



MEMORANDUM

Job 10584

To: Darren de Klerk (CHBDC)

From: Hamish Lowe (LEI)

Date: 11 June 2019

Subject: Engagement and consultation strategy to develop long term sustainable wastewater infrastructure for Central Hawke's Bay District Council (CHBDC) communities.

This memorandum summarises the process that Central Hawke's Bay District Council (**CHBDC**) have followed to develop a solution for addressing an Environment Court Order concerning consent breaches at the Waipawa Wastewater Treatment Plant (**Waipawa WWTP**). It also sets out forward steps proposed.

BACKGROUND

On 31 July 2017 the Environment Court made Enforcement Orders (**Original Orders**) in relation to the Waipawa WWTP plant not meeting discharge consent requirements. Further to the Original Orders, on 26 July 2018 the Court made **Supplementary Orders**. The Supplementary Orders permanently suspended paragraphs 16 to 20 of the Original Orders, required further monitoring of the Waipawa WWTP until 31 May 2019, and required a report to the Court by no later than 30 June 2019.

Amongst other instructions, the Supplementary Orders state the following:

4. *By no later than 30 June 2019, CHBDC shall provide a report to the Court and the HBRC which shall, as a minimum, address:*
 - (a) *The wastewater treatment solution the CHBDC proposes to implement for wastewater from Waipawa and the technical rationale for same;*
 - (b) *The process and time frame for implementation, including whether any new consents or changes to conditions of consent are required to implement the wastewater solution and the estimated time frame for preparing and lodging any applications for same;*
 - (c) *The estimated cost of implementing the wastewater solution; and*
 - (d) *The proposed process and timing for securing the funding necessary to implement the wastewater solution.*

Unless the Court makes an order to the contrary, CHBDC shall implement the proposed wastewater solution as soon as reasonably practicable.



OVER-ARCHING WASTEWATER STRATEGY

Communities

In mid-2018 CHBDC decided that wastewater management required a fresh approach and there was appetite and need to look at the bigger picture of what is suitable for the Waipawa WWTP discharge. This required thinking beyond just managing consent compliance, but rather how the Council was managing wastewater.

This led to the establishment of an internal council project to consider wastewater management, not just for Waipawa, but other communities in the District. It was appreciated that the issues facing **Waipawa** were similar to those facing **Waipukurau**, and ultimately other communities in the district would face similar issues, leading to an opportunity to consider wastewater management at one time.

To assist with engagement, a Consultation Strategy was developed to help shape and inform discussion. A copy is attached in **Appendix 1**. While largely an internal guidance document, it details key principles of robust and meaningful consultation, particularly with the Resource Management Act in mind.

Reference Group

Leading on from the decision to consider wastewater management across the district was the initiation of a Wastewater Reference Group (**Reference Group**) to focus on development of solutions for Waipawa and Waipukurau. It was considered that the other communities in the district, while they faced similar issues, did not have pressing needs like Waipawa and Waipukurau. However, it was also considered that solutions and experiences from Waipawa and Waipukurau could inform management solutions for the other communities.

The Reference Group formed consisted of community members and councillor representatives. Staff and technical advisors also contributed. The intent of this group was to identify issues and options for wastewater management. While there are multiple options, the intention was the group would identify key aspects that needed change and identify potential solutions. This process was intended to lead into the development of identification of a solution to satisfy the requirements of the Supplementary Order required by June 2019. The consequence was the group had a period of some **6 months** to assist with developing solutions.

A terms of reference for the Reference Group was adopted and is attached as **Appendix 2**.

Representation

In the course of engagement with the Reference Group, the obvious question of representation was raised. This applied both to the people involved in the group and their views. Consequently 'checking-in' with the community occurred with newspaper articles, a survey and opportunities for feedback to be provided.

It was identified in November 2018 that additional representation was required, and when the group reconvened additional representation would be required prior to progressing.

Additional members were added and the group increased from 10 to 13 participants. The feedback provided validation that the initial group was thinking along the lines of the community as a whole, providing confidence that the Reference Group offered views representative of the community at large.



The communication referenced above are attached as **Appendix 3** (Community Update in CHB Mail) and **Appendix 4** (Community Survey Outcome Report).

Additionally, a summary was produced for the new group members in addition to a verbal briefing prior to their attendance at their first meeting – this is attached as **Appendix 4**.

Combining Communities

As noted above, early in the discussion there was consensus that Waipawa and Waipukurau discharges should be considered collectively. This allowed individual and combined solutions to be considered and provided for options and costs for larger solutions where economies of scale could apply. The logic, combined with an immediate consenting need, meant that the inclusion of Otane was seen as being appropriate and logical.

Technical information

Sitting alongside community engagement was the provision of supporting technical information. This served the purpose of educating the Reference Group, pulling key information together and assisting with technical analysis and development of options.

The supporting technical work and extensive engagement has highlighted a community aspiration to consider longer term opportunities and potential future regulatory constraints. This included the need to plan and create resilience for potential changes in water use and nutrient management in the wider catchment.

The desire to make changes was not driven by a technical need to mitigate unacceptable environmental effects. Technical investigations (particularly a surface water assessment by Aquanet: 2019) showed that only minor changes to the discharge regime was needed, particularly to lessen nutrient discharges during low flow conditions in order to provide for compliance with current resource consent requirements.

Reasons for Change

The approach of making small technical changes to wastewater treatment and discharges to meet current consent compliance places a reliance on the current regulatory environment/framework staying the same; which may (likely) change in time. To future proof and plan for infrastructure which has a life that is typically beyond the regulatory planning framework (i.e. immediate consent term), the Reference Group and council staff supported the need for master planning. This master planning was considered to not just be meeting the current and future regulatory framework, but CHBDC making a courageous decision to do better and more than the minimum; being planning for future generations and not just the immediate needs to satisfy current rules. This position is reflected in the Reference Group's vision, which was:

"Our effluent is treated in a sustainable way that creates a resource, protects our environment and continues to do so for generations to come."

Evaluation of options by the Reference Group identified this long-term perspective would place an economic burden on the community, but if it can be funded it will provide local and regional leadership to deal with water and nutrient issues that have challenged the community and region for several decades.

DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLUTION

Despite the largely indistinguishable impact on the river system, albeit with current consent non-compliance issues, there will be growth in the district and an increase in expectations. This will



necessitate a need to improve effluent quality and its management over time. Therefore, either the discharge method needs to be changed (ideally away from the River) or a fundamentally different treatment plant needs to be installed. Adopting either of these two options would be seen to provide a means of future-proofing the community and CHBDC.

The process and solution adopted by CHBDC differs in scope from that envisaged when the existing orders were issued by the court. The existing orders envisaged a **'Treatment Solution'** for Waipawa (**only**); but now the solution includes Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane communities and their respective facilities.

While it is clear that the community aspiration is to remove all wastewater from surface water, the ability to do so must be staggered over time as technology, farming practices and finances permit. This has led to a solution that can be implemented over time, with a discharge, treatment follow by discharge focus;

- Discharge (1) - Initially the solution will replace the existing surface water discharges with a rapid infiltration system, into near river gravel soils close to the rivers;
- Treatment - Because rapid infiltration systems provide only limited additional treatment to the wastewater (they will reduce solids and pathogens but not substantially reduce soluble nitrogen), a relatively high level of treatment is required at the WWTP. This includes the construction of a new biological nutrient removal treatment plant at Waipawa, with conveyance of Otane wastewater to Waipawa for treatment. Subject to cost refinements, Waipukurau treatment can likewise be replaced at the existing site or incorporated into the new Waipawa plant;
- Discharge (2) - With time, and as more land application opportunities become available, it is likely that a significant portion of the treated effluent will be diverted away from the rapid infiltration scheme to beneficial reuse and or land treatment.

STRATEGY MOVING FORWARD

There is a clear big target ahead – wastewater out of the river, improved treatment and beneficial use of treated wastewater. The ability to achieve this target is clearly finance driven and simply unaffordable to the community at this current time. Despite the current unaffordability of the aspirational target, there are a number of intermediate steps which can be undertaken in the next three years to improve discharge quality and the ability to meet compliance requirements. These are outlined in Stage 0 below.

Furthermore, the option of staging the upgrades provide a realistic timeframe to develop funding sources whilst still upgrading and improving firstly discharge in Stage 1, and then treatment in Stage 2 to meet community and regulatory expectations and requirements. Further detail is provided below:

- Stage 0 – Investigations and technical reports (including consideration of piping Waipukurau wastewater to the Waipawa WWTP in the longer term), consenting of proposed wastewater solution for Waipawa and Otane, procurement, and interim minor improvements (Years 0-3):
 - Waipawa Trunk Sewer Main renewal - 2.2km trunk inlet main to Waipawa WWTP;
 - Infiltration and inflow study in relation to Otane wastewater reticulation;
 - Landfill leachate removal and irrigation back to landfill;
 - Removal of floating wetlands at the Waipawa WWTP;



- Renewals and operational adjustments within the existing Waipawa WWTP to address performance with regard to reducing total suspended solids, soluble reactive phosphorous, and E. coli; and
- Other minor improvements.
- Stage 1 – Construction of rapid infiltration beds and conveyance and reticulation of Otane effluent to Waipawa WWTP (Years 3-6).
- Stage 2 – Construction of new BNR plant (Years 7-10).
- Stage 3 – Explore beneficial reuse and land-based disposal options. (Years 10+).

Many of the above tasks for Stage 0 are underway and progressing. Future actions are being developed, but the fundamental for most is the securing of appropriate finances.

