

Raglan Wastewater Consent Project

Project Objectives

The aim of the project is to identify the best practicable option to provide wastewater services for the Whāingaroa community. In doing this we aim to:

- Keep communities healthy
- Protect the environment, particularly the water quality and ecology of the Whāingaroa Harbour
- Recognise the significance of the Whāingaroa Harbour to hapū and support the kaitiaki management of customary fishing
- Protect the community use of the area, along with the visitor experience
- Work in partnership with the community and hapū
- Retain flexibility for future, sustainable, long-term solutions including potential reuse of treated wastewater
- Keep the overall costs of the wastewater solution to affordable levels

MCA Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Issue/Topic	Description/Explanation
Public Health	Microbiological quality of treated wastewater	Risk of public exposure to waterborne pathogens through:
		- Direct contact with the conveyance or treatment process
		- Direct contact with the receiving environment, for example through contact recreation
	- Indirect exposure, through food gathering (such as shellfish, fish, watercress, etc) and groundwater use.	
	Health effects from irrigation	Risk of public exposure to pathogens from irrigation.
	Treated wastewater re-use	Risk of contamination from treated water for non-potable re-use.
Environment	Water quality	Potential effects on freshwater (surface and ground) and coastal/marine receiving environments
	Aquatic ecology	Potential effects on aquatic ecosystems
	Terrestrial ecology	Potential effects on terrestrial ecosystems and soils

Criteria	Issue/Topic	Description/Explanation
	Coastal environment and resources	Potential effects on significant coastal and marine areas, existing harbour and coastal processes, and physical footprint within the harbour and coastal marine area.
Cultural	Mauri	Potential effects on mauri of land, water and air
	Kai moana	Potential effects on kai moana and the kaitiaki management of customary fishing
	Cultural values	Potential effects on the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga
	Health and Wellbeing	Potential effects on the ability of the land, sea and air to support wairua in order to maintain health and wellbeing for Maori
Social and community	Amenity value and aesthetics	Potential effects on the natural and built environment (e.g. visual, odour, noise)
	Urban development	Extent to which the option enables residential and commercial development within the projected timeframe
	Recreation	Extent to which the project enhances or detracts from local recreational activities and opportunities
	Food gathering	Extent to which the project enhances or detracts from people's ability to collect food within the area
	Access to the coast	Extent to which an option effects access to the coastal marine area
Sustainability	Carbon footprint	Potential embodied and operational carbon footprint
Constructability	Geology, soil, groundwater conditions	Option suited to local environmental conditions
	Land availability, accessibility	Adequate and secure land must be available for the required infrastructure, timescales that fit within project timing
	Existing infrastructure	Potential to maximise use of existing infrastructure that has a valuable remaining economic life, e.g. power supply, treatment plants, pumps, conveyance pipes and existing sites.
Technology	Reliable, proven and robust technology	To be sustainable, an option should be based on proven technology and have adequate redundancy (spare operational capacity to provide back-up in case of failure)

Criteria	Issue/Topic	Description/Explanation
	Adaptable and flexible	Due to the uncertainty associated with future growth, a feasible option must be able to adapt to changing conditions such as increased flows and loads, discharge quality requirements, input requirements, and energy availability.
	Able to be staged	The extent to which an option could be staged (e.g. through modularised components).
	Operational and engineering resilience	The option must be sufficiently resilient to natural hazards and operational failure.
Financial Implications	Capital cost	Is the cost of the project appropriate for the project area and the population served?
	Operating and maintenance cost	Can the capital infrastructure be maintained and operated in a cost-effective manner?
	Whole of life cost	How do the whole of life costs of the various options compare?
	Financial risk	Is the option affordable even if growth does not occur as predicted?
Opportunities and Benefits	Opportunity for resource recovery	The potential for beneficial reuse of treated wastewater.
		The potential for beneficial reuse of biosolids
Statutory Policy Considerations	Consistency of the option with National Policy Statements (NPS)	Includes consistency with the New Zealand National Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS), National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and any other relevant NPS
	Consistency of the option with any other relevant legislation outside of the Resource Management Act	Includes consistency with the Reserves Act, and any other relevant Act