
Council Kaunihera OPEN MINUTES

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held in Council Chamber, Municipal Building, Garden Place, Hamilton on Tuesday 6 May 2025 at 9:31 am.

PRESENT

Chairperson Mayor Paula Southgate
Heamana

Deputy Chairperson Deputy Mayor Angela O’Leary
Heamana Tuarua

Members

- Cr Maxine van Oosten
- Cr Moko Tauariki (via Audio-Visual)
- Cr Ewan Wilson
- Cr Louise Hutt
- Cr Andrew Bydder
- Cr Geoff Taylor
- Cr Sarah Thomson
- Cr Emma Pike
- Cr Maria Huata
- Cr Anna Casey-Cox
- Cr Tim Macindoe
- Cr Kesh Naidoo-Rauf (via Audio-Visual)

The meeting was opened by Karakia.

- 1. Apologies – Tono aroha**
Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Cr van Oosten)
That the Council accepts the apologies for partial attendance from Cr Tauariki.
- 2. Confirmation of Agenda – Whakatau raarangi take**
Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor O’Leary)
That the Council confirms the agenda, noting late additions of submissions are accepted. They were circulated to Elected Member prior to the meeting, and included as **Appendix 1** in the minutes of this meeting.
- 3. Declarations of Interest – Tauaakii whaipaaanga**
No interest were disclosed.
- 4. Public Forum**
Not applicable.

4. Verbal Submissions Report - Local Water Done Well, Draft Rating Policy, and Draft Revenue and Financing Policy

The Policy Manager of Local Waters Done Well introduced the report and highlighted high-level statistical data gathered from the consultation. The following members of the public spoke to their submissions:

Josephine Cornes spoke to their submission, an additional written statement which is include as **Appendix 2** of these minutes, and noted level of importance that needed to be placed on water.

Danielle Marks spoke to their submission in support of Option 1 to form a joint waters company with Waikato District Council and then acknowledged the hard work of the staff in the engagement space, and their efforts to preserve the awa.

Peter H Bos spoke to their submission which was broken into 5 areas, the history of 3 waters, water use, water loss, planning, long-term planning reliability, and economies of scale.

Garry Mohn spoke to their submission in support of the continuation Councils current approach to managing water services.

Paul Latif spoke to their submission in support in support of Option 1 to form a joint waters company with Waikato District Council and the importance of having controls in place to prevent the degrading of the awa.

Mayor Jacqui Church (Waikato District Council) spoke to their submission in support of a joint waters company between Hamilton City Council and Waikato District Council and noted several keys positives of moving forward for the betterment of the region and Councils respectively.

Harvey Brookes (Waikato Wellbeing Project) spoke to their submission, **appendix 1**, to form a joint waters company with Waikato District Council as it was crucial step to ensure affordable housing growth.

Albert George (Hori) Kingi (via Audio-visual link) spoke to their submission in support of Option 1 to form a joint waters company with Waikato District Council and their concerns regarding rates equity.

Richard Coventry (Te Awa Lakes) spoke to their submission in support Option 1, noting the potential for it to positively impact housing growth and affordability in the city, and emphasized the need to incorporate developer input into the proposal.

Te Kopa King (Uri o Ngamurikaitaua) spoke to their submission in opposition of the process continuing due to their perception that there was limited engagement with Iwi regarding the water issue.

The meeting was adjourned from 10.25 am to 10.55am.

Cr Tauariki retired from the meeting during the above adjournment.

Margaret Evans spoke to their submission which requested the Council pause decisions about water management and engage more with the community.

Rimu Bhooi (via Audio-visual link) spoke to their submission in support of the formation of a joint waters company, and noted their concerns that there was limited understanding of the proposal based on reading other submissions.

Rudi du Plooy spoke to their submission in support of a inhouse business unit and noted their concerns with the data used to form the proposal.

Colin Jones(Commercial & Industrial Consultants Limited) spoke to his submission, and suggested further investigations be conducted to understand the water issues facing the city.

John McDonald-Wharry (via Audio-visual link) spoke to his submission which was in support of an in-house business unit, their concerns about the decisions making process and suggested that the Council should pause to reconsider.

