



AGENDA

Wastewater Management Review Committee meeting Wednesday, 31 May 2023

I hereby give notice that a Wastewater Management Review Committee meeting will be held on:

Date: Wednesday, 31 May 2023

Time: 1pm

**Location: Ground Floor Meeting Room 1
306 Cameron Road
Tauranga**

Please note that this meeting will be livestreamed and the recording will be publicly available on Tauranga City Council's website: www.tauranga.govt.nz.

**Marty Grenfell
Chief Executive**

Terms of reference – Wastewater Management Review Committee

Membership

Chairperson	Ms Lara Burkhardt – Ngā Pōtiki
Deputy chairperson	Commissioner Bill Wasley – Tauranga City Council
Members	Commissioner Stephen Selwood – Tauranga City Council Commissioner Bill Wasley – Tauranga City Council Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston – Tauranga City Council (<i>alternate member</i>) Ms Te Rangimārie Williams – Ngā Pōtiki Mr Whitiora McLeod - Ngāi Te Rangi Mr Des Heke - Ngāti Ranginui Ms Destiny Leaf – Ngāti Ranginui (<i>alternate member</i>)
Quorum	Four members with at least one member representing Tauranga City Council and one member representing Ngā Pōtiki
Decision-making	By consensus where possible. If consensus cannot be reached, by majority vote. If there is an equal number of votes, the member who is chairing the meeting has a casting vote.
Meeting frequency	A minimum of twice yearly
Meeting venue	To alternate between marae and council venues; or as appropriate to a meeting agreed by the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson.

The Committee previously had a membership of eight, four elected members from Tauranga City Council (TCC) and four iwi. Currently the membership will be reduced to six, two Commissioners appointed to represent the TCC and four who are appointed as representatives of iwi, with one member each from Ngāti Ranginui and Te Runanga o Ngāi Te Rangi Iwi Trust and two members representing Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore Trust Board.

The Wastewater Management Review Committee is established as a committee of Council under the Local Government Act 2002 and conditions imposed on Bay of Plenty Regional Council Coastal Permit # 62878.

Role

- To ensure Wastewater operations are in accordance with the Wastewater Management Review Committee Management Plan.

Scope

- (a) To receive reports on the operation of the Wastewater Scheme, including reports in relation to monitoring and permit compliance, and to make recommendations to the Permit Holder on the development of Tauranga City Council's policies in relation to wastewater management, treatment and disposal, particularly following the review of wastewater treatment in light of new technologies and standards addressed in the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report required by Condition 20 of Coastal Permit N^o 62878.

- (b) To make decisions about the application of the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund established in accordance with Condition 19 of Coastal Permit N^o 62878.
- (c) To make recommendations to the Permit Holder as to physical measures and initiatives to address or compensate for actual or potential effects of the Tauranga City Wastewater Scheme (in the broadest environmental sense).
- (d) Without limiting the generality of function (c) above, to make recommendations to the Permit Holder as to the implementation of the works to be undertaken in accordance with Permit N^o 62881, namely:
 - (i) Decommissioning of the Te Maunga Sludge Pond and the future use of the pond.
 - (ii) Conversion of the Te Maunga Oxidation Ponds to wetlands.
- (e) To make recommendations to the Permit Holder in relation to the independent consultant to be appointed to undertake the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report required by Condition 20 of Coastal Permit N^o 62878.
- (f) To make recommendations to the Permit Holder as to enhancing the involvement of tangata whenua in sampling, testing and monitoring.
- (g) Assessment of the scope and adequacy of sampling and monitoring.
- (h) Notification to appropriate parties of activities that may have adverse effects.
- (i) To receive, review and recommend action following receipt of wastewater reports.
- (j) To recommend the commissioning of reports and future Tauranga City Council actions on wastewater management, treatment and disposal issues and options, including:
 - (i) Development of alternatives to waterborne wastewater systems;
 - (ii) Options for further treatments;
 - (iii) Options for methods of disposal;
 - (iv) Monitoring effects on the environment.
- (k) To co-ordinate and oversee education of the community on wastewater management, treatment and disposal issues.
- (l) To identify and make recommendations to the Permit Holder as to sources of funding which may be available to supplement the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund established pursuant to Condition 19 of Coastal Permit N^o 62878 hereof and to be applied for the purposes specified in that condition.
- (m) To make recommendations to the Permit Holder as to changes to conditions of these permits pursuant to section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991, in light of the exercise of the Review Committee's functions, including reports received and information received as a result of monitoring, etc. or to avoid, remedy or mitigate actual or potential adverse effects associated with the operation of the Wastewater Scheme.
- (n) To foster robust relationships and dialogue between the Review Committee, the Permit Holder, the Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council in relation to wastewater management, treatment and disposal, particularly following the review of wastewater treatment in light of new technologies.
- (o) To make recommendations to Bay of Plenty Regional Council as to amendments to the conditions of these permits which could be implemented via a review under section 128 of the Act in accordance with Condition 22 of Coastal Permit N^o 62878.
- (p) Prior to making any:
 - (i) Decisions as to the allocation of the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund in accordance with Condition 18.3(b) of Coastal Permit N^o 62878 hereof or,
 - (ii) Recommendations to the Permit Holder in relation to physical environmental mitigation or enhancement or mitigation works in accordance with Condition 18.3(c) of Coastal Permit N^o 62878 hereof; -

the Review Committee will exercise its best endeavours to ascertain the existence of any persons or bodies who may have a particular interest or stake in the ecological health of the

Tauranga Harbour (particularly the Upper Harbour/Rangataua Bay area) and to consult with those bodies or persons as to appropriate initiatives and measures to be so recommended (in accordance with Condition 18.3(b) of Coastal Permit N^o 62878) or undertaken (in accordance with Condition 18.3(c) of Coastal Permit N^o 62878). As a minimum, the Review Committee shall consult with

- Nga Potiki Kaitiaki Resource Management Unit hapu and iwi of Te Runanga o Ngaiterangi Iwi Trust, Ngati Ranginui and Ngati Pukenga and Te Arawa and their respective hapu which hold kaitiaki status over the wider Tauranga Moana district, including any Working Group established by those hapu or iwi;
 - Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Western Bay of Plenty District Council in relation to issues which may affect those councils in accordance with their function under Condition 18.3(m) of Coastal Permit N^o 62878 hereof.
- (q) Not later than one month following the first anniversary of the commencement of these permits and on each anniversary thereafter, the Wastewater Management Review Committee shall forward to the General Manager, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, a report on the exercise of its activities and functions, including where appropriate a report on the effectiveness of measures undertaken pursuant to the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund.
- (r) Not less than six months following the first anniversary of this permit and each fifth anniversary thereafter, the Wastewater Management Review Committee's annual report shall contain a review of its activities over the previous five-year period and recommendations for appropriate initiatives over the next five-year period, including any recommendations for changes to conditions of these permits which may be considered necessary or desirable. This report shall be available at least three months prior to the date on which Bay of Plenty Regional Council is entitled to review the conditions of these permits in accordance with Condition 22 of Coastal Permit N^o 62878 hereof.
- (s) A copy of this report shall also be provided to the Chief Executive, Tauranga City Council.
- (t) As set out in Condition 18.1.3 of Coastal Permit N^o 62878, the Wastewater Management Review Committee Management Plan may be amended with the written approval of the Chief Executive of Bay of Plenty Regional Council or delegate.
- (u) Confirmation of Committee minutes.

Reporting

The Wastewater Management Review Committee reports to Council and the Chief Executive of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson acting as Co-Chairs

The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Wastewater Management Review Committee (WWMRC) have a governance role to ensure that the WWMRC meets regularly and undertakes its role to monitor and provide advice to Tauranga City Council as the consent holder of Bay of Plenty Regional Council Coastal Permit # 62878 and ensure wastewater operations are in accordance with the Wastewater Management Plan.

- The Chairperson will be appointed by the Tauranga City Council following a recommendation of the Wastewater Management Review Committee.
- The Deputy Chairperson will be appointed by the Wastewater Management Review Committee.
- While these roles are separately appointed it is the intention that they act as co-chairs.
 - Only one person can chair a meeting at any one time. The person chairing the meeting has the powers of the chairperson as set out in standing orders and has the option to use the casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

- The rotation of the meeting chairs is at the discretion of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson and subject to their availability, however it is expected that they will alternate chairing meetings when possible.
- When the Deputy Chairperson is chairing the meeting, the Chairperson will vacate the chair and enable the Deputy Chairperson to chair the meeting. The Chairperson will be able stay and participate in the meeting unless they declare a conflict of interest in an item, in which case they will not participate or vote on that item.
- The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson will attend pre-agenda briefings and split any other duties outside of meetings, e.g. spokesperson for WWMRC.
- The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson will jointly oversee and co-ordinate all activities of the WWMRC within their specific terms of reference and delegated authority, providing guidance and direction to all members and liaising with Council staff in setting the content and priorities of meeting agendas.
- The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson will be accountable for ensuring that any recommendations from the WWMRC are considered by the Tauranga City Council.

Refer to the position description for the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson for more details.

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- 1 OPENING KARAKIA**
- 2 APOLOGIES**
- 3 PUBLIC FORUM**
- 4 ACCEPTANCE OF LATE ITEMS**
- 5 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS TO BE TRANSFERRED INTO THE OPEN**
- 6 CHANGE TO ORDER OF BUSINESS**

7 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

7.1 Minutes of the Wastewater Management Review Committee meeting held on 31 August 2022

File Number: A14722426

Author: Anahera Dinsdale, Governance Advisor

Authoriser: Anahera Dinsdale, Governance Advisor

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Minutes of the Wastewater Management Review Committee meeting held on 31 August 2022 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Minutes of the Wastewater Management Review Committee meeting held on 31 August 2022**



MINUTES

Wastewater Management Review Committee Meeting

Wednesday, 31 August 2022

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**MINUTES OF TAURANGA CITY COUNCIL
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD AT THE GROUND FLOOR - MEETING ROOM 1, 306 CAMERON ROAD, TAURANGA
ON WEDNESDAY, 31 AUGUST 2022 AT 1PM**

PRESENT: Commissioner Bill Wasley, Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston, Ms Lara Burkhardt, Mr Des Heke, Mr Whitiora McLeod, Ms Te Rangimārie Williams

IN ATTENDANCE: Nic Johansson (General Manager: Infrastructure), Radleigh Cairns (Manager: Drainage Services), Wally Potts (Director: City Waters), Coral Hair (Manager: Democracy & Governance Services), Sarah Drummond (Governance Advisor), Anahera Dinsdale (Governance Advisor), Claudia Hellberg (Team Leader: City Waters Planning), Kelvin Hill (Manager: Water Infrastructure Outcomes), Jane Groves (Stormwater Programme Leader), Keren Paekau (Team Leader: Takawaenga), Tuana Kuka (Kaiārahi Maori), Onie Cairns (Kaiārahi Maori)

1 OPENING KARAKIA

Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston opened the meeting with a karakia.

2 APOLOGIES

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION WW3/22/1

Moved: Commissioner Bill Wasley
Seconded: Ms Te Rangimārie Williams

That apologies for absence from Commissioner Stephen Selwood and Destiny Leaf be received and accepted.

That apologies for lateness from Lara Burkhardt and Des Heke be received and accepted.

CARRIED

3 PUBLIC FORUM

None

4 ACCEPTANCE OF LATE ITEMS

None

5 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS TO BE TRANSFERRED INTO THE OPEN

None

6 CHANGE TO ORDER OF BUSINESS

None

7 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

7.1 Minutes of the Wastewater Management Review Committee meeting held on 1 June 2022

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION WW3/22/2

Moved: Mr Whitiora McLeod

Seconded: Commissioner Bill Wasley

That the minutes of the Wastewater Management Review Committee meeting held on 1 June 2022 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

8 DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None

9 BUSINESS

9.1 Governance options for Wastewater Management Review Committee

Staff Coral Hair, Manager: Democracy & Governance Services

Key points

- Report taken as read.
- As per amended Terms of Reference, the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson would act as co-chair arrangement.
- The Terms of Reference would be presented to Council for adoption on 5th September 2022.
- Commissioner Bill Wasley nominated Ms Lara Burkhardt (Ngā Pōtiki) for Chairperson.
- Mr Whitiora McLeod nominated Commissioner Bill Wasley for Deputy Chairperson.

In response to questions

- The previous process was that Council would appoint the Chairperson of the committee. Wastewater Management Review Committee chairperson appointment was following status quo process.
- Discussed standing orders 5.1 and 5.4, that committee had the right to appoint chairperson to the committee.
- Commissioners could ask the Committee to appoint if Council was unable.

Discussion points raised

- Recommendation to Council meeting held on 5 September 2022 for Chairperson and Deputy Chair appointments.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION WW3/22/3

Moved: Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston

Seconded: Mr Des Heke

That the Wastewater Management Review Committee:

- (a) Receives the report "Governance Options for Wastewater Management Review Committee".

- (d) Recommends to Council that the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Wastewater Management Review Committee alternate presiding of meetings and that the amended terms of reference for the Wastewater Management Review Committee as set out in Attachment 1 are adopted.

CARRIED

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION WW3/22/4

Moved: Commissioner Bill Wasley

Seconded: Mr Whitiora McLeod

That the Wastewater Management Review Committee:

- (b) Recommends to Council that Ms Lara Burkhardt is appointed as the Chairperson of the Wastewater Management Review Committee.

CARRIED

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION WW3/22/5

Moved: Mr Whitiora McLeod

Seconded: Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston

That the Wastewater Management Review Committee:

- (c) Appoints Commissioner Bill Wasley as the Deputy Chairperson of the Wastewater Management Review Committee.

CARRIED

9.2 Wastewater Overflow Management Report

Staff Radleigh Cairns, Manager: Drainage Services
Wally Potts, Director: City Waters
Claudia Hellberg, Team Leader: City Waters Planning
PowerPoint presentation

Key points

- Introduction from Tauranga City Council (TCC) staff in Waters and Takawaenga Unit.
- Wastewater Management Review Committee members requested TCC staff provide information on wastewater overflow management to the Committee.
- Overflows could be split into two categories. Wet weather overflows caused by inflow and infiltration of stormwater and groundwater into the wastewater network; and dry weather overflows caused by blockages and damage to the network.
- Over three financial years, Council had been notified of 550 issues with wastewater. 85% dealt with prior to discharge to receiving environment, 7% contained to storm water network and 8% resulted in wastewater leakage into receiving environment. These were notified as per consents.
- The process for wastewater overflow management was set up through Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BoPRC), Toi Te Ora and the six territorial authorities in BoPRC region.
- Standardised framework for responding, reporting and notifying BoPRC and Toi te Ora of any overflow in the network.
- Scheduled maintenance of network on frequent basis.
- Maintenance contractor would be on site to assess the over flow within 60 minutes. Initial focus was to stop over flow and contain discharge. Notification process started if wastewater had leaked into receiving environment.

