

Water Services Delivery Plan

August 2025



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Part A: Statement of financial sustainability, delivery model, implementation plan and assurance

Statement that water services delivery is financially sustainable

Transitional arrangements to ensure financially sustainable water services provision by 30 June 2028

Manawatū District Council is transitioning to a financially sustainable in-house, stand-alone water services business unit, a decision formally adopted by the Council on 15 May 2025. This model was selected over a multi-council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation due to its ability to maintain lower projected costs for ratepayers over a 30-year financial modelling horizon, avoid cross-subsidisation of neighbouring councils with comparatively lower levels of historic investment in water infrastructure, and retain full local control and autonomy over investment decisions and service priorities.

Financial transparency is ensured through strengthened ringfenced accounting which will be fully implemented at the adoption of the 2027-37 Long Term Plan, meaning all water-related revenues and expenditures will be isolated from general Council finances and reinvested solely in the delivery of Water Services. The ringfenced accounting is comprehensively documented in Part D of this Plan. This localised model aligns with the requirements of the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024, and has been supported by robust community consultation, with 96.4% of submissions endorsing the preferred option. Independent legal and financial reviews have also been completed to ensure Councils approach is robust and compliant with the legislation.

Revenue requirements to meet costs of water services delivery over the plan period

Council has adopted a cost-recovery funding model to ensure financial sustainability in delivering Water Services. Revenue will be collected through a combination of targeted water service charges, user charges, development contributions, trade waste agreements and connection fees. This approach is consistent with Council's existing financial practices and complies with the Local Government Act 2002. Charges are determined via the Annual Plan and Long Term Plan processes, which incorporate community consultation. The funding includes all operational costs, including staffing and maintenance, as well as capital investment for infrastructure assets, depreciation, financing costs, and regulatory compliance obligations from the Water Services Authority and Commerce Commission. All funds raised are ringfenced and solely used for the delivery of Water Services. Council's financial modelling demonstrates that this delivery model is capable of meeting all service costs independently, without the need for cross-subsidies or external financial support, and supports long-term resilience and transparency.

Proposed levels of investment required over the plan period

Over the 2024 to 2034 period, Council is planning substantial capital investment in Water Services to increase resilience, ensure regulatory compliance, support residential and industrial growth, and enhance service delivery. Approximately \$68 million is planned for drinking water upgrades, including the construction of new treatment plants at Campbell Road and Roots Street West, the addition of new reservoirs, and upgrades to meet chlorination and protozoa standards. Wastewater investment will exceed approximately \$100 million, with major initiatives including the centralisation of village wastewater systems to the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant along with further upgrades to this facility, and the separation of trade waste to improve nutrient management.

Around \$23.8 million will be invested in stormwater improvements, targeting flood protection and network resilience across Feilding and several villages, particularly in areas with frequent surface flooding or stormwater constraints. In parallel, Council is funding infrastructure to enable future

development in key growth areas such as the residential precinct, Maewa and the Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park. This will be funded partly through development contributions, as outlined in the updated Development Contributions Policy which was adopted in April 2025. Collectively, these investments will ensure a fit-for-purpose, modern water services network that can meet the district's needs for decades to come.

Proposed delivery model to deliver financially sustainable water services

The proposed model or arrangements for delivering water services in the Manawatū District

On 15 May 2025, Council adopted the preferred option for Local Water Done Well, as outlined in the Council report included as Appendix A. Council resolved to adopt Option 1 of establishing an in-house stand-alone business unit for the delivery of Water Services in the Manawatū district, and approved the responses to issues and concerns raised in submissions on Local Water Done Well (Annex A)¹ for distribution.

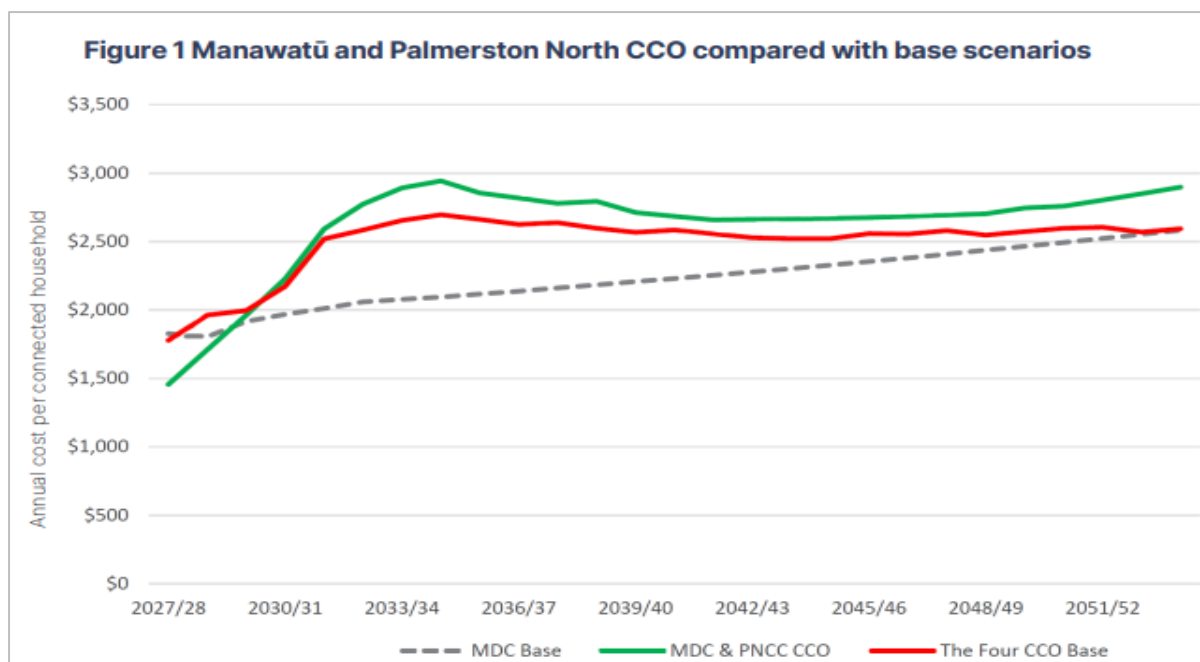
Council undertook extensive modelling to determine the best option for the district's ratepayers. The substantial financial detriment to the Manawatū district ratepayers as a result of joining any of the multi-Council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation options is the primary reason that Council's preferred option is an in-house standalone business unit.

The graph on the following page compares the Council's base water charges against the other consultation options and illustrates that the Council's base water charges consistently sit lower across the length of the modelling.

This means that a stand-alone model allows water charges to be lower and have the greatest impact as they will be applied solely and directly within the Manawatū district. While water rates will be lower in the projected modelling within the preferred option, it is noted that government levies and regulatory costs will be applied by the Commerce Commission and the Water Services Authority. These additional costs are included in the modelled water charges and are beyond Council's control.

The Water Service Authority levy for Manawatū District Council has been confirmed as \$134,107 for the 2025/26 financial year. The Commerce Commission levies are yet to be confirmed. These increased regulatory requirements will apply regardless of the chosen model.

¹ Annex A lists submissions received and Council's responses, these have not been included in this Plan.



(Graph showing the three options vs their projected costs)

Ringfencing of Water Services

In accordance with legislation, Council will maintain separate accounting for all Water Service related revenue and expenses. This ringfencing approach is already largely in place and promotes transparency and ensures that all funds are used exclusively for the delivery of Water Services. Changes to ringfencing requirements, primarily the loan funding of renewal expenditure where there is insufficient depreciation revenue in any given year, will be in place by 1 July 2027.

Why the proposed delivery model was selected and the benefits of this model

The decision to select an in-house, stand alone business unit as the preferred model for delivering water services is based on robust financial analysis, operational considerations, and community consultation, all of which supported the model as the most suitable and sustainable option for the district. In making this decision, Council noted that in the second half of the 30 year projection, the increase in annual household costs was generally steady and in broad alignment with either of the multi-council Water Services Council Controlled Organisations. The decision reflected that while the rates of increase between the three scenarios were similar, the cost to the Manawatū district water service customers was still higher under either of the multi-council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation options. In addition, the first half of the 30 year projection saw significantly higher annual household costs for the Manawatū district water service customers which Council did not consider prudent or in the best interests of the community.

Why the Proposed Delivery Model Was Selected

Council undertook extensive modelling and evaluation of the delivery options, including multi-council Water Services Council Controlled Organisations. The analysis showed that the in-house option (Option 1) provided the lowest water charges for Manawatū ratepayers. The other models, particularly those involving multiple councils, posed a substantial financial detriment to Manawatū district residents, primarily due to the risk of cross-subsidising neighbouring councils that had not seen the same level of investment in water infrastructure that has taken place by the Manawatū District Council.

Another critical reason for selecting the in-house model was the preservation of local control which was a consistent theme within community feedback received. Council recognised that by maintaining

responsibility for Water Services within the existing structure, it could retain decision-making authority and ensure that service levels, investment priorities, and compliance efforts aligned closely with local community needs and expectations. This approach avoided the governance complexity and potential loss of autonomy that could arise from regional partnerships.

In addition, regardless of the model selected, national regulatory requirements and levies such as those imposed by the Water Services Authority and Commerce Commission would still apply. Therefore, Council saw no advantage in adopting a more complex structure when these costs would be incurred in any case.

Benefits of the Selected In-House Delivery Model

The chosen model delivers several important benefits. Financially, it enables lower water rates and ensures that all revenue raised within the district is spent locally, improving cost-efficiency and investment outcomes. Operationally, the model supports streamlined governance, with clear lines of accountability and responsiveness to community feedback.

Council also found overwhelming community support for this approach. During the formal consultation process, 96.4% of the 505 public submissions endorsed Option 1. Submissions frequently cited satisfaction with the Council's current management of Water Services, a desire to maintain local control, and concerns about the financial implications of joining with other councils.

In conclusion, the in-house, stand-alone delivery model was chosen because it is financially prudent, locally focused, and widely supported by the community. It provides Council with the flexibility to manage Water Services effectively, meet future regulatory challenges, and continue delivering high-quality outcomes tailored to the specific needs of the Manawatū district.

Proposed revenue collection methods, how charges are set and how revenues will cover the costs of service provision.

Council will fund its in-house Water Services model using a combination of targeted water charges and volumetric based user charges. This revenue collection approach is aligned with current Council practices and adheres to the requirements set out in the Local Government Act 2002. Council intends to continue collecting revenue through mechanisms such as targeted water services charges for water supply, wastewater, and stormwater services. These will include uniform annual charges and charges based on metered usage, depending on the nature of the service and the level of consumption. Additionally, revenue will be generated through development contributions and connection fees, which are applied to fund infrastructure expansions driven by district growth.

Charges for Water Services are determined through the Council's Annual Plan and Long Term Plan processes, both of which involve public consultation. Council follows a cost recovery model where fees and charges are designed to cover the full cost of service delivery. This includes operational expenses such as staffing, maintenance, and consumables, along with capital investment for infrastructure assets like pipelines and treatment facilities. Compliance costs associated with regulatory obligations from the Water Services Authority and the Commerce Commission are also incorporated. Furthermore, Council accounts for depreciation and financing costs related to borrowing for all infrastructure projects.

By using structured financial planning tools and asset management strategies, Council is able to forecast future expenditure and set charges that are transparent and equitable. These charges are carefully calibrated to match service levels and the long term investment needs of the district.

Under the in-house model, revenue and expenditure will be tightly aligned within a ringfenced structure. This ensures that all funds collected for Water Services are accounted for separately from

other Council finances and used exclusively to support the delivery and maintenance of the full range of Water Services within the district. These include day-to-day operations, infrastructure upgrades, compliance activities, and the establishment of financial reserves. Given that Council is not participating in a regional shared services model, the in-house approach avoids the overhead costs and inefficiencies that can arise in multi-council arrangements. Council financial modelling indicates that this model is financially sustainable and enables all service costs to be met locally, without the need for external subsidies or cross-council contributions.

The financial modelling of all scenarios that has been completed for a 30 year period includes a range of assumptions on procurement and operational efficiency being achieved in addition to the use of high debt levels of funding to further spread the cost of Water Services. Council believes there are significant risks in the assumptions made that far into the future, the outcomes are highly subjective and require all of the assumed efficiencies to be achieved. When considering the modelling for the four council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation, every assumed efficiency would need to be achieved just to 'breakeven' at the end of the modelled 30 year period when compared to the status quo. Further, the modelling for the two council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation demonstrated that even if every assumed efficiency were to be achieved, at the end of 30 years the Manawatū district water service customers would still be worse off when compared to the status quo.

In summary, Council's proposed revenue approach ensures that all charges are fairly set through transparent processes and that all revenue collected is used solely for the purpose of delivering and maintaining water services for the Manawatū community. This structure supports long-term financial resilience, regulatory compliance, and a high standard of local service delivery.

Implementation plan

Implementing the proposed service delivery model

The Implementation Plan supports the Council's Water Services Delivery Plan by outlining practical actions, timeframes, responsibilities, and key milestones to achieve safe, resilient, and sustainable three waters services. It aligns with legislative obligations under the Water Services Act 2021, Taumata Arowai requirements, and anticipated reforms including the ringfencing of water finances effective 1 July 2027 which aligns with the development of the 2027-37 Long Term Plan.

Strategic Outcomes

The implementation aims to achieve the following outcomes:

- Public Health Protection – Safe and reliable drinking water
- Environmental Stewardship – Improved wastewater and stormwater outcomes
- Resilience and Risk Mitigation – Climate-adapted, future-ready networks
- Financial Sustainability – Transparent, ringfenced investment and cost recovery
- Iwi Partnership & Community Trust – Authentic engagement and equity

Key Focus Areas and Timeline

Year	Key Deliverables	Lead team(s)
2024/25	- Finalise and adopt the Water Services Delivery Plan - Obtain consent for Feilding Integrated Abstraction - Begin Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) upgrades and Standard Operation Procedures standardisation - Asset condition assessment (stormwater focus) - Begin preparatory financial ringfencing work	Compliance, Finance, Asset Management
2025/26	- Complete Drinking Water Safety Plan to include all schemes - SCADA and data integration upgrades - Draft 2027–37 Long Term Plan inclusions - Start pipe renewal prioritisation program	Compliance, Operations, Utilities, Asset Management
2026/27	- Ringfence Water Services finances (effective 1 July 2027) - Revenue generated from water services will continue to be allocated to specific cost centres dedicated to Water Services. This coding system ensures that water related income is clearly accounted for and remains distinct from the financial operations of the Council's other functions and activities. - Activate new Standard Operating Procedures, training framework and backflow programme - Progress Halcombe Wastewater Centralisation - Transition from water rates to water charges	Finance, Compliance/Operations Project Delivery team, Finance
2027/28	- Complete stormwater upgrades at Hīmatangi Beach - Continue Osborne Terrace drainage upgrades - Commence Feilding Precinct 1-3 detention pond construction - Develop new stormwater compliance strategy - Develop Growth and Infrastructure Strategy for 2027-37 Long Term Plan. The intention is to continue to charge via a user based, targeted water service fee. - Complete transition of set fee. This will be similar to a Universal Targeted Rate (UTR) with a set fee charged per property to replace the capital value based rate for this proportion of the stormwater rate. This will be implemented as part of the 2027-37 Long Term Plan with adoption effective 1 July 2027	Project Delivery Team, Compliance Finance

2028/29	- Commission final wastewater centralisation connections - Update condition ratings based on completed CCTV and GIS data - Continue review of Feilding Framework Plan and zoning alignment	Project Delivery team, Assets, Infrastructure Planning and Compliance
2029/30	Mid-term review of plan delivery. Integrate findings into 2027-37 Long Term Plan	Infrastructure Planning and Compliance

Programme Themes

a. Regulatory & Compliance Readiness

Council is committed to achieving full compliance with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022, specifically for protozoa and bacterial standards. It will also progress the centralisation of wastewater systems to resolve challenges linked to expired discharge consents. In addition, water consent renewals will be undertaken, including those for Hīmatangi Beach and the Campbell and Newbury Bores.

b. Infrastructure Upgrades

Council will complete major infrastructure projects including the Turners Road reservoir, the Roots Street Water Treatment Plant, and the integration of the Roots Street bore into the Feilding water scheme. Additionally, stormwater infrastructure will be expanded in key areas such as Glasgow Terrace, Poplar Grove, Osborne Terrace, and eastern Feilding.

c. Growth and Planning Integration

Growth-related infrastructure will be staged to support residential development in Maewa and industrial development in the Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park. The delivery of assets will be coordinated with the Feilding Framework Plan, as well as national policy directions including the National Policy Statement on Urban Development and the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land. Funding for demand-driven infrastructure will be supported through the Development Contribution Policy.

d. Financial Sustainability

From 1 July 2027, a comprehensive ringfencing model will be implemented to ensure that Water Service finances are fully separated from general rates and other Council operations. Debt and targeted charges will be utilised to fund the renewals programme. All water related financial activities will be managed through a dedicated Water Services reserve account, with requirements for audited disclosures and stand-alone reporting. This financial framework will be embedded in future, Water Service Strategies, Long Term Plans and Infrastructure Strategies to capture full lifecycle costs. The measures outlined in this Implementation Plan will ensure that the delivery of Water Services is financially sustainable and will be reported on as at 30 June 2028.

Consultation and engagement

Council has been participating in the Local Water Done Well programme over the past 12 months. Under the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024, Council is able to determine how Water Services will be delivered in the future provided the chosen approach complies with new rules for investment, borrowing, and pricing. A new regulator will oversee compliance with these requirements. The decision made by Council regarding the preferred model for Water Service delivery is documented in this Water Services Delivery Plan.

The content and consultation requirements for the Water Services Delivery Plan are prescribed in the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024. The Department of Internal Affairs has developed a template for Water Services Delivery Plans, which forms the basis of this document.

Over the past year, Council has taken part in a regional options appraisal project involving all other Councils in the Manawatū–Whanganui region. The Councils in this region include:

- Palmerston North City Council
- Tararua District Council
- Horowhenua District Council
- Rangitikei District Council
- Whanganui District Council
- Ruapehu District Council
- Manawatū District Council

The regional options appraisal project examined the viability of a multi-council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation and concluded that the proposed seven-council arrangement would not be financially beneficial for Manawatū ratepayers. The modelling, which covered a 30-year period, showed that the Manawatū District Council would be cross-subsidising most of the other councils within the region for the entire duration.

On 7 November 2024, Council resolved to discontinue further work on a multi-council Water Service Council Controlled Organisation involving all seven councils and resolved the following:

- To consider the development of a Water Service Delivery Plan on the basis of an in-house, stand-alone model.
- To continue further work on the viability of a single-council (Manawatū District Council) Water Service Council Controlled Organisation.
- To continue further work on the viability of a multi-council Water Service Council Controlled Organisation between Manawatū District Council and Palmerston North City Council.
- To continue further work on the viability of a multi-council Water Service Council Controlled Organisation between Manawatū District Council, Palmerston North City Council, Horowhenua District Council and Kapiti Coast District Council.

Council continued to evaluate the full implications of transferring Water Services into a Council Controlled Organisation, with a particular focus on the impact of stranded overheads² on the residual Council organisation if Water Services were separated.

² Forming a Council Controlled Organisation means that some fixed costs — such as office expenses, IT systems, and certain corporate staff — remain with the Council, while the revenue previously used to fund these overheads is no longer available.

Council engaged Morrison Low Advisory an independent consultancy company to undertake a comparative analysis of the following Water Services Council Controlled Organisation options:

- Option 1 – ‘Status quo’ with changes (preferred option) (Appendix B).
- Option 2 – ‘the Two’ – A multi-council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation jointly owned by Manawatū District Council and Palmerston North City Council.
- Option 3 – ‘the Four’ - A multi-council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation jointly owned by Horowhenua District Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Palmerston North City Council and Manawatū District Council.

The implications of stranded overheads vary under each Council Controlled Organisation scenario.

On 19 December 2024, Council resolved to discontinue work on a single-council Manawatū District Council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation. At the same meeting, Council resolved to publicly consult on three options:

- An in-house, stand-alone model for the delivery of water services in the Manawatū district and as the preferred option.
- A multi-council Council Controlled Organisation involving Manawatū District Council and Palmerston North City Council for the delivery of water services in the Manawatū district.
- A multi-council Controlled Organisation involving Manawatū District Council, Palmerston North City Council, Horowhenua District Council and Kapiti Coast District Council for the delivery of water services in the Manawatū district.

Council adopted the Consultation Document for Local Water Done Well at its meeting on 6 March 2025, which is included as Appendix C. Public consultation was held from 10 March to 11 April 2025. A total of 505 submissions were received, and ten submitters spoke to their submissions during the hearing held on 1 May 2025.

To comply with the statutory deadline for submission of the Water Services Delivery Plan, Council is required to adopt the Plan by resolution and submit it to the Department of Internal Affairs by 6 September 2025.

Māori and Cultural Engagement

The Mayoral Forum for the Manawatū–Whanganui region met on 12 November 2024 to initiate early and high-level regional engagement with iwi. A subsequent meeting took place at Te Āhuru Mōwai on 27 March 2025 with members of Te Kōtui Reo. Attendees responded positively and requested a follow-up meeting, which was held on 7 April 2025 to allow broader iwi participation. The purpose of these meetings was to provide a clearer understanding of the available options and the rationale behind the preferred option.

Community Engagement

The Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 outlines the community engagement requirements under the Local Water Done Well policy. At its meeting on 6 March 2025, Council adopted the Manawatū District Council Consultation Document for the Local Water Done Well. The document outlined three options for the delivery of Water Services, along with the advantages and disadvantages of each. Council conducted public consultation from 10 March to 11 April 2025. During the submission period, the following public engagement events were held:

- Feilding Farmers Market: March 14th
- Family Fun Day, Feilding: March 16th

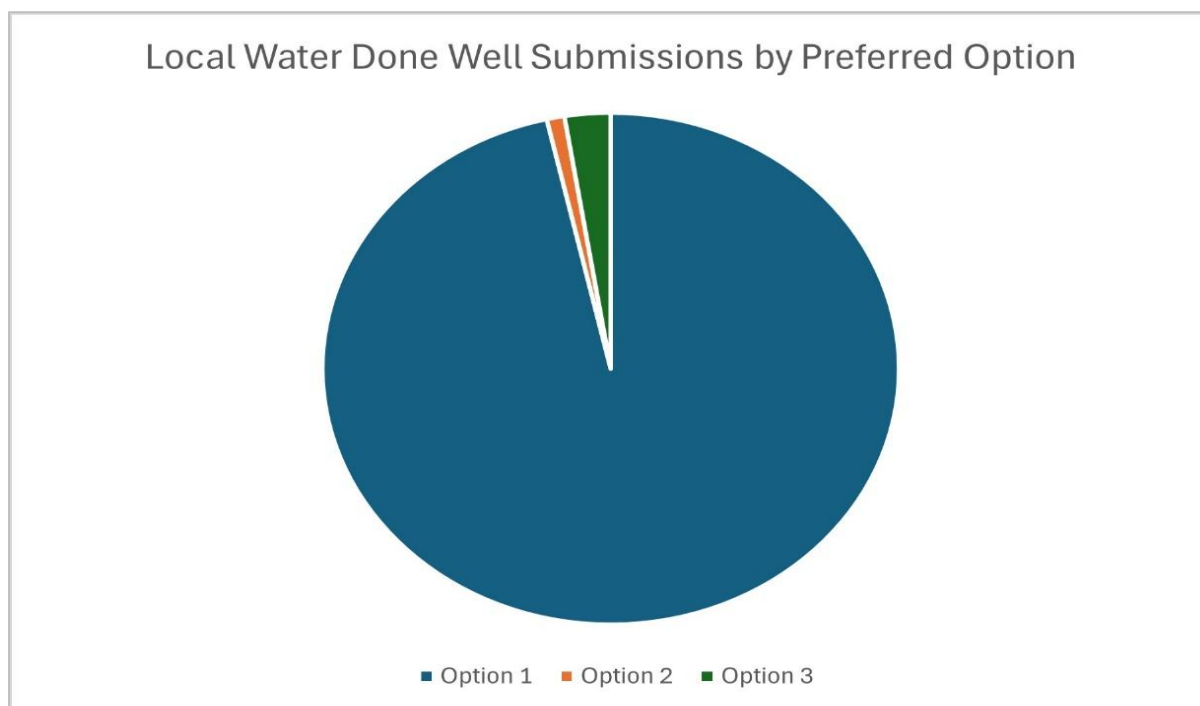
- Pop Up Engagement at the Community Hub Library: March 21st
- Public Meeting, Feilding: March 25th
- Pop Up Engagement at the Community Hub Library: March 26th
- Public Meeting, Kimbolton: March 27th
- Te Kōtui Reo Taumata: March 27th
- Feilding Farmers Market: March 28th
- Public Meeting, Rongotea: March 31st
- Pop Up Engagement at the Community Hub Library: April 3rd
- Local Water Done Well Hui, Feilding: April 7th

Submissions

The Local Water Done Well for Manawatū District Consultation Document 2025 asked submitters to select their preferred option. The results of the 505 submissions received included the following:

- 487 (96.4%) selected Option 1 - Status quo with changes (preferred option) as their preferred option;
- 5 (1%) selected Option 2 - A multi-council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation jointly owned by Manawatū District Council and Palmerston North City Council, and;
- 13 (2.6%) selected Option 3 - A multi-council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation jointly owned by Horowhenua District Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Palmerston North City Council and Manawatū District Council.

The results from the submissions have been presented in the graph below:



The most common reasons for supporting Option 1 were that Council has invested in three waters infrastructure and is managing the process well (222 submissions), a desire to retain local control (137 submissions), and concern that merging with other councils would result in Manawatū district ratepayers subsidising councils with comparatively lower levels of historic investment in three waters infrastructure (85 submissions).

The five submitters who selected Option 2 as their preferred option stated that Manawatū District Council and Palmerston North City Council should combine and share resources.

The 13 submitters who supported Option 3 cited potential benefits such as reducing service overlap, lowering costs, and spreading risk. Additional reasons included support for independent management, increased ability to stand up to central government, and concerns about Council's past planning and decision-making.

At the Council meeting held on 1 May 2025, submitters who wished to speak to their submissions were heard. A total of 10 submitters presented their views. Council deliberated on all feedback received through both oral and written submissions at this meeting. Councillors provided clear direction that, of the three options consulted on, Option 1 (status quo with changes) had the most support and was therefore Council's preferred option.

Assurance and adoption of the Plan

In addition to internal assurance processes, the following independent reviews have been completed:

- External legal compliance review completed by Simpson Grierson, to confirm that the content requirements of the Local Government (Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 have been met (Appendix I).
- On 26 June 2025, Council received feedback from the Department of Internal Affairs on the draft Water Services Plan. Council is satisfied that each point and comment provided by the Department of Internal Affairs was carefully reviewed, and all identified matters were incorporated into this final Plan.

Council resolution to adopt the plan

The Water Services Delivery Plan was adopted by Manawatū District Council at the meeting of 21 August 2025.

A copy of the resolution is attached as Appendix D: Council resolution - Adoption of Water Services Delivery Plan.

Certification of the Chief Executive of Manawatū District Council

I certify that this Water Services Delivery Plan:

- Complies with the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024, and
- The information contained in the Plan is true and accurate.

Signed: _____



Shayne Harris
Chief Executive
Manawatū District Council

Date: 26 August 2025



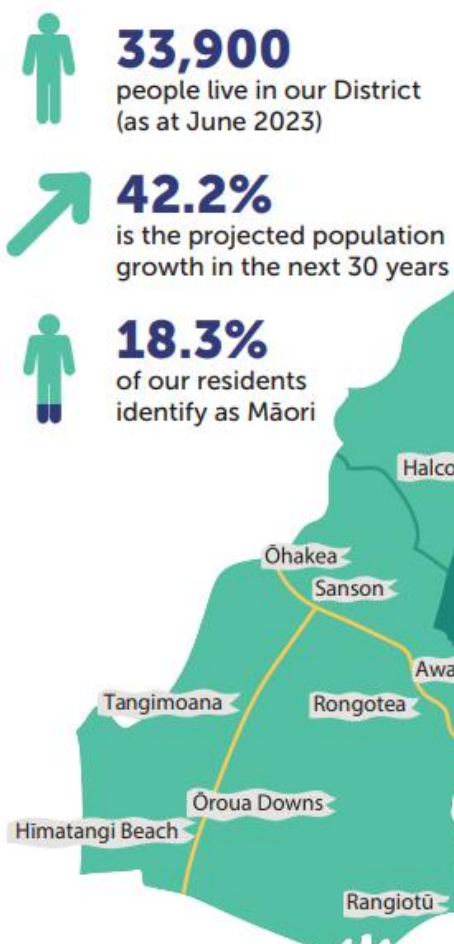
The Manawatū District at a glance

Stretching from the Tasman Sea in the west to the Ruahine Ranges in the east, the Manawatū is named after one of the two great rivers that run through the district - the Rangitīkei and the Manawatū. Our name means ‘heart standing still’ and with the diverse geography of stunning landscapes, hills and ranges, extensive flood plains and the broadest band of dune fields anywhere in the country, it is not hard to see why.

Established on 1 November 1989, Manawatū District Council incorporates the five former authorities of Ōroua, KIWITEA, Pohangina, Manawatū and Feilding. There is a rich cultural past with the iwi and hapū that reside or have interests in the Manawatū area including Ngāti Kauwhata, Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Apa, Rangitāne o Manawatū, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Hauiti, and Muaūpoko.

The town of Feilding sits in the centre of the District. Named 16 times as New Zealand’s most beautiful town, Feilding is home to the iconic livestock sale yards, the Coach House Museum, Manfeild Park and a fantastic locally filled weekly farmer’s market. The District has a highly productive farming and agricultural sector, enjoying a rural lifestyle and easy connectivity to the rest of the North Island.

Our Population



Part B: Network Performance

Investment to meet levels of service, regulatory standards and growth needs

Serviced Population

Serviced population figures in the tables below were calculated by visually identifying the areas covered by each water service using rating zones and Council mapping systems, estimating current populations based on Stats NZ subnational estimates and known connection rates informed by previous wastewater projections, adding assumptions for rural properties on water schemes, and then applying Infometrics high population growth projections each year, with Feilding figures taken directly from the 2024-34 Long Term Plan projections.



Wastewater Serviced Population

Projected serviced population	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Serviced population	21,719	22,059	22,402	22,739	23,065	23,369	23,661	23,939	24,202	24,450
Total residential connections	8,620	8,755	8,891	9,025	9,155	9,275	9,391	9,501	9,606	9,704
Total non-residential connections	108	110	111	113	115	116	118	119	120	122

Water Serviced Population

Projected serviced population	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Serviced population	21,886	22,229	22,575	22,914	23,242	23,549	23,843	24,123	24,388	24,638
Total residential connections	7,357	7,472	7,589	7,708	7,829	7,951	8,076	8,202	8,331	8,461
Total non-residential connections	5,622	5,710	5,799	5,890	5,982	6,076	6,171	6,268	6,366	6,466

Stormwater Serviced Population

Projected serviced population	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Serviced population	21,648	21,993	22,341	22,682	23,012	23,321	23,617	23,899	24,166	24,417
Total residential connections	8,335	8,465	8,598	8,732	8,869	9,008	9,149	9,292	9,437	9,585
Total non-residential connections	44	45	45	46	47	48	48	49	50	51

Residential connections relate to urban connections charged via the connected/available/serviceable targeted rate and excludes the 20% of Stormwater that is recovered via a CV rate to all ratepayers. Non-residential connections include rural water scheme units and/or drainage schemes and any volumetrically charged fees.

Serviced Areas

Council has included detailed plans in the following pages that provide a visual representation of the locations of key water and wastewater facilities. These plans are accompanied by descriptions of each plant, including their operational functions and the specific areas they service.

Serviced areas (by reticulated network)	Water supply Schemes & connections	Wastewater Schemes & connections	Stormwater catchments
Residential areas	- Feilding - Mt Taylor - Himatangi Beach - Sanson - Rongotea Charged as: - Connected: 6,931 @ 100% - Restricted: 451 @ 80% - Serviceable: 131 @ 50%	- Feilding - Mt Taylor - Sanson - Awahuri - Cheltenham - Halcombe - Himatangi Beach - Kimbolton - Rongotea Charged as: - Connected: 8,407 @ 100% - Restricted: 172 @ 80% - Serviceable: 150 @ 50%	- Feilding - Mt Taylor - Rongotea - Sanson - Cheltenham - Halcombe - Tangimoana - Himatangi Beach Charged as: 8,335 units @ 100%
Non-residential areas – (these are units not connections)	- Stanway-Halcombe: 1,511 units - Waituna West: 618 units - Ohakea: 1,018 units Charged as: - Per unit purchased (not volumetric)	There are no non-residential areas that Council services for wastewater.	Council provides funding and rates administration to the following schemes: - Bainesse Drainage Scheme: 15 properties - Makowhai and Maire Drainage Scheme: 6 properties - Maire Drainage Scheme: 14 properties - Ōroua Downs Drainage Scheme: 9 properties Charged as: - Land value
Mixed-use water service schemes (where these schemes are not part of the council's water services network).	- Ōroua No. 1 Rural Water Supply - Kiwitea: 428 units	N/A	Mixed use stormwater assets: - Reserve along Pharazyn Street that serves as a stormwater drainage area - A reserve in Tangimoana that serves as a stormwater drainage and detention area.
Areas that do not receive Council water services	Properties not receiving Council drinking water services and not on a community drinking water supply: 7,954 (rural areas)	Properties not connected to a public wastewater scheme: 8,500 (rural areas)	Properties not on an urban drainage scheme: 7,755 (rural areas)

Proposed growth areas - Planned (as identified in district plan) - Infrastructure enabled (as identified and funded in Long Term Plan)	- Maewa growth area: 96 properties - Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park: 50 properties	- Maewa growth area: 93 properties - Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park: 77 properties	- Maewa growth area: 211 properties - Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park: 56 properties - Stormwater detention ponds off Roots Street, Feilding to serve Maewa growth area
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Water supply areas

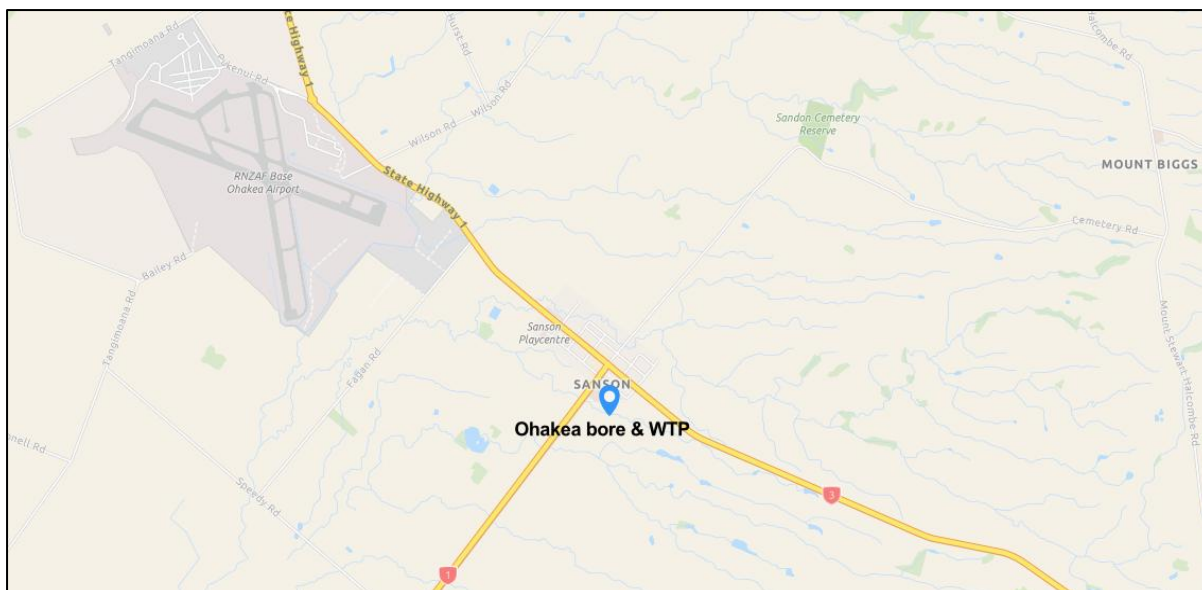
Council currently manages eight potable water sources within the Manawatū District. Two of these supplies utilise surface water sources (Class 4); four are Class 1 and one is Class 2 due to testing issues. The sources have been summarised in the table below.

Abstraction	Source	Class	Aged	Screened	Source Code
Groundwater					
Hīmatangi Beach	Sanitary groundwater	Class 1	2019	149 – 168m	G00103
Waituna West	Sanitary groundwater	Class 1	2019	228.5 – 234.5m	G01965
Feilding Groundwater	Sanitary groundwater x2	Class 1	2019	190 – 199m (Newbury) 354.4 – 360.9m (Campbell)	G01411 G01417
Rongotea	Sanitary groundwater	Class 1	2019	227.5 – 236.6m	G02118
Ohakea	Sanitary Groundwater	Class 2	N/A	602m -625m	S00250
Surface water					
Feilding Almadale	Surface water	Class 4	N/A	N/A	S00088
Stanway-Halcombe	Riparian groundwater	Class 4	N/A	4.7 – 7.7m	S00250

Detailed descriptions of each of the Council's water supply areas, along with the corresponding plant locations, are provided below.

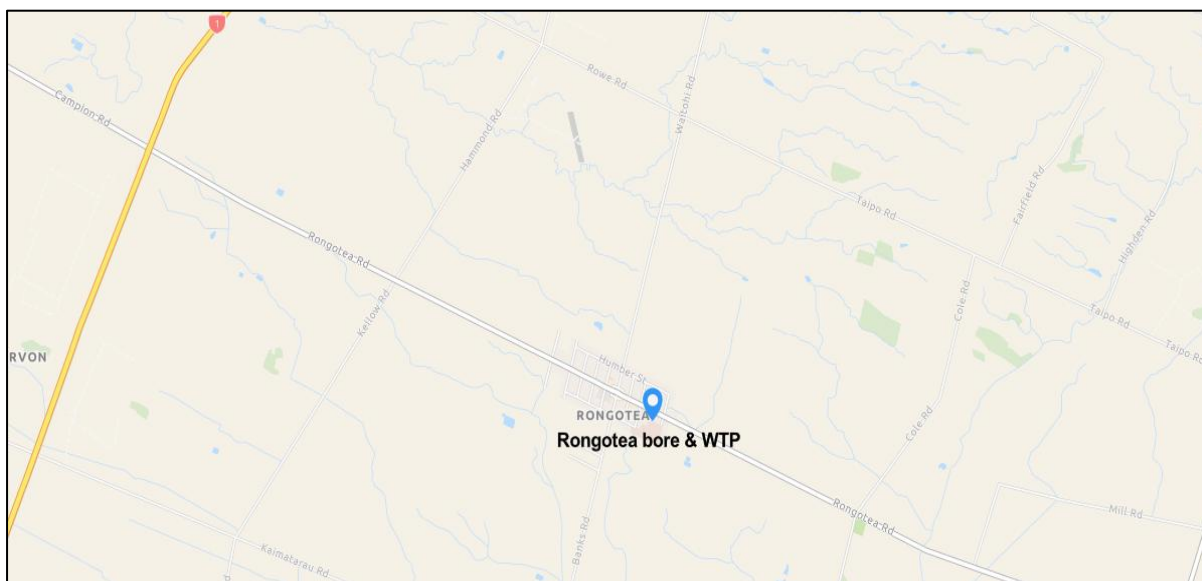
Ohakea Rural Water Supply

The Ohakea/Sanson Water Treatment Plant is located on A'Court Street, Sanson, and is designed to provide potable water to the residents of Sanson, Ohakea and the New Zealand Defence Force affected by the PFAS contamination. The Treatment Plant was designed with a one million litre reservoir, with water being sourced from a 650 meter deep well. The treated water is distributed through a drip feed water supply system, which is connected to private individual water tanks. There is currently no fire-fighting capacity in the reticulation network.