The Communication and Engagement manager summarised the analyses gathered from the submissions received and collated on the future of water services.

Elected Members requested the following matters be addressed in the deliberations report to be presented to the Council meeting of 29 May 2025:

- i. responsibility for planning for water consumption;
- ii. water asset ownership;
- iii. education including potential methods and roles to reduce water usage;
- iv. alternative water solutions such as grey water tanks and how this could be managed;
- v. the Cranleigh report which was a part of the 30 July 2015 Council agenda;
- vi. findings from the stimulus report;
- vii. rating clarity in particular to the separation of water rates, if capping was an option and how to ensure equity;
- viii. how to prioritise waters infrastructure to affordable housing areas;
- ix. microsystems - how they work, what they are, what work staff have already considered;
- x. future amalgamation opportunities
- xi. how differing Growth Policies and Development Contributions policies may be managed;
- xii. if leakage was a current problem in the city;
- xiii. the feasibility of pushing the pause button including legal view of potential ramification or extending consultation;
- xiv. how the Council could direct the potential Council Controlled Organisation with it priorities such as the management of water leaks and be open minded to different approaches; and
- xv. lessons from established programmes in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch.

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor O’Leary)

That the Council:

- a) receives the report; and
- b) notes that feedback will be considered during the deliberations on Local Water Done Well and the Annual Plan at the deliberations meeting on 29-30 May 2025.

5. Verbal Submissions Report - Proposed 2025/26 Fees and Charges

The report was take as read.

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor O’Leary)

That the Council:

- a) receives the report;
- b) hears and considers public submissions arising from the public consultation undertaken on the Schedule of Proposed 2025/26 Fees and Charges from 24 March to 27 April 2025; and
- c) notes that a deliberations report containing feedback from the consultation and hearings will be brought to the 29 May 2025 Council meeting for consideration.

The meeting was closed by Karakia .

The meeting was declared closed at 11.48 am

Appendix 1:

Council (Hearings) Open Agenda 6 May 2025 - Late Attachment - Te Awa Lakes Written Submission



Submission on "What's Next for Water?" Consultation
Hamilton City Council (HCC)
Submitted by: Richard Coventry and Lale Ieremia
Organisation: Te Awa Lakes (TAL)
Date: 28 April 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

This submission is provided on behalf of Te Awa Lakes Unincorporated Joint Venture (TAL) in response to Hamilton City Council's (HCC) consultation on "The Future of Water Services" including proposed policy changes associated with potable water, wastewater and stormwater services. This includes updates to the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy, Draft Rating Policy 2025, and associated Funding Needs Analysis.

There has been a significant amount of work already completed to date which we have not had sufficient time or resources to commit to reviewing the information provided and for such significant considerations and decisions to be made. However, we have considered both the general and specific implications of the proposed changes to the future of water services for HCC and offer the following.

General Submission Points

- ❖ We support Option 1 – Forming a joint waters company. Our understanding is that it is the best way to secure the new funding required to not only bring the current resources to a compliant position to meet HCC's current obligations, but to also provide better for future growth aspirations for the city.
- ❖ Acknowledge there will be a need for changes to rates moving forward however there is much more information required to better understand how this will transition from the current capital value basis to the targeted and volumetric charging proposed moving forward.
- ❖ Support targeted rates on the basis that where "growth has paid for growth", city wide charges being proposed have been considered with a similar level of detail and breakdown.
- ❖ Current status clarity is essential. Knowing where we are starting from is key to understanding any benefits to this process. We must have a good understanding of the city's current maintenance / renewal obligations and current capacity provisions for the future previously planned before we start talking about the future requirements. This information on current capacity should be readily available and in a format that can be understood by the general public. This will help with better understanding how much we have under provided for in the past, rationalise the provisions for the future and acknowledge how the system doesn't fail again in the future.

Te Awa Lakes

As a master-planned mixed-use development located at Hamilton's northern gateway, TAL plays a critical role in supporting urban growth objectives including the development of integrated communities and better greenfield utilisation of medium density within a developing region context. We are also obliged to incorporate affordable housing, provide our own infrastructure and services as well as develop to standards beyond the normal requirements for services like stormwater. TAL is responsible to manage the infrastructure it is providing for the development.



