity constraints over time.

Variability across the network is evident, particularly in smaller and more isolated schemes where resilience, redundancy, and operational flexibility are inherently more constrained. However, these risks are understood and are being appropriately managed through the Council's integrated planning framework, including the Long-Term Plan, Asset Management Plan, and Drinking Water Safety Plans.

The assessment also highlights a broader district-wide picture, with several independently operated community water supplies identified outside of Council ownership. These supplies play an important role in servicing dispersed rural, cultural, and community-based populations but are characterised by:

- Reliance on self-sourced water (primarily rainwater and groundwater), and
- Variable implementation of treatment and monitoring practices, and
- Predominantly informal or volunteer-based operational management structures.

While these supplies are often appropriate for their context, the findings indicate that some level of risk to drinking water quality and service continuity remains, particularly where treatment barriers, monitoring regimes, or contingency arrangements are limited.

In this context, WDC's role is not one of direct service delivery, but of maintaining visibility of these systems, understanding associated risks, and providing proportionate support where appropriate. The recommendations of this report are therefore focused on strengthening this oversight, engagement, and education to support improved drinking water outcomes, without duplicating existing regulatory or planning requirements.

Overall, this assessment demonstrates that:

- WDC has a robust understanding of its drinking water systems, which are being effectively managed and improved through existing frameworks, and,
- There is a clear opportunity to enhance district-wide resilience and public health outcomes through targeted engagement and support of non-Council supplies.

Collectively, this positions the Whanganui District Council to continue meeting its legislative obligations, while maintaining a proportionate approach to drinking water service provision across the Whanganui district.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Full list of identified sites

Site Type	Supply In scope?	Supply Name
Accommodation	No	Kai Iwi Beach Holiday Park
	No	Matahiwi Cafe and Roadside Cabins
	No	Whanganui River Top 10 Holiday Park
	No	Whanganui Seaside Holiday Park
	Yes	Above Jerusalem Lodge
	Yes	Bridge to Nowhere Lodge
	Yes	Bushy Park (Bunk House)
	Yes	Flying Fox Retreat
	Yes	Raukawa Adventure Centre YMCA
	Yes	Scoutlands/Lakelands Holiday Park
	Yes	Takahuri Glamping and Retreats
	Yes	Wiritoa Lakes Motel
Church	No	St Josephs
Commercial	No	Crystal Valley
	No	Behind the Door on 4
Community Fill Point	Yes	Okoia
Corrections	No	Kaitoke Prison
Defence Force	No	Landguard Bluff
DoC Hut	No	Downes Hut
	No	Ngapurua Hut
	No	Puketotara Hut
Golf Course	No	Belmont Links
	No	Castlecliff Golf Club
	No	Tawhero Golf Club
	No	Whanganui Disc Golf/Bason Reserve
Marae	No	Harakeke (Kaitoke)
	No	Pākaraka Marae
	No	Paraweka Marae
	No	Pūtiki (Te Paku o te Rangi Marae)
	No	Rangahaua
	No	Taurahere (Castlecliff Community Marae)
	No	Te Ao Hou Marae (Aramoho)
	Yes	Ātene Marae
	Yes	Hiruhārama / Patiarero Marae
	Yes	Kai iwi, Te Aroha and Taipakē
	Yes	Koriniti Pā/ Otukopiri
	Yes	Matahiwi Marae (Ōhotu)
	Yes	Mere Te Aroha and Kaiwhaiki Pā
	Yes	Ōtoko Pā / Ōtoko Marae
	Yes	Parikino Pā
	Yes	Pungarehu Marae
	Yes	Rānana Marae and Te Pou o Rongo
	Yes	Te Pooti Kāinga
Municipal Supply	No	Fordell
	No	Pākaraka
	No	Whanganui

