

HAVE YOUR SAY

Akaroa treated wastewater options

Tell us what you think by Sunday 23 August 2020

ccc.govt.nz/haveyoursay



Introduction

We are building a new wastewater system for Akaroa. In our Long Term Plan 2018-2028 we budgeted \$35 million for this work, which includes a new wastewater treatment plant, upgrades to pipes and pump stations, and a new system for disposing of treated wastewater.

Akaroa's current wastewater treatment plant and harbour outfall are in a culturally and historically sensitive place and they are old and need to be replaced. Doing nothing is not an option.

We already have consents for the new wastewater treatment plant to be built on Old Coach Road and for the new pump station in the boat park at Childrens Bay.

We are seeking feedback only on what to do with the highly treated wastewater when it leaves the plant.

Inner Bays
Irrigation
Scheme

Goughs Bay
Irrigation
Scheme

Harbour
Outfall
Scheme

Pompeys
Pillar
Irrigation
Scheme

What we're asking

What should we do with highly treated wastewater from Akaroa?

Continue sending it into Akaroa Harbour?

Harbour Outfall Scheme

Reuse it on land to irrigate native trees?

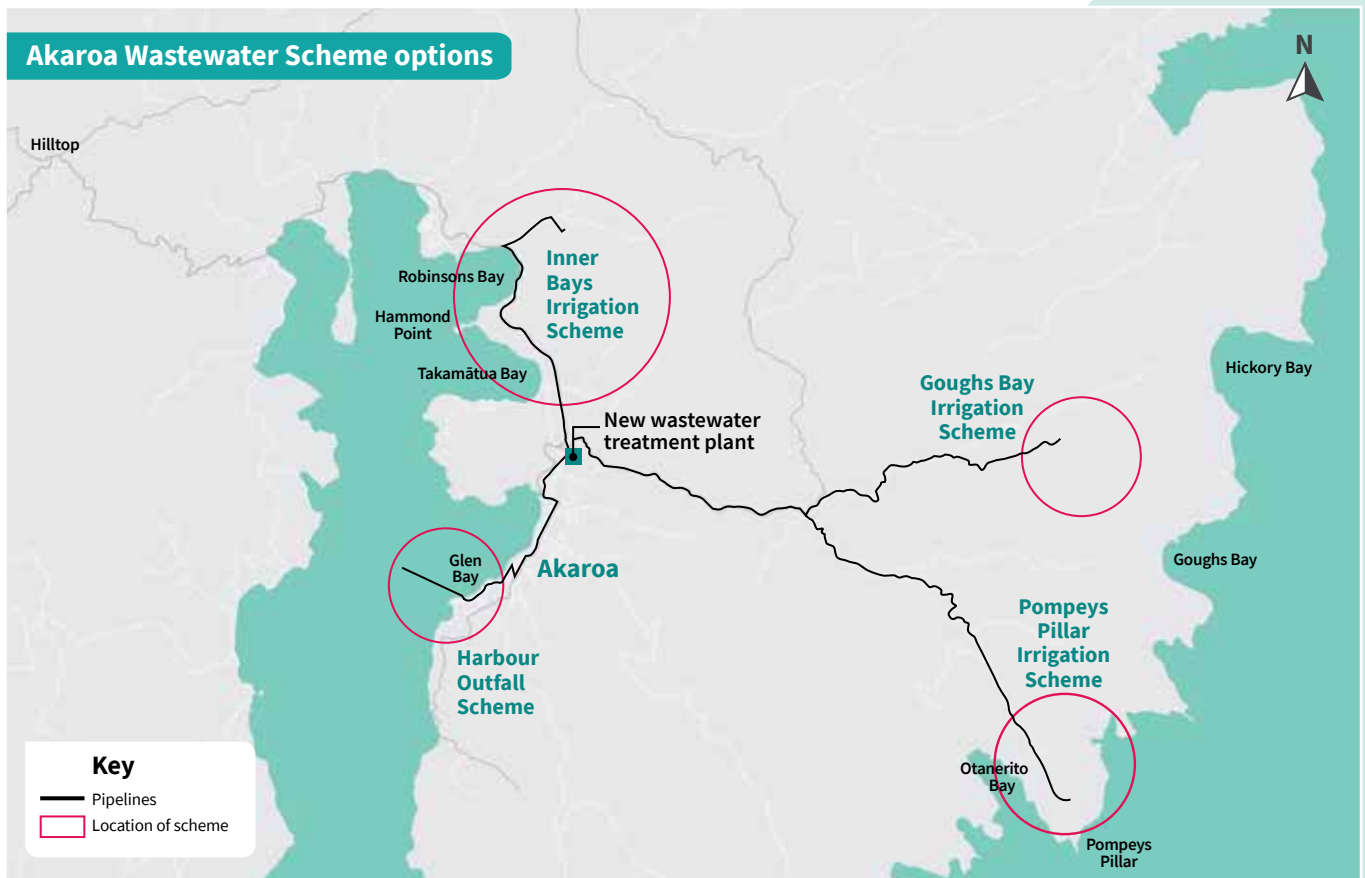
Which one of our three land-based options would be best?

Inner Bays Irrigation Scheme

Goughs Bay Irrigation Scheme

Pompeys Pillar Irrigation Scheme

Akaroa Wastewater Scheme options



This map gives a simple overview of the option locations.

Overview

The environment around Akaroa township features a harbour, steep slip-prone hillsides and soils with poor drainage. This limits our treated wastewater disposal options.

We have worked with the Ngāi Tahu parties and the Akaroa Treated Wastewater Reuse Options Working Party (working party) on the four options outlined in this booklet.

The Ngāi Tahu parties we refer to are Ōnuku Rūnanga, Te Rūnanga o Koukourarata, Wairewa Rūnanga, the Akaroa Taiāpure Management Committee and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.

The working party comprises two members of the Banks Peninsula Community Board, Banks Peninsula Councillor Andrew Turner, two representatives each from Ōnuku Rūnanga and Te Rūnanga o Koukourarata, members representing various communities of the peninsula, and an independent chairperson. It was established by the Banks Peninsula Community Board to help us investigate land-based alternatives to discharging treated wastewater into Akaroa Harbour.