Enclosures:

Appendix 1 - Consultation Strategy

Appendix 2 - Community Project Reference Group – Terms of Reference

Appendix 3 - Community Newspaper Update – November 2018

Appendix 4 - Community Survey Outcome Report



**CENTRAL
HAWKE'S BAY**
DISTRICT COUNCIL



Appendix 1
Consultation Strategy

Central Hawke's Bay District Council Wastewater Consultation Strategy

Prepared for

Central Hawke's Bay District Council

Prepared by

L W E
Environmental
I m p a c t

October 2018



Central Hawke's Bay District Council Wastewater Consultation Strategy

Central Hawkes Bay District Council

This report has been prepared for the Central Hawke's Bay District Council by Lowe Environmental Impact (LEI). No liability is accepted by this company or any employee or sub-consultant of this company with respect to its use by any other parties.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Central Hawke's Bay District Council (CHBDC) operates the Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane municipal wastewater systems, including the sewer reticulation, several pumping stations, and the wastewater treatment plants ("WWTP's"). The Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane WWTP's discharge to surface water, these being the Waipawa and Tukituki Rivers and an un-named farm drain that discharges to Te Aute Drain/ Kaikora Stream, a tributary of the Papanui Stream respectively). These discharges are currently authorised by consents granted by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC). CHBDC are needing to undertake re-consenting of these discharges. A new Central Hawke's Bay wastewater discharge re-consenting project ("CHB WDRP") is proposed to undertake the investigations, design and consenting to enable the discharge to be re-consented as required.

The discharge from the three WWTP's generally meets existing consent conditions during dry weather and times of "normal" river flow. However, a significant stormwater ingress and infiltration ("I & I") issue has been leading to system overloads at times of heavy rainfall and/or high river flow. These overloads have occurred several times most years, and have led to overflows to surface water at several points within the system. These overflows are the single major non-compliance issue¹, with the overflow discharges being unauthorised. Opus International has investigated and reported on the I & I issue, and has made initial recommendations to deal with the issue. The WWDRP is going to need to address the currently un-consented overflows.

There will continue to need to be a discharge of the Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane wastewater to somewhere, and those discharges are going to need new resource consents. Before any Resource Consent can be applied for, CHBDC needs to facilitate ideally agreement with its community on where and how the wastewater discharge is to be operated, so that consenting for that system may proceed in a streamlined manner.

Regardless of the best practicable option for the discharge of the three WWTP's, consultation with tangata whenua is necessary. Continuation of the surface water discharges is potentially consentable, but **only** after consultation with tangata whenua and the wider affected community, and preferably with that consultation supporting the conclusion that the surface water discharges are the best practicable option.

Consultation by CHBDC with tangata whenua specifically can help to serve a variety of requirements. It helps the council in assessing effects of consent applications and in addressing the various requirements of Part 2 of the RMA (ss6(e), (f), (g), s7(a) and s8). It meets obligations to serve notice of applications on iwi authorities, where they have been determined to be potentially affected parties. In suggesting that applicants consult with tangata whenua, CHBDC can help applicants meet their obligations to provide a fully rounded assessment of environmental effects.

In addition, consultation with tangata whenua can lead to collaboration, enduring partnerships and collective aspirations in relation to natural and physical resources.

¹ Any other non compliance issues that need to be mentioned?



The Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan section 5.9.4 - Tukituki Implementation Plan, outlines the importance of collaboration with iwi and Tukituki hapu to develop a monitoring framework as follows:

3. To enable assessment and monitoring of the cultural values and mauri of the Tukituki Catchment the Hawke's Bay Regional Council will:

(a) Resource, subject to POLTT16(5), and assist iwi and Tukituki hapū in the development of a mauri monitoring framework, including the use of wānanga with relevant technical experts on at least the following:

i. Marine and coastal ecology;

ii. River ecology and fish passage;

iii. Water quality (e.g. nitrate/nitrogen) and quantity; and

iv. Monitoring methodologies (e.g. mauri model, CHI, State of the Takiwa); and

(b) Collaborate with iwi and Tukituki hapū to develop and implement a monitoring programme that gives effect

to the mauri monitoring framework; and

(c) Work with the iwi and Tukituki hapū to jointly report annually on the outcomes of the monitoring and any

recommended actions to Hawke's Bay Regional Council; and

(d) Incorporate the outcomes in the Plan Effectiveness Report.

For the CHB WDRP, the key message is that if the existing discharge systems into surface water is to be continued, then **there will need to be consultation with tangata whenua and the affected community in determining the suitability of the treatment and discharge system.** Alternatives including land application will also need to be considered.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Consultation Strategy is to guide CHBDC's engagement with relevant parties during the development of options for the CHB WDRP, and prior to lodgement of the resource consent application for the re-consenting of the discharge.

1.3 Scope

This Strategy describes the following:

- What is meant by the terms "consultation" and "communication";
- Roles and responsibilities in communication and consultation on the CHBWDRP;
- The parties with which CHBDC intends to consult and communicate;
- The objectives of the consultation and communication;
- The methods to be deployed in undertaking consultation and communication;
- The program of consultation and communication to be adopted; and
- Protocols to be followed to ensure coordinated and effective consultation and communications.

The development of the CHB WDRP is intended to be an iterative process, with several aspects of the project to be defined and decided in the light of the results of the consultation and communication process described in this Strategy.



2 CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

2.1 Definitions

Consultation is a two-way process, involving the exchange of information between CHBDC and another party. Consultation will be with the stakeholders identified.

Communication is a one-way process, involving the provision of information by CHBDC or any other party, without a requirement for a response to the information. Communication will typically be with the wider public.

Partners are other wastewater producers who could potentially contribute to the CHB WDRP, or whose independent wastewater discharge will need to be considered in conjunction with the CHB WDRP.

Stakeholders are people and agencies with a direct interest in, or potentially directly affected by, the CHB WDRP. There will be consultation with stakeholders.

The Wider Public is a collective term for all people and agencies with an indirect interest in, or not directly affected by, the CHB WDRP. There will be communication with the wider public.

2.2 Statutory Requirements and Good Practice

2.2.1 Local Government Act 2002

As a local authority, CHBDC has a general requirement under Part 6 of this Act to undertake consultation in relation to decisions which it makes on behalf its client community. In the context of the CHB WDRP, this consultation requirement relates to funding decisions for public works made by CHBDC through its Long Term Plan (LTP) process. This consultation will need to be with all of CHBDC's ratepaying public, or at least those members of the ratepaying public with the potential to be exposed to any liability for costs relating to the CHB WDRP.

2.2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

There will be a requirement for at least one resource consent from HBRC to authorise activities which will be part of the CHB WDRP; there may also be requirements for resource consenting or designation from CHBDC to authorise certain activities.

Insofar as the CHB WDRP will lead to applications for consents or designations, there is no direct statutory requirement for consultation by the applicant (CHBDC) with any other party. However, once the project has proceeded to the stage where preferred options have been decided and consent applications have been lodged, it is best practice to engage with persons considered by the consenting authorities to be affected parties (i.e. stakeholders.) It will be helpful, and again best practice, for consultation with affected parties to start well before lodgement of consent applications.

2.2.3 Good Practice for Consultation

It is generally considered to be good practice to follow the provisions of a statement of principles of consultation developed from Environment Court decisions. These principles are as follows:

- **Early.** Consult as soon as possible when there is still the flexibility to make changes to address issues raised by interested and affected persons.



- **Transparent.** Be open about what the project wants to achieve, what scope there is within the project to change certain aspects of the proposal, and why there might be elements that may not be able to change.
- **Open Mind.** Keep views open to the responses people make and the benefits that might arise from consultation.
- **Two-Way Process.** Consultation is intended as an exchange of information and requires both the project team and those consulted to put forward their points of view and to listen to and consider other perspectives.
- **Not a Means to an End.** While consultation is not an open-ended, never-ending process, it should not be seen merely as an item on a list of things to do that should be crossed off as soon as possible.
- **On-Going.** It may be that consultation, or at least communication, will continue after the consent application has been lodged, and maybe even after a decision has been made.
- **Agreement Not Necessary.** Consultation does not mean that all parties have to agree to a proposal, although it is expected that all parties will make a genuine effort. While agreement may not be reached on all issues, points of difference will become clearer or more specific.

The consultation process described in this strategy will be in line with these good practice principles.

2.2.4 Good Practice for Communication

Effective communication is about ensuring that information is provided in a way that is clear and concise and reaches its target audience. Effective communication should follow these principles:

- **Relevant.** There is a lot of information out there. It is important to make sure that all information provided is necessary and relevant.
- **Clear and Concise.** Everyone is busy and there is competition for most people's attention. Information needs to get key messages across clearly and efficiently.
- **Targeted.** Information needs to be targeted to its intended audience.
- **Accessible.** Innovative methods of information dissemination should be considered. In addition to more traditional methods such as newspaper and radio advertising, other methods may be appropriate, such as a project website and email updates.
- **Appropriately timed.** Communication to the wider public should be timed so that people who are generally at work can attend public presentations and meetings.



3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 General

CHBDC will be the lead agency for the CHB WDRP, and will consult with its ratepayers, with stakeholders and with the managers of the Partner wastewater systems who will be offered the opportunity to coordinate with the CHB WDRP.

3.2 Consultation and Communications Team

Roles and responsibilities for consultation and communication for the CHB WDRP are laid out in Table 3.1 below.

All communications are to be released by, or approved by, or as directed by the Project Manager in consultation with the Project Owner, unless he has given specific approval for a defined suite of communications to be undertaken by a nominated individual.