Site Type	Supply In scope?	Supply Name
Park	No	Basen Botanical Gardens
	No	Otumaire Camp
Private Supply	No	Jerusalem
	No	Kaitoke
	No	Marybank
	No	Okoia (ex-Poultry Processors)
	No	Papaiti
	No	Upokongaro
	No	Wiritoa
School	No	Aberfeldy School
	No	Arahunga School
	No	Aranui School (Whanganui)
	No	Brunswick School
	No	Carlton School
	No	Churton School
	No	Cullinane College
	No	Durie Hill School
	No	Faith City School
	No	Fordell School
	No	Gonville School
	No	Kai Iwi School
	No	Kaitoke School (Whanganui)
	No	Kakatahi School
	No	Keith Street School
	No	Mangamahu Primary School
	No	Mosston School
	No	Okoia School
	No	Rutherford Junior High School
	No	St Anne's School (Whanganui)
	No	St Anthony's School (Whanganui)
	No	St Dominic's College
	No	St George's Preparatory School
	No	St John's Hill School
	No	St Marcellin School (Whanganui)
	No	St Mary's School (Whanganui)
	No	Tawhero School
	No	Te Kura o Kokohuia
	No	Te Kura o Te Wainui-ā-Rua
	No	TKKM o Te Atihaunui-A-Paparangi
	No	TKKM o Tupoho
	No	Upokongaro School
	No	Whanganui Collegiate School
	No	Whanganui High School
	No	Westmere School (Whanganui)
	No	Whanganui City College
	No	Whanganui East School
	No	Whanganui Girls College
	No	Whanganui Intermediate
Town Hall	No	Mangamahu Hall
	No	Okoia Community Hall
Water Carrier	No	Allens Waste Disposal

Site Type	Supply In scope?	Supply Name
	No	Sharp As Linehaul Ltd
	No	The Water Truck
	No	Water 2U
	No	WaterBoyz

Appendix B: Alignment with Section 69 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025

Section 69 Requirement	How Requirement is Addressed in this Whanganui Assessment	Report Reference
69(2)(a) Identify each community that receives a drinking water service	A Whanganui District identification exercise was completed, resulting in a Community Drinking Water Supply Register covering WDC, independently operated, and self-supplied community drinking water arrangements. Sites were validated, mapped, and classified as in scope or out of scope for this assessment.	Sections 2.1, 3.1 and 3.2; Appendix A.
69(2)(b) Describe the nature of existing drinking water services to the community	Existing drinking water services are described by supply type, location, connection status, source information where available, treatment arrangements, registration status, and management arrangements. WDC supplies are described separately from non-Council supplies.	Sections 3.2.1 to 3.2.5; Appendix A.
69(2)(c) Describe the characteristics of the community	Community characteristics are described through site type, community function, indicative population exposure where known, and supply context. The assessment identifies WDC networked supplies and non-Council community supplies, including accommodation providers, community fill points, marae, pā, papakāinga, and other identified supply arrangements.	Sections 1.1, 3.1, 3.2 and 4.
69(2)(d)(i) Assess the community's existing access to drinking water services	Existing access has been assessed by identifying whether communities are connected to a WDC networked supply, supplied by another registered or independently managed supply, or reliant on self-sourced water. The assessment distinguishes networked service coverage from non-networked supplies requiring further visibility.	Sections 3.2.1 to 3.2.5; Appendix A.
69(2)(d)(ii) Assess reasonably foreseeable risks to future access to drinking water services	Foreseeable risks have been considered through WDC's existing planning documents for Council supplies and through an assumptions-based priority assessment for non-Council supplies. Risk considerations include treatment uncertainty, source type, management arrangements, population exposure, vulnerable users, and information confidence.	Sections 3.2.1, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3; Recommendations 2 to 5.
69(2)(d)(iii) Assess current and estimated future demands for drinking water services	Current and future demand for Council supplies is addressed through WDC's Long-Term Plan, Water Services Delivery Plan, Asset Management Plan, and Drinking Water Safety Plans. For non-Council supplies, further engagement is recommended to confirm population served, seasonal use, future demand, and continuity-of-supply needs.	Sections 3.2.1, 4 and 5; Recommendations 2 to 5.
69(2)(e) Describe the safety and quality of drinking water currently supplied to the community	Safety and quality for WDC supplies are described within the Drinking Water Safety Plans, source water risk management plans, and performance against the Drinking Water Standards, and DWQAR. For non-Council supplies, available	Sections 3.2.1 to 3.2.4; Recommendations 2 to 5.