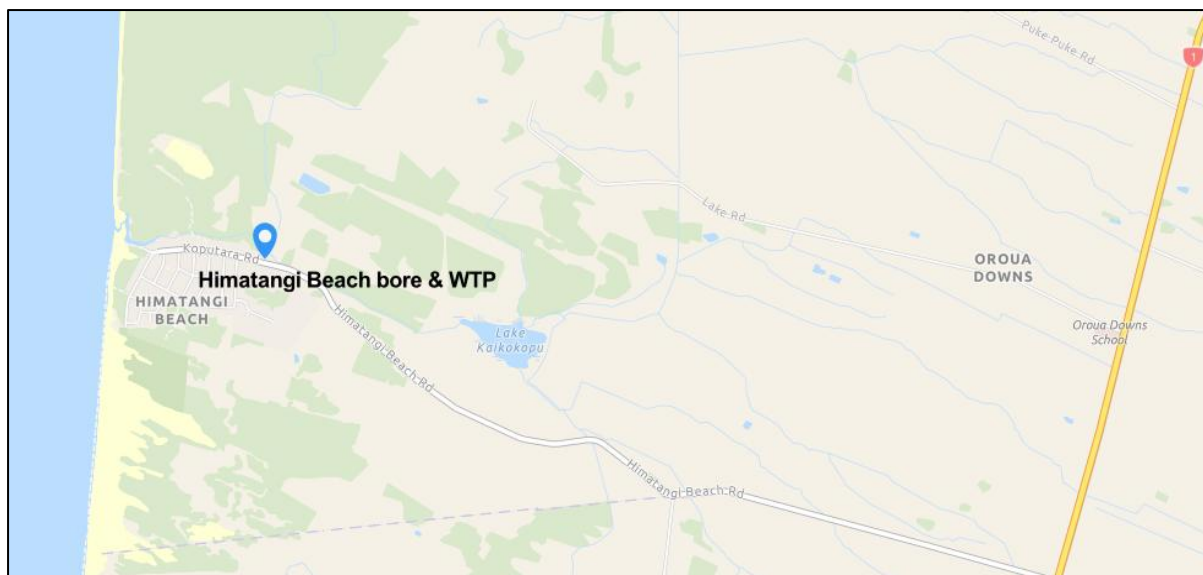
Rongotea Water Treatment Plant

The Rongotea Water Treatment Plant located on Wye Street, Rongotea, is designed to provide potable water to the residents of Rongotea. Water is sourced from a bore on site, treated and then stored in a reservoir. The treated water is then distributed through an on-demand reticulation network that is available to the urban area of Rongotea and includes firefighting capacity.



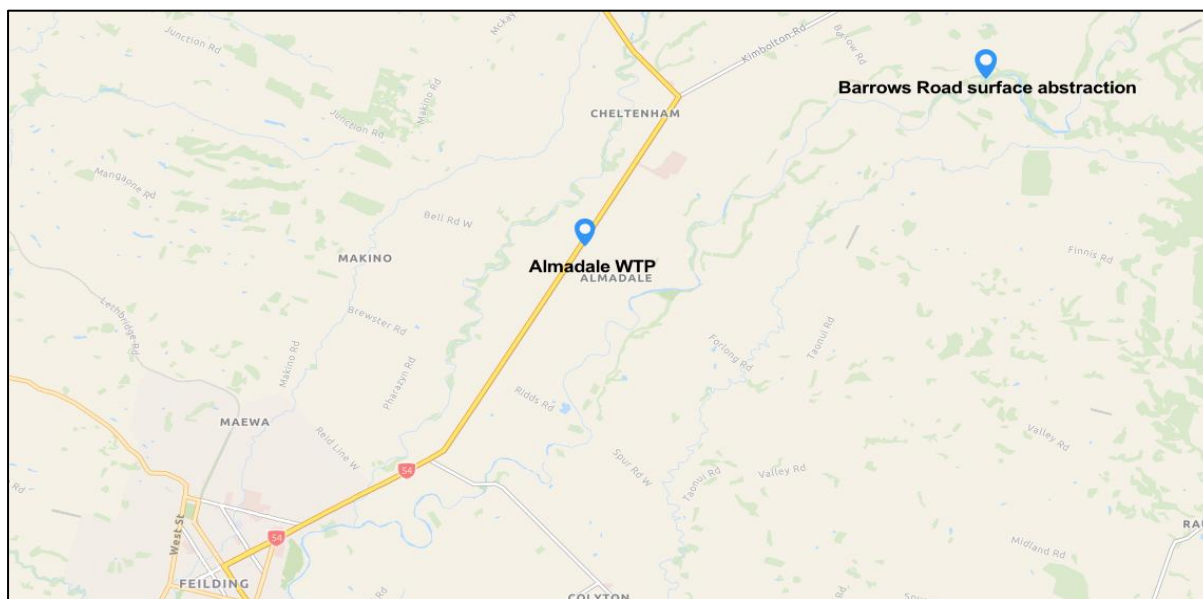
Hīmatangi Beach Water Treatment Plant

The Hīmatangi Beach Water Treatment Plant is located on Koputara Road, Hīmatangi Beach. The site contains a bore that abstracts Class 1 water from a confined aquifer. The bore is not artesian and is therefore equipped with a submersible pump which pumps water at a constant rate from the bore to two reservoirs located behind the bore. The water is chlorinated to provide a residual disinfectant in the reticulation system and sufficient contact time prior to the first connection. The bore head has been constructed to prevent surface water ingress, and the bore has a security cage to discourage unauthorised access and vandalism.



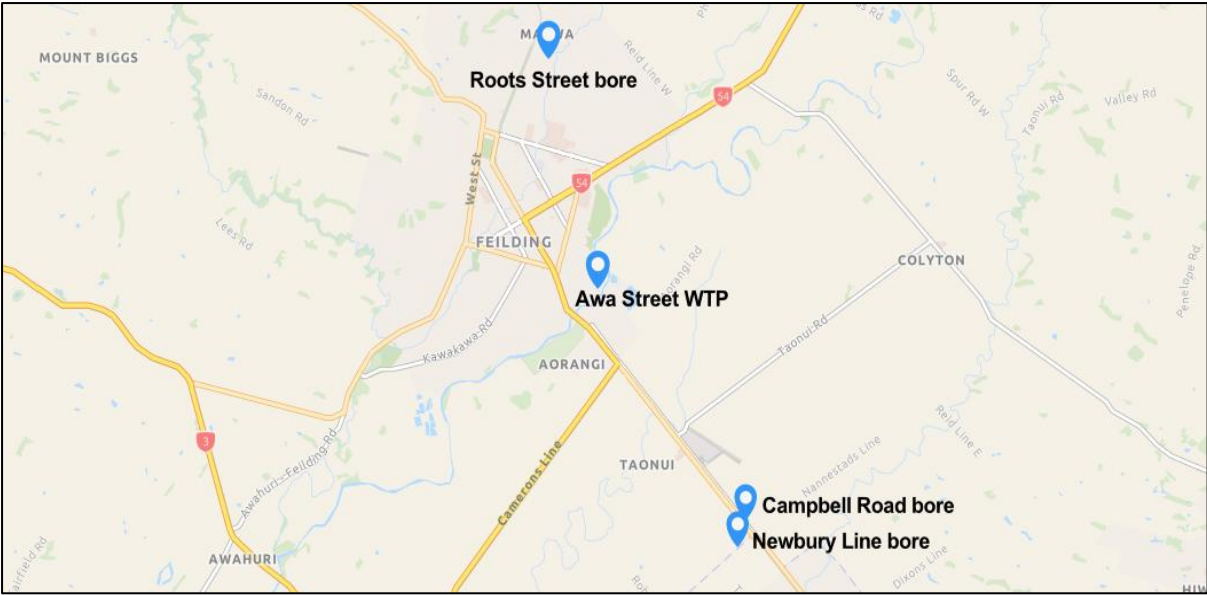
Feilding Surface Water

There are two intakes on the river edge founded in the bed with submersible pumps fitted on guiderails with easy access for maintenance purposes. Water can be pumped directly to the unlined settling pond (the horseshoe) and indirectly into the concrete settling tank. Apart from the short pump lifts from the intakes to the pre-settling area, water flows under gravity to the Almadale Water Treatment Plant.



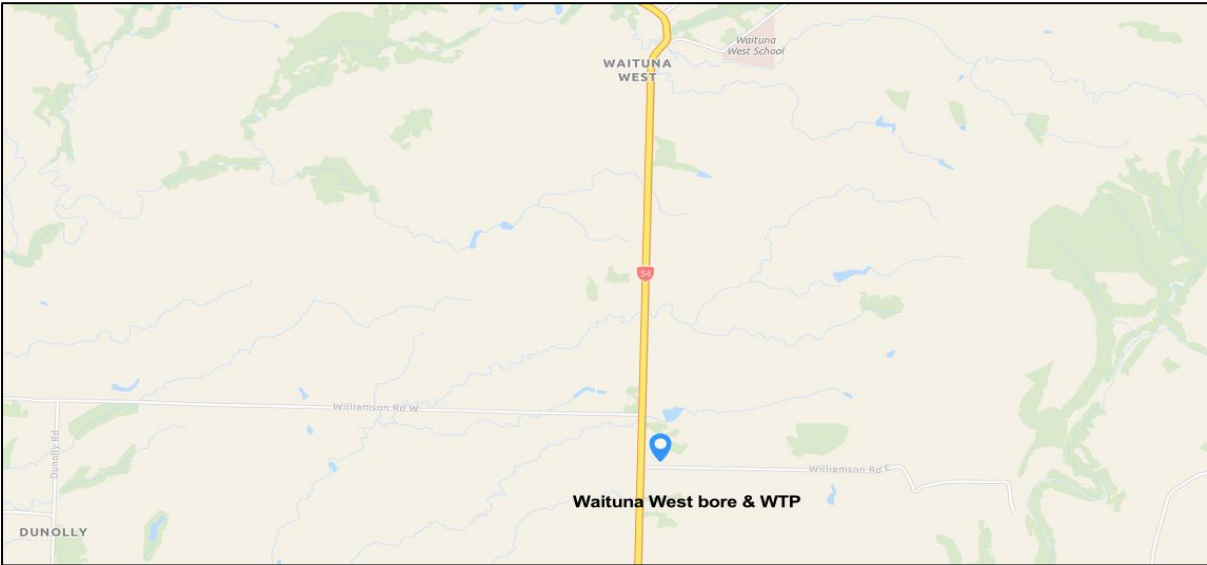
Feilding Groundwater

The Feilding water supply has two interim Class 1 groundwater sources (Campbell Road bore and Newbury Line bore). The aquifers are confined, and the bores are artesian. A third bore has been constructed at Roots Street West and planning towards appropriate treatment has commenced. Surface pumps have been installed to transfer the water through approximately 5km of raw water main to the Awa Street Water Treatment Plant. It is proposed to move the treatment from Awa Street to Campbell Road to ensure the entire line into Feilding contains treated water. Council purchased an area of land surrounding the Campbell Road bore so a treatment plant can be constructed.



Waituna West Water Treatment Plant

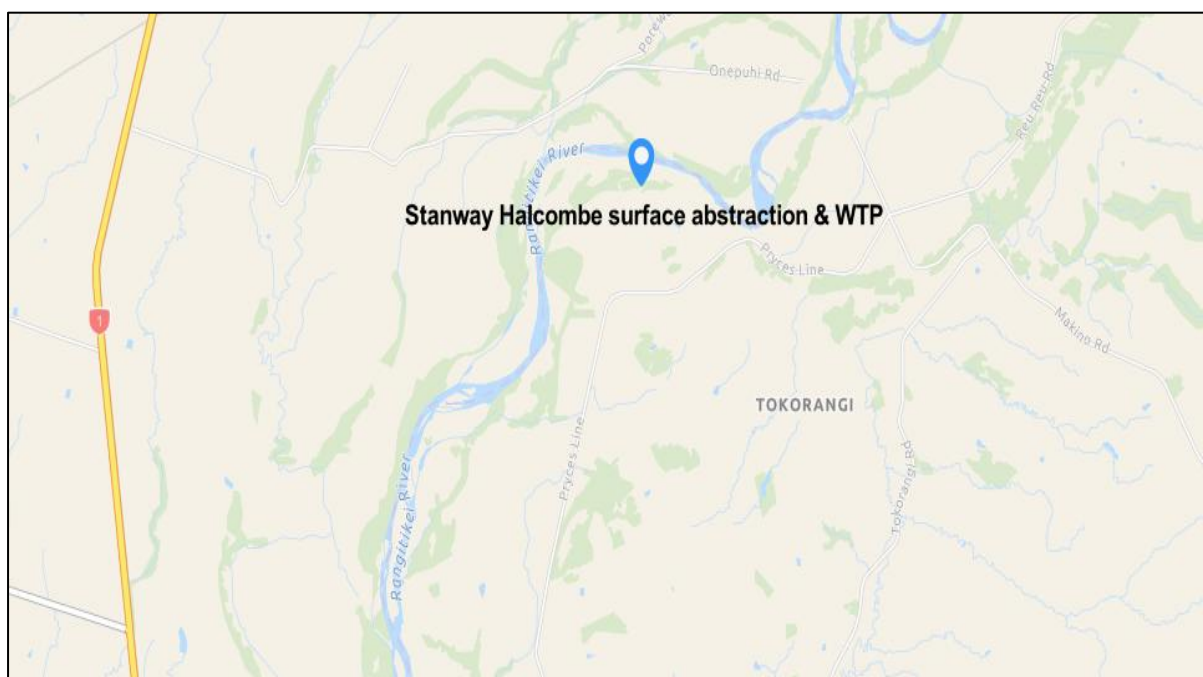
The Waituna West Water Treatment Plant abstracts Class 1 water from a deep non-artesian bore located along Williamson Road East. A submersible bore hole pump, pumps water up to a timber tank reservoir at the end of Williamson Road East. The water is chlorinated to provide a residual disinfectant in the reticulation system and sufficient contact time.



Stanway-Halcombe Rural Water Supply

The Stanway-Halcombe Rural Water Supply Scheme abstracts Class 4 water from two shallow bores within the riparian gravels of the Rangitīkei River near Pryce's Line. This scheme is chlorinated to provide residual disinfection, and the contact time is achieved within the new 4,000m³ concrete reservoir. A new containerised water treatment plant was commissioned in March 2025 to provide protozoa treatment to achieve the 4 log credits required for this water source. The scheme was originally designed to provide stock water on a restricted flow. The restricted flows were allocated on a unit basis, with an overall capacity of 2,000 units per day (one unit being 1m³). In recent years, as farms have been subdivided, there has been a reallocation of a proportion of units to lifestyle properties.

The Stanway-Halcombe Rural Water Supply is administered by a Committee structure with a clear constitution. The committee's role includes representing the needs and aspirations of consumers regarding the supply of potable water, making recommendations to Council for implementation (subject to approval), communicating scheme updates to contributing members, and advocating on behalf of those members at community meetings.



Kiweitea Rural Water Supply Scheme

Council hold a consent to abstract water from the Oroua River at Londons Ford Road which is used for the purposes of stock drinking water, dairy shed washdown and domestic water supply. This is a Council water scheme with the assets being owned by Council however the Kiweitea Rural Water Supply Committee run the day to day operation of the scheme. The scheme is leased via a Deed of Lease to the Kiweitea Water Scheme Trust. The trust administer and maintains the scheme, while Council set and collect the rates required to run the scheme and then transfers these to the Trust to manage.



Oroua No. 1 Rural Water Supply

The Council has delegated the management, operation, abstraction, treatment and distribution maintenance associated with the Oroua No. 1 Rural Water Supply Scheme to the Executive of the Oroua No 1 Rural Water Scheme Committee Incorporated. The “ownership” of the scheme remains with the scheme committee.

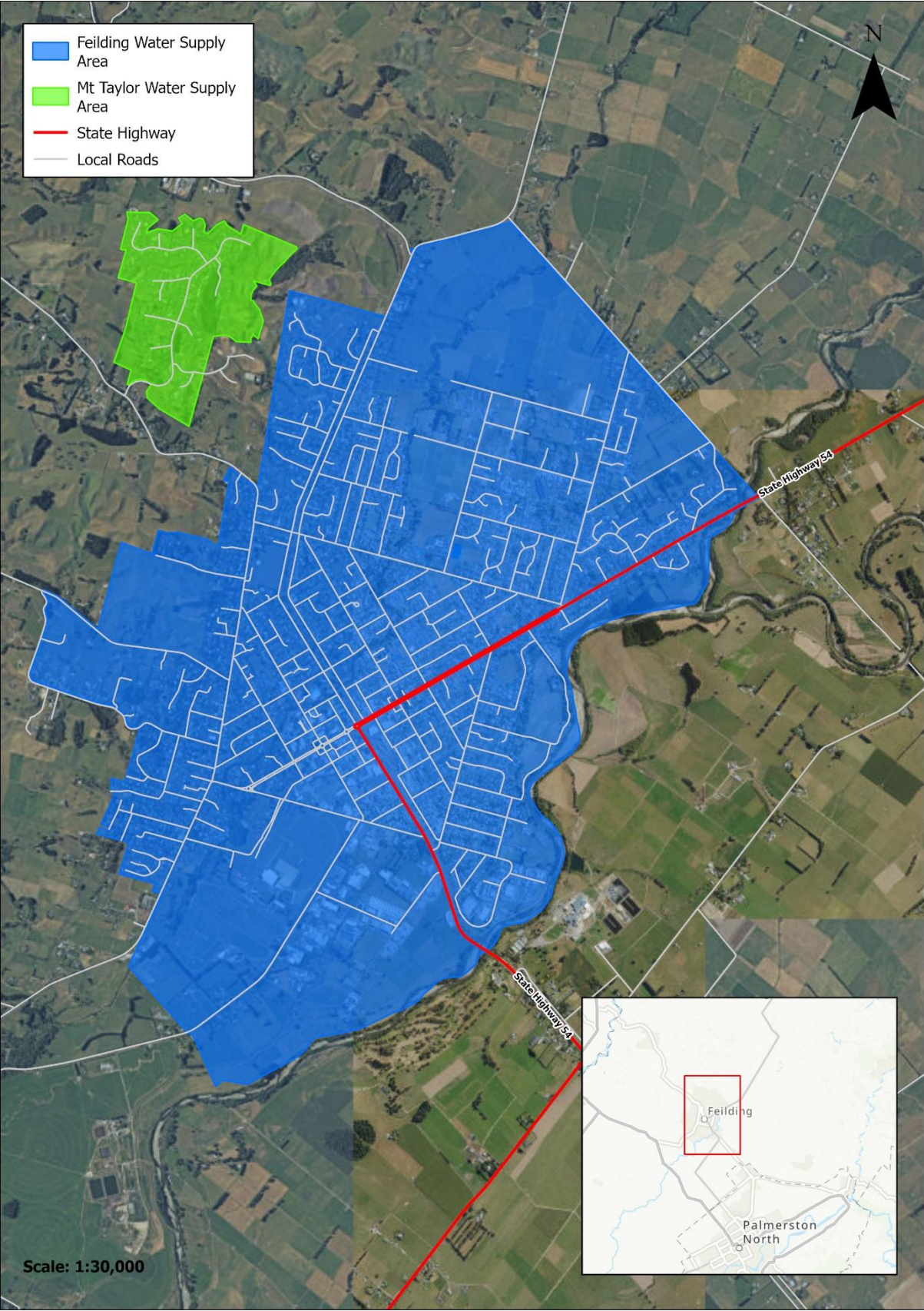


Monitoring the Water Service

The water supplies are continuously monitored by Council staff to ensure that they meet the relevant standards, this is done through:

- Testing of water quality
- Formal monthly audit of operations
- Ministry of Health audits
- Public Satisfaction Surveys conducted annually
- Water Safety Plans being prepared for each of the Council's water supply schemes that require them. These plans are reviewed a minimum of every five years or as required by changes to legislation.

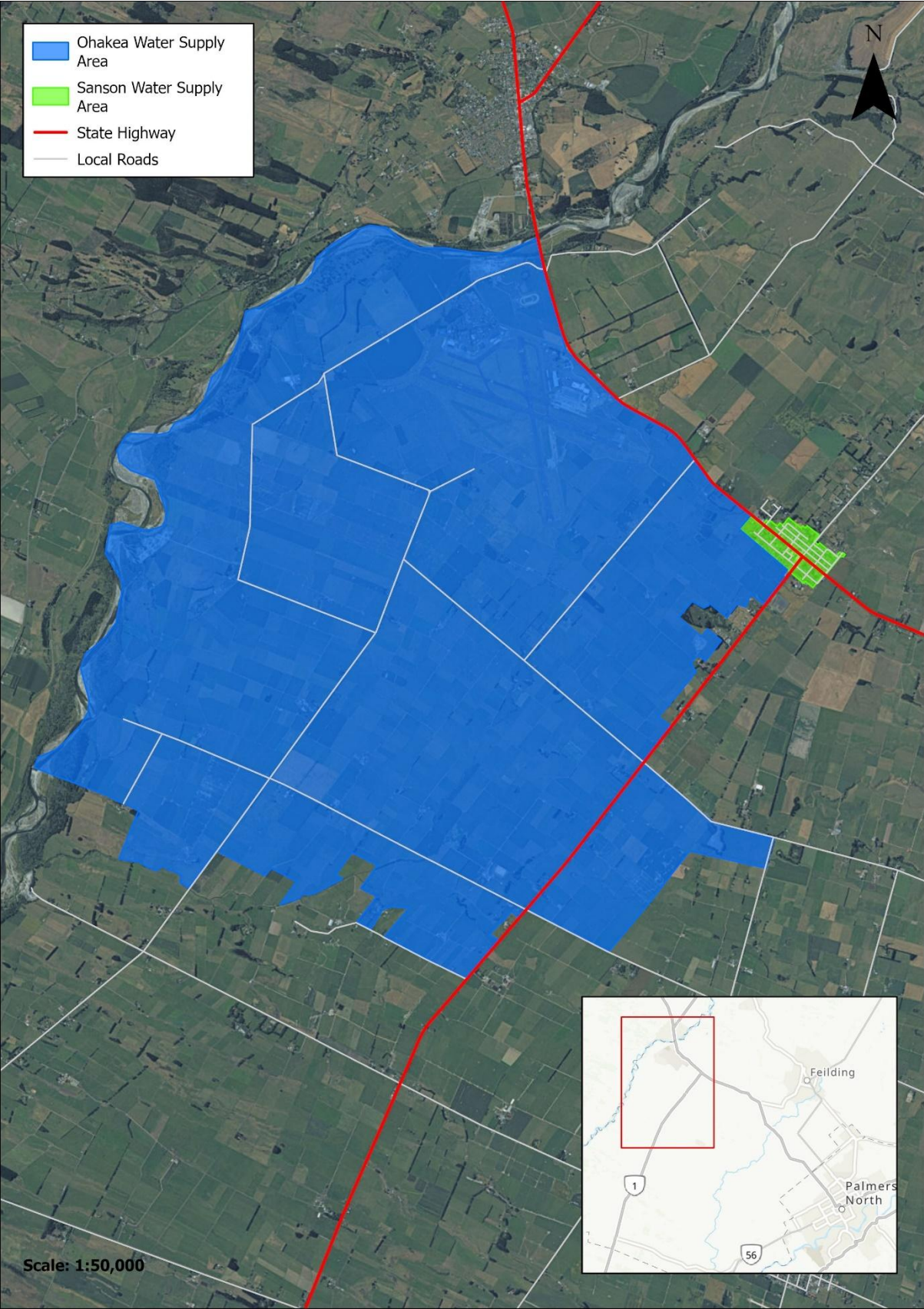
Water supply areas - Feilding



Water supply areas - Hīmatangi Beach



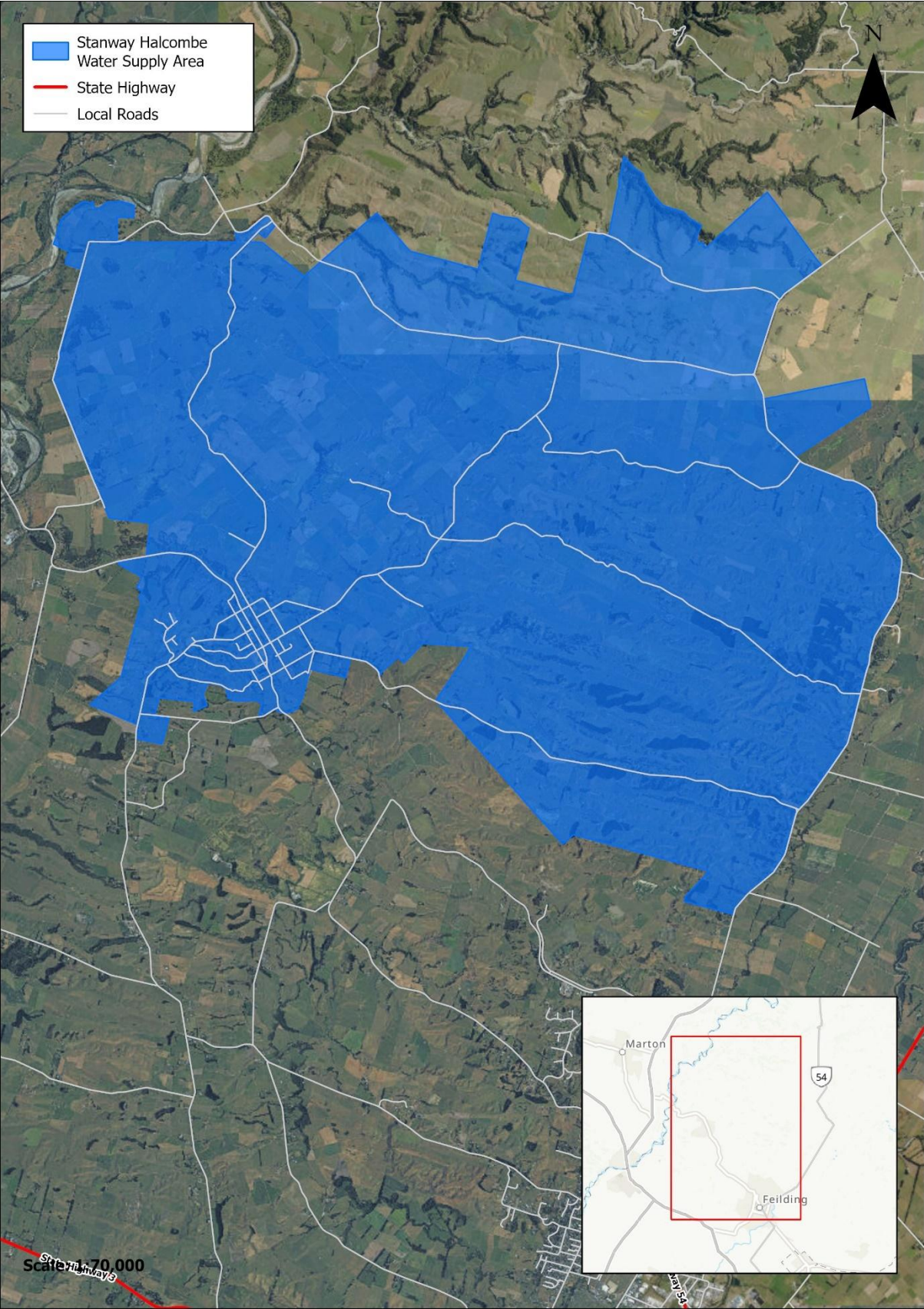
Water supply areas - Ohakea and Sanson



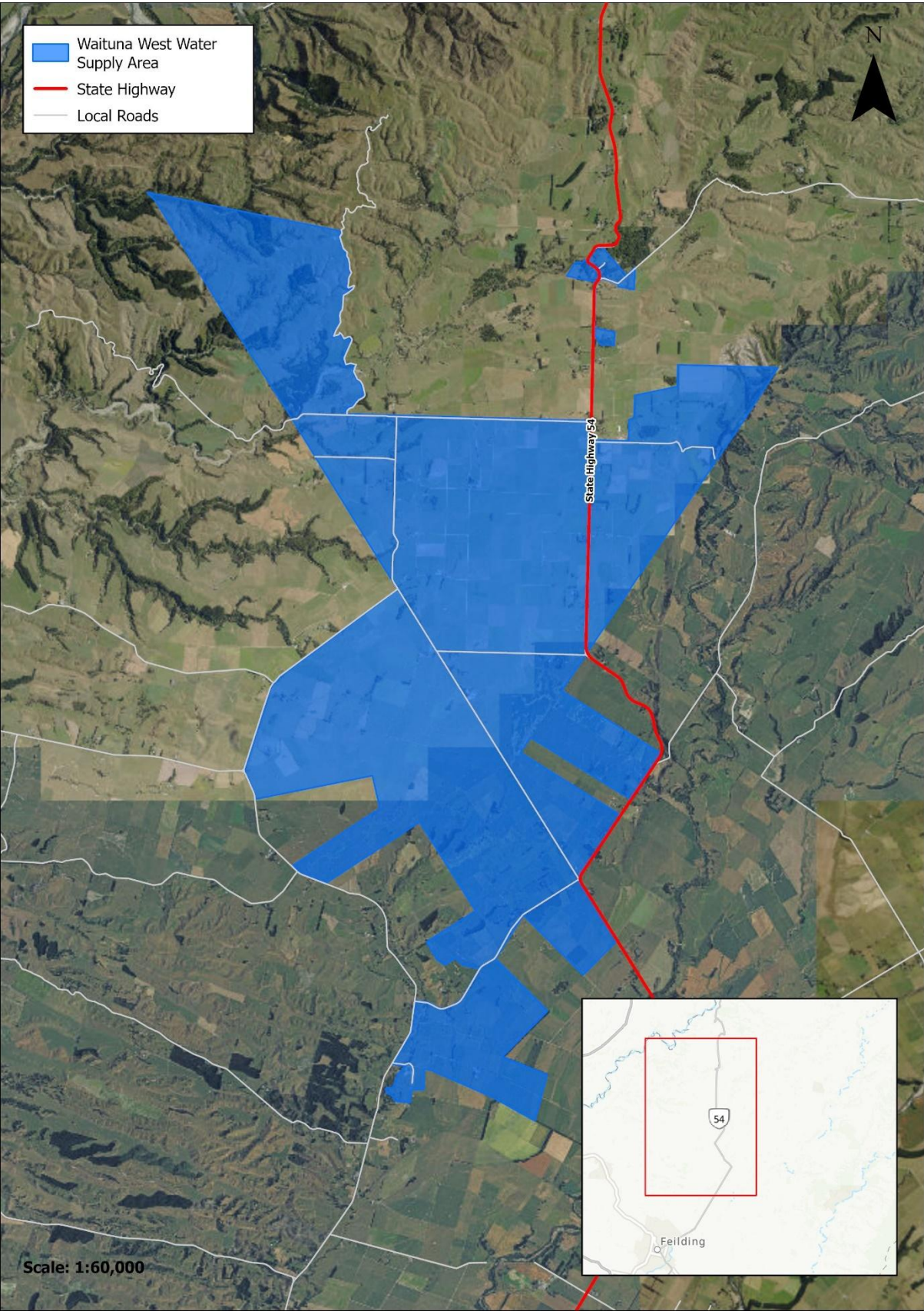
Water supply areas – Rongotea



Water supply area – Stanway-Halcombe



Water supply area – Waituna West

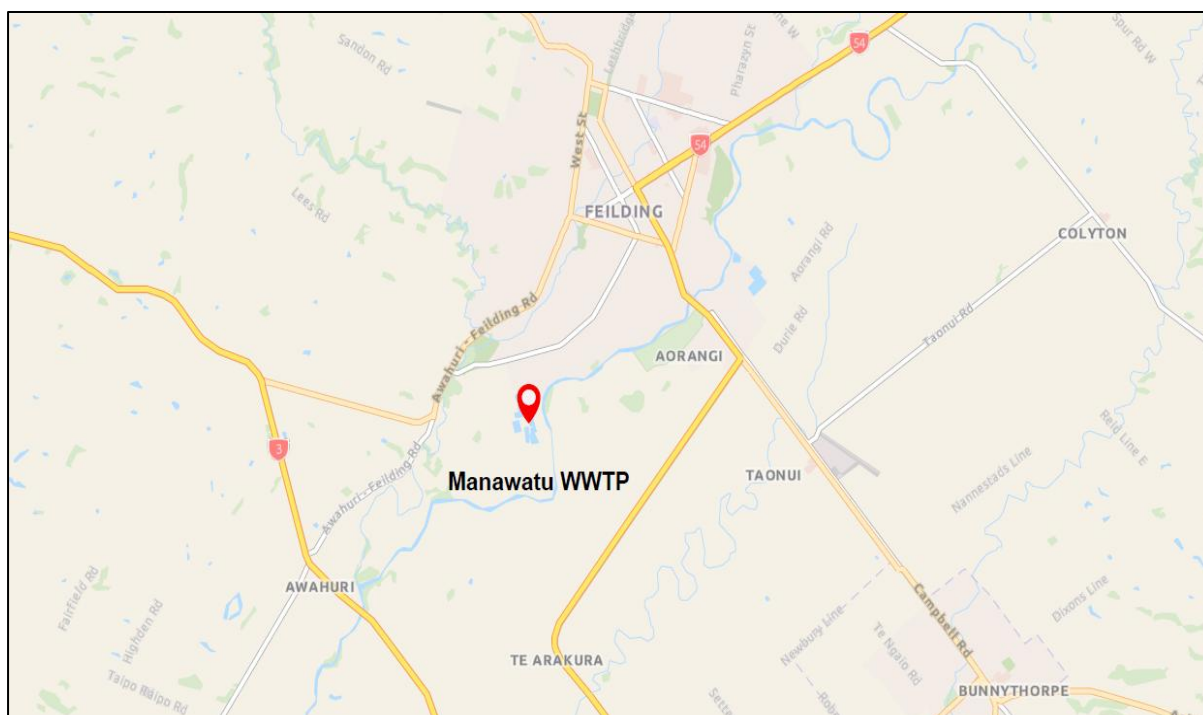


Wastewater supply areas

Council's wastewater treatment plants play a critical role in maintaining public health and environmental sustainability across the District. Detailed descriptions of each of the Council's wastewater areas, along with the corresponding plant locations, are provided below.

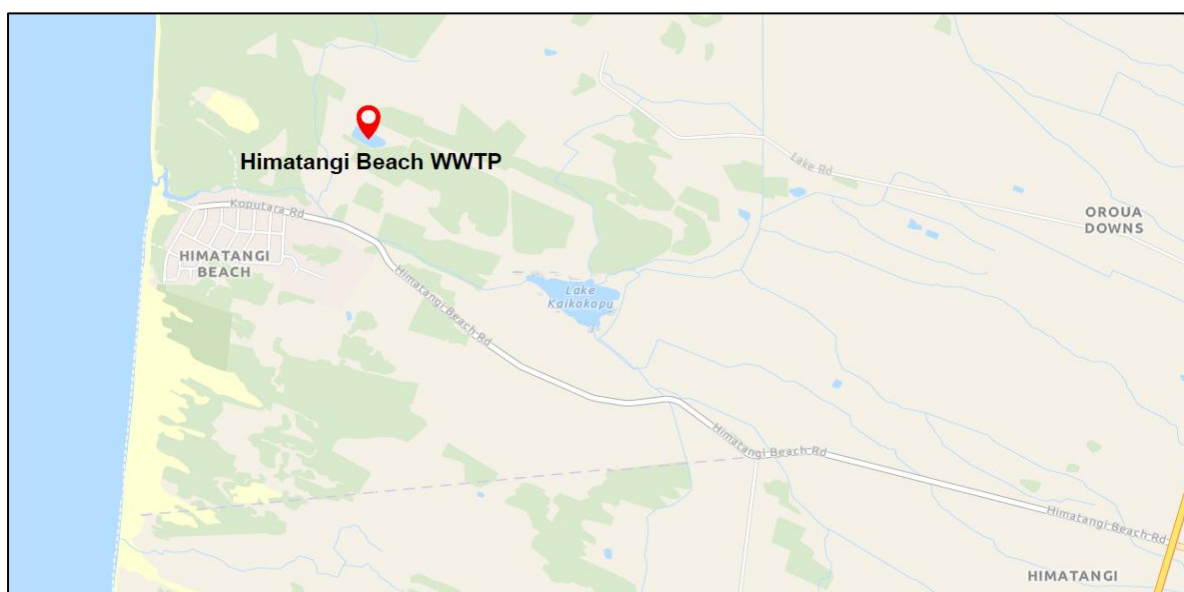
Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant is located on Kawakawa Road, Feilding and is a key strategic asset for the fulfilment of Council's legislative responsibilities for the treatment, management and disposal of wastewater. The Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant currently processes residential and industrial wastewater from Feilding, Sanson and RNZAF Base Ohakea. Once complete the Council's village wastewater centralisation programme aims to process wastewater from each of the village plants (with the exception of Hīmatangi Beach) at the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant.



Hīmatangi Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Hīmatangi Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 469 Lake Road, Hīmatangi Beach. This plant consists of an oxidation pond with floating wetlands, with the irrigation land located on surrounding farmland. This Wastewater Treatment Plant has been operational and discharging 100% to land since 2014. Therefore, due to the discharge being 100% to land and ongoing compliance with consent conditions it is not proposed to include the Hīmatangi Wastewater Treatment Plant within the wastewater centralisation project.