- Staff aimed to prevent any leakages of wastewater to the receiving environment by scheduling preventative maintenance on flagged areas of the network.
- CCTV in place across the network but found to be labour intensive to assess the footage. Staff worked to put in place a more efficient system.
- Rapid assessment tool looked to increase the amount of network covered and less labour intensive. Good results from trial and tool was to be used over next two years.
- New technologies meant better accurate data which should assist in better preventative measures.
- Education programme on wastewater module running in schools for over a decade. This used to include a trip to Chapel St Wastewater Treatment Plant to help raise awareness to children.
- Flush ability standard that manufacturers could look at going through for flushable wipes. Councils would still campaign the three P's, no wipes should be flushed.
- Previously, Council had educational days where schools would adopt an area of stream that was receiving environment. School would do stream testing and clean-up.
- Difficult to measure Inflow & Infiltration (I&I). Strategic wastewater network model (SWNM) model in place.

In response to questions

- Pipe slump, now flagged as area where blockages were most likely. After initial removal of blockage, a follow-up procedure would include site visits to make sure the problem had not moved further down the network; and checking and investigating the issue.
- Clean-up around site of over flow included land, generally no necessary clean up on the receiving environment. Flushing generally not done. Monitor receiving environment to check if continuing issue.
- No particular areas flagged for on-going problems due to dry weather blockages. Focus to reduce dry weather blockages (fats, oils, greases, wipes) with grease traps and fat blockages. Trade waste visits to restaurants if blockages occurred due to grease and fat.
- Decline in the number of events of dry weather blockages. Decrease in blockages caused by dry wipes since awareness campaigns had been in place.
- No toxic level 6 businesses in Tauranga City. There was a consenting process for businesses with a high level waste toxicity.
- Stormwater managed by off line treatment with mitigation before flowing to stream.
- Education programme to include storm and waste water and would include where storm and waste water ended up. Staff believed public may not be fully aware of this information.
- Materials for piping – trunk mains were thick walled plastic. Local networks were fibre glass pipes 6m length pushed together by bolts. Programme for replacing old asbestos pipes was in place. Whether the asbestos pipes remained in the ground or were removed was a step by step process.
- Stormwater management referenced Te Mana o te Wai.

Discussion points raised

- Concern raised when Three Waters reform in place.
- Prioritise on Entity B. Tauranga City Council worked to get into best position before three waters reform goes into practice.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION WW3/22/6

Moved: Mr Des Heke

Seconded: Mr Whitiora McLeod

That the Wastewater Management Review Committee:

- (a) Receives the report "Wastewater Overflow Management Report".

CARRIED

Attachments

- 1 WWMRC Meeting Powerpoint August 2022 pdf

9.3 Wastewater Activities Report August 2022

Staff Radleigh Cairns, Manager: Drainage Services

PowerPoint presentation

Key points

- Short discussion of Programme Business case.
- Bio reactor 2, number of piles had issues for Geotech.
- 2023 start construction above ground. Prefabrication of infrastructure finished Nov 2022. Awaiting ground improvements.
- Received Cultural Impact Assessment from Ngā Pōtiki. Relining was accounted for and current discharge consents. If work required e.g. relining along dunes, this was unconsented and would need consents to approve.
- The contractor to de-sludge pond at Te Maunga was on-site August 2022 and would commence desludging of old sludge pond in September 2022 for approximately 16 months.
- Current consent allowed disposal to land on-site, cheapest option. Consent conditions for disposal to landfill expired in March 2024. Otherwise would be transferred off site – previously transported to Hampton Downs and results were costly.
- Opal Drive – housing removed from site B. Site A housing would remain for 5 years. Design presented.
- Culverts that connected to Wairakei were being installed.
- Consent monitoring – monitoring results were within consent requirements.
- Monitoring found an increase in seepage rates due to higher levels in Pond 1 from rainfall in 2022.
- No odour complaints for Chapel St or Te Maunga Wastewater Treatment Plant in 2022.
- Bi-annual odour survey to begin October 2022.
- Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund (EMEF) – June meeting appointed two representatives to panel. Worked to get expressions of interest and open applications early 2023.

In response to questions

- A Cultural Impact Assessment was received from Ngā Pōtiki.
- Report back on options for disposal of sludge had been requested by a member in June meeting.
- Water portion discharge to land, Maketu site. They did not discharge sludge.
- Costly project to de-sludge pond due to minimal options.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION WW3/22/7

Moved: Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston

Seconded: Ms Lara Burkhardt

That the Wastewater Management Review Committee:

- (a) Receives the report “Wastewater Activities Report August 2022”.

CARRIED

Staff Actions

- Mr Whitiora McLeod requested the Cultural Impacts Assessment received from Nga Potiki be distributed to Wastewater Management Review Committee.
- Members requested discussion on Decommissioning of Sludge Pond at Te Maunga be tabled at each meeting.
- Staff to arrange a site visit to Te Maunga Water Treatment Plant and Transfer Station for Wastewater Management Review Committee members.

10 DISCUSSION OF LATE ITEMS

None

11 CLOSING KARAKIA

Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston closed the meeting with a karakia.

The meeting closed at 2:25pm.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed as a true and correct record at the Wastewater Management Review Committee meeting held on 31 May 2023.

.....
CHAIRPERSON

8 DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

9 BUSINESS

9.1 Wastewater Programme Business Case

File Number: A14691336

Author: Jane Groves, Stormwater Programme Leader

Authoriser: Nic Johansson, General Manager: Infrastructure

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. This report provides an update to the Wastewater Management Review Committee (WWMRC) on the Wastewater Programme Business Case (PBC) and seeks decisions on a number of matters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Wastewater Management Review Committee:

- (a) Receives the report "Wastewater Programme Business Case".
- (b) Endorses the Wastewater Programme Business Case outputs (as summarised below and set out in more detail in paragraph 7 and Attachment 1 of this report).
 - Investment Logic Map: confirms problem statements and define benefits from investment
 - Benefits, Key Performance Indicators and Measures: baseline and target values to be confirmed
 - Investment Objectives
 - Key Service Requirements (KSRs) and the degree of change for each (minimum, intermediate, maximum) the programme investment is expected to deliver. These are broad, and include growth and geographical coverage, tangata whenua partnership and values, environmental considerations and resilience requirements.
 - Scope parameters: the scope boundaries for the investment (based on the KSRs). Only options within the range of minimum, intermediate and maximum will be assessed.
- (c) Notes that the Wastewater Programme Business Case outputs do not include the four matters set out in resolution (d) below as these have not been confirmed for inclusion by the project team and require decisions by the Committee before being included.
- (d) Decides on the following four matters proposed for inclusion in the Wastewater Programme Business Case noting that the starter options provided to the Committee are not exclusive and there may be further options.
 - i. **Scope regarding Cultural Redress:** A proposal to include a Key Service Requirement (8) relating to the extent to which the impact on iwi/hapū from existing arrangements is taken into account in wastewater decisions.
 - a. Should cultural redress be included in the scope of the Programme Business Case?
 - b. If so, is the proposed Minimum and Aspirational scope wording acceptable?
 - ii. **A new Key Service Requirement 'seeks to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments':**
 - a. Should this new Key Service Requirement be added?
 - b. If so, is the proposed wording, in particular, 'seeks to avoid' acceptable?
 - iii. **Inclusion of a new Critical Success Factor in the long list criteria which would see a given option assessed and scored against how well it meets the following:**
 - a. (CSF17) Must not disturb additional urupā or wāhi tapu sites.
 - iv. **Inclusion of a new Critical Success Factor in the long list criteria which would see a given option assessed and scored against how well it meets the following:**
 - a. Strategic fit with Hapū and Iwi Management Plans (HIMP)

- (e) Approves external engagement on the Wastewater Programme Business case subject to the following:
 - i. endorsement being given on the outputs agreed for inclusion in resolution (b), and decisions being made on the four matters proposed for inclusion at today's meeting in resolution (d)
 - ii the draft engagement plan being circulated to members of the Committee for feedback; and
 - iii the final engagement plan being approved by the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson of the Wastewater Management Review Committee.
 - (f) Approves the subsequent stages of the Wastewater Programme Business Case (noting these are indicative dates only).
 - i. Two workshops (late June/July 2023) to carry out long-list option identification.
 - ii. Assessment of confirming long-list options to occur late 2023.
 - iii. Short-listing, programme road-map development and drafting of Wastewater Programme Business Case to occur in late 2023-early 2024.
-

BACKGROUND

Wastewater Programme Business Case Overview

- 2. The PBC will define a 'preferred way forward' for future investment in the wastewater scheme (including the marine outfall) and broader initiatives to improve environmental performance, strengthen partnerships with tangata whenua and improve system resilience. Tauranga City Council (TCC) is currently working on integrating its network and plant strategies to support integrated investment and the PBC will both reflect and support this integration.
- 3. A project team (planning/technical experts, staff and three Tangata Whenua Iwi representatives) have been working through the initial stages of the PBC (utilising Treasury's Better Business Case framework). The Tangata Whenua representatives were invited to join the project team on the basis of them also being members of the WWMRC (and thus having a pan-scheme mandate).
- 4. The PBC process involves defining key issues with the wastewater scheme, the development of objectives and service requirements for future investment and proposes possible options or responses which could be implemented to meet service requirements. These responses may include both infrastructure and non-infrastructure options (e.g. educational and policy setting/coverage changes). The PBC will provide a 'preferred way forward' and 'roadmap' for future investment across the wastewater scheme as a whole.
- 5. The PBC will guide strategic planning for Council's wastewater activity, inform future detailed business cases (DBC's), resource consenting process (such as that for a new marine outfall) and key strategic documents such as the Long-Term Plan and 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy. It will also set the scene for wastewater when Tauranga City potentially moves into a new water services entity, demonstrating a robust decision process has been followed which is recognised by central government. It provides an opportunity for Tauranga to show what great looks like in terms of collaborative, long-term planning.
- 6. This report follows an introductory workshop on the PBC to the WWMRC on 21 November 2022. The purpose of this workshop was to:
 - i. Introduce the PBC to the Committee as a whole (noting there are no Commission members on the project team);
 - ii. Present the 'Project Team' PBC outputs to date; and,
 - iii. Consider starter options (plus any other options identified) relating to the potential inclusion of four matters raised by Tangata Whenua members at meetings in late 2022 - these relate to the PBC scope and two new Critical Success Factors (CSFs) (Long List Option Assessment Criteria). These four matters are not yet confirmed and require option assessment and decision-making by the WWMRC.

PBC Outputs

7. **Attachment 1** includes the PBC outputs to date - those items coloured green in the attachment are not confirmed and are reproduced in paragraph 8 below. The PBC elements developed to date are:
- Investment Logic Map: confirms problem statements and define benefits from investment
 - Benefits, KPIs and Measures: baseline and target values to be confirmed
 - Investment Objectives
 - Key Service Requirements (KSRs) and the degree of change for each (minimum, intermediate, maximum) the programme investment is expected to deliver. These are broad, and include growth and geographical coverage, tangata whenua partnership and values, environmental considerations and resilience requirements.
 - Scope parameters: the scope boundaries for the investment (based on the KSRs). Only options within the range of minimum, intermediate and maximum will be assessed.
8. The following four matters have been raised by Tangata Whenua project team members during the course of the PBC workshops and require decision making at this meeting regarding options/inclusion.
- i. **PBC scope regarding Cultural Redress:** A proposal to include a KSR (8) relating to the extent to which the impact on iwi/hapū from existing arrangements is taken into account in wastewater decisions. The WWMRC is to consider whether:
- Cultural redress should be included in the scope of the PBC?
 - If so, is the proposed Minimum and Aspirational scope wording, as below, acceptable?

KSR	Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)
8	Provides greater equity in wastewater decision-making <i>(enabling cultural redress)</i>	Extent to which impact on iwi/hapū from existing arrangements taken into account in wastewater decisions.	Iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana impacted by wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for the restoration of their whenua / wai / taiao, giving special regard to impact of Te Maunga wastewater infrastructure on Ngā Pōtiki whenua, wai and taiao.	Iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana impacted by wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for the restoration and return of their whenua / wai / taiao, giving special regard to impact of Te Maunga wastewater infrastructure on Ngā Pōtiki whenua, wai and taiao.

- ii. **A new KSR 'seeks to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments':** The WWMRC is asked to consider whether:
- This new KSR should be added?
 - If so, is the proposed wording below, in particular, 'seeks to avoid' acceptable?

KSR		Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)
11	Seeks to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	No increase in extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Reduction in extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Minimise direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments

- iii. **In the PBC long list assessment criteria new CSFs which would see a given option assessed and scored against how well it meets the following:**
- (CSF17) Must not disturb additional urupā or wāhi tapu sites.
 - Strategic fit with Hapū and Iwi Management Plans (HIMP)

9. These matters and any associated implications are discussed in further detail below. Reference is made to **Attachment 1** where relevant.

DISCUSSION

PBC Scope Regarding Cultural Redress

10. This additional proposed KSR 8 would sit alongside a group of other KSR's (5-7) relating to 'Tangata Whenua partnership and values'¹. These KSR's serve, in the lead up to a new Water Services Entity

¹ Refer **Attachment 1**, slides 22 and 23

operating, to lay the foundations for a genuine, collaborative, partnership approach (that provides for co-design, and co-governance).

