

CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY



Date: Thursday, 26 April 2018
Time: 9.00am
Location: Municipal Theatre
18 Kenilworth St
Waipawa

AGENDA

Late Items

Council Meeting

26 April 2018

Our vision for Central Hawke's Bay is a proud and prosperous district made up of strong communities and connected people who respect and protect our environment and celebrate our beautiful part of New Zealand.

Monique Davidson
Chief Executive

Order Of Business

0 Report Section 3

 L.1 Solid Waste Draft Management and Minimisation Plan 3

0 REPORT SECTION**L.1 SOLID WASTE DRAFT MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN****File Number:** COU1-1400**Author:** Josh Lloyd, Group Manager - Community Infrastructure and Development**Authoriser:** Monique Davidson, Chief Executive

Attachments:

1. SWMMP Statement of Proposal
2. Draft Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan April 2018
3. Previously Adopted Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan - 2012

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to seek approval from Council to enter a consultation phase for the draft Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (SWMPP). Following approval, Officers will consult on the draft SWMMP between 26 April and 24th May with a plan to present for final approval on 28th June 2018.

1. RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION

a) That, the draft Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is approved for consultation.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

The publication of a Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (SWMMP) is a requirement under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act) in order for territorial authorities to obtain funding from the waste disposal levy. The Act states that territorial authorities must use the special consultative procedure set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

During the consultation phase, selected groups, and the general public in the district will be invited to make submission on the draft SWMMP.

PROPOSED CONSULTATION PLAN

The consultation period will be 20 days followed by analysis and reporting back to Council. Subsequently, any amendments will be made as required and the SWMMP will be presented for adoption in June 2018.

Key Project Stage	Completion Date
Draft proposal developed	19 th April – workshop 5 th April
Draft approved for consultation	26 th April
Consultation	26 th April – 24 th May
Analysis of submissions	24 th – 31 st May
Oral and written submissions heard by Council	28 th June
Amendments made, proposal adopted	28 th June
Proposal published	30 th June

COMMUNITIES TO BE ENGAGED WITH

Community Group or Stakeholder	Method of Engagement
Iwi	Letter and email and invite to meeting to discuss and record feedback/submission
HBRC	Letter and email and invite to meeting to discuss and record feedback/submission
Waste-Producing Industry	Letter and email and invite to meeting to discuss and record feedback/submission
Contractors and Service Providers	Letter and email and invite to meeting to discuss and record feedback/submission
General Community	Website Facebook Keeping it Central ???
Enviroschools	Letter and email and invite to meeting to discuss and record feedback/submission

DISCUSSION

The draft SWMMP presented is prepared to act as a vehicle for improving the treatment, management and disposal of solid waste across the district as far as can be influenced by CHBDC. The draft SWMMP presented also serves a purpose of ensuring funding to carry out initiatives with and within our communities to educate and promote waste minimisation awareness.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct financial or significant resource implications for the proposed draft SWMMP. It is noted however that CHBDC relies on the funds made available under the waste disposal levy to carry out actions specified in the SWMMP and that adoption of a revised SWMMP by July 2018 is required to secure this funding.

The funding equates to ~\$50,000 per year and is directed by CHBDC towards education and awareness programmes across the district to promote waste minimisation.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Authorities are required under the under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act) to publish and review Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plans at least every six (6) years.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

There are no other considerations.

IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

This report confirms that the matter concerned has no particular implications and has been dealt with in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. Specifically:

- Council staff have delegated authority for any decisions made;
- Council staff have identified and assessed all reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter and considered the views and preferences of any interested or affected persons (including Māori), in proportion to the significance of the matter;

- Any decisions made will help meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses;
- Unless stated above, any decisions made can be addressed through current funding under the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan;
- Any decisions made are consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and
- No decisions have been made that would alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council, or would transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

NEXT STEPS

Consultation will commence upon approval of this draft SWMMP. Following consultation, formal hearings of feedback will take place and then following amendments the final Solid Waste Minimisation Plan will be adopted.

ATTACHMENT A – STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL**ATTACHMENT B - DRAFT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2018****ATTACHMENT C – PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2012**

Statement of Proposal

Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2018)

INTRODUCTION

Council's existing SWMMP was produced in June 2012 to meet the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act). The SWMMP followed the completion of a waste assessment provided a view on current and forecasted waste quantities by type and supported a structured management and minimisation approach.

As per the requirements of the Act, a TA must update its SWMMP at least every six years and that sees Council requiring an updated plan by end June 2018. The SWMMP must contain a summary of Council's waste management and minimisation objectives policies, methods and funding to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district.

The SWMMP must also include a commitment to waste minimisation through consideration of the waste hierarchy and must have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy and the most recent Waste Assessment undertaken by Council. In addition Council must ensure that nuisance is not caused by the collection, transport and disposal of waste.

The purpose of the SWMMP is to provide the basis on which future policies, service provision and facilities will be provided to manage the district's waste, and to minimise the quantities requiring disposal while making the best use of Council's resources and fostering sustainability.

WASTE ASSESSMENT

The majority of waste management and minimisation services in the district are provided by the Council and intended to remain that way for the foreseeable future. Figure 2 shows an overview of the waste and diverted material flows handled by the Council. Following sections provide detail on the waste and waste activities managed by Council within the district.

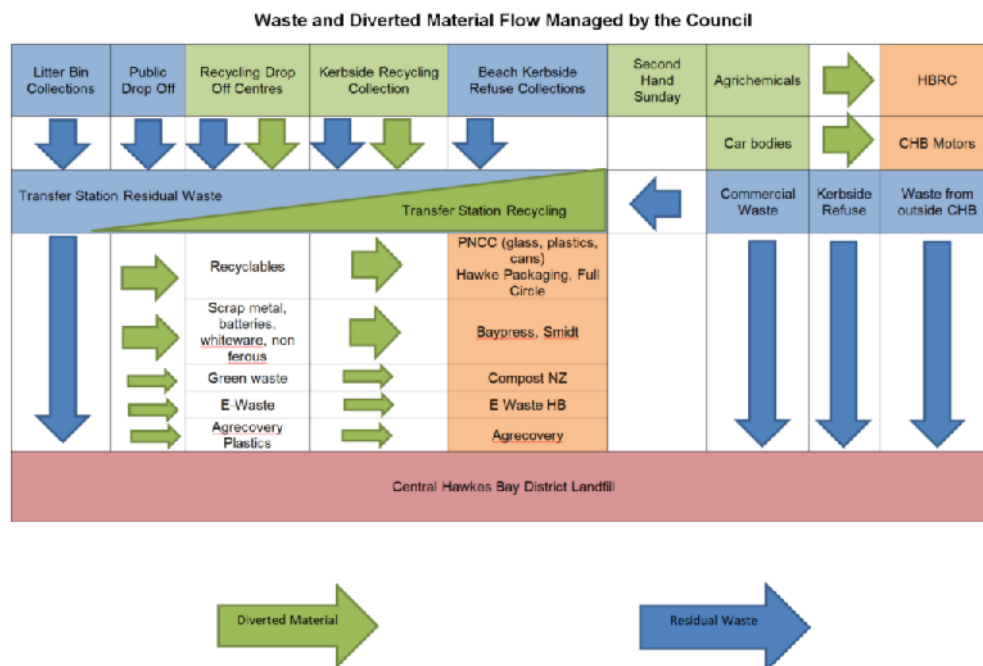


Figure 1 – Waste Flows

Council have established an effective waste management service that is well utilized and popular with communities. Approximately 62% of the district's households were serviced by the kerbside refuse collection and 46% by a kerbside recycling collection over the period of the previous SWMMP. The Council also provides seven recycling drop-off centres to service households that do not receive the kerbside recycling collection. Recyclables from the kerbside collection and Drop-off centres are transported to the Waipukurau transfer station for consolidation. Refuse from the kerbside collection is transported directly to the landfill for disposal.

BUSINESS ALIGNMENT

The draft SWMMP presented for approval for consultation is aligned to Council's DNA, Values and Objectives. The newly drafted SWMMP contains specific reference to working together, thinking smarter, a proud and prosperous district, strong connected citizens, nature friendliness as well as the principles of T.H.R.I.V.E.

THE PLAN

The proposed SWMMP focusses on two key goals:

1. Reducing the Harmful Effects of Waste
2. Improving the Efficiency of Resource Use

Each goal has listed objectives that are supported by several policy statements which in turn are enabled via listed methods or actions.

A summarised view of the goals, objectives, policies and methods is provided in the table below.

Goal	Objective/s	Policy
Reducing the Harmful Effects of Waste	Objective 1: Ensure that cost effective services are available for the safe, secure and affordable collection, treatment and disposal or diversion of waste; and Objective 2: Avoid or mitigate adverse environmental effects for the storage and handling of waste and diverted material.	Policy 1: The Council will continue to provide waste management and minimisation services.
		Policy 2: The Council will maintain a user pays charge system for waste disposal and collection that provides cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the Council's waste management and minimisation plan
		Policy 3: The Council will avoid or mitigate adverse environmental, health and safety effects for the storage and handling of solid waste and diverted material.
		Policy 4: The Council will gather information about waste streams in the Central Hawke's Bay to improve waste management and minimisation planning.
		Policy 5: The Council will collaborate with other parties in the provision of waste management services and meeting future demands.
		Policy 6: The Council will raise awareness about waste issues and waste minimisation.
Improving the Efficiency of Resource Use	Objective 1: Ensure services are available for the effective and affordable collection, processing and marketing or beneficial use of diverted material; Objective 2: Improve the opportunity for avoiding or reducing waste at source; and Objective 3: Improve the quality of diverted material where cost effective.	Policy 1: The Councils will continue to provide waste minimisation services.
		Policy 2: The Councils will ensure sufficient capacity exists at all recycling facilities to allow for continued growth and efficiency.
		Policy 3: The Councils will gather information about waste and diverted material streams in the District to improve waste management and minimisation planning.
		Policy 4: The Councils will recognise the benefits of collaborating with other parties in the provision of waste minimisation services and meeting future demands.
		Policy 5: The Councils will encourage waste minimisation, especially the reduction of waste, source separation and the importance of reducing the contamination of diverted material.
		Policy 6: The Councils will maintain a user pays charge system for waste disposal and collection that provides cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the Councils' waste management and minimisation plan.