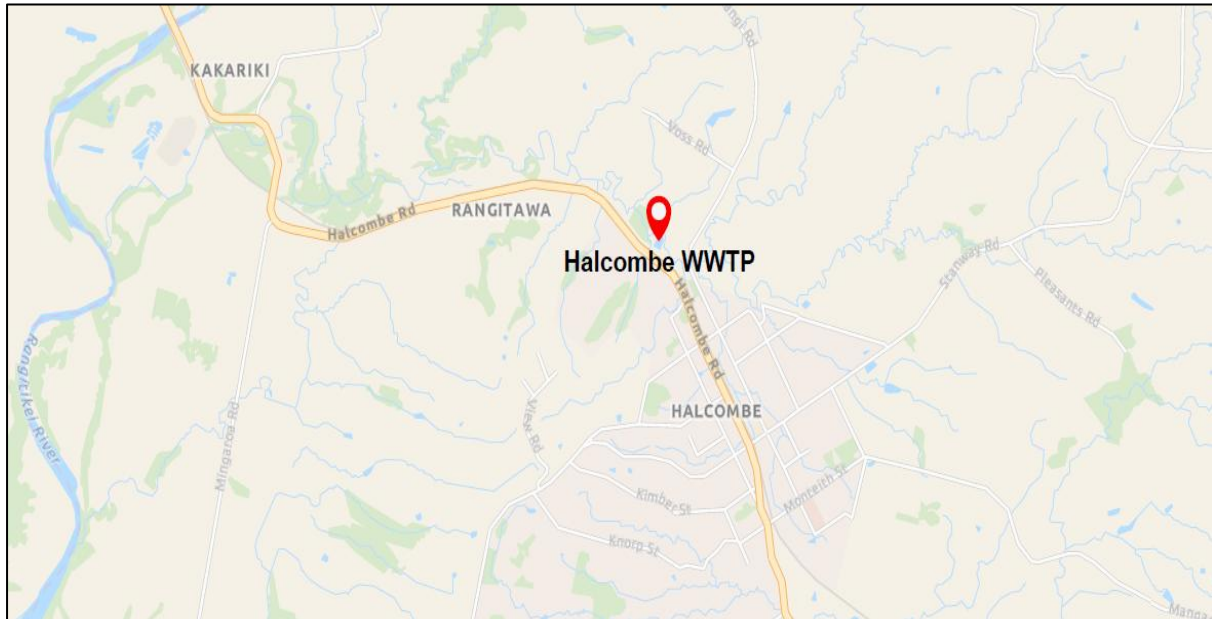
Kimbolton Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Kimbolton Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 318 Terrace Road, Kimbolton. Wastewater from septic tanks from the Kimbolton township is reticulated to a single oxidation pond, once treatment has occurred the effluent is treated via UV disinfection and discharged to an overland flow wetland where it eventually discharges to an unnamed tributary of the Ōroua River approximately 1.1km downstream.



Halcombe Wastewater Treatment Plant

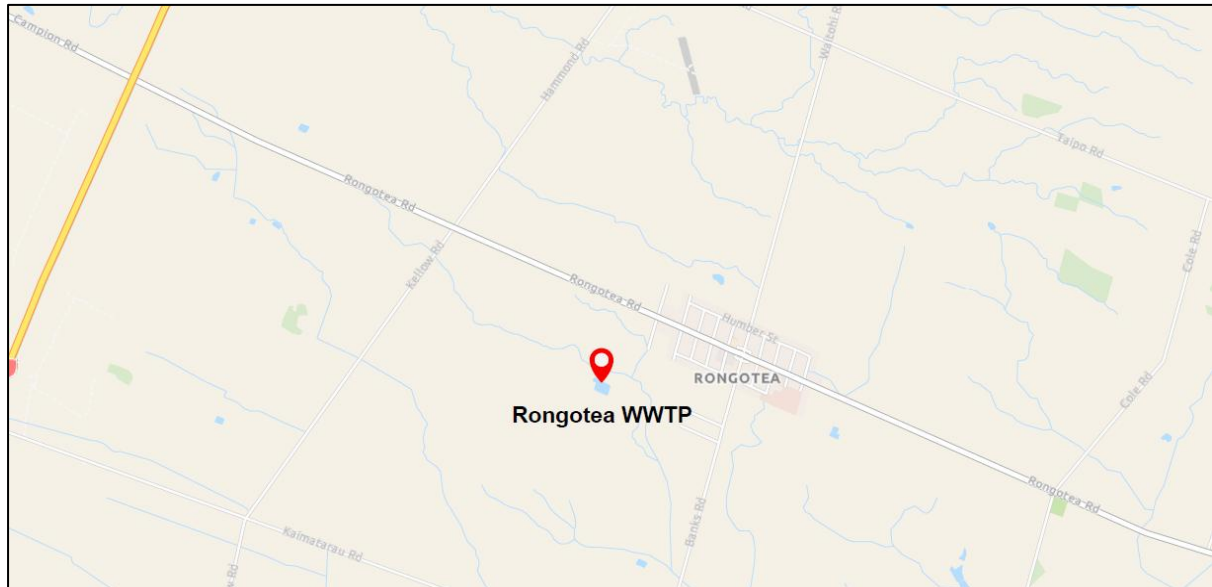
The Halcombe Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 171 Tokorangi Road, Halcombe. The plant consists of a two stage oxidation pond system with effluent discharging from these via a pipe and concrete weir structure. The effluent is pumped to a land disposal area and then discharged via a drip irrigation system; this land discharge is controlled by a soil moisture probe that determines the suitability of the soil or irrigation. When the soil moisture level is determined to be too high, the pump will not operate, and wastewater is then stored in the oxidation ponds until either the soil moisture conditions improve, or the top water level of the pond is reached in which case discharge to the Rangitawa Stream occurs.



Rongotea Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Rongotea Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 404 Rongotea Road, Rongotea. This plant consists of primary and secondary treatment ponds, a maturation pond and rock filter in which the effluent passes through prior to being discharged to water. The effluent is discharged to Campbells Drain - a highly modified watercourse that drains into Sluggish Creek, a tributary of the Ōroua River. The plant also contains twin wetlands however these are not currently utilised due to the generation of odour in the past. The plant is in the process of being centralised to the Manawatū Wastewater

Treatment	Plant	in	Feilding.
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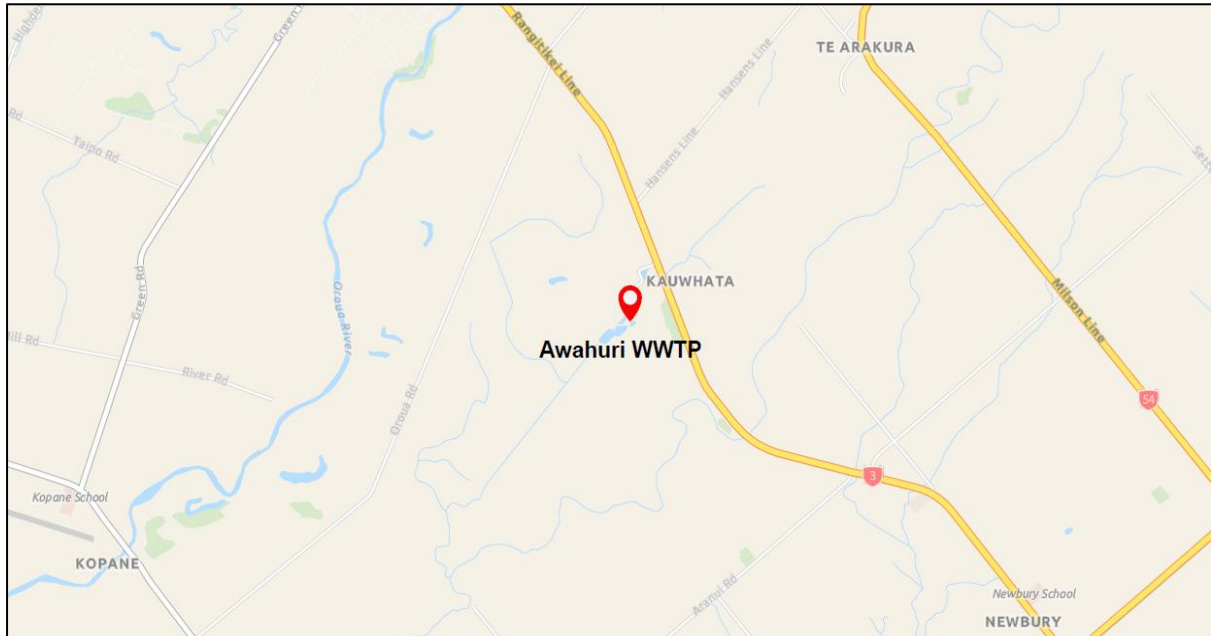
Cheltenham Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Cheltenham Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 1468 Kimbolton Road, Feilding. The plant consists of a single oxidation pond which collects wastewater from on site septic tanks in Cheltenham then discharges to a drain and pipe eventually reaching the Ōroua River situated approximately 1.5km southeast. However, as the discharge rate is low at 48m³/day the discharge will often soak into the ground prior to reaching the river, with the exception being during heavy rainfall events where discharge would reach the river in a diluted state therefore not having a significant adverse effect being undetectable within the receiving environment.

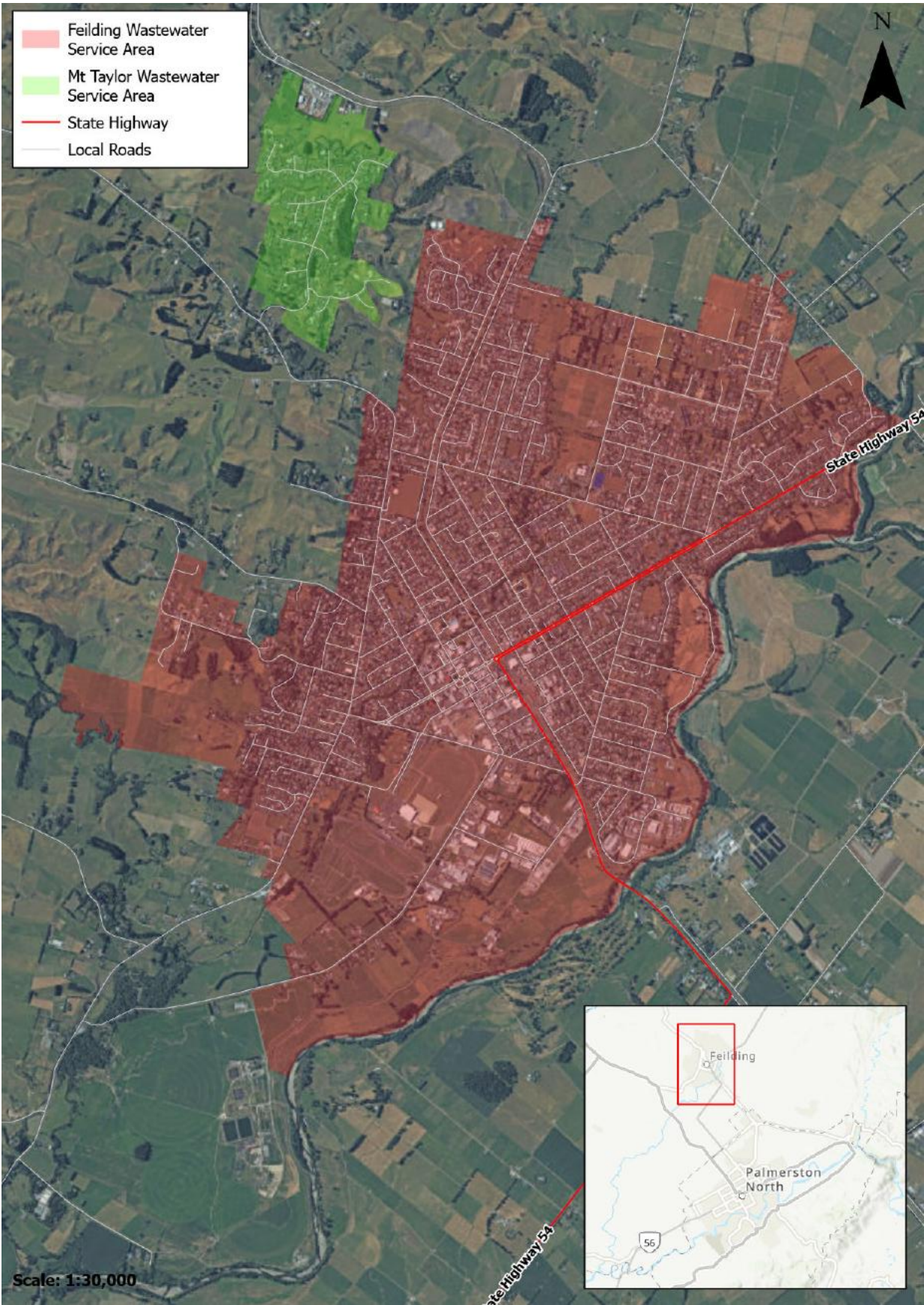


Awahuri Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Awahuri Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 1275 Rangitikei Line, Awahuri. The plant consists of a single oxidation pond which provides treatment for waste from the septic tanks of 12 properties and site amenities at Triple R Engineering. The oxidation pond is designed primarily to treat cBOD₅ and faecal coliforms. The treated effluent is discharged via an outlet pipe to Bennetts Drain, which leads to the Taonui Stream.



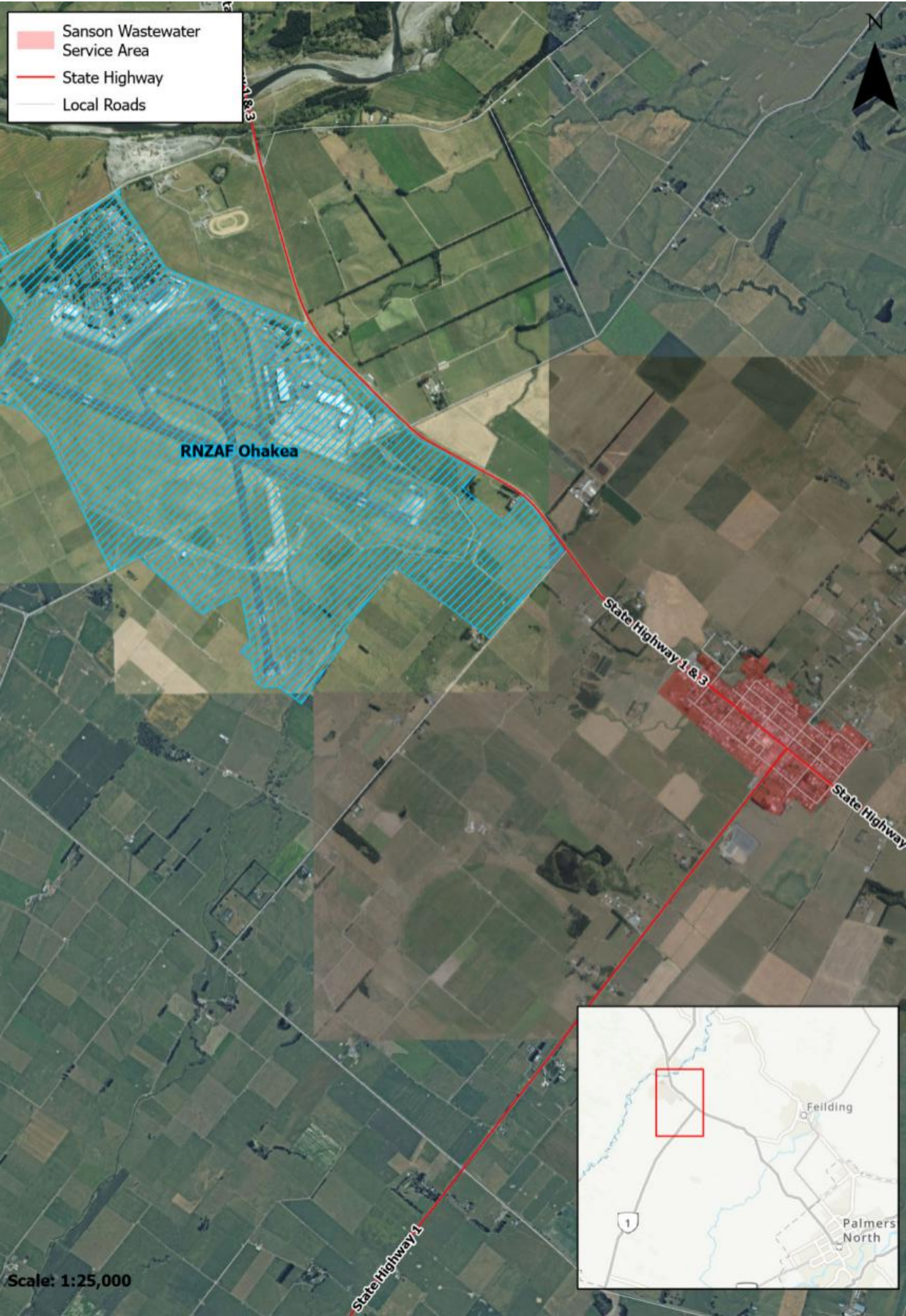
Wastewater supply areas – Feilding & Mt Taylor



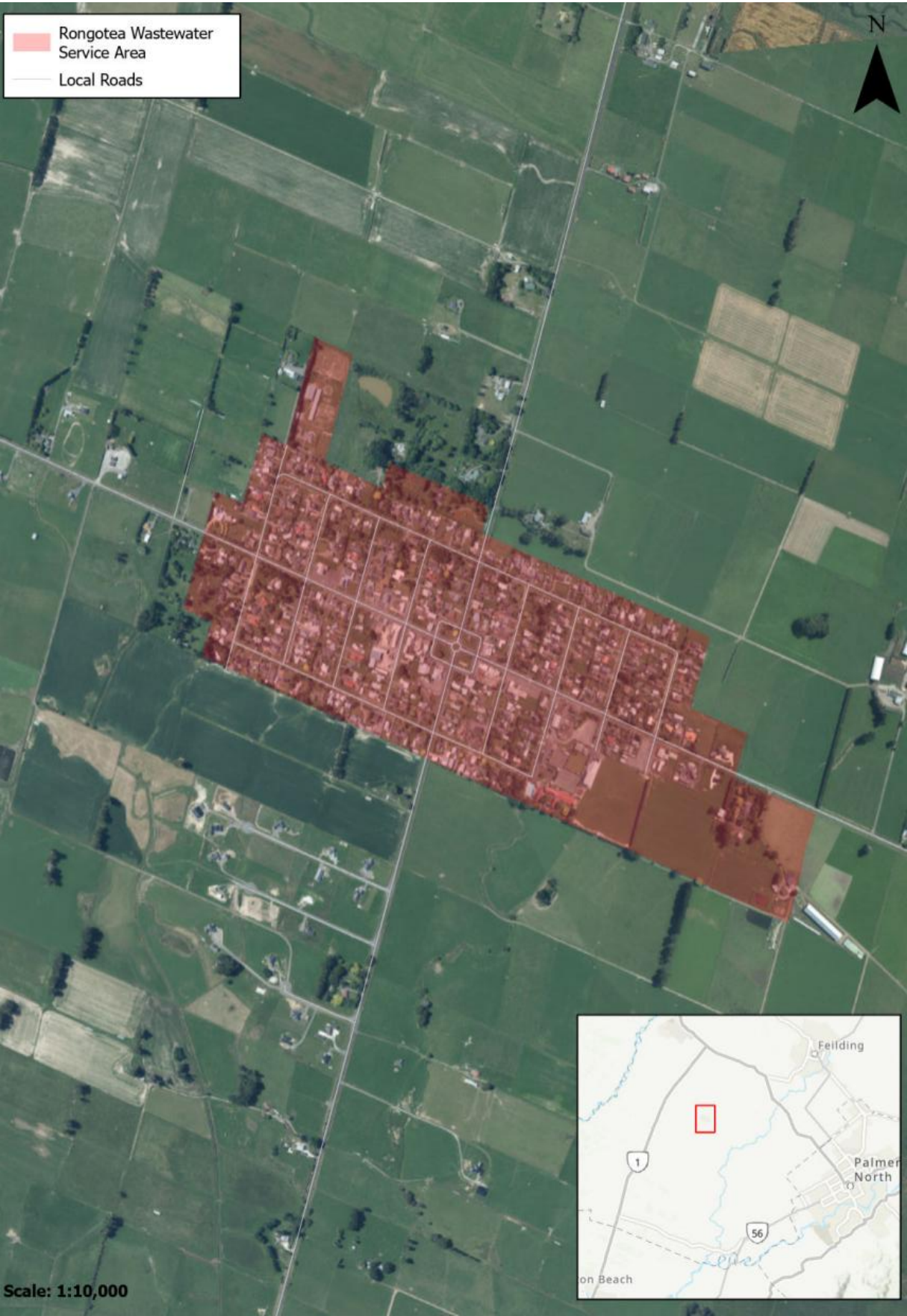
Wastewater supply area – Hīmatangi Beach



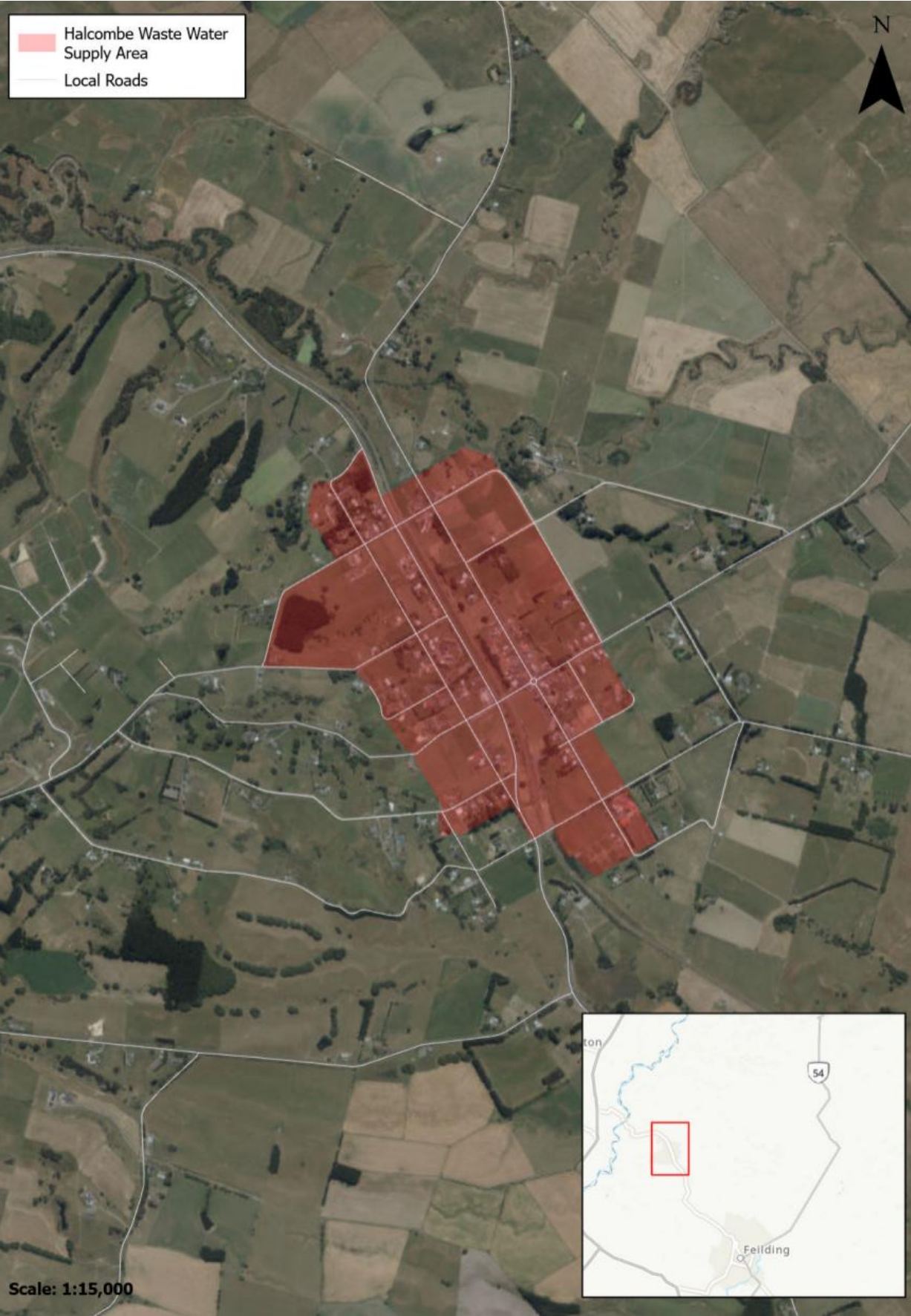
Wastewater supply area – Sanson



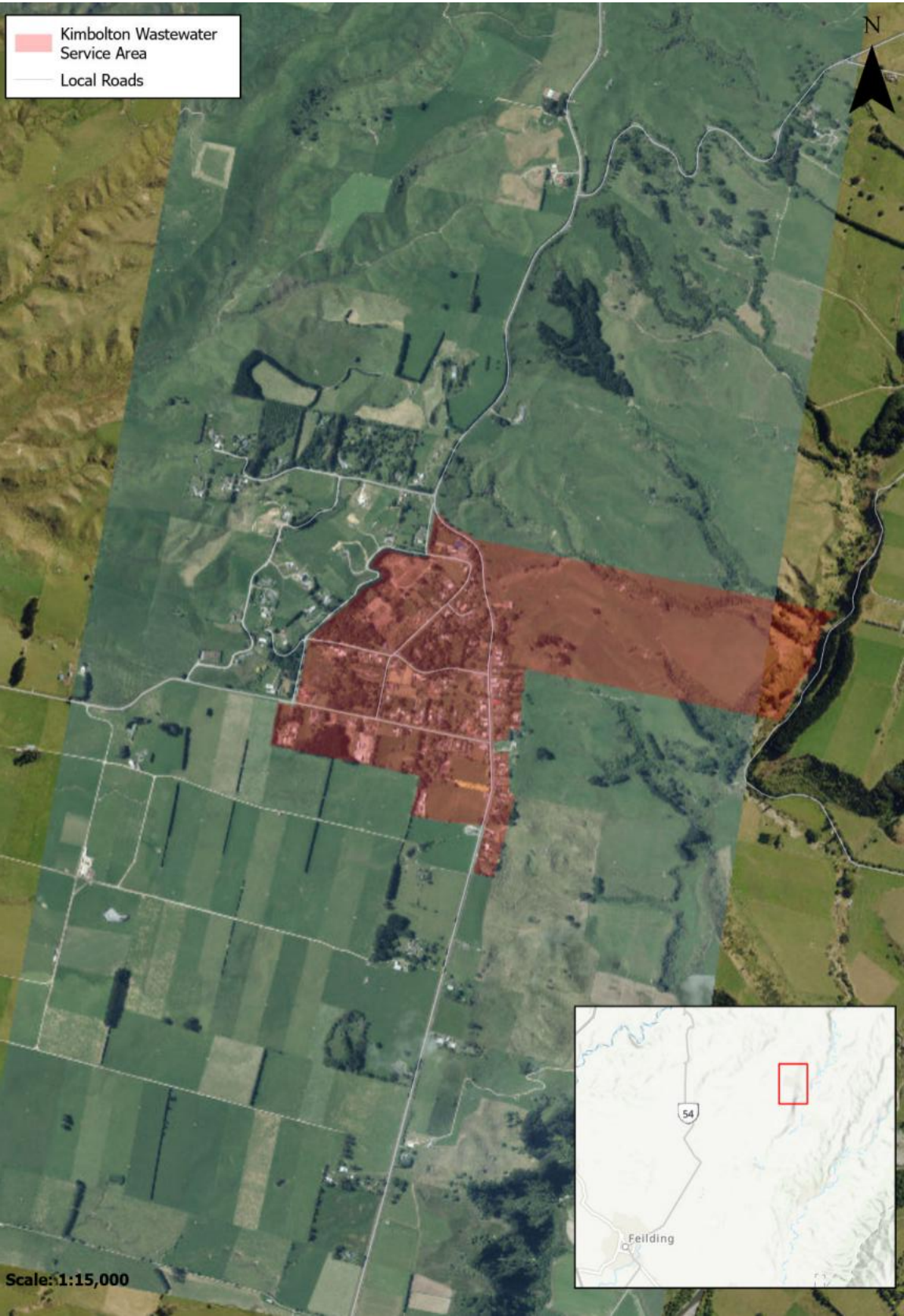
Wastewater supply area – Rongotea



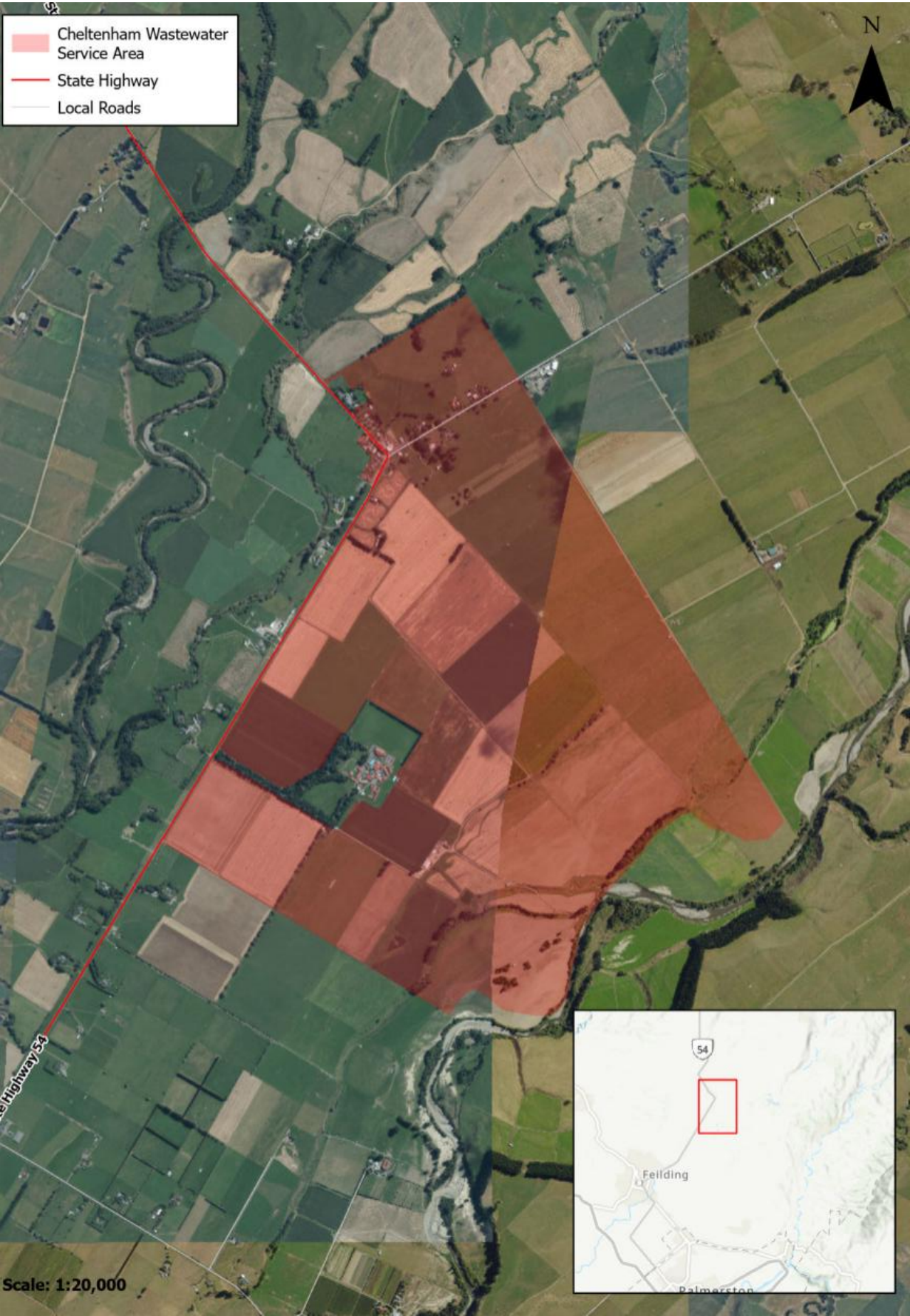
Wastewater supply area – Halcombe



Wastewater supply area – Kimbolton



Wastewater supply area – Cheltenham



Wastewater supply area – Awahuri

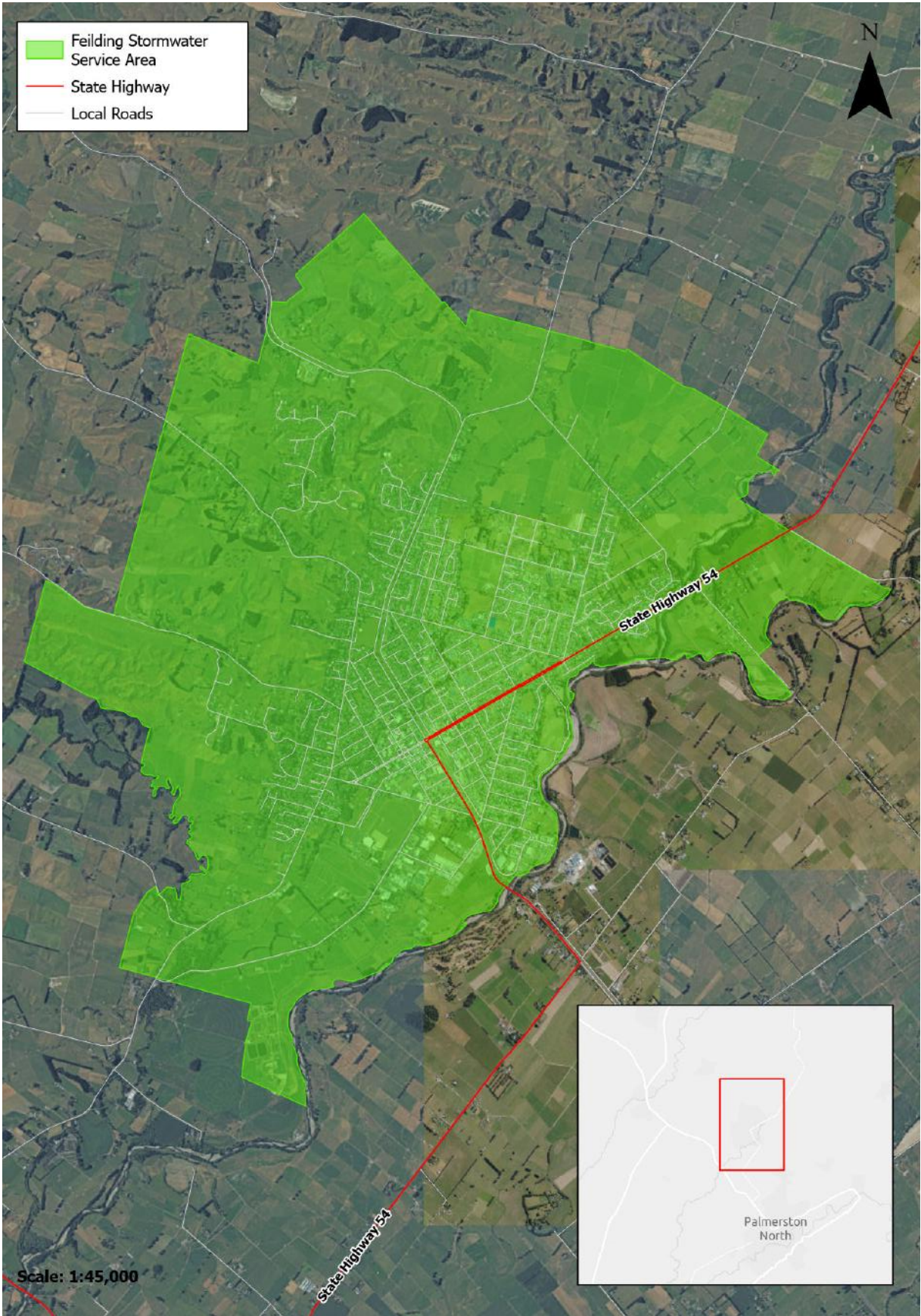


Stormwater supply areas

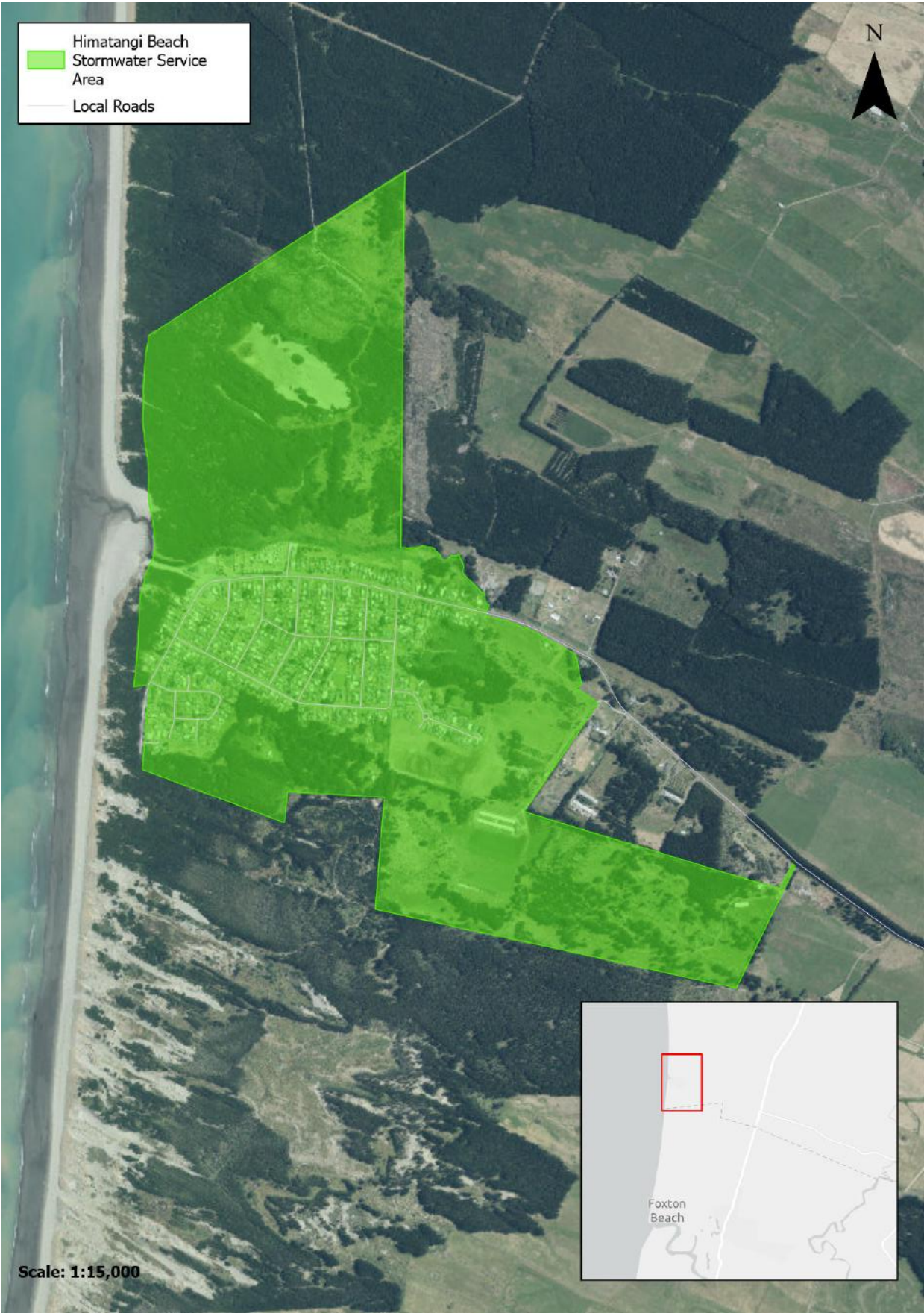
Council provides a network of stormwater systems throughout the District and maintains reticulated stormwater systems in Feilding, Rongotea, and Sanson, including inlets, pipes, open drains, and outlets to receiving environments. Council also maintains shared stormwater assets in Hīmatangi Beach, Halcombe, Kimbolton, Tangimoana, and Cheltenham, and carries out significant ongoing maintenance to the four rural drainage schemes: Bainesse, Maire, Makowhai, and Ōroua.