Accordingly, it is essential that Council's policy framework in relation to the future of water services recognises and accommodates the practical realities of how infrastructure is delivered, operated, and maintained in developments of this scale and complexity.

Partnerships with the private sector to deliver and operate such services to the same standards as council should be considered further if growth paying for growth, is a key objective. Hopefully the future of targeted rates will more fairly reflect the contributions of the developers.

TAL is also working on other funding arrangements to accelerate infrastructure that will allow more housing to be delivered faster than currently planned. This will require an accelerated discussion around appropriate rating that will advance discussions on targeted rates where growth has paid for growth.

On Affordable Housing, TAL will be seeking support from HCC in respect to some level of ongoing rate reduction for properties developed for affordable housing obligations. This will support our aspirations for retained affordability and recognise Waikato Housing Initiative's and HCC's commitment to the same. This again be the subject of targeted rates discussions being advanced through this consideration of "The Future of Water Services" for HCC.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF TE AWA LAKES

TAL is currently obligated under a Private Developer Agreement (PDA) to plan, consent, develop, own, operate, and maintain major stormwater assets, including:

- The wetlands and main linear lake, which receive stormwater from both Horotiu East North (HEN) and Horotiu West (HW). HEN is located in HCC territory and HW in Waikato District Council territory.
- The roading construction and maintenance, including rainwater gardens located within the road reserve, are critical for our level of stormwater treatment.

TAL also retains sole liability for stormwater quality compliance under existing consent and PDA conditions—placing considerable importance on the performance and interaction of surrounding infrastructure.

3. INTERDEPENDENCY WITH OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

It is critical to recognise that stormwater performance is not an isolated function. It is materially impacted by the operation and condition of associated infrastructure, including:

- ❖ Wastewater and water (including potable) networks
- ❖ Roading, cycling and multimodal transport infrastructure
- ❖ Rubbish and recycling services
- ❖ Reserves, community and open space services and maintenance

These systems influence stormwater quality both directly (e.g., leaks, spills) and indirectly (e.g., through poor maintenance or mismanagement). When these systems are planned, developed and constructed by the developer and vested in Council, it introduces complexity around operational



responsibility, particularly when performance failures in those networks may result in non-compliance for stormwater both during construction and public access when housing stages are progressively completed – and where liability still resides with TAL.

TAL as a private developer is a key party to these discussions moving forward.

4. NEED FOR POLICY ALIGNMENT AND CLARITY

While the formation of a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) is referenced in supporting documents, our submission focuses on ensuring the *policy instruments themselves*—specifically, but not limited to, the Draft Rating Policy, Revenue and Financing Policy, and Funding Needs Analysis,—are equipped to:

- ❖ Acknowledge private infrastructure ownership and maintenance obligations that will remain with developers post-completion and any subsequent transition;
- ❖ Provide funding and cost-allocation flexibility that reflects the bespoke infrastructure arrangements in large-scale developments such as TAL;
- ❖ Enable robust delineation of liability and operational responsibility where Council and private systems interface;
- ❖ Avoid cost- or risk-shifting to developers when policies are implemented in a manner that may be inconsistent with on-the-ground infrastructure realities or obligations through PDA;
- ❖ Establish collaborative mechanisms for infrastructure lifecycle management in shared or interconnected environments.

5. KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

From our initial review, we respectfully request that Hamilton City Council consider the following refinements or clarifications to the proposed policy updates:

- ❖ **In the Rating Policy:** Include explicit reference to developments that retain ownership and maintenance responsibilities for water infrastructure, and provide for rating methodologies that fairly reflect their reduced reliance on Council-managed infrastructure.
 - ❖ **In the Rating Policy:** Be specific as to the build-up of city-wide provisions being charged over and above targeted rates.
 - ❖ **In the Rating Policy:** Include provisions for areas that will include affordable housing and how HOC might contribute to retained affordability within these areas.
 - ❖ **In the Revenue and Financing Policy:** Clarify how contributions and cost allocations will be applied to private developments that deliver and maintain their own assets—particularly when those assets benefit broader catchments or interface with Council networks.
 - ❖ **In the Funding Needs Analysis:** Recognise the role of government or private sector investment in delivering key infrastructure and ensure that forecast funding needs do not assume universal Council ownership or operational responsibility.
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Council (Hearings) Open Agenda 6 May 2025 - Late Attachment - Te Awa Lakes Written Submission