11. The KSR's are directive, in that options identified through the long-list process will be targeted to achieving them. As the name suggests, inclusion of a given KSR indicates that it is an important requirement within which a change is sought from the investment.
12. In relation to the proposed KSR 8, the following comments are made:
 - a. It refers specifically to Ngā Pōtiki, differing from the others which refer more generally to Tangata Whenua.
 - b. The definition to '*Provide greater equity in wastewater decision-making*' does not align well with the metric and scope descriptions which relate to: i) *mitigation of effects for cultural effects of existing wastewater infrastructure*, ii) *restoring whenua/wai/taiao*; and iii) *returning whenua/wai/taiao*. Should the WWMRC decide to include this KSR within the scope of the PBC, Council Project Team members recommend renaming this KSR to more clearly reflect its purpose (refer options for possible wording).
 - c. There is some overlap with other KSR's as follows:
 - Name - "*greater equity in decision-making*" overlaps with the intent of KSR 5 "*gives greater effect to tangata whenua values (enabling active protection and informed decision-making)*" and KSR 6 "*enables strong enduring partnerships with tangata whenua (enabling active protection and informed decision-making)*";
 - The level/metric - "*extent to which impact on iwi/hapū from existing arrangements [is] taken into account in wastewater decisions*", overlaps with KSR 6 and the Minimum (Critical) Standard in KSR 5 that "*local tangata whenua values and history of water assets/land understood and embedded across Council, community*";
 - The proposed 'Minimum (Critical)' requirement for iwi and hapū "*impacted by wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for restoration of their whenua / wai / taiao*" overlaps with KSR 5; and,
 - The degree that decision-making equity may assist service equity that is addressed in KSR 7.
 - d. The 'Maximum (Aspirational)' scope level provides for iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana being supported in their vision of the 'return' of their whenua/wai/taiao, however it is beyond the scope of:
 - the WWMRC terms of reference which provides for matters such as making recommendations to the Council as to 'enhancing the involvement of tangata whenua in sampling, testing and monitoring'. There is nothing to suggest that it is within the scope to provide for cultural redress or return of lands;
 - the PBC and this project (although we acknowledge this is an iwi aspiration). For example, if Council were to return land to Ngā Pōtiki there are other statutory requirements and processes that Council would be required to step through, e.g under the Local Government Act 1974 and 2022 (LGA) or Reserves Act 1977 (depending on land ownership).

[To note: A recent example has been raised in the Western Bay of Plenty district where the district council decided to return land to iwi. It is understood however that this was not part of a programme such as the PBC, went out for extensive public consultation and it was likely several other statutory processes were followed].
13. Despite the above comments, it is important to reiterate that Council Project Team members have recognised and championed (from the earliest stages of the PBC) the need and desire to achieve strong and enduring partnerships with tangata whenua and give greater effect to tangata whenua values within the wastewater environment. This intent has carried through to the inclusion of a range of KSRs that a wastewater programme of investment could reasonably seek to deliver. As well as this desire and intent, Council Project Team members are cognisant of the need for decisions in the PBC process to be informed by tangata whenua, given the context of the Council's statutory obligations under the LGA. To date, Council staff have worked collaboratively with tangata whenua throughout the PBC process (as reflected in KSRs 5-7) and it is important this collaborative approach continues.
14. As noted above, KSRs 5-7 already provide significant provision for tangata whenua cultural values and effects on them in the process. Giving effect to Te Tiriti partnership principles and to Te Mana o Te Wai (as per KSRs 5 and 7) are strong obligations (and include elements of redress). Given the

present policy framework, and the potential RMA reform provisions in the new Natural Built and Environments Act, as well as the Council's LGA obligations, it is important that these obligations are included in the KSRs for future wastewater investment.

A new KSR11 'Seek to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments'

15. The WWMRC is asked to consider whether KSR 11 'Seek to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments' should be included as a KSR, and, if included whether the proposed wording is acceptable. To note:
 - a. An existing KSR seeks an overall reduction in wet weather overflows (**KSR10: Enables a reduction in wet weather wastewater overflows**).
 - b. Whilst KSR10 does not target a particular receiving environment, if there is a reduction in wet weather wastewater overflows overall it is expected there would also be less need for direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments.
 - c. Use of the word 'avoid' even when prefaced with 'seeks to', is considered by Council Project Team members to carry with it a requirement to keep away from something or to try not to do something. In the case of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments (the status quo), Council Project Team members consider that seeking to avoid such overflows would, in practice, require Council to cease use of, and not renew consents for, the City's only two consented direct wet weather overflow points (located at each of the WWTPs).

Long-List Assessment Criteria (CSF17) 'Must Not Disturb Additional Urupā or Wāhi Tapu Sites'

16. The WWMRC is asked to consider whether (CSF17) 'Must not disturb additional urupā or wāhi tapu sites' should be included. This would see a given option assessed and scored against how well it meets this criterion. CSFs are "the must dos/must not dos", i.e. they are intended to be directive.
17. When considering this, the following matters are relevant:
 - a. There are already requirements under Sections 6(e) and (f) of the RMA to recognise and provide for the relationship of Tangata Whenua with wāhi tapu and for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate use and development. These considerations may be strengthened through the proposed RMA reforms;
 - b. As currently drafted, there is uncertainty around:
 - i. what is meant by 'disturb'. It is unclear whether this includes circumstances where infrastructure is installed 'near' but not in a wāhi tapu site or would include upgrades to existing infrastructure – 'disturb' could be quite far reaching;
 - ii. what is meant by 'additional'. Does this exclude urupā or wāhi tapu sites where there is existing infrastructure or would it capture options that include changes to that existing infrastructure (e.g. installing larger pipes); and
 - iii. what areas are 'urupā or wāhi tapu sites'. The Tauranga City Plan (Section 7C) identifies a number of areas that are culturally significant to tangata whenua as 'Significant Māori Areas' (SMA's), however it is not clear whether this additional criteria will cover those areas, or include other areas identified by tangata whenua outside of the plan;
 - c. the Tauranga City Plan already provides for SMA's including objectives, policies and activity status rules, and the proposed criteria does not relate to, and appears to go beyond, those provisions; and
 - d. at the long-list assessment stage in the process, specific sites have not all been identified, as such it will be difficult to assess, with any certainty an option against the proposed criteria.

Long List Assessment Criteria on Hapū and Iwi Management Plans (HIMPs)

18. The WWMRC are asked to consider whether HIMPs should be added as CSFs within the Long List Option Assessment Criteria (as above, they are "the must dos/must not dos" and are directive).
19. Whilst 'Strategic Alignment with relevant HIMPs' does not form part of the formal Long List Option Assessment Criteria this assessment is already considered alongside 'Other attributes that need to be given regard to, and/or are of interest' for the purposes of option analysis. The ability of a given option

to meet these 'Other attributes', will be assessed (as part of a SWOT² analysis), alongside that option's ability to meet the formal assessment criteria. Should a given option fully meet an assessment criterion, it could then be rewarded (scored more highly) if it also performs well in terms of relevant 'Other attributes that need to be given regard to, and/or are of interest' (for example, Strategic Alignment with relevant HIMPs).

20. CSFs are essential to the successful delivery of the programme and cover a range of categories. Strategic Fit CSFs consider strategic alignment with national-level legislation, policy and plans, as well as regional and local strategies and plans. Business Needs CSFs provide opportunity for to reflect the needs of the organisation, tangata whenua and community through merit/performance-based criteria. Further, "Strategic Fit" CSFs are assessed for strategic alignment rather than 'provision by provision/section by section' compliance. The level of analysis within a PBC is therefore indicative only, and more detailed option development and assessment takes place at Detailed Business Case stage.
21. When considering the options relating to this proposal, it is relevant to note that:
 - a. there are 12 HIMPs in the district, spanning multiple iwi and hapū across different parts of the region (plus potentially other HIMPs in Western Bay district given the scope of the PBC);
 - b. some of the HIMPs are dated, prepared as far back as 1995. There is also a possibility that HIMPs may change during the course of the PBC process;
 - c. HIMPs are prepared by iwi and hapū and describe resource management issues of importance to them. However they can be broad in scope (e.g. an account of historical matters, specific cultural values, other social/economic matters) which may extend beyond the scope of the PBC;
 - d. the content of each relevant HIMP has not been reviewed by the project team;
 - e. there is a risk that:
 - i. it will be unclear which HIMPs need to be assessed, these may also not be up to date and are subject to change;
 - ii. assessing a range of content that might not be particularly relevant to the specific matters raised in the PBC may be onerous and unnecessary at this stage in the process;
 - iii. there may be issues in interpreting the matters in the HIMPs (given that these are iwi and hapū led documents) and adequately assessing these;
 - iv. where interests and rohe may overlap there may be inconsistencies among the HIMPs;
 - f. at the resource consenting stage, the decision-maker may 'have regard to' a HIMP as 'any other matter' under section 104(1)(c) of the RMA, if an option was assessed against a HIMP as part of the alternatives assessment, this may be relevant. This was the original intent in including a strategic fit HIMP assessment as an 'attribute that needs to be given regard to, and/or are of interest - to gain early sight and understanding of relevant HIMPs prior to any subsequent RMA process.
 - g. it may be that, if the KSR's (above) identify the key matters of importance for iwi and hapū. If so, a detailed assessment of each HIMP is unnecessary at this stage in the process; and,
 - h. HIMPs are likely to contain a significant amount of information and direction that is likely to extend well beyond the scope of the PBC and which Council may not wish to be used as assessment criteria.

DECISIONS REQUIRED

22. The WWMRC is asked to make the following decisions at this meeting:
 - a. Endorsing the PBC outputs (as set out in paragraph 7 and Attachment 1 of this report).
[For clarity this does not include those four items noted in green within Attachment 1 which have not been confirmed for inclusion in the PBC by the project team and for which options are proposed for WWMRC consideration].
 - b. That decisions be made regarding the four matters proposed for inclusion in the PBC. Starter options for WWMRC consideration are noted (there may be more options not listed).

² Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

- c. On the basis of endorsement being given for recommendation (b) and decisions being made for recommendation (c) gives approval for external engagement to commence on the PBC (and confirmed outputs); and,
- d. Approves subsequent stages of the PBC commencing, starting with long-list option identification in late June 2023.

STRATEGIC / STATUTORY CONTEXT

- 23. The key obligations for Council, in respect to engaging with Tangata Whenua in the context of the PBC process, arise under:
 - a. the LGA;
 - b. future Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) consenting processes (whereby any assessment of alternatives and cultural effects of an activity will be assessed by the decision-maker); and
 - c. the terms of reference and scope of the WWMRC.
- 24. Statutory obligations will also likely be strengthened further through the wider legislative reforms (e.g. the RMA and 3 waters reform) and the Te Mana o Te Wai requirements under the NPSFM 2020.
- 25. The PBC process itself, 'sets the scene' for the more detailed assessment of options and will feed into future processes under the RMA. However, it is important that some of the statutory obligations on Council are borne in mind in the context of this process. In particular, there are a range of LGA obligations in relation to Tangata Whenua. For example, Section 77 of the LGA imposes an obligation on a local authority when making a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water:

77 Requirements in relation to decisions

(1) *A local authority must, in the course of the decision-making process,—*

- a. *seek to identify all reasonably practicable options for the achievement of the objective of a decision; and*
 - b. *assess the options in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and*
 - c. *if any of the options identified under paragraph (a) involves a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water, take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.*
- 26. For Council to be able to 'take into account' those Māori-related matters, Council must engage with the appropriate tangata whenua groups to fully understand what that relationship is. It is only tangata whenua that can articulate "the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions" with a particular site or taonga, and what impact a particular proposed activity may have on that relationship.
 - 27. The need for Council to have a clear understanding of these matters is also related to the Treaty principle of informed decision-making.

OPTIONS ANALYSIS

- 28. Staff have proposed a range of options for each of the four matters. These are starter options for consideration however there may be other options identified and preferred by the WWMRC.

PBC Scope – Cultural Redress

- 29. The following starter options are proposed for PBC Scope – Cultural Redress.

1	Not include in PBC: <i>This is considered to be more appropriately addressed through forum outside of the PBC process as other factors and parties external to the PBC (and wastewater scheme) must be considered. It also repeats some matters already (and more clearly and appropriately) included in the other KSR's.</i>
2	Include as proposed in the PBC: <i>The KSRs set minimum and aspirational scope levels which does not formally commit Council to actually 'return' land, for example. Council would however need to form a clear view as to whether it does 'support' the aspiration and if the reference to this is within scope of the PBC. There are also some inconsistencies/uncertainties in the wording of this KSR (and its focus on Ngā Pōtiki). It</i>

could also set a precedent for other Council processes when engaging with local iwi and hapū;

Include with amendments: *This could alleviate the inconsistencies/uncertainties in the current drafting and maintain ongoing positive relationships. As above Council would need to form a clear view as to whether it does 'support' the aspiration and whether it is within scope of the PBC (and if it is not within scope, whether the amendments could adequately reflect this);*
If this option is preferred the following possible amendments could be considered.