Table 3.1: Central Hawke's Bay Wastewater Discharge Re-Consenting Project Consultation Roles and Responsibilities

Project Guidance	
A	<p>Role: Project Owner Who: Josh Lloyd Organisation: Central Hawke's Bay District Council Scope of Work: Project Owner.</p>
B	<p>Role: Project Manager Who: Darren de Klerk Organisation: Central Hawke's Bay District Council Scope of Work: Management and coordination of all consultation and communications, including coordination of advice and decisions between Project Team and Council.</p>
C	<p>Role: Communications Who: Organisation: Scope of Work: Communication coordination with Project Manager</p>
D	<p>Role: Engagement and Engineering Support Who: Hamish Lowe Organisation: Lowe Environmental Impact Scope of Work: Specific special projects as required</p>
E	<p>Role: Engineering Support Who: John Crawford Organisation: Beca Scope of Work: Specific special projects as required.</p>
Specific Engagement	
F	<p>Role: Land Use Agreement Manager Who: Organisation: Scope of Work: Negotiation of agreements with owners/occupiers for the use of land within the project, including areas for potential expansion/relocation of the WWTP, pipeline routes and land treatment areas.</p>



4 PARTIES FOR CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

4.1 General

This section outlines the agencies and individuals identified as needing to be consulted and/or communicated with regarding the CHB WDRP, and the range of issues to be addressed by each.

4.2 Internal

4.2.1 Council and Councillors

There will be a need for Councillors, as governors of the public authority responsible for the project, to be kept appropriately informed of progress with the project to enable them to make the necessary decisions and give the appropriate directions. In the light of the information provided, CHBDC will make the necessary decisions on the project and its funding.

Council will decide according to its preferences and protocols whether reporting on the CHB WDRP is to a specified committee (e.g. Utilities Committee) or to Council as a whole; the Project Owner will organise their reporting regime accordingly.

4.2.2 Council Management

While executive management of Council may have only arm's length involvement in the CHB WDRP, proper accountabilities will require that management be kept appropriately informed of project progress and issues. There may be circumstances in which executive management decides to give direction in respect to the project.

It is expected that executive management will delegate project management to the Engineering Manager/Project Owner, with appropriate protocols for decision-making and reporting.

4.2.3 Project Team

It is important that consultation and communication are integrated into the execution of the project as a whole. In this regard, there needs to be good two-way communication within the project team to ensure that the left hand knows what the right hand is doing.

The Project Manager will ensure that the team is on the same page, providing regular updates and coordinating regular team meetings.

4.3 District Ratepayers

District Councils are obliged by statute to consult with their ratepayers before entering into commitments of public money. While most ratepayers can be expected to have little or no interest in RMA processes and outcomes, the financial commitment of their Council to significant projects such as the CHB WDRP is of direct interest to everyone with the potential to be exposed to any liability for the costs relating to those projects.

District ratepayers will need to be consulted in general terms on the following matters:

- Project Drivers. What is the problem? Why does anything have to be done?
- Options. What choices does Council have to fix any problem?
- Cost Implications. What are the costs of the available options, including doing nothing?
- Equity. Who pays how much, and why?



In order to consult with the district ratepayers on the project, the following steps will be required:

- Information in general terms on the four bullet-point matters above will need to be made available;
- The opportunity will need to be provided for any district ratepayers who may be interested to attend conveniently timed and located meetings to hear and participate in discussion on the project;
- District ratepayers will need to be invited to submit their views on the project; and
- Council will need to be able to demonstrate that the submitted views of the ratepayers have been taken into account in arriving at the decision on how to proceed.

4.4 Partners - Potentially Involved

4.4.1 Other Parties

At this stage no other major wastewater producers are identified as significantly affecting, or being potentially included in, the CHB WDRP.

4.4.2 Directly Affected Landowners

The CHB WDRP could potentially involve the use of land that is not currently involved in wastewater management, particularly if a land discharge option is to be included. If land discharge is to be included as part or all of the discharge system, then the landowners involved will need to be consulted with in detail, but this could only begin once a decision to proceed with detailed investigations into land discharge has been made.

4.4.3 Downstream Surface Water Takes

If discharge to surface water is to continue as the status quo for each of the WWTP's, then the consent holders of surface water takes downstream of each of these discharges will need to be consulted with in detail to discuss any concerns with the continuation of these discharges and the potential effects on the water takes.

4.5 Consent Authorities

4.5.1 Hawke's Bay Regional Council

HBRC is the regional consent authority that regulates wastewater discharges. Good two-way communication, and early engagement, with HBRC can be expected to assist the early achievement of agreement on the design and environmental results of the CHB WDRP.

4.5.2 Central Hawke's Bay District Council

CHBDC is the district consent authority for the area that includes the Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane sewer reticulation systems, the subsequent WWTP's, any possible land treatment area, any new sewer lines, and the existing discharge facilities. CHBDC may potentially regulate certain aspects of these activities by way of resource consents or by way of a designation. Good two-way communication with CHBDC in its regulatory capacity can be expected to assist the early achievement of agreement on the design and environmental results of the CHB WDRP.



4.6 Statutory Consultation Parties

4.6.1 Iwi and Hapu

Maori tribal authorities within whose rohe each of the WWTP's upgrades will occur, will operate, or may have an effect, will need to be consulted on the proposal. The Iwi involved at Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane are Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga Tamatea. Guidance on who to consult with will be sought initially from the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust². They will then inform the project team who CHBDC should engage with.

There are two levels at which consultation with Iwi and Hapu will be appropriate.

First, there should be consultation at a higher level with Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga Tamatea Iwi. This consultation will be to provide Iwi with information on CHB WDRP issues and options, and to enable the project team and CHBDC to receive information and advice from Iwi on cultural, social and environmental preferences and expectations. This first level of consultation will be focused on the project and its options as a whole.

Second, there will be consultation on environmental effects with Iwi, and with Hapu on advice from Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga Tamatea. While in theory the Resource Management Act does not require consultation for a resource consent application with anyone, in practice there are requirements of the Act that cannot be met without such consultation. This consultation on effects will be with Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga Tamatea Iwi in the first instance, and also with Hapu whose rohe may be affected by discharges; CHBDC will seek the guidance and advice of Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga Tamatea with regard to Hapu consultation.

Good two-way communication with involved Iwi and Hapu can be expected to assist the achievement of agreement on the environmental results of the CHB WDRP.

4.6.2 Fish & Game

F & G has a statutory responsibility to advocate for the protection of the habitats of salmon and trout, and for public access to public land. Like DOC, it will be particularly interested in effects that the siting and discharge from the treatment plant may have on habitats in the Waipawa, Tukituki and Te Aute Drain/ Papanui Stream.

4.7 Interest Groups

These are organisations without a specific statutory mandate for involvement in resource consenting business, but which nevertheless have an interest in the effects of consented activities. Such groups considered to be likely to have an interest in the CHB WDRP are:

- Forest and Bird;
- District Health Board;
- Federated Farmers; and
- Anglers

² This information was gathered from the Directory of iwi and maori organisations <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/iwi/heretaunga-tamatea>



4.8 Neighbours

The owners and occupiers of properties adjoining the WWTP's, any land treatment area, any river discharge site, and any sewer line may be expected to have an interest in what is proposed. It is appropriate that they should be well informed.

4.9 The Potentially Affected Community

This is a collective term for people on whom the project may have an environmental effect, and/or who will use and pay for CHB WDRP and its ongoing operation.

The potentially affected community includes the residents of Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane, and users of the Waipawa, Tukituki and Te Aute Drain/ Kaikora Stream, a tributary of the Papanui Stream, especially in the context of any continued discharge of treated wastewater to these waterways. There will be consultation with the potentially affected communities on the environmental effects of the CHB WDRP options. In its capacity as ratepayers, the district community will also be consulted as described in Section 4.3 above. It is proposed that a Community Focus Group should be established to facilitate effective two-way communication on the CHB WDRP between CHBDC and the potentially affected community.

4.10 The Wider Public

As described in Section 2.1 above, this is a collective term for all people and agencies with an indirect interest in, or not directly affected by the CHB WDRP. Communication, rather than consultation, is planned with this group of people. This provision will help to enable contact with stakeholders who may inadvertently have been omitted from lists compiled for consultation purposes.



5 OBJECTIVES OF CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

5.1 General

This section of this report is to define what is intended to be achieved as result of consultation and communication.

CHBDC acknowledges that the achievement of long term sustainable wastewater management options for the community and industries of Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane will require the input of stakeholders and interested parties from the outset of this project. CHBDC has therefore prepared this strategy to plan for effective consultation with stakeholders, and for effective communication with all people likely to be interested in or affected by the project.

5.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Consultation and Communication Strategy are as follows:

- Consultation on the project will fully meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002;
- Consultation on the project will represent best practice under the Resource Management Act;
- Stakeholders will have been provided the opportunity to fully understand the options being considered and their implications;
- Stakeholders will have been provided the opportunity to provide informed feedback to CHBDC on the options being considered;
- CHBDC will have been provided with accurate and timely information on stakeholder views and perspectives on the options being considered;
- Hawke's Bay Regional Council will have been provided with accurate information on the views and preferences of stakeholders on selected options; and
- Timely and accurate communications on the project will have been provided to the interested public.

5.3 Outcomes

The outcomes of consultation activities need to include, where appropriate, recognition of the following aspects:

- Recognise that the timeframes for consultation, detailed site investigations, design, and consent applications, while generous, are still finite and do not allow for endless rounds of meetings or extended periods of consideration.
- Recognise that only the CHBDC and its elected members (Councillors and Mayor) ultimately have the decision-making responsibility for the project that will go forward for consenting, and that they need to make the best decisions on behalf of their entire community.
- Recognise that financial implications may limit the nature and extent of any upgrade options.
- Maintain a quadruple bottom line approach (environmental, cultural, social/recreational, and financial criteria) for ranking potential solutions and modifications.
- Ensure that all agreed solutions are technically viable and achieve quantifiable benefits.
- Ensure that all upgrade options and mitigation measures considered are clearly linked to identified concerns.