The working party noted that getting to this point, with four final options, was a long and difficult process.

Our consultant's technical report, detailed maps, the working party's terms of reference, its joint statement, the Ngāi Tahu parties' statement, and other information about this project are available on our Have Your Say website. This booklet is a summary of the options developed from that information.

Decision-making process

We want as many people as possible in Christchurch and Banks Peninsula to give us feedback on the options.

Feedback we receive will help us understand the views of individuals and the wider community.

Council staff have expressed an opinion on each option and identified a preferred option. These opinions, and those of the working party, are summarised on pages 20 and 21.

It's important to understand that Council staff will not decide which option is chosen as the new treated wastewater disposal system for Akaroa.

A hearings panel will consider all the feedback received during consultation. The panel then makes a recommendation to the Council. The view of the panel may differ from the staff opinion.

It is the Mayor and the Councillors who will make the final decision.

Key considerations

Relevant law

- The decision by the Council on which option to pursue is subject to the Local Government Act. This Act sets out the purpose of local government and the principles local authorities must apply. These include taking a sustainable development approach and taking into account the social, economic environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities now and in the future.
- The Local Government Act decision-making process requires us to consider all reasonably practicable options for achieving the objective of the decision and to consider the advantages and disadvantages of each option. We must take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga. We must also consider the views and preferences of people likely to be affected by, or with an interest in, the decision to be made. We are consulting for this reason, including to better understand the social and cultural wellbeings of the community.
- Implementation of the chosen option will then be subject to the Resource Management Act.

Risks

As with any big infrastructure project, we need to consider the risks – both the project risks and the risks of not doing anything. Risks identified with the option eventually chosen will be managed appropriately during the design and construction stages. They will also be considered and evaluated through the resource consenting process. For more information about risks, please refer to the technical report.

Ngāi Tahu perspective

To recognise Crown obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi – The Treaty of Waitangi we provide opportunities for Iwi to contribute to and participate in our decision making.

Ngāi Tahu rights and interests associated with Akaroa Harbour are strongly focused on mahinga kai, food gathering. Discharging treated human waste into the harbour is culturally offensive to Ngāi Tahu and is not compatible with their customary use of the harbour as a 'food basket'.

As tāngata whenua, Ngāi Tahu have kaitiaki (guardianship) rights and responsibilities to actively protect natural resources in Akaroa for future generations. To protect and enhance the mauri, or life force, of the harbour Ngāi Tahu want the discharge of wastewater into Akaroa Harbour to stop.

ccc.govt.nz/haveyoursay

About wastewater

Wastewater, or sewage, is the used water from households, businesses and industries. It includes everything flushed down a toilet and water used for bathing and showering, washing clothes and dishwashing. It also includes groundwater and storm water that has seeped into the network. There are high levels of this infiltration into the Akaroa network, with groundwater and storm water accounting for about half of the overall wastewater flow in some years, depending on rainfall.

What we currently do

Treated wastewater from an old (1960) treatment plant is discharged into Akaroa Harbour at Takapūneke-Red House Bay, via a 100 metre long pipeline known as an outfall.

Common to all four options

Treatment process

- All wastewater will be treated at the new treatment plant on Old Coach Road (consented but not yet built).
- All wastewater will be treated to a significantly higher level than is possible at the existing plant. Akaroa's wastewater will be treated to a level that is among the highest anywhere in New Zealand.
- The new treatment plant will include a covered storage pond for untreated wastewater, to smooth out peak flows to the treatment plant. It will be surrounded by landscape planting and will not be visible from the road once the plants have grown. We will be seeking consents to build it on land we own over the road from the new treatment plant.
- The wastewater scheme, including storage ponds, will be designed and engineered to be resilient to earthquakes, land slips, storms and flooding.

Purple pipe scheme

Any of the four options could include a non-potable (not for drinking) water reuse scheme (purple pipe scheme). To make the treated wastewater safe for such use, we would include ultraviolet (UV) treatment as an additional level of treatment.

This highly treated non-potable (not for drinking) water supply could be used for irrigating Council-owned parks

and sports grounds and for flushing public toilets. It would use approximately 4 per cent of the treated wastewater.

It would cost an additional \$3.7 million to install a purple pipe if one of the land-based options is chosen, or \$270,000 if the harbour outfall is chosen (lower cost because the outfall pipe through town would double as the purple pipe).

A purple pipe scheme, if added to the chosen scheme, would include a second covered storage pond for highly treated wastewater on land we own over the road from the new treatment plant, to ensure a safe and reliable supply.

At present reusing treated wastewater on residential properties is not approved by the Ministry of Health because central government agencies are yet to set the necessary health and other standards for this type of water recycling.

We anticipate such use will be possible and widespread in New Zealand in future as communities grapple with water shortages due to climate change.

In this consultation we are interested to know what people think about this idea. If it receives a good level of support, we would consider lobbying central government agencies to change the regulations to allow non-potable reuse schemes in New Zealand.

Common to the three land-based options

Irrigating native trees

The three land-based options all involve planting native trees and irrigating them with the highly treated wastewater.

The irrigation would be by pipes with drippers on the ground, which would not be visible in the landscape. Small pumps would be used to disperse the highly treated wastewater to the drippers.

These new areas of native trees would create new habitats for insects, birds and other wildlife, increasing the biodiversity of the area and providing ecological benefits.

The trees would thrive on the plentiful water supply and would not be subjected to drought.

All three land-based options support our goal to be carbon neutral by 2030 (native trees absorb and store more carbon than the scheme would emit) and we could apply to the government's One Billion Trees Programme for funding. They also align well with our Climate Smart Strategy and Integrated Water Strategy (search the strategy name at ccc.govt.nz).

Land selection

We used the following criteria to identify land suitable for irrigation:

- A slope of less than 19 degrees in the irrigation area and not more than 15 degrees downhill of the irrigation area (relatively flat land, to reduce instability in the irrigation area and to downhill land).
- A buffer of 1 hectare around individual houses in the possible irrigation area, to allow for onsite wastewater disposal, such as a septic tank or composting toilet.
- A buffer of 5 metres to the property boundary.