6. SUMMARY

TAL supports the goal of enhancing long-term financial and operational sustainability in Hamilton's water services. However, achieving that vision requires policies that are responsive to the realities of large-scale, privately-led developments that retain long-term operational obligations and provide integrated affordable housing solutions whilst meeting some of the highest standards for stormwater and environment management in the region.

We would be pleased to present and welcome the opportunity to review the further information to be developed including the detailed business case.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide feedback and welcome further engagement to ensure the final policy framework provides a foundation for clarity, collaboration, accountability and sustainability.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Coventry and Lale Ieremia
Te Awa Lakes

Hamilton City Council

Private Bag 3010

Hamilton, 3204

By Email



**Waikato
wellbeing
project**

Research . Knowledge . Storytelling

Hinonga
toiora o
Waikato

Re: The Future of Water Services

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the proposal for Hamilton City Council and Waikato District Council to form a joint CCO to deliver 3 waters services. This process reflects the requirements of the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024, and the need for the council, by September 2025, to submit detailed Water Service Delivery Plans which show how they will meet existing and significant new regulatory requirements for water services. In this regard the Local Waters Done Well Business Case and the proposed jointly owned CCO with Waikato District Council is noted¹.

Our interest in this process is to ensure that the outcomes and impacts of the new Water Services Entity are as intended by the legislation and align with what communities of the Waikato might reasonably expect in terms of real-world results, especially in terms of affordable housing. These outcomes are somewhat defined in the legislation Section 8²) as:

(b) (i) ensures that the territorial authority will meet all relevant regulatory quality standards for its water services; and

(ii) is financially sustainable for the territorial authority; and

(iii) ensures that the territorial authority will meet all drinking water quality standards; and

(iv) supports the territorial authority's housing growth and urban development, as specified in the territorial authority's long-term plan.

Ultimately, infrastructure provision is at best a means to an end. While water 'managed' well is extremely important, local government also needs to keep a watchful eye on the ends (impacts) which that infrastructure is intended to facilitate. If the ends are not being met, the means need to change.

In 2018-19 the WWP developed a series of wellbeing goals and targets. These were supported by community conversations across the region, and expert technical analysis. These provide an indication of the real-world outcomes people of the Waikato region expect from local and central government, amongst others.

These can be summarised as (with relevant Sustainable Development goals in parentheses):

- *None of our children are hungry (SDG 1/2)*
- *Our people are healthy and well (SDG 3)*

¹ [Local Water Done Well Business Case](#)

² [Local Government \(Water Services Preliminary Arrangements\) Act 2024 No 31, Public Act Part 2 Water services delivery plans and foundational information disclosure requirements – New Zealand Legislation](#)

- *All of our young people are engaged and productive, they are learning or learning a livelihood, their mana is enhanced, and they are on a positive pathway to have many life options (SDGs 4/8/10)*
- *"I am the river, and the river is me. If the river is unwell, I am unwell" (SDG 6)*
- *All of our people, including those on fixed incomes (like the elderly and unemployed), can live in a warm energy efficient home, with reliable affordable clean energy. (SDG 7)*
- *All of our people will be well housed, meaning timely access to habitable, affordable, accessible, culturally appropriate, appropriately located, housing with security of tenure. (SDG 11)*
- *Our region is producing less waste through designing waste out of our daily lives, we're reusing things where we can, and we're using innovative and effective systems for recycling (SDG 12)*
- *Our people will be doing their part to transition to a cleaner, healthier, climate resilient region. (SDG 13)*
- *Our coastal ecosystems are healthy reflecting the mauri from the mountains to the sea and provide for the enjoyment by people for swimming, collecting food and other activities (SDG 14)*
- *Our land is restored, our water is clean, and our native vegetation and flora and fauna thrive. (SDG 15)*

These are similar in many ways to Hamilton City's 2021-31 community outcomes, with outcome 1- "shaping a city that's easy to live in" including reference to "affordable housing options".