Maps of each of the Council stormwater areas are provided below.

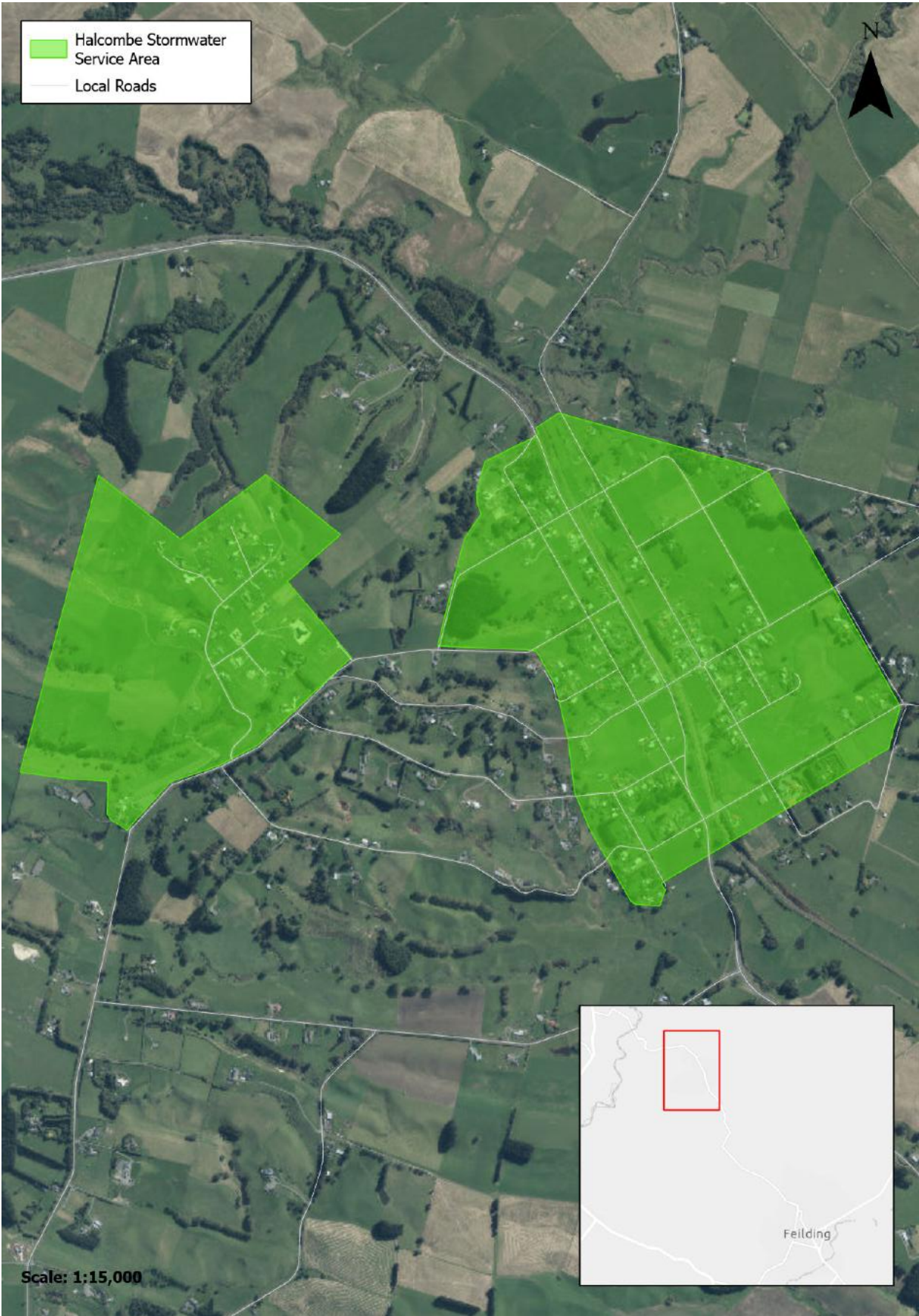
Stormwater serviced areas – Feilding



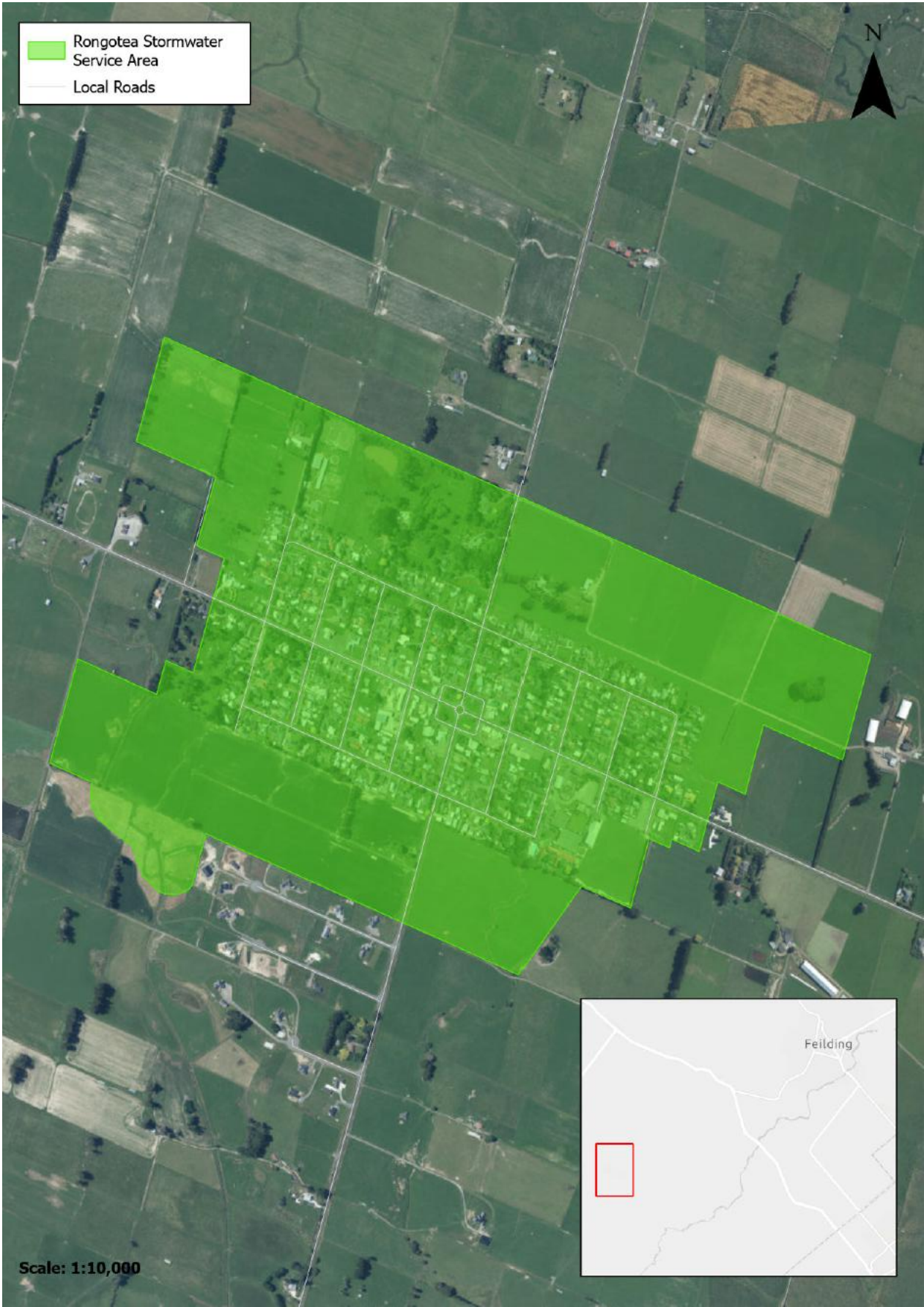
Stormwater serviced areas – Hīmatangi Beach



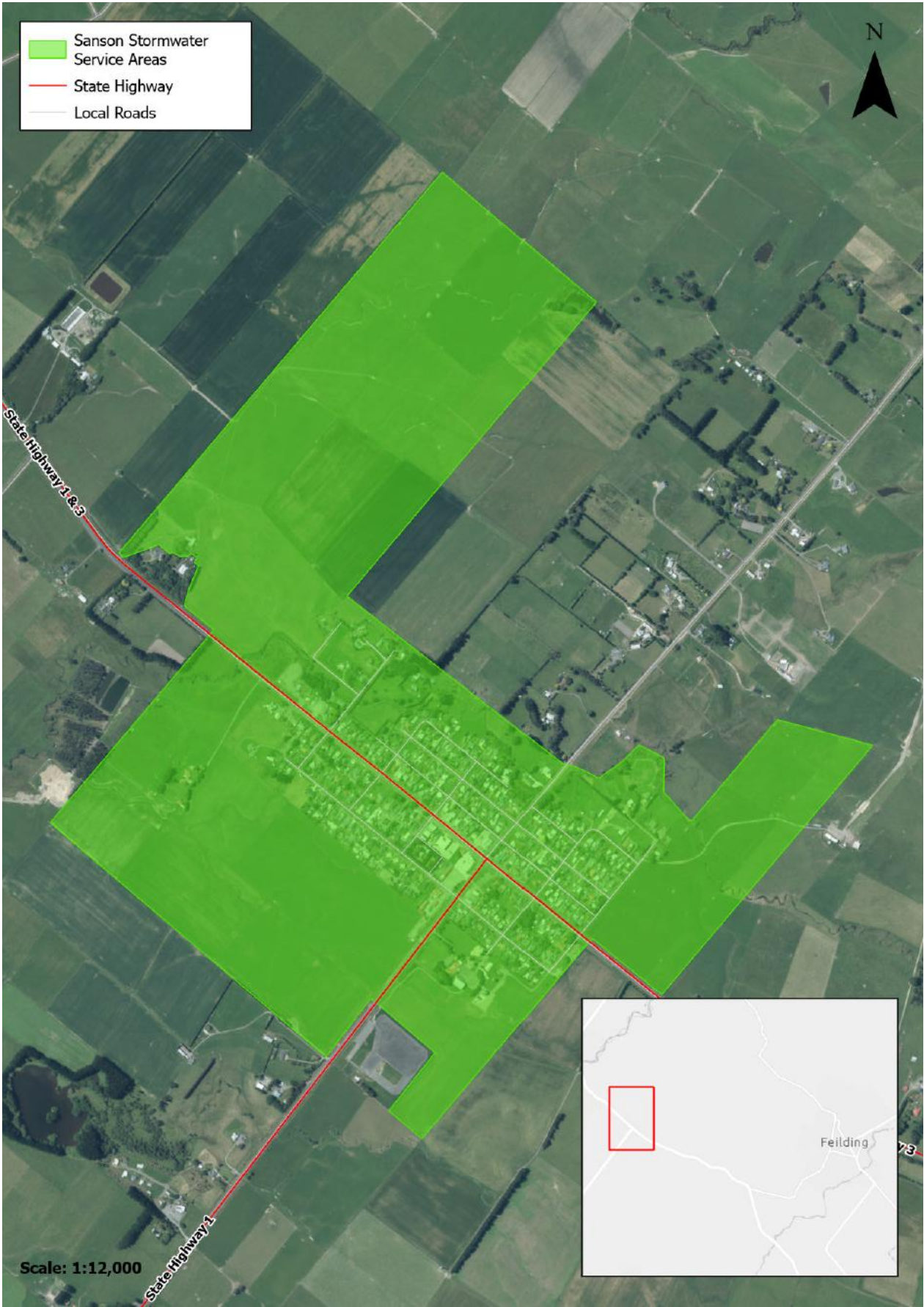
Stormwater serviced areas – Halcombe



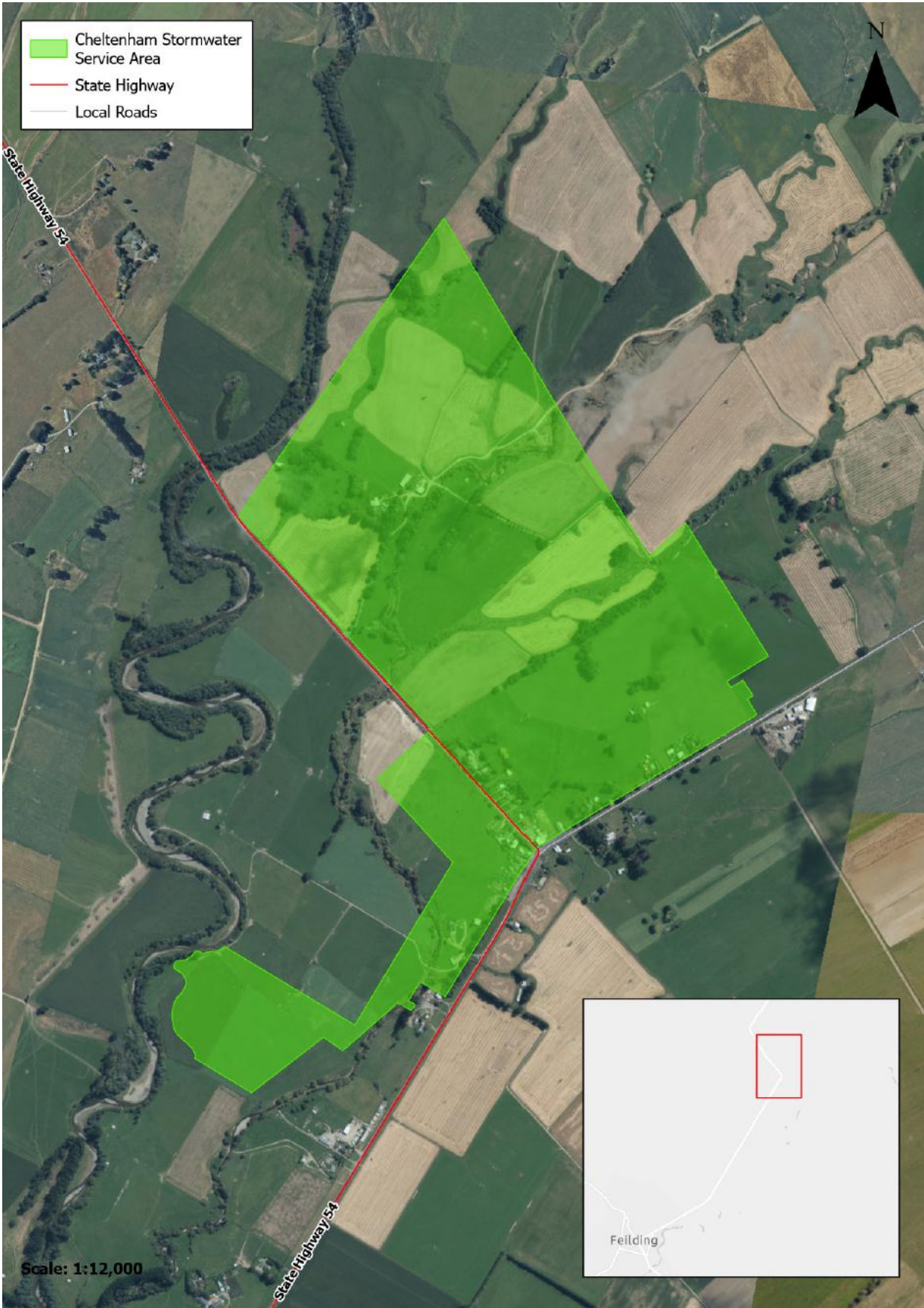
Stormwater serviced areas – Rongotea



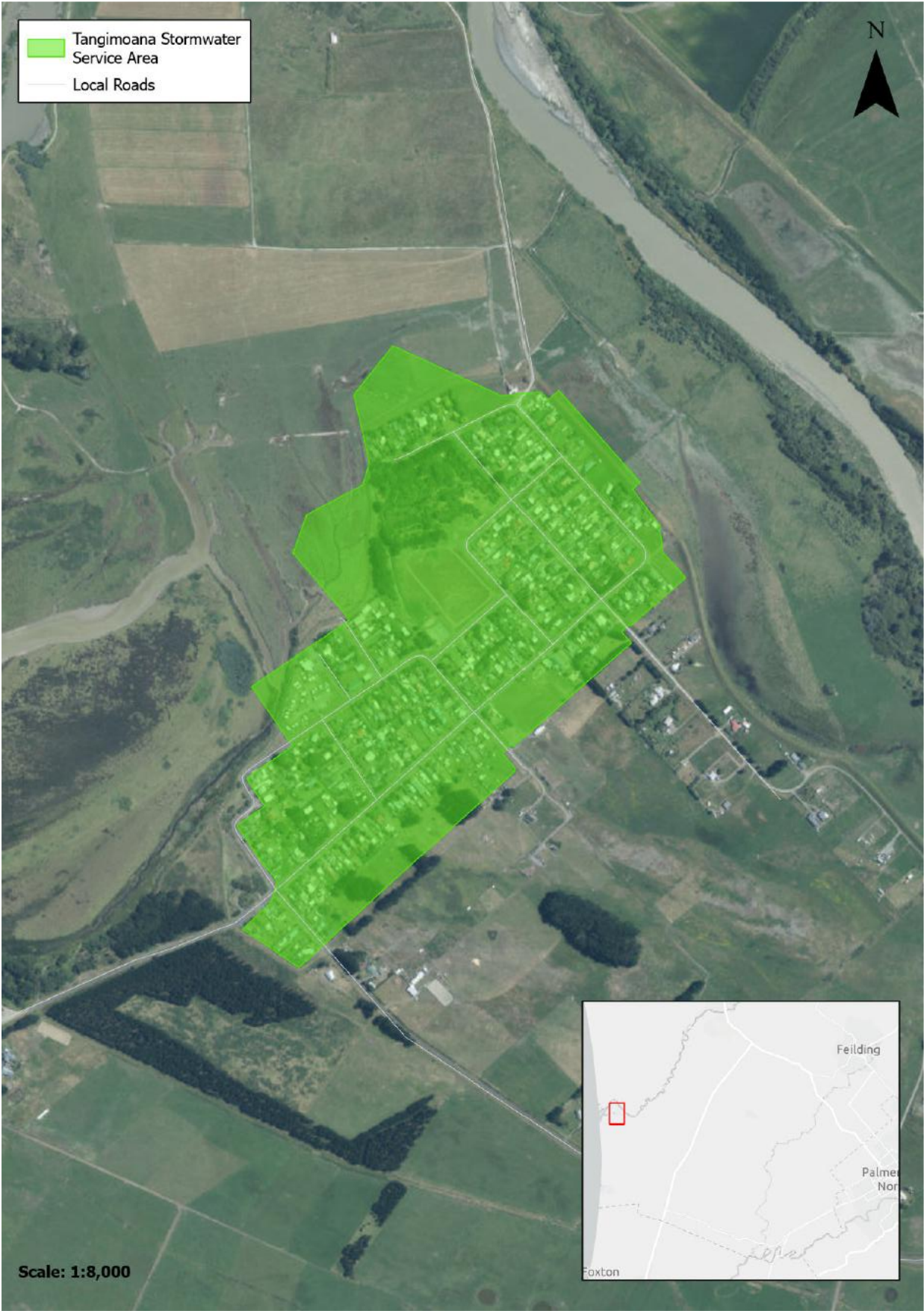
Stormwater serviced areas – Sanson



Stormwater serviced areas – Cheltenham



Stormwater serviced areas – Tangimoana

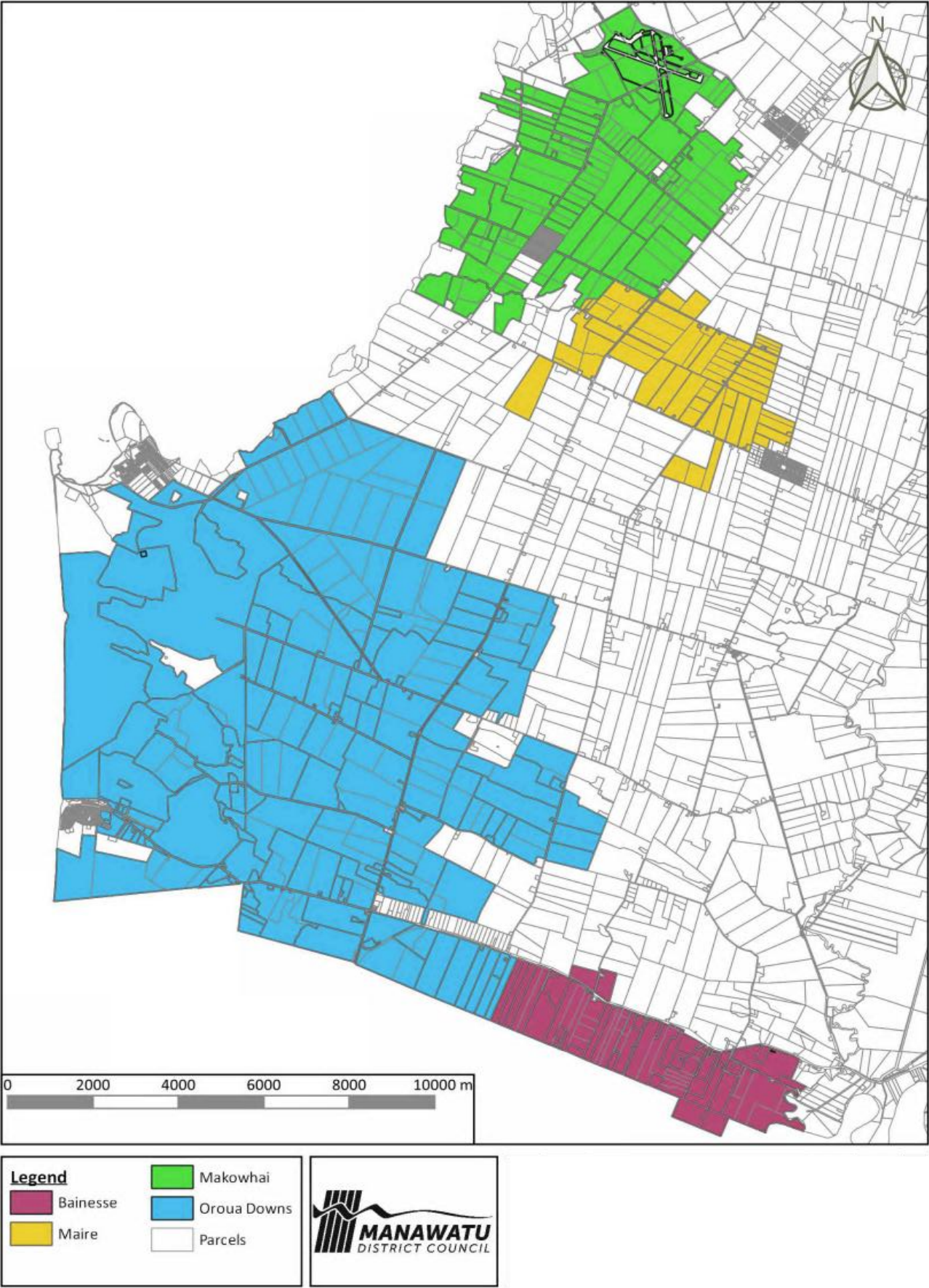


Rural drainage schemes

Council carries out significant ongoing maintenance to four rural drainage schemes - Bainesse, Maire, Makowhai and Ōroua Downs. These drainage schemes are 100% funded through a targeted rate that is scheme specific. The community benefits by managing the risks from flooding and retaining the productive capacity of surrounding rural land. Rural property owners benefit from protecting their land from flooding and increasing the productive capacity of their land. There are generally no significant issues with capacity or performance of these drainage schemes.

The maintenance, which includes drain clearing and spraying, is done on an as required basis, with no set programmes. In general, spraying is annual, and clearing is 5-yearly. Erosion protection works are also carried out at times. Each scheme has a committee, representing the properties served, which request the Council to arrange maintenance works to be carried out, as necessary. Maintenance works are generally limited to funding available from each of the scheme accounts.

The greatest risk to the schemes and the land area they service is from delayed maintenance work or from work carried out to a poor standard. The committees that manage each of the schemes are well aware of the unique maintenance requirements that each scheme requires and generally restrict maintenance work to a small nucleus of contractors that have experience in each area.



(Rural drainage scheme billing areas)

Bainesse



Maire



Makowhai



Ōroua Downs



Current levels of services and performance relating to water services

The following outlines the current non-financial performance measures for water services, based on the DIA performance standards and the Council's own Levels of Service. These service levels are aligned with the Council's Community Outcomes, as defined in the 2024–34 Long Term Plan. The community outcomes are shown below.

Performance results for the 2023/24 financial year are presented for water supply, wastewater, and stormwater services. Additionally, a summary of progress against performance targets for the 2024/25 financial year to date is included.

Each service area includes a performance summary, detailing the key metrics being monitored. These include community satisfaction, response times, compliance with regulatory standards, and adherence to service deadlines.

Community Outcomes



A place to belong and grow
He kāinga e ora pai ai te katoa



A future planned together
He kāinga ka whakamaherea tahitia
tōna anamata e te hāpori tonu



An environment to be proud of
He kāinga ka rauhītia tōna taiao



Infrastructure fit for future
He kāinga ka tūwhenua tonu ōna
pūnahahanga, haere ake nei te wā



A prosperous, resilient economy
He kāinga ka tōnui tōna ōhanga



**Value for money and excellence
in local government**
He kāinga ka eke tōna kāwanatanga
ā-rohe ki ngā taumata o te kairangi

Water Supply Levels of Service

Council ensures that there is a sufficient water supply for the Districts communities while undertaking water treatment to ensure it is safe to drink. Council work to maintain public health through the provision of water that meets the Water Services (Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand) Regulations 2022 and foster development in the District by meeting the requirements for commercial premises or major industries.

Council provides water supplies to meet residential and industrial/commercial needs via the Districts four urban drinking water schemes: Feilding, Hīmatangi Beach, Sanson/Ohakea and Rongotea. Along with this Council provide rural water schemes in Stanway-Halcombe and Waituna West to meet residential and agricultural needs. There are two rural water supply schemes that are community operated being the Kiwitea and Ōroua No. 1. This work involves maintaining Council's water treatment plants and water storage facilities, and maintaining and repairing Council's reticulation network system, as well as monitoring and managing the demand for water.

Water Supply – Levels of service, measures and performance for the 2023/2024 financial year

1. You can expect the provision of a safe water supply						
Measure	Link to community outcomes		Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments
The extent (% compliance) to which Council's drinking water supply complies with Part 4 of the NZ Drinking Water Standards (bacteria compliance criteria).	1 to 6	Feilding – Almadale	100%	100% Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Feilding – Awa Street	100%	0% Not Achieved	Not Achieved due to five connections prior to chlorination	Changes to compliance require Council to relocate the Awa Street chlorination plant to Campbell Road to ensure all connections receive chlorinated water (5 connections affected). Council working with Water Services Authority to agreed timeframes.
		Hīmatangi Beach	100%	77% Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Rongotea	100%	100% Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Sanson	100%	98% Not Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Stanway Halcombe	100%	85%	100% Achieved	

				Not Achieved		
		Waituna West	100%	50% Not Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Ohakea	100%	100% Achieved	100% Achieved	
The extent (% compliance) to which Council's drinking water supply complies with Part 5 of the NZ Drinking Water Standards. (protozoal compliance criteria). * #	1 to 6	Feilding – Almadale	100%	100% Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Feilding – Awa Street	100%	0% Not Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Himatangi Beach*	100%	100% Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Rongotea*	100%	100% Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Sanson*	100%	100% Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Stanway Halcombe	0%	0% Not Achieved	0% Target does not exist yet	See note below #
		Waituna West*	100%	100% Achieved	100% Achieved	
		Ohakea	100%	100% Achieved	100% Achieved	

* Schemes automatically comply with protozoa compliance due to secure bore status (Himatangi Beach, Rongotea, Sanson, Stanway Halcombe, Waituna West)

As of 17 February 2025, the Stanway Halcombe scheme upgrades were complete, and compliance has been achieved with the boil water notice being lifted on 24 March 2025

2. You can expect the water reticulation network to be well maintained

Measure	Link to community outcomes		Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments
The estimated percentage of real water loss from Council's networked reticulation system using minimum night flow (MNF) analysis, measured per water supply scheme.	3, 4 & 6	Feilding	< 35%	12.1% Achieved	16% Achieved	
		Himatangi Beach	< 35%	38.5% Not Achieved	31% Achieved	
		Rongotea	< 35%	18% Achieved	15% Achieved	
		Sanson	< 35%	-		Sanson now a zone of Ohakea – will be removed from report

		Stanway Halcombe	< 35%	24% Achieved	18% Achieved	
		Waituna West	< 35%	-	34% Achieved	
		Ohakea	< 35%		32% Achieved	First full year of operation also a rural scheme
3. You can expect faults to be responded to and resolved in a timely manner						
Measure	Link to community outcomes	Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments	
Urgent callouts* to a fault or unplanned interruption to Council's networked reticulation system:						
Median attendance time from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	6	<2 hours	0.75 hours Achieved	0.26 hours Achieved		
Median resolution time from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm that the water supply has been reinstated.	6	<9 hours	3.02 hours Achieved	1.98 hours Achieved		
Non-urgent call outs to a fault or unplanned interruption to Council's networked reticulation system:						
Median attendance time from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	6	<5 working days	24 hours Achieved	2.1 hours Achieved		
Median resolution time from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption	6	A further <5 working days	24 hours Achieved	14.6 hours Achieved		
<i>Note: An "urgent" call-out is one in which there is a complete loss of water</i>						
4. You can expect satisfaction with the quality of water service						
Measure	Link to community outcomes	Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments	
Monitoring the total number of complaints received by Council about any of the following: - Drinking water clarity - Drinking water taste - Drinking water odour - Drinking water pressure or flow - Continuity of supply - The local authority's response to any of these issues	1 to 6	<20	8.73 Achieved	3.6 Achieved	29 complaints: 16 Clarity, 1 Odour 12 Pressure or flow 10 continuity of supply 0 3.6 complaints per 1000 connections	

Expressed per 1,000 connections to the Council's networked reticulation system						
5. You can expect us to manage the demand for domestic water supply						
Measure	Link to community outcomes		Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments
The average consumption of drinking water per day, per resident within Council's authority area: (MEASURE: litres/person/day for domestic supply only)	2 & 6	Feilding 17,428	<300	192 Achieved	184 Achieved	
		Hīmatangi Beach 526	<1000	678 Achieved	590 Achieved	
		Rongotea 639	<300	108 Achieved	153 Achieved	
		Sanson 582	<300	202 Achieved	N/A	Included as part of Ohakea RWS below
		Stanway Halcombe 554	<1000	408 Achieved	294 Achieved	Domestic water consumption calculated after rural allocation removed.
		Waituna West 226	<1000	1370 Not Achieved	784 Achieved	Domestic water consumption calculated after rural allocation removed.
		Ohakea RWS	<1000	738 Achieved	330 Achieved	Includes Sanson and Ohakea Rural area Domestic water consumption calculated after rural allocation removed. Ohakea RWS was commissioned late July 2022, Sanson was added to this scheme on 19 June 2023
- Feilding target excludes metered water (industrial and commercial) - Waituna West and Stanway Halcombe are rural schemes and therefore the target is 1000l/per person to reflect the stock water use - Due to holiday homes the water use at the Hīmatangi Beach scheme is significantly higher than the permanent population. - The urban non holiday/rural schemes have been increased to 1000 from 300 litres per person to reflect the targets set in the One Plan (Regional Council overarching plan)						

Summary 23/24 financial year for Water Levels of Service

In 2023/24, Council achieved full compliance with the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards for both bacteria and protozoa across all schemes, except for the Stanway-Halcombe Rural Water Supply Scheme. The scheme did not comply with the current Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022 for the removal of protozoa.

Work was budgeted for the upgrade of the Stanway-Halcombe Rural Water Supply and was completed on 17 February 2025. This was the last non-compliant water supply in the Manawatū District and the work completed allowed the removal of the boil water notice on 24 March 2025. Council is now compliant with the protozoa requirements of the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules.

Bacterial compliance was achieved for all schemes except for Feilding Awa Street due to changes to compliance requirements. Proposed upgrade work occurring at the Campbell Road Water Treatment Plant will see the chlorination and treatment of water abstracted from Campbell Road and Newbury Line bores being moved from its original location approximately 4km away in Awa Street to the additional land purchased around the Campbell Road bore site. This will ensure that the five connections (including one residential and four industrial) between the bores and existing Awa Street treatment plant will receive compliant chlorinated water. Council is working with the Water Services Authority to agreed timeframes.

Water loss targets were met in all measured areas, with notable improvements in previously underperforming schemes. Response times for both urgent and non-urgent faults significantly exceeded targets, ensuring timely service restoration. Customer satisfaction remained high, with a low complaint rate of 3.6 per 1,000 connections. Average daily water consumption met targets across all areas, reflecting effective demand management and adjustments for rural and seasonal usage.

How Council is tracking against the 24/25 financial year

Council is generally tracking well against its water level of service targets for the 2024/25 financial year, with solid performance in several key areas and improvements underway in others. Protozoa compliance is being consistently met across the schemes. The commissioning of the new Stanway-Halcombe water treatment plant as mentioned above in February 2025 has resolved previous issues in that area.

Fault response and resolution times remain well within target for both urgent and non-urgent callouts, reflecting strong operational performance. Real water loss is also being effectively managed, with most schemes either meeting targets or on track to do so once full-year data is available. Bacterial compliance continues to be a challenge in a few locations particularly at Feilding's Awa Street and Campbell Road sites, upgrades are in progress and expected to bring these sites into compliance by September 2025. Water demand management is mixed, with some areas showing increased use during dry months, though many remain within acceptable limits. Customer satisfaction has improved, with complaint levels decreasing in Quarter 3 after a spike in Quarter 2. Overall, the Council is making steady progress and is well-positioned to meet its service targets by year-end.

Wastewater Group Levels of Service

Council collect, treat and dispose of wastewater, including domestic, commercial and industrial waste. This is done by maintaining reticulated wastewater systems in Feilding, Awahuri, Cheltenham, Halcombe, Kimbolton, Rongotea, Sanson and Hīmatangi Beach. Council aims to ensure compliance with resource consent requirements for the discharge of treated wastewater to either land or water from the District's wastewater treatment plants and ensure that statutory obligations under the Local Government Act 2002, Health Act 1956, and Resource Management 1991 are being met.

Wastewater – Levels of service, measures and performance for the 2023/2024 financial year

1. You can expect us to effectively manage Councils reticulated wastewater system					
Measure	Link to community outcomes	Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments
Number of dry weather sewerage overflows from Council's sewerage system, expressed per 1000 SUIPs (separately used inhabited parts of a rating unit).	3, 4 & 6	<6	0.12 Achieved	2 Achieved	
2. You can expect compliance with the Council's resource consents for discharge from its treated wastewater system					
Measure	Link to community outcomes	Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments
The number of abatement notices advising or breaches of resource consent conditions per scheme.	3 & 6	<2	0 Achieved	1 Achieved	Abatement notice received for the Kimbolton Wastewater Treatment Plant
The number of infringement notices, enforcement orders, and convictions received by Council in relation to resource consent conditions per scheme	3 & 6	0	0 Achieved	0 Achieved	
3. You can expect timely response and resolution to faults or blockages					
Measure	Link to community outcomes	Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments
Median response time from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. (Urgent)	6	<2 hours	0.52 hours Achieved	0.25 hours Achieved	
Median response time from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. (Non-Urgent)	6	5 days	1.38 hours Achieved	0.9 hours Achieved	
Median response time from the time the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. (Combined)	6	5 days	1.11 hours Achieved	0.6 hours Achieved	

Median resolution time: from the time Council receives notification to the time service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault. (Urgent)	6	< 5 hours	3.52 hours Achieved	1.82 hours Achieved	
Median resolution time: from the time Council receives notification to the time service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault. (Non-urgent)	6	10 days	4.33 hours Achieved	2.93 hours Achieved	
Median resolution time: from the time Council receives notification to the time service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault. (Combined)	6	10 days	4.33 hours Achieved	1.4 hours Achieved	
4. You can expect satisfaction with our service					
Measure	Link to community outcomes	Target 2024	2022/23 Result	Result 2023/24	Comments
The total number of complaints received by Council about the following: - sewage odour - sewerage system faults - sewerage system blockages - Council's response to issues with its sewerage system. (Expressed per 1,000 connections to the council sewerage system)*	4 & 6	<20	3.58 Achieved	4.2 Achieved	
<i>*excludes complaints that do not relate to the service council provide</i>					

Summary of 23/24 financial year for Wastewater Levels of Service

In 2023/24, Council met all wastewater level of service targets, reflecting strong performance in system management and customer responsiveness. The rate of dry weather overflows remained low at 2 per 1,000 connections, well within the target. Compliance with resource consent conditions was largely upheld, with only one abatement notice issued for the Kimbolton Wastewater Treatment Plant and no infringement notices or convictions recorded. A remediation plan has been prepared by Council for the E.coli and Dissolved Reactive Phosphorous (DRP) exceedances at the Kimbolton Wastewater Treatment Plant. This plan was discussed with Horizons Regional Council who were happy with the approach Council were taking with remediating the issues. There is budget available in the 2025/26 financial year for Council to achieve compliance with the Kimbolton resource consent.

Fault response times improved significantly, with urgent issues attended to within a median time of 0.25 hours and resolved within 1.82 hours. Non-urgent matters also saw quick resolution. Customer satisfaction was maintained, with a low complaint rate of 4.2 per 1,000 connections, comfortably under the threshold.

How Council is tracking against the 24/25 financial year

The Council is tracking well to meet its wastewater service targets for the 2024/25 year. The number of dry weather sewer overflows stayed low, with just two incidents well under the target of fewer than six per 1,000 connected properties. Compliance with resource consent conditions also remains solid, with no enforcement actions issued to date. Response times to both urgent and non-urgent faults were well ahead of target, with urgent issues attended to in just 15 minutes on average. Resolution times were also quick, with most problems fixed within a few hours. Community feedback was positive too, with only 4.2 complaints per 1,000 connections received, well below the set limit. Overall, Council is delivering a reliable and responsive wastewater service and is on track heading into the next financial year.

Stormwater Group Levels of Service

Council provides a network of stormwater systems throughout the District and maintains reticulated stormwater systems in Feilding, Rongotea and Sanson including inlets, pipes, open drains, and outlets to receiving environments. Council also maintain shared stormwater assets in Hīmatangi Beach, Halcombe, Āpiti, Kimbolton, Pohangina, Rangiwahia and Cheltenham and carry out significant ongoing maintenance to the four rural drainage schemes: Bainsesse, Maire, Makowhai and Ōroua.