FUNDING THE PLAN

The Council will in its provision of waste management and minimisation services:

- Maintain as far as practical a user pays charging system to provide cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the waste management and minimisation plan.
- Fund services from targeted rates, user charges, the waste disposal levy, or general rates. Levy money received can only be spent upon matters to promote or achieve waste minimisation in accordance with the Plan (refer to Waste Minimisation Act 2008 s32).

Table 3 provides an overview of the various funding methods for the Council's waste management and minimisation services and facilities. More details are provided in the subsequent sections regarding targeted rates and user charges

Service / Facility	Existing/ Proposed Service	Funding Methods
Management and Service Delivery		
In house management and control of waste streams	Existing	Rates
Collection of Waste and Diverted Material		
Kerbside Rubbish collection	Existing	Sale of official Council refuse bags Targeted rates
Kerbside Recycling collection	Existing	Targeted Rates
Recycling Drop-off centers	Existing	Rates
Litter Bins	Existing	Rates
Illegal dumping pick up	Existing	Rates
Transfer Stations		
Residual waste	Existing	User charges
Diverted material: Recyclables	Existing	User charges Rates Stewardship schemes
Diverted material: Greenwaste	Existing	User charges
Diverted material: Household Hazardous and Medical wastes	Existing / proposed	Waste levy to set up a suitable service User charges to run service
Diverted material: Clean fill	Existing / proposed	User charges
Landfill		
Residual waste disposal	Existing	User charges Rates
Closed Landfills		
Residual Waste management	Existing	Rates
Monitor waste quantities, composition and diversion	Existing / Proposed	Waste Levy
Waste education and public awareness	Existing	Waste Levy
Collaboration other Councils including joint waste minimisation and hazardous waste initiatives	Existing / Proposed	User Charges Waste Levy

FUNDING METHODS - TARGETED RATES AND USER CHARGES

i. Kerbside Rubbish Collection

Kerbside rubbish collection charges will be made up of two components, namely:

1. The sale of official Central Hawke's Bay District Council rubbish bags.
2. A targeted refuse collection rate for each separately used or inhabited portion of a property within the collection boundary that broadly covers the cost of making a service available;

ii. Kerbside Recycling Collection

A targeted recycling collection rate for each separately used or inhabited portion of a property within the collection boundary that broadly covers the cost of making a service available;

Note: Rates and charges are set through the Annual Plan process.

iii. Transfer Stations

Transfer Station charges will be set through the Annual Plan process or by separate Council resolution.

iv. Landfill

Landfill charges will be set through the annual plan process or by a separate commercial agreement for disposal.

b. Waste Disposal Levy Spending

Council utilises funds made available through the waste levy to promote waste minimisation activities and education in the district. Council utilises and allocates the funds on several initiatives at its discretion based on alignment to the following drivers:

- Improvement of public awareness
- Education benefits
- Collaboration with other TAs
- Collaboration and partnership with industry and community groups
- Programmes to promote the safe disposal or re-use of hazardous waste
- Programmes to monitor and control waste

As part of the development of this SWMMP, Council has identified the following programmes as eligible and likely to receive funding in 2018/19:

- Enviroschools
- The Haz-Mobile programme

WHY WE ARE CONSULTING

The drafted SWMMP is a community document designed to give effect to Council's vision for solid waste management in line with a set of values and objectives of the wider Council. For this to be successful, the input of affected stakeholders is required on services provided, approaches to waste minimisation.

This consultation is in accordance with sections 44 and 50(3) of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which requires Central Hawke's Bay District Council to use the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 when preparing, amending, or revoking plans.

HAVE YOUR SAY

Anyone can make a submission on this Statement of Proposal. Submissions should clearly show the submitter's name, address, contact phone number and whether the submitter wishes to be heard by Council in support of their submission.

Hearings will be held on 28th June 2018.

Submissions are invited and must be received by Council no later than 5pm Thursday 24 May 2018.

Submissions can be,

Delivered to: 28-32 Ruataniwha Street Waipawa 4210

Posted to: Central Hawke's Bay District Council – P O Box 127 Waipawa 4240

Emailed to: info@chbdc.govt.nz

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CHBDC Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018

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1.0 Purpose

This Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (SWMMP) provides the blueprint for the Central Hawke's Bay District Council (Council) to achieve its objectives with respect to solid waste minimisation in a structured way. In doing so, this SWMMP provides direction for other enabling documents such as Annual Plans, the Long Term Plan, Asset Management Plans and various strategies. This SWMMP is also intended to meet legislative compliance under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to ensure that Council is eligible for receipt of waste levy funding.

2.0 Organisational Alignment

This SWMMP is purposefully designed to support and enable the delivery of great Council goals and objectives outlined in Figure 1.



Figure 1 – CHBDC Business on a Page

The SWMMP is aligned with Council DNA, Objectives, Values, Purpose and Focus as described in Table 1.

Group	Item	Alignment of SWMMP
Our DNA	Doing it Together	The SWMMP is a collaboratively developed document made for and with our communities.

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		Through the consultation process relationships are formed between Council and communities and within communities.
	Customer Excellence	The SWMMP provides clarity to customers about how and why Council will work to manage and minimise waste in the District.
	Thinking Smarter	The SWMMP promotes innovation in waste management and minimisation.
Our Objectives	A Proud District	The SWMMP aims to create a district free from the negative aspects of waste that our communities can be proud of.
	Connected Citizens	The SWMMP creation and consultation process, as well as delivery of several initiatives will bring people and communities together to talk about the important issue of waste.
	Smart Growth	The SWMMP promotes innovation and delivery of initiatives to minimise waste whilst not impacting on the prosperity of the district.
	Nature Friendly	The SWMMP directly seeks to ensure the environmentally friendly management of waste in the district.
Our Values	Trust	The SWMMP creation and consultation process is open and transparent and provides evidence to residents of Council's intent.
	Honesty	The Council is honest about what it can and what it wants to achieve with respect to waste minimisation through the SWMMP.
	Respect	The SWMMP and the process to create it show respect for our environment, the district and the people within it.
Our Focus	Protecting and Promoting our Unique Landscape	The SWMMP promotes the protection and sustainable management of the landscape through effective waste management and minimisation initiatives.
	Planning for Tomorrow to Future Proof Central Hawke's Bay	The SWMMP ensures the activities of residents and Council today will positively impact on the district tomorrow.

Table 1 – SWMMP Alignment

3.0 Intended Audience

This document sets out the approach to be taken by CHBDC in managing, with the intention to minimise, solid waste in the district. The document is therefore a public document and will be made available to our residents as well as provided directly to regulators.

4.0 Document Contributors

Contributors	Name and Position	Approval
Creator	Harry Robinson – Utilities Engineer	<insert date>
Authoriser	Josh Lloyd – GM Community Infrastructure and Development	<insert date>
Approver	Monique Davidson - CE	<insert date>

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5.0 Key Dates

Draft Date	26 April 2018
Published Date	<insert date>
Next Review Date	<insert date>

6.0 Legislative Context and Related Documents

Figure 1 illustrates the context of the SWMMP within the organisation and with respect to key relevant pieces of legislation. In accordance with section 50 of the Waste Management Act 2008 (WMA), a TA must complete a waste assessment and must review its operative SWMMP before 1 July 2012 and then at intervals of no more than 6 years making the latest time for the current review July 2018. As a result of the assessment and the review, this document presents Central Hawke's Bay District Council's (the Council's) proposed new SWMMP. Within 12 months of this SWMMP being adopted, Council will undertake a Section 17A review with a full update and review planned to be completed within 18 months.

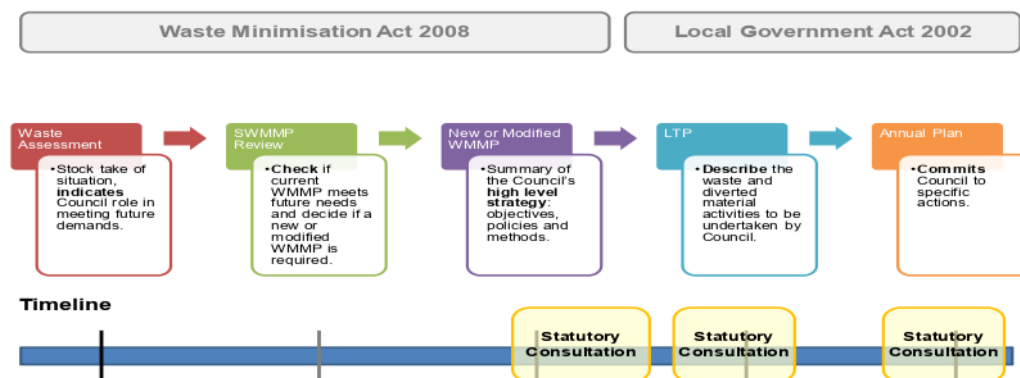


Figure 2 – Context of SWMMP

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8.0 Definitions and Abbreviations

CHBDC	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
SWMMP	Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
WMA	Waste Management Act
Council	The Central Hawke's Bay District Council
TA	Territorial Authority

9.0 Background**a. Scope of the Plan**

The scope of a SWMMP is given in the WMA, section 43, which states that a SWMMP must provide for the following:

- (a) objectives and policies for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district
- (b) methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district, including:
 - (i) collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal services for the district to meet its current and future waste management and minimisation needs (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise); and
 - (ii) any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority; and
 - (iii) any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority;
- (c) how implementing the plan is to be funded:

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(d) if the territorial authority wishes to make grants or advances of money in accordance with section 47, the framework for doing so.

The terms used in this SWMMP are those given in the WMA. A glossary is presented in Appendix A.

b. Revocation

The adopted new SWMMP will supersede the existing Waste Management Plan adopted in 2012 and the solid waste policy in the Council's Policy Manual adopted in 2014.

10.0 Overview of the Current Waste Situation

The waste assessment as prescribed in the WMA (section 51) plays a key role in determining the content of a SWMMP. A TA must have regard to the waste assessment in the preparation of the SWMMP (WMA section 44). The following sections provide a brief overview of the current waste situation in the Council, with the existing services provided for waste management and minimisation, information regarding waste and diverted material quantities and the forecast future demands on the services. More details of the current waste situation will be provided in a Waste Assessment that will be completed within the next 12 months.

a. Existing Services

The majority of waste management and minimisation services in the district are provided by the Council and intended to remain that way for the foreseeable future. Figure 2 shows an overview of the waste and diverted material flows handled by the Council. Following sections provide detail on the waste and waste activities managed by Council within the district.

