

Across all the non-reticulated communities there are particular areas of concern regarding subdivisions. Understandably the community response is that only a slow rate of change should be allowed to occur. Most existing residents considered that the current system to require notified resource consents (in most cases) for subdivision and new housing was acceptable to achieving the wider objective relating to rural character and amenity.

The communities feel in any future development, water and wastewater should be managed adequately on-site and not connected to the reticulated Council supply. A feasibility study conducted in 2003 investigated the validity of reticulating Makara village from Karori West. This estimated the cost at \$0.5 million.

4.9 Outcomes of Consultation for Water

Councillors would like to see information gathered on private water supplies in collaboration with Regional Public Health.

The Medical Officer of Health recommends checking Council procedures to determine if chlorine dosing and flushing can be included as per the EHO's recommendation.

The Medical Officer of Health recommends that Council fully investigate potential public health risks from rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling e.g. cross-contamination with reticulated drinking water supplies. There may be legal implications/barriers to introducing these practices in urban communities. Whilst encouraging future use of greywater systems, RPH want WCC to consider the potential for cross contamination of potable water from poorly designed or managed greywater systems and recommend introducing effective mitigation measures to prevent this occurring.

RPH consider it important that potential health risks to residents using non-reticulated water supplies are minimised. RPH therefore strongly support the recommendation to investigate a code of practice for private rainwater systems, and further recommend that this be extended to all private water systems e.g. sourced from stream water, bores and rainwater. They also support the provision of education on risks associated with non-reticulated water supplies and the gathering of information on non-reticulated supplies.

RPH supports WCC's proposal to contribute to the Wellington Water Management Plan to help conserve water to prevent potential future water shortage issues.

For future Assessments RPH recommend investigating and monitoring of non-reticulated water supplies in tourism and hospitality premises where visitors may be at risk of contaminated supplies.

Glenside Stream Care Group report that non reticulated landowners in Glenside are proud of their spring supplies and want to retain the source and the quality of the water.

4.10 Future Water Recommendations

Contribute to the Wellington Water Management Plan proposed by GWRC to consider water demand issues and water conservation
Seek to gather information on the quality of the non-reticulated water supplies
Undertake education regarding safe drinking water in conjunction with other organisations
Consider introducing a code of practice for private rainwater systems for use as a building compliance guidance document under the potable water requirement of the Building Act
As a safeguard recommend that all new dwellings be required to install first-flush diverters on all roof water feeding to tank(s)
Consider applying the proposed MoH/ MfE national environmental standard for human drinking-water sources to smaller individual drinking-water supplies via mechanisms that would ensure regular monitoring and maintenance of collection systems.
Compile a Council database of all non-reticulated supplies which would include water quality where known.