Stormwater – Levels of service, measures and performance for the 2023/2024 financial year

1. You can expect the provision of an effective stormwater system					
Measure	Link to community outcomes	Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments
The number of flooding events in the District.*	2 & 4	0	1 Not Achieved	1 Not Achieved	Event in Hīmatangi during April 2024. One habitable property flooded
The number of habitable floors affected during each flooding event. (Expressed per 1000 properties connected to Councils stormwater system)	2 & 4	<10	0.35 Achieved	0.01 Achieved	
* A flooding event is defined as an overflow of the urban stormwater system that enters a habitable floor					
2. You can expect us to comply with resource consent conditions for discharge from Council's stormwater systems					
Measure	Link to community outcomes	Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments
The number of: A. Abatement notices B. infringement notices C. enforcement orders D. successful prosecutions received in relation to those resource consents	3, 4 & 6	A. <2 B. 0	0 Achieved 0 Achieved	0 Achieved 1 Not Achieved	Infringement notice issued for Feilding stormwater

		C. 0	0 Achieved	0 Achieved	
		D. 0	0 Achieved	0 Achieved	
3. You can expect a timely response to flooding events					
Measure	Link to community outcomes	Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments
Measuring the median response times to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	6	Within 2 hours	2.65 hour Not Achieved	N/A	
4. You can expect satisfaction with the performance of Council's reticulated stormwater system <i>*excludes complaints that do not relate to the service council provides</i>					
Measure	Link to community outcomes	Target 2024	Result 2022/23	Result 2023/24	Comments
The number of complaints received by Council about the performance of its stormwater system (expressed per 1,000 properties connected to Council's stormwater system)*	2, 4 & 6	<20*	4.95 Achieved	3.96 Achieved	
*excludes complaints that do not relate to the service council provides					

Summary of 23/24 financial year for Stormwater Levels of Service

In 2023/24, Council continued to provide effective stormwater management, with only one flooding event recorded, affecting a single habitable property in Hīmatangi Beach. Despite this, the number of habitable floors impacted remained minimal and well within target levels. Compliance with stormwater discharge resource consents was mostly achieved, although one infringement notice was issued for Feilding. The infringement notice was subsequently cancelled after Council asked for a reconsideration of the matter from the Regional Council. No abatement notices, enforcement orders, or prosecutions were received. As no flooding events required a formal Council response, response time performance was not applicable. Customer satisfaction remained high, with only 3.96 complaints per 1,000 properties, well below the threshold.

How Council is tracking against the 24/25 financial year

Council is performing strongly against its stormwater levels of service targets for the 2024/25 financial year, with all key measures tracking on target to date. There have been no flooding events impacting habitable floors across the district in the first three quarters, indicating that the stormwater system is functioning effectively.

Compliance with stormwater resource consent conditions remains high, with no abatement notices issued. Response times for flooding events remain within target, though no events required activation. Customer satisfaction is also positive, with just 45 complaints received across 9,267 connected properties equating to only 4.8 complaints per 1,000 properties, well below the maximum threshold of 20. These results reflect a well-maintained and responsive stormwater network, with no current concerns or emerging risks identified.

Growth Areas

Background to Manawatū District Growth Framework 2025

Council formally adopted the Manawatū District Growth Framework on 8 August 2025 and is included as Appendix J. The Growth Framework sets out Council's outcomes, priorities, aspirations, and identifies where future growth is likely to occur. The framework also aligns with the directives required by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020. Specifically this means the Council is required to plan for growth in the short, medium and long-term, and ensure that sufficient development capacity exists to provide for future housing and commercial growth.

The Growth Framework assumes a continuation of the trend where approximately 45% of new housing in the Manawatū District will be outside of Feilding, and 55% within the broader Feilding urban area.

Based on Infometrics New Zealand household projections, and accounting for the 15-20% competitiveness margin required by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, forward projections of the additional housing that are expected to be required across the district are as follows:

Time Period	Additional houses required across rural areas and villages	Additional houses required for Feilding	Total additional houses required across the Manawatū District (cumulative)
In the next three years	245	303	548
Medium Term (years 3-10)	869	1,148	2,017
Long Term (years 10-30)	1,854	2,489	4,343

Note: the reference in the table to villages refers to Sanson, Rongotea, Halcombe, Kimbolton, Apiti, Tangimoana, Cheltenham and Himatangi (which are zoned 'Village Zone' under the Manawatū District Plan).

Analysis of zoned land, and land carrying a deferred zoning (Precincts 1–3) indicate that Manawatū District will have more than sufficient capacity to accommodate expected demand. In summary, the analysis shows:

Time Period	Cumulative additional housing capacity for Feilding	Cumulative additional capacity for villages (not including rural land capacity)	Cumulative total across Feilding and the villages.
In the next three years	1,394	248	1,642
Medium Term (years 3-10)	2,618	248	2,866
Long Term (years 10-30)	7,127	393	7,520

The table above assume that the Maewa growth area will be developed in stages out to 15–20 years, with most of the new housing growth taking place between years 5–15. Taking into account development existing at the end of 2024, the remaining housing capacity in Maewa is estimated to be between 1,300 to 1,500 houses, assuming broadly similar densities to those which already exist in northern Feilding.

Growth Precincts 1–3 have Deferred Residential Zone status and are expected to be built out over years 10–30. This is because no infrastructure investment is budgeted for these precincts in the short–medium term and therefore the developer must pay for all necessary infrastructure extensions to connect to Council’s roading, stormwater, wastewater and water supply network. This approach aligns well with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, which requires that Council be open to out-of-sequence development.

The long-term village numbers also assume that a planned development area at Rongotea will be developed at some point after year 10. Based on the lot sizes specified in the Manawatū District Plan, the development area is expected to have a housing yield of up to 145 houses.

The table for Feilding itself also assumes vacant land in the town centre could accommodate up to 13 ground-level houses. However, the Manawatū District Plan also allows for apartments above ground level in the town centre. Assuming apartments sized at a minimum of 35m² of floor space each, then there is capacity for up to 150 apartments if all upper floor spaces in the town centre were converted to apartments.

The development of the Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park will provide an estimated 97 hectares of land for future industrial land use, with 24 hectares initially accessible from the planned Turners Road extension.

Precincts 6 and 7 were identified in the Feilding Framework Plan as possible future residential growth areas. These will be re-evaluated as part of the next future development strategy.

Funding of infrastructure to support growth

Infrastructure availability is a critical enabler of housing and urban development. The Council’s current growth infrastructure programme is primarily focused on supporting development in Maewa and the Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park. Alongside this, Council has committed to a range of infrastructure renewal and upgrade projects through its 2024–34 Long Term Plan to ensure existing networks remain resilient and fit for purpose.

All network infrastructure within these growth areas is developer-led, delivered to approved Council engineering standards, and fully funded by the developers. At present, Council is able to recover infrastructure costs for developments that are planned, costed, and occur in sequence with strategic growth planning through development contributions. Given that growth, infrastructure construction, and related funding arrangements typically span many years and can extend across generations therefore it is essential that planning and investment decisions take a long-term view, looking ahead 30 years or more.

With the ongoing population and business growth across the Manawatū District the demand for new subdivisions and developments can increase pressure on the Council’s infrastructure networks, necessitating significant investment in both new and upgraded assets to meet future needs. To support this, Council adopted an updated Development Contributions Policy on 17 April 2025, which took effect on 18 April 2025. This policy ensures that growth-related infrastructure costs are equitably shared between Council and developers, helping to fund the delivery of essential services.

On 5 March 2025, Housing Minister Chris Bishop introduced a comprehensive set of reforms designed to enhance New Zealand’s infrastructure funding and financing tools in support of housing development. These changes are a central element of “Pillar 2” of the Government’s broader *Going for Housing Growth* strategy, which aims to address enduring challenges to housing supply particularly around land availability, infrastructure delivery, and incentives for development.

A central proposal is the replacement of the current Development Contributions model with a more adaptable Development Levy system. This new framework will allow local councils greater flexibility to recover actual infrastructure costs, including for developments that occur in unanticipated sequences. The system will be governed by a transparent, structured approach to ensure that developers contribute a fair share of capital expenditure linked to growth. Regulatory mechanisms will be introduced to oversee the levy process, with goals of curbing unreasonable fees, standardising cost allocation methods, and guaranteeing effective investment in infrastructure that supports growth.

The proposed levy will be segmented by key infrastructure categories, including drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, reserves, community amenities, and transport. These levies will be uniform within each specified “levy zone” and will be calculated based on projected population and development growth as well as related infrastructure needs. Councils will retain the ability to apply additional fees in sub-zones where infrastructure costs are substantially higher than average.

Legislation to implement this new system the Local Government (Infrastructure Funding) Bill is scheduled for introduction in Parliament by September 2025, with passage expected by mid-2026. A phased rollout will follow, aiming for full adoption by 2027 to give councils and developers ample time to adjust to the new system. Council will await the enactment of this legislation before making any changes to its current infrastructure funding approach, ensuring all updates align with the final legal framework established by the Government.

All treatment plants, reservoirs and other major network assets have capacity for planned growth. Councils Development Contribution Policy (Appendix E) outlines the proposed growth related capex spend over the next 20 years and the methodology for the recovery of the associated revenue (Development Contributions) required to fund the growth capex programme.

Developers Agreements

If large developers are committed to funding growth infrastructure for the region, the Council has signed agreements to confirm this. For example, a Developer Agreement is in place for the up-front funding of a proportion of the lead infrastructure required in the early stages of a significant residential development in Maewa. Approved subdivision plans outline the scope and staging of work proposed for these developments. These plans show the network infrastructure within these developments are developer led, delivered (to approved Council engineering standards) and funded.

Stormwater Level of Service Investment vs Asset Renewal Investment

The new level of service related capex expenditure for Stormwater Flooding New Works Feilding Flood Protection budgets (ST1031) is recognising the generational underinvestment in the stormwater networks across Feilding and a proactive response to future climate events. The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$23.8 million over 10 years. This new capex addresses the renewal (and upgrade) of the Feilding urban stormwater network. The same applies for the urban villages as outlined in the section above.

The completion of the stormwater investment in Feilding and the villages will reset the status of these stormwater networks and result in a full update of all network condition information.

Council considers the combination of new capex and renewal expenditure aligns with the current condition information of the piped network and is sufficient to provide for a resilient stormwater network across the district.

Asset management approach

Assessment of the current condition and lifespan of the water services network

Parameters	Drinking supply	Wastewater	Stormwater
Average age of Network Assets	30 years	34 years	51 years
Critical Assets	Identified	Identified	Not identified
Above ground assets			
Treatment plants	7	7	0
Percentage or number of above ground assets with a condition rating	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of above –ground assets in poor or very poor condition	44%	15%	0%
Below ground assets			
Total km of reticulation	378km	190km	91km
Percentage of network with condition grading	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of network in poor or very poor condition	14%	13%	29%

Existing and proposed service delivery mechanisms

Councils' future delivery of three waters services is underpinned by a comprehensive asset management approach that integrates capital, maintenance, and operational programmes. The region's current service delivery model largely involves local council management, supported by external contractors where appropriate.

Existing and proposed asset management systems

Asset management systems in the Manawatū region have traditionally been managed through council-operated systems such as GIS databases, asset registers, and works management software. These systems support life-cycle management of assets, enabling condition assessments, renewal forecasts, and risk-based prioritisation. Proposed improvements include the adoption of more advanced digital platforms that support real-time monitoring, predictive analytics, and integration across the three waters network. The move to unified platforms is expected to enhance data accuracy, promote proactive maintenance, and improve decision-making capabilities for both local and regional water service authorities.

Supporting asset management policy or framework

The asset management approach is supported by robust framework structures, including alignment with the International Infrastructure Management Manual and the ISO 55000 standards for asset management. Council have adopted Asset Management Plans that outline strategic priorities, performance measures, and funding requirements.

Looking forward the framework will increasingly reflect national expectations under Local Water Done Well, focusing on environmental compliance, resilience to climate change, and equitable service delivery. Council will also update its policies to stay in step with government direction while continuing to put our communities first.

Asset Management Maturity

An asset management maturity assessment for the Manawatū three waters network highlights areas of both strength and opportunity. Current maturity levels generally reflect “core” status, with structured processes for planning and delivery, but limitations in system integration and strategic asset optimisation. As part of future readiness, councils are actively engaging in initiatives to elevate maturity to “intermediate” levels, particularly in quality management, asset condition assessment, decision making, operational planning and reporting, and maintenance planning. This transformation will be critical in supporting sustainable, efficient, and customer-focused water services over the coming decades.

Condition Assessment

Within the past three years, Council completed a desktop ‘age-based’ condition analysis. This is now being validated in greater detail through CCTV inspections of the sewer network, undertaken as part of a risk-based programme. CCTV inspections serve as one of the condition assessment methods for below-ground assets. Council has engaged a contractor to carry out a 3 year programme of inspection starting 2024/25. The contractor completed 14,600m of inspections last year. In addition, Council will begin assessing the water networks using the Pressure Pipe Inspection Manual released by Water New Zealand. However, as this guidance was only recently published, implementation will take some time.

For above ground assets an audit will be conducted during the 2025/26 financial year to verify that the asset register accurately reflects existing equipment. Items that have been replaced will be formally retired, and a plan will be developed for conducting condition assessments.

Water network condition will be assessed this year with a more detailed geospatial study of reactive works and associated trends to validate the age-based assessments or provide a condition profile that matches field observations.

Renewals Programme

The Infrastructure Strategies prepared in support of Council’s 2018–28 and 2021–31 Long Term Plans noted that Council made a deliberate decision to reduce the investment in water and wastewater pipeline renewals. This decision was based on significant investment in the preceding six years and a proactive risk management approach around network failure. The 2024–54 Infrastructure Strategy prepared in support of Council’s 2024–34 Long Term Plan highlighted Council’s recommitment to its water and wastewater renewals programme, with scheduled renewals spread throughout the duration of the 30-year infrastructure period. Over the period from 2024 to 2054, Council expects to complete all previously deferred water and wastewater renewals, ensuring optimised water and wastewater networks that meet the needs of the Manawatū community.

One of the key forecasting assumptions contained in Council’s 2024–34 Long Term Plan is that Council’s depreciation reserves are used as a total pool across all of Council’s activities and will adequately fund the renewal of assets over the life of the Long Term Plan, and the longer term (to 2054). This assumption is built on the fact that since 2009, Council has built depreciation reserves to fund the long-term renewal of assets and that assets across Council contribute to the fund, but their renewal cycles differ.

However, with moving the waters activity into a ringfenced area of Council it has highlighted that the recent high level of renewals in the waters activities have depleted the waters portion of the renewal fund. The shortfall in the depreciation reserves will now be funded via a ringfenced increase in debt and an increase in water charges to service the debt. Critical infrastructure assets are prioritised for

renewal over other assets of a similar age to increase network resilience and reduce Council's overall risk profile.

The lifecycle management plan for three waters assets details how Council plans to manage and operate the assets at agreed levels of service, while managing lifecycle costs. Assets requiring renewal are identified from either the asset register or an alternative method. The timing of capital renewals based on the asset register is applied by adding the useful life to the year of acquisition or year of last renewal. Alternatively, an estimate of renewal lifecycle costs is projected from the external condition modelling systems and may be supplemented with, or based on, expert and operational network knowledge.

Council has based its renewals budget on the assumption that assets will deliver the required level of service over their documented useful life. There is no evidence to indicate that large scale asset failures are imminent. Council's targeted renewals programme is based on a combination of age, material type and criticality.

Projected Capital expenditure on renewals (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Drinking Water	9,807	7,214	6,447	5,739	5,419	3,473	3,255	3,333	6,351	5,628
Wastewater	3,968	1,483	7,637	7,989	2,469	2,553	2,278	2,332	2,387	6,351
Stormwater	154	122	128	134	139	184	190	194	199	176
Total Capital expenditure on renewals	8,930	16,493	8,819	14,212	13,875	8,027	6,210	5,723	5,859	8,936



Statement of regulatory compliance

Compliance with regulatory requirements - Drinking Water

Reporting Periods: 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024, with integration of July – December 2024 interim results

Council as a registered water supplier, underwent an independent assessment against the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules and the Drinking Water Standards regulatory requirements. This audit was carried out by Wai Comply Limited and includes evaluations across all Council operated Water Treatment Plants and distribution zones during the reporting period 2023–24 and July – December 2024.

Council proactively engaged Wai Comply to conduct an independent audit of existing systems. This was undertaken to independently assess current performance and identify opportunities for improvement. Following on from Wai Comply's findings, Council has since implemented a targeted improvement programme.

Regulatory Compliance Overview

Council has demonstrated partial compliance with the applicable drinking water regulatory requirements. While compliance was achieved in a number of operational areas and supplies, the assessments also identified multiple instances of technical/ administrative non-compliance, particularly in monitoring, infrastructure readiness, and data continuity.

Across both audit periods, no Maximum Acceptable Values (MAVs) for *E. coli* or chemical determinants were exceeded, confirming that drinking water remained microbiologically safe for consumers.

Key issues included the ongoing challenges with chlorine disinfection, specifically at Awa Street, Stanway-Halcombe, and Himatangi Beach where required C.t values and free available chlorine (FAC) levels were not consistently achieved due to insufficient contact time and infrastructure limitations. The absence of protozoal treatment barriers at the Stanway-Halcombe and Waituna West Water Treatment Plants further contributed to non-compliance, alongside turbidity issues and inadequate UV treatment. The commissioning and completion of the new water treatment plant (as mentioned above) with full treatment and monitoring capabilities marks a significant step forward, as does the reconfiguration of chlorine dosing at Awa Street Water Treatment Plant. The decision to adopt a Level 3 compliance pathway for Waituna West based on its Class 1 deep bore has helped Council meet these requirements.

Monitoring and data management also presented gaps, with insufficient testing of source water at sites including the Ōroua River and Newbury bore, and lapses in microbiological and chlorine residual sampling across several zones. Manual data handling practices, including reliance on paper-based systems, raised risks of error and inconsistency. Organisationally, the lack of an up-to-date backflow prevention policy aligned with the Water Services Act 2021, and the absence of a centralised training framework and approved Standard Operating Procedures, highlighted further areas needing attention.

To support these improvements, a Compliance Officer has been appointed and is currently developing standard operating procedures for three waters. All audit findings have been addressed, closing previously identified gaps in monitoring and data management. A backflow prevention workshop is also being delivered to internal staff to improve and streamline the backflow prevention process.

Operationally, work is underway to standardise data recording in WaterOutlook, which will help reduce inconsistencies and enhance data traceability. Council has engaged Wai Comply to review the existing

WaterOutlook reports and provide a formal report identifying areas requiring correction or adjustment to meet industry best practices.

A training and competency framework is in development, and sampling protocols and standard operating procedures are being revised to comply with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules. These coordinated efforts reflect a proactive and structured approach to enhancing service performance and ensuring full regulatory compliance.

Resource Consent Compliance – Water

The following provides an overview of the resource consents currently held by the Council.

Feilding groundwater - Newbury Line Bore

Council hold consent ATH-2001008223.01 to abstract a maximum of 6,000m³/day of water from the Newbury Line bore. The 2022–24 Horizons compliance report gave the Newbury Line bore an overall compliance grading of moderate risk non-compliance, this was due to the flow meter not being verified within the five year period between 2015 and 2020, instead this was completed in 2024 following request by Horizons. The report recommended that Council ensure the flow meter is verified every five years as required.

Council currently utilise the Newbury Line bore only in emergency situations where it provides a backup water source. Council plan to change this situation through the Feilding Integrated Abstraction consent which is currently in progress of being submitted and will see the addition of the Roots Street Bore abstraction, reduction in reliance on the Ōroua River surface take, and changing the use of Campbell and Newbury bores to be more concurrent.

Feilding groundwater - Campbell Road Bore

Council hold consent ATH-2003009993.00 to abstract a maximum of 9,600m³/day of water from the Campbell Road bore. The 2022–24 Horizons compliance report gave the Campbell Road bore an overall compliance rating of low risk non-compliance due to static water level monitoring data not being forwarded to Horizons by the required date of September each year. The report recommended that static water levels be provided to Horizons by 1 September each year.

Feilding surface water - Ōroua River Intake

Council hold consent ATH-2006010907.01 to abstract a maximum of 9,000m³/day of water from the Ōroua River. The 2022–24 Horizons compliance report gave the Ōroua River intake an overall compliance grading of full compliance with no recommended actions. As mentioned above, Council plans to reduce the reliance on this surface water take through the use of the recently constructed Roots Street Bore, this reduction is planned to be completed in three stages over the next ten years, details can be found within the Feilding Integrated Abstraction Plan (Appendix F).

Feilding surface water – Water Treatment Plant back wash discharge

Council hold consent ATH-2008012284.00 to discharge settled filter backwash water from the Almadale Water Treatment Plant to an unnamed roadside drain on Kimbolton Road. The 2022–24 Horizons compliance report gave the backwash discharge an overall compliance rating of low risk non-

compliance due to sampling data not being sent to Horizons by the required deadline of 31 December each year. This consent expires in August 2029.

Ohakea and Sanson Bore

Council hold consent ATH-2022205284.01 to abstract a maximum of 2,774m³/day of water from the Ohakea bore. The bore supplies potable water to Sanson, RNZAF Base Ohakea and surrounds. This consent expires in July 2057.

Hīmatangi Beach Bore

Council hold consent ATH-1999007894.03 to abstract a maximum of 1,200m³/day of water from the Hīmatangi Beach bore. This consent expired in April 2024, with Council submitting a renewal application in October 2023 to gain existing use rights. This consent renewal application is currently on hold with Council opting to limited notify this consent due to not receiving formal written approval from iwi Ngāti Raukawa.

Rongotea Bore

Council hold consent ATH-2014015552.00 to abstract a maximum of 800m³/day of water from the Rongotea bore. This consent expires in July 2029.

Stanway-Halcombe surface take

Council hold consent ATH-2012014491.00 to abstract a maximum of 2,000m³/day of surface water from the Rangitikei River via a riparian well. This consent expires in July 2027.

Waituna West Bore

Council hold consent ATH-2011014097.00 to abstract a maximum of 1,400m³/day of water from the Waituna West bore for municipal and stock water purposes. This consent expires in July 2027.

Future regulatory requirements - Water

There are upcoming changes to the Drinking Water Standards. The Water Services Authority is proposing updates to the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules supplies serving 500 or fewer people, with changes taking effect on January 1, 2025. Additionally, the Water Services Authority plans to consult on proposed changes for larger supplies (500+ people) by late 2025.

Fluoridation installation or associated upgrades, (under the Health Act 1956).

Currently the only water scheme that has fluoride added to the water within the Manawatū District is Feilding. In line with the Ministry of Health recommendations the Fluoride dosing rate in Feilding is retained between 0.7mg/l and 1mg/l with an average of approximately 0.85mg/l.

Since the changes to the Health Act in 2021, the Ministry of Health has been using the scheme size to prioritise which Council receives a letter requiring fluoride to be added. Manawatū District Council has not received any direction at this stage. It is noted that letters of this nature will not be sent to Councils who are already adding fluoride.

Conclusion

Council continues to deliver safe drinking water to its communities and remains committed to full compliance with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules and Drinking Water Standard requirements. While audit findings highlight areas requiring attention particularly in treatment barriers, sampling, and data systems, mitigation strategies are being implemented through infrastructure upgrades, regulatory pathway adjustments, and operational improvements. No exceedances of MAVs were recorded, underscoring the effectiveness of existing health protections even in the face of technical non-compliances.

Compliance with regulatory requirements – Wastewater

Council wastewater compliance has been assessed below for each wastewater treatment plant using the annual compliance reports supplied by Horizons Regional Council. Along with this an assessment has been undertaken against the proposed National Wastewater Environmental Performance Standards. The Water Services Authority is yet to define what the proposed limits will be for small wastewater discharges, therefore in absence of this information Councils village wastewater sites have been assessed against the relevant standards for large discharges as a conservative approach. Rongotea has been excluded from this assessment due to the impending centralisation of its wastewater to the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Proposed Wastewater Environmental Performance Standards

Council has submitted feedback on the proposed wastewater environmental performance standards and is broadly supportive of the direction being taken as they will provide greater certainty, significantly lower consenting costs, streamline the re-consenting process, and enhance the quality of treated effluent. This could mean that Council resources could be more effectively directed toward initiatives that deliver improved environmental outcomes. Additionally, the creation of consistent benchmarks and simplified consent conditions will support national alignment and predictability in wastewater management practices.

However, Council has raised concerns in its submission regarding the separation of land and water discharge provisions within the proposed framework. This approach does not align well with the dual discharge system currently in place at the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant, which has been operating successfully since 2018. Without clearer guidance and flexibility for dual discharge regimes, Council risks being excluded from the benefits of the proposed framework and may be compelled to follow a more complex Resource Management Act re-consenting pathway.

A further concern relates to the proposed exclusions for nitrogen and phosphorus discharges into hard-bottomed waterways. Council believe that, where periphyton levels are within national guideline thresholds, such exclusions are unnecessary and undermine the intent of achieving a consistent national approach.

Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant

Council holds six discharge consents for the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant including discharge to water, discharge to groundwater, discharge to land (irrigation), discharge to land (groundwater), discharge to land (sludge), and discharge to air. The discharge to water consent is set to expire in November 2026 and therefore Council is currently undertaking the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant re-consenting project to prepare for this. The 2023/24 Horizons compliance report highlighted a key compliance issue at the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant due to ongoing treated effluent quality exceedances of Soluble Inorganic Nitrogen (SIN) and ammonia concentrations

when discharging to the Ōroua River. Council have commenced several projects to address these exceedances. The addition of the wetland and refinement of trickling filters has reduced the exceedances by approximately 50%.

As noted above, and with the exception of ammonia and total nitrogen, the treatment at the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant exceeds the proposed wastewater standards. Based on the current discharge regime, the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant river discharge fits into the low dilution criteria. With minor changes to the discharge regime, Council can change the dilution category to reduce or totally remove the need to improve treatment. These changes are currently being assessed as part of the reconsenting project. Notwithstanding future changes, Council are confident that the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant discharges will meet the relevant proposed wastewater standards.

Council have commenced a programme of works to reduce ammonia and total nitrogen concentrations in the effluent. As a result of the work completed to date the ammonia concentrations have reduced to approximately 15g/m³. With the renewal of the aeration and trade waste separation, concentrations are expected to be compliant with the proposed standards.

In addition to the work to reduce nitrogen concentrations, Council have commenced the procurement process to replace the UV system and therefore E. coli concentrations are expected to significantly decrease once this has been completed.

Parameter	Limit under proposed standards	Statistic	Wetland discharge quality
cBOD ₅	15mg/L	Median	3
TSS	15mg/L	Median	2
Total Nitrogen	10N/L	Median	30
Total Phosphorous	3P/L	Median	0.31
Ammonia	3N/L	90th per	22.6
E. coli	6,500cfu/100mL	90th per	5,790

Hīmatangi Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant

Council holds consent ATH-2012024060.00 for the Hīmatangi Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant to discharge treated wastewater to land via irrigation. This consent expired on 1 July 2025 however Council submitted a renewal application in March 2025 therefore obtaining existing use rights. The 2023–24 Horizons compliance report gave the plant an overall compliance rating of full compliance. The report states that the plant and irrigation fields are well maintained and the discharge is fully compliant.

Hīmatangi Beach Centralisation

Council do not plan to centralise the Hīmatangi Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant discharge to the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant in Feilding given the discharge is fully compliant and 100% discharged to land.

Hīmatangi Beach vs. Proposed Wastewater Standards

Council submitted a consent renewal application for the Hīmatangi Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant in March 2025. This is currently on hold given the pending changes in how wastewater discharge applications will be processed as part of the proposed national wastewater standards. Once the standards have been finalised, a formal update will be provided to Horizons Regional Council demonstrating how the proposal fits within the national irrigation standards. However, based on proposed limits Council expect that the discharge regime will sit comfortably within the limits.

Kimbolton Wastewater Treatment Plant

Council hold consent ATH-2009011066.00 for the Kimbolton Wastewater Treatment Plant to discharge secondary treated wastewater to a tributary of the Ōroua River, this consent expired in 2019 and currently operates under existing use rights. The latest Horizons annual report for the 2023/24 period provides an assessment of compliance with consent conditions. A site visit was undertaken with Horizons Regional Council and Manawātū District Council officers and operators in December 2024. The result of the assessment and site visit was an overall grading of significant non-compliance due to continued exceedances on limits of *E.coli*, ammonia nitrogen and DRP in the treated wastewater.

Council received an abatement notice for the plant in July 2024 due to the exceedances being a continuation from the 2022/23 period. This abatement notice imposed conditions requiring Council to undertake an investigation into the reasons for the continued exceedances along with creating a remedial plan for the exceedance of *E.coli* and DRP along with a proposed timeline for implementation. This plan required additional funding to allow for the remediation to take place. Council is funding \$65,000 for renewals so that these issues can be resolved.

This funding was approved by Council for the 2025/26 financial year and includes:

- A SCADA upgrade to increase control of the plant to optimise nitrogen removal and alum proportional dosing
- Upgrade of the overland flow wetland
- Installation of a UVT meter
- Install an alum tank sensor alarm to provide low level notifications

Kimbolton Village Centralisation programme

Council is confident that the remedial work planned will ensure compliance with the current resource consent and has allocated a small renewal budget to address any minor improvements as needed in the short term. In Year 5 (2029/30) of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan, Council has allocated a renewal budget of \$1,462,453 for the compliance upgrade of the Kimbolton WWTP. In addition, the Kimbolton leg of the wastewater centralisation programme will be considered during the development of Council's draft 2027-37 Long Term Plan. The decision on this will depend on a cost-benefit analysis following the introduction and consideration of the new National Wastewater Standards to determine whether upgrading the existing WWTP to meet the new standards is a more cost-effective option.

Kimbolton vs. Proposed Wastewater Standards

When assessed against the proposed national wastewater standards the Kimbolton Wastewater Treatment Plant would be excluded from the standards due to the size of the tributary it discharges into therefore the Kimbolton site will need to be piped a short distance to reach a waterway with a flow site. See the table below for a comparison of current limits vs proposed.

Parameter	Current consent limits	Limit under proposed wastewater standards	Statistics	Current discharge quality
cBOD ₅	20*	20	Median	3*
TSS	40	30	Median	6
Total nitrogen	N/A	35	Median	N/A
Total Phosphorus	2*	10	Median	2.5*
Ammonia	1	25	90 th percentile	19.36
E.coli	200	32500	90 th percentile	49

* Soluble cBOD₅

Rongotea Wastewater Treatment Plant

Council hold consent ATH-2002009784.01 for the Rongotea Wastewater Treatment Plant to discharge treated wastewater to Campbells Drain. This consent expired in 2017 and currently operates under existing use rights. The 2023/24 Horizons compliance report gave an overall compliance rating of moderate non-compliance due to exceedances in the daily discharge limit, TSS, cBOD₅, E.coli and DRP. No further actions were required from this other than providing updates to Horizons on the expected completion date of the Rongotea Village Centralisation programme and therefore ceasing discharge to the drain.

Rongotea Village Centralisation

All land tenure negotiations and easement arrangements have been finalised for the Rongotea main pump station, with the last easement agreement signed at the end of February 2025. The tender for pipework installation along Witham Street, Dee Street, and across private property where easements are in place has been awarded. Construction is scheduled to begin at the end of May 2025 and includes the installation of air valves and scour valves along the pipeline between Rongotea and the Manawātū Wastewater Treatment Plant. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2025.

Construction of the access track to the pump station is well underway and on track for completion by the end of September 2025. In addition, the Notice of Requirement for the designation of the pump station was approved by Council on 13 August 2024, subject to conditions.

A resource consent was granted on 2 April 2025 by Councils Planning Department for the construction of an intermediate pump station within the road reserve outside 337 Green Road, Rongotea. Construction of the Intermediate Pump Station is scheduled to begin in June 2025, with completion targeted for November 2025.

Rongotea vs. Proposed Wastewater Standards

The Rongotea Wastewater Treatment Plant discharge has not been assessed against the standards due to ongoing progress in the Rongotea Village Centralisation programme.

Halcombe Wastewater Treatment Plant

Council hold consents ATH-2001008676.00 and ATH-2001008679.00 to discharge secondary treated wastewater to the Rangitawa Stream and to discharge secondary treated wastewater to land, respectively. These consents expired in 2016 and currently operate under existing use rights. The 2023–24 Horizons annual compliance report gave an overall compliance rating of moderate non-compliance for the discharge to water due to exceedances in flow and ammonia nitrogen. The discharge to land was given an overall compliance rating of low risk non-compliance due to minor exceedances of the daily discharge limit. No further actions were required from this other than for Council to continue advising Horizons on the progress on centralisation of the Halcombe Plant.

Halcombe Village Centralisation programme

The contract for the construction of the pipework and confluence chamber from Mt Stewart (SH3) to Ngaio Road has been awarded. Work is scheduled to commence in May and is expected to be completed by July 2025.

Regarding the Halcombe design elements, the budget initially forecasted for the 2025/26 financial year has been reallocated to the current financial year. This adjustment allows work on the Halcombe pipeline to begin earlier, enabling completion within this year while the Rongotea pump stations remain in the design phase.

Halcombe vs. Proposed Wastewater Standards

When assessed against the proposed national wastewater standards the Halcombe Wastewater Treatment Plant would be excluded from the standards due to no flow site on the receiving environment. Based on the table below it is clear that Council will need to start analysing samples for TSS, TN and TP in order to gain an understanding of whether it will comply with the proposed standards for these parameters.

Parameter	Current consent limits	Limit under proposed wastewater standards	Statistics	Current discharge quality
cBOD ₅	N/A	20mg/L	Median	17
TSS	N/A	30mg/L	Median	N/A
Total Nitrogen	N/A	35mgN/L	Median	N/A
Total Phosphorus	N/A	10mgP/L	Median	N/A
Ammonia	N/A	25mgN/L	90 th percentile	24.02
E.coli	N/A	32,500cfu/100mL	90 th percentile	27,100

Awahuri Village Wastewater Treatment Plant

Council hold consent ATH-2006011372.00 to discharge secondary treated wastewater from 12 properties to a tributary of the Taonui Stream (Bennetts Drain). The 2022-2024 Horizons compliance report gave the plant an overall compliance rating of moderate non-compliance due to exceedances in flow, cBOD₅, TSS and Ammonia-nitrogen. Due to Councils plans to include the Awahuri Wastewater Treatment Plant within the wastewater centralisation project in 2026 no further actions were required from these non-compliances. While Council has plans to centralise this plant the expected date of when this will be completed is uncertain.

Awahuri Village Centralisation programme

In current financial, Year 2 (2025/26) of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan, Council has allocated a renewal budget of \$1,152,812 for the compliance upgrade of the Awahuri WWTP.

Council has rescoped the initial project to determine the feasibility to add additional connections between Awahuri and the intersection point of the Rongotea pipeline into Feilding. This will require a reassessment of pipe sizing and an evaluation of the capacity of the existing pipeline. Investigations are ongoing to support these additional connections, including a review of design requirements, asset capacity, and the potential number of additional properties that can be accommodated.

The procurement process for the pressure main between the Kauwhata settlement and Awahuri Village did not yield a proposal that represented good value for money. As a result, alternative options are currently being reassessed. Despite this, Council remains committed to delivering a centralised wastewater system for the area, connecting to the Manawātū Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Awahuri vs. Proposed Wastewater Standards

When assessed against the proposed national wastewater standards the Awahuri Wastewater Treatment Plant would be excluded from the standards due to no flow site on the receiving environment. However, the table below has assessed the plant against the proposed standards for a high dilution river, demonstrating that additional treatment will be required to comply with the proposed wastewater standards including aeration and screening. Additional funding will be required if the Awahuri Village Centralisation programme does not proceed.

Parameter	Current consent limit	Limit under proposed wastewater standards	Statistics	Current discharge quality
cBOD₅	60	20mg/L	Median	23
TSS	115	30mg/L	Median	100
Total nitrogen	N/A	35mgN/L	Median	N/A
Total Phosphorus	N/A	10mgP/L	Median	N/A
Ammonia	30	25mgN/L	90 th percentile	37.4
E.coli	N/A	32,500cfu/100mL	90 th percentile	10,134

Cheltenham Wastewater Treatment Plant

Council hold consent ATH-2006010897.00 to discharge secondary treated wastewater to a land passage ground soakage drain at Cheltenham, this consent expired in July 2016 and operates under existing use rights. The 2023–24 Horizons compliance report gave the plant an overall compliance rating of significant non-compliance due to exceedances in the daily discharge limit, no data for TSS being provided, and high levels of cBOD₅, ammoniacal-nitrogen, DRP and E.coli, indicating poor treatment performance.

Cheltenham Village Centralisation programme

In Year 5 (2029/30) of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan, Council has allocated a renewal budget of \$992,250 for the compliance upgrade of the Cheltenham WWTP. In addition, the Cheltenham leg of the wastewater centralisation programme will be considered during the development of Council's draft 2027-37 Long Term Plan. The decision on this will depend on a cost-benefit analysis following the introduction and consideration of the new National Wastewater Standards to determine whether upgrading the existing WWTP to meet the new standards is a more cost-effective option.

Cheltenham vs. Proposed Wastewater Standards

Based on the proposed national wastewater standards additional treatment will be required at Cheltenham Wastewater Treatment Plant, in order to achieve this power will need to be extended to the site. Aeration, Screening and UV treatment will likely be required to achieve the proposed standards.

Parameter	Current consent limits	Limit under proposed wastewater standards	Statistics	Current discharge quality
cBOD ₅	N/A	20mg/L	Median	29
TSS	N/A	30mg/L	Median	115
Total nitrogen	N/A	35mgN/L	Median	35
Total Phosphorus	N/A	10mgP/L	Median	7.2
Ammonia	N/A	25mgN/L	90 th percentile	50.84
E.coli	N/A	32,500cfu/100mL	90 th percentile	24,200*

Compliance with regulatory requirements - Stormwater

Council hold a global stormwater consent for Feilding (ATH-2013012204.00) that permits the discharge of stormwater from catchments containing industrial and trade premises to water bodies at various locations around Feilding leading into the Ōroua River and Makino Stream.

The consented catchments total approximately 200ha in area and represent around 8% urban and surrounding rural areas. Wet weather and dry weather sampling are undertaken as required from seven sites located around Feilding to ensure that consent limits are not exceeded.

The 2023-24 Horizons compliance report gave an overall compliance rating of low risk non-compliance due to non-compliances with sampling and analysis requirements and failure to submit the updated stormwater management plan by the required date. A stormwater management plan is required as part of the consent conditions and requires updating annually in September to include details of any newly constructed industrial and trade areas within Feilding.