KSR	Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)
8 Provides for Recognises mitigation of, or redress for, cultural effects of existing wastewater infrastructure greater equity in wastewater decision-making (enabling cultural redress)	Extent to which impact on iwi/hapu from existing wastewater infrastructure is arrangements taken into account in wastewater decisions.	Recognise the visions of iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana impacted by existing wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for the restoration of their whenua / wai / taiao, giving special regard to impact of Te Maunga wastewater infrastructure on Ngā Pōtiki whenua, wai and taiao.		Recognise the visions of iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana impacted by existing wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for the restoration and return of their whenua / wai / taiao, giving special regard to impact of Te Maunga wastewater infrastructure on Ngā Pōtiki whenua, wai and taiao.*

**The Council acknowledges that these are tangata whenua aspirations and ultimately, while progress may be made to realise those aspirations through this project, full resolution of these matters is beyond the scope of this business case.*

2. A new KSR11 Seeks to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments

30. The following starter options are proposed in relation to possible inclusion of KSR11:
- 3.

1	Include KSR11 in the PBC as worded currently <i>noting the comments reflected in para 15 above.</i>
2	Include KSR11 but with amendments <i>to replace the phrase 'seeks to avoid' with alternative wording that sets out an intent to reduce direct wet weather overflows, without carrying with it association with the RMA term ('avoid') e.g. 'Seeks to minimise instances of direct wet weather overflows to wai receiving environments'. As per para 15, this intent is already subsumed within 'KSR10 - Enables a reduction in wet weather wastewater overflows', meaning KSR11 many not be required.</i>
3	Not include in the PBC but utilise KSR10 to provide an overall reduction in wet weather wastewater overflows. <i>As per para 15, existing KSR10: 'Enables a reduction in wet weather wastewater overflows' is intended to deliver an overall reduction in wet weather wastewater overflows. Whilst KSR10 does not target any particular receiving environment, if there is a reduction in wet weather wastewater overflows, overall, it is expected that there would also be less instances of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments. This option removes duplication between KSRs and accommodates instances where direct wet weather wastewater overflows (into wai receiving environments) are required such as those authorised by the two consents held by Council for emergency discharges.</i>

A new CSF17 'Must not disturb additional urupā or wāhi tapu sites'

31. The following starter options are proposed in relation to possible inclusion of CSF 17:

1	Include CSF17 as worded <i>noting the uncertainties and comments reflected in para 17 above.</i>
2	Include CSF17 but with amendments <i>to provide more clarity on those matters noted in para 17 above and to align with the provisions in the Tauranga City Plan.</i>
3	<p>Not include in the PBC but consider assessing options against this criterion at a later stage in the process</p> <p><i>It may be more appropriate at Detailed Business Case (DBC) stage when more site-specific investigations can occur. If this is to occur at DBC stage the wording will need to be amended to provide more clarity on those matters noted in para 17 above and to align with the provisions in the Tauranga City Plan. There are already existing criteria that (whilst not as specific as that proposed) are considered to provide the appropriate level of assessment for the PBC. These are an assessment of strategic fit with the RMA and replacement</i></p>

legislation, that (currently and are expected to, respectively) include provision for wāhi tapu sites; as well as the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Include long list assessment Criteria on 'Hapū and Iwi Management Plans'

32. Para 21 above, describes the risks relating to the potential addition of HIMPs as CSFs. It is recommended that discussion focus on how some of the risks raised could be alleviated, or how these matters may be addressed outside of the CSF and long-list assessment stage of the process. To guide this discussion the following options are proposed for consideration:

1	Not add HIMP's as CSFs within the Long List Option Assessment Criteria but consider them as 'other attributes that need to be given regard to, and/or are of interest' as part of the SWOT analysis – this is the status quo. <i>[Inclusion as an 'other attribute' will see them considered at a strategic level, and will be a means to reward options that fully meet the criterion 'CSF6 – Must give greater effect to tangata whenua cultural values'. Further, given the high number and potentially conflicting nature of HIMPs it may be more appropriate that their detailed analysis takes place in subsequent stages of the investment process].</i>
2	Add as a CSF but with increased specificity to provide greater clarity and certainty. Increased specificity could include noting which HIMPs apply, which parts apply, and the inclusion of wording on specific concepts.
3	Add CSF with no amendment. This assumes an assessment of strategic alignment (as will be the case for assessment of strategic fit with all other documents referenced in the Strategic Fit CSFs)—not a 'provision by provision/section by section' assessment.
4	Reflect common elements/vision/values from all relevant HIMPs and incorporate into CSF 6 – 'Must give greater effect to tangata whenua values'. This allows for common themes to be specifically listed, however would require HIMPs to be reviewed and their common elements agreed in order to confirm assessment criteria for the PBC. As noted at para 21, potential inconsistencies and conflict between HIMPs may create challenges in confirming common elements.

SIGNIFICANCE

33. The Local Government Act 2002 requires an assessment of the significance of matters, issues, proposals and decisions in this report against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Council acknowledges that in some instances a matter, issue, proposal or decision may have a high degree of importance to individuals, groups, or agencies affected by the report.
34. In making this assessment, consideration has been given to the likely impact, and consequences for:
- the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district/region
 - any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the decision.
 - the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.
35. In accordance with the considerations above, criteria and thresholds in the policy, it is considered that the decision is of high significance as it affects the Tauranga City wastewater scheme as a whole and looks at potential future servicing within the Western Bay of Plenty district. The populations, stakeholders and Tangata Whenua Iwi and Hapū groups potentially impacted by the outcomes of the PBC and decisions to be made through this report are wide ranging and extensive.

ENGAGEMENT

36. Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of high significance and the information contained within the **Strategic / Statutory Context** section above, the following comments regarding consultation/engagement on the PBC are noted:
- The PBC project team comprises planning/technical experts, staff and Tangata Whenua Iwi representatives (who are also members of the WWMRC). These Iwi members represent the cultural interests of their respective Iwi/Hapū and the WWMRC by reporting to/back from these groups and providing cultural feedback on PBC deliverables. The PBC, and makeup of the project team serve, in the lead up to a new Water Services Entity operating, to lay the foundations for a genuine, collaborative, partnership approach (that provides for co-design, and co-governance).
 - Annika Lane (Principal, Beca) has been engaged to assist with the broader engagement approach for the PBC. Meetings with relevant staff have been completed to inform a draft Engagement Plan for the project - this is on hold pending inputs from TCC Communications staff,



but on completion will inform the nature of stakeholder engagement which would commence when approval to do so is provided by the WWMRC.

- Tangata Whenua project team members have been asked to provide a scope of work relating to a cultural engagement plan. This would inform the parties, nature of, and timing for additional engagement with relevant Iwi and Hapū both within Tauranga City and Western BOP.

NEXT STEPS

37. On the basis of the WWMRC endorsing the PBC outputs, making decisions on the matters raised by Tangata Whenua project members and giving approval for external engagement/subsequent stages of the PBC to commence, the following is proposed:
 - a. Two workshops (est. June/July 2023) to carry out long-list option identification - both infrastructure and non-infrastructure options that can potentially meet the investment objectives and deliver the KSRs. To assist in this task, the project team will be provided with a starter set of long-list options for discussion and will be asked to consider alternative/additional options for tabling at the workshop.
 - b. As per the programme (last slide **Attachment 1**), the assessment of confirmed long-list options will not occur until late 2023, enabling any required investigations to be completed (these will inform the assessment process). Short-listing, programme road-map development and drafting of the PBC will then occur over subsequent months concluding in late 2023/early 2024. Given the volume of material to be covered, complexity, rate of progress and feedback/input from stakeholder engagement, programme timing and completion of the PBC is indicative only.
 - c. Continue to link with other TCC initiatives to maximise alignment and leverage any mutually required activities and effort (e.g. the Sub-Regional Wastewater Study 'Our Water Futures').

ATTACHMENTS

1. **2023 May 31 Wastewater Management Review Committee - Wastewater Programme Business Case Attachment 1 PDF (A14691634) - A14691639**  



Overview of the Wastewater PBC


Activities Report May 2023 - Attachment 1



Programme Business Case Overview and Activities



PBC Overview

- Defines key issues, investment objectives and service requirements for future investment in the wastewater scheme (network and treatment plants) at a sub-regional level
 - Provides a 'preferred way forward' and 'roadmap' for future investment, looking also at potential servicing in the Western Bay of Plenty district where appropriate
 - Guides strategic planning for the wastewater activity, informs future detailed business cases, resource consenting process (such as that for any new marine outfall) and key strategic documents such as the Long-Term Plan and 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy
 - Sets the scene for wastewater when Tauranga City potentially moves into a new water services entity.
 - Project team comprises technical experts, staff and 3 Tangata Whenua representatives (all of whom sit on the WWMRC)
 - Utilises Treasury's Better Business Case framework
 - Is a key mechanism for collective consideration of Tangata Whenua concerns regarding the City's wastewater scheme and where appropriate the way forward for addressing these concerns
- 

Better Business Case (BBC) Framework

Five Case Model



- Central Govt Agencies (high risk or Whole of Life Costs >\$15m)
- Scalable + can be staged
- Requires Strategic Fit assessment
 - Water Reforms
 - Broader Govt Strategy
 - Provides for local requirements



Programme Business Case

- Equivalent level of analysis to Indicative Business Case
 - Complex, lengthy projects
 - Can be driven by a single project
- Focus on Strategic and Economic Cases
- Integrated investment prioritisation
- Programme Tranches >> Roadmap



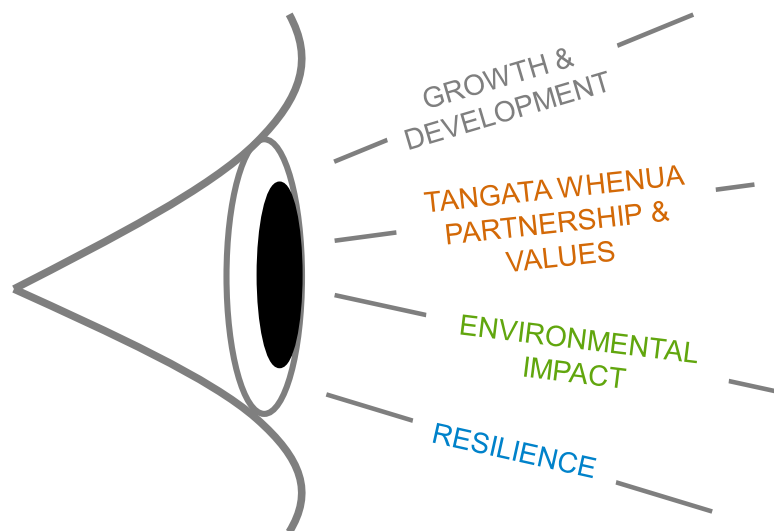
Key PBC Activities and Purpose



Foundations - Problem Statements & Key Benefits



Key Problems – a System View



1. Growth, regulatory & service level uncertainty is hindering effective planning & investment & risks falling short of stakeholder expectations.
2. Lack of demonstrated Te Tiriti partnership & limited effect given to tangata whenua values (including service provision to Māori land) undermines trust & participation, & creates a disconnect between tangata whenua & taiao.
3. Stretched system capacity & configuration misalignment with growth patterns, is increasing costs, risk of overflows & regulatory breaches.
4. Poor asset resilience in key locations & vulnerability to natural hazards has led to unacceptable risk of wastewater system failures.

Key Benefits

1. Growth and development is enabled by wastewater management system
2. Improved financial performance of wastewater management system.
3. Improved wastewater decision effectiveness
4. Greater trust and confidence in wastewater decision-making
5. Strong partnerships with tangata whenua
6. Greater effect given to tangata whenua values
7. An equitable wastewater service
8. Better environmental outcomes from wastewater management
9. Improved wastewater system resilience
10. Public Health is protected

These will be mapped to the Treasury's Living Standards Framework

Investment Objectives



Investment Objectives

1. 35,400[^] additional dwellings and papakāinga are accommodated by a wastewater system by 2050, with 3% population growth accommodated to 2120.
2. Significant reduction in the environmental footprint of the wastewater system by 2050*.
3. A strong and enduring partnership between tangata whenua and council that achieves a shared wastewater vision for Tauranga.
4. Tauranga's wastewater system is resilient against disruptions and natural hazards

[^] Indicative figure. Aligns with minimum scope geographical coverage and associated population (broadly, UFTI). Figure to be confirmed once provision for Māori land connectivity equity in urban areas is established.

** Considers reduced wastewater production; greater re-use of treated wastewater; reduced GHG emissions, energy use, wet weather overflows, odour; enhanced biosolid re-use.*

Potential Scope & Key Service Requirements



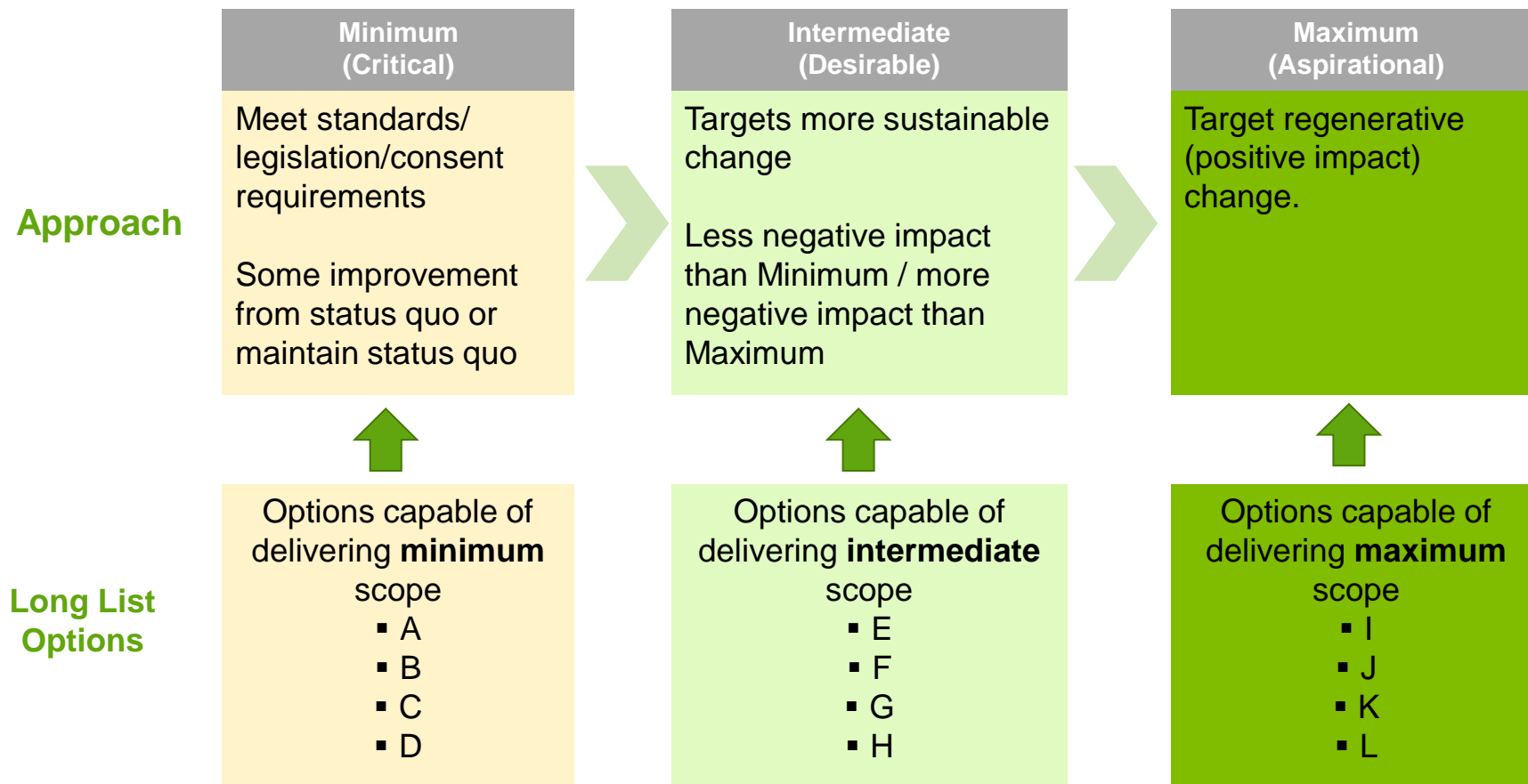
Scope & Key Service Requirements (“KSRs”)



- Set what is in and out of scope
- Set out the degree/scale of change required of a successful proposal
- Three levels of ‘scope’:
 1. Minimum—required to deliver **essential/core** service requirements (the “must haves”)
 2. Intermediate—required to deliver **essential and desirable** service requirements, and
 3. Maximum scope—required to deliver the **essential, desirable and aspirational** service requirements.
- Defining KSRs is a significant undertaking – scale, complexity, and number of unknowns.