- A buffer of at least 25 metres to permanent streams and the coast, and 10 metres to ephemeral streams.
- Property size of at least 2 hectares.
- No land stability issues found in preliminary investigations.

The land needed for irrigation and storage ponds could be acquired by purchase, lease and/or licence. Our strong preference is to negotiate with willing landowners. However, if that is not possible, we could seek to use the Public Works Act, as a last resort, to acquire the land.

Pipes

The treated wastewater will be piped to the irrigation areas along public roads and the pipes will be buried.

Property owners along the pipeline routes could join the irrigation scheme if they wished, for farm irrigation and stock water, but would need a resource consent.

Storage ponds

Storage ponds are needed to hold the treated wastewater during times when irrigation is not possible and to supply the irrigation system.

In periods of sustained wet weather irrigation would be stopped, to avoid run-off risks, with the highly treated wastewater being stored in ponds at the irrigation site. This water would be used when irrigation resumes.

The land criteria for storage ponds are similar to those for irrigation and include a slope of no more than 4 degrees and a buffer distance of at least 100 metres from any house.

The four options

The Mayor and Councillors will be asked to select one of our four options as the new wastewater disposal scheme for Akaroa.

In the following pages we explain each option in more detail, with a map for each option.

There will be information sessions in Akaroa and Christchurch during the consultation period. Staff will be available at these sessions to discuss the proposals and to answer questions. For more information about these sessions, see page 22.

Comparative photos

We have used photos of how the landscape looks now and artist's impressions showing how they would look in the future for each option. The artist's impressions are indicative only and are not visual simulations.

Inner Bays Irrigation Scheme

Capital cost range
\$54 million to \$63 million

Operating cost
\$510,000 per year

Carbon impact
8,900 tonnes stored over 35 years

This option involves developing three new areas of native trees on four properties and a new wetland on land we own opposite the new treatment plant, in addition to the storage pond on the site.

The irrigation sites and the storage ponds at the irrigation sites would be closer to the treatment plant than in the other land-based options and closer to settled areas and houses.

New areas of native trees

Three new areas of native trees would be planted and irrigated with highly treated wastewater.

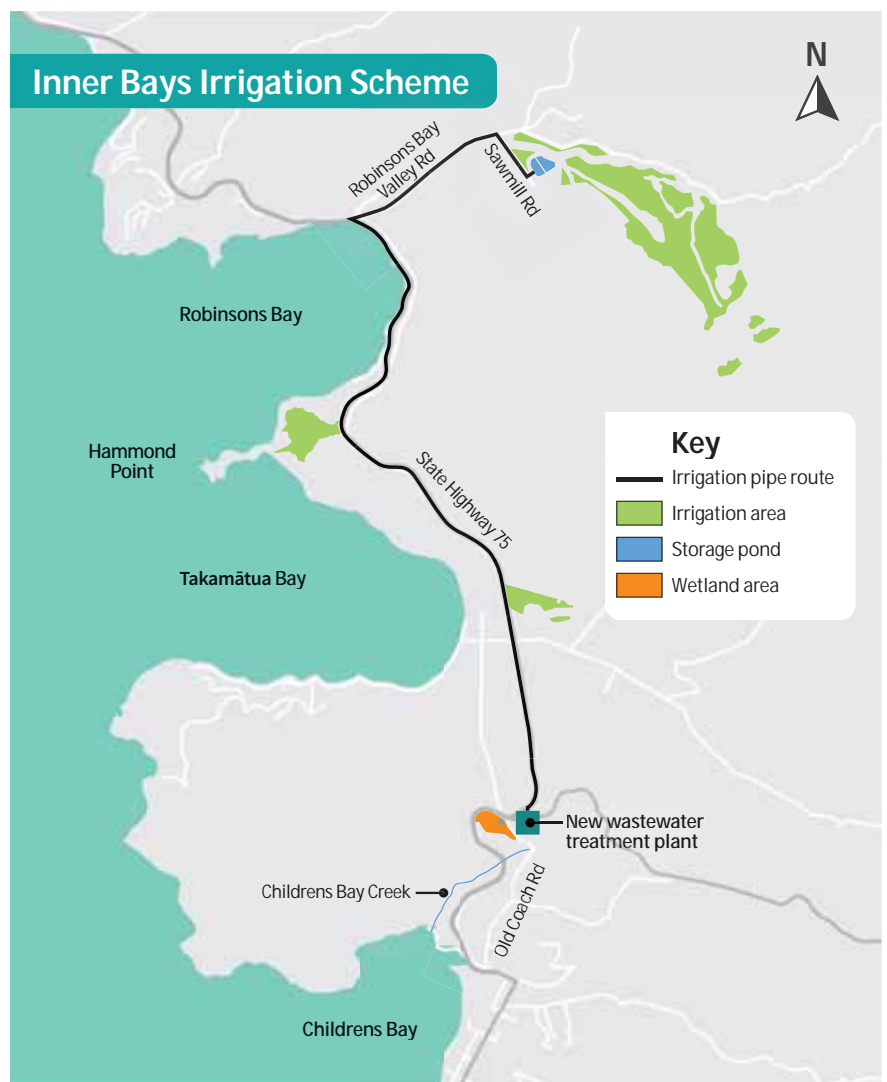
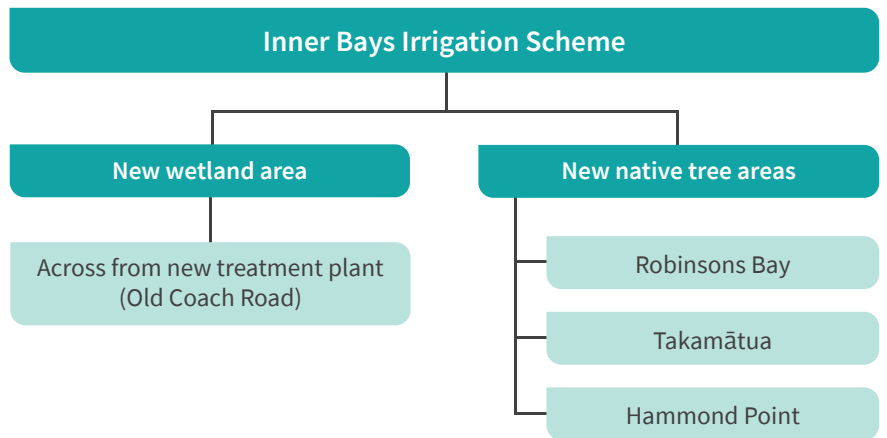
The total area of land needed for irrigation would be 40 hectares, over the three sites.