(Dry-weather stormwater sampling in the Ōroua River)

Resource consent compliance – Drinking water supplies			
Feilding		Rongotea	
Bacterial compliance?	No (Awa St)	Bacterial compliance?	Yes
Protozoa compliance?	Yes	Protozoa compliance?	Yes
Chemical compliance?	Yes	Chemical compliance?	Yes
Boil water notices [# of notices in place for last 3 years]	0	Boil water notices [# of notices in place for last 3 years]	0
Fluoridation	Yes	Fluoridation	No
Average consumption	222L/person/day	Average consumption	290L/person/day
Water restrictions in place?	No	Water restrictions in place?	No
Firefighting sufficient?	Yes	Firefighting sufficient?	Yes
Hīmatangi Beach		Stanway-Halcombe	
Bacterial compliance?	Yes	Bacterial compliance?	Yes
Protozoa compliance?	Yes	Protozoa compliance?	Yes
Chemical compliance?	Yes	Chemical compliance?	Yes
Boil water notices [# of notices in place for last 3 years]	0	Boil water notices [# of notices in place for last 3 years]	1
Fluoridation	No	Fluoridation	No
Average consumption	428L/person/day	Average consumption	354L/person/day
Water restrictions in place?	No	Water restrictions in place?	No
Firefighting sufficient?	Yes	Firefighting sufficient?	Not required as part of scheme
Ohakea/Sanson		Waituna West	
Bacterial compliance?	Yes	Bacterial compliance?	Yes
Protozoa compliance?	Yes	Protozoa compliance?	Yes
Chemical compliance?	Yes	Chemical compliance?	Yes
Boil water notices [# of notices in place for last 3 years]	0	Boil water notices [# of notices in place for last 3 years]	0
Fluoridation	No	Fluoridation	No
Average consumption	158L/person/day	Average consumption	613L/person/day
Water restrictions in place?	No	Water restrictions in place?	No
Firefighting sufficient?	Yes	Firefighting sufficient?	Not required as part of scheme

Resource Management	Drinking water supply schemes	Wastewater schemes	Stormwater schemes/catchments
Significant consents (note if consent is expired and operating on s124)	Current	Current	Current
	Water supply takes: 5 Water discharge: 1	Discharge to water/land/air: 6	Stormwater discharge: 1
	Existing use rights	Existing use rights	Existing use rights
	Water supply takes: 4 Water discharge: 0	Discharge to water/land/air: 8 Other: 1 (in-river outlet maintenance)	Stormwater discharge: 0
Expiring in the next 10 years	4	2	1
Non-compliance:			
Significant risk non-compliance	1	1	0
Moderate risk non compliance	0	2	0
Low risk non-compliance	1	2	1
Active resource consent applications	2	2	0
Compliance actions (last 24 months)			
Warning	0	1	0
Abatement notice	0	3	1
Infringement notice	0	0	0
Enforcement order	0	0	0
Convictions	0	1	0

Notices of Requirement (Designations)

Council holds designations over all wastewater and water treatment plant sites within the district. These designations are critical planning tools under the Resource Management Act, enabling Council to undertake works associated with the ongoing operation, maintenance, and upgrading of these facilities without the need to obtain separate resource consents for activities covered by the designation purpose. By securing these designations, Council ensures it retains the necessary flexibility to carry out essential infrastructure work efficiently and in a timely manner. This includes responding to operational needs, implementing upgrades to meet regulatory requirements, and accommodating future growth or changes in service demand.

The designations support the long-term sustainability and resilience of the district's water services infrastructure and provide a clear statutory framework for managing land use activities in and around critical treatment plant sites. The table below shows all Councils designations relating to water, wastewater and stormwater.

Designation	Designation identifier	Activities	Conditions
Newbury Line Bore	MDC32	Water supply purposes	N/A
Awa Street Pump Station and Treatment Plant	MDC33	Water supply purposes	N/A
Campbell Road bore	MDC34	Water supply purposes	N/A
Rongotea WTP	MDC35	Water supply purposes	N/A
Hīmatangi Beach WWTP	MDC36	Sewage treatment purposes	N/A
Halcombe WWTP	MDC7	Sewage treatment purposes	N/A
Kimbolton WWTP	MDC14	Sewage treatment purposes	N/A
Sanson WWTP	MDC16	Sewage treatment purposes	N/A
Feilding WTP	MDC18	Water treatment purposes	N/A
Ōroua No. 1 Rural Water Supply Intake	MDC19	Water supply purposes	N/A
Cheltenham WWTP	MDC20	Sewage treatment purposes	N/A
Rongotea WWTP	MDC23	Sewage treatment purposes	N/A
Feilding WWTP	MDC25	Sewage treatment purposes	N/A
Feilding WWTP (Land Irrigation of Treated Wastewater)	MDC26	Sewage treatment purposes	Refer to DES-APP1 of the District Plan (Appendix G)
Awahuri STP	MDC27	Sewage treatment purposes	N/A
Hīmatangi Beach WTP	MDC4	Reservoir	N/A
MacDonald Heights Reservoirs	MDC2	Reservoir	N/A
Highfield Reservoir	MDC1	Reservoir	N/A
Barrows Road Water Supply		Water supply purposes	- The Requiring Authority must prepare a <i>Sludge Management Plan and Methodology</i> designed to manage the potential adverse effects associated with the removal and spread of sludge from the settling ponds over the sludge paddock. This management plan must: - Set out the methodology for the removal, stockpiling and spread of material; - Ensure that sludge is contained within the identified sludge paddock and spread in thin layers; - Appropriately control dust, sediment or silt-laden water in order to prevent material entering the Ōroua River; and - Identify the anticipated time of year and estimated duration of when the material is to be spread within the sludge paddock to minimise the risk of this material being affected by a flood event; and optimise the settling of material and subsequent revegetation. - The Management Plan required by condition 1 above must be implemented by the Requiring Authority during any occasion where sludge material is removed from the settling ponds and spread within the sludge paddock on site.

Makino Road Stanway – Halcombe Rural Water Supply Scheme	MDC31	Water Supply and Treatment purposes	Planting and painting 1. That the authority must, within three months of outline planning approval being provided, submit to Councils Compliance and Planning Manager for approval: a) A landscape plan showing the vegetation to be planted on the site, which is in general accordance with the site layout plans provided in notice of requirement reference NR11300 b) The colour scheme in which the water tank(s) and other buildings on the site are to be painted 2. That the planting plan referred to in condition 1(a) must be implemented within 12 months following the water tank(s) being located on the site. 3. Once the landscaping plan approved under condition 1(a) has been implemented, the authority shall maintain the vegetation so that: a) The vegetation does not exceed a maximum height of four meters, b) Any damaged vegetation which may be hazardous be removed, c) Any vegetation which has died or has been removed be replaced with the same or similar species 4. Any paint approved under condition 1(b) must be matte and not reflective. Note: to avoid confusion, planting is not required along the sites access leg. Noise 5. That any activity on the site, except for construction, must comply with the following noise levels <table><tr><th colspan="2">Condition 5 – Noise Requirements Table</th></tr><tr><th>Time period</th><th>Maximum noise level</th></tr><tr><td>7am – 7pm</td><td>55dB L_{Aeq} (15mins)</td></tr><tr><td>7pm-10pm</td><td>50dB L_{Aeq} (15 mins)</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">10pm-7am</td><td>40dB L_{Aeq} (15 mins)</td></tr><tr><td>70dB L_{Amax}</td></tr></table>	Condition 5 – Noise Requirements Table		Time period	Maximum noise level	7am – 7pm	55dB L _{Aeq} (15mins)	7pm-10pm	50dB L _{Aeq} (15 mins)	10pm-7am	40dB L _{Aeq} (15 mins)	70dB L _{Amax}
Condition 5 – Noise Requirements Table														
Time period	Maximum noise level													
7am – 7pm	55dB L _{Aeq} (15mins)													
7pm-10pm	50dB L _{Aeq} (15 mins)													
10pm-7am	40dB L _{Aeq} (15 mins)													
	70dB L _{Amax}													
Turners Road Reservoir	MDC38	Three waters purposes	N/A											

Roots Street Bore	NR11580	Water supply and treatment purposes	Planting and Painting - That the authority must, within three months of outline planning approval being provided, submit to Councils Compliance and Planning Manager for approval: - A landscape plan showing the vegetation to be planted on the site, which is in general accordance with the site layout plans provided in notice of requirement NR11580 - The colour scheme in which the water tank and other buildings on the site are to be painted - That the planting plan referred to in condition 1(a) must be implemented within 12 months following the water tank and pump house being located on the site. - Once the landscaping plan approved under condition 1(a) has been implemented, the authority must maintain the vegetation so that: - Any paint approved under condition 1(b) must be matte and not reflective Noise - That any activity on the site, except for construction, must comply with the following noise levels, measured from any point within a site which adjoins the subject property: <table><tr><th colspan="2">Condition 5 – Noise Requirements Table</th></tr><tr><th>Time period</th><th>Maximum noise level</th></tr><tr><td>7am – 10pm</td><td>45dB L_{Aeq} (15mins)</td></tr><tr><td>10pm-7am</td><td>35dB L_{Aeq} (15mins)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>55dB L_{Amax}</td></tr></table>	Condition 5 – Noise Requirements Table		Time period	Maximum noise level	7am – 10pm	45dB L _{Aeq} (15mins)	10pm-7am	35dB L _{Aeq} (15mins)		55dB L _{Amax}
Condition 5 – Noise Requirements Table													
Time period	Maximum noise level												
7am – 10pm	45dB L _{Aeq} (15mins)												
10pm-7am	35dB L _{Aeq} (15mins)												
	55dB L _{Amax}												
Sanson Intermediate wastewater pump stations	NR11476	Wastewater purposes	Landscaping - That at all times, the sites must be landscaped in general accordance with the scheme plans held on Council file NR11476 and identified below, unless otherwise varied by the Senior Consents Planner. The landscaping must be capable of visually screening the bulk of the infrastructure to be located within the site. - Drawing: “Land Agreement Plan – Pump Station 2”. Project: “Sanson to Mount Stewart Wastewater Centralisation” - Drawing: “Land Agreement Plan – Pump Station 3”. Project: “Sanson to Mount Stewart Wastewater Centralisation” Access - Access to the Pump Station 2 site – Sec 1 SO 587595 must be restricted to left turn in and left turn out only movements - Access to both sites must be formed to the specifications of Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency Diagram D – Special Use Access. Noise - That at all times, any activity occurring at Sec 1 SO 587595 and Section 1 587500 must comply with the noise standards of the operative Manawatu District Plan, or any of its successors.										

Rongotea wastewater pump station	NR11696	Wastewater purposes	Planting and Painting 1. That the authority must, within three months of outline planning approval being provided, submit to the Councils Compliance and Planning Manager for approval: a) A landscape plan showing the vegetation to be planted on the site and the proposed fence. The plan must be in general accordance with the site layout plans provided in the notice of requirement reference NR11696 and utilise plants which are capable of growing to 1.8m high. b) The colour scheme in which any infrastructure on site is to be painted. Note that any scheme approved must be a recessive colour scheme and paint is to be matte and not reflective. 2. That the painting plan referred to in condition 1(a) must be implemented within 12 months following the commencement of construction of any infrastructure on the site. 3. Once the landscaping plan approved under condition 1(a) has been implemented, the authority must maintain the vegetation so that: a) The vegetation along any boundary which is shared with a residentially developed property does not exceed a height which would cause shading on any part of an adjoining dwelling during winter between 10:00am and 4:00pm, b) The vegetation along any boundary which is not shared with a residentially developed property does not exceed a maximum height of three metres, c) Any damaged vegetation which may be hazardous be removed, d) Any vegetation which has died or has been removed must be replaced with the same or similar species Noise 4. Construction noise must be in accordance with New Zealand Standard NZS6803:1999 “Acoustics – Construction Noise” 5. Following construction, any activity on the site, must comply with the following noise levels, measured from any point within a site which adjoins the subject property: <table><tr><th colspan="2">Condition 5 – Noise Requirements Table</th></tr><tr><th>Time period</th><th>Maximum noise level</th></tr><tr><td>7am – 10pm</td><td>45dB L_{Aeq} (15mins)</td></tr><tr><td>10pm-7am</td><td>35dB L_{Aeq} (15mins)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>55dB L_{Amax}</td></tr></table>	Condition 5 – Noise Requirements Table		Time period	Maximum noise level	7am – 10pm	45dB L _{Aeq} (15mins)	10pm-7am	35dB L _{Aeq} (15mins)		55dB L _{Amax}
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Waituna West WTP	NR11895	Water supply and treatment purposes	N/A										
Ohakea WTP	NR12010	Water Supply and Treatment Purposes	N/A										

Significant Capital Projects – Drinking water

Feilding Drinking Water Supply Resilience

For many years Feilding has received a dependable supply of drinking water, due to considerable historic investment in water infrastructure. In the face of population and economic growth in the town, and with more frequent storm events, Council is focusing on improving the resilience of the water supply and ensuring compliance with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules is achieved.

All drinking water supplies in the District are currently chlorinated. Council is assessing additional treatment options for schemes that utilise secure water (i.e., a water supply that meets the Drinking Water Standards) in anticipation of further strengthening of the Drinking Water Standards and associated treatment requirements as mentioned in previous sections.

The upgraded infrastructure will eventually replace Feilding’s supply and reservoir at Almadale and the trunk main into town, which are nearing the end of their useful lives. To help reduce reliance on the Ōroua river as a water source, a third bore has been constructed at Roots Street West in Feilding to supplement the existing Campbell Road and Newbury Line bores. Work is currently in progress to upgrade the water supply from the Campbell Road and Newbury Line bores with the construction of a new water treatment plant at Campbell Road to ensure these supplies meet the water regulations associated with the chlorination and fluoridation of water. In addition, a second reservoir at MacDonald Heights was constructed, while the existing reservoir was earthquake strengthened. This project was determined to be both the most cost-effective and resilient option for renewing Feilding’s water supply. Since the adoption of the 2018–28 Long Term Plan, an additional \$2.33 million has been budgeted for the upgrade of Feilding water supply networks. This additional budget will allow for the extension of the trunk main resilience in the town centre and projects in the Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park.

Another water treatment plant in the works is associated with the new Roots Street bore. This plant has an expected completion date of late 2025. As part of this a new Feilding Integrated abstraction consent will be sought covering all three bores and Council will consider the future of the Almadale Water Treatment Plant.



Upgrade of the Stanway–Halcombe Rural Water Supply Scheme

The scheme did not comply with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules for the removal of protozoa as mentioned above. Council received central government stimulus funding for this project (\$750,000 in the 2020/21 financial year).

Impacts from Cyclone Gabrielle

Heavy rain experienced during Cyclone Gabrielle in February 2023 within the upper catchment of the Rangitīkei River caused approximately 100m of riverbank to wash away beside the water intake point. Due to the loss of filtration previously provided by the fine gravels within the bank, the raw water quality decreased therefore impacting Council's ability to effectively treat the water in accordance with Drinking Water Requirements and a boil water notice was required for the users of the scheme.

Council was successful in gaining \$1.675 million in Central Government funding from the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-Investment Fund to address the impacts to the water scheme from the riverbank collapse. Alongside Horizons Regional Council, Council have utilised this funding to construct a rock wall to protect the scheme's water intake point from further riverbank erosion causing increased turbidity levels. The funding has also enabled the construction of a new 4000m³ concrete reservoir to provide an additional buffer to maintain water supply to customers during periods of high turbidity that may exceed the treatment capability of the treatment plant.

Since Cyclone Gabrielle hit the district, the water supply within the Rangitīkei River has been turbid during high river flows. This means that Council have had to invest more in the water scheme to control the turbidity of the water. Within this investment, Council will make improvements across the water supply network to improve resilience.

The future investment in this scheme is \$528,900 for reticulation extensions and resilience. Council recognises the interests of iwi as part of the Stanway–Halcombe RWS Scheme and is currently in discussion with Māori land owners to ensure that their interests are managed appropriately. As part of these discussions, Council have also identified further opportunities associated with the provision of water to the wider valley area of Te Reureu. The overarching aspiration for both Council and iwi, is to serve the needs of the people, but also to help maintain the relationship and connection between mana whenua and the Rangitīkei River.

As of 17 February 2025 the new Stanway–Halcombe Water Treatment Plant became operational and was connected to the distribution network, allowing the removal of the boil water notice on 24 March 2025 and Council now complying with the protozoa requirements of the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules.



Campbell Road Water Treatment Plant

The Campbell Road Water Treatment Plant upgrade project will see the chlorination and treatment of water abstracted from Campbell Road and Newbury Line bores being moved from its original location approximately 4km away in Awa Street to the additional land purchased around the Campbell Road bore site.

Additional treatment to be provided by the plant consists of treating the bore water using greensand filters to remove dissolved manganese. The treated water will then undergo UV disinfection to provide an additional bacteria barrier as part of Councils multi barrier approach. These upgrades relate to resilience and best practice rather than being compliance driven. Consequently, there is no deadline for this work.

Design work began in 2023/24 for treatment and storage components. The stage one pipework installation and the chlorine shed is complete. Council are waiting on the cleaning of the trunk main which is scheduled for September 2025 to be completed prior to commissioning the plant and supplying treated water from Campbell Road Water Treatment Plant. Council anticipates all works to be completed by December 2025 to enable to chlorine contact time compliance.

Turners Road Reservoir

Council awarded a contract in August 2024 for the construction of a 2,000m³ reservoir in Feilding's Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park in order to provide industrial firefighting capacity to both the industrial zone and the Manawātū Resource Recovery Park.

The existing water infrastructure within the Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park was sufficient to meet the peak day demand of the industrial area however, this could only provide a FW 4 fire water classification along Kawakawa Road and a FW 3 fire water classification along Darragh Road and Turners Road. Therefore, the existing infrastructure has to be upgraded to meet the domestic and industrial demand including the minimum fire flow requirements of FW 6 for any additional development within The Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park. This access to water is important for those who work within the industrial area as it is a critical resource that helps to ensure damage and fire spread are minimised in the event of a fire.

In order for this to occur Council purchased a vacant portion of the property at 7 Turners Road and designated the site for three waters purposes. The site comprised of vacant farmland along with an

existing Council owned wastewater dump station. The designation of this site provides a strategic and futureproof location for the proposed and existing assets within the Feilding industrial area.

The water supply reservoir will be completed at 39 Turners Road in August/September 2025. However the need for a pump station is required to boost water pressure when high flow is required, predominantly for firefighting. Council will invest \$268,000 for the pump station, which will boost water pressure for Turners Road and the south Feilding area.



New Feilding Bore (Roots Street West)

A new bore for Feilding water supply has been constructed and tested. This new water source will ultimately reduce the existing Ōroua River surface water take as part of Council's commitment to the long-term health and wellbeing of the Ōroua River. The 400m deep bore will provide up to 60 litres per second of raw water that will be treated at a new water treatment plant that is planned to be constructed on the same site within Council's 2024–34 Long Term Plan.



Significant Capital Projects – Wastewater

Re-consenting of the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant 10 year river discharge consent expires in November 2026 and therefore Council must lodge a new consent application with Horizons Regional Council by May 2026. The budget includes \$1,767,569 spread across years 2 and 3 of the 2024–34 Long Term Plan for the re-consenting process. This budget does not include any additional expenditure that may be required to satisfy new requirements of the resource consent. This project will be funded from renewals.

Over the past 10 years, Council have greatly improved the quality of treated wastewater to comply with resource consent conditions. There has been significant investment in land and assets to use treated wastewater to irrigate land.

Council worked alongside Ngāti Kauwhata to develop a constructed wetland, which further improves the quality of the treated wastewater that flows into the Ōroua River. The long-term goal is to remove all direct discharges to the river except during emergency weather events and Council will include a second-stage wetland in the resource consent application to help achieve this goal. Key stakeholders during this process are Ngāti Kauwhata, other local iwi groups, neighbours of the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant, environmental interest groups, and the wider Manawatū community.

The Council's direction on wastewater management is guided by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, the Horizons Regional Council One Plan, the overarching concept of Te Mana o Te Wai, the Ōroua Declaration, which was co-signed by Ngāti Kauwhata and Council in December 2015, the proposed national wastewater standards as well as factors like affordability and achievability.

Council has decided to wait for the National Wastewater Standards to be finalised (August 2025) prior to identifying preferred upgrade options for the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant to ensure Council are in the best possible position to consent under the standards.



Native Wetlands at the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant

A major milestone for the future of the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant was met in 2023/24 with the construction and planting of the native wetlands being completed. These wetlands are intended to improve the outcomes for the Ōroua River by adding an additional natural filter for treated wastewater via land passage through two bays of native plants before it is eventually released into the Ōroua River.

Successful functioning of the concrete inlet and outlet structures was demonstrated in February 2024 to fulfil their role of distributing 6,800m³ of treated wastewater per day. In May 2024, the planting of 4.3 hectares across both wetland bays was concluded, with a total number of 86,500 plants all sourced from Council's Nursery.

Since commissioning in August 2024, the 86,500 native plants grown by Council's native plant nursery and the 20,500m³ of flow capacity within the wetlands are achieving measurable results for treated wastewater with an average of 30% reduction in SIN, and a 25% reduction in ammoniacal nitrogen.

To recognise the importance of Ngāti Kauwhata to the inception of the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant Native Plant Wetlands, Council engaged Te Whakahaumarū te Whenua (Jobs for Nature) to support the planting of the wetlands. Whakahaumarū Te Whenua was run by Ngā Kaitiaki o Ngāti Kauwhata Incorporated and employed local iwi members to restore and protect the Ōroua River and its tributaries through predator control and native plantings. Not only did this relationship provide resources towards the wetlands project, but it also upheld the Council's commitment to the Ōroua River Declaration and the cultural importance of the Ōroua River to Ngāti Kauwhata.



Village Wastewater Centralisation Programme

The Manawatū Wastewater Centralisation Project commenced in 2018/19. The project involves the development of infrastructure to pipe untreated or pre-treated wastewater from each village (with the exception of Himatangi Beach) to the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment and disposal. This programme required Council to embrace a higher risk appetite than many councils would typically accept. Despite facing high-value capital investment decisions and competing priorities, successive Elected Members have remained steadfast in their commitment to the long-term environmental and financial benefits of the programme.

In 2016 the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant in Feilding was upgraded and reconsented, future growth in the number of residential properties and increased industrial trade waste volumes were foreseen and included in the long term utility planning.

Each village currently has its own wastewater treatment plant with discharge consents that have either expired or are due to expire over the coming years. All of the existing consents involve some allowance for the discharge of treated wastewater to a waterbody and obtaining new consents will be time-consuming, difficult and expensive. Council will therefore not be required to undertake the process of renewing these discharge consents once the plants have been centralised. The project will ensure that wastewater treatment across the district is consistently delivered through the upgraded Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant in Feilding to a high standard while minimising the environmental impact on the district.

Financially, centralisation of the village wastewater plants means that consenting, operations and maintenance costs will only be required at one treatment plant rather than multiple, small, older facilities across the district. Environmentally, centralising the process enables all wastewater to be consistently managed, treated and discharged to an equally high standard. The village plants will be decommissioned following centralisation.

To allow the centralisation project to be undertaken, the existing resource consents for the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant have been varied to include the village wastewater. Council is awaiting the outcome of an additional consent process to extend the effluent irrigation to the additional land adjoining the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant acquired by Council over the past few years.

Council wishes to improve the water quality in the Ōroua River by reducing the amount of treated wastewater discharged to the river. To do this, Council needs to separate trade waste from domestic wastewater, use more treated wastewater to irrigate land, and construct an additional wetland where wastewater can be treated and discharged to land.

The first village wastewater plant to be centralised was Sanson. This involved 13.7km of pipeline being laid, three pumpstations were required along with three 70m³ underground storage tanks. RNZAF Base Ohakea connected to the pipeline midway through the project timeline essentially doubling the size of the project. Sanson's centralisation was complete and officially had the 'first flush' in February 2024. The centralisation of Rongotea is currently underway with 14kms of pipeline in the ground. Rongotea is on track for completion in 2026 with Halcombe next up on the list.



Trade waste separation

Council have committed to a long-term investment programme to separate trade waste streams in Feilding from domestic wastewater streams. The increased nutrients in trade waste make it increasingly difficult to treat and dispose of, placing an operational burden on the Manawātū Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Trade waste within the district is currently managed by individual producers with differing approaches to quality and volume. A commonality between management approaches is the nitrogen impact these discharges have on the ability of the Manawātū Wastewater Treatment Plant to effectively treat and manage nitrogen and achieve compliance with the conditions of the discharge consent. A nitrogen reduction strategy has been developed by Council to address this issue. One of the key elements of this approach is to separate trade waste discharges from the domestic wastewater that is received at the Manawātū Wastewater Treatment Plant and to manage these flows differently.

There are two options in which Council is considering for this treatment of trade waste, these include:

- Option One (Separate) – trucked and piped trade waste is to be processed and separated into liquid and solid portions with liquid going to land and the solid being fed into a dedicated trade waste digester. The effluent from this digester would then be separated with the solid portion going to land or compost and the liquid portion going to land. Alternatively, the total effluent could be applied directly to land or undergo further treatment.
- Option Two (Combined) – trucked and piped trade waste to be processed and fed into a Temperature Phased Anaerobic Digester (TPAD) operating at 55°C, along with sludge from the domestic waste stream. Effluent from the TPAD would then be thickened and the solids fed into a mesophilic digester. Effluent from the second digester could then be separated with the solid portion going to land or compost and the liquid portion going to land. Alternatively, the total effluent could be applied directly to land.

The driving factor behind this project is that the significant nutrient content of the trade waste can be largely diverted from the Ōroua River discharge by applying this nutrient to land for a large part of the year, if not all year round. This will reduce the nutrient levels in the treated effluent that is discharged to the Ōroua River and ensure full compliance with likely future consent conditions.

An additional benefit of the separation of trade waste is the ability for Council to support industrial trade waste customers in Feilding with their ongoing operations. Many of these customers operate

site specific wastewater management solutions, however it is anticipated that increasing environmental compliance requirements will reduce the feasibility of these solutions in the future. Providing a council managed trade waste solution that meets environmental compliance requirements is therefore an enabler of economic development within the district.

Trade waste separation, dewatering and anaerobic digestion will enable biogas and digestate to be generated and used, enabling a circular economy for the trade waste produced in Feilding.

The trade waste separation project has seen Council partner with PowerCo to collaboratively investigate ways of upgrading the biogas produced by the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant anaerobic digestion system to form renewable natural gas, a low-carbon, direct substitution for fossil fuel natural gas. Once the biogas is upgraded, the renewable natural gas will be injected into the local Feilding gas distribution network owned by PowerCo, providing the local community with renewable energy as well as Council with an additional revenue stream.



Significant Capital Projects – Stormwater

Stormwater Upgrades

With the increasing frequency of storms, Council will be upgrading the stormwater network across the District. Council doubled the investment in village stormwater upgrades to \$1 million per year as part of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. Over the next 10 years Council will be prioritising stormwater upgrades in Hīmatangi Beach and Halcombe, followed by Sanson and Rongotea.

The 2024–34 Long Term Plan allocated \$20 million to upgrading Feilding’s stormwater networks. This project consists of a number of short-term improvements and long-term projects. Council has completed some short-term improvement works in Glasgow Terrace and have more planned for Poplar Grove in 2025/26. Long-term projects will control stormwater runoff from the eastern hills into town and will provide long-term solutions to stormwater flooding issues in Osborne Terrace and Poplar Grove. Council is working on detailed designs and consenting so that upgrade work can commence in 2028/29.

Halcombe

The village of Halcombe sits within a small valley with tributary gullies and a modified drain running along the bottom of the valley serving as the main drainage channel feeding into the Rangitawa Stream, a tributary of the Rangitikei River. This often leads to ponding and inundation of low lying properties.

Key stormwater constraints within the Halcombe village zone include:

- Ponding between Ingham and Willoughby Streets caused by a combination of the culvert under Stanway Road restricting flows and the open drains in this area being undersized. The ability to increase conveyance capacity of the existing open drains is limited due to their position through private properties.
- Ponding occurs in the gullies and natural depression areas to the west of Halcombe Road and to the east of the railway, north of Levin Street. These areas sit within the Halcombe village zone but are currently undeveloped and this ponding will limit the development that can take place on these lots.
- The natural watercourse downstream of Stanway Road is undersized and is predicted to overtop into adjacent properties.

Council has completed a stormwater model for the Halcombe village to address the ongoing stormwater overland flow and ponding issues. Design has commenced on improvement projects using the evidence base from the stormwater model and will be constructed as budget provision allows within the 2024–34 Long Term Plan. Improvement projects include a mixture of attenuation ponds, open drain upgrades and pipe installations, work on this is being completed with the help of Wood & Partners Consultants Limited. The existing proposed budgets for stormwater (roughly \$1.2m per year for district-wide stormwater improvements) is sufficient to allow for the Halcombe works to occur over a period of time.

Hīmatangi Beach

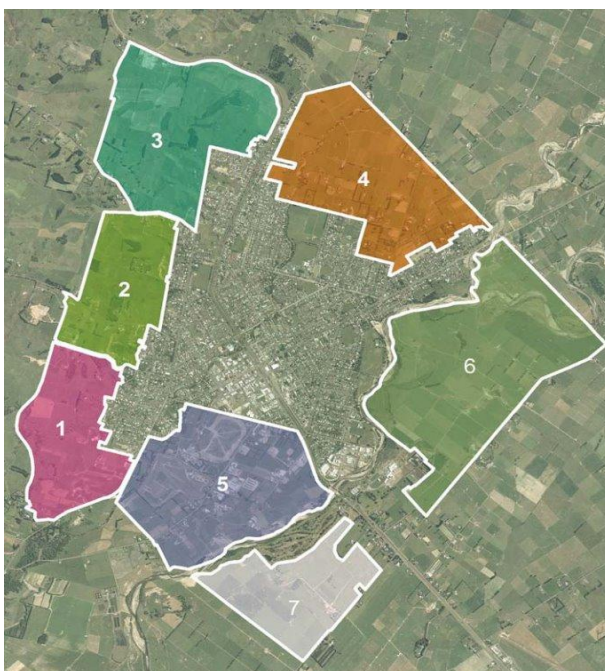
Council is proposing to upgrade the existing stormwater infrastructure at Hīmatangi Beach. The existing stormwater pipe is no longer fit for purpose often experiencing maintenance issues, particularly in terms of blockages and insufficient volume of water flow.

Stormwater from the residential area of Hīmatangi Beach inevitably contains notable volumes of sand. On occasion, too much sand in the pipes, pumps and stormwater infrastructure leads to difficulties in

transporting the water away from local residences and results in surface ponding and flooding. The proposed works will involve replacing the existing stormwater pipe that traverses through the sand dunes off Hunia Terrace. The intention is that the new stormwater pipe will improve water flow and thereby reduce the flooding experienced near the residences on Hunia Terrace. Although the volume of stormwater received from Hunia Terrace is not expected to change following the proposed works, the new pipe will provide for a faster flow rate.



Stormwater attenuation in Precincts 1, 2 and 3 of Feilding - Long term



Precincts 1 and 2 are located immediately west and upstream of the existing residential area of Feilding. Precinct 1 surface runoff drains overland directly to the Mangaone West Stream, Precinct 2 surface runoff is conveyed through gullies into the network within the existing residential area and ultimately the Makino Stream. Council is developing concepts for damming the gullies to form upstream detention ponds for these areas. Precinct 3 is a future residential area where surface water is conveyed through gullies to multiple outfalls with a large portion draining directly to Maewa west. Council is working to size Precinct 3 detention areas to attenuate runoff and support growth in the western Maewa area.

Railway diversion Haybittle Street – Long term



This work aims to divert flows away from Haybittle Street where significant ponding has been observed and reported during large rainfall events, along with addressing ponding experienced in the Kawakawa Agribusiness and Industrial Park by cutting off existing flows under the railway. The target area to reduce ponding is on Haybittle Street extending this north along the railway line up to Kimbolton Road. This solution will require an additional stormwater outlet to the Ōroua River. This project has been budgeted across the 2028-29 and 2029-30 financial years.

Glasgow Terrace – Long term



Stormwater runoff from the catchment above Glasgow Terrace in Feilding has caused flooding to downstream properties on multiple occasions. Council have responded by constructing a short-term solution until the funding for a long term solution becomes available in the 2024 – 34 Long Term Plan.

A stormwater detention area has been constructed at the top of Glasgow Terrace to slow down the release of stormwater from the surrounding hills. As a second control, Council have also constructed a retaining wall which will slow down the stormwater flow further while directing it away from houses and into the road's piped stormwater system.

Osborne Terrace – Long term



Stormwater issues along Osborne Terrace include runoff from upslope driveways being uncontrolled and channelling into downslope properties. The stormwater pipe network within this area is surcharged and some spilling is predicted in the model for a 100 year + climate change flood event, indicating stormwater network capacity issues. The solution concept includes constructing a formal kerb and channel on the eastern side of Osborne Terrace and increasing sump capacity.

Poplar Grove retaining wall and detention area – Short term & long term



Identified the issue of the upper catchment impacting on the residential area downstream. The area of existing ponding has been identified as a good opportunity to better attenuate flows into the existing reticulation network. Council is currently working to gain easements to construct a retaining wall, and attenuate stormwater flows across a wider area for slower release to the network as a short term solution.

A longer term solution involves a concept to construct a new outfall pipe on Port Street West from the existing railway crossing downstream of Poplar Grove to the Makino Stream.

Significant Capital Projects – Growth

Turners Road Extension

In the 2021-31 Long Term Plan, Council committed to the Turners Road extension project, which will link the existing Turners Road to Kawakawa Road to help facilitate the development of industrial zoned land in this area. The completion of these works is projected to be in the 2030/31 year.

Council kicked off the first stage of the Turners Road extension in early 2023. February 2024 saw the completion of a new right turn bay on Kawakawa Road and the new portion of Turners Road from the Kawakawa Road intersection to the stormwater culvert. All three waters services have been installed within this completed stage, including a portion of separated trade waste line to support Council's long-term vision of separating industrial trade waste management at the Manawātū Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The Turners Road development will drive economic growth in the district. It will open up 24 hectares of high-quality industrial-zoned land and provide a trade waste line to the Manawātū Wastewater Treatment Plant. As Turners Road is developed, new businesses will come to Feilding, providing jobs and economic benefits to the district. The project has been staged so that industrial and commercial developments can offset some of the infrastructure costs, ensuring that Council stay within required debt caps. Stages 2 and 3 of the project will be progressed within Council's 2024–34 Long Term Plan.



Maewa growth works

Maewa is a large, 136-hectare residential development on the northern edge of Feilding. Eventually, it will see approximately 1,700 new houses built. Council is working with developers to ensure infrastructure is delivered to support Maewa as it is needed, investing only when required to reduce the burden on debt levels.

Council is installing new infrastructure to enable and support the residential growth in Maewa. This infrastructure includes roading, wastewater, water supply and stormwater networks, and is planned to be completed in stages. Although there is a planned schedule of works, Council is remaining adaptive to development activity and demand for services. Remaining adaptive to pressing major residential development on the eastern side of Maewa has led to prioritisation of two projects for the use of Council's growth budgets in the 2023/24 financial year. These include the Parakaraka stormwater detention ponds and Stage 1 of the Roots Street East upgrades.

Over 2025/26, Council will be working on staged development along Roots Street East.

Parakaraka – Maewa East stormwater detention ponds

In November 2023 Council applied to Horizons Regional Council for a resource consent to construct two stormwater detention ponds located adjacent to the Makino Stream, this consent was granted in September 2024. The purpose of these ponds is to allow for hydraulic neutrality via communal detention for the eastern area of Maewa. The water will then be discharged into the Makino Stream in a controlled manner to prevent flooding further downstream in Feilding, this is important due to this portion of the stream having a Horizons One Plan RP-SCHED2 value of flood control and drainage. Restorative landscape and riparian planting will be undertaken once the ponds have been constructed alongside a series of walkways and viewing platforms to provide an attractive, high amenity recreational environment for the community to utilise. The construction of the stormwater ponds commenced in January 2025 with completion expected mid 2025.



Other Specialised Development Projects

Vinegar Hill Rural Water Scheme

Council is working with rural landowners in the Vinegar Hill area to develop a feasibility assessment for a potential rural water scheme which could service up to 40,000 hectares of hill country farmland in the northern part of the district. Council staff are providing technical, engineering and administrative resources to progress the project, including the collection of financial contributions from the local farming community. If deemed feasible, the wider project team will seek external capital funding to construct the rural water scheme over the next few years.

Te Reureu Water Supply Scheme – extension to Stanway-Halcombe scheme

Council is working with local iwi representatives in the Te Reureu Valley on the eastern banks of the Rangitikei River north of Halcombe to develop a feasibility assessment for either a potential extension of the Stanway-Halcombe Rural Water Supply, a new standalone Te Reureu water scheme, or a combination of the two options. This initiative could service up to 1,200 hectares of fertile river terrace farmland in the western part of the district. Council staff are providing technical and engineering support to local iwi and if deemed feasible, the project team will seek external funding to construct the scheme over the next few years.



Projected investment requirements to deliver water services and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Summary of projected investment requirements

Projected investment in water services (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Drinking Water										
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	1,598	927	163	0	63	189	195	81	77	123
Capital expenditure - to improve levels of services	6,468	2,578	1,284	5,101	4,498	439	452	1,151	617	896
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	3,968	1,483	7,637	7,989	2,469	2,553	2,278	2,332	2,387	6,351
Total projected investment for drinking water	12,034	4,987	9,084	13,090	7,029	3,181	2,925	3,565	3,080	7,369
Wastewater										
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	227	1,453	231	0	127	328	451	381	123	364
Capital expenditure - to improve levels of services	1,741	1,317	4,086	2,297	1,109	4,609	6,153	2,725	896	539
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	9,807	7,214	6,447	5,739	5,419	3,473	3,255	3,333	6,351	5,628
Total projected investment for wastewater	11,775	9,984	10,764	8,036	6,655	8,410	9,860	6,439	7,369	6,531
Stormwater										
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	4,007	2,171	298	0	198	517	533	169	2,906	3,494
Capital expenditure - to improve levels of services	3,643	2,584	2,961	4,330	7,355	7,122	5,365	5,674	2,632	1,414
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	154	122	128	134	139	184	190	194	199	176
Total projected investment for stormwater	7,804	4,877	3,387	4,464	7,693	7,823	6,087	6,038	5,737	5,084
Total projected investment in water services	31,613	19,848	23,235	25,590	21,378	19,414	18,872	16,042	16,186	18,984

Committed Renewal Investment

Water

Water renewals in Feilding are captured in the Feilding WS Reticulation Renew budget (WS2002.076). The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$14.6 million over 10 years. These budgets are over and above the Feilding water resilience programme (\$19.6 million of confirmed funding and total investment over the 2024-34 Long Term Plan).

Urban water reticulation renewals across the villages are captured in the District Wide Reticulation Renewals budget (WS2002.002). The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$1.53 million over 10 years.

Urban water treatment plant renewals across the villages are captured in the District Wide Water Treatment Plant Renewals budget (WS2001). The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$580k over 10 years.

There are further renewals budgets for the rural water schemes which are sufficient.

Given the harmonised rating of the urban water networks, Council has the ability to move renewal funding between Feilding urban and village urban networks if required. Rural water schemes are ringfenced and separate from each other and the urban networks.

Stormwater – Feilding

Stormwater renewals in Feilding are captured in the Storm Water Renewals Feilding budget (ST1013.019). The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$760k over 10 years.