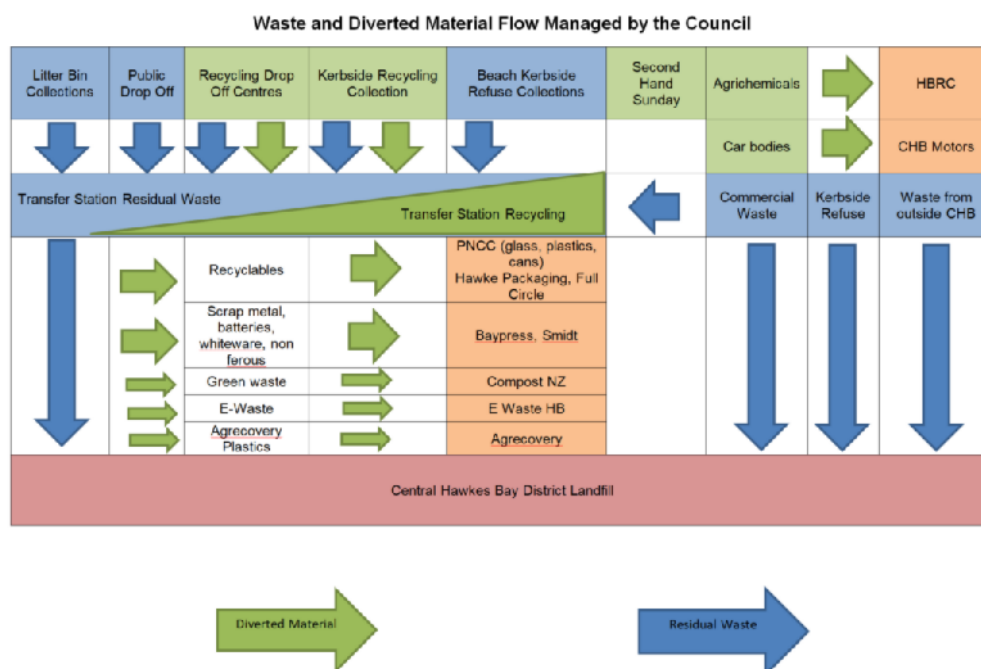


Figure 3 – Waste Flows

b. Waste and Diverted Material Collection

Council have established an effective waste management service that is well utilized and popular with communities. Approximately 62% of the district's households were serviced by the kerbside refuse collection and 46% by a kerbside recycling collection over the period of the previous SWMMP. The

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Council also provides seven recycling drop-off centres to service households that do not receive the kerbside recycling collection. Recyclables from the kerbside collection and Drop-off centres are transported to the Waipukurau transfer station for consolidation. Refuse from the kerbside collection is transported directly to the landfill for disposal.

c. Transfer Stations

The Council owns, and operates through a contract, four transfer stations within the district at Waipukurau, Waipawa, Takapau and Porangahau.

The Waipukurau Transfer Station also acts as the main handling and consolidation facility of waste and diverted material and is essential for the Council's success to reduce the quantities of residual and hazardous waste sent to landfill. Options for diverting materials, and thereby avoiding landfilling, are offered for free or at low cost to encourage the community, where disposing the waste to landfill is a more costly option.

The transfer stations receive waste from direct refuse drop off by residential and commercial customers. The residual waste is carted to the CHB District Landfill for safe disposal.

The Transfer Stations also accept recyclables, green-waste and clean-fill / hard-fill. The green-waste is shredded and transported to a commercial composting facility within Hawke's Bay. Recyclables are consolidated and transported to various commercial recyclers for processing and marketing. Clean-fill / Hardfill is accepted in limited quantities, which is either used as cover on closed landfills or processed and used as aggregate on roads within the transfer station sites. Bulk clean-fill is accepted by arrangement as cover on closed lands

d. Landfill

The Council leases land on Farm Rd on which it operates a fully lined landfill approx. 14km from Waipukurau that was opened in 1996. The landfill is consented through to 2030 although the actual landfill site has capacity to take refuse for at least another 25 years at the current fill rate which is based on current local Council inputs and current contracted out of district inputs. Changes in out of district inputs would influence the predicted residual life.

There is no public access to the landfill which is by permit only. Waste entering the landfill is from large commercial customers, kerbside refuse collections, and the transfer stations. Waste from outside the district is also accepted by a commercial agreement for disposal.

e. Quantities of Residual Waste and Diverted Material Managed by the Council

Table 2 shows the proportion of quantities of residual waste and diverted material that are managed by the Council: in total, total recycling, greenwaste and residual waste respectively. Historic quantities of material diverted from landfill through council funded programmes, including: residential kerbside recycling, recycling drop-off centres, transfer station recycling and greenwaste processing.

Also shown is a breakdown of CHBDC's diverted material as a per capita percentage total waste received. Diversion rates have continued to rise in CHBDC currently achieving 28% diversion of waste generated. These figures do not take into consideration material diverted through home composting, clean fill sites or commercial reuse facilities.

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	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
Residual Waste (tonnes)	4534	59%	4247	58%	4537	71%	4668	56%	5465	61%
Recycling (tonnes)	1178	15%	1163	16%	1027	16%	1124	14%	1006	11%
Greenwaste (tonnes)	1953	25%	1967	27%	860	13%	2475	30%	2490	28%
Total Waste (tonnes)	7665		7377		6424		8267		8961	
Est District Population	13,250		13,350		13,450		13,550		13,720	
Residual waste (tonnes per capita)	0.34		0.32		0.34		0.34		0.40	
Diverted material (tonnes per capita)	0.24		0.23		0.14		0.27		0.25	

Table 2 – Diverted Materials and Waste to Landfill per Capita

The waste to landfill per person shown in the table above is based on CHBDC refuse inputs only and does not include the out of district waste.

The estimated national average waste to landfill is 0.73 tonnes per person per year. This is calculated using the OECD data or total waste to landfill in New Zealand divided by Statistics NZ current estimate of population.

Figure 4 shows the split between waste to landfill from within and from out of the district. The chart shows a steadily increasing total volume of waste of the reported period as well as consistent ratios between waste from within and from out of the district.

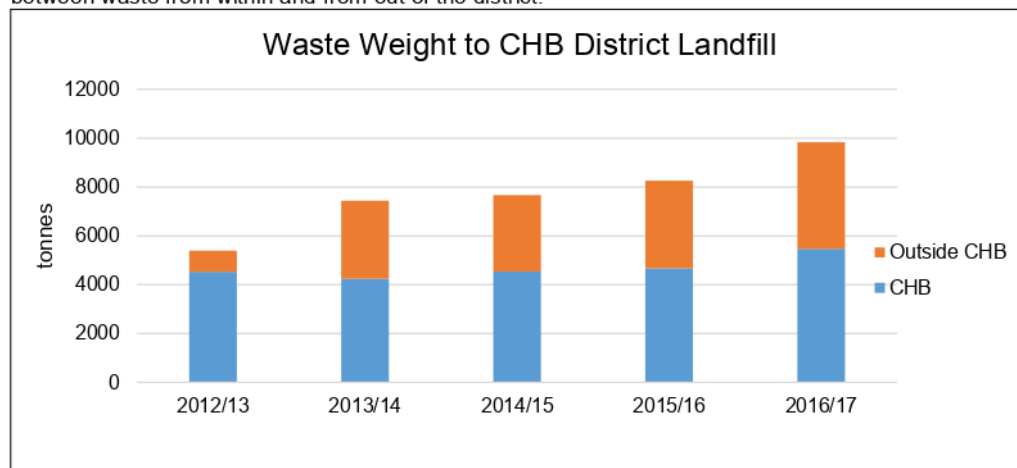


Figure 4 – Total Waste to Landfill

Figure 5 shows the volume of recycled materials and greenwaste per year.

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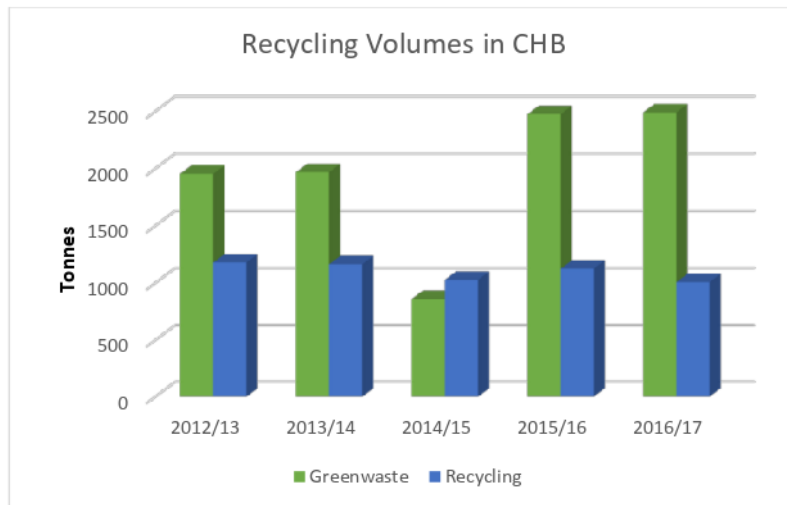


Figure 5 – Recycling and Greenwaste Volumes

f. Total Waste Managed

Using the data of waste disposed of at the District Landfill and the amount of diverted material, the total waste managed by the council can be calculated as: $\text{Total Waste Managed} = \text{Waste} + \text{Diverted materials}$. This is illustrated in Figure 6.