Long List Options are targeted to the KSRs

Scope & Key Service Requirements - Approach



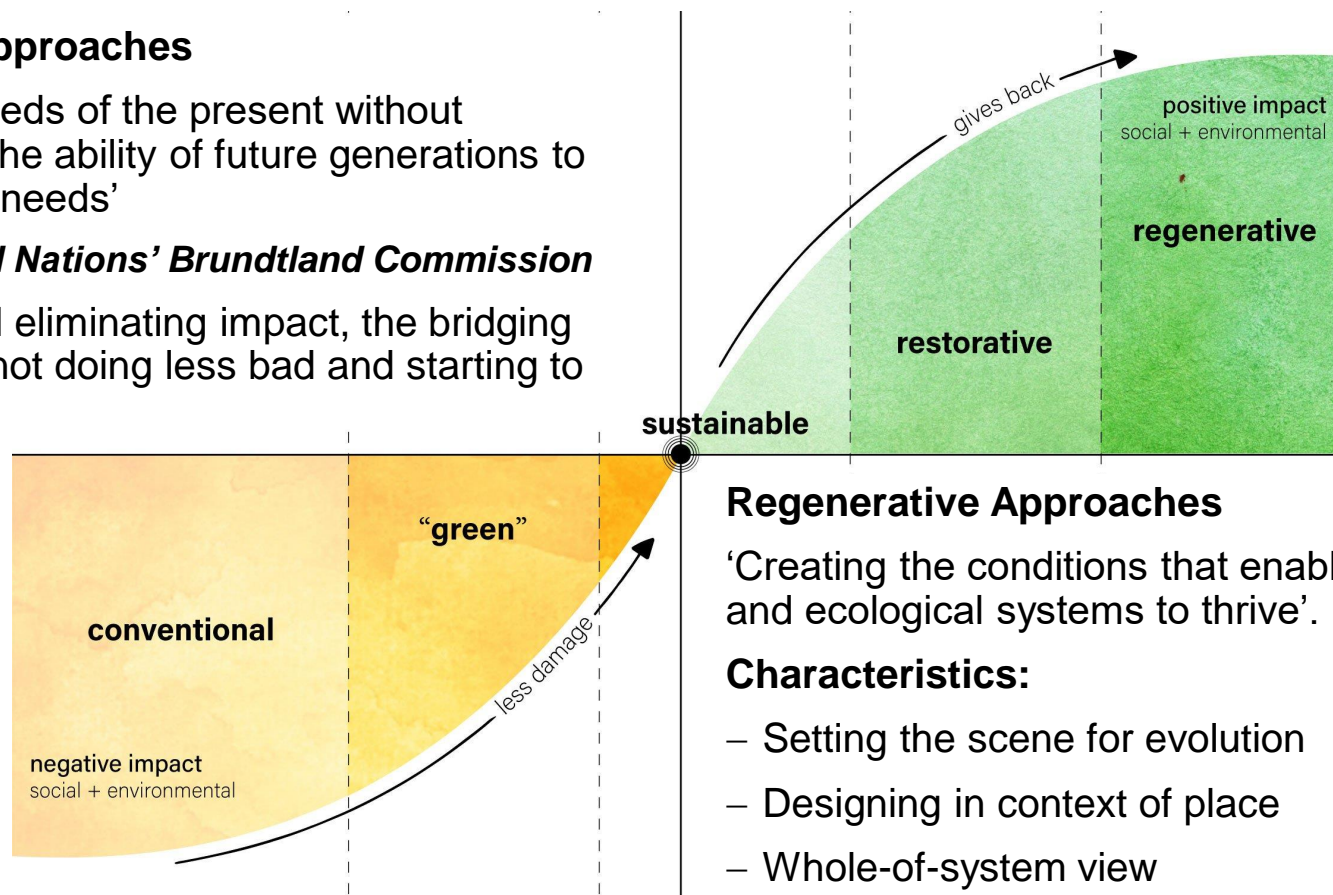
Definitions – Sustainable, Regenerative

Sustainable Approaches

‘Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’

1987, the United Nations’ Brundtland Commission

‘Minimising and eliminating impact, the bridging point *between* not doing less bad and starting to do ‘more good’.



Regenerative Approaches

‘Creating the conditions that enable vital social and ecological systems to thrive’.

Characteristics:

- Setting the scene for evolution
- Designing in context of place
- Whole-of-system view

Scope & Key Service Requirements (“KSRs”)



Growth and Development

1. Adequate geographical area is serviced
2. Growth and development is enabled
3. Population growth managed to align with wastewater servicing capacity

Tangata whenua partnership and values

5. Gives greater effect to tangata whenua values
6. Enables strong, enduring partnerships with tangata whenua
7. Improves wastewater service equity
8. Provides greater equity in wastewater decision making*

Environmental Impact

9. Enables positive environmental impact (at key WWTP sites/ surrounding environment and network)
10. Enables a reduction in wet weather overflows
11. Seeks to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments*
12. Enables reduced treated wastewater discharges to coast

13. Enables reduction in wastewater production
15. Produces high-quality treated wastewater
16. Enables treated wastewater reuse
17. Enables enhanced biosolids management
18. Enables greater energy re-use, capture and generation
19. Enables reduced energy consumption
20. Green house gas emissions reduction timeframes are met
22. Delivers required Levels of Service

Resilience and Adaptability

23. Provides resilience to Climate Change-related hazards
24. Enables adequate operational resilience
25. Enables appropriate adaptability

Please note: non-consecutive numbering is deliberate, for ease of traceability. KSRs will be re-numbered once decisions are made regarding inclusion.

** Inclusion in PBC scope to be confirmed by WWMRC*

Growth and Development

			Scope levels			
KSR		Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope
1	Adequate geographical area is serviced	Catchments or similar	Existing/planned coverage: Urban Tauranga + Ōmokoroa + Te Puna (existing serviced area) + intensification + planned growth areas ('greenfield') – Te Tumu – Tauriko West – Lower Belk – Keenan Road – Ohauiti South* – Domain Rd South* – Upper Belk Road – Merrick Road – Upper Joyce Road	Minimum scope PLUS** Inclusion of WBoP areas in proximity to those already serviced by TCC. – Te Puke – Rangioru – Te Puna (remaining areas) – (Lower) Minden	Intermediate scope PLUS** Inclusion of WBoP areas where there is expected mutual benefit (to WBoP and TCC) from collaborating to support future servicing needs. – Katikati (?) – Aongatete (?)	Tbc (likely informed by new Water Service Entity)

*Private plan changes

**Sub-regional study may further inform Intermediate and Maximum scope

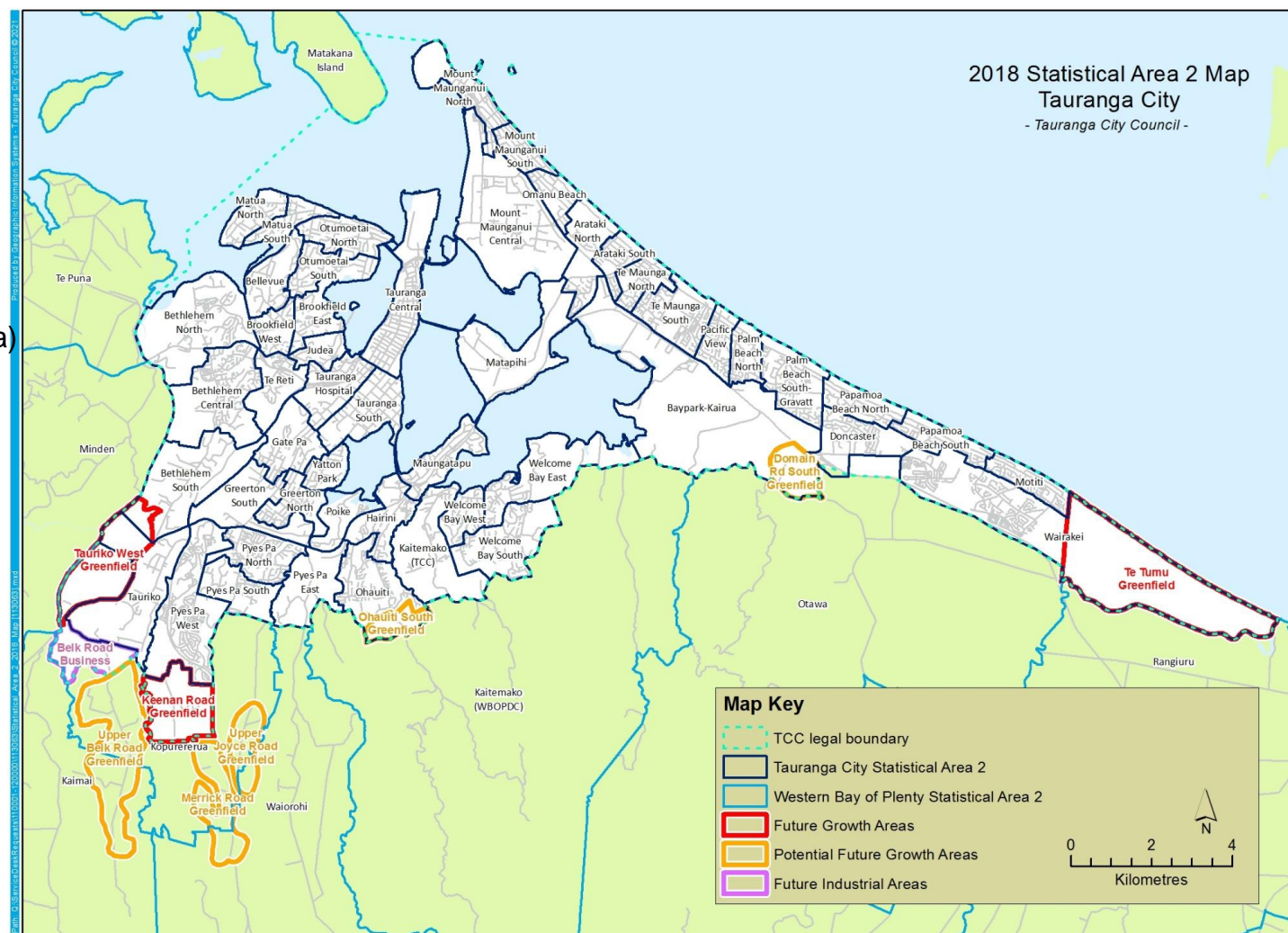
Geographical Area - Minimum

Minimum (Critical) Scope

Existing coverage & planned growth:

- Urban Tauranga
- Ōmokoroa
- Te Puna (existing serviced area)
- Intensification
 - Te Papa, Otūmoetai & surrounds
 - Mt Maunganui to Bayfair/Arataki
- Planned growth areas ('greenfield'):
 - Te Tumu
 - Tauriko West
 - Lower Belk
 - Keenan Road
 - Ohauti South*
 - Domain Rd South*
 - Upper Belk Road (2063+)
 - Merrick Road (2063+)
 - Upper Joyce Road (2063+)

**Private plan changes*

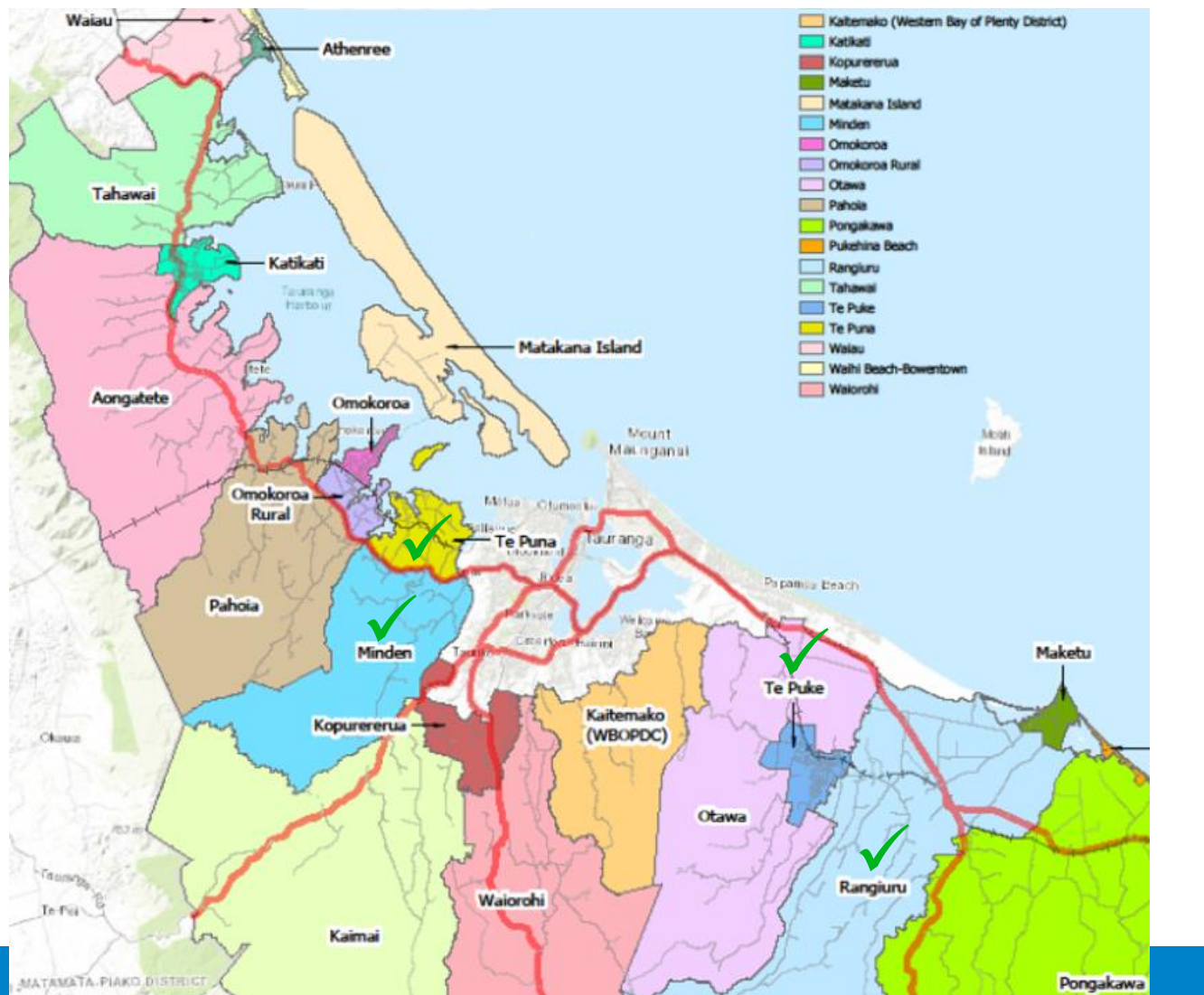


Intermediate (Desirable) Scope*

- Minimum scope

- Te Puke
- Rangiuru
- Te Puna (remaining areas)
- (Lower) Minden

**Sub-regional study may further inform Intermediate scope*



Geographical Area - Maximum

Maximum (Aspirational) Scope*

Intermediate scope PLUS
WBoP areas where there is
expected mutual benefit from
collaborating to support future
servicing needs:

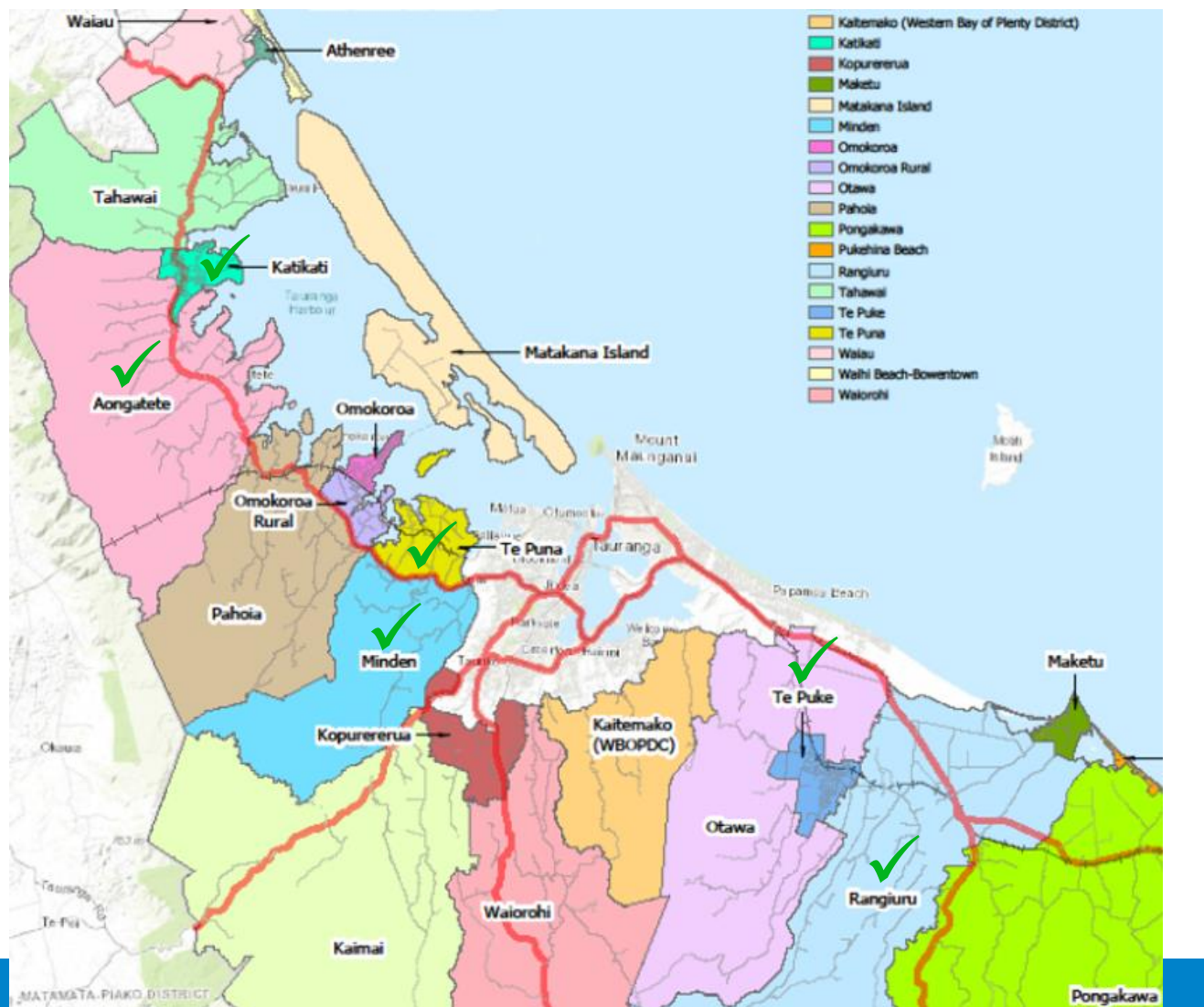
- Intermediate scope

PLUS/consider

- Katikati (?)
- Aongatete (?)

*Maximum scope areas would not
necessarily be serviced by existing
TCC system.*

**Sub-regional study may further
inform Maximum scope*



Growth and Development

		Scope levels				
KSR		Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope
2	Growth and development is enabled*	Serviced (connected) population, 000s	2018: 139 2048: 216 (+53%) 2118: 291 (+34%)	2018: 139 2048: 238 (+69%) 2118: 359 (+52%)	2018: 139 2048: 248 (+76%) 2118: 372 (+54%)	More than maximum scope
		Serviced (connected) dwellings, 000s	2018: 58 2048: 90 (+53%) 2118: 121 (+34%)	2018: 58 2048: 99 (+69%) 2118: 150 (+52%)	2018: 58 2048: 103* (+76%) 2118: 155* (+54%)	
<div><div></div><div><div>All figures are indicative; % change from previous figure shown in brackets.</div><div>KSR#2 scope levels align with KSR#1 Geographic Coverage scope levels</div><div>Sources: Resident population per Tauranga City Population and Dwelling Projection Review 2021; WBoPD Population and Dwelling Projection based on SA2 Allocation, April 2021. Assumes: 2.4 occupancy; Servicing levels per Strategic WW Model.</div></div></div>						
3	Development managed to align with wastewater servicing capacity	Ability/extent to which Council influences development (location, sequencing)	Status quo (largely reactionary) with greater use of mitigatory tools/approaches. Continued partnership approaches where appropriate.	Greater ability for wastewater servicing capacity to influence development location and sequencing Continued partnership approaches where appropriate.	Full control over where development takes place based on wastewater servicing capacity.	Stop growth

* Longer term population and geographical scopes may not be serviced by existing TCC scheme.

It is assumed that non-residential flows will increase at same proportion as today.

Serviced (connected) population and dwelling figures to be reviewed once provision for Māori land connectivity in urban areas is established (Refer KSR 7 for wastewater connectivity equity for Māori land within Tauranga's City limits).

Tangata whenua partnership and values (1)

Between now and in the lead up to the new Water Service Entity operating, how can we lay the foundations for a genuine, collaborative, partnership approach (that provides for co-design and co-governance)?

			Scope levels			
KSR	Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope	
5	Gives greater effect to tangata whenua values <i>(enabling active protection and informed decision-making)</i>	Various <ul style="list-style-type: none">Legislative and policy requirements met:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Te Mana o Te Wai given effect tolocal tangata whenua values given effect to across all three water decision-making.Enables Māori NPS-FM compulsory values (mahinga kai), and other values identified by tangata whenua (including associated attributes/targets) as defined in Regional Natural Resources Plan, to be met.Local tangata whenua values and history of water assets/land understood and embedded across Council, community.	Minimum PLUS: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enables Māori NPS-FM compulsory values (mahinga kai), and other values identified by tangata whenua (as defined in Regional Natural Resources Plan) to be exceeded.Enables greater tangata whenua connectivity with te taiao.	Intermediate PLUS: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enables Māori NPS-FM compulsory values (mahinga kai), and other values identified by tangata whenua (as defined in Regional Natural Resources Plan) to be exceeded+.	Less than minimum scope	
6	Enables strong, enduring partnerships with tangata whenua <i>(enabling active protection and informed decision-making)</i>	Decision-making quality, authority and capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none">Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Treaty of Waitangi Partnership Principles are given effect to.3 Waters legislative requirements met (incl. co-governance provisions).Partnership is enabled and effective at all levels (including co-design) <i>(active protection and informed decision making)</i>Partners are enabled by timely, relevant, high-quality information <i>(informed decision-making)</i>Partners have sufficient capability and capacity to act effectively	No Intermediate scope set	No Maximum scope set	Any reduction in decision-making authority	
	Partnership health/maturity	Partnership health is prioritised, sufficiently resourced and reported on through long term mechanisms/fora	No Intermediate scope set	No Intermediate scope set		

Tangata whenua partnership and values (2)

Between now and in the lead up to the new Water Service Entity operating, how can we lay the foundations for a genuine, collaborative, partnership approach (that provides for co-design and co-governance)?

			Scope levels			
KSR		Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope
7	Improves wastewater service equity	Consistency between provision for Māori and non-Māori land connectivity in TCC City limits	Planning for Māori land development/connectivity within Tauranga City limits enables tāngata whenua development plans.	Planning for wastewater infrastructure for Māori land within the City limits is sized the same way as neighbouring land. If tangata development plans indicate a higher level of development than neighbouring land, then the higher of the two is used.	No Maximum scope set	
8	Provides greater equity in wastewater decision-making <i>(enabling cultural redress)</i>	Extent to which impact on iwi/hapu from existing arrangements taken into account in wastewater decisions.	Iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana impacted by wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for the restoration of their whenua / wai / taiao, giving special regard to impact of Te Maunga wastewater infrastructure on Ngā Pōtiki whenua, wai and taiao.		Iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana impacted by wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for the restoration and return of their whenua / wai / taiao, giving special regard to impact of Te Maunga wastewater infrastructure on Ngā Pōtiki whenua, wai and taiao.	

KSR 8 not agreed in tangata whenua review hui – scope/wording to be confirmed by WWMRC

Questions for WWMRC (1) - Scope / Cultural Redress

We would like your feedback and decision on the following proposal:

Inclusion of a Key Service Requirement (KSR #8) relating to the extent to which the impact on iwi/hapu from existing arrangements is taken into account in wastewater decisions.

Specifically, our WWMRC Ngā Pōtiki rep has proposed the KSR, as below.

1. Can cultural redress be included in the scope of the PBC?
2. If so, is the proposed Minimum and Aspirational scope wording, as below, acceptable?

			Scope levels			
KSR	Level/ metric		Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope
8	Provides greater equity in wastewater decision-making <i>(enabling cultural redress)</i>	Extent to which impact on iwi/hapu from existing arrangements taken into account in wastewater decisions.	Iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana impacted by wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for the restoration of their whenua / wai / taiao, giving special regard to impact of Te Maunga wastewater infrastructure on Ngā Pōtiki whenua, wai and taiao.		Iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana impacted by wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for the restoration and return of their whenua / wai / taiao, giving special regard to impact of Te Maunga wastewater infrastructure on Ngā Pōtiki whenua, wai and taiao.	

Environmental (1)

Environmental (1)

			Scope levels				
KSR		Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope	
	9	Enables positive environmental impact (at key WWTP sites/ surrounding environment and network)	Extent of positive environmental impact	No deterioration from status quo from wastewater activity and meets relevant standards (NPS-FM values etc) and consent requirements	No environmental impact / some positive impact to surrounding environment from wastewater activity	Positive impact to the surrounding environment	Planned deterioration from status quo
Discharges and Overflows	10	Enables a reduction in wet weather wastewater overflows	# Wet weather overflows/ 1000 connections/ year. 5 yearly average to be used.	Provides for minor level of deterioration for network but not beyond consented/ regulated standards.	No deterioration from # overflows at 2021.	Less wet weather wastewater overflows than Intermediate scope.	># than for design event
	11	Seeks to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	No increase in extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Reduction in extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Minimise direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	
	Inclusion and wording of KSR 11 not agreed by the Project Team – to be confirmed by WWMRC						
	12	Enables reduced treated wastewater discharges to coast	Proportion of treated wastewater discharged to coast	No increase in discharge (L/p/day) to coast during dry weather flows	Minimise discharge to coast during dry weather flows	Discharge to coast during (defined) wet weather peaks	Direct discharge of treated wastewater to freshwater

Dry Weather Overflows follow at 'Resilience and Adaptability'

Questions for WWMRC (2) – Seeking to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments

We would like your feedback and decision on the following proposal:

Inclusion of a Key Service Requirement (KSR11) relating to direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments.

1. Should a Key Service Requirement for the PBC be to *‘seek to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments’*?
2. If this KSR is to be included, is the proposed wording below, in particular, *‘seeks to avoid’* acceptable?

acceptable?			Scope levels			
KSR	Level/ metric		Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope
11	Seeks to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	No increase in extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Reduction in extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Minimise direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	

Environmental (2)

Environmental (2)				Scope levels			
	KSR		Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope
Wastewater production + conservation	13	Enables reduction in wastewater production	Residential (L/p/day) Industrial Residential (HEU)	Retain existing levels; 225L per person per day (status quo)*	215 L/person/day	210 L/person/day	Any reduction below workable volumes
	15	Produces high-quality treated wastewater	Contaminant composition / concentration detail	Compliance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Resource ConsentsExisting and incoming relevant policy statements and environmental standards (NPS-FM; NES WW Discharges and Overflows)	Minimum scope PLUS + suitable for industrial re-use + suitable for agricultural re-use	Minimum scope PLUS + suitable for industrial reuse + suitable for agricultural re-use + suitable for domestic re-use (non-potable)	Any planned increase in contaminant composition / concentration of treated wastewater
Treated Wastewater quality reuse	16	Enables treated wastewater reuse	Treated wastewater reuse level	Existing treated wastewater reuse levels + consented reuse	Minimum scope PLUS + Increased treated wastewater reuse levels	Maximise re-use of treated wastewater	Planned reduction in re-use levels

* 2022 Wastewater production = 220 (L/pers/day)

Environmental (3)

			Scope levels				
KSR		Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope	
Energy and Residuals re-use	17	Enables enhanced biosolids management	Volume (% Beneficial reuse or % disposal to landfill)	Existing levels or improvement	Improvement from existing levels	Maximise re-use of biosolids	Planned reduction in re-use levels
			Biosolid quality	Existing levels or improvement	Improvement from existing levels	Maximise re-use of biosolids	Planned reduction in quality
	18	Enables greater energy re-use, capture and generation*	Proportion of energy re-used	Energy reuse: reuse covers % of total energy used	Energy reuse: reuse covers ++% of total energy used	Maximise energy re-use and capture.	
			Proportion of energy generated by system	Co-generation (at Wastewater Treatment Plants)	Increased levels of co-generation	Maximise energy generation.	