Stormwater renewals across Feilding have been supplemented by the Stormwater Flooding New Works Feilding Flood Protection budgets (ST1031). This is new capital investment recognising the generational underinvestment in the stormwater networks across Feilding and a proactive response to future climate events. The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$23.8 million over 10 years.

Stormwater – Villages

Stormwater renewals in the villages are captured in the District Wide Reticulation Renewals budget (ST1013.106). The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$647k over 10 years.

Stormwater renewals across the villages have been supplemented with the Districtwide Improvement programme. This is new capital investment recognising the generational underinvestment in the stormwater networks across the villages and a proactive response to future climate events. The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$11.8 million over 10 years.

Wastewater – Feilding

Wastewater reticulation renewals in Feilding are captured in the Feilding WW Retic Renewals budget (WW2003.030). The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$19.5 million over 10 years.

Wastewater treatment renewals in Feilding are captured in the Feilding Wastewater Treatment Plant Asset Renewal budget (WW2002.030). The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$13 million over 10 years.

Wastewater – Villages

Wastewater reticulation and treatment renewals in the villages are captured in the WW Renewals budgets (WW2002.510 and WW2003.005). The 2024-34 Long Term Plan outlines the confirmed funding and total investment of \$1.2 million over 10 years.

These wastewater budgets are over and above the Wastewater Centralisation Programme (\$15.6 million of confirmed funding and total investment over the 2024-34 Long Term Plan).

Summary

Council does not view its renewal programme as a backlog and maintains a proactive forward works programme to ensure network availability and delivery of the level of service outlined in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Many of the Council Water and Wastewater assets have seen significant upgrade expenditure in the past 12 years.

Historical delivery against planned investment

To demonstrate delivery against planning investment, councils are requested to disclose historical actual investment spend on water services infrastructure against planned investment.

Delivery against planned investment	Renewals investment for water services				Total investment in water services			
	FY2024/25	FY21/22 - FY23/24	FY18/19 - FY20/21	Total	FY2024/25	FY21/22 - FY23/24	FY18/19 - FY20/21	Total
Total planned investment (set in relevant Long Term Plan)	13,929	12,117	20,369	46,415	18,747	37,042	30,758	86,547
Total actual investment*	12,610	16,885	14,620	44,116	25,422	42,582	30,910	98,915
Delivery against planned investment (%)	91%	139%	72%	95%	136%	115%	100%	114%

*Actuals for FY2024/25 are based on the actual spend to 30 June 2025 (draft financial results at 28 July 2025)

The level of investment that was delivered against what was provided for in the relevant Long-Term Plan

Council are delivering three key renewal programmes, Feilding water resilience, wastewater centralisation of the villages and asset renewals for the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant in Feilding. A number of projects were started in the 2024/25 financial year that will be completed next financial year. As of May 2025, the construction of the pump station at Rongotea has paused and will recommence in November due to winter shutdown works and the new UV unit required for the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant is delayed due to the long lead time in ordering and delivery of this item.

Any constraints on delivery that impacted historical actual investment

- Winter (1 May – 30 October) shutdown effects projects with major earthworks
- Council has experienced delays to Feilding water resilience due to the time it has taken to gain a resource consent
- Council is currently undertaking three major programmes of work: the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant renewals, Feilding water resilience improvements, and wastewater centralisation. Post-COVID, Council encountered significant budget constraints due to a sharp increase in prices, largely driven by offshore supply chain disruptions affecting materials and products. These challenges impacted the scope and timing of several projects. In response, the 2024-34 Long Term Plan has been updated to incorporate revised budgets and ensure the continued delivery of these essential programmes.

Any steps taken to improve future delivery against the Plan

Council is progressing steadily with its current programmes of work. Budgetary limitations have been proactively addressed through the most recent Long Term Plan, ensuring financial alignment with strategic priorities. In addition, Council teams are well-prepared and possess the technical capability required to successfully deliver the remaining projects.

Peaks in future years and approach to accommodate and deliver on the planned investment

Council has identified and prioritised a number of critical projects and programmes to be delivered over the next five years. These initiatives respond to pressing needs such as expiring resource consents and areas requiring strategic intervention.



Part C: Revenue and charging arrangements

Charging and billing arrangements

How water services are currently charged for each supply scheme/catchment

Water Services are currently charged based on the structure and rates outlined in the tables below, which reflects the existing approach for each supply scheme or catchment.

This is consistent with the current Revenue and Financing Policy adopted by Council after consultation with the community as part of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Stormwater

Rural Land Drainage	
The community benefits by managing the risks from flooding and retaining the productive capacity of surrounding rural land. Rural property owners benefit from protecting their land from flooding and increasing the productive capacity of their land.	100% - Targeted Rate (LV) Scheme Specific
Urban Stormwater	
The community benefits from protecting people and property from flooding. Individual property owners benefit from the protection from flooding.	20% - General Rate (CV) 80% - Uniform Targeted Rate
This activity is funded by a combination of the general rate (based on capital value with differentials) and uniform targeted rates on areas served by the various schemes.	

Wastewater

Wastewater	
The community benefits from the public health outcomes from effective wastewater disposal. Scheme users benefit from a collective wastewater disposal system. Many rural and lifestyle properties have onsite wastewater disposal so do not benefit directly from Council's reticulated wastewater network.	70%-80% -Targeted Rate (fixed) – connected, available, restricted 20%-30% - Trade waste fees, rental and lease fees
Capital Contribution Targeted Rate	
Capital contribution targets rates are assessed on rating units where ratepayers have signed an agreement to pay their capital contribution off over set terms (either 10 or 20 years) for the Hīmatangi Beach Wastewater Scheme, and the Rongotea Water Scheme. Those ratepayers in Hīmatangi Beach and Rongotea that have signed agreements with Council benefit financially from spreading their capital contribution costs over time.	100% Targeted Rate

Water

Water supply	
The community benefits from the public health outcomes of safe drinking water and the community and recreational benefits of a consistent water supply. Private users benefit from a consistent and safe water supply to their properties.	100% - Targeted Rate (fixed) – connected, available, restricted; water by Meter Rate (volumetric)
Water Supply – Scheme Specific	
Rural water schemes provide local benefits to specific users	100% - Uniform Targeted Rate scheme specific rate on a per unit basis.

Water Rates to Water Services Charges

It is noted that the Water Services Legislation Bill 210–2 outlines the shift away from water rates to Water Service charges. The transition from rates to water charges is outlined in Council's Implementation Plan.

The intention is to continue to charge via a user based, targeted water charge. Council recognises that there is a small portion (20%) of the stormwater rate that is recovered by capital value rating across all ratepayers, and this is not allowable under the new legislation, so changes will need to be considered to this rate. This will likely be a Universal Targeted Rate (UTR) with a set fee charged per property to replace the capital value based rate for this proportion of the stormwater rate.

How water services are proposed to be charged for each supply scheme/catchment

There are no proposed changes. Water Services will continue to be charged in accordance with the current structure outlined above.

Any changes between current and future charging mechanisms

There are no changes proposed in the current financial year (2025/26). The Implementation Plan outlines the timeline for the transition from the existing charging mechanisms to the new Water Service charges.

It is anticipated that the Revenue and Financing Policy will be reviewed and consulted on as part of the 2027-37 Long Term Planning process.

How the revenue from water services will be separated from the council's other functions and activities

Revenue generated from water services will continue to be allocated to specific cost centres dedicated to Water Services. This coding system ensures that water-related income is clearly accounted for and remains distinct from the financial operations of the council's other functions and activities.

Water services revenue requirements and sources

Revenue requirements under the Plan

The required revenue is detailed in the tables found in Part E of this plan.

Sources of revenue – household charges and other revenue sources

Sources of revenue include rates, volumetric charges (water), trade waste charges (wastewater), capital contributions, development contributions, capital and operating grants and subsidies, user fees and charges for both capital and operating activities, as well as sundry income.

Charging and collection methodology – for residential and non-residential consumers

As outlined above, charges will be applied through the Council's standard processes, including rating invoices and invoicing for other revenue sources. These processes ensure that all revenue is correctly coded to the appropriate water services cost centres. All charges will be applied in accordance with the council's Revenue and Financing Policy at the time and the adopted fees and charges, ensuring consistency, transparency, and compliance with regulatory and financial frameworks.

Council is aware of the legislative requirement to move away from water rates towards Water Service charges. The existing mechanisms within Council are a solid and robust starting point to make this change given use of targeted rates which are user and property specific, volumetric water charges, trade waste charges and agreements which are also user and property specific. The move from water rates to Water Service charges will be aligned to the legislative requirements when set and captured within the Implementation Plan. Council is aware that the 20% of stormwater rates being distributed via a capital value based rating charge will need to be revisited in the future.

Existing and projected commercial and industrial users' charges

Current charging and collection methodology for water services – for residential and non-residential consumers

As mentioned above the current charging and collection methodology for Water Services will be through charging/invoicing for rates and invoicing for other revenue sources. This will follow the normal council process which will ensure it is coded to the correct cost centre and charges are in line with the Revenue and Financing Policy of the time and adopted Fees and Charges.

Projected charges for residential households on average over the 10-year period

This information is presented in the table titled "Average Projected Charges for Water Services Over FY2024/25 to FY2033/34" located in Part D of the plan.

The affordability of projected water services charges for communities

Affordability considerations and constraints, including the community's ability to pay projected water services charges

Council's approach to affordability includes strategic use of its Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes, where projected rates and charges are carefully reviewed. These processes include community engagement to ensure that changes in service levels and investment programmes reflect what the community is willing and able to pay. Council also applies a cost-recovery model that balances investment needs with ratepayer impacts and financial resilience.

In addition, Council recognises that regulatory compliance costs such as those associated with the Water Services Authority and the Commerce Commission are unavoidable. Therefore, by managing these costs locally under its own model, Council can better absorb or mitigate their impacts through

targeted investment strategies, rather than being subject to shared governance structures where cost control is less predictable.

In conclusion, the in-house delivery model was selected in part because it provides the most affordable pathway for water services delivery, respects the community's ability to pay, and allows Council to retain control over the scale and timing of investment to meet local affordability while still complying with national water service standards.

Average water charges per connection as a percentage of median household income.

This information can be found in the table titled "Average Projected Charges for Water Services from FY2024/25 to FY2033/34" located in Part D.

Water services financing requirements and sources

Projected borrowing requirements over the 10-year period to deliver the level of investment required

This information is available under the section titled "Projected Borrowings for Water Services" in Part D.

Minimum cash and working capital requirements for the sustainable delivery of water services

Minimum cash and working capital requirements for the sustainable delivery of Water Services are considered as part of the process of balancing the funding impact statements. For further details, refer to the funding impact statements provided in Part E.

Borrowing limits for water services and all council business

Borrowing limits for water services and all council business are guided by the Local Government Funding Agency borrowing covenants which consist of four separate measures, the one that is triggered first is the limit applied. This ratio is the debt-to-revenue ratio, with a maximum allowable limit set at a combined entity level of 280% (this limit comes into service from 9th September 2025 when Council received a credit rating).

Whether projected borrowings are within borrowing limits

When assessed in isolation, the projected borrowings for Water Services exceed the borrowing limits based solely on Water Services revenue. However, when considered within the context of the Council's overall financial position the projected borrowings remain within the established borrowing limits. This highlights one of the key advantages of retaining Water Services in-house, allowing for greater flexibility in managing debt across the council's broader operations.

Financial strategy for financing water services investment and operating expenditure

The financial strategy for funding Water Services investment and operating expenditure is outlined in the Council's two strategic documents being the Financial Strategy and the Revenue and Financing Policy, which was audited and adopted as part of the 2024–34 Long Term Plan.

Expected tenor of new borrowings and how interest rate and refinance risk will be managed

As per Council's Financial Strategy, the tenor of new borrowings is determined as being the life of the asset or 30 years, whichever is the lowest. The approach to managing interest rate and refinancing risk are supported through the use of an external debt management service (Bancorp). This service provides expert guidance to help mitigate and litigate financial risks.

Debt repayment strategy

Council's policy is to structure borrowings over a 30-year term or for the expected life of the asset being funded, whichever is shorter.

Internal borrowing arrangements

Any current internal borrowing arrangements between water services and other council business, including whether finance costs are charged on these arrangements and repayment mechanics

Council currently uses internal borrowing arrangements for all debt for water services. Council uses a mechanism which calculates the finance costs and principal repayments and charges them to the relevant Water Service to which the borrowings relate.

Internal borrowing arrangements

Council plans to continue using internal borrowing arrangements both up to and beyond 30 June 2028 as part of its approach to managing Water Services funding. This intention reflects a strategic decision to retain financial flexibility and efficiency within the in-house delivery model. Notwithstanding this, all internal borrowing arrangements will be clearly documented to demonstrate adherence to the ringfencing requirements of the Water Service in-house business unit.

Internal borrowing enables larger amounts to be drawn at a lower cost from Council's external funder (Local Government Funding Agency) and then distribute this in smaller amounts as required via Council's treasury function to the activities that require the debt.

How internal borrowings will be managed to ensure compliance with ringfencing requirements.

Internal borrowings will continue to be managed using the existing treasury function within Council which will ensure that all borrowings are accurately coded within the relevant water activity cost centres. This approach supports compliance with ringfencing requirements by maintaining clear financial separation between Water Services and other council activities.

Determination of debt attributed to water services

How debt allocated to water services on 30 June 2024 was determined

The allocation of debt to Water Services as at 30 June 2024 was based on debt directly attributed to and charged to the water service activities.

The total value of water services borrowings and the net debt to operating revenue calculation on 30 June 2024

As at 30 June 2024, the total value of Water Services borrowings was \$52.359 million and the net debt to operating ratio was 271% for waters using the Local Government Funding Agency calculation (which uses debt not net debt), and 154% for Council at a whole entity level.



Insurance arrangements

Confirmation that the asset owning organisation in the proposed service delivery arrangement will hold the necessary insurance policies

Council maintains insurance policies for the Water Services assets. Council currently self-insures the insurance deductible proportion of the Water Services assets. This deductible is funded via a self-insurance reserve that Council has committed to building over the life of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. Therefore, it is confirmed that Council holds the appropriate insurance policies and reserves to protect its assets.

Describe whether annual insurance risk assessments are undertaken – and if not annually, when the last review of insurance cover was completed

Insurance risk assessments are carried out regularly on an annual basis at the time of policy renewal.

Insurance schedules are prepared annually in June/July for both the Manawātū-Whanganui Local Authority Shared Services (MWLASS) “60/40” policy providing coverage for horizontal (i.e. below-ground) infrastructure for natural disasters and the material damage policy for more comprehensive

coverage for “above ground” (primarily for treatment plant, storage, and electromechanical assets). Starting in 2025 consideration will be given to the level of insurance required for assets that are planned for retirement in the near future and impaired assets, and the level of cover adjusted accordingly where the assets are not planned for renewal (e.g. coverage for treatment plants that are planned for obsolescence may receive coverage for indemnity and demolition only). Actuarial risk assessments are carried out by Councils insurance brokers and the final insurers.

Describe whether risk evaluation and assessment identifies probability of loss and cost under scenarios (distinguishing between above and below ground assets)

Insurance policy schedules are prepared internally by the Council asset engineering team and the policy is reviewed by the Chief Executive. Broadly, all “horizontal” (below ground) infrastructure is covered by the MWLASS “60/40” policy for natural disasters, while “above ground” (noting that this includes assets that may be below ground, but part of a vulnerable system, such as a treatment plant) assets are additionally insured for damage, loss, fire, and vandalism.

Level of insurance cover for the network, including the basis for valuation of water assets and how insurance cover is calculated for insurable water services assets.

The value of insurance is evaluated annually using the asset register as the asset basis, accounting for new assets acquired, old assets retired, and movements in the value due to inflation using the Capital Good Price Index (S611031B Systems for water & sewerage). The final amount also allows for inflationary movement during the period of coverage. Additionally, the sum insured makes allowance for demolition and professional services such as design, consenting, project management etc.

Part D: Financial sustainability assessment

Confirmation of financially sustainable delivery of water services

Confirmation of financially sustainable delivery of water services by 30 June 2028

Financial sustainability will be demonstrated through confirmation of revenue sufficiency, with sufficient income generated to cover the full costs of Water Service delivery, including debt servicing. It will also be evidenced by investment sufficiency, ensuring that projected investment levels are adequate to maintain agreed levels of service, comply with regulatory requirements, and accommodate future growth. In addition, financing sufficiency will be demonstrated through robust funding and financing arrangements that support the timely and effective delivery of required investments. Collectively, these components provide assurance that water services will be delivered in a sustainable and financially responsible manner.

To date the depreciation revenue from all Council activities has been pooled into a single depreciation reserve to fund renewal investment across all Council activities. Whilst each activity operates a ‘separate fund’ to account for each activity and its revenue source, the use of the wider cash reserve has been utilised as required to fund renewals rather than drawing down debt on an activity by activity basis and incurring additional financing costs.

The implementation of the in-house business unit for Water Services now includes a ring fencing provision to ensure that the business unit do not utilise cross subsidisation.

Council has now adjusted the budget to ensure that the deficit in the Water Services renewal reserve will now be funded via debt within the water activities. This has in turn increased the fees to Water Service users but has meant that the cash position in the business unit is not in deficit.

Revenue sufficiency

Sufficient revenue will be available to cover the full costs of delivering water services, including debt servicing. For more information, refer to the section titled "Financially Sustainable Assessment – Revenue Sufficiency".

Investment sufficiency

Projected investment is sufficient to meet the required levels of service, comply with regulatory requirements, and accommodate future growth. For further details, refer to the section titled "Financially Sustainable Assessment – Investment Sufficiency".

Regulatory Compliance – Budgets & Timing

Councils plan for wastewater resource consent compliance is driven via the Wastewater Centralisation Programme which is fully funded in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. Funding has also been allocated to the Cheltenham and Kimbolton Wastewater Treatment Plants for in-situ upgrades. The proposed national wastewater environmental performance standards will change the way compliance is assessed and measured. Council is confident that the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plants discharges will meet the new wastewater standards with minimal if any further capital investment in addition to what is committed in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

The stormwater investment programme is twofold with a village investment programme and Feilding centric investment programme. These programmes are both funded in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. These stormwater capex programmes are in addition to the specific growth related capex programmes which are also funded. Stormwater discharge consenting is a normal part of any stormwater investment programme where new discharge points are required. Given the lead time for the significant investment, particularly in Feilding, there is sufficient time to work through the Resource Management Act process to obtain the necessary consents.

Financing sufficiency

Funding and financing arrangements are sufficient to meet the identified investment requirements. These are based around the agreed borrowing covenants from the Local Government Funding Agency (Appendix H). The Local Government Funding Agency have confirmed Council borrowing policy is to stay within the LGFA borrowing covenants, these have been confirmed as being measured at an all of council position and not by activity. Appendix H provides confirmation from the Chief Executive of the Local Government Funding Agency of their funding position for Manawatū District Council as a single entity and on the basis of an in-house business unit for the delivery of Water Services.

Water Services in isolation are higher than the 280% of the Local Government Funding Agency covenant but when considered as part of Councils wider position, it is well within the borrowing covenants of both Local Government Funding Agency and Council policy.

The Council borrowing policy mirrors Local Government Funding Agency covenants with one exception that the overall borrowing must be \$5M less than the maximum allowed by Local Government Funding Agency.

For further details, refer to the section titled "Financially Sustainable Assessment – Financing Sufficiency".

Actions required to achieve financially sustainable delivery of water services

Projected price path/revenue requirements – and how this ensures that water revenues cover the costs of service (including assumptions for recovery of depreciation)

The tables titled "Projected Operating Surpluses/Deficits for Water Services" and "Projected Operating Cash Surpluses for Water Services," found under the section "Financially Sustainable Assessment – Revenue Sufficiency," provide detailed information on how projected revenue will meet the costs of delivering water services.

The level of investment required over 10-years to meet levels of service, regulatory requirements and provide for growth

The graph titled "Financially Sustainable Assessment – Financing Sufficiency" illustrates the level of investment required over the 10-year period. Further details supporting this investment are provided in the Funding Impact Statements located in Part E.

How levels of borrowing will be managed within borrowing limits

The table "Borrowing Headroom/Shortfall for Water Services" illustrates how projected borrowings compare to borrowing limits specifically for water services. However, a limitation of the table is that it treats the borrowing limits as being contained to water services only, however, Council can be considered as a whole. Therefore, the table "Borrowing Headroom/Shortfall for Council" has been included to project the overall borrowing limits.

During the development of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan and 2025-26 Annual Plan, Council considered the borrowing limits, and the impact planned investment and revenue had on the borrowing limit. This was to ensure Council did not exceed the borrowing limit. Additionally, Council's financial strategy includes a self-imposed lower borrowing threshold to provide a prudent buffer, reducing the risk of exceeding the statutory borrowing limit.

During the 2025/26 Annual Plan process, council resolved to obtain a credit rating which allows further borrowing capacity at a reduced interest rate. This was undertaken with Council receiving a published credit rating of "AA" stable from Fitch Ratings on 9th of September 2025.

Risks and constraints to achieving financially sustainable delivery of water services

No significant risks, constraints, or issues were identified through the financial sustainability assessments. The assessments indicate that one of the key advantages of retaining water services in-house is the greater flexibility it provides in managing debt across the Council's broader financial operations. This is possible because borrowing limits are assessed in the context of the Council's overall financial position rather than being constrained solely by water services revenue.

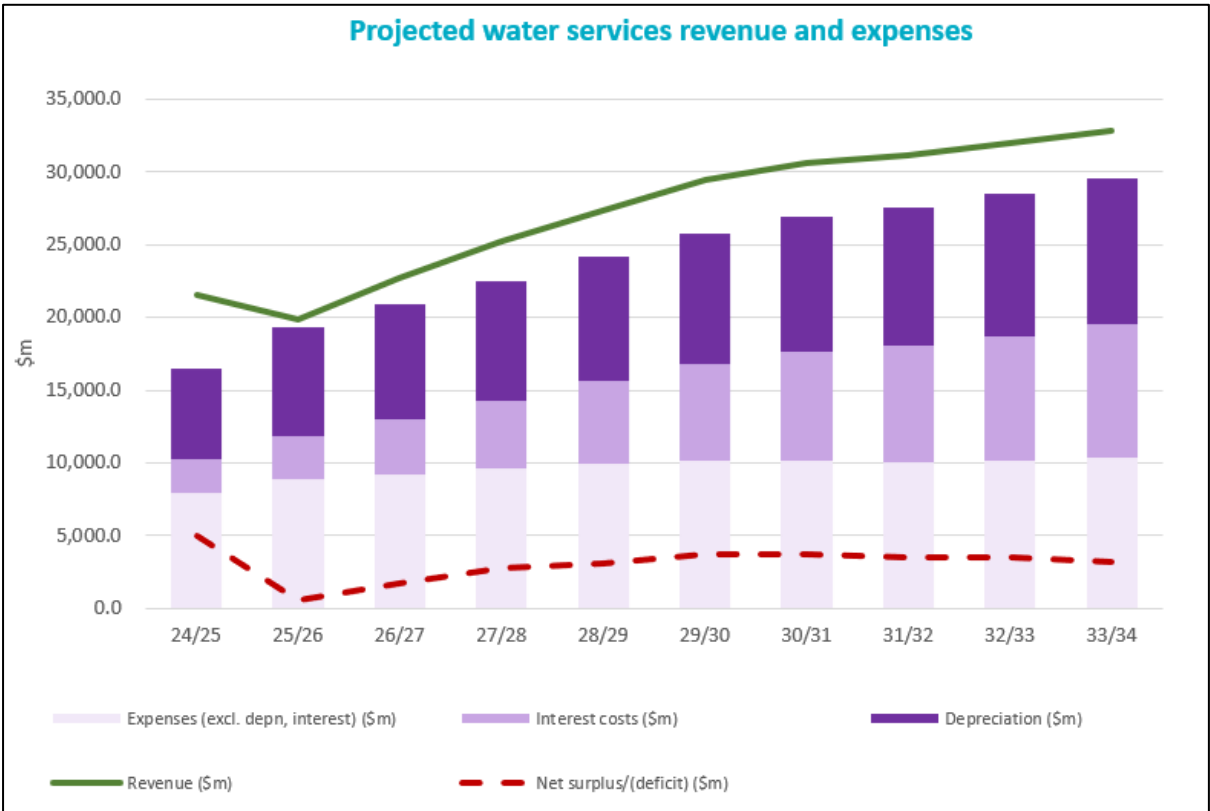
Risks and constraints to financial sustainability are addressed through the development and adoption of key Council strategies, policies, and plans. These include the Infrastructure Strategy, the Revenue and Financing Policy, and the 2024–34 Long Term Plan. Each of these documents has been audited by Audit New Zealand and received an unmodified audit opinion, indicating their reliability. These documents will continue to remain effective with water services managed in-house.

Financially sustainable assessment - revenue sufficiency

Projected water services revenues cover the projected costs of delivering water services

Revenue is projected to be sufficient to cover the full cost of delivering water services, including operating expenses, depreciation, and interest, (excluding capital revenue) with an average surplus of \$1 million forecast per year over the ten-year period. Council rates are set to fund the operation of water services as well as the financial requirements needed to support the planned level of investment. Projected revenue has been assessed as meeting the 'revenue sufficiency' test. Further details are provided in the accompanying tables and explanatory notes below.

Projected water services revenue and expenses



Average projected charges for water services over FY2024/25 to FY2033/34

This section will provide a brief description of assumptions used in calculating projected median household charges inclusive of GST.

Average charge per connection including GST

The average charge per connection, including GST, has been calculated using the current rates requirement, multiplied by the % of rates attributed to residential connections (so removing the portion of the rates that is funded via rural water schemes, drainage schemes, and volumetric charging) then, divided by the estimated number of connections.

The formulae = *Total rates requirement inc GST * % attributed to residential customers / # of residential customers*

The estimated number of connections is based on the number of connections in 2024/25.

Projected average charge per connection / rating unit (including GST)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Drinking water	687	635	768	851	941	1,009	1,019	989	987	992
Wastewater	731	795	890	996	1,039	1,078	1,102	1,109	1,121	1,142
Stormwater	118	149	161	169	192	232	258	278	301	323
Average charge per connection / rating unit	1,536	1,578	1,819	2,016	2,172	2,319	2,380	2,376	2,409	2,457
Increase in average charge	3.1%	2.7%	15.3%	10.8%	7.7%	6.8%	2.6%	-0.2%	1.4%	2.0%
Water services charges as % of median household income	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%

Projected median household income

The starting point of \$125,751 reflects the average household income in the Manawatū District as at March 2025, based on data from the Infometrics Regional Economic Profile. An annual increase of 1%-1.6% is applied thereafter in line with the Infometrics high population growth projection rates.

Projected operating surpluses/deficits for water services

Operating surpluses are projected over the 10 year periods. These surpluses will be applied to reduce debt or to reserves to help fund future deficits.

Council currently rates for depreciation on all Water Service assets and uses that funding to form a renewal reserve, this reserve is used to fund the debt repayments and fund renewals. Council recognises that due to a high renewal program, the renewal reserve is pushed into a deficit position and therefore debt funding is required to be used to fund some of the renewal work. This in turn requires a higher loan repayment than is allowed for in the renewal reserve and has been factored into a higher rates requirement. The higher loan requirement due to debt funding some renewals is directly contributing around \$3 million to the operating surplus being projected over the 10 years, this would be used to directly repay debt.

Council has also recognised a portion of the development contribution funding out of capital funding into operating revenue (reflected as subsidies and grants for operating purposes in the funding impact statements) as this funds the interest portion of growth works which sits in operating expenditure.

The financial years 2024/25, 2025/26, and 2026/27 have a portion of rates reserve funding being used to reduce rates for some Wastewater Village Schemes, this was a strategic decision to reduce the rates increase by utilising some of the high reserve balances built up from previous surpluses.

Operating surplus ratio (whether revenues cover costs) (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Operating surplus/(deficit) excluding capital revenues – combined water services	1,445	(798)	244	893	1,164	1,585	1,691	1,531	1,517	1,623
Operating revenue – combined water services	17,949	18,608	21,175	23,416	25,390	27,371	28,557	29,104	29,987	31,167
Operating surplus ratio	8.1%	(4.3%)	1.2%	3.8%	4.6%	5.8%	5.9%	5.3%	5.1%	5.2%

Projected operating cash surpluses for water services

The table below demonstrates that, on average, for every \$1 of operating revenue received, between 52-67 cents is generated as an operating cashflow surplus. These cash surpluses are allocated towards repaying borrowings, covering interest expenses, and funding asset renewals. The projected operating cashflows are sufficient to meet both renewal investment needs and scheduled debt repayments. This is confirmed through the financial assessments conducted by Council during the development of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan and 2025-26 Annual Plan.

Operating cash ratio (whether revenues cover costs) (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Operating surplus/(deficit) + depreciation + interest costs - capital revenues	9,968	9,687	11,920	13,807	15,433	17,168	18,359	19,104	19,868	20,847
Operating revenue – combined water services	17,949	18,608	21,175	23,416	25,390	27,371	28,557	29,104	29,987	31,167
Operating cash ratio	55.5%	52.1%	56.3%	59.0%	60.8%	62.7%	64.3%	65.6%	66.3%	66.9%

Financially sustainable assessment – Investment sufficiency

Projected water services investment is sufficient to meet levels of service, regulatory requirements and provide for growth

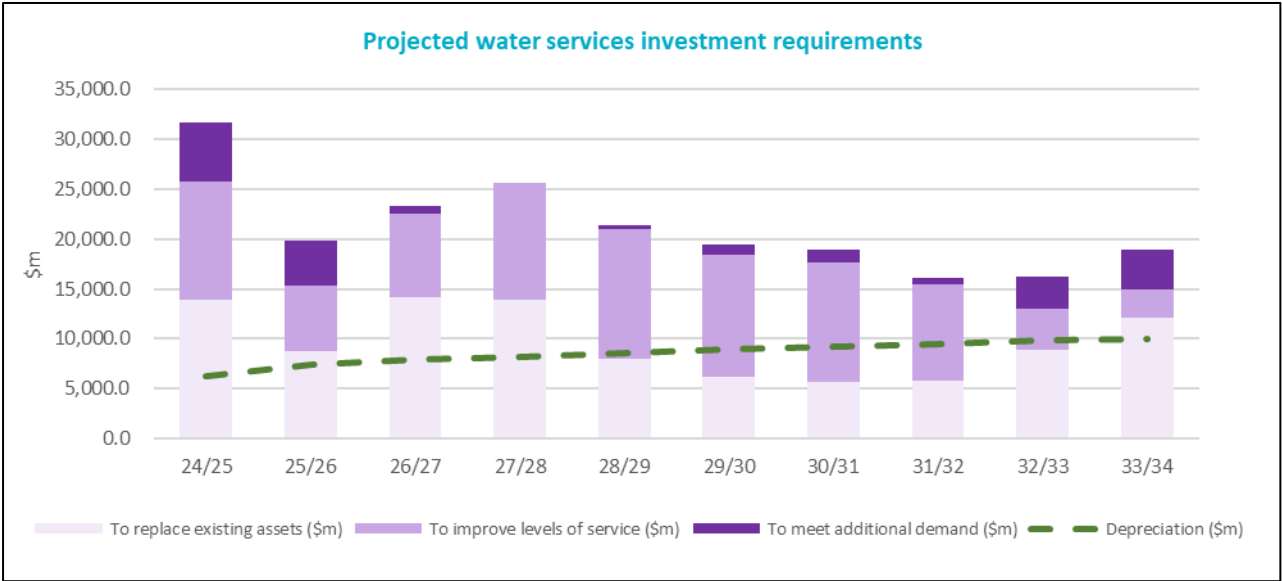
Proposed level of investment is sufficient to meet levels of service, regulatory requirements and provide for growth

The level of investment required to meet levels of service, regulatory requirements and provide for growth is investigated and planned as part of the Infrastructure Strategy which is audited and adopted as part of Council’s Long Term Plan (no issues noted in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan).

Proposed level of investment is fully funded by projected revenues and access to financing

The balanced funding impact statements in Part E of the plan demonstrate that the proposed level of investments are fully funded by projected revenues, which fund interest costs for borrowings on new and growth loans and depreciation which funds renewals. Keeping water services in-house also means the borrowing limits are considered within the context of Council’s overall financial position and not solely on water services revenue.

Projected levels of investment have been assessed as meeting the ‘investment sufficiency’ test.



Projected levels of investment have been assessed as meeting the ‘investment sufficiency’ test, for more details refer to the tables and notes below.

Renewals required for three water services

Asset sustainability ratio (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Capital expenditure on renewals – all water services assets	13,929	8,819	14,212	13,862	8,027	6,210	5,723	5,859	8,936	12,155
Depreciation – all water services assets	6,246	7,423	7,931	8,258	8,574	8,998	9,237	9,519	9,815	10,052
Asset sustainability ratio	123.0%	18.8%	79.2%	67.9%	(6.4%)	(31.0%)	(38.0%)	(38.4%)	(8.9%)	20.9%

How the proposed renewals investment has been determined and how this is consistent with the long-term infrastructure strategy, asset management plan and/or other strategic documents relating to water services asset management

The proposed levels of renewals investment are determined through asset data including age, condition and criticality. Council have aging assets in the water and wastewater networks and have significant budget over the next Long Term Plan and within the infrastructure plans for these renewals.

The renewals programme also includes the Feilding Water Resilience project, ensuring that Councils water is compliant and there is a move away from reliance on a surface water take replacing this with groundwater. Council infrastructure at the Almadale Water Treatment Plant and trunk main is nearing the end of life, and rather than opting for a like for like replacement Council have decided on a groundwater bore extraction and a new water treatment plant.

The Village Wastewater Centralisation project removes the need for re consenting of each individual wastewater treatment plant and the need to undertake upgrades required to gain these consents. Piping wastewater to the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant in Feilding enables Council to treat the wastewater at the largest wastewater treatment plant in the district where irrigation can occur during summer on over 200 ha of Council owned land.

This is consistent with the long term Infrastructure Strategy, Asset Management Plan and other strategic documents relating to Water Services asset management as Council have identified key projects that need to be addressed.

Where the projected levels of renewals investment is lower than projected depreciation, why this is appropriate.

The projected levels of renewal investment are high in the first five years with the planned works on the Village Wastewater Centralisation, Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant Re consenting and Feilding Water Resilience projects. This will deplete the depreciation reserves as Council spends more than depreciation, therefore in the later years the projected levels of renewals investment is lower than projected depreciation to rebuild the reserves. Over the 10 year period, the total projected levels of renewals investment (\$111.65 million) is higher than projected depreciation (\$100.29 million).

Total water services investment required over 10 years

Asset investment ratio (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Total capital expenditure – all water services assets	31,613	19,848	23,235	25,590	21,378	19,414	18,872	16,042	16,186	18,984
Depreciation – all water services assets	6,246	7,423	7,931	8,258	8,574	8,998	9,237	9,519	9,815	10,052
Asset investment ratio	406.1%	167.4%	193.0%	209.9%	149.3%	115.8%	104.3%	68.5%	64.9%	88.9%

How the proposed levels of investment have been determined and how this is consistent with the long-term infrastructure strategy, asset management plan and/or other strategic documents relating to water services asset management.

The proposed levels of investment is determined through asset data, age, condition and criticality. Council have aging assets in the water and wastewater networks and have significant budget over the 2024-34 Long Term Plan and within the infrastructure plans for these renewals. This is consistent with the long-term Infrastructure Strategy, Asset Management Plan and other strategic documents relating to Water Services asset management as Council have identified key projects that need to be addressed.

Average remaining useful life of network assets

Asset consumption ratio (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Book value of water infrastructure assets	363,008	383,057	406,788	432,663	454,120	473,165	491,790	507,657	523,166	541,515
Replacement value of water infrastructure assets	584,180	616,296	653,090	692,395	727,621	760,859	794,187	825,318	856,360	890,759
Asset consumption ratio	62.1%	62.2%	62.3%	62.5%	62.4%	62.2%	61.9%	61.5%	61.1%	60.8%

The impact that the proposed level of investment has on the average remaining useful life of network assets over the 10-year period

The proposed level of investment results in a consistent remaining useful life of network assets over the 10-year period. The table above shows that the asset consumption ratio remains within approximately 60% to 62% over the 10 years.

Where there is a material decrease in the asset consumption ratio over time, how investment beyond FY2033/34 will ensure that asset replacement requirements are delivered

Asset consumption ratio is consistent over the 10 year period, with no material decreases. All years remain within 1% of the average of 61.9%.

Financially sustainable assessment - Financing sufficiency

Whether projected total council borrowings are within council borrowing limits

The projected Council borrowings against borrowing limits graph below shows that the total council borrowings which peak in year 3 with a net debt to operating revenue percentage of 194% stay within councils borrowing limits of 280% over the ten year period.

Councils opening cash balance has been updated to reflect the opening cash balance held in the self insurance reserve and resilience reserve which was not previously accounted for.

Total Council debt position is now incorporated in the templates and reflects that the total position is well within the Local Government Funding Agency and Council's borrowing covenants. Council notes that New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency covenants do not take into account 'net debt' but rather total debt, and the templates have been updated to align with the measures that both Council and Local Government Funding Agency operate under.

Whether projected water services borrowings are within the council-determined limit for water services borrowing

Retaining water services in-house allows council to continue to use Council borrowing limit and Council will not apply a council-determined limit for water services borrowings. Therefore, projected borrowings are within the borrowing limits.

The required levels of borrowings can be sourced

Council can continue to source the required levels of borrowings. Council manages its borrowings in accordance with its funding and financial policies, which includes a Liability Management policy. These policies have been adopted as part of the Council's Long Term Plan and can be sourced from Council's public website www.mdc.govt.nz.

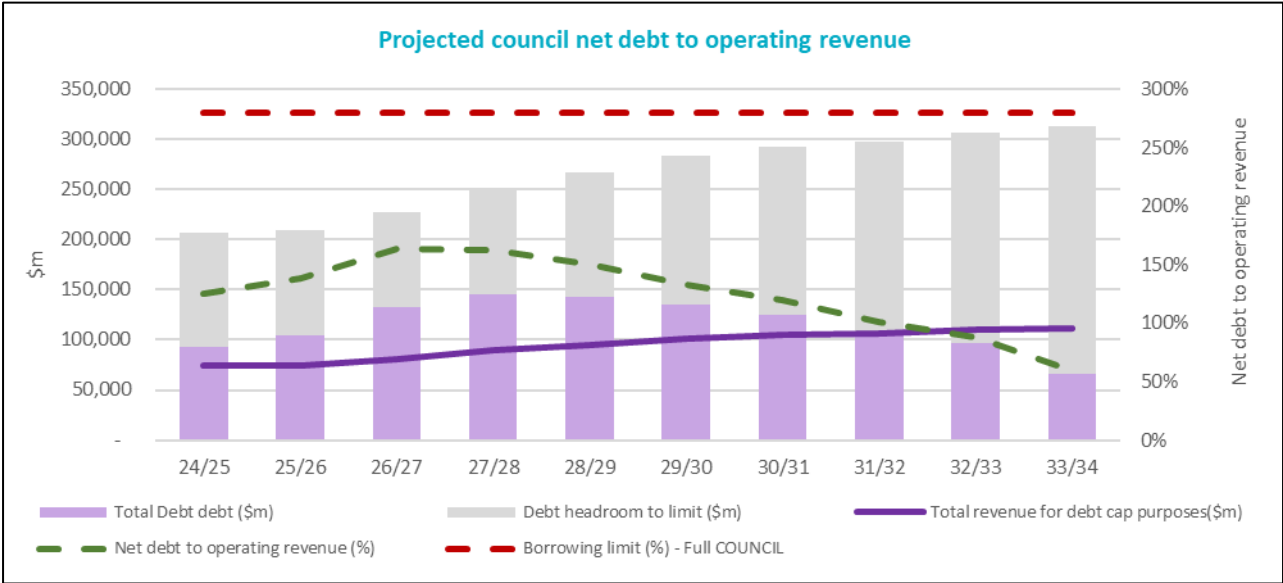
The Local Government Funding Agency has confirmed that borrowing for both Water Services and other Council activities can be sourced (reference Appendix H). The following graphs demonstrate that Council has sufficient debt head room within the 280% debt cap allowed for under the credit rating.