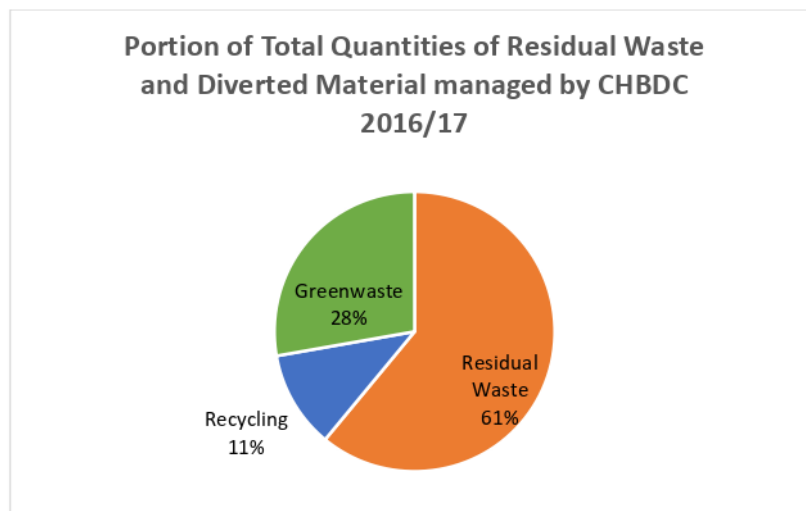


Figure 6 – Total Waste Managed

The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

11.0 Vision

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The draft LTP 2018-2028 sets out objectives for the management of solid waste in the district. The solid waste activity statement specifies levels of service for each year of the LTP. These objectives and levels of services are translated in this SWMMP into the following key statements:

- Central Hawke's Bay has an efficient and affordable waste infrastructure.
- We encourage reduction, reuse, recycling and manage the rest in a sustainable way.
- Risks to public health are identified and appropriately managed.

a. Goals and Guiding Principles

The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS) 2010 sets two key goals that are aligned with Council's LTP vision for solid waste and form the basis of the remainder of this SWMMP. These two key goals are:

Goal 1: Reducing the harmful effects of waste; and

Goal 2: Improving the efficiency of resource use.

The aim of these two goals is to "provide direction to local government, businesses (including the waste industry), and communities on where to focus their efforts in order to deliver environmental, social and economic benefits to all New Zealanders".

This Plan adopts these as its goals.

b. Waste Hierarchy

In developing the waste management and minimisation plan (SWMMP), a TA must consider the waste hierarchy, which classifies methods in decreasing order of importance as outlined in Figure 7.

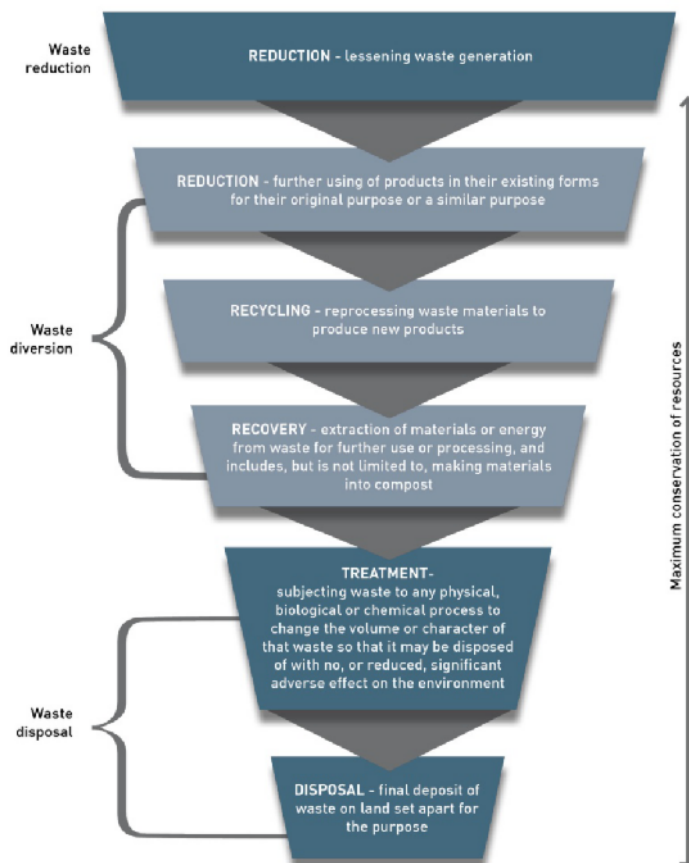


Figure 7 – Waste Hierarchy

12.0 Forecast Future Demands

A Waste Assessment which is intended to be completed in the next 12 months will identify future demands for waste management and minimisation services in Central Hawke's Bay and related issues, and will state the Councils' intended roles in meeting these demands and addressing the issues.

Roles for the Council include but are not limited to:

Service Provider – providing or facilitating the provision of a waste management or minimisation collection service

Governor – detailed assessment and implementation of options to meet the demands

Regulator – utilisation of legal mechanisms to facilitate waste management and waste minimisation (bylaws)

Community leader – providing information and promoting awareness of waste management and minimisation activities, e.g. advertising, education activities in schools and at events

Advocate – promoting actions to address waste reduction and waste management issues at local, regional and national levels

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The demands were identified generally in terms of:

- Waste management services to prevent harm from waste and the need to maintain modify or increase these services as may be required to respond to change
- Waste minimisation services to improve the efficiency of resource use and the need to maintain these services and to modify services as may be required to respond to changes.

Activities to promote the efficient use of resources including: kerbside collection of recyclables, recycling drop-off centres, (for reusable goods and recyclable materials), targeted waste intervention programmes, organic material diversion, information/education services and lobbying.

Activities to reduce harmful effects from waste include: kerbside collection of refuse, transfer stations, waste transfer to and disposal at Central Hawke's Bay District Landfill, public litter bins, hazardous waste disposal options, aftercare of closed landfills, collection of illegally dumped material, street litter collection services, information/education services and lobbying.

Waste management is a long term issue and a 10 year view has been adopted for this plan. Key factors influencing the demand for waste and diverted material services include:

- Population growth
- The state of the national economy
- The lifestyle of the population
- The demographic profile of the population
- The size and type of dwelling
- Age profile
- The extent to which waste minimisation is carried out
- Presence of pets and domestic animals
- Seasonal influences
- Presence of laws and policies governing waste management practices
- Buy-back guarantees for used containers and packaging
- Local industrial activity
- Local commercial activity
- New technologies

Increases in waste generation results in an increased demand on existing facilities or creates demand for new facilities where capacity is constrained.

For planning purposes waste generation is generally calculated as having a direct relationship with population growth. Historically information for CHBDC has however shown that the total waste volumes continued to decline despite the fact that population has remained stable over the same period.

The Waste Assessment also identifies the following general issues across the services provided and needs to be considered as part of any future planning:

- Continue to assess the viability of different collection methods.
- Recycling options for beach communities/rural communities
- Market demand – consideration of market volatility of recyclable materials and securing markets
- Ensuring quality data collection for materials and quantities collected.
- Material destination – the environmental benefits of recycling certain materials, e.g. plastics, can largely depend on the location where the materials are processed. In some instances this can result in greater environmental and health issues rather than benefits, ensuring "duty of care" for end products.
- Maximising the ability of sites to adapt to future demands.
- Ensuring a safe environment for both staff and customers.
- Reducing noise impact.
- Improving the site layouts, ability to move around the site and how user friendly the sites are.

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- Traffic management.
- Maximising the ease with which resources can be handled
- Assessing the number and distribution of litter bins.
- Controlling windblown litter and leachate.

In addition to future demands on services, the Waste Assessment identified a number of emerging issues or "demands" that affect services. These include:

- Options for household hazardous and medical waste disposal
- Demand and allocation of public litter bins;
- Maintaining supervision of access at cleanfill disposal sites;
- Waste minimisation promotion;
- Revision of waste management and minimisation performance measures and targets.

These emerging issues are addressed in this SWMMP.

During the process of preparing the proposed new SWMMP, the solid waste policy (Council Policy 4.1) was reviewed. The policy states:

The Council will continue to provide a cost effective and efficient waste disposal service maximising opportunities to reduce residual waste.

With regard to this part of the policy, it is considered that proposed policies are better focused on the goals of the New Zealand Waste Strategy, and that the performance measures and targets in the proposed new strategy are more appropriate to monitor progress.

13.0 Objectives and Policies to meet Goal 1: Reducing the Harmful Effects of Waste

a. Objectives

The forecast future demands for waste management services that reduce the harmful effects of waste and the stated role of the Council in meeting these demands will be identified in the 2019 Waste Assessment.

The objectives for achieving effective waste management and minimisation are to:

Objective 1: Ensure that cost effective services are available for the safe, secure and affordable collection, treatment and disposal or diversion of waste; and

Objective 2: Avoid or mitigate adverse environmental effects for the storage and handling of waste and diverted material.

b. Policies

Policies to achieve these objectives are as follows.

- Policy 1: The Council will continue to provide waste management and minimisation services.
- Policy 2: The Council will maintain a user pays charge system for waste disposal and collection that provides cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the Council's waste management and minimisation plan
- Policy 3: The Council will avoid or mitigate adverse environmental, health and safety effects for the storage and handling of solid waste and diverted material.
- Policy 4: The Council will gather information about waste streams in the Central Hawke's Bay to improve waste management and minimisation planning.

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- Policy 5: The Council will collaborate with other parties in the provision of waste management services and meeting future demands.
- Policy 6: The Council will raise awareness about waste issues and waste minimisation.

i. Policy 1: The Council will continue to provide waste management services.

The Council has established effective services that are well utilized by the community. These services enable the Council to control its waste streams, respond to legislative changes, provide some economies of scale, enable competitive tendering, ensure security of contractor payment, and achieve efficient customer billing.

- Method 1: The Council will consider waste management and minimisation services together as an integral system that has regard to both the management and minimisation components.
- Method 2: The Council will provide kerbside refuse and recycling collections in Waipukurau and Waipawa and refuse collections in residential and rural township areas, and some additional areas as it may decide. The Council will procure these services from suitably qualified contractors through the correct Council processes.
- Method 3: The Council will provide kerbside refuse collection via prepaid official Council rubbish bags and kerbside recycling collection in containers that are specified in the Solid waste bylaw.
- Method 4: The Councils will continue to support the green waste / organic waste diversion and will monitor the impact of the green waste services.
- Method 5: The Council will provide public litter bins in accordance with its responsibilities under the Litter Act and Public demand
- Method 6: The Council will provide, maintain and operate the four existing Refuse Transfer Stations within the Central Hawke's Bay District Landfill catchment.
- Method 7: The Council will promote the safe disposal of household hazardous waste and agrichemicals ensuring they are affordable and complement national schemes or services.
- Method 8: The Council will investigate the provision of additional hazardous and medical waste collection services on a user pays basis.
- Method 9: The Council will fund waste management activities as described in "Funding the Plan".

ii. Policy 2: The Council will avoid or mitigate adverse environmental, health and safety effects for the storage and handling of solid waste and diverted material.