**not limited to bio energy*

Environmental (4)

			Scope levels				
KSR		Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope	
Efficiency + Emissions	19	Enables reduced energy consumption	% reduction	Energy efficiency initiatives continue (Use existing metrics)	Refer stocktake metrics +% reduction	Refer stocktake metrics ++% reduction	
	20	Enables green house gas emissions reduction timeframes to be met	Net emissions to zero by (year)	2050; compliance with legislation	2040	2030; early adopter, change leader	
Level of Service	22	Delivers required Levels of Service	Dry weather overflows (refer KSR 24) Compliance with resource consents Emergency response Complaints	Levels of Service are met	Levels of Service are met	Levels of Service are met	Reduction in performance Scope and standards tbc (Taumata Arowai and WSE)

Resilience and Adaptability

			Scope levels			
KSR		Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope
23	Provides resilience to Climate Change-related hazards	Sea level rise scenarios	RCP8.5 (required under RPS for long term projects)	RCP8.5	RCP 8.5+	
		Rainfall scenarios	RCP8.5 (required under RPS for long term projects)	RCP8.5	RCP 8.5+	
24	Enables adequate operational resilience	Potential to react operationally to service interruptions	Some flexibility for non-BAU situation with general time to recovery in line with current incident response plan	High flexibility for potentially multiple non-BAU situations to occur with general time to recovery in line with current incident response plan +	Very high flexibility for potentially multiple non-BAU situations to occur in line with current incident response plan ++	
		Asset condition (incl. Outfall)	Meets applicable standards	Exceeds applicable standards	Exceeds applicable standards+	
		Dry weather overflows (blockages)	Meets Level of Service requirement (or applicable incoming standard)	Exceeds applicable standards	Minimise dry weather overflows	
25	Enables appropriate adaptability	Requirement	Critical for options with >50-year benefits and desirable for options with <15 year-benefits.	Per minimum scope	Per minimum scope	

Long List Option Assessment Criteria



Assessment Criteria – where do they fit?

- Used to evaluate and 'down size' a **long list of options** to a short list

Key Service Requirement

Minimum Scope	Intermediate Scope	Maximum Scope
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Long List Options

Options capable of delivering minimum scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A ▪ B ▪ C ▪ D 	Options capable of delivering intermediate scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ E ▪ F ▪ G ▪ H 	Options capable of delivering maximum scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I ▪ J ▪ K ▪ L
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Long List Assessment Criteria



Short List Programme Options

A + C	G	K+L
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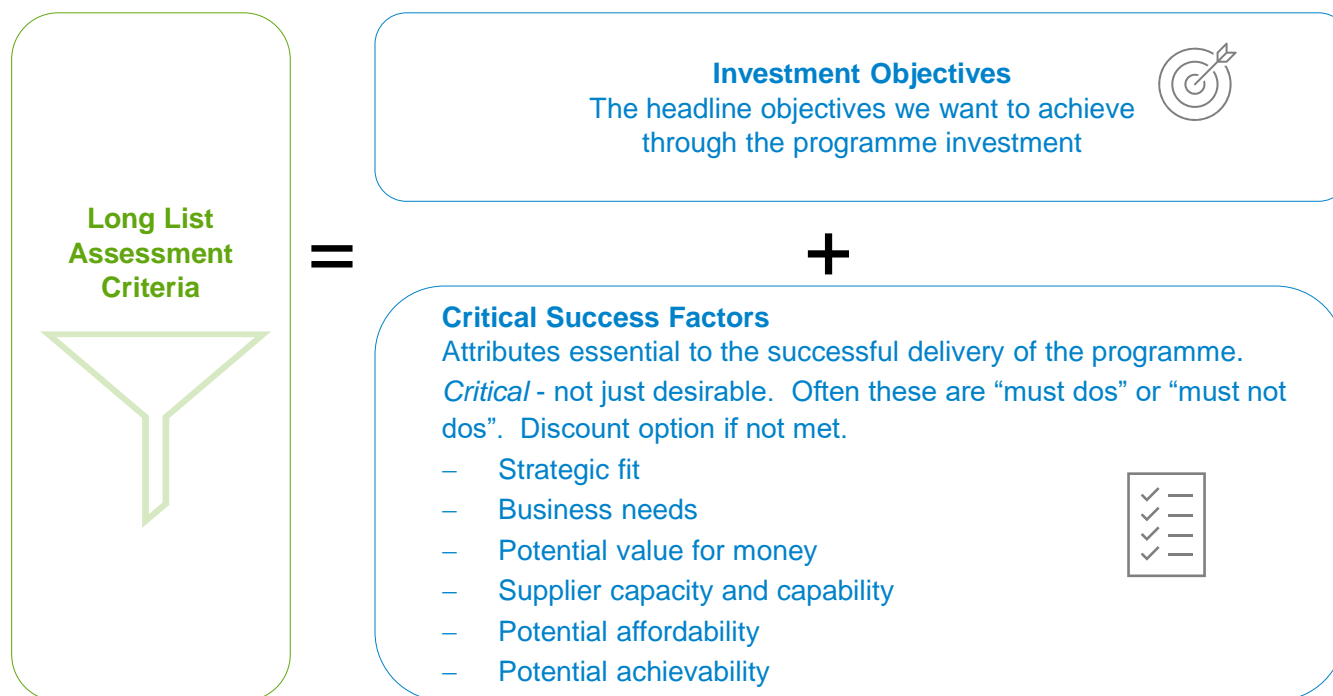
Scoring system (indicative)

- Options that do not meet an evaluation criterion (score '0') should be discounted (removed)
- Options are rewarded if they exceed a criterion

Score	Criteria	Description
0	Does not meet	The option does not meet any elements within the criteria
1	Meets with major reservations	The option addresses a few of the elements within the criteria
2	Meets with minor reservations	The options addresses most of the elements within the criteria
3	Meets	The option meets all of the elements within the criteria
4	Exceeds	The option meets all the elements of the criteria and provides additional benefits within the criteria

Assessment Criteria

- Two parts: Investment Objectives + Critical Success Factors (CSFs)



Investment Objectives

1. 35,400[^] additional dwellings and papakāinga are accommodated by a wastewater system by 2050, with 3% population growth accommodated to 2120.
2. Significant reduction in the environmental footprint of the wastewater system by 2050^{*}.
3. A strong and enduring partnership between tangata whenua and council that achieves a shared wastewater vision for Tauranga.
4. Tauranga's wastewater system is resilient against disruptions and natural hazards

[^] Indicative figure. Aligns with minimum scope geographical coverage and associated population. Figure to be confirmed once provision for Māori land connectivity equity in urban areas is established.

^{} Considers reduced wastewater production; greater re-use of treated wastewater; reduced GHG emissions, energy use, wet weather overflows, odour; enhanced biosolid re-use.*

Assessment Criteria – Critical Success Factors (CSFs)



- Attributes essential to the successful delivery of the programme
- **CSFs are critical** - not just desirable
- If an option does not meet one of these it should be discounted from further analysis.

Category	Broad Description
Strategic fit	How well does the option align with national, regional and city strategies, policies and plans? How well does it integrate with other programmes and projects?
Business Needs*	How well does the option meet the agreed investment objectives, related business needs and service requirement?
Potential value for money	How well does the option optimise value for money (the optimal mix of potential benefits, costs and risks)?
Supplier capacity and capability	How well does the option match the ability of potential suppliers to deliver the required services? Is it likely to result in a sustainable arrangement that optimises value for money?
Potential affordability	How well can the option be met from likely available funding and match other funding constraints?
Potential achievability	How well is the option likely to be delivered given the organisations ability to respond to the changes required, and matches the level of available skills required for successful delivery.

* BBC/default name (includes organisational, tangata whenua and community needs as appropriate)

CSFs - Strategic Fit

New, relevant material to be incorporated once enacted

Alignment with Legislation, National Policy and Standards

Type	Critical Success Factors	
Legislation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Government Act 2002 2. Resource Management Act 1991 3. Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Act 2021 4. (incoming, draft) Resource Management Act replacement legislation 5. Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 6. Waste Minimisation Act 2008 7. Water Services Act 2021 8. <i>(to be incorporated) Water Service Entity Act 2022</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 9. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 10. Relevant Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Act(s) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 2. Waitaha Claims Settlement Act 2013 3. Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act 2017 4. Ngāti Ranginui DOS 5. Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngā Pōtiki DOS
National Policy Statements, Environment Standards and guidelines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Coastal Policy Statement 2010 2. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 3. Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 4. Applicable incoming policy/standards from Three Waters reforms 5. National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water (once updated, 2023) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022 7. National Policy Statement Urban Development 2020. 8. National Environmental Standard for Air Quality 9. Relevant Water NZ Good Practice Guidelines (tbc) 10. Water New Zealand Good Practice Guide for the Beneficial Use of Organic Waste Products on Land 2017 (draft) 11. Aotearoa New Zealand's First National Adaptation Plan

CSFs - Strategic Fit

*New, relevant material to be incorporated once adopted
(for example, LTP updates and core strategies and plans)*

Regional and Local Policies, Strategies and Plans

Type	Critical Success Factors
Regional	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement 2. Bay of Plenty Regional Natural Resource Plan 3. Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environmental Plan 2019 4. Urban Form and Transport Initiative (UFTI)
Local	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long Term Plan 2021-2024 2. Infrastructure Strategy 2021-2024 3. Tauranga City Plan 4. Infrastructure Development Code 5. Relevant Iwi/Hapū Protocol Agreements 6. TCC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028 7. Relevant Hapū/Iwi Management Plans* 8. <i>To be incorporated, once adopted (August 2023)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tauranga Taurikura 2022-2032 - Environmental Strategy (draft) – Relevant (draft) Action and Investment Plans (AIP): Climate AIP; Nature and Biodiversity AIP.

**Proposed for inclusion in Critical Success Factor criteria - to be confirmed by WWMRC.*

CSFs – Business Needs

Opportunity to reflect specific, performance/merit-based ‘bottom lines’

Type	Critical Success Factors	
Business Needs (organisational, tangata whenua and community)	1. Must be capable of accommodating UFTI required growth (standalone or as part of a package).	9. Must meet operational resilience requirements (i.e. capable of maintaining a seamless service).
	2. Must not increase dry weather wastewater production per person.	10. Must not discharge treated wastewater directly to natural wetlands, groundwater, rivers, lakes and streams**.
	3. Must not increase wet weather overflows above that for design event.	11. Must not discharge treated or untreated wastewater directly to the harbour during typical operation.
	4. Must improve environmental footprint from wastewater system.	12. Must not require additional reclamation of Rangataua Bay.
	5. Must enable greater collaboration and enhanced partnership with tangata whenua.	13. Must not create unmanageable risks to public health.
	6. Must give greater effect to tangata whenua cultural values*.	14. Must not compromise TCC ability to meet regulatory requirements.
	7. Must not increase inflow and infiltration to the wastewater network for Council infrastructure.	15. Must not compromise TCC ability to meet Level of Service obligations.
	8. Must provide an acceptable level of resilience to natural hazards, including:	16. Is expected to be consentable under the Resource Management Act 1991 (and its replacement).
	i. climate change-related hazards	
	ii. seismic events.	
		<i>* Additional CSF#6 detail provided at next slide</i>
		<i>** CSF10 agreed by Project Team 10th May 2023</i>

Exploring CSF#6 - 'Must give greater effect to tangata whenua cultural values'

- Attributes *essential* to the successful delivery of the programme (**critical** - not just desirable):

- Strategic fit
- **Business needs** 
- Potential value for money
- Supplier capacity and capability
- Potential affordability
- Potential achievability

CSF 6. 'Must give greater effect to tangata whenua cultural values'*

These values being...

- Tapu is not transgressed by wastewater management decision making.
- Human waste, including sewerage, menstrual and mortuary waste, is very tapu.
- The mauri of taiao is paramount.
- The connection tangata whenua have to taiao is supported.
- The mana of tangata whenua with respect to taiao is upheld—for example, an abundance of kaimoana enables tangata whenua to provide at hākari and strengthens the mana of the iwi / hapū.

** Agreed by Project Team 10th May 2023*

Other CSFs

Type	Critical Success Factors
Potential value for money	For this proposal, Value for Money is considered optimal where Value is (primarily) where the performance of the option is acceptable when considered alongside the costs and risks associated with that option.
Supplier capacity and capability	For the proposal, this relates to the ability of potential suppliers to deliver identified options (applies to both infrastructure and non-infrastructure responses).
Potential affordability	Options are considered in terms of their capital, whole-of-life and operational costs to understand their affordability. This where financial sustainability is assessed.
Potential achievability	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Technical complexity at implementation must not prohibitively onerous.2. Network integration requirements at implementation must not be prohibitively onerous.3. Operational requirements are not prohibitively complex or onerous.

Questions for WWMRC (3) – Long List Option Assessment Criteria

We would like your feedback and decision on the following proposals:

1. Inclusion of new CSF (17): Must not disturb additional urupā or wāhi tapu sites.

This would see a given option assessed and scored against how well it meets this criterion.

2. Inclusion of strategic fit with Hapū and Iwi Management Plans (HIMP) as a CSF

This would see a given option assessed and scored against how it fits strategically with relevant HIMPs.