We have identified the following areas of land as being most suitable:

- A farm on Sawmill Road in the Robinsons Bay valley and a strip of land neighbouring the farm.
- The flat land on the north side of Takamātua Valley, on the east side of State Highway 75.
- Land on Hammond Point, on the west side of State Highway 75 between Takamātua and Robinsons Bay.

There are other areas of land in Takamātua Valley and Robinsons Bay that also meet the criteria for irrigation, but they are less favoured because the irrigation areas are smaller.

The new native tree areas would be open to the public.



Robinsons Bay



How the landscape looks now in upper Robinsons Bay (view from Okains Bay Road).



Artist's impression: How the same landscape would look with native trees and storage ponds.

Hammond Point



How the landscape looks now at Hammond Point (viewed from walking track off Archdalls Road).



Artist's impression: How the same landscape would look with native trees.

Takamātua Valley



How the Takamātua Valley landscape looks now (viewed from SH75).



Artist's impression: How the same landscape would look with native trees.

Please note that if the Duvauchelle A&P Showground and Pony Club need to move to this site because of the wastewater project there, this area would be irrigated pasture and more trees would be planted at the Hammond Point irrigation site.



New wetland

A wetland would be created across the road from the new treatment plant on Old Coach Road, next to the covered storage pond.

The wetland is an important part of this scheme and would provide 2,200 cubic metres of additional storage for highly treated wastewater (without it we would need bigger storage ponds at Robinsons Bay). The wetland would also provide the treated wastewater with additional treatment through naturally occurring processes.

The wetland would also make the new treatment plant and disposal system more resilient to wet weather events. Natural biological and chemical cleansing would further reduce contaminants, giving us the ability to release the highly treated wastewater from the wetland to the harbour, in the event of a period of extreme wet weather (expected on average once every five years).

In this scenario, highly treated wastewater would discharge from the wetland into the harbour at Childrens Bay, via the Childrens Bay Creek.

Normally there would be no discharge from the wetland.

The wetland would be planted with native wetland plants, providing new habitats for insects, birds and other wildlife.

We would maximise opportunities to improve the ecology and biodiversity, and ensure community and Ōnuku Rūnanga participation in some aspects of the site design, including

which species to plant there. The wetland would be open to the public. Over time, it would offer opportunities for recreation, education and other activities.

Pipeline and storage

A 5.6 kilometre gravity-fed pipeline would run 4.4 kilometres along State Highway 75 and 1.2 kilometres along Robinsons Bay Valley Road and Sawmill Road.

Two storage ponds, each with a capacity of 9,500 cubic metres, would be built on the irrigation site on Sawmill Road in Robinsons Bay. They would store highly treated wastewater from the new treatment plant during periods of wet weather, when the land is too wet to irrigate, so would be only partially full most of the time.

They would be built with earth embankments (bunds) and lined with high-density polyethylene. The ponds would be cut into the existing slope with a bund 4 metres high extending above ground at the downhill end. The area around the ponds would be landscaped and planted with native trees.

The two ponds would be side by side and separated by an earth embankment.

An additional bund would be built on Sawmill Road to prevent a neighbouring house from flooding in the unlikely event of a storage pond failure.



How the landscape looks now (viewed from Long Bay Road at the intersection of SH75).



Artist's impression: How the same landscape would look with the wetland.

