

For the purpose of the water supply assessment Wellington City has been broken down into Brooklyn, Churton, Eastern Wellington, Johnsonville, Karori, Kelburn, Onslow, Southern Wellington, Wadestown, Tawa and Wellington Central. These are based on the MoH distribution zones in which these communities receive similar quality water from its taps.

There are three main wastewater catchments in the city terminating at the treatment plants at Moa Point, Karori (Western) and in Porirua City. These will be treated as three communities for the wastewater part of this assessment.

There are 42 stormwater catchments, defined by topography, in the Wellington area. These will form the communities for this part of this assessment.

Table 1 shows the water, wastewater and stormwater communities in relation to each other.

In the case of sanitary services, the community has been defined as the entire area of Wellington City.

There are no major facilities (i.e. the hospital, educational institutions or the prisons) that are not owned by Council which have their own water supplies or disposal systems.

2.2 Non-reticulated communities

The non-reticulated communities have been separated into the rural communities of Makara, Ohariu Valley, South Karori Horokiwi and the smaller Glenside settlement. Within the Makara community another community can be defined which is the Meridian Village.

Within the first four communities all properties have individual methods of collecting potable water and disposing of waste and stormwater. The Meridian village has a combined water and wastewater system. There are 6 properties in Glenside which rely on unreticulated water supply, though there is uncertainty to which houses are served by the Councils wastewater system.

The Makara area covers the rural land west of the Karori Stream and Te Wharangi Ridge up to Takarau Gorge where it adjoins the area covered by the Ohariu Valley. It includes the settlements of Makara Village and Makara Beach, as well as the largest landholding in Wellington, Terawhiti Station. Makara Beach community consists of 29 houses and a café.

Stormwater	Wastewater		Water
Catchment Name	Treatment Plant	Zones	Reticulated areas
Evans Bay West Culvert	Moa Point		
Houghton Bay culvert			
Lyll Bay West Culvert			
Lyll Bay East			
Grafton/ Rata to Balaena			
Miramar Culvert			
Seatoun			
Cobham Culvert		Houghton Bay	Eastern Wellington
Rongotai Culvert		Eastern suburbs	
Island Bay Culvert		Island Bay	Southern Wellington
Owhiro Stream		Berhampore	
Overseas Passenger Terminal			
Tory Street Culvert		Wellington Central	Wellington Central
Taranaki Street Culvert		Brooklyn	Brooklyn
Waring Taylor Culvert			Kelburn
Davis St		Ngauranga	Wadestown
Thorndon Quay culvert (Aotea Quay)		Ngaio	Onslow
Oriental Bay			
Te Aro Culvert			
Hunter Street			
Harris St Culvert			
Bowen St Culvert			
Ngauranga Stream			
Kaiwharawhara Stream			
	Western	Karori	Karori
Porirua Stream	Porirua	Paparangi	
		Churton Park	Churton
		Tawa	Tawa
		Johnsonville	Johnsonville
		Grenada	
		Glenside	
		Newlands	

Table 1. The reticulated systems of Wellington

The Meridian Village consists of twelve residential dwellings, all occupied, plus three farm dwellings and the farm outbuildings of Makara Farm. The village is on Quartz Hill (total area 991 ha.) which is owned by Meridian Energy and the properties are leased from Meridian Energy.

The communities of Makara Village and Beach and the Meridian Village had a population of 410 in the 2004 census.



The Ohariu Valley Community covers the area spanning all of the land west of the ridgeline between Mount Kau Kau and Council's boundary in the north (just south of Colonial Knob). The southern extent of the Community area is the Takarau Gorge.

In 2004 the population of Ohariu Valley was 275.

The South Karori Community covers the area from the Hawkins Hill/Te Kopahau Ridge to the South Karori Stream. New Zealand Forestry owns a large portion of the land in this community.

Within the South Karori community there are 2 identifiable sub areas; the South Karori Road area, characterised by a large proportion of smaller blocks, and the Southern Coast area. The South Karori Community had a population of 45 in the 2004 census.

The residential population of Horokiwi catchment is comprised of 74 households. The Horokiwi community does not include the quarry.

The communities at Boom Rock Lodge, Country Club Riding Academy, Karori Golf Club, Stony Beach Bistro at Makara Beach and Ohariu Golf Club are registered drinking water supplies and places where the public may come into contact with roof collected rainwater.

Makara Playcentre is the only known establishment in unreticulated parts of Wellington City, where significant numbers of persons may be present, and exposed to the potential health risks from unreticulated water supplies.

All the unreticulated communities lie on land that is zoned rural with some open space in the District Plan. The landscape of the Rural area is rugged and is characterised by steep ridges and deep gullies. The Rural area has important landscape values for the City as a whole, and contains areas of indigenous vegetation and habitat for indigenous fauna. Council intends to maintain the open rural character while recognising that some change will occur over time.

The primary force urging change is the demand for rural/residential living and lifestyle farming blocks. This demand imposes pressures to subdivide existing titles and erect new dwelling houses. The impact of such development is still not fully understood, and Council intends to study the capacity of the Rural Area to accommodate further subdivision.