Resource consents are required for waste handling facilities, which should control environmental effects. On property storage of waste has been identified as an issue under certain circumstances, which could be addressed through the development and use of appropriate rules and / or methods in the District plan, and/or through enactment of a bylaw. Handling of waste and diverted materials needs to be undertaken with consideration of current health and safety requirements.

- Method 10: The Council will continue to use the CHB District Landfill for safe waste disposal. The Landfill has the capacity to accept the District's residual waste over the period of this plan and beyond.
- Method 11: The Council will continue to operate its solid waste facilities in accordance with their resource consents.
- Method 12: The Council may continue to offer cleanfill sites as demand requires.
- Method 13: The Council will work with its waste contractors to mitigate health and safety issues relating to the handling of waste and diverted materials. The Council will promote good health and safety practices as required under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and industry best practice.
- Method 14: The Council will review their Solid Waste bylaw under section 56 of the WMA to address issues including those identified in this SWMMP and the proposed Waste Assessment in 2019.

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**iii. Policy 3: The Council will gather information about waste streams in the District to improve waste management and minimisation planning.**

The NZWS 2010 notes that the lack of waste data hampers waste management and minimisation planning. Gathering information can contribute to improved waste management contracts, monitoring of waste and the effects of waste, and understanding of District needs.

- Method 15: The Council will monitor quantities and composition of the District's waste and diverted material streams together with origin and destination, and number of service subscribers/customers as appropriate, using Council information, and data gathered from private waste operators under bylaw provisions or by other means.
- Method 16: The Council will carry out an assessment of private sector waste management services provided in the District and review the forecast future demands and the Council's role in meeting these demands.
- Method 17: The Council will monitor the litter complaints received through the Council's request for service system.

iv. Policy 4: The Council will collaborate with other parties in the provision of waste management services and meeting future demands.

The Council has participated with other Hawke's Bay councils and Tararua District Council in the development and operation of solid waste management and minimisation services, which has resulted in mutual benefits.

- Method 18: Councils will foster close working relationships with all neighbouring TAs in the Hawke's Bay / Tararua / Manawatu region and HBRC to support a regional approach to waste management and minimisation. The Councils will also participate as appropriate in other waste forums.
- Method 19: The Councils through the operation of Central Hawke's Bay District Landfill will meet their obligations under the ETS.

v. Policy 5: The Council will raise awareness about waste issues and waste minimisation.

Personal and community awareness of the harm that waste can do contributes to effective waste management.

- Method 20: The Council will continue to support educational and promotional programmes, including a school education programme, which will raise awareness about the harmful effects of waste.

vi. Policy 6: The Council will maintain a user pays charge system for waste disposal and collection that provides cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the Council's waste management and minimisation plan.

Users of services, such as kerbside collection or drop-off at the RRP, can be clearly identified and charged the full cost of the services. Users of services, such as provision of litter bins, cannot be clearly identified but provide public good. Residual waste disposal costs are increasing at a significantly faster rate than recycling and composting costs and the Climate Change (Waste) Regulations 2010 will further increase the landfilling costs. "Generator pays" user charges send direct price signals that encourage waste minimisation.

- Method 21: The Council will maintain a user pays basis for waste services to ensure that, as far as practicable, waste generators meet the costs of the waste that they produce.

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**14.0 Objectives and Policies to meet Goal 2: Improving the Efficiency of Resource Use****a. Objectives**

The forecast future demands for waste minimisation services to improve the efficiency of resource use and the stated role of the Council in meeting these demands will be identified in the WA.

The objectives for improving the efficiency of resource use are to:

Objective 1: Ensure services are available for the effective and affordable collection, processing and marketing or beneficial use of diverted material;

Objective 2: Improve the opportunity for avoiding or reducing waste at source; and

Objective 3: Improve the quality of diverted material where cost effective.

b. Policies

Policies to achieve these objectives are as follows.

- Policy 1: The Councils will continue to provide waste minimisation services.
- Policy 2: The Councils will ensure sufficient capacity exists at all recycling facilities to allow for continued growth and efficiency.
- Policy 3: The Councils will gather information about waste and diverted material streams in the District to improve waste management and minimisation planning.
- Policy 4: The Councils will recognise the benefits of collaborating with other parties in the provision of waste minimisation services and meeting future demands.
- Policy 5: The Councils will encourage waste minimisation, especially the reduction of waste, source separation and the importance of reducing the contamination of diverted material.
- Policy 6: The Councils will maintain a user pays charge system for waste disposal and collection that provides cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the Councils' waste management and minimisation plan.

i. Policy 1: The Councils will continue to provide waste minimisation services.

The Councils have established effective and efficient services that are rated highly by the community. The Council provided service enables the Councils to control their waste streams, respond to legislative or market changes, provide economies of scale, competitive tendering, security of contractor payment, and efficiency of customer billing.

- Method 1: The Councils will consider waste management and minimisation services together as an integral system that has regard to both the management and minimisation components, including recycling and green waste.
- Method 2: The Council will provide, maintain and operate waste diversion facilities at the four existing transfer stations and seven existing recycling drop-off centres, and procure services for the operation of the facilities. The Councils will improve service delivery methods and scope of activities as warranted.

Policy 2: The Councils will improve storage and handling of diverted material.

Adequate storage and handling of diverted material is important to maintain and increase its quality and value.

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- Method 3: The Council will ensure that there is sufficient capacity to manage the increasing quantities of greenwaste and recyclables received through the transfer stations and recycling drop-off centres.
- Method 4: The Council will continue to work with households, farmers and businesses to encourage separating reusable / recyclable material from the waste stream.

ii. Policy 3: The Councils will gather information about waste and diverted material streams in the Districts to improve waste management and minimisation planning.

The NZWS 2010 notes that the lack of waste data hampers waste minimisation planning. Gathering information can contribute to improved waste minimisation contracts, monitoring of diverted material quality and market demand, and understanding of district needs.

- Method 5: The Councils will monitor quantities and composition of the districts' waste and diverted material streams together with origin and destination, and number of service subscribers/customers as appropriate, using Council information, and data gathered from private waste operators under bylaw provisions or by other means, as required under the Waste Act 2008.

iii. Policy 4: The Councils will recognise the benefits of collaborating with other parties in the provision of waste minimisation services and meeting future demands.

The Councils have participated with other Hawke's Bay councils in the development and operation of solid waste minimisation services, which has resulted in mutual benefits.

- Method 5: The Councils will advocate that the government investigate and introduce legislation, levies, and regulations, especially in relation to problematic products, in order to encourage product stewardship schemes and further waste minimisation opportunities. The Councils will also investigate and support where economic local product stewardship initiatives for problematic products specific to the region.
- Method 7: Councils will foster close working relationships with all neighbouring TAs in the Hawke's Bay, Tararua and Manawatu region and HBRC to support a regional approach to waste management and minimisation. The Councils will also participate as appropriate in other waste forums.

iv. Policy 5: The Councils will encourage waste minimisation, especially the reduction of waste, source separation and the importance of reducing the contamination of diverted material.

Reduction, the preferred waste minimisation method, depends upon a change in consumer attitudes. Efficient resource recovery is also dependent upon personal commitment, to source separate diverted material and avoid contamination.

- Method 8: The Councils will promote waste minimisation by continuing to support educational and promotional programmes, including a targeted education campaigns using programmes such as Kids for Drama, Waste Awareness and Paper 4 Trees and community events.
- Method 9: The Councils will promote all aspects of waste minimisation in order to ensure the region remains informed of waste minimisation opportunities.

v. Policy 6: The Councils will maintain a user pays charge system for waste disposal and collection that provides cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the Councils' waste management and minimisation plan.

Users of waste management services, such as kerbside collection or drop-off at the transfer station can be clearly identified and charged the full cost of the service to incentivise waste minimisation.

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- Method 10: The Councils will maintain a user pays basis for waste services to ensure that, as far as practicable, disposal fees are fair and that waste generators meet the costs of the waste that they produce.

15.0 Funding the Plan - Policy and Methods

a. Policy and Overview of Funding Methods

The Council will in its provision of waste management and minimisation services:

- Maintain as far as practical a user pays charging system to provide cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the waste management and minimisation plan.
- Fund services from targeted rates, user charges, the waste disposal levy, or general rates. Levy money received can only be spent upon matters to promote or achieve waste minimisation in accordance with the Plan (refer to Waste Minimisation Act 2008 s32).

Table 3 provides an overview of the various funding methods for the Council's waste management and minimisation services and facilities. More details are provided in the subsequent sections regarding targeted rates and user charges

Service / Facility	Existing/ Proposed Service	Funding Methods
Management and Service Delivery		
In house management and control of waste streams	Existing	Rates
Collection of Waste and Diverted Material		
Kerbside Rubbish collection	Existing	Sale of official Council refuse bags Targeted rates
Kerbside Recycling collection	Existing	Targeted Rates
Recycling Drop-off centers	Existing	Rates
Litter Bins	Existing	Rates
Illegal dumping pick up	Existing	Rates
Transfer Stations		
Residual waste	Existing	User charges
Diverted material: Recyclables	Existing	User charges Rates Stewardship schemes
Diverted material: Greenwaste	Existing	User charges
Diverted material: Household Hazardous and Medical wastes	Existing / proposed	Waste levy to set up a suitable service User charges to run service
Diverted material: Clean fill	Existing / proposed	User charges
Landfill		
Residual waste disposal	Existing	User charges Rates
Closed Landfills		
Residual Waste management	Existing	Rates
Monitor waste quantities, composition and diversion	Existing / Proposed	Waste Levy
Waste education and public awareness	Existing	Waste Levy
Collaboration other Councils including joint waste minimisation and hazardous waste initiatives	Existing / Proposed	User Charges Waste Levy

CHBDC SWMMP (DRAFT) Apr 2018*Table 3 – Funding Methods***b. Funding Methods - Targeted Rates and User Charges****i. Kerbside Rubbish Collection**