- Implement design and mitigate measures that are integrated effectively and will not cause conflicts with other measures or cause issues that previously did not exist.
- Aim to create an integrated wastewater discharge system that minimises inconvenience, and maximises benefit, for the involved and affected community.

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6 CONSULTATION & COMMUNICATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 Methods

The portfolio of methods to be deployed for consultation and communication is shown in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: Consultation and Communication Methods for CHB WDRP

Method	Description
Personal meetings	Targeted discussion with individual key stakeholders.
Group meetings	General discussion with groups of people and agencies.
Public meetings	Presentation to wider public.
Telephone calls	Targeted discussion with individual stakeholders.
E-mails	Quick and convenient communication with individuals or groups.
Letters	Formal written correspondence on CHBDC letterhead.
Newsletters	General communications distributed to update on project progress and issues.
Newspaper articles and advertisements	General information for the wider public.
Internet; CHBDC Website	Generic information post for both consultation and communication.

6.2 Consultation and Communications Record

All items of consultation and communication on the CHB WDRP will be recorded on a central record to be held and managed by CHBDC. This database will record:

- When the contact occurred;
- Who initiated the contact;
- Who was contacted;
- The means of contact used;
- What the contact was about; and
- What follow-up action is required.

The form of the Consultation Record is given in Appendix A. The Consultation Record is to be kept fully updated and current and is to be available to project team members to aid in the prevention of duplication. The Consultation Record will be used to demonstrate the consultation and communication that will have taken place at subsequent hearings on the project.

6.3 Consultation and Communication Program

The proposed timetable for consultation and communication is set out in Appendix B. The 'Ref' column refers to a larger project plan, with the dates also from that project plan. It should be noted that the plan will be regularly updated, with additional tasks added and dates changed.



7 PROTOCOLS

7.1 General

Effective management of consultation and communications throughout the CHB WDRP will be crucial to its success and to ensuring that identified objectives are achieved. Effective consultation and communication are key elements of risk management for the project.

7.2 Media Enquiries and Releases

The Project Manager in coordination with the Communications officer will be the contact for all media enquiries and releases. Project team members approached by the news media will refer **ALL** enquiries to the Project Manager or Communications officer, and will make **NO** comment to the news media on any aspect of the project without the prior approval of the Project Manager. Any media enquiries should be reported to the Project Manager.

7.3 Written Material for Consultation

All letters to stakeholders will be on CHBDC letterhead and signed by the Project Manager (or Council staff with higher Council delegation, e.g. Project Owner), irrespective of their authorship.

7.4 Consultation Records

All contact with and from stakeholders throughout this project will be documented in the consultation database referred to in Section 6.2 above. This will include letters and e-mails in and out, and written records of all meetings with stakeholders on project business. Records of all meetings are to be provided in a timely manner to the parties involved in the meetings and sent to CHBDC for inclusion in the database.

7.5 Communications with Hawke's Bay Regional Council and Department of Conservation

These are to be through Project Manager or Project Owner, or as specifically approved or directed by them. This is to ensure a consistent and coordinated approach in all project dealings with HBRC and DoC.

7.6 Communications with Iwi and Hapu

This is to be through Project Manager or Project Owner, or as specifically approved or directed by them. This is to ensure a consistent and coordinated approach in all project dealings with Iwi and Hapu.



8 STAKEHOLDER GROUP

The purpose of the Stakeholder Group is to provide a common platform where representative views of different sections of the community and interested stakeholders can be considered in the process of identifying and choosing the *best practicable option* for dealing with Central Hawke's Bay (CHB) wastewater. Council seeks an option that will be economically, environmentally, socially, culturally, and financially sustainable.

Engaging the Stakeholder Group in the process at this early stage is expected to streamline the consultation and consent application process, as a better informed and therefore more robust options assessment will have been carried out.

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9 REFERENCES

None cited.

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10 APPENDICES

- Appendix A Consultation Record
- Appendix B Indicative Consultation Programme
- Appendix C Terms of Reference

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APPENDIX A

Consultation Record

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APPENDIX B

Indicative Consultation Programme

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APPENDIX C

Terms of Reference

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Appendix 2

Community Project Reference Group – Terms of Reference

TERMS OF REFERENCE



These terms of reference are to provide guidance to the members of;

Waipukurau, Waipawa and Otane (CHB) Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Community Reference Group

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Central Hawkes Bay District Council (CHBDC) is investigating options for the future treatment and discharge of wastewater for the towns of Waipukurau, Waipawa and Otane.

The current situation is via 3 oxidation ponds in each of the townships, we are reviewing the future of the ponds individually and as an amalgamation of 2 or all 3 areas.

The current deadline is to work towards a best practicable option (BPO) by the end of April 2019 and to deliver a report to the environment court and HBRC by the end of June 2019.

PURPOSE

To further develop the partnership approach between Central Hawkes Bay District Council (CHBDC), Hawkes Bay Regional Council (HBRC), the community and the people we serve.

The purpose of the Group is to provide a common platform where representative views of different sections of the community and interested stakeholders can be considered in the process of identifying and choosing the best practicable option for dealing with CHBs wastewater. Council seeks an option that will be economically, environmentally, socially, culturally, and financially sustainable.

The reference group is a key vehicle in utilising the community as a key stakeholder and participate in options that will impact the community, and to provide advice and feedback to the design and project team from a community perspective.

To work towards a best practicable option (BPO) by April 2019 and to deliver a report to the environment court and HBRC by June 2019

GOVERNING PRINCIPLES OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP

The Stakeholder Group will:

- Keep an open mind about the issues and options;
- Respect each other's views,
- Focus on the issues not the personalities;
- Maintain confidentiality where necessary;
- Seek consensus for decision making where possible, and;
- Acknowledge that there might need to be a decision made that not all parties of the Stakeholder Group agree with.

Document Name:	Terms of Reference – Community Reference Group	Version:	002
Author:	Darren de Klerk	Date:	21/12/2018

TERMS OF REFERENCE



FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The group will;

- Review processes, timelines and documentation developed to support the implementation of the upgrade to Waipukurau and Waipawa Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP).
- Receive feedback from people we support, families/whanau and staff and provide this feedback to the project team.
- Promote effective conversation with the wider community on the project and progress
- Provide a forum for discussion of progress of the project.
- Advise if processes and communication meet the needs of people we serve.
- Identify gaps in communication and processes to support the implementation of the project.
- Promote the effective implementation of the project

The groups role is advisory not decision making, the group members are not expected to represent the views of **all** families/whanau or staff or to gain feedback or perspectives from all stakeholders. If the individual members receive feedback in relation to the project there is an expectation that they will share this with the wider group.

TIMELINE AND KEY DATES

The community reference group is to operate until a fixed term that enables adequate time to select a best practicable option; The tentative work programme is set out below;

- June 2018 – group convenes
- August 2018 – Understand background and 101 on wastewater
- October 2018 – Value creation
- November 2018 – Set criteria, and introduce options
- February 2019 – Refine options
- March 2019 - Option development
- April 2019 – agree on a BPO
- May 2019 – draft BPO report and option assessment
- June 2019 – finalise BPO report and option
- July 2019 – confirm BPO and commence design components

Disestablish group once design commences, group may meet intermittently as required to discuss progress and keep the group updated.

Document Name:	Terms of Reference – Community Reference Group	Version:	002
Author:	Darren de Klerk	Date:	21/12/2018

TERMS OF REFERENCE

MEMBERSHIP

The following members make up the reference group;

Community	Business, Community, Young, Old, Farmers
Councillor's	2 members
CHBDC (Staff)	3-4 members
HB Regional Council	2 members
Technical Experts	2-3 members (attend as required)
Tangata Whenua	up to 5 members (4 marae's in the catchment)

ROLES

Chair	Josh Lloyd (GM – Community & Infrastructure)
Facilitator/ Minute Taker	Darren de Klerk (3 Waters Programme Manager)
Minutes Distribution	Approx. 1-2 week post meeting, and agenda to be sent out 1 week prior to next meeting

MEETINGS

Location of Meeting	TBC (CHBDC when available)
Time/Day of Meeting	To be agreed by meeting members, preferences for meeting times will be sought at the time of invitation.
Frequency	TBC
Meeting Length	2-3 hours, dependent on agenda
Note	Community members will be offered an honorarium to recognise the cost of attending meetings.

VERSION CONTROL

Version	Description of Changes	Date of Change	Approved by
001	Original Terms of Reference Circulated	30/08/2018	
002	Amended to include new members, inclusion of Otane	21/12/2018	

Document Name:	Terms of Reference – Community Reference Group	Version:	002
Author:	Darren de Klerk	Date:	21/12/2018



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Appendix 3

Community Newspaper Update – November 2018

AN UPDATE TO THE COMMUNITY ON THE WAIPUKURAU, WAIPAWA AND OTANE WASTEWATER PROJECT

Issue Date: 20 November 2018

#theBIG Water Story

PROJECT VISION

"Our effluent is treated in a sustainable way that creates a resource, protects our environment and continues to do so for generations to come"

WHAT'S HAPPENING WITH OUR WASTEWATER?

We all produce wastewater, but what happens to it?