Section 69 Requirement	How Requirement is Addressed in this Whanganui Assessment	Report Reference
	information has been summarised and information gaps have been identified for future engagement.	
69(2)(f) Identify and assess any other public health risks relating to drinking water services	Public health risks have been considered through available information on source water, treatment status, supply management, population exposure, vulnerable users, and information confidence. For non-Council supplies, further engagement is required to confirm risks and determine whether any additional actions are needed prior to the next assessment cycle.	Sections 4.1 to 4.3; Recommendations 2 to 5.
69(2)(g)(i) Assess the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services or receives deficient services	Potential consequences have been considered through the priority assessment framework using factors such as population exposure, vulnerable users, primary use, treatment status, and supply management arrangements. Further information gathering is recommended to support more detailed consequence assessment for non-Council supplies before the next assessment cycle.	Section 4; Table 9; Table 10; Recommendations 4 and 5.
69(2)(g)(ii) Outline a plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services	Ongoing access to WDC supplies is supported through WDC's established statutory, asset management, water safety, and investment planning frameworks. For non-Council supplies, the report outlines a programme of proportionate future engagement, information gathering, and follow-up before the next assessment cycle.	Sections 3.2.1, 4 and 5; Recommendations 1 to 5.
69(5)(a)(i) Communities that receive drinking water services from the territorial authority or another water service provider	Included through assessment of WDC networked supplies and independently operated supplies where they provide drinking water services within the Whanganui District.	Sections 2 and 3; Appendix A.
69(5)(a)(ii) Communities that do not receive drinking water services from the territorial authority or another water service provider	Included through identification and assessment of non-networked and self-managed community supplies that are not connected to a WDC networked supply or another recognised water supply network. Further engagement is required prior to the review by July 2029.	Sections 3.2.2 to 3.2.4; Appendix A; Recommendations 2 to 5.
69(5)(a)(iii) All types of water supply arrangements, including non-reticulated supplies	Included through consideration of WDC networked supplies, accommodation providers, community fill points, marae, pā, papakāinga, private/self-supplied sites, public facilities, and other out of scope categories identified during the assessment process.	Sections 3.1 and 3.2; Appendix A.

Appendix C: Priority Assessment Framework – Calculation Table

Community / Site Name	Location / Address	Source type	Treatment presence	Supply management	Population exposure	Primary use	Vulnerable users	Information confidence	Base Score (Sum)	Confidence Multiplier	Priority Score	Priority Band	Recommended Next Step
Parakino Pā	909 Whanganui River Road, Parikino	Groundwater (confined)	Treatment unknown	Self-managed	50-100 people	Residential only	None identified	Medium	13	1.0	13.0	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement
Kai Iwi	12 Rangitatau East Road, Kai Iwi	Groundwater (confined)	Treatment unknown	Unknown	<10 people	Residential only	None identified	Low	11	1.2	13.2	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement
Jerusalem (Patiarero & Peterehema (Upper Marae))	5026 Whanganui River Road, Jerusalem	Roof / rainwater	Confirmed treatment	Self-managed	>100 people	Marae / community	None identified	Medium	14	1.0	14.0	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement
Mere Te Aroha & Kaiwhaiki Pa	618 Kaiwhaiki Road, Whanganui River / 584 Kaiwhaiki Road, Whanganui	Roof / rainwater	Confirmed treatment	Self-managed	>100 people	Marae / community	None identified	Medium	14	1.0	14.0	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement

Community / Site Name	Location / Address	Source type	Treatment presence	Supply management	Population exposure	Primary use	Vulnerable users	Information confidence	Base Score (Sum)	Confidence Multiplier	Priority Score	Priority Band	Recommended Next Step
Ōhotu (Matahiwi)	3931 Whanganui River Road, Matahiwi	Surface water	Confirmed treatment	Self-managed	>100 people	Marae / community	None identified	Medium	14	1.0	14.0	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement
Te Pooti Kainga	Whanganui River Road, via Whanganui River	Roof / rainwater	No treatment	Self-managed	<10 people	Marae / community	None identified	Medium	14	1.0	14.0	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement
Taipakē	11 Rangitatau East Road, Kai Iwi	Groundwater (confined)	Treatment unknown	Unknown	10–50 people	Residential only	None identified	Low	12	1.2	14.4	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement
Te Aroha Marae	36 Rangitatau East Road, Kai Iwi	Groundwater (confined)	Confirmed treatment	Unknown	50-100 people	Marae / community	None identified	Low	12	1.2	14.4	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement
Koriniti	Koriniti Pā Road, 3155 Whanganui River Road, Matahiwi	Roof / rainwater	No treatment	Self-managed	10–50 people	Marae / community	None identified	Medium	15	1.0	15.0	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement