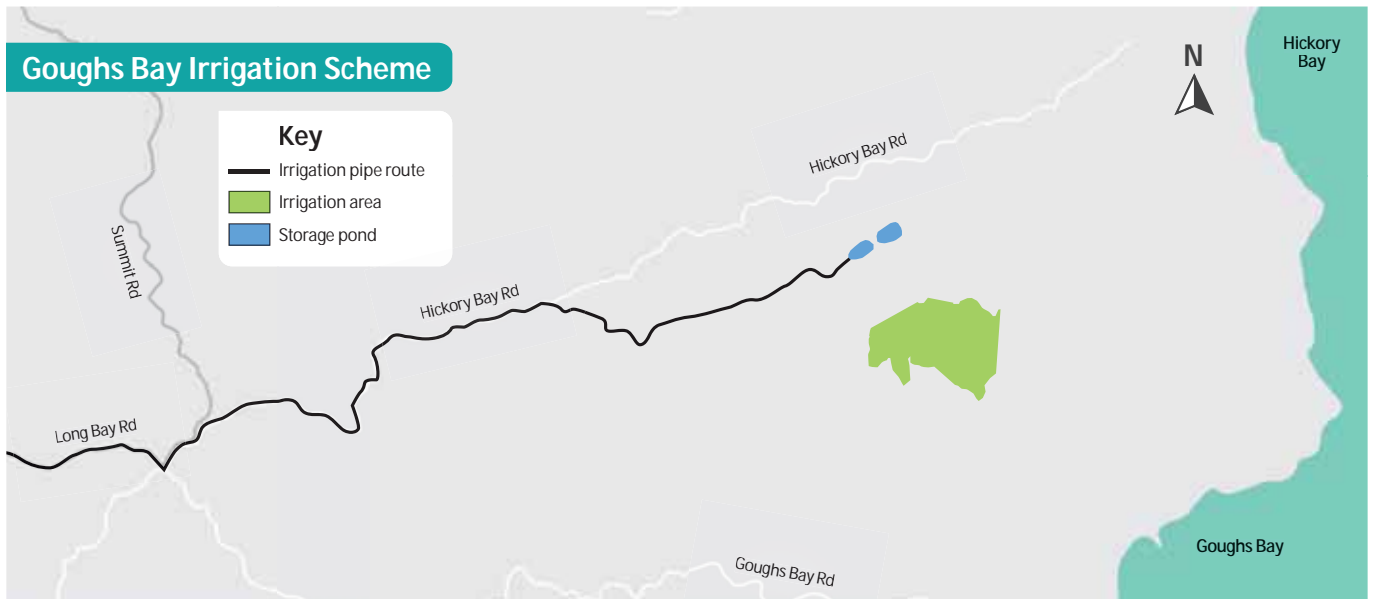
Council staff see these advantages

- All Akaroa's treated wastewater would be beneficially reused to create a new wetland and three new native bush areas
- Ecological, cultural, recreational and educational benefits from wetland and native bush areas
- Storage ponds gravity-fed from the new wastewater treatment plant
- Pipeline more resilient than for the other land-based disposal options
- Highly treated wastewater available for farm irrigation and stock water along pipeline route
- Least expensive land-based option (lower capital and operating costs)
- Most land owners appear willing to negotiate with us

Council staff see these disadvantages

- More expensive than the Harbour Outfall Scheme

Goughs Bay Irrigation Scheme



Capital cost range
\$61 million to \$71 million

Operating cost
\$580,000 per year

Carbon impact
4,500 tonnes stored over 35 years

Pipeline and storage

Treated wastewater would be pumped through a high-pressure pipeline up over the hills east of Akaroa to an elevation of 677 metres.

The pipeline would run up Long Bay Road to its summit then along Hickory Bay Road for 8.2 kilometres. It would then follow a paper road, travelling 2.4 kilometres along the ridge between Hickory and Goughs bays. We own the paper road, which passes through several farms. The existing track (along the paper road) would need to be upgraded for the pipeline construction and would continue to be used by the farms it passes through.

Up to three storage ponds would be built on the farm. They would be dug into the hill with earthen bunds and lined with high-density polyethylene. The total volume of the storage ponds would be about 30,000 cubic metres. The ponds would be only partially full most of the time and there would be no discharge into the sea, except in an extreme emergency.

New area of native trees

The Goughs Bay irrigation site is relatively remote, with no onsite dwellings and few neighbouring properties. It is a considerable distance, about 11 kilometres, from the new wastewater treatment plant.

This option would give us the opportunity to develop a new area of native trees. It may be open to the public but this is not decided yet.

Highly treated wastewater would be piped to land above Goughs Bay and used to irrigate native trees. The total area of irrigated land needed would be 33 hectares.

Treated wastewater would be stored onsite in up to three ponds.



How the landscape looks now at Goughs Bay (looking north from Paua Bay Road).



Artist's impression: How the same landscape would look with native trees.

Council staff see these advantages

- All Akaroa's treated wastewater would be beneficially reused to create a new native bush area
- Ecological benefits from new areas of native bush
- Highly treated wastewater would be available for farm irrigation and stock water along the pipeline route

Council staff see these disadvantages

- More expensive than Inner Bays Irrigation Scheme or Harbour Outfall Scheme, with higher capital and operating costs
- Pumping treated wastewater up and over the hill along remote rural roads may make it vulnerable to breakdown and/or damage
- Landowner not willing to sell their land or use treated wastewater on it

Pompeys Pillar Irrigation Scheme

Capital cost range
\$66 million to \$76 million

Operating cost
\$580,000 per year

Carbon impact
8,300 tonnes stored over 35 years

New area of native trees

Pompeys Pillar is relatively remote, with few onsite dwellings and few neighbouring properties, and is a considerable distance – about 13 kilometres – from the new wastewater treatment plant.

Treated wastewater would be piped to land at Pompeys Pillar and used to irrigate native trees. The total area of irrigation land needed would be 48 hectares.

There would be no discharge into the sea, except in an extreme emergency.

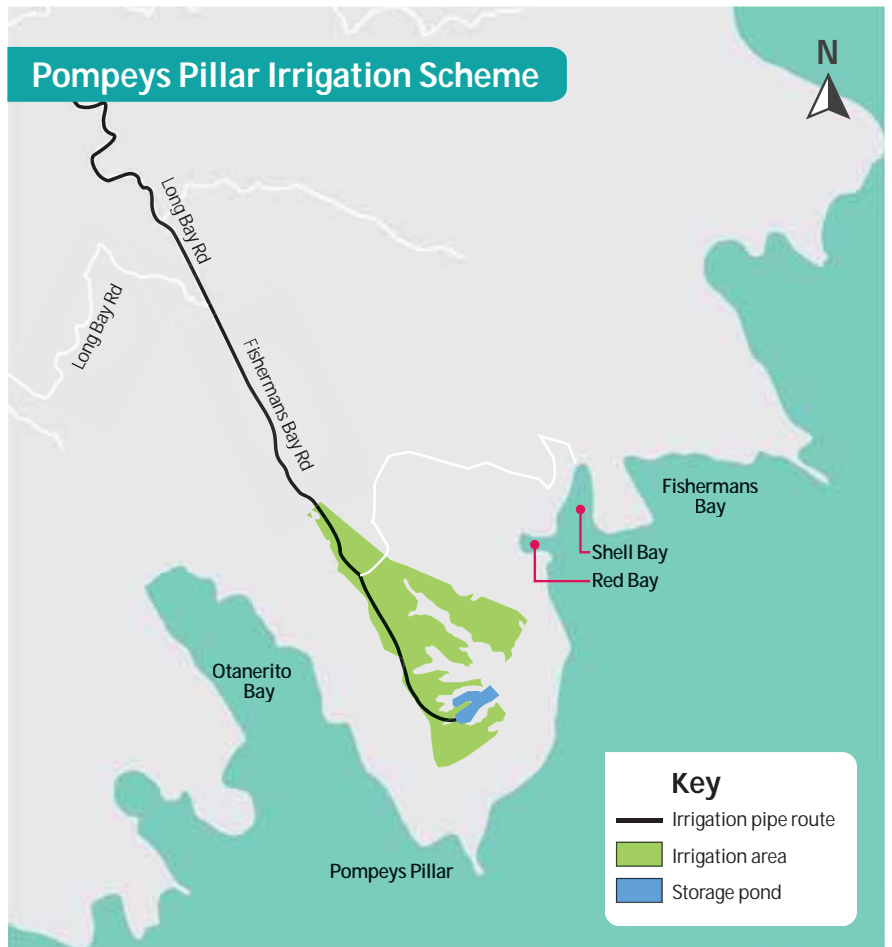
The new native bush area may be open to the public, but this is not decided yet.

