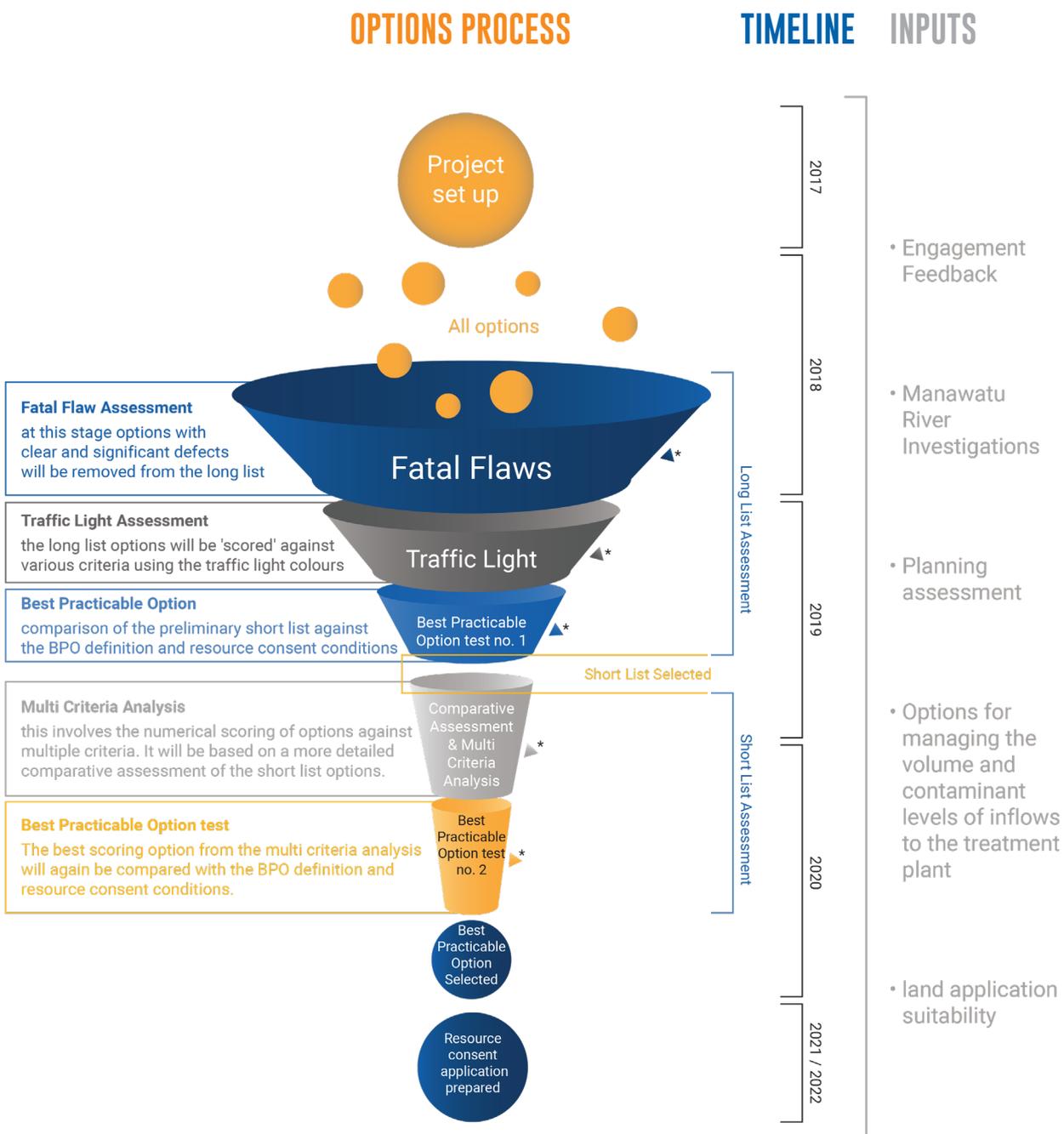


# NATURE CALLS

## NATURE CALLS ASSESSMENT STAGES AND CRITERIA

Once we've established the longlist of options in late 2018, we'll begin the process of assessing them and narrowing down the options. At the end of this first phase, we'll have our preliminary shortlist.