Kerbside rubbish collection charges will be made up of two components, namely:

1. The sale of official Central Hawke's Bay District Council rubbish bags.
2. A targeted refuse collection rate for each separately used or inhabited portion of a property within the collection boundary that broadly covers the cost of making a service available;

ii. Kerbside Recycling Collection

A targeted recycling collection rate for each separately used or inhabited portion of a property within the collection boundary that broadly covers the cost of making a service available;

Note: Rates and charges are set through the Annual Plan process.

iii. Transfer Stations

Transfer Station charges will be set through the Annual Plan process or by separate Council resolution.

iv. Landfill

Landfill charges will be set through the annual plan process or by a separate commercial agreement for disposal.

c. Waste Disposal Levy Spending

Council utilises funds made available through the waste levy to promote waste minimisation activities and education in the district. Council utilises and allocates the funds on several initiatives at its discretion based on alignment to the following drivers:

- Improvement of public awareness
- Education benefits
- Collaboration with other TAs
- Collaboration and partnership with industry and community groups
- Programmes to promote the safe disposal or re-use of hazardous waste
- Programmes to monitor and control waste

As part of the development of this SWMMP, Council has identified the following programmes as eligible and likely to receive funding in 2018/19:

- Enviroschools
- The Haz-Mobile programme
- E waste

Council recognises that more needs to be done and is currently considering further worthy projects to be funded by the waste levy rebate. Education is seen as an important area and greater emphasis on teaching the principle of waste minimisation within our schools is essential. More will be done in the areas of practical messaging such as radio announcements, billboard advertising and leaflet drops across the district. Plastic entering our landfill is of enormous concern and Council is considering various options to reduce the amount with a view to nil within the next 10 years.

d. Grants

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 s47 allows a council if authorized to do so by its SSWMMP to make grants or advances of money to any person, organisation, group, or body of persons for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste minimisation.

Under this plan Council has developed additional infrastructure to enhance waste minimisation and promoted waste minimisation through education programmes. Council will continue to support organizations proposing new projects to provide waste minimisation or hazardous waste services

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within Central Hawke's Bay, or the surrounding Hawke's Bay area, which would both benefit the community and support or compliment this SSWMMP. Council will encourage and support any worthy application to the MfE for waste minimisation fund.

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**16.0 Levels of Service and Performance Targets**

Council are proposing a number of performance measures to monitor their effectiveness in achieving the goals set out in this SWMMP.

Goal	Performance Measure	Comments	Proposed Annual Target
Reducing the Harmful Effect of Waste	Number of notices from Environmental Health Officer on the Council for causing nuisance (s55 of WMA)		Zero notices
	The quantity (kg) of residential waste per property handled by Council and number of properties participating in the service.	The survey will require the weighing of each bag collected.	Monitor and report on quantities and participation of Council kerbside rubbish collection services through a triennial survey based on SWAP guidelines
	Compliance is achieved with all legislative requirements for all Council facilities and services.	No fines are received.	Sites have the necessary consents. No more than minor breaches of consent conditions are reported.
	Customer satisfaction in relation to Council waste and recycling services.	Services contracted out by the Councils, e.g. kerbside collections.	A regular customer satisfaction survey is conducted.
	Number of litter and illegal disposal of refuse complaints received through the Councils' service request systems relating to roads and reserves.		Record and report on number of complaints and monitor trends.
	Total Waste to landfill.		Record and report on total waste to the District Landfill and monitor trends.
	Waste management facilities are accessible and well maintained.		Facilities are open during advertised hours and are well maintained.
	The waste composition of residual waste is assessed following the Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP).		A 3 yearly SWAP study is completed.
Improving the Efficiency of Resource Reuse	The quantity (kg) of recycling per property handled by Council and number of properties participating in the kerbside service.	Survey to note actual properties participating and the total weight of the materials collected on the run.	Monitor and report on quantities (kg) and participation (%) through an annual survey of minimum 250 properties.
	Customer Satisfaction at Refuse Transfer Stations and Recycling Depots.	Council Owned and Operated Facilities	The diversion rate; regional (%) of waste stream diverted from landfill. A regular customer satisfaction survey is conducted and monitor trends.

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	Total quantity of diverted material through Council facilities and operations; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recyclables • Greenwaste 		Record and report on diverted materials and monitor trends.
	Schedule of diverted material types and actual and potential services available.	Number of items marked in a schedule. Gradually shift these from non-diverted to diverted.	Review and report on diverted material types and new developments in the industry and monitor trends.
	Waste minimisation and education programmes reach the community.		Record and report on programmes and activities undertaken.

The Councils will report annually on these performance measures. These measures will be reviewed as part of the next statutory SWMMP review, which should occur at least every six years (section 50 (1) (b) of WMA).



17.0 Appendices

a. Appendix A - The Waste Minimisation Act 2008: Waste management and minimisation plans

Section 43 Waste management and minimisation plans

(1) For the purposes of section 42, a territorial authority must adopt a waste management and minimisation plan.

(2) A waste management and minimisation plan must provide for the following:

- (a) objectives and policies for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district;
- (b) methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district, including—
 - (i) collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal services for the district to meet its current and future waste management and minimisation needs (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise); and
 - (ii) any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority; and
 - (iii) any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority;
- (c) how implementing the plan is to be funded;
- (d) if the territorial authority wishes to make grants or advances of money in accordance with section 47, the framework for doing so.

(3) A territorial authority may amend its waste management and minimisation plan or revoke it and substitute a new plan.

(4) A waste management plan adopted under Part 31 of the Local Government Act 1974 as at the commencement of this section must be treated as if it were a waste management and minimization plan adopted under this section, and this Part applies to the plan accordingly.

Section 44 Requirements when preparing, amending, or revoking plans

In preparing, amending, or revoking a waste management and minimisation plan, a territorial authority must—

- (a) consider the following methods of waste management and minimisation (which are listed in descending order of importance):
 - (i) reduction;
 - (ii) reuse;
 - (iii) recycling;
 - (iv) recovery;
 - (v) treatment;
 - (vi) disposal; and
- (b) ensure that the collection, transport, and disposal of waste does not, or is not likely to, cause a nuisance; and
- (c) have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy, or any government policy on waste management and minimization that replaces the strategy; and
- (d) have regard to the most recent assessment undertaken by the territorial authority under section 51; and

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- (e) use the special consultative procedure set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 and, in doing so, the most recent assessment undertaken by the territorial authority under section 51 must be notified with the statement of proposal.

Section 45 Joint plans

Two or more territorial authorities may jointly prepare and adopt a waste management and minimisation plan for the whole or parts of their districts, and sections 43 and 44 apply accordingly, with all necessary modifications.

Section 46 Funding of plans

- (1) A territorial authority is not limited to applying strict cost recovery or user pays principles for any particular service, facility, or activity provided by the territorial authority in accordance with its waste management and minimisation plan.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a territorial authority may charge fees for a particular service or facility provided by the territorial authority that is higher or lower than required to recover the costs of the service or facility, or provide a service or facility free of charge, if—
 - (a) it is satisfied that the charge or lack of charge will provide an incentive or disincentive that will promote the objectives of its waste management and minimization plan; and
 - (b) the plan provides for charges to be set in this manner.

Section 47 Grants

- (1) If authorised to do so by its waste management and minimization plan, a territorial authority may make grants or advances of money to any person, organisation, group, or body of persons for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation.
- (2) A grant or advance of money may be made on any terms or conditions that the territorial authority thinks fit, including that an advance of money is free of interest.

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**b. Appendix B – Glossary of Terms**

Where available, definitions have been taken from the Waste Minimisation Act 2008¹ or the European Union Landfill Directive² or CHBDC Solid Waste Bylaw 2018.

1 2008 Parliament of New Zealand, *Waste Minimisation Act 2008 No 89*

2 1999 European Union, *Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste*

Cleanfill / cleanfill material: means: inert materials disposed of into or onto land, at a consented cleanfill. Materials typically include construction and demolition waste such as concrete, uncontaminated soil and rock.

Commercial Waste: means: waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of trade or business, recreation or entertainment, excluding, mines, quarries and agricultural waste. May also include some household waste collected by commercial operators.

Disposal: means:

- (a) the final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; or
- (b) the incineration of waste.

Disposal facility: means:

- (a) a facility, including a landfill; -
- (i) at which waste is disposed of; and
- (ii) at which the waste disposed of includes household waste; and
- (iii) that operates, at least in part, as a business to dispose of waste; and
- (b) any other facility or class of facility at which waste is disposed of that is prescribed as a disposal facility.

Diverted Material: means: anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.

Hazardous Waste: means: waste that is potentially harmful to human and /or environmental health. It typically has one or more of the following hazard properties: explosive, flammable, oxidising, corrosive, radioactive, toxic or ecotoxic. Or it may react with air or water to have one of these properties. Hazardous waste includes used oil, unwanted agrichemicals, paint and vehicle batteries.

Household Waste: means: waste from a household that is not entirely from construction, renovation, or demolition of the house.

Industrial Waste: means: waste from industrial sites, produced or arising from manufacturing or industrial activities or processes.

Medical Waste: means: any solid waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals, excluding hazardous waste, and any infectious agents such as human pathological wastes, human blood and blood products, used or unused sharps (syringes, needles, and blades), certain animal waste, and certain isolation waste

Recovery: means:

- (a) extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and
- (b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost.

Recycling: means: the reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials

Reduction: means:

- (a) lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and
- (b) in relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product.

Resource Recovery Park (RRP): means: a site where waste is collected to be processed, sorted and transferred for disposal or processing. A site may have separate collections for different waste types,

CHBDC SWMMP (DRAFT) Apr 2018



and either storage and transfer to other sites for processing or disposal and/ or storing, processing, or composting on site.

Residual Waste: applied in a domestic sense means: household rubbish not able to be recycled, reused or composted. Also referred to as refuse in this report.

Reuse: means: the further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose.

Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP): means: a study to determine the composition of residual waste, carried out

Treatment: means:

- (a) subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment; but
- (b) does not include dilution of waste.

Waste: means:

- (a) anything disposed of or discarded; and
- (b) includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and
- (c) to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.

Waste Disposal Levy: means: A government levy imposed on waste disposed of at a disposal facility.