Pipeline and storage

The treated wastewater would be pumped, through a high-pressure pipeline about 13 kilometres long, up and over a hill with an elevation of 631 metres.

The pipeline would run up Long Bay Road to its summit then down Fishermans Bay Road to the irrigation area.

A single storage pond would be built on the farm by damming an ephemeral stream (ephemeral streams are temporary and appear only after rainfall). The pond capacity would be 36,000 cubic metres.





How the landscape looks now at Pompeys Pillar (looking south from Paua Bay Road).



Artist's impression: How the same landscape would look with native trees.

Council staff see these advantages

- All Akaroa's treated wastewater would be beneficially reused to create a new area of native bush
- Ecological benefits from new native bush
- Highly treated wastewater available for farm irrigation and stock water along the pipeline

Council staff see these disadvantages

- Most expensive option, with the highest capital and operating costs
- Pumping treated wastewater up and over the hill along remote rural roads may make it vulnerable to breakdown and/or damage
- Landowner not willing to sell their land or use treated wastewater on it

Harbour Outfall Scheme

Capital cost range
\$45 million to \$52 million

Operating cost
\$470,000 per year

Carbon impact
1,300 tonnes emitted over 35 years

Highly treated wastewater would be discharged into the middle of Akaroa Harbour via a new, longer outfall pipeline.

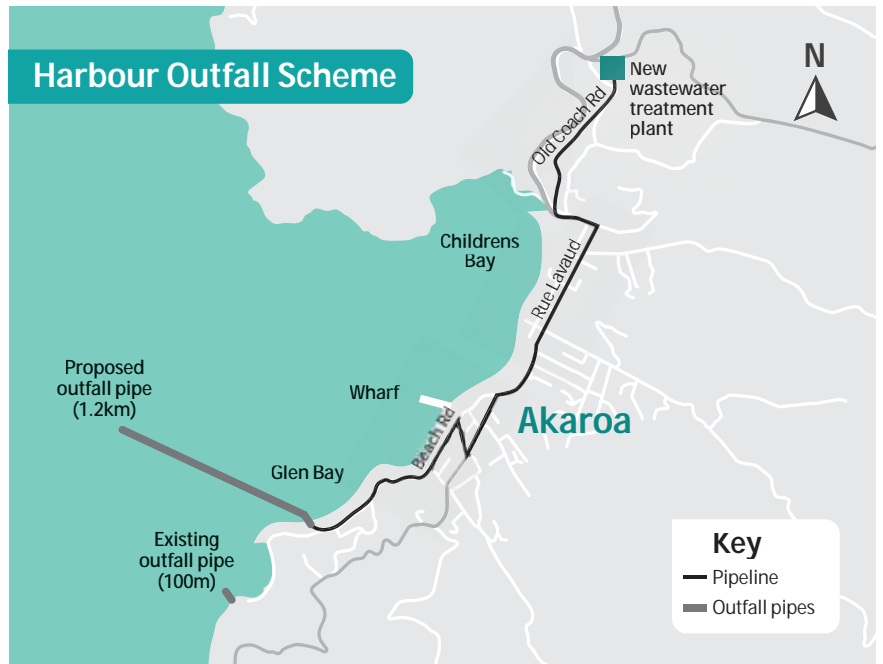
A new wastewater pipe would run from the new treatment plant on Old Coach Road, through Akaroa and out into the middle of the harbour from the south end of town, probably entering the harbour at Glen Bay (depending on final design work).

The pipeline would be fully buried for its entire length along Council-owned land and roadway, and below the sea floor out into the harbour.

The harbour section of the pipeline would extend 1.2 kilometres into the mid-harbour, where the treated wastewater would be discharged via a diffuser.

The diffuser would be 9.5 metres below the water surface. The treated wastewater discharged would be diluted at least 78 times before it reached the surface then further diluted by natural currents and tidal flows. There would be no visible effect.

As the wastewater entering the harbour would be highly treated, the public health risk to people using the harbour for recreational activities or for gathering shellfish would be very low (the wastewater would be treated to a much higher level than that which is discharged to the harbour at present). However, the adverse effect on the Ngāi Tahu parties' cultural value in gathering fish and shellfish would be high.



Council staff see these advantages

- No additional land needed
- Treated wastewater would flow by gravity to the outfall
- Lower capital, operating and maintenance costs than for any of the other options