While the UN Declaration on Sustainable Development (2015) notes that all 17 goals are integrated and indivisible, it describes eradicating poverty "*In all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty... the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.*"

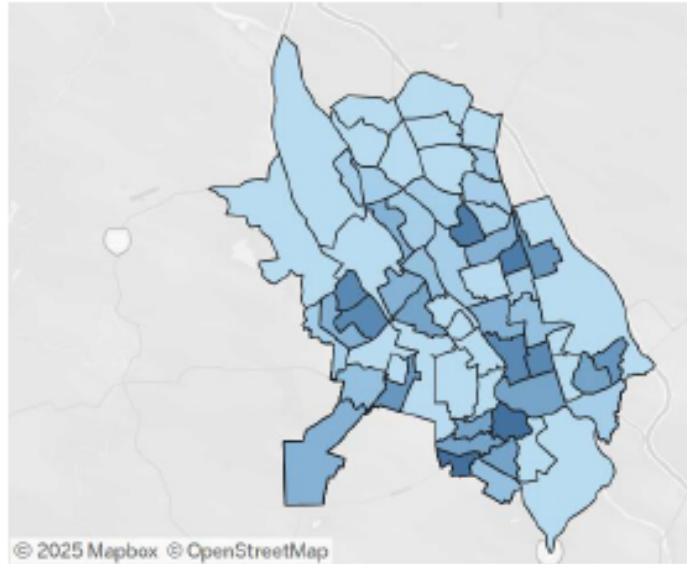
The WWP is focused on a subset of the SDGs, reflecting both the significant importance of poverty³ reduction but also the fundamental human right of access to good food and affordable housing. Our work in these areas is set out in our 2025-26 Business Plan⁴.

Research undertaken by the WWP in late 2024 has shown that food deprivation affects at least 18,000 households in the Waikato and between 10 and 12% of its population. This effect will not be felt evenly and will tend to be concentrated in those areas of deprivation. According to the Census 2023 Socioeconomic Deprivation Index, more than 38,000 Hamilton residents are in the highest deprivation quintile (dep 9,10), representing 36% of the city's total population. The map below shows the geography of deprivation in the city, where darker colours represent higher levels of deprivation.

Food deprivation is not an issue of individual choice. From the perspective of almost every household/whanau, having sufficient income available for food is the end-result of the affordability of all other household items, especially housing costs. This is why poverty metrics are calculated both before and after housing costs are accounted for. The affordability of housing affects both people's ability to have shelter, and their ability to feed themselves and their family.

³ As a high-income economy, New Zealand, measures relative poverty. This is defined in the Child Poverty Reduction Act (2018) as the percentage of children living in households with less than 50 percent of the median equivalised disposable household income, before and after housing costs are deducted. This is different to absolute poverty.

⁴ [WWPBusinessPlan2025-26FINAL.pdf](#)



Research by the WWP has shown that while food prices in New Zealand are high compared to other countries, paradoxically, the rate of food price increase between 2014 and 2024 has been less than the increase in the median household income over the same period. The household factors which have increased much faster than incomes in that time are house prices and especially rents⁵. The Waikato's food insecurity issues are in many ways a housing affordability issue at their root.

Affordable Housing is Key to Wellbeing

Hamilton City's 2021 Housing Strategy frequently refers to the need for affordable housing- for example stating that its purpose is to ensure *"Hamiltonians can live in good quality homes that they can afford"*, as well as a stated outcome of *"more affordable homes"*⁶

The test of these strategies therefore needs to be: can Hamiltonians afford good housing?

Ministry of Housing and Urban Development data shows housing (either to own or rent) is, on average, unaffordable in Hamilton. The chart below shows a range of housing related metrics and their changes (in percent) since December 2003:

- **Average house prices** have increased 282%
- **Average interest prices** have risen 215%
- **Median household incomes** have risen 122% (i.e. house prices have risen at more than twice the rate of incomes)
- **The rent price index** had increased by 110% (i.e. relatively close to changes in income)
- **Rental affordability** has improved by 5%
- **Mortgage serviceability** has reduced by 30% and **deposit affordability** has reduced by 42%

⁵ Other factors such as domestic energy, insurance and rates have also outpaced either wages growth or inflation.