Waste Management means: waste minimisation activities, and collection, treatment **Minimisation:** and disposal of waste.

Waste Minimisation: means:

- (a) the reduction of waste; and
- (b) the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste and diverted material.



Central Hawke's Bay District Council

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan



Adopted 21 June 2012

1 Introduction

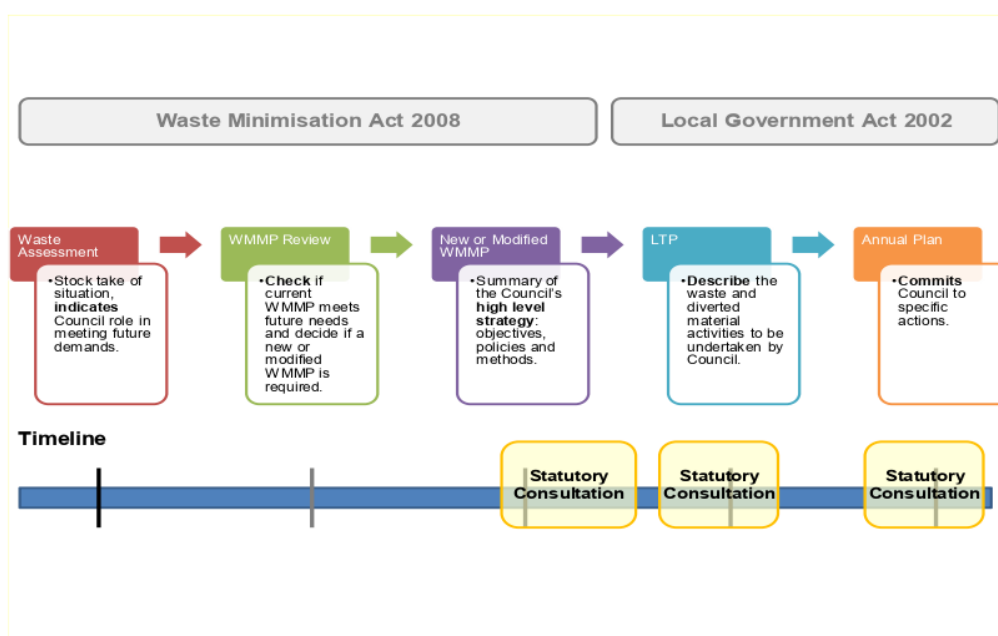
1.1 Purpose of the Plan

In 2008, the New Zealand government passed the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA). Under the WMA, every territorial authority (TA) must adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

In accordance with section 50 of WMA, a TA must complete a waste assessment and must review its operative WMMP before 1 July 2012. As a result of the assessment and the review, this document presents Central Hawke's Bay District Council's (the Council's) proposed new WMMP.

This WMMP will provide the Council with a blueprint for achieving its waste management and minimisation aims in a structured way.

The diagram below illustrates the statutory planning requirements that the Council is required to follow. The WMMP will provide direction for the development of the Long Term Plan (LTP).



1.2 Scope of the Plan

The scope of a WMMP is given in the WMA, section 43, which states that:

A WMMP must provide for the following:

(a) objectives and policies for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district:

(b) methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district, including:

(i) collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal services for the district to meet its current and future waste management and minimisation needs (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise); and

(ii) any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority; and

(iii) any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority;

(c) how implementing the plan is to be funded:

(d) if the territorial authority wishes to make grants or advances of money in accordance with section 47, the framework for doing so.

The terms used in this WMMP are those given in the WMA. A glossary is presented in Appendix A.

1.3 Revocation

The adopted new WMMP will supersede the existing Waste Management Plan adopted in 1998 and the solid waste policy in the Council's Policy Manual adopted in 2011.

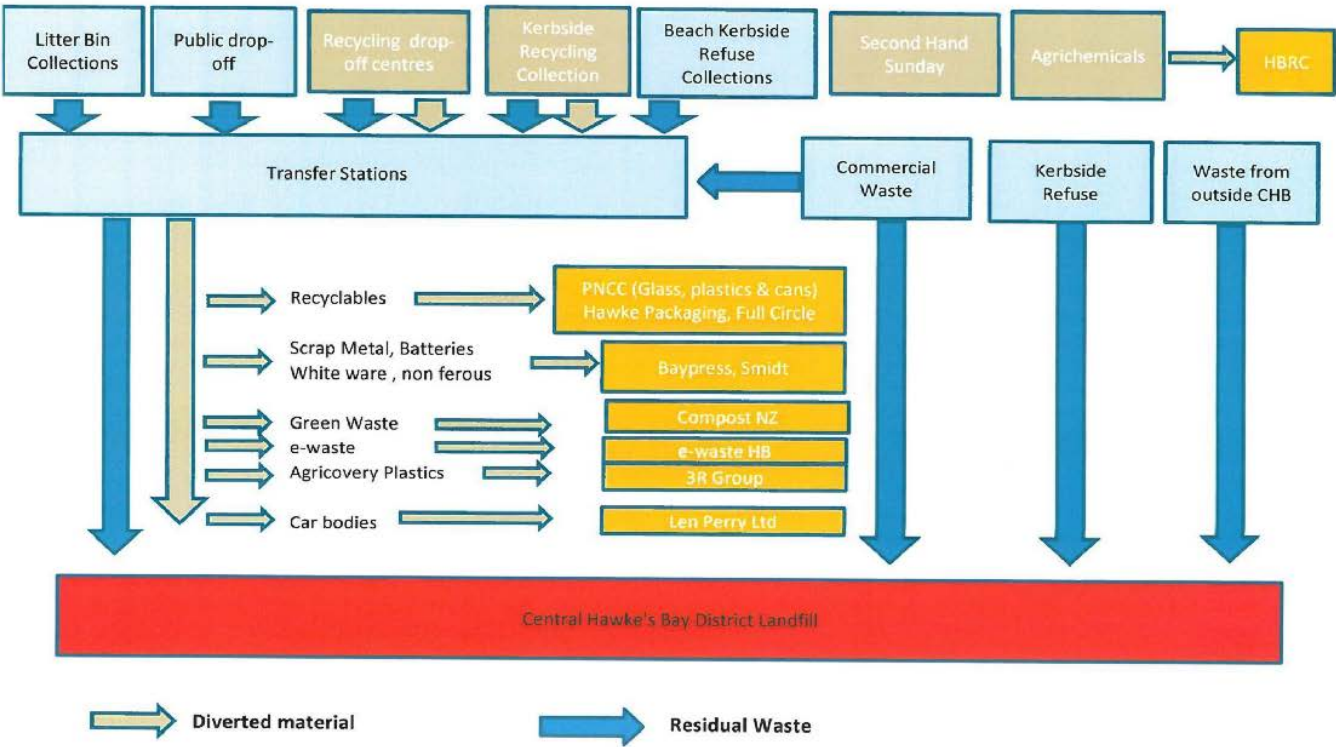
1.4 Overview of the Current Waste Situation

The waste assessment as prescribed in the WMA (section 51) plays a key role in determining the content of a WMMP. A TA must have regard to the waste assessment in the preparation of the WMMP (WMA section 44). The following sections provide a brief overview of the current waste situation in the Council, with the existing services provided for waste management and minimisation, information regarding waste and diverted material quantities and the forecast future demands on the services. More details of the current waste situation are provided in the Waste Assessment (Appendix B).

1.4.1 Existing Services

The majority of waste management and minimisation services in the district are provided by the Council. The figure on the following page shows an overview of the waste and diverted material flows handled by the Council.

Waste and Diverted Material Flow Managed by the Council



Waste and Diverted Material Collection

The Council has established an effective waste management service that is well utilized and popular with the community.

Approximately 63% of the district's households were serviced by the kerbside refuse collection and 47% by a kerbside recycling collection. The Council also provides seven recycling drop-off centers to service households that do not receive the kerbside recycling collection.

Recyclables from the kerbside collection and Drop-off centers are transported to the Waipukurau transfer station for consolidation.

Refuse from the kerbside collection is transported directly to the landfill for disposal.

Transfer Stations

The Council owns and operates through a contract four transfer stations within the district, at Waipukurau, Waipawa, Takapau and Porangahau.

The Waipukurau Transfer Station also acts as the main handling and consolidation facility of waste and diverted material. This facility is essential for the Council's success to reduce the quantities of residual and hazardous waste sent to landfill. Options for diverting materials, and thereby avoiding landfilling, are offered for free or at cost to encourage the community, where disposing the waste to landfill is a more costly option.

The transfer stations receive waste from direct refuse drop off by residential and commercial customers. The residual waste is carted to the CHB District Landfill for safe disposal.

The Transfer Stations also accept recyclables, greenwaste and cleanfill / hardfill. The greenwaste is shredded and transported to a commercial composting facility within Hawke's Bay. Recyclables are consolidated and transported to various commercial recyclers for processing and marketing. Cleanfill / Hardfill is accepted in limited quantities, which is either used as cover on closed landfills or processed and used as aggregate on roads within the transfer station sites. Bulk cleanfill is accepted by arrangement as cover on closed lands

Landfill

The Council owns a fully lined landfill on Farm Rd approx 14km from Waipukurau that was opened in 1996. The landfill is consented through to 2030 although the actual landfill site has capacity to take refuse for at least another 50 years at the current fill rate.

There is no public access to the landfill which is by permit only. Waste entering the landfill is from large commercial customers, kerbside refuse collections, and the transfer stations. Waste from outside the district is also accepted by a commercial agreement for disposal.

Quantities of Residual Waste and Diverted Material Managed by the Council

The figures from table 1 show the proportion of quantities of residual waste and diverted material that are managed by the Council: in total, total recycling, greenwaste and residual waste respectively.

Diverted Material

Historic quantities of material diverted from landfill through council funded programmes, including: residential kerbside recycling, Recycling Drop-off centres, transfer station recycling and greenwaste processing are presented in the table below.