Currently an assessment of strategic alignment with relevant HIMPs is to be undertaken alongside '*Other attributes that need to be given regard to, and/or are of interest*' – and not scored directly in the Long List option evaluation.



SWOT Analysis



Long List Option SWOT Analysis

- a SWOT analysis will be prepared to support Long List option evaluation

SWOT

- Strengths
- Weaknesses,
- Opportunities
- Threats



1. How well each option meets the Assessment Criteria

2. How well each option performs against other attributes that need to be given regard to, and/or are of interest

Long List Option SWOT Analysis

Other attributes that need to be given regard to, and/or are of interest:

1. Benefit duration and commencement
2. Benefits/disbenefits for water supply and stormwater ('one wai' thinking)
3. Adaptability to changing environmental factors (growth, climate change)
4. Alignment with 'Tangata Whenua considerations' (**detail next slide**)
5. Strategic alignment with relevant Iwi Management Plans:
 - i. Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust Iwi Management Plan, 2013
 - ii. Ngāti Tapu Ngāi Tukairangi Hapū Management Plan, 2014
 - iii. Waitaha Iwi Management Plan, 2014
 - iv. Tapuika Environmental Management Plan, 2015
 - v. Ngāi Te Rangi Iwi Resource Management Plan, 1995
 - vi. Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan - A joint Environmental Plan for Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga, 2016
 - vii. Tūhoromatanui - Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Plan 2019 – 2029
6. Ability to incorporate new technology(s).
7. For new technology, the extent to which it has been proven.

These attributes are not directly scored, however we will collect this information during the SWOT analysis.

Where there is alignment with a given CSF, for example CSF6 – *Must give greater effect to tangata whenua cultural values*, an option may be rewarded (score changed from 3 to 4) if it performs well against relevant attributes *in addition* to meeting all elements of a given CSF criterion.

Long List Option SWOT Analysis

SWOT analysis
(Strengths,
Weaknesses,
Opportunities,
Threats), includes:

1. How well each
option meets the
Assessment Criteria

2. How well each
option performs
against other
attributes that need
to be given regard
to, and/or are of
interest (for
example, Tangata
whenua
considerations)

#4 – Tangata whenua considerations*

1. A preference to manage the wastewater within the rohe or catchment it is sourced from.
2. Strong opposition to discharge of wastewater to water, freshwater, recreation areas, marine environment, food crops and stocks, and urupā .
3. Less discomfort of waste being used in generating electricity (where waste is not mixed with water), applied to forestry, and used on non-food crops.
4. The ability of Papatūānuku to restore mauri to wastewater is a significant factor for approval of land discharges. It is expected that treated wastewater will penetrate the ground in a meaningful way—residence time is an indicator of this.
5. Participation by tangata whenua in wastewater management (operationally and at a decision-making level) a requirement.
6. A preference for higher quality of treatment of all contaminants (for both treated wastewater effluent, and biosolids).
7. The reduction in the use of water as a medium for transporting waste, recognising the whole of water cycle.
8. Support for infrastructure-enabled Māori housing supply.
9. Strong opposition to having a WWTP near marae, papakāinga and tangata whenua communities.
10. Consent by consent consultation under the RMA is considered process driven, transactional, short-term, and adversarial. Preference is for strategic and long-term relationships.

** Agreed by Project Team 10th May 2023*

Questions for the WWMRC - Summary



Questions for WWMRC (1) - Scope / Cultural Redress

We would like your feedback and decision on the following proposal:

Inclusion of a Key Service Requirement (KSR8) relating to the extent to which the impact on iwi/hapu from existing arrangements is taken into account in wastewater decisions.

Specifically, our WWMRC Ngā Pōtiki rep has proposed the KSR, as below.

1. Can cultural redress be included in the scope of the PBC?
2. If so, is the proposed Minimum and Aspirational scope wording, as below, acceptable?

		Scope levels				
KSR	Level/ metric	Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope	
8	Provides greater equity in wastewater decision-making <i>(enabling cultural redress)</i>	Extent to which impact on iwi/hapu from existing arrangements taken into account in wastewater decisions.	Iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana impacted by wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for the restoration of their whenua / wai / taiao, giving special regard to impact of Te Maunga wastewater infrastructure on Ngā Pōtiki whenua, wai and taiao.		Iwi and hapū of Tauranga Moana impacted by wastewater infrastructure are supported in their visions for the restoration and return of their whenua / wai / taiao, giving special regard to impact of Te Maunga wastewater infrastructure on Ngā Pōtiki whenua, wai and taiao.	

Questions for WWMRC (2) – Seeking to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments

We would like your feedback and decision on the following proposal:

Inclusion of a Key Service Requirement (KSR11) relating to direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments.

1. Should a Key Service Requirement for the PBC be to '*seek to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments*'?
2. If this KSR is to be included, is the proposed wording below, in particular, '*seeks to avoid*' acceptable?

acceptable?			Scope levels			
KSR	Level/ metric		Minimum (Critical)	Intermediate (Desirable)	Maximum (Aspirational)	Out of Scope
11	Seeks to avoid direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	No increase in extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Reduction in extent of direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	Minimise direct wet weather wastewater overflows to wai receiving environments	

Questions for WWMRC (3)– Long List Option Assessment Criteria

We would like your feedback and decision on the following proposals:

1. Inclusion of new CSF (17): Must not disturb additional urupā or wāhi tapu sites.

This would see a given option assessed and scored against how well it meets this criterion.

2. Inclusion of strategic fit with Hapū and Iwi Management Plans (HIMP) as a CSF

This would see a given option assessed and scored against how it fits strategically with relevant HIMPs.

Currently an assessment of strategic alignment with relevant HIMPs is to be undertaken alongside '*Other attributes that need to be given regard to, and/or are of interest*' – and not scored directly in the Long List option evaluation.

Next Steps

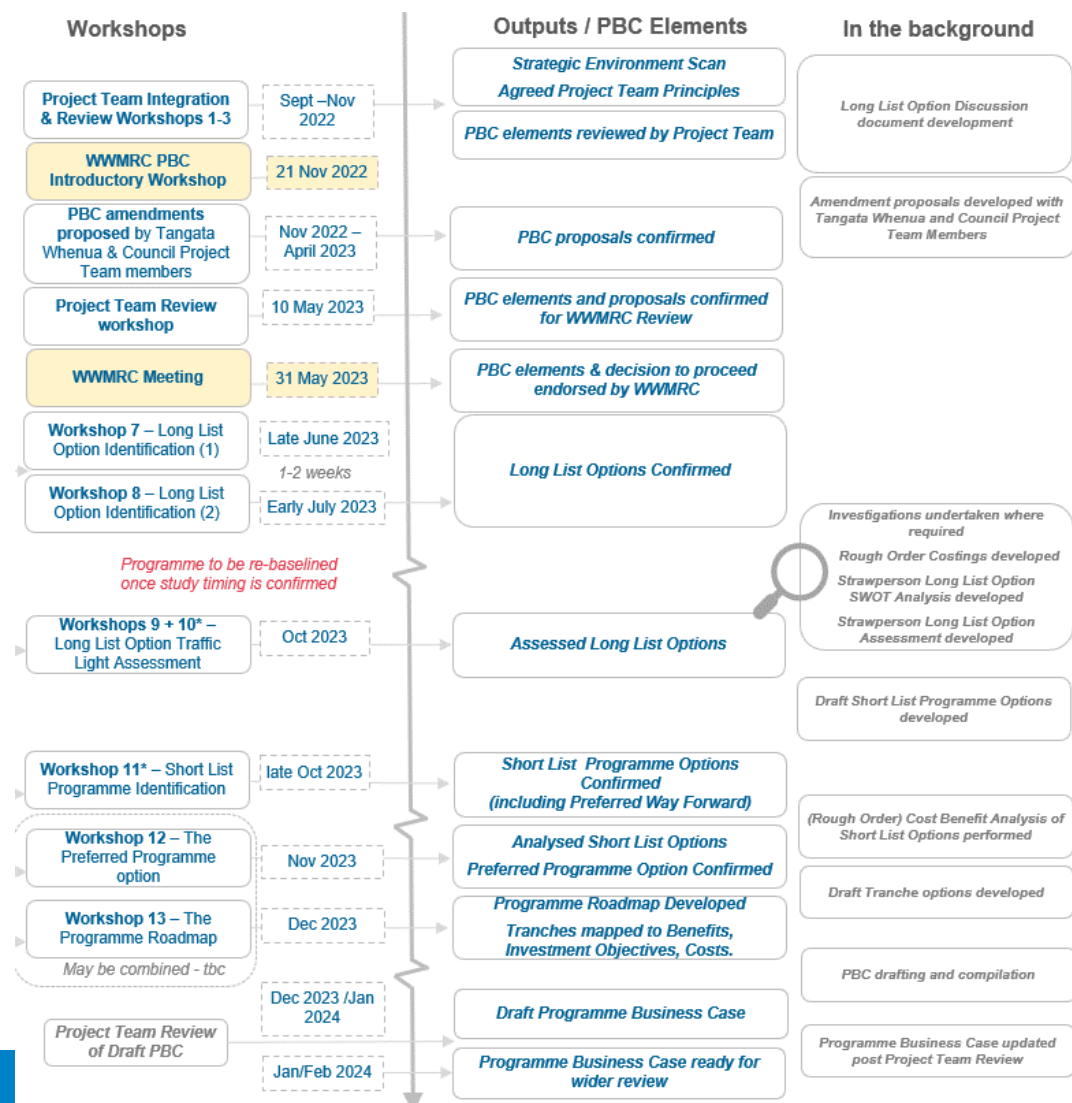


High-Level Programme

Next Project Team Workshops: Long List Option Identification Workshops

Key Programme Risks

- Stakeholder engagement and availability (workshop-based process).
- Timing of studies needed to understand and assess long list options.



9.2 Wastewater Management Review Committee Activity Report

File Number: A14715590

Author: Jim Summers, Consents Officer

Authoriser: Nic Johansson, General Manager: Infrastructure

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To provide information to the Wastewater Management Review Committee on the status of wastewater network and associated projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Wastewater Management Review Committee:

- (a) Receives the report "Wastewater Management Review Committee Activity Report".

DISCUSSION

RC62878 – Te Maunga Outfall Discharge Consent

2. All required sampling within consent limits. There was no discharge recorded for 27-28 September 2022, 8-9 November 2022, 6-7 December 2022 and the 28 Feb 2023 due to the outfall being offline for relining works between the end of the new landward pipeline and the beach manhole.

RC62882, RC62883, RC62885 – Overflow Emergency Discharge (Chapel Street & Te Maunga)

3. Seepage into the harbour is being measured monthly. All results have been within consent limits with no significant changes since desludging began.
4. Chapel Street WWTP has had two discharges of treated wastewater to the harbour in 2023 which are related to heavy rainfall. The first overflow in March was for a period of approximately 30 minutes a peak flows exceeded the plants ability to discharge to the Te Maunga pipeline. The discharge was not UV treated due to a software failure. The fault was due to emergency generators tripping the safety mechanisms on the UV plant. This has since been rectified and the UV plant is operational.
5. The second discharge occurred in May 2023 due to heavy rainfall over a two-hour period. Again peak flows exceeded the plants ability to discharge to the Te Maunga Pipeline and this excess was discharged to the harbour. This continued for approximately 90 minutes. The UV plant was operational the length of the discharge.
6. No emergency discharges were recorded at Te Maunga WWTP.

Wastewater Overflows

7. Since the previous reporting to the committee in August 2022, there have been 112 blockages within TCC's wastewater network notified to Council, 81 did not leave the network or were contained on land, 12 were contained within the stormwater network and 19 potentially made a receiving environment. These were all notified to BoPRC, Toi Te Ora and local hapu/iwi RMA reps. Water quality sampling was undertaken, and warning signage placed in the relevant areas until results indicated no further impacts on water quality.

RC62722 & RC62723 - Te Maunga & Chapel Street Odour

8. No odour complaints received for Te Maunga or Chapel Street since the last WWMRC meeting.

Inflow and Infiltration (I&I)

9. When stormwater and groundwater enters the wastewater network this can provide a number of issues to the functionality of the wastewater network. The effects are wide ranging but mainly reduce the capacity within the wastewater network from unwanted inputs.
10. TCC's engineer will provide an update on what I&I is. What TCC's strategy is, and what the next steps are.

Desludging Pond 1

11. The contractor has removed approximately 2700 dry tonnes of sludge from Pond 1 since the start of the desludging.
12. Initial removal was slow during set up but in October 2022 with 405 dry tonnes removed. At the current rate, the project remains on track to remove nearly 7,000 dry tonnes before the consent for disposal to the closed landfill expires at the end of March 2024. The contractor is expected to move to a 24-hour operation in the coming weeks to further increase their production rate.
13. Sludge samples are being taken every fortnight and tested for asbestos. All results are under Worksafe guidelines.

Bioreactor Two

14. Construction of the internal grid piles is progressing; 200 piles have been advanced out of a total of 3007.
15. Based on progress so far the ground improvement works should be completed by December 2023.
16. The above ground works are scheduled to commence in January 2023 and take approximately 15 months to complete.

Landward Outfall

17. The Landward outfall project is now completed. 1700m of new 1200mm diameter pipeline has been installed.
18. A section of existing 600mm diameter pipeline between the end of the new pipeline and the beach manhole, has been lined with a structural lining.
19. Testing can now be carried out to confirm the capacity increase that the new 1200mm diameter pipeline has generated.
20. Works on the Marine section are underway. To date 400m of the marine outfall has been cleared of debris. Further work is planned when the weather permits. This will be followed by a CCTV inspection of the outfall.

Clarifier 3

21. Piling trials were completed at the end of September 2022. The contract documents are currently being finalised. The contract award date is expected to be the end of May 2023, two months ahead of schedule.
22. The steel casings and sheet piles have been procured, and the physical works are expected to commence late June 2023

Environmental Mitigation & Enhancement Fund (EMEF)

23. Expressions of interest were sought for the independent panel in December 2022. Council advertised through standard media channels, industry and Local Government publications as well as on TCC's website. Several candidates were shortlisted and interviewed in the first quarter of 2023.

24. Next steps are for the appointment panel (made up of committee members) to assess and appoint the independent panel members. Once the panel is in place applications to the fund can reopen.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

10 DISCUSSION OF LATE ITEMS

11 CLOSING KARAKIA