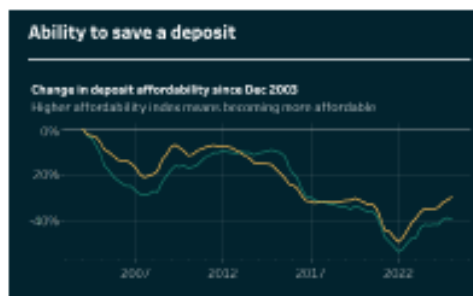
⁶ [Housing-Strategy.pdf](#)

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Compared with the rest of New Zealand, the Waikato has gone from being more affordable than the rest of New Zealand, to being persistently less affordable. As examples below, while the ability to save a deposit in the Waikato region has improved in the past 2 years, it has reduced by 40% in the Waikato (green line), and only by 30% for the rest of New Zealand (yellow line) since 2003.

Significantly, since 2003, rental affordability in the Waikato has reduced by 3%, but has improved for the rest of New Zealand over the same time by 14%. In other words, renting is 17% less affordable in the Waikato than for the rest of New Zealand. This will be a function of absolute prices but also relative income differences.



"Affordable" is a product of income and house price/rent cost. Households with higher incomes therefore will have greater housing options across the housing continuum and will also spend less of their income on housing related costs. Households with lower incomes are less able to enter and stay in the the market (either to rent or to own) and there are fewer options for them.

Data from the Waikato Housing Initiative² shows that in 2023 Hamilton City had a housing shortfall of more than 3,000 houses. Work undertaken by Market Economics for FutureProof evaluated current and future capacity as is required by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD 2022). The most recent assessment includes an analysis of how

² [Stocktake_FINAL](#)

planning decisions and provision of infrastructure affects the affordability and competitiveness of the local housing market.

For Hamilton City, the report⁸ projects a generally improving level of affordability for the city out to 2052, as more capacity is made available. However, the supply improvements are not even, as shown in the figure below. In real terms, there is already a shortfall of about 9,500 homes under \$400,000 in Hamilton, relative to demand. By 2052, this shortfall grows to 25,000 homes less than \$700,000. To put this in perspective, the mean household income in Hamilton is currently \$122,136 and the median household value is \$804,810, an income: price ratio of 6.6⁹. This ratio is defined by Demographia as “severely unaffordable”¹⁰

	2012	2025	2052	2052
Value Band	Dwellings			
\$0-99	-4368	-8000	-7990	-9120
\$100-199	-4350	-9900	-9110	-9030
\$200-299	-818	-2730	-1290	-9180
\$300-399	-79	-520	-440	-2180
\$400-499	218	420	50	-120
\$500-599	480	510	410	-140
\$600-699	520	460	500	-140
\$700-799	1890	3050	1960	4850
\$800-899	2500	2250	3570	5170
\$900-999	1310	1380	2450	4250
\$1000-1099	730	750	1530	3800
\$1100-1199	370	410	800	2080
\$1200-1299	210	270	560	1440
\$1300-1399	120	300	290	1150
\$1400-1499	80	110	200	500
\$1500-1599	60	90	120	440
\$1600-1699	40	60	150	520
\$1700-1799	40	40	100	360
\$1800-1899	30	30	60	170
\$1900-1999	20	30	40	160
\$2000-2199	10	20	30	80
\$2200-2399	10	10	20	70
\$2400+	0	0	0	0
Net Outcome	-90	-70	-90	-90
Shortfall	-9500	-14610	-12070	-25130
Surplus	9540	14910	12010	24950

Note: includes current estimated shortfall

The provision, or absence, of 3-waters infrastructure in certain parts of the city strongly influences the availability and affordability of housing. And as described above, the unaffordability of housing can, in turn, exacerbate other significant wellbeing issues including food insecurity.