Central Hawke's Bay District Council operates the Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane wastewater systems, including the sewer reticulation, several pumping stations, and the wastewater treatment plants. Treated wastewater is then discharged into the Waipawa and Tukituki Rivers and an un-named farm drain that discharges to Te Aute Drain/ Kaikora Stream.

There will continue to need to be a discharge of the Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane wastewater to somewhere, and those discharges are going to need new resource consents. By the middle of next year we need to select the best options to treat and discharge our wastewater, whether it is continuing on the same path or thinking of alternative systems.

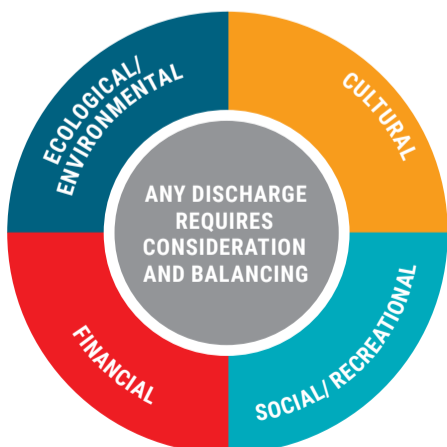
Our goal is to see wastewater not simply as 'waste' but rather as a resource that can be used.

As a community, we all impact on our awa and we have an opportunity to do something about it. We have some big decisions to make in the coming months about the wastewater system – what else can we do? Decisions need to be made about what we do with our wastewater, the wastewater needs to be discharged to an environment – whether land or water, these decisions may impact on the wider river environments.

What's important – a balancing act

We need to know what is important to you when it comes to treating and discharging our wastewater? We need help to balance cultural views, recreational impacts, environmental effects and how much you can afford to contribute to maintain or make changes to the current system.

FOUR VALUES PILLARS



ESTABLISH THE BEST OPTION FOR OUR WASTEWATER

The District Council needs help from the community to decide what is the best way that our wastewater should be discharged. There are other options besides the current system, like discharging to land. Each of the options come with pros and cons.

There is also the need to recognise the cultural significance of a wastewater discharge, particularly the appropriateness of a wastewater discharge directly into surface water. This may mean that options involving the method of treatment and discharge need to be discussed, as well as the location.

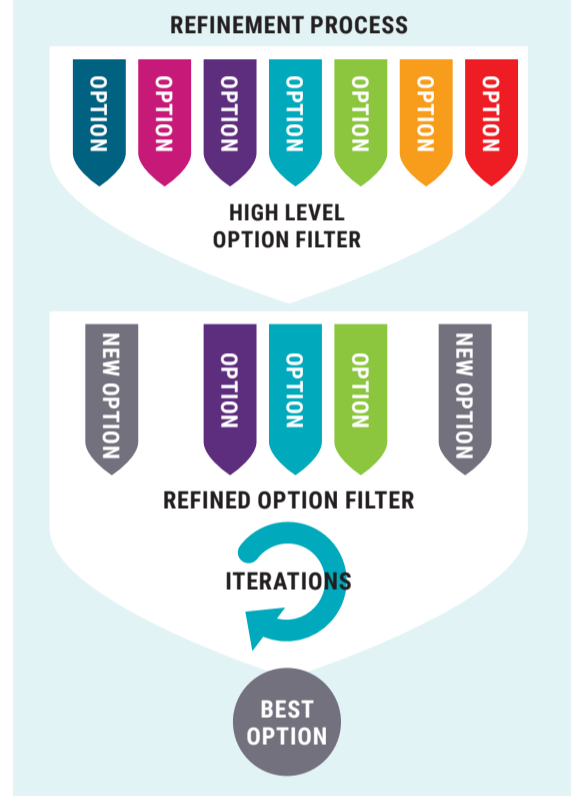
Reference Group

A reference group was formed to help the Council understand the community's views. The Reference Group brings together community representatives from young and old, business, council and tangata whenua.

This group has been helping guide the ideas the Council are working on in the process of developing a Best Option. We welcome feedback from the community on the future of our wastewater and the future of the rivers. To provide feedback please email thebigwaterstory@chbdc.govt.nz

Working towards the Best Option

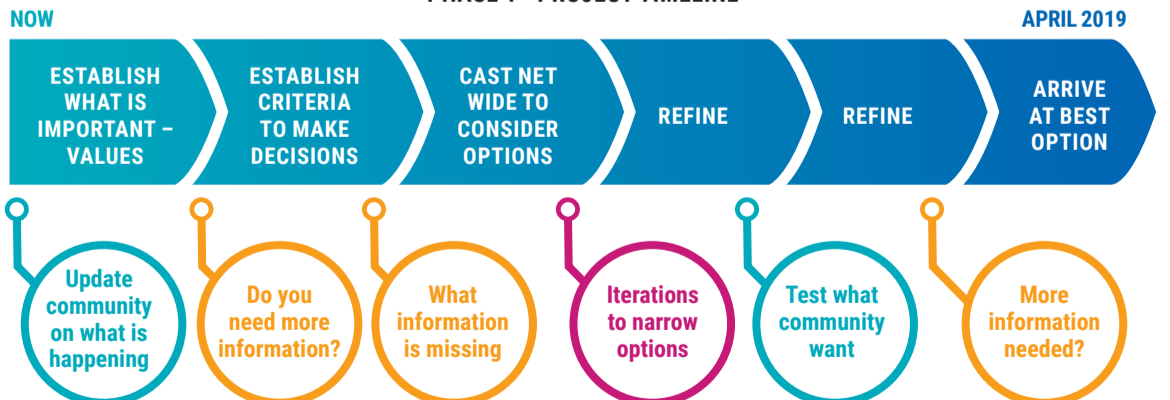
We plan to arrive at the best option by April 2019, we will then run a consultation plan with the community, and then provide a report to HBRC and the environment court in June 2019.



DISCHARGE CONCEPT METHODS



PHASE 1 - PROJECT TIMELINE



If you are interested in learning more, please visit www.chbdc.govt.nz or contact Darren de Klerk – Councils 3 Waters Programme Manager by emailing thebigwaterstory@chbdc.govt.nz or by phoning Councils Offices on 06 857 8060



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Appendix 4
Community Survey Outcome Report



MEMORANDUM

To: Central Hawkes Bay District Council and Wider Community
From: Darren de Klerk
Date: 22/03/2019
Subject: Waipukurau, Waipawa and Otane Wastewater Treatment Plants
Subject: Dec 18 and Jan 19 WWTP Community Survey Findings

Introduction

Central Hawkes Bay District Council (CHBDC) is undertaking a project to improve our wastewater treatment plants and in particular the treatment of wastewater and subsequent discharge.

An integral part of the options development is involving the community in the process, and sharing ideas whilst encouraging feedback opportunities. A key component of this is the community reference group, which meets regularly as Central Hawkes Bay District Council develops the Best Practicable Option (BPO), at certain milestones further opportunities for engagement are identified.

An opportunity was identified to survey the wider community, and to ask some key questions of the community on the future of our wastewater networks and the community aspirations.

The survey consisted of 31 questions relative to the values identified during the community reference group meetings and to give the group a better understanding of the affordability of the community on a proposed outcome.

This report outlines the findings following the community survey in Dec 2018 and Jan 2019.

Communications

The survey was published through 'survey monkey' and on the CHBDC website and Facebook pages for a period of 6 weeks in late Dec 2018 and Jan 2019. Additionally a [video](#) response was published on the Central Hawkes Bay District Council website and Facebook pages to encourage response to the survey. Emails were sent to all Central Hawkes Bay District Council staff members and the Taiwhenua group to encourage responses.

Public posts were released via the Central Hawkes Bay District Council Facebook page on the following days;

- 22nd December 2018
- 22nd January 2019
- 24th January 2019
- 28th January 2019
- 30th January 2019

Timeline

The survey was released to the general public on 21st December 2018 and planned to close on Sunday 27th Jan 2019, Council extended the survey through to 3rd February 2019 to allow for additional time.



Executive Summary

This survey focussed on asking questions related to the journey the wastewater community reference group had been investigating, as the group along with council officers, elected members and technical experts work towards a Best Practicable Option (BPO).

The survey addresses questions related to community values and the four key pillars identified;

- Cultural
- Environmental
- Social/ Recreational
- Commercial/ Financial

These pillars serve as headlines for the questions asked and assist the group in setting criteria that all potential options can be assessed against.

As outlined in the key outcomes below, further affordability and funding work needs to be done, and council is progressing a funding work stream to investigate alternative funding sources. This is a key focus as we look to deliver a long term, quality, sustainable outcome for the future of the treatment of wastewater in Central Hawkes Bay.

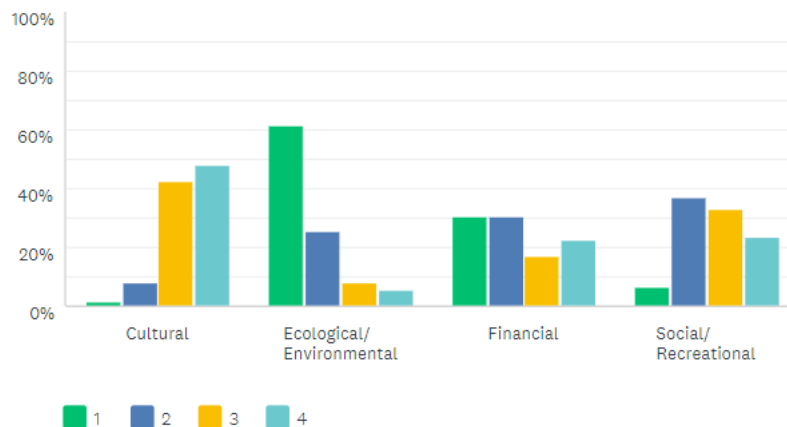
The survey also assists the group in creating criteria to assess all future outcomes against and allows the group to be better informed when thinking about community expectations against realistic deliverables. These will inform options to be taken to the community later in 2019/20 when a Long Term Plan amendment is tabled to finance some or all of the wastewater treatment plant upgrades.