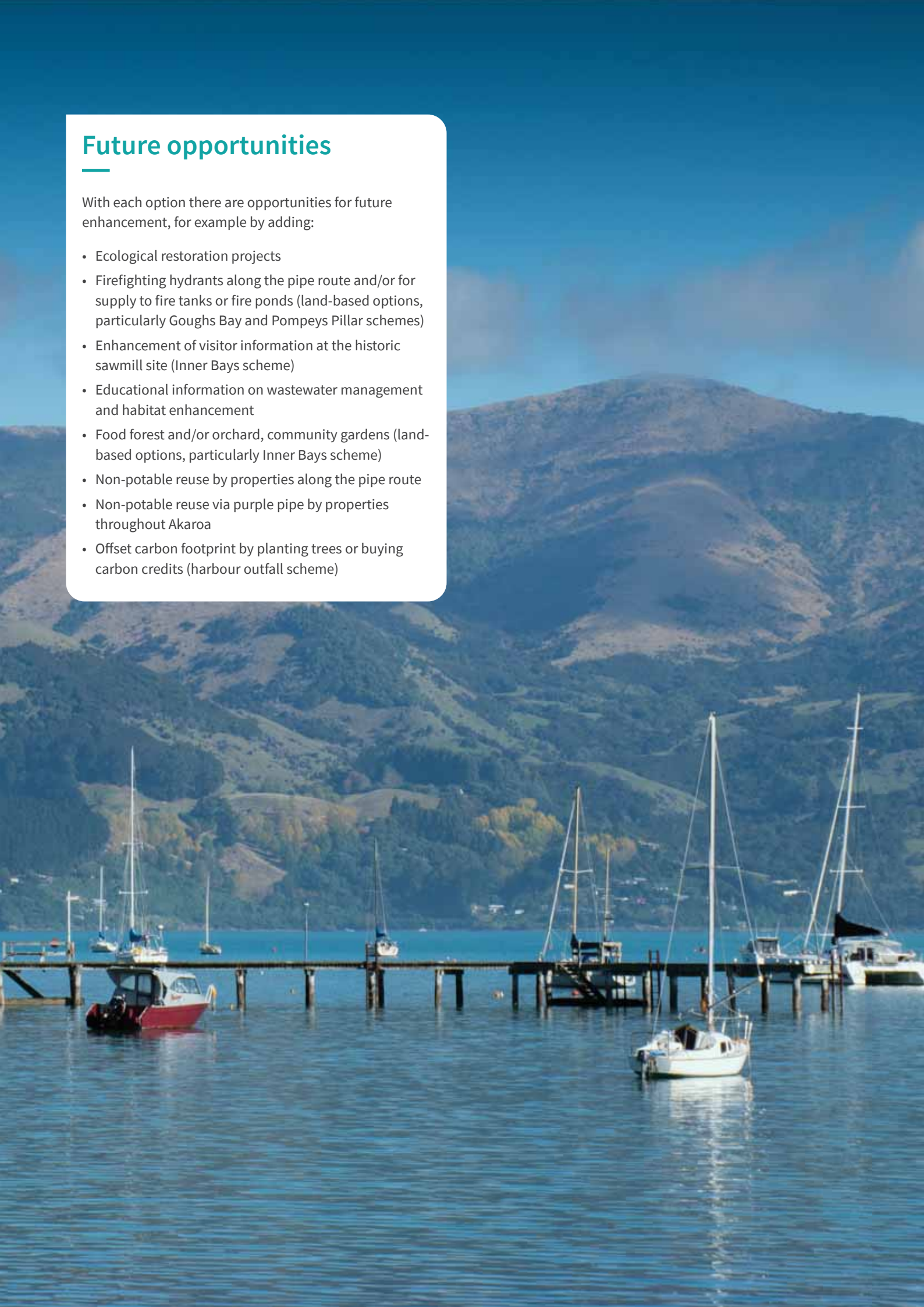
Council staff see these disadvantages

- No beneficial reuse of highly treated wastewater, unless purple pipe system included
- May be risk, albeit very low, to public health from swimming, other recreational activities and from eating raw shellfish from the area
- Conflicts with our goal to be carbon neutral by 2030.
- It undermines the relationship of tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.
- The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and the Regional Coastal Environment Plan aim to avoid the discharge of treated human waste into water in the coastal environment, unless there has been adequate consideration of alternative methods. A harbour outfall may not be sustainable management under the Resource Management Act and may not be considered a reasonably practicable option under the Local Government Act if there are other options for disposal to land that achieve the purpose of those acts.

Future opportunities

With each option there are opportunities for future enhancement, for example by adding:

- Ecological restoration projects
- Firefighting hydrants along the pipe route and/or for supply to fire tanks or fire ponds (land-based options, particularly Goughs Bay and Pompeys Pillar schemes)
- Enhancement of visitor information at the historic sawmill site (Inner Bays scheme)
- Educational information on wastewater management and habitat enhancement
- Food forest and/or orchard, community gardens (land-based options, particularly Inner Bays scheme)
- Non-potable reuse by properties along the pipe route
- Non-potable reuse via purple pipe by properties throughout Akaroa
- Offset carbon footprint by planting trees or buying carbon credits (harbour outfall scheme)



Views on the four options

Council staff, the Ngāi Tahu parties and the Akaroa Treated Wastewater Reuse Options Working Party have had long involvement in identifying suitable disposal options for highly treated wastewater from Akaroa.

Each group has its own view of each option and these are summarised below. The full statements are available on our Have Your Say website: ccc.govt.nz/haveyoursay/

Inner Bays Irrigation Scheme

Ngāi Tahu view

Ngāi Tahu prefer this option. They say one of the roles of Papatūānuku (Earth Mother) is to cleanse. By having the treated wastewater pass through or over land and allowing for natural filtration to occur, Ngāi Tahu consider it will no longer compromise the harbour, making it safe for the cultural practices that occur there, such as mahinga kai (food gathering). Ngāi Tahu see the wetland as enhancing the natural cleansing process.

Working party view

The working party could not reach an agreed opinion of this scheme. Some members strongly oppose it, citing concerns about risk and a belief that it will have unacceptable environmental, social and cultural impacts and will affect the quality of life of nearby residents in a negative way. Other members, including rūnanga appointees, favour this option over all others, citing environmental and ecological benefits and viewing it as the most sustainable, affordable, resilient and practical of the three land-based options.

Council staff view

Council staff prefer this option because it is the least expensive and most resilient option that avoids discharging treated wastewater to the harbour. Creating a wetland and three new areas of native trees makes good use of the highly treated wastewater, with ecological, educational and recreational benefits. It provides for the cultural needs and aspirations of the Ngāi Tahu parties and aligns well with our Climate Smart Strategy and Integrated Water Strategy.

Goughs Bay Irrigation Scheme

Ngāi Tahu view

Ngāi Tahu support this option because it allows Papatūānuku (Earth Mother) to further cleanse the highly treated wastewater as it passes over and through the land through natural filtration processes. When the wastewater eventually reaches the sea it is no longer considered a risk to cultural practices such as mahinga kai (food gathering).

Working party view

The working party could not reach an agreed opinion of this scheme, although it has more support than other options with most members supporting it as either their first or second choice. Some members support the scheme because of its remoteness and distance from dwellings. Others oppose it, citing concerns about the high-pressure pipeline, costs and a belief it would have a negative effect on the environment and the community.