A report¹¹ presented to the Council's April Strategic Growth Committee noted parts of the city do not have sufficient wastewater capacity to enable further development. In the tables below, these are compared to the most deprived SA2 areas in Hamilton as reported in the WHI Housing DataLake. A larger list of SA2 areas is shown as the wastewater limited areas as likely to merge several SA2 areas:

⁸ waikato-council.sharepoint.com/sites/FutureProofAdministration/SharedDocuments/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FFutureProofAdministration%2FSharedDocuments%2FGeneral%2FFDS%2FSpecial%2FConsultative%2FProcess%2FFINAL%2FResidential%2FHBA%2FDecember%2F2023%2Fpdf&parent=%2Fsites%2FFutureProofAdministration%2FSharedDocuments%2FGeneral%2FFDS%2FSpecial%2FConsultative%2FProcess&p=true&id=1

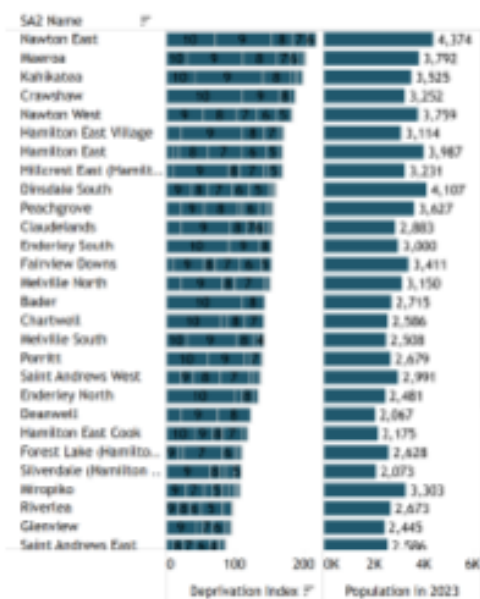
⁹ 'Affordable' is usually defined as a multiple of income to house price of between 3 and 5

¹⁰ [Demographia International Housing Affordability, 2024 Edition](#)

¹¹ [Agenda of Ordinary Strategic Growth Committee Meeting - Tuesday, 8 April 2025](#)

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Wastewater Limited Areas
Nawton
Melville
Deanwell
Glenview
Fitzroy
Hamilton East (outside Stage 1)
Claudlands
Fairfield
Hillcrest
University area
St Andrews
Rototuna
Bader



Many of the areas with limited wastewater capacity (especially if Enderley is included) are also deprived. There is a risk that the areas of Hamilton City where the wellbeing benefits of further housing provision and regeneration could be greatest, are also the areas of the city where these improvements are currently being restricted by a lack of adequate 3 waters infrastructure.

Anything that enables the provision of affordable housing, especially in higher deprivation/lower income areas need to be addressed with urgency, to ensure both the shortfall and the lack of affordable housing is not exacerbated and ideally reversed. To ensure equitable housing and wellbeing outcomes, the new joint waters CCO needs to ensure that improvements in 3 waters services are focused on enabling an outcome of affordable houses right across the housing continuum, especially in high deprivation areas.

The Waikato Wellbeing project requests:

- That the Statement of Intent for the joint 3-wates CCO includes a commitment to improving housing affordability in Hamilton City, by ensuring that infrastructure capacity is prioritised in areas with higher deprivation and less opportunity/capacity at present for affordable housing development.
- That Hamilton City reports to the public on a regular basis on housing affordability and the relative contribution its infrastructure and services, including a new joint water CCO, are making to improving affordability.

Harvey Brookes

Executive Director

Waikato Wellbeing Project

Appendix 2: Josephine Cornes

To Hamilton City Council

Subject: WATER

Water is as free as the air we breathe ?

The process of procurement, treatment and cost is now the responsibility of council. However if metres were introduced into homes and businesses the flow on effect would be dramatic. Changes with cost, use, quantity & knowledge of our precious water

Knowledge of water quality is important for health. Hamilton's water is known to be HARD, this I can confirm. The limestone is stuck to the bottom of my toilet. Limestone can create health issues. Australia recently banned engineered stone related to Lung disease

New Zealand is committed to an environmental programme, this includes the water we consume. Cost is a sacrifice we have to accept for our precious resource.

Josephine Cornes