\* If during later stages of the options assessment process it is shown that an option was wrongly discarded, the wrongly discarded option can be re-introduced. These feedback loops are critical to the robustness of the BPO Review.



We'll use the criteria below to evaluate the options at each assessment stage. They've been developed using Palmerston North City Council's Project Charter and the conditions of the existing resource consent for Tōtara Road Wastewater Treatment Plant.

## STAGE 1: FATAL FLAW ANALYSIS

Options that have clear and significant defects will be removed from being considered further.

An option will be classed as fatally flawed, and will not progress to stage 2, where it clearly:

- poses a significant increase in public health risk
- will significantly increase adverse environmental, cultural, social effects on the river
- has unproven technology
- prevents growth and economic development in Palmerston North
- is not consentable under the Resource Management Act
- has whole-of-life costs that are absolutely unaffordable



## STAGE 2: TRAFFIC LIGHT ASSESSMENT

This is a simple and easily understood method for assessing and scoring a large number of options.

Those with a high number of red scores are unlikely to progress to the shortlist.

For the traffic light assessment, the options will be scored against the following:

Criteria	Explanation
Public health	Degree of public exposure to health risks in treated wastewater (including through land application or re-use options)
Natural environment	Potential adverse effects on the receiving environment, including the Manawatū River – particularly in relation to water quality, soils, and aquatic and terrestrial ecology
Māori cultural values	Potential adverse effects on the mauri of natural resources, on kai moana, and on the relationship of Māori, their cultures and traditions, with ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga
Social and community considerations	Potential adverse effects on social and community values relating to amenity, recreation, and food gathering
Financial implications	Comparative capital, operational, whole of life costs of the options. Where relevant, this includes considering land acquisition costs, capital gains, and product net revenue.
Technology and infrastructure	Degree to which the option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses reliable and proven technology</li> <li>• can be staged</li> <li>• is able to be constructed (and within an appropriate timeframe)</li> <li>• allows for resource recovery / beneficial re-use</li> </ul>
Resilience	Degree to which the option is resilient to natural hazards and climate change and offers operational resilience
Growth and economic development	Supports the city's projected population and economic growth



## STAGE 3: BEST PRACTICABLE OPTION TEST OF THE INITIAL SHORTLIST

We'll compare the proposed shortlist of options against the definition of best practicable option in the Resource Management Act and with the conditions of the existing resource consent.

We have established the following criteria for assessing the shortlist.

Criteria	Explanation
Receiving environment sensitivity	How sensitive is the likely receiving environment to the nature of the discharge?
Comparison of effects on the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How do the environmental effects of the preliminary shortlist options compare with other longlist options?</li> <li>Have options with the least significant effects been selected? If not, what is the justification for this?</li> <li>Can the environmental effects of the options be determined with sufficient certainty?</li> <li>Is the option directed at preventing or minimising any adverse effects of the discharge on the life-supporting capacity of the Manawatū River?</li> </ul>
Comparative financial implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How do the financial implications of preliminary shortlist options compare with other longlist options?</li> <li>Have options with the least significant financial implications been selected? If not, what is the justification for this?</li> </ul>
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can the options in the preliminary shortlist be successfully implemented?</li> <li>Is the construction and operation of the options well understood?</li> <li>What justifies the application of less proven technology (if such options are proposed?)</li> </ul>
Exceedances of standards, limits or targets	Is it expected that each option on the preliminary shortlist will minimise the frequency, magnitude and duration of exceedances of relevant standards, limits or targets?
Resource Management Act consideration	How does each preliminary shortlist option align with the relevant principles in the RMA?