Council staff view

This option is the second preference of staff because it avoids a discharge to the harbour, makes good use of the treated wastewater to irrigate native trees and supports the cultural needs and aspirations of the Ngāi Tahu parties. This option is the third most expensive to build, operate and maintain and the pipeline may be vulnerable to breakdown and/or damage. We would be negotiating with an unwilling land owner.

Pompeys Pillar Irrigation Scheme

Ngāi Tahu view

Ngāi Tahu support this option because it allows Papatūānuku (Earth Mother) to further cleanse the highly treated wastewater as it passes over and through the land through natural filtration processes. When the wastewater eventually reaches the sea it is no longer considered a risk to cultural practices such as mahinga kai (food gathering).

Working party view

The working party does not favour this scheme. Members see no benefit in the option being included for consideration and would like it withdrawn. Members cite its distance from Akaroa, which is further than Goughs Bay, and that the farm has been in family ownership for seven generations.

Council staff view

This option is the third preference of staff because it avoids a discharge to the harbour, makes good use of the treated wastewater to irrigate native trees and supports the cultural needs and aspirations of the Ngāi Tahu parties. It is the most expensive to build, operate and maintain and the pipeline may be vulnerable to breakdown and/or damage. As with the Goughs Bay scheme, we would be negotiating with an unwilling land owner.



Harbour Outfall Scheme

Ngāi Tahu view

Ngāi Tahu do not support this scheme. They see the discharge of human sewage, even as highly treated wastewater, into the harbour as being highly offensive. Ngāi Tahu say the ability to harvest kaimoana (sea food) from the harbour is central to the ability of marae to practice manaakitanga (hospitality, care) for visitors. They are strongly opposed to the treated wastewater being put into the harbour, which is used for mahinga kai and is home to tribal taonga (treasures) such as the pahu (Hectors dolphin). They say stopping discharges of contaminants to the harbour is in the interest of all harbour users and the community as a whole, not just tangata whenua.

Working party view

The working party was established to help us identify land-based alternatives to a harbour outfall, and therefore did not assess the harbour outfall option.

Council staff view

This is the option staff least prefer because highly treated wastewater would be discharged directly to the harbour, which does not support the cultural needs and aspirations of the Ngāi Tahu parties. It also does not beneficially reuse any of the wastewater unless a purple pipe scheme is included.

The four options at a glance

	Comparisons			
	Inner Bays Irrigation Scheme	Goughs Bay Irrigation Scheme	Pompeys Pillar Irrigation Scheme	Harbour Outfall Scheme
Capital cost range (\$ millions)	\$54m to \$63m	\$61m to \$71m	\$66m to \$76m	\$45m to \$52m
Operating cost (per year)	\$510,000	\$580,000	\$580,000	\$470,000
Carbon impact (over 35 years)	8,900 tonnes stored	4,500 tonnes stored	8,300 tonnes stored	1,300 tonnes emitted
Distance from treatment plant (approximate kilometres)	5.6km	11km	13km	4km

Next steps



How to make a submission

We would like your feedback on the Akaroa wastewater project. There are several ways you can give feedback. Submissions can be made from Tuesday 21 July 2020 until midnight Sunday 23 August 2020.


Written feedback

-  Fill out our online submission form at ccc.govt.nz/haveyoursay
-  Email your feedback to Tara.King@ccc.govt.nz
-  Fill out the submission form in the summary document available at any of our libraries or service centres
-  Post a letter to:
Freepost 178 (*no stamp required*)
Tara King, Engagement Team
Akaroa wastewater project
Christchurch City Council
PO Box 73016
Christchurch 8154
-  Or deliver to the Civic Offices at 53 Hereford Street.
(To ensure we receive last-minute submissions on time, please hand deliver them to the Civic Offices.)

You need to include the following details with your submission: your full name, postal address, post code and email address. If you wish to speak to your submission at the public hearings in October, please also provide a daytime phone number.

Whether you are completing the submission for yourself or on behalf of a group or organisation. If it is the latter, please include your organisation's name and your role in the organisation.

Be heard in person

-  Come and talk to us

Information sessions

Gaiety Hall supper room, Rue Jolie, Akaroa
Sunday 2 August
2pm–3.30pm

Civic Offices, first floor function room, 53 Hereford Street, Christchurch
Tuesday 4 August
5.30pm–7pm

Gaiety Hall supper room, Rue Jolie, Akaroa
Monday 10 August
5.30pm–7pm

Hearings

For this project, there will be a hearings panel with at least three members. At this stage the hearings are expected to take place in October 2020.

Once consultation closes, staff (led by a senior engagement advisor) will analyse all the submissions and write a report to the hearings panel. The panel will consider the staff report, which will include staff recommendations on the matters raised in the submissions.

The panel will then listen to any submitters who have indicated they would like to speak about the proposal. It will then make a recommendation to the Mayor and Councillors, who will make the final decision on which option to proceed with.

All submitters will receive written updates on the project, including details of the staff recommendations, meetings and details on speaking to the hearings panel.

Once the Council has made a decision the chosen proposal will be further developed and resource consents sought for the new Akaroa Wastewater Scheme.

Public hearings will be held in October 2020.

Name*

Organisation

Role

Address*

.....

Postcode*

Email*

*required

We require your contact details as part of your feedback – it also means we can keep you updated throughout the project.

Your feedback, name and address are given to Councillors to help them make a decision.

Your responses, with names only, go online when the decision meeting agenda is available on our website.

If requested, responses, names and contact details are made available to the public, as required by the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

If there are good reasons why your details and feedback should be kept confidential, please contact our Engagement Manager on (03) 941 8999 or 0800 800 169 (Banks Peninsula).

Please fold with the reply paid portion on the outside, seal and return by **Sunday 23 August 2020**

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If you wish to attach extra paper, please ensure the folded posted item is no thicker than 6mm. Alternatively, you can send your feedback in an envelope of any size and address it using "FreePost Authority No. 178"

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Tara King, Engagement Team
Akaroa treated wastewater options
Christchurch City Council
PO Box 73016
Christchurch 8154