Survey Response Outcomes

Community Values

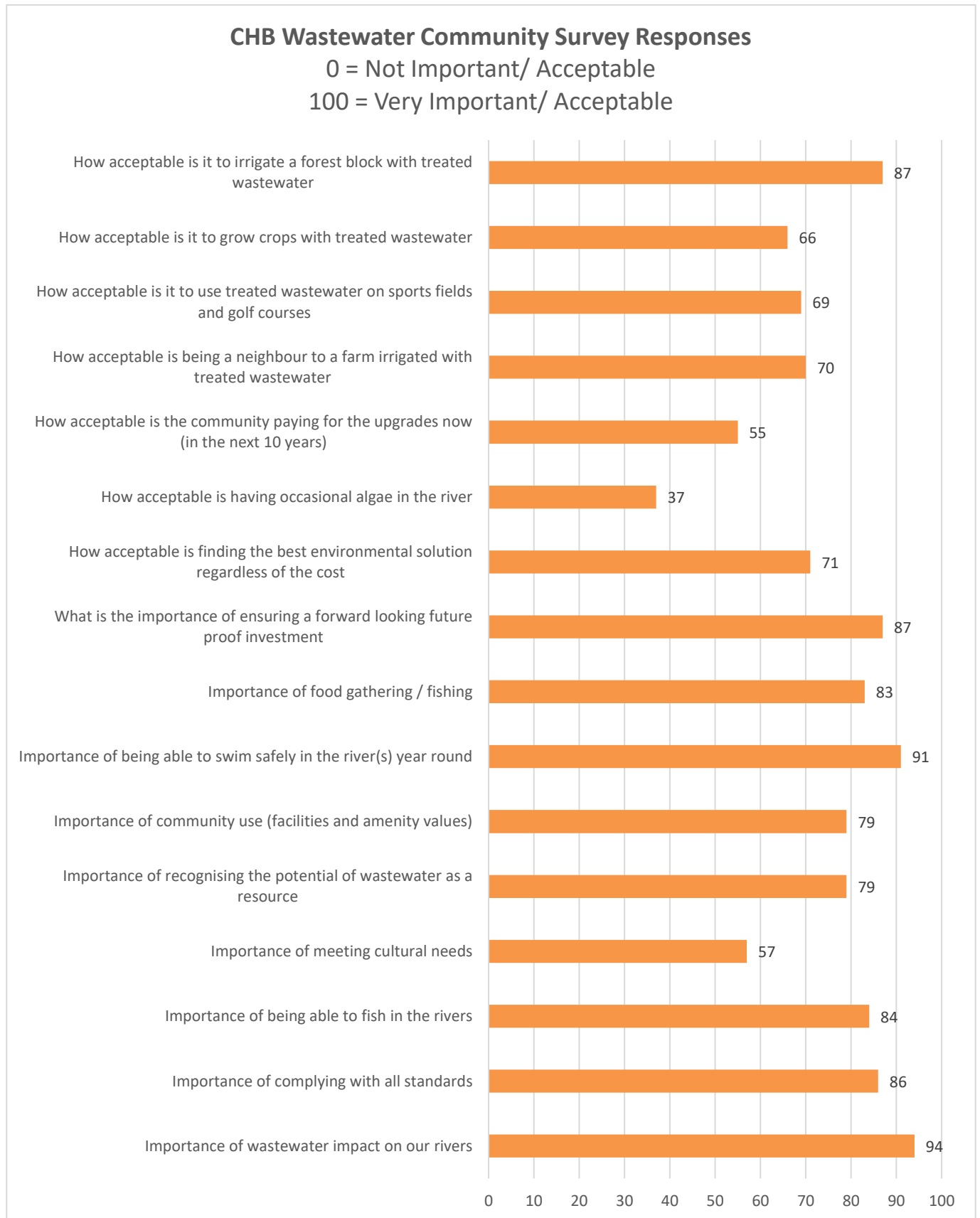
We have highlighted four underpinning values that help us understand what we may value as important, please rank them in order of importance to you?

Answered: 77 Skipped: 0





A summary of answers by question is outlined in the table below;





Please tell us if there is anything else that is important to you when considering the future of our wastewater treatment plants?

- Discharging treated water to land such as on eucalypt tree forests, able to be harvested on short rotations for firewood
- Access to clean sustainable drinkable rivers
- Remember the growing population and plan for it as it's growing at an exceptional rate..
- It is nature's fertilizer and should be used to enhance pasture quality
- Make sure it's fit for purpose and going to be maintainable before installing or purchasing
- Safe for people and safe for animals and birds and it must be done with longevity of plant uppermost
- Plan for increasing population. Plan for recycling. Plan for educating all on how to minimize wastewater and its negative impacts on environment.
- CHB is often short of water and this is likely to increase in time. NZ up to date had very low reuse of wastewater - it is a resource and we should start looking at it this way for win-win beneficial use. There are many examples around the world of reuse opportunities- just needs to get over the social and cultural hurdles
- Long term sustainability, Which includes options which separate at source and see the different streams as potential resources rather than waste which then becomes pollution. Looking at options which do not dispose of human waste in potential drinking water ie composting, Greywater recycling etc. (Recommended reading "The Humanure handbook" by Joseph Jenkins) This will be a challenge but even small steps can make a difference ie starting by supporting those who will embrace these sustainable options.
- That they run efficiently and not cause disruption to the community i.e no smell.
- Making sure no houses in close proximity. NZ has plenty of land and planners should make sure about future plans re housing.
- Please consider ways at reducing inflows into the wastewater treatment plants, by supporting & promoting grey water recycling schemes & composting toilets, and inspecting stormwater infrastructure
- They must work properly. No smell etc and at the end there should be clean treated water. I understand that today wastewater can be treated and at the end it can be drinkable
- That it is working, can be maintained and is geared for an expanding community and industry.
- Design and maintain a system that works and does not pollute the rivers at all. Recycle discharge for non-human use (irrigation trees crops)
- Would love to be able to swim and fish our rivers knowing that waste water is not being discharged into them.
- Make people understand that its user pays in the future and that this stuff comes at a cost to the ratepayer, bottom line
- Future proofing for growth
- Central government make the standard they need to fund all or most of the cost.
- That the costs of improvement is affordable To elderly residents
- Not burdening our current and future residential rating base with HUGE costs in association with this compliance - please seek National and Regional Government assistance with this work and charge the bigger users. E.g. I don't use at my residence any of the council funded water systems, however acknowledge when in town I do and that all my services etc. in town do too so it's fair I pay along with others, BUT the biggest users of the water should also be the biggest payers (e.g. irrigators/rest homes/businesses with higher than norm water use.
- Public awareness of wastewater and what may cause problems with the treatment plant and the river, to help reduce cost of treatment and harm to the river.
- To keep some of the best fishing rivers clean and clear. To keep drinking water clean and safe.
- Looking at the long term cost to the community especially ratepayers who are already paying a lot in rates. As a council it needs to be addressed that the amount of water that is currently being taken from the rivers especially for irrigation.
- Invest the money in quality now, it will only become more problematic and expensive with time.
- Need to take a long term intergenerational approach, current methods outdated and wasteful; reuse of this precious resource is paramount.



Please tell us your preference on where wastewater effluent should go and what should happen to it?