Community / Site Name	Location / Address	Source type	Treatment presence	Supply management	Population exposure	Primary use	Vulnerable users	Information confidence	Base Score (Sum)	Confidence Multiplier	Priority Score	Priority Band	Recommended Next Step
Scoutlands/Lakelands Holiday Park	316 Kaitoke Road, , Kaitoke	Groundwater (confined)	Treatment unknown	self-managed	10–50 people	Accommodation	None identified	Medium	15	1.0	15.0	Low	Low level of urgency and engagement
Atene Marae Māori Reservation	2066 Whanganui River Rd, Parikino, Manawatu-Whanganui 4576	Roof / rainwater	No treatment	Self-managed	50-100 people	Marae / community	None identified	Medium	16	1.0	16.0	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.
Flying Fox Retreat	3081 Whanganui River Road, RD6, Whanganui 4576	Roof / rainwater	Treatment unknown	Self-managed	10–50 people	Accommodation	None identified	Medium	16	1.0	16.0	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.
Pungarehu Marae	627 Whanganui River Road, Pungarehu	Surface water	No treatment	Self-managed	50-100 people	Marae / community	None identified	Medium	16	1.0	16.0	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.
Rānana	4475 Whanganui River Road, Rānana	Unknown	No treatment	Self-managed	50-100 people	Marae / community	None identified	Medium	16	1.0	16.0	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.

Community / Site Name	Location / Address	Source type	Treatment presence	Supply management	Population exposure	Primary use	Vulnerable users	Information confidence	Base Score (Sum)	Confidence Multiplier	Priority Score	Priority Band	Recommended Next Step
Takahuri Glamping and Retreats	1021 Kaiwhaiki Road, Whanganui 4575	Roof / rainwater	Treatment unknown	Self-managed	10–50 people	Accommodation	None identified	Medium	16	1.0	16.0	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.
Wiritoa Lakes Motel	3 Kaitoke Road, Kaitoke 4572	Surface water	Treatment unknown	Self-managed	10–50 people	Accommodation	None identified	Medium	16	1.0	16.0	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.
Okoia Community Fill Point		Unknown	Treatment unknown	Self-managed	<10 people	Commercial (low use)	None identified	Low	14	1.2	16.8	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.
Otoko Marae	3703 SH4, Ōtoko	Unknown	Treatment unknown	Unknown	10–50 people	Marae / community	None identified	Low	14	1.2	16.8	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.

Community / Site Name	Location / Address	Source type	Treatment presence	Supply management	Population exposure	Primary use	Vulnerable users	Information confidence	Base Score (Sum)	Confidence Multiplier	Priority Score	Priority Band	Recommended Next Step
Above Jerusalem Lodge	Otaranoho Rd, Rd 6, Whanganui 4576	Roof / rainwater	Treatment unknown	Self-managed	Unknown	Accommodation	None identified	Medium	17	1.0	17.0	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.
Raukawa Adventure Centre YMCA		Roof / rainwater	Treatment unknown	Self-managed	50-100 people	Accommodation	None identified	Medium	17	1.0	17.0	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.
Otumaire Camp	2312 Whanganui River Road, Whanganui National Park 4576	Unknown	Treatment unknown	Unknown	<10 people	Accommodation	None identified	Low	15	1.2	18.0	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.
Bridge to Nowhere Lodge		Unknown	Treatment unknown	Unknown	10-50 people	Accommodation	None identified	Low	16	1.2	19.2	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.

Community / Site Name	Location / Address	Source type	Treatment presence	Supply management	Population exposure	Primary use	Vulnerable users	Information confidence	Base Score (Sum)	Confidence Multiplier	Priority Score	Priority Band	Recommended Next Step
Bushy Park (Bunk House)	791 Rangitatau East Road	Roof / rainwater	Treatment unknown	Unknown	10–50 people	Accommodation	None identified	Low	16	1.2	19.2	Medium	Targeted survey prior to July 2029.