Council uses a debt management service to help source the borrowings and is also a shareholder of the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency and as obtained a published credit rating of AA stable from Fitch Rating on 9 September 2025. Council plan to stay within the trustee covenants so that borrowings can continue to be sourced through the Local Government Funding Agency.

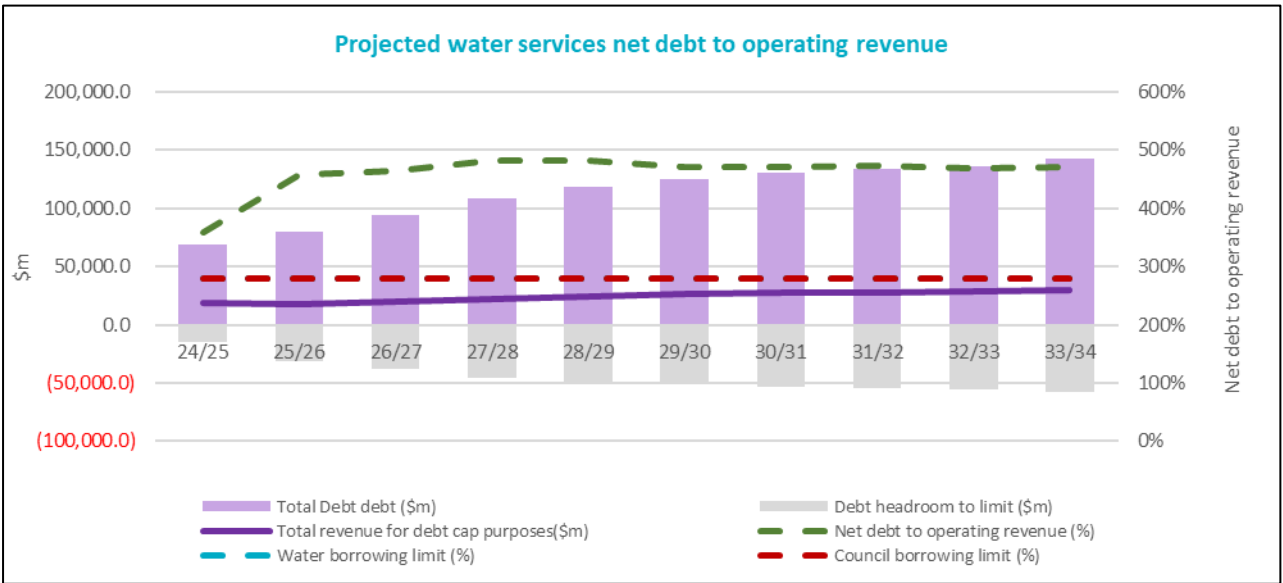
The Plan meets the 'financing sufficiency' test

In isolation, the Water Services borrowings exceed the borrowing limits based solely on Water Services revenue. However, retaining water services in-house allows the borrowing limits to be considered within the context of Council's overall financial position. As a result the projected borrowings remain within the established borrowing limits and the 'financing sufficiency' test is met for the plan.

Projected Council borrowings against borrowing limits



Projected water services borrowings against borrowing limits



Projected borrowings for Three Waters Services

Net debt to operating revenue (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Net debt attributed to water services	68,554	80,301	93,834	108,426	118,115	124,843	130,703	133,661	136,565	142,246
Total revenue	21,543	19,865	22,702	25,264	27,341	29,474	30,641	31,138	31,938	32,795
less Development Contribution, Vested Assets, Other gains/losses	(2,419)	(2,312)	(2,505)	(2,741)	(2,834)	(2,946)	(2,939)	(2,904)	(2,811)	(2,591)
Total revenue for debt cap purpose	19,124	17,553	20,198	22,523	24,508	26,528	27,703	28,234	29,128	30,204
Net debt to operating revenue %	358%	458%	465%	482%	482%	471%	472%	474%	469%	471%

Borrowing headroom/shortfall for Three Waters Services

Borrowing headroom/(shortfall) against limit (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Operating revenue	19,124	17,553	20,198	22,523	24,508	26,528	27,703	28,234	29,128	30,204
Debt to revenue limit for water services (%)	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%
Maximum allowable net debt at borrowing limit	53,548	49,149	56,553	63,064	68,622	74,278	77,568	79,056	81,557	84,571
Projected net debt attributed to water services	68,554	80,301	93,834	108,426	118,115	124,843	130,703	133,661	136,565	142,246
Borrowing headroom/(shortfall) against limit	(15,006)	(31,247)	(37,375)	(45,457)	(49,588)	(50,660)	(53,230)	(54,699)	(55,102)	(57,770)

Free funds from operations for Three Waters Services

Free funds from operations (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Projected net debt attributed to water services	68,554	80,301	93,834	108,426	118,115	124,843	130,703	133,661	136,565	142,246
Projected free funds from operations – water services	7,691	6,624	8,175	9,151	9,738	10,583	10,928	11,050	11,331	11,675
Free funds from operations to net debt ratio	11.2%	8.2%	8.7%	8.4%	8.2%	8.5%	8.4%	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%

Projected borrowings (Borrowing headroom/shortfall) for full council entity including waters

Debt to Revenue Ratio	FY24/25	FY25/26	FY26/27	FY27/28	FY28/29	FY29/30	FY30/31	FY31/32	FY32/33	FY33/34
Net Debt for all Council	92,769	103,954	132,555	144,984	142,959	134,931	124,634	107,825	96,892	65,943
Total revenue	78,282	78,729	85,164	93,702	100,029	106,264	109,577	111,307	114,624	116,442
less Development Contribution, Vested Assets, Other gains/losses	(4,459)	(3,775)	(4,075)	(4,446)	(4,730)	(4,973)	(5,043)	(5,053)	(4,927)	(4,640)
Total revenue for debt cap purpose	73,823	74,953	81,089	89,256	95,298	101,292	104,534	106,254	109,697	111,802
Debt to total revenue ratio	126%	139%	163%	162%	150%	133%	119%	101%	88%	59%
Debt to revenue limit	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%	280%
Maximum allowable net debt	206,705	209,870	227,049	249,918	266,836	283,617	292,696	297,511	307,152	313,045
Borrowing headroom/ (shortfall) against limit	113,936	105,915	94,495	104,934	123,877	148,686	168,062	189,686	210,259	247,102

Free funds from operations for full Council entity including waters

Free funds from operations (\$000)	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Projected net debt attributed to all Council	92,769	103,954	132,555	144,984	142,959	134,931	124,634	107,825	96,892	65,943
Projected free funds from operations – All Council	24,038	21,030	25,555	32,330	35,316	39,044	40,856	42,519	44,431	44,576
Free funds from operations to net debt ratio	25.9%	20.2%	19.3%	22.3%	24.7%	28.9%	32.8%	39.4%	45.9%	67.6%

Part E: Projected financial statements for water services

Projected Funding Impact Statements

Waters Services

Projected funding impact statement – 3 Waters	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Sources of operating funding										
General rates	262	340	387	432	464	520	601	675	736	805
Targeted rates	14,127	15,050	17,303	19,460	21,294	23,145	24,142	24,512	25,271	26,207
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,117	1,028	1,180	1,105	1,102	1,071	1,089	1,111	1,106	1,215
Fees and charges	572	201	212	222	232	242	250	257	264	269
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	1,871	1,988	2,093	2,197	2,298	2,394	2,475	2,549	2,610	2,670
Total sources of operating funding	17,949	18,608	21,175	23,416	25,390	27,371	28,557	29,104	29,987	31,167
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,460	5,039	5,313	5,459	5,826	5,990	6,150	6,298	6,432	6,571
Finance costs	2,277	3,062	3,745	4,656	5,695	6,585	7,431	8,054	8,537	9,171
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,521	3,882	3,941	4,150	4,132	4,214	4,049	3,703	3,686	3,750
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding	10,258	11,984	13,000	14,266	15,652	16,789	17,630	18,054	18,656	19,492
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	7,691	6,624	8,175	9,151	9,738	10,583	10,928	11,050	11,331	11,675
Source of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2,292	194	203	211	220	228	235	241	246	252
Development and financial contributions	1,302	1,284	1,325	1,636	1,732	1,875	1,850	1,793	1,705	1,376
Increase/(decrease) in debt	14,090	13,147	25,811	18,377	14,632	11,212	10,665	7,769	7,945	10,827
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dedicated capital funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total sources of capital funding	17,684	14,624	27,338	20,224	16,583	13,314	12,749	9,803	9,896	12,454
Applications of capital funding										
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	5,832	4,551	692	0	388	1,034	1,179	632	3,106	3,981
Capital expenditure - to improve levels of services	11,852	6,479	8,332	11,728	12,962	12,170	11,970	9,550	4,144	2,849
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	13,929	8,819	14,212	13,862	8,027	6,210	5,723	5,859	8,936	12,155
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(6,238)	1,400	12,278	3,785	4,943	4,483	4,805	4,812	5,041	5,145
Increase/(decrease) in investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding	25,375	21,249	35,513	29,375	26,321	23,897	23,676	20,853	21,227	24,129
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(7,691)	(6,530)	(8,175)	(9,151)	(9,738)	(10,583)	(10,928)	(11,050)	(11,331)	(11,675)
Funding balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Water supply

Projected funding impact statement - WATER SUPPLY	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Sources of operating funding										
General rates										
Targeted rates	5,854	5,493	6,747	7,596	8,531	9,291	9,532	9,392	9,525	9,718
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	113	109	141	133	129	124	125	126	123	119
Fees and charges	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	(23)	15	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18
Total sources of operating funding	5,949	5,622	6,908	7,750	8,682	9,437	9,680	9,541	9,672	9,861
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,519	1,435	1,518	1,557	1,593	1,615	1,650	1,682	1,715	1,751
Finance costs	183	551	629	1,043	1,480	1,793	2,009	2,014	2,024	2,093
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,611	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727
Other operating funding applications										
Total applications of operating funding	3,313	3,714	3,874	4,328	4,800	5,136	5,386	5,424	5,467	5,571
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	2,636	1,909	3,034	3,422	3,883	4,301	4,294	4,118	4,205	4,289
Source of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,680	55	57	58	60	61	62	63	65	66
Development and financial contributions	461	220	220	272	287	308	312	300	283	(119)
Increase/(decrease) in debt	5,925	2,329	8,576	10,054	3,845	(287)	(602)	(7)	(549)	4,083
Gross proceeds from sales of assets										
Other dedicated capital funding										
Total sources of capital funding	8,066	2,605	8,854	10,384	4,191	82	(228)	357	(202)	4,030
Applications of capital funding										
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	1,598	927	163	0	63	189	195	81	77	123
Capital expenditure - to improve levels of services	6,468	2,578	1,284	5,101	4,498	439	452	1,151	617	896
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	3,968	1,483	7,637	7,989	2,469	2,553	2,278	2,332	2,387	6,351
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(1,332)	(474)	2,804	716	1,045	1,203	1,141	910	923	950
Increase/(decrease) in investments										
Total applications of capital funding	10,702	4,514	11,888	13,807	8,074	4,383	4,066	4,474	4,003	8,319
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(2,636)	(1,909)	(3,034)	(3,422)	(3,883)	(4,301)	(4,294)	(4,118)	(4,205)	(4,289)
Funding balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Wastewater

Projected funding impact statement - WASTEWATER	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Sources of operating funding										
General rates		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Targeted rates	7,101	7,839	8,918	10,137	10,736	11,319	11,754	12,017	12,328	12,764
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	250	223	273	257	257	252	260	273	280	280
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	391	183	192	202	211	220	228	235	240	246
Fees and charges	1,717	1,959	2,063	2,166	2,266	2,361	2,441	2,514	2,575	2,634
Total sources of operating funding	9,459	10,204	11,447	12,762	13,470	14,152	14,682	15,039	15,423	15,924
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,629	3,243	3,404	3,494	3,809	3,934	4,046	4,149	4,240	4,332
Finance costs	1,611	1,425	1,987	2,475	2,819	3,053	3,331	3,631	3,834	4,022
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,716	1,834	1,905	2,060	2,066	2,134	2,023	1,748	1,741	1,788
Other operating funding applications										
Total applications of operating funding	5,956	6,501	7,296	8,029	8,694	9,121	9,400	9,527	9,815	10,141
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	3,503	3,702	4,151	4,732	4,776	5,032	5,282	5,512	5,608	5,783
Source of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	245	128	134	141	147	154	159	164	168	171
Development and financial contributions	679	319	317	393	415	447	429	401	364	535
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,043	7,026	15,008	4,890	3,705	4,988	6,302	2,839	3,787	2,660
Gross proceeds from sales of assets										
Other dedicated capital funding										
Total sources of capital funding	1,968	7,472	15,459	5,424	4,267	5,588	6,889	3,404	4,318	3,367
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	227	1,453	231	0	127	328	451	381	123	364
Capital expenditure - to improve levels of services	1,741	1,317	4,086	2,297	1,109	4,609	6,153	2,725	896	539
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	9,807	7,214	6,447	5,739	5,419	3,473	3,255	3,333	6,351	5,628
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(6,305)	1,190	8,846	2,121	2,388	2,209	2,312	2,477	2,557	2,618
Increase/(decrease) in investments										
Total applications of capital funding	5,470	11,174	19,610	10,156	9,043	10,620	12,172	8,916	9,926	9,149
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(3,503)	(3,702)	(4,151)	(4,732)	(4,776)	(5,032)	(5,282)	(5,512)	(5,608)	(5,783)
Funding balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stormwater

Projected funding impact statement - Stormwater	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Sources of operating funding										
General rates	262	340	387	432	464	520	601	675	736	805
Targeted rates	1,172	1,498	1,639	1,727	2,026	2,534	2,856	3,103	3,418	3,725
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	754	696	766	715	716	696	704	712	703	817
Fees and charges	176	13	14	15	16	16	17	17	18	18
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	177	13	14	15	16	16	17	17	18	18
Total sources of operating funding	2,541	2,561	2,820	2,904	3,238	3,782	4,195	4,524	4,892	5,382
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	312	361	391	408	424	440	454	466	477	488
Finance costs	483	960	1,130	1,138	1,396	1,739	2,091	2,409	2,679	3,056
Internal charges and overheads applied	194	321	309	363	338	352	299	228	218	235
Other operating funding applications										
Total applications of operating funding	989	1,642	1,830	1,909	2,159	2,532	2,844	3,104	3,374	3,779
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,552	919	989	996	1,079	1,250	1,351	1,421	1,518	1,603
Source of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	367	11	11	12	13	13	14	14	14	15
Development and financial contributions	162	744	788	971	1,030	1,120	1,109	1,092	1,058	959
Increase/(decrease) in debt	7,122	3,792	2,227	3,433	7,082	6,511	4,965	4,937	4,707	4,084
Gross proceeds from sales of assets										
Other dedicated capital funding										
Total sources of capital funding	7,650	4,548	3,026	4,416	8,125	7,644	6,088	6,042	5,780	5,058
Applications of capital funding										
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand	4,007	2,171	298	0	198	517	533	169	2,906	3,494
Capital expenditure - to improve levels of services	3,643	2,584	2,961	4,330	7,355	7,122	5,365	5,674	2,632	1,414
Capital expenditure - to replace existing assets	154	122	128	134	139	184	190	194	199	176
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	1,399	589	628	947	1,511	1,071	1,351	1,425	1,561	1,577
Increase/(decrease) in investments										
Total applications of capital funding	9,203	5,466	4,015	5,411	9,204	8,894	7,439	7,463	7,298	6,661
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(1,552)	(919)	(989)	(996)	(1,079)	(1,250)	(1,351)	(1,421)	(1,518)	(1,603)
Funding balance	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Projected statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

Waters Services

Projected statement of profit and loss -3 waters	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Revenue										
Operating revenue	17,949	18,387	21,175	23,416	25,390	27,371	28,557	29,104	29,987	31,167
Other revenue	3,594	1,477	1,528	1,847	1,951	2,103	2,084	2,034	1,951	1,628
Total revenue	21,543	19,865	22,702	25,264	27,341	29,474	30,641	31,138	31,938	32,795
Expenses										
Operating expenses	4,460	5,039	5,313	5,459	5,826	5,990	6,150	6,298	6,432	6,571
Finance costs	2,277	2,937	3,745	4,656	5,695	6,585	7,431	8,054	8,537	9,171
Overheads and support costs	3,521	3,882	3,941	4,150	4,132	4,214	4,049	3,703	3,686	3,750
Depreciation & amortisation	6,246	7,423	7,931	8,258	8,574	8,998	9,237	9,519	9,815	10,052
Total expenses	16,504	19,280	20,931	22,524	24,226	25,787	26,866	27,573	28,471	29,544
Net surplus/(deficit)	5,039	584	1,771	2,740	3,115	3,688	3,775	3,565	3,468	3,251
Revaluation of infrastructure assets	8,556	7,623	8,427	8,543	8,653	8,628	8,990	9,344	9,138	9,417
Total comprehensive income	13,596	8,208	10,198	11,283	11,768	12,316	12,765	12,909	12,606	12,668
Cash surplus/(deficit) from operations (ex non-cash items)	11,285	8,007	9,702	10,998	11,689	12,686	13,012	13,084	13,282	13,303

Water Supply

Projected statement of profit and loss - water supply	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Revenue										
Operating revenue	5,949	5,622	6,908	7,750	8,682	9,437	9,680	9,541	9,672	9,861
Other revenue	2,141	276	277	330	346	369	374	363	348	(53)
Total revenue	8,090	5,898	7,186	8,081	9,029	9,807	10,054	9,905	10,019	9,808
Expenses										
Operating expenses	1,519	1,435	1,518	1,557	1,593	1,615	1,650	1,682	1,715	1,751
Finance costs	183	551	629	1,043	1,480	1,793	2,009	2,014	2,024	2,093
Overheads and support costs	1,611	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,727
Depreciation & amortisation	2,021	2,864	3,059	3,187	3,319	3,580	3,634	3,689	3,763	3,820
Total expenses	5,334	6,577	6,933	7,515	8,119	8,716	9,020	9,112	9,230	9,392
Net surplus/(deficit)	2,756	(679)	253	566	910	1,091	1,034	792	789	416
Revaluation of infrastructure assets	3,031	2,722	2,958	3,012	3,127	3,101	3,152	3,199	3,086	3,129
Total comprehensive income	5,787	2,043	3,211	3,578	4,037	4,192	4,186	3,991	3,875	3,545
Cash surplus/(deficit) from operations (ex non-cash items)	4,777	2,185	3,311	3,753	4,229	4,670	4,668	4,481	4,552	4,237

Wastewater

Projected statement of profit and loss - Wastewater	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Revenue										
Operating revenue	9,459	10,204	11,447	12,762	13,470	14,152	14,682	15,039	15,423	15,924
Other revenue	924	446	451	534	562	600	587	565	531	706
Total revenue	10,383	10,650	11,898	13,296	14,032	14,752	15,269	15,604	15,954	16,630
Expenses										
Operating expenses	2,629	3,243	3,404	3,494	3,809	3,934	4,046	4,149	4,240	4,332
Finance costs	1,611	1,425	1,987	2,475	2,819	3,053	3,331	3,631	3,834	4,022
Overheads and support costs	1,716	1,834	1,905	2,060	2,066	2,134	2,023	1,748	1,741	1,788
Depreciation & amortisation	3,527	3,636	3,862	4,010	4,160	4,267	4,358	4,504	4,657	4,769
Total expenses	9,483	10,137	11,157	12,039	12,853	13,388	13,757	14,031	14,472	14,910
Net surplus/(deficit)	900	513	741	1,256	1,179	1,365	1,512	1,573	1,482	1,720
Revaluation of infrastructure assets	3,421	3,008	3,358	3,420	3,406	3,348	3,491	3,661	3,569	3,683
Total comprehensive income	4,321	3,521	4,098	4,677	4,585	4,713	5,003	5,234	5,052	5,403
Cash surplus/(deficit) from operations (ex non-cash items)	4,427	4,148	4,602	5,266	5,338	5,632	5,870	6,077	6,139	6,489

Stormwater

Projected statement of profit and loss - Stormwater	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Revenue										
Operating revenue	2,541	2,561	2,820	2,904	3,238	3,782	4,195	4,524	4,892	5,382
Other revenue	529	755	799	983	1,043	1,133	1,123	1,106	1,073	974
Total revenue	3,070	3,317	3,618	3,888	4,281	4,915	5,318	5,630	5,965	6,357
Expenses										
Operating expenses	312	361	391	408	424	440	454	466	477	488
Finance costs	483	960	1,130	1,138	1,396	1,739	2,091	2,409	2,679	3,056
Overheads and support costs	194	321	309	363	338	352	299	228	218	235
Depreciation & amortisation	698	924	1,011	1,061	1,095	1,151	1,245	1,326	1,394	1,463
Total expenses	1,687	2,566	2,841	2,969	3,254	3,683	4,089	4,430	4,769	5,242
Net surplus/(deficit)	1,383	751	778	918	1,026	1,232	1,229	1,200	1,196	1,114
Revaluation of infrastructure assets	2,104	1,893	2,112	2,110	2,120	2,179	2,347	2,484	2,483	2,606
Total comprehensive income	3,487	2,643	2,889	3,028	3,146	3,411	3,576	3,684	3,679	3,720
Cash surplus/(deficit) from operations (ex non-cash items)	2,081	1,674	1,788	1,979	2,122	2,383	2,474	2,526	2,591	2,577

Projected statement of cashflows

Waters Services

Projected statement of cashflows – 3 Waters services	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Cashflows from operating activities										
Cash surplus/(deficit) from operations	11,285	8,102	9,702	10,998	11,689	12,686	13,012	13,084	13,282	13,303
[Other items]										
Net cashflows from operating activities	11,285	8,102	9,702	10,998	11,689	12,686	13,012	13,084	13,282	13,303
Cashflows from investing activities										
Capital expenditure – infrastructure assets										
[Other items]	(31,613)	(19,848)	(23,235)	(25,590)	(21,378)	(19,414)	(18,872)	(16,042)	(16,186)	(18,984)
Net cashflows from investing activities	(31,613)	(19,848)	(23,235)	(25,590)	(21,378)	(19,414)	(18,872)	(16,042)	(16,186)	(18,984)
Cashflows from financing activities										
New borrowings	14,090	13,147	25,811	18,377	14,632	11,212	10,665	7,769	7,945	10,827
Repayment of borrowings	(2,000)	(2,199)	(2,350)	(2,892)	(3,780)	(2,898)	(3,114)	(3,280)	(3,524)	(3,522)
Net cashflows from financing activities	12,090	10,948	23,461	15,485	10,852	8,313	7,551	4,489	4,420	7,304
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(8,238)	(798)	9,928	893	1,164	1,585	1,691	1,531	1,517	1,623
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,133	(4,105)	(4,998)	4,930	5,823	6,986	8,571	10,262	11,793	13,310
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	(4,105)	(4,998)	4,930	5,823	6,986	8,571	10,262	11,793	13,310	14,933

Water Supply

Projected statement of cashflows – Water Supply	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Cashflows from operating activities										
Cash surplus/(deficit) from operations	4,777	2,185	3,311	3,753	4,229	4,670	4,668	4,481	4,552	4,237
[Other items]										
Net cashflows from operating activities	4,777	2,185	3,311	3,753	4,229	4,670	4,668	4,481	4,552	4,237
Cashflows from investing activities										
Capital expenditure – infrastructure assets										
[Other items]	(12,034)	(4,987)	(9,084)	(13,090)	(7,029)	(3,181)	(2,925)	(3,565)	(3,080)	(7,369)
Net cashflows from investing activities	(12,034)	(4,987)	(9,084)	(13,090)	(7,029)	(3,181)	(2,925)	(3,565)	(3,080)	(7,369)
Cashflows from financing activities										
New borrowings	5,925	2,329	8,576	10,054	3,845	(287)	(602)	(7)	(549)	4,083
Repayment of borrowings	(400)	(481)	(481)	(481)	(481)	(481)	(481)	(481)	(481)	(481)
Net cashflows from financing activities	5,525	1,848	8,095	9,573	3,364	(768)	(1,083)	(488)	(1,031)	3,602
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,732)	(955)	2,322	235	563	722	660	429	442	469
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,204	3,472	2,517	4,840	5,075	5,638	6,360	7,020	7,449	7,891
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	(3,472)	2,517	4,840	5,075	5,638	6,360	7,020	7,449	7,891	8,360

Wastewater

Projected statement of cashflows – Wastewater	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Cashflows from operating activities										
Cash surplus/(deficit) from operations	4,427	4,148	4,602	5,266	5,338	5,632	5,870	6,077	6,139	6,489
[Other items]										
Net cashflows from operating activities	4,427	4,148	4,602	5,266	5,338	5,632	5,870	6,077	6,139	6,489
Cashflows from investing activities										
Capital expenditure – infrastructure assets										
[Other items]	(11,775)	(9,984)	(10,764)	(8,036)	(6,655)	(8,410)	(9,860)	(6,439)	(7,369)	(6,531)
Net cashflows from investing activities	(11,775)	(9,984)	(10,764)	(8,036)	(6,655)	(8,410)	(9,860)	(6,439)	(7,369)	(6,531)
Cashflows from financing activities										
New borrowings	1,043	7,026	15,008	4,890	3,705	4,988	6,302	2,839	3,787	2,660
Repayment of borrowings	(1,100)	(1,124)	(1,176)	(1,398)	(1,771)	(1,445)	(1,387)	(1,469)	(1,605)	(1,604)
Net cashflows from financing activities	(57)	5,902	13,832	3,492	1,933	3,543	4,915	1,370	2,181	1,056
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(7,405)	67	7,670	723	617	765	925	1,008	951	1,014
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(7,178)	(14,582)	(14,516)	(6,845)	(6,123)	(5,506)	(4,742)	(3,817)	(2,809)	(1,857)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	(14,582)	(14,516)	(6,845)	(6,123)	(5,506)	(4,742)	(3,817)	(2,809)	(1,857)	(844)

Stormwater

Projected statement of cashflows – Stormwater	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Cashflows from operating activities										
Cash surplus/(deficit) from operations	2,081	1,674	1,788	1,979	2,122	2,383	2,474	2,526	2,591	2,577
[Other items]										
Net cashflows from operating activities	2,081	1,674	1,788	1,979	2,122	2,383	2,474	2,526	2,591	2,577
Cashflows from investing activities										
Capital expenditure – infrastructure assets										
[Other items]	(7,804)	(4,877)	(3,387)	(4,464)	(7,693)	(7,823)	(6,087)	(6,038)	(5,737)	(5,084)
Net cashflows from investing activities	(7,804)	(4,877)	(3,387)	(4,464)	(7,693)	(7,823)	(6,087)	(6,038)	(5,737)	(5,084)
Cashflows from financing activities										
New borrowings	7,122	3,792	2,227	3,433	7,082	6,511	4,965	4,937	4,707	4,084
Repayment of borrowings	(500)	(594)	(693)	(1,013)	(1,527)	(972)	(1,245)	(1,330)	(1,438)	(1,437)
Net cashflows from financing activities	6,622	3,199	1,533	2,420	5,555	5,539	3,719	3,606	3,270	2,647
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	899	(5)	(65)	(65)	(16)	99	106	95	124	140
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6,107	7,006	7,001	6,935	6,870	6,854	6,953	7,059	7,153	7,277
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7,006	7,001	6,935	6,870	6,854	6,953	7,059	7,153	7,277	7,417

Projected statement of financial position

Three Waters Services

Projected statement of financial position – 3 Waters Activity	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	(4,105)	(4,998)	4,930	5,823	6,986	8,571	10,262	11,793	13,310	14,933
Other current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure assets	363,008	383,057	406,788	432,663	454,120	473,165	491,790	507,657	523,166	541,515
Other non-current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total assets	358,903	378,059	411,718	438,486	461,107	481,736	502,052	519,450	536,476	556,448
Liabilities										
Borrowings – current portion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other current liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borrowings – non-current portion	64,449	75,397	98,858	114,343	125,196	133,509	141,060	145,549	149,969	157,273
Other non-current liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities	64,449	75,397	98,858	114,343	125,196	133,509	141,060	145,549	149,969	157,273
Net assets	294,454	302,661	312,860	324,143	335,911	348,227	360,992	373,901	386,507	399,175
Equity										
Revaluation reserves	187,337	194,960	203,388	211,930	220,583	229,212	238,202	247,546	256,684	266,101
Other reserves	107,117	107,701	109,472	112,212	115,328	119,015	122,790	126,356	129,823	133,074
Total equity	294,454	302,661	312,860	324,143	335,911	348,227	360,992	373,901	386,507	399,175

Water Supply

Projected statement of financial position – Water Supply	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	3,472	2,517	4,840	5,075	5,638	6,360	7,020	7,449	7,891	8,360
Other current assets										
Infrastructure assets	129,616	134,462	143,445	156,361	163,199	165,900	168,343	171,417	173,820	180,497
Other non-current assets										
Total assets	133,088	136,979	148,285	161,436	168,837	172,260	175,363	178,866	181,710	188,857
Liabilities										
Borrowings – current portion										
Other current liabilities										
Borrowings – non-current portion	11,016	12,864	20,959	30,532	33,896	33,127	32,044	31,556	30,526	34,127
Other non-current liabilities										
Total liabilities	11,016	12,864	20,959	30,532	33,896	33,127	32,044	31,556	30,526	34,127
Net assets	122,072	124,115	127,326	130,904	134,941	139,133	143,319	147,310	151,185	154,730
Equity										
Revaluation reserves	66,399	69,121	72,079	75,091	78,219	81,319	84,471	87,670	90,755	93,884
Other reserves	55,673	54,994	55,247	55,813	56,723	57,814	58,848	59,640	60,429	60,846
Total equity	122,072	124,115	127,326	130,904	134,941	139,133	143,319	147,310	151,185	154,730

Wastewater

Projected statement of financial position - Wastewater	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	(14,582)	(14,516)	(6,845)	(6,123)	(5,506)	(4,742)	(3,817)	(2,809)	(1,857)	(844)
Other current assets										
Infrastructure assets	143,258	152,614	162,874	170,320	176,223	183,714	192,707	198,303	204,585	210,030
Other non-current assets										
Total assets	128,676	138,099	156,029	164,198	170,716	178,972	188,890	195,495	202,728	209,186
Liabilities										
Borrowings – current portion										
Other current liabilities										
Borrowings – non-current portion	32,420	38,322	52,154	55,646	57,580	61,123	66,037	67,408	69,589	70,645
Other non-current liabilities										
Total liabilities	32,420	38,322	52,154	55,646	57,580	61,123	66,037	67,408	69,589	70,645
Net assets	96,255	99,776	103,875	108,551	113,137	117,850	122,852	128,087	133,139	138,541
Equity										
Revaluation reserves	62,152	65,161	68,518	71,939	75,345	78,693	82,184	85,845	89,415	93,097
Other reserves	34,103	34,616	35,356	36,613	37,792	39,156	40,669	42,242	43,724	45,444
Total equity	96,255	99,776	103,875	108,551	113,137	117,850	122,852	128,087	133,139	138,541

Stormwater

Projected statement of financial position - Stormwater	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	7,006	7,001	6,935	6,870	6,854	6,953	7,059	7,153	7,277	7,417
Other current assets										
Infrastructure assets	90,134	95,981	100,469	105,982	114,699	123,550	130,740	137,936	144,761	150,988
Other non-current assets										
Total assets	97,140	102,982	107,404	112,852	121,553	130,503	137,799	145,089	152,038	158,405
Liabilities										
Borrowings – current portion										
Other current liabilities										
Borrowings – non-current portion	21,013	24,211	25,745	28,165	33,720	39,259	42,978	46,585	49,854	52,501
Other non-current liabilities										
Total liabilities	21,013	24,211	25,745	28,165	33,720	39,259	42,978	46,585	49,854	52,501
Net assets	76,127	78,770	81,659	84,687	87,833	91,244	94,820	98,505	102,184	105,903
Equity										
Revaluation reserves	58,786	60,679	62,790	64,900	67,020	69,199	71,547	74,031	76,514	79,119
Other reserves	17,341	18,091	18,869	19,787	20,813	22,045	23,274	24,474	25,670	26,784
Total equity	76,127	78,770	81,659	84,687	87,833	91,244	94,820	98,505	102,184	105,903

Part F: Water Services Delivery Plan: Additional information

Significant capital projects – Drinking water

Significant capital projects – drinking water	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Projects to meet additional demand										
Turners Road Extension stages 2 and 3	773,841	382,611	648,472							
Maewa Growth Works	1,227,380	71,447	278,241	162,879		63,107	189,339	195,083	81,421	76,776
Total investment to meet additional demand	2,001,221	454,058	926,713	162,879	0	63,107	189,339	195,083	81,421	76,776

Projects to improve levels of services										
Stanway-Halcombe Rural Water Scheme Upgrade	5,057,309									
Turners and Maewa Works		234,229	163,537	28,743	0	147,250	33,413	34,427	189,982	179,145
Total investment to meet improve levels of services	5,057,309	234,229	163,537	28,743	0	147,250	33,413	34,427	189,982	179,145

Projects to replace existing assets										
Feilding Water Resilience	4,229,196	900,843		5,371,950	5,619,750					
Total investment to replace existing assets	4,229,196	900,843	0	5,371,950	5,619,750	0	0	0	0	0

Total investment in drinking water assets	11,287,726	1,589,130	1,090,250	5,563,571	5,619,750	210,357	222,753	229,510	271,404	255,921
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Significant capital projects – Wastewater

Significant capital projects – wastewater	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Projects to meet additional demand										
Turners Road Extension stages 2 and 3	6,767	290,567	1,160,778							
Maewa Growth Works	308,122	123,404	292,045	231,082	0	126,672	328,154	451,082	381,450	123,195
Total investment to meet additional demand	314,889	413,971	1,452,823	231,082	0	126,672	328,154	451,082	381,450	123,195

Projects to improve levels of services										
Turners and Maewa Works		274,314	298,586	40,779	0	295,566	330,174	679,323	1,048,344	287,457
Total investment to meet improve levels of services	0	274,314	298,586	40,779	0	295,566	330,174	679,323	1,048,344	287,457

Projects to replace existing assets										
Wastewater Centralisation	6,173,949	5,357,631	2,141,693	2,269,545	2,638,669	2,454,703	407,514	96,954	99,258	101,597
Feilding WWTP Reconsenting	2,267,265	1,317,600	1,156,000				3,420,000	5,083,654	1,596,978	
Total investment to replace existing assets	8,441,214	6,675,231	3,297,693	2,269,545	2,638,669	2,454,703	3,827,514	5,180,607	1,696,236	101,597

Total investment in wastewater assets	8,756,103	7,363,516	5,049,102	2,541,407	2,638,669	2,876,942	4,485,842	6,311,012	3,126,030	512,249
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Significant capital projects – Stormwater

Significant capital projects – Stormwater	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	FY2030/31	FY2031/32	FY2032/33	FY2033/34
Projects to meet additional demand										
Turners Road Extension stages 2 and 3	35,467	1,443,107	1,801,979							
Maewa Growth Works	4,315,826	3,214,351	3,075,440	3,387,265	4,476,750	7,693,245	7,823,313	6,087,343	6,038,036	5,736,678
Total investment to meet additional demand	4,351,293	4,657,458	4,877,418	3,387,265	4,476,750	7,693,245	7,823,313	6,087,343	6,038,036	5,736,678
Projects to improve levels of services										
Feilding Stormwater Upgrades	981,565	669,202	704,552	740,003	3,060,139	5,436,945	5,581,886	3,777,920	3,723,410	118,642
Village Stormwater Upgrades	1,605,656	1,098,000	1,156,000	2,122,072	1,270,000	1,323,000	1,368,000	1,409,500	1,443,000	1,477,000
Turners and Maewa Works		1,118,719	723,720	99,295	0	595,350	172,298	177,525	507,968	1,036,492
Total investment to meet improve levels of services	2,587,221	2,885,922	2,584,272	2,961,371	4,330,139	7,355,295	7,122,184	5,364,945	5,674,378	2,632,134
Projects to replace existing assets										
N/A										
Total investment to replace existing assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total investment in stormwater assets	6,938,514	7,543,380	7,461,690	6,348,636	8,806,889	15,048,540	14,945,497	11,452,288	11,712,414	8,368,812

Risks and assumptions

Disclosure of risks and material assumptions for water services delivery

Parameters	Drinking supply	Wastewater	Stormwater
Key Risks • Future water service delivery • Network performance • Regulatory compliance • Delivery of Capital Programme • Organisational capacity • Long term issues e.g. providing for growth, climate change	• Failure to deliver upgrade programme due to insufficient funds and/or resources • Consent conditions not met	• Failure to deliver renewals programme due to insufficient funds and/or resources • Failure to deliver upgrade programme due to insufficient funds and/or resources • Consent conditions not met	• Failure to deliver renewals programme due to insufficient funds and/or resources • Failure to deliver upgrade programme due to insufficient funds and/or resources • Damage to roads from mains failures • Consent conditions not met
Significant assumptions • Future water service delivery • Network performance • Regulatory compliance • Delivery of Capital Programme • Organisational capacity • Long term issues e.g. providing for growth, climate change	• That Council will not have the resources available to achieve 85% to 105% of its annual capital works programme over the life of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. • That the changes to the drinking water regulations and the delivery model are greater than expected	• That Council will not have the resources available to achieve 85% to 105% of its annual capital works programme over the life of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.	• That Council will not have the resources available to achieve 85% to 105% of its annual capital works programme over the life of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Appendix A: Council report 15 May 2025

Appendix B: Morrison Low Report

Appendix C: Local Water Done Well consultation document

Appendix D: Council resolution – Adoption of Water Services Delivery Plan

Appendix E: Councils Development Contribution Policy

Appendix F: Feilding Integrated Abstraction Plan

Appendix G: DES-APP1 Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant designation conditions

Appendix H: Letter from LGFA July 2025

Appendix I: Compliance letter from Simpson Grierson dated 20 August 2025

Appendix J: Growth Strategy Framework Plan