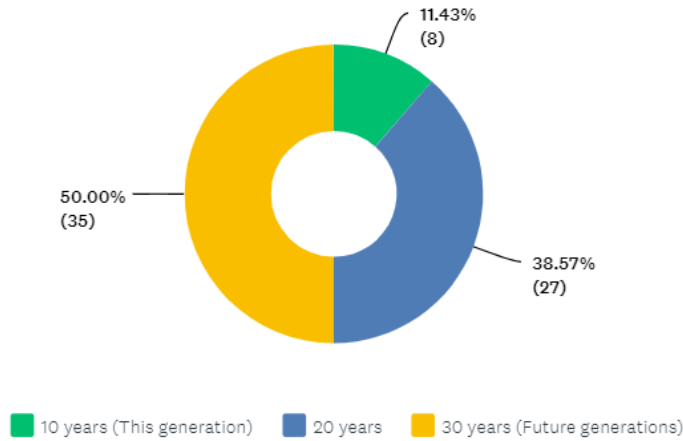
- Use on forests to enable sustainability of the forest
- Efficient and effective use of wastewater, the ideas in the survey are a great start, opportunity for innovation and good practice.
- Irrigate the trees that the regional councils already planted..
- As long as it's treated and not placing any harm on wildlife, environment or people then whatever is an acceptable method to meet those things would be ok
- On to pasture improvement not into the rivers
- Well over seas use treated wastewater is used on farms and green foods all the time like in I think China
- It should be irrigated on to suitable land in a controlled manner
- Should be used to grow trees (carbon sequest)
- If you put it on farms and hort-blocks its going to add to the stuff that is already built up on these lands. And you have too many farms next to water ways!
- Forestry blocks and non-food areas ie regenerated native bush and amenity plantings
- Appropriately treated it should go on forests in first instance. There may be cultural difficulties using it on direct food sources
- Reused as stated. Golf courses, parks, farms etc.
- Beneficial land based use Managed aquifer recharge
- My preference in an ideal world and for long term sustainability is for all human manure (faeces and urine) to be thermophilically (Hot composted.) with no water involved, and for at least household greywater to be reused at source, put through filtering systems such as wetlands and then reused as irrigation. Education and options for contaminants would need consideration...A change in language would help here, at the moment we use the word "Waste" which then becomes a pollutant that someone else has to deal with, rather than "Resources" that may have benefits to us and the environment ie Compost, irrigation
- The 3 systems should be pumped to a common treatment location and treated to a level where the treated wastewater can be used to irrigate grass or trees
- I think the idea of treated water being re used on trees etc is a great idea, I think done properly this is a win win all around.
- I'd prefer it being used for irrigation purposes. Alternatively create a wetland through which the treated effluent passes before entering the rivers
- Wastewater effluent can be properly treated to end up as drinkable water. It has been done in London in the UK since the 1960's. So surely it can be done here.
- In a dry country grey water should be recycled and reused at source. Minimise wastewater by encouraging composting toilets, private septic tanks using worms etc.
- Use it, the best you can. Reduce, Re use, Recycle right?
- If it can be used in a commercial setting eg: Forestry that would be very acceptable than on crops for humans or stock.
- Crop or pasture irrigation, tree irrigation, stored in suitable ponds during wet periods for use in drier times of the year.
- Would like to see discharge to land. Water is becoming too valuable an asset for us to be throwing waste water into the rivers. Regardless of the cost I would like to see discharge to land or waste water utilised in other ways.
- Council owned parks/sports grounds to start then trees crops etc
- Should be used for crop and forestry irrigation in the first instance
- Pipe from Otane to Waipawa - savings to be made, sampling, treatment, labour etc...
- Depending on how it is treated and what chemicals are used I would think it would be ok to use on farm land and trees/ forestry. This depends on the smell of it too. IT HAS TO BE SAFE LONG TERM THOUGH. We are putting too many chemicals on our land, food, rivers so it is important that it is looked at very carefully before doing something like this but the way things are currently isn't working and something desperately has to change!
- Treated and use in forestry, agriculture and other high demand irrigation areas



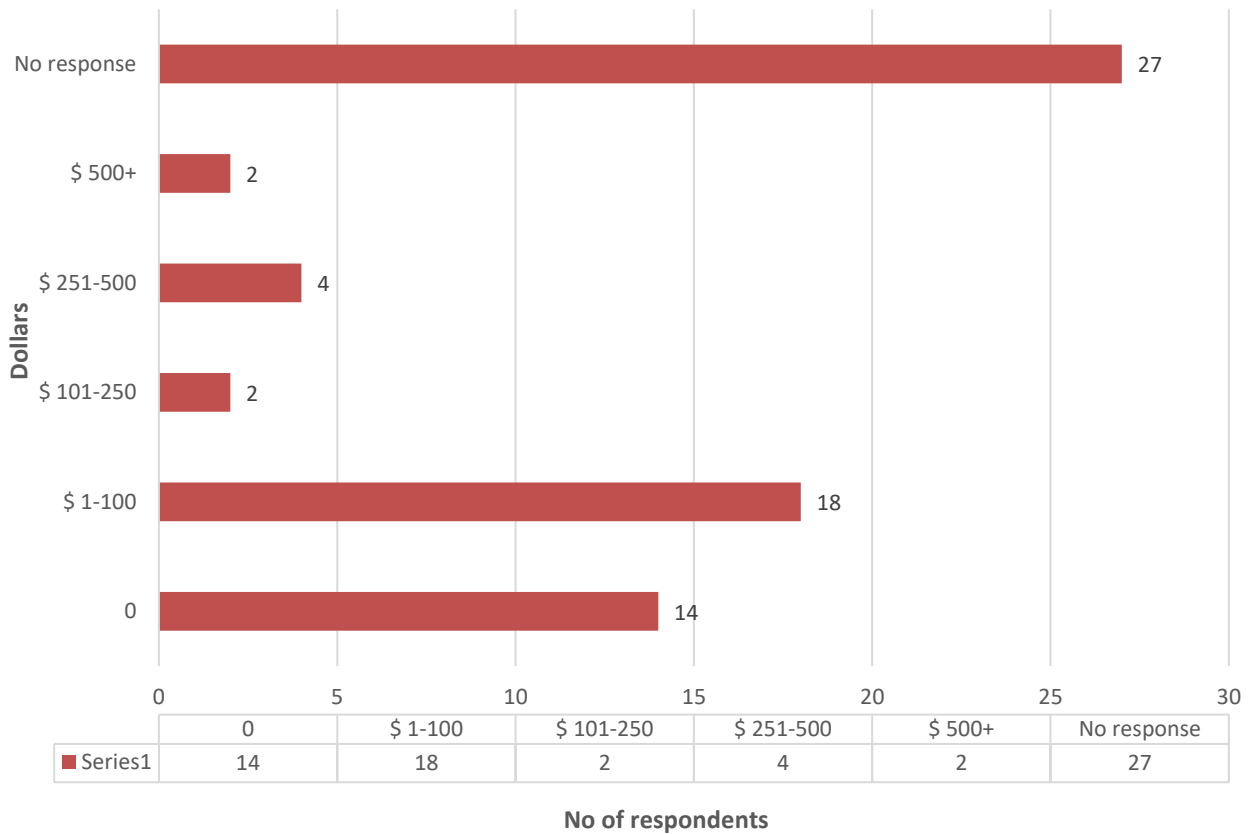
Financial

Considering the payback period on a loan, should council be looking to have this investment paid back by this generation or over a longer term and by future generations?

Answered: 70 Skipped: 7



Q21 - Considering affordability, how much would you be prepared to pay annually via a rates increase?

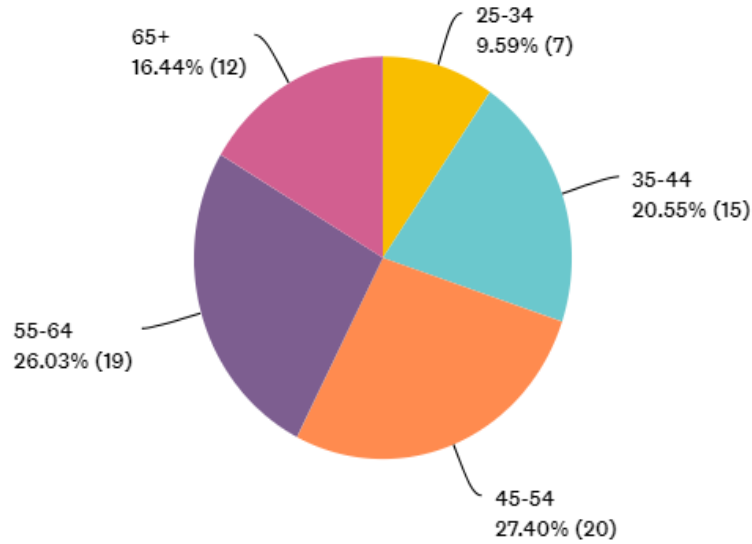




Demographic

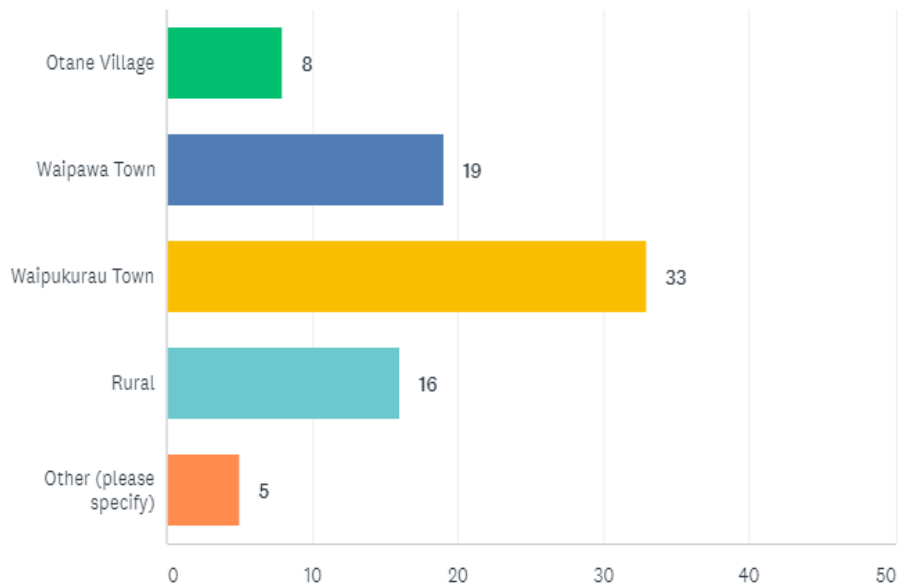
What age bracket do you fall in?

Answered: 73 Skipped: 4



Where do you live?

Answered: 77 Skipped: 0

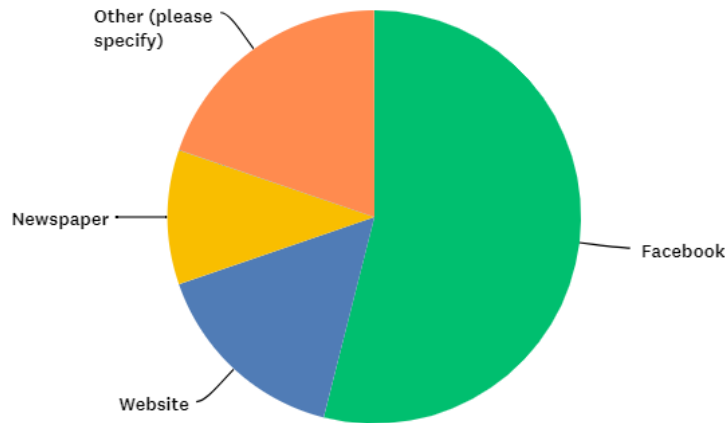




Response

How did you hear about this survey?

