

wastewater collection, treatment and disposal

Description of Services Provided

The wastewater system removes waste, both domestic and commercial, from the urban areas of Christchurch. The waste is treated to standards prescribed in the resource consents held by the Council. At present, treated wastewater is discharged into the Avon/Heathcote Estuary. In the future it will be treated to a higher standard and discharged through an ocean outfall pipeline. Solid residues are disposed of in landfills.

Rationale for Providing these Services

The treatment and disposal of the City's sewage is important for maintaining the health of the citizens of Christchurch, and for maintaining the quality of their environment.

Contribution to Outcomes

Outcome	How Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal Contributes to this Outcome
A Safe City	Wastewater is collected and disposed of before it can become a health hazard.
A Sustainable City	Wastewater is collected before it can harm the environment. It is then treated to standards specified by the Environment Court.
Healthy and Active People	Wastewater is collected and disposed of before it can become a health hazard. Health risks posed by untreated or poorly treated sewage are minimised.



Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant

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Cost of Proposed Services

	Note	2005/06 Plan \$000's	2005/06 LTCCP \$000's
Expenditure (After Internal Recoveries)		25,029	25,460
Revenue		(5,644)	(5,100)
Net Cost of Service	1	19,385	20,360

Consisting of the following Activities

Wastewater Collection		15,102	15,327
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal		5,907	6,467
Capital Revenue		(1,625)	(1,434)
Net Cost of Service	1	19,385	20,360

Capital Expenditure

Renewals and Replacements		4,559	3,478
Improved Service Levels		10,818	4,538
Increased Demand		9,409	6,291
Total Capital Expenditure	2	24,786	14,307

Notes

- The revenue figure included in the Cost of Proposed Services Statement is from private goods or those services that directly yield benefits to customers.
The Net Cost of Service is the general benefit or public good element which is funded by rates.
Public goods are funded by rates on a straight capital value as the benefit applies to the community as a whole.
For further details see the Funding Impact Statement.
- Capital Expenditure is corporately funded from asset sales, rates (depreciation and surplus), capital revenues, special funds, loans and where applicable development contributions.
For further details of the capital expenditure see Capital Programme section.

For Performance Measures please refer to pages 106 – 107 of Volume 2 of the 2004/14 Long Term Council Community Plan.

Explanation of Operational Variations from the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)

The variation from the LTCCP is made up of both increases and decreases. The most significant decrease relates to the depreciation charge on infrastructural assets (\$546,000), which was overprovided for in the LTCCP. There have also been some adjustments to the Belfast Treatment Works decommissioning costs (\$110,000) which have now been delayed until 2006/07. The budget for Trade Waste charges has also been increased to better reflect actual revenues being received.

Explanation of Capital Expenditure Variations from the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)

Capital costs have increased very significantly. The variances reflect adjustments to take account of higher contract prices, and cost adjustments resulting from the major sewer upgrade.

Individual items contributing to the increase are:

- The Ocean Outfall	\$2.8m
- Islington Pumping Station	\$0.6m
- Belfast Pumping Station/Pressure Main	\$2.48m
- Pumping Station No. 11	\$1.3m
- Other Pumping Stations	\$1.14m