Answered: 76 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Facebook	53.95%	41
Website	15.79%	12
Newspaper	10.53%	8
Letter Drop	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	19.74%	15
TOTAL		76

Key Outcomes

The executive summary addresses a couple of key outputs from this survey in affordability and direction for criteria setting.

Some further key outcomes identified by undertaking this survey are;

- The appetite for a long term sustainable solution
- Focus needs to be put on alternate funding options
- A push for a quality outcome
- Council and the group should be investigating alternate means to discharge the treated wastewater
- Focus needs to be put on removing discharge from the rivers

These are not the exhausted list of key outcomes, but a flavour of some of the key messages resounding through the survey, and this gives Central Hawke's Bay District Council and the community reference group further direction as we continue to work towards options for the future of wastewater treatment and discharge in Central Hawke's Bay.



Appendices

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference – WWTP Community Reference Group

TERMS OF REFERENCE



These terms of reference are to provide guidance to the members of;

Waipukurau, Waipawa and Otane (CHB) Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Community Reference Group

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Central Hawke's Bay District Council (CHBDC) is investigating options for the future treatment and discharge of wastewater for the towns of Waipukurau, Waipawa and Otane.

The current situation is via 3 oxidation ponds in each of the townships, we are reviewing the future of the ponds individually and as an amalgamation of 2 or all 3 areas.

The current deadline is to work towards a best practicable option (BPO) by the end of April 2019 and to deliver a report to the environment court and HBRC by the end of June 2019.

PURPOSE

To further develop the partnership approach between Central Hawke's Bay District Council (CHBDC), Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC), the community and the people we serve.

The purpose of the Group is to provide a common platform where representative views of different sections of the community and interested stakeholders can be considered in the process of identifying and choosing the best practicable option for dealing with CHBs wastewater. Council seeks an option that will be economically, environmentally, socially, culturally, and financially sustainable.

The reference group is a key vehicle in utilising the community as a key stakeholder and participate in options that will impact the community, and to provide advice and feedback to the design and project team from a community perspective.

To work towards a best practicable option (BPO) by April 2019 and to deliver a report to the environment court and HBRC by June 2019

GOVERNING PRINCIPLES OF THE STAKEHOLDER GROUP

The Stakeholder Group will:

- Keep an open mind about the issues and options;
- Respect each other's views,
- Focus on the issues not the personalities;
- Maintain confidentiality where necessary;
- Seek consensus for decision making where possible, and;
- Acknowledge that there might need to be a decision made that not all parties of the Stakeholder Group agree with.

Document Name:	Terms of Reference – Community Reference Group	Version:	002
Author:	Darren de Klerk	Date:	21/12/2018

**Together
we thrive!**

**#theBIG
WaterStory**



AN UPDATE TO THE COMMUNITY ON THE WAIPUKURAU, WAIPAWA AND OTANE WASTEWATER PROJECT

Issue Date: 20 November 2018

#theBIG-Water-Story

PROJECT VISION

"Our effluent is treated in a sustainable way that creates a resource, protects our environment and continues to do so for generations to come"

WHAT'S HAPPENING WITH OUR WASTEWATER?

We all produce wastewater, but what happens to it?

Central Hawke's Bay District Council operates the Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane wastewater systems, including the sewer reticulation, several pumping stations, and the wastewater treatment plants. Treated wastewater is then discharged into the Waipawa and Tukituki Rivers and an un-named farm drain that discharges to Te Aute Drain/ Kaikora Stream.

There will continue to need to be a discharge of the Waipawa, Waipukurau and Otane wastewater to somewhere, and those discharges are going to need new resource consents. By the middle of next year we need to select the best options to treat and discharge our wastewater, whether it is continuing on the same path or thinking of alternative systems.

Our goal is to see wastewater not simply as 'waste' but rather as a resource that can be used.

As a community, we all impact on our awa and we have an opportunity to do something about it. We have some big decisions to make in the coming months about the wastewater system – what else can we do? Decisions need to be made about what we do with our wastewater, the wastewater needs to be discharged to an environment – whether land or water, these decisions may impact on the wider river environments.

What's important – a balancing act

We need to know what is important to you when it comes to treating and discharging our wastewater? We need help to balance cultural views, recreational impacts, environmental effects and how much you can afford to contribute to maintain or make changes to the current system.

FOUR VALUES PILLARS



ESTABLISH THE BEST OPTION FOR OUR WASTEWATER

The District Council needs help from the community to decide what is the best way that our wastewater should be discharged. There are other options besides the current system, like discharging to land. Each of the options come with pros and cons.

There is also the need to recognise the cultural significance of a wastewater discharge, particularly the appropriateness of a wastewater discharge directly into surface water. This may mean that options involving the method of treatment and discharge need to be discussed, as well as the location.

Reference Group

A reference group was formed to help the Council understand the community's views. The Reference Group brings together community representatives from young and old, business, council and tangata whenua.

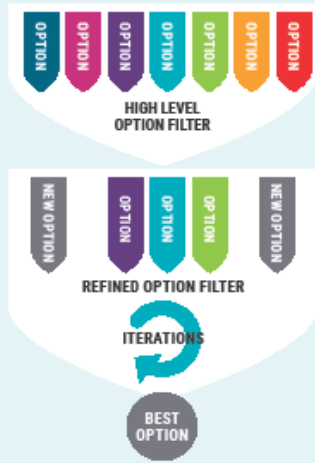
This group has been helping guide the ideas the Council are working on in the process of developing a Best Option. We welcome feedback from the community on the future of our wastewater and the future of the rivers. To provide feedback please email thebigwaterstory@chbdc.govt.nz

Working towards the Best Option

We plan to arrive at the best option by April 2019, we will then run a consultation plan with the community, and then provide a report to HBRC and the environment court in June 2019.



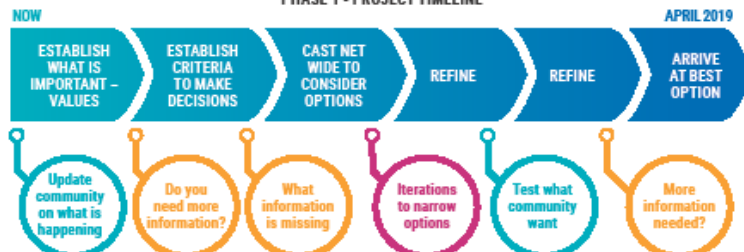
REFINEMENT PROCESS



DISCHARGE CONCEPT METHODS



PHASE 1 - PROJECT TIMELINE



If you are interested in learning more, please visit www.chbdc.govt.nz or contact Darren de Klerk – Councils 3 Waters Programme Manager by emailing thebigwaterstory@chbdc.govt.nz or by phoning Councils Offices on 06 857 8060





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Appendix 3: Community Survey Notice in Libraries



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Central Hawkes Bay Wastewater – Values and Options Public Questionnaire Survey

Following on from our media release in the CHB Mail on the 20th Nov 2018, Central Hawkes Bay District Council is continuing to investigate options for improved wastewater treatment and discharge schemes for the communities of Otane, Waipawa and Waipukurau.

To help us make the right decisions we want to hear about what is important to you!

Please encourage friends and family to fill out the survey in hard copies at our libraries or in council reception, or electronically via a link on our website and facebook.

If you are interested in learning more, please visit www.chbdc.govt.nz or contact Darren de Klerk – Councils 3 Waters Programme Manager by emailing thebigwaterstory@chbdc.govt.nz or by phoning Councils Offices on 06 857 8060



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Appendix 4: Hardcopy of community survey



1 | Dec 2018 and Jan 2019 Public Questionnaire – CHB Wastewater

Central Hawkes Bay Wastewater – Values and Options

Public Questionnaire Survey

Following on from our media release in the CHB Mail on the 20th Nov 2018, Central Hawkes Bay District Council is investigating options for improved wastewater treatment and discharge schemes for the communities of Otane, Waipawa and Waipukurau.

To help us make the right decisions we want to hear about what is important to you.

You can fill in the hard copy survey below and post it back to us at PO Box 127 Waipawa, or drop it into the box at council reception, or one of our drop off points around town, you can also complete it online via facebook, or through Council's website at: <https://www.chbdc.govt.nz/> by 5pm Sunday 27th Jan 2019.



There are four value pillars that assist us in understanding what is important to you, please rank them in order of importance to you? 1 - Most important to 4 - Least important.

Social/Recreational Financial Cultural Ecological/Environmental

Please score each the following from not important (1) to very important (5) to you.

	Not -	1	2	3	4	5	- Very
No wastewater impact on our rivers							
Compliance with all standards							
Being able to fish in the river							
Meeting cultural needs							
Recognising the potential of wastewater as a resource							
Community use, facilities, amenity values							
Being able to safely swim in the river(s) year round							
Suitable for fishing/food gathering							
Forward-looking futureproof investment							

Please tell us which of the above (or if something else) is the most important to you.

Please score each the following from not acceptable (1) to acceptable (5) to you.

	Not -	1	2	3	4	5	- Very
The best environmental solution, no matter the cost							
Occasional algae in the river							
Community paying for any upgrades now (in the next 10 years)							
Being a neighbour to a farm irrigated with treated wastewater							
Using treated wastewater on sports fields and golf courses							
Growing crops with treated wastewater							
Irrigating a forest with treated wastewater							