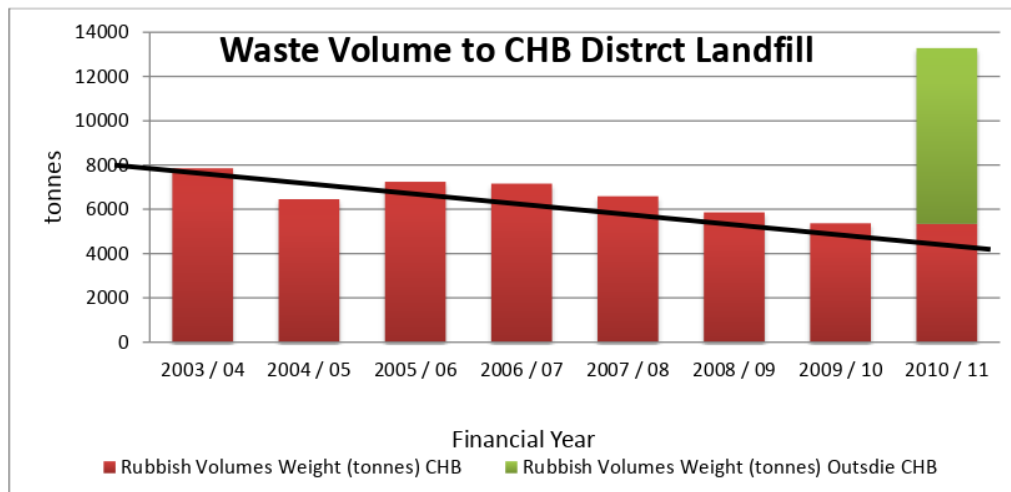
Also shown is a breakdown of CHBDC's diverted material as a per capita percentage total waste received.

Diversion rates have continued to rise in CHBDC currently achieving 28% diversion of waste generated. These figures do not take into consideration material diverted through home composting, clean fill sites or commercial reuse facilities.

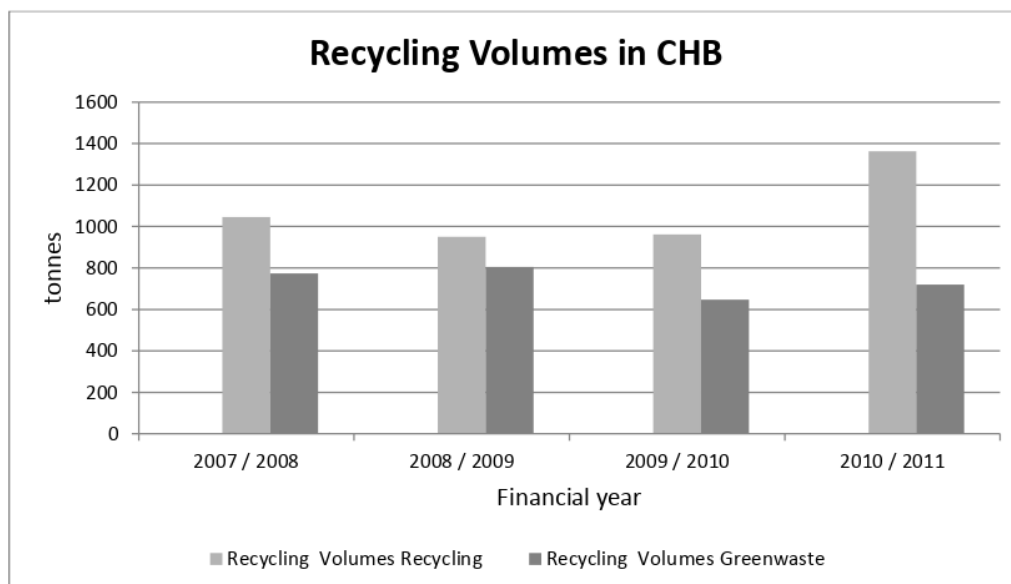
Diverted Material and Waste to Landfill Quantities per Capita (Table 1)

	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
Residual Waste (tonnes)	6590	79%	5863	77%	5369	77%	5344	72%
Recycling (tonnes)	1045	12%	950	12%	962	14%	1363	18%
Greenwaste (tonnes)	773	9%	805	11%	647	9%	720	10%
Total Waste (tonnes)	8408		7618		6978		7427	
Est District Population	13,150		13,150		13,150		13,150	
Residual waste (tonnes / Capita)	0.501		0.446		0.408		0.406	
Diverted Material (tonnes / Capita)	0.138		0.133		0.122		0.158	

The waste to landfill per person shown in the table above assumes that the total waste received at the landfill comes entirely from within the district and that no significant quantities of waste flow in or out of the district.



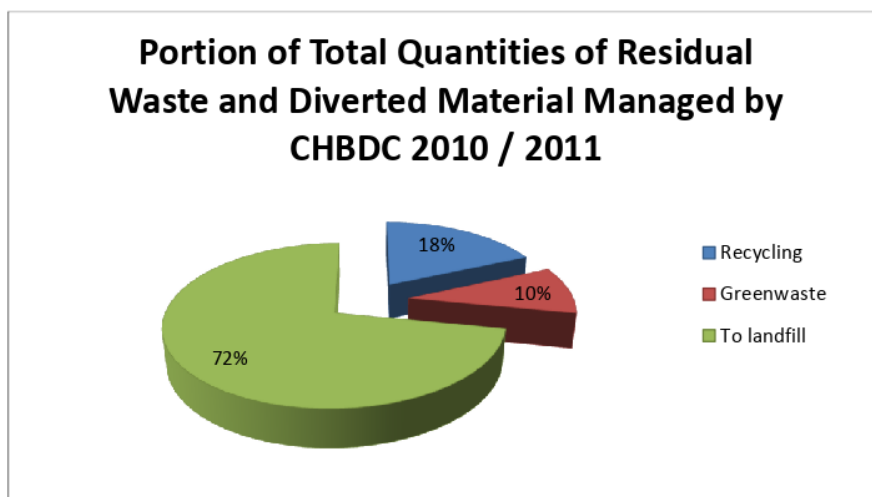
The estimated national average waste to landfill is 0.58 tonnes per person per year. This is calculated using the MfE data or total waste to landfill in New Zealand divided by Statistics NZ current estimate of population.



Total Waste Managed

Using the data of waste disposed of at the District Landfill and the amount of diverted material, the total waste managed by the council can be calculated as: Total Waste Managed = Waste + Diverted materials.

This is shown below.



The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

2 Vision

The Vision of the Central Hawke's Bay District Council in relation to waste management and minimisation, is outlined as a key community outcome in the 2012 / 2022 LTP, is:

- **Central Hawke's Bay has an efficient and affordable waste infrastructure.**
- **We encourage reduction, reuse, recycling and manage the rest in a sustainable way.**
- **Risks to public health are identified and appropriately managed.**

3 Goals and Guiding Principles

The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS) 2010 sets the following two key goals:

Goal 1: Reducing the harmful effects of waste; and

Goal 2: Improving the efficiency of resource use.

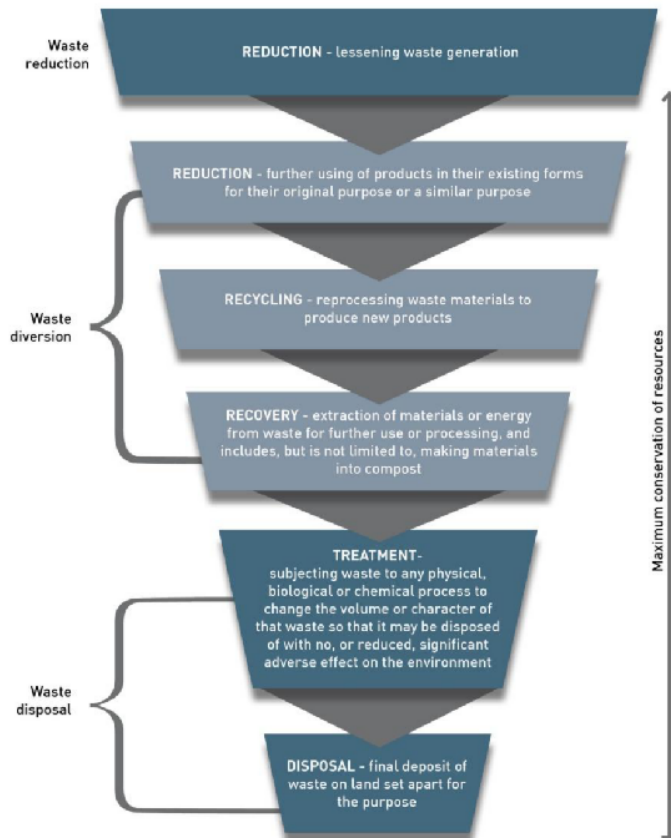
The aim of these two goals is to *"provide direction to local government, businesses (including the waste industry), and communities on where to focus their efforts in order to deliver environmental, social and economic benefits to all New Zealanders"*.

This Plan adopts these as its goals.

3.1 Waste Hierarchy

In developing the waste management and minimisation plan (WMMP), a TA must consider the waste hierarchy, which classifies methods in decreasing order of importance as:

- i. Reduction
- ii. Reuse
- iii. Recycling
- iv. Recovery
- v. Treatment
- vi. Disposal



The waste hierarchy has always been a goal when considering waste management and minimisation initiatives and will continue to be considered.

1 Forecast Future Demands

The Waste Assessment (Appendix B) identifies future demands for waste management and minimisation services in Central Hawke's Bay and related issues, and states the Councils' intended roles in meeting these demands and addressing the issues.

Roles for the Council include but are not limited to:

Service Provider – providing or facilitating the provision of a waste management or minimisation collection service

Governor – detailed assessment and implementation of options to meet the demands

Regulator – utilisation of legal mechanisms to facilitate waste management and waste minimisation (bylaws)

Community leader – providing information and promoting awareness of waste management and minimisation activities, e.g. advertising, education activities in schools and at events

Advocate – promoting actions to address waste reduction and waste management issues at local, regional and national levels

The demands were identified generally in terms of:

- Waste management services to prevent harm from waste and the need to maintain modify or increase these services as may be required to respond to change
- Waste minimisation services to improve the efficiency of resource use and the need to maintain these services and to modify services as may be required to respond to changes.

Activities to promote the efficient use of resources include: kerbside collection of recyclables, recycling drop-off centres, (for reusable goods and recyclable materials), organic material diversion, information/education services and lobbying.

Activities to reduce harmful effects from waste include: kerbside collection of refuse, transfer stations, waste transfer to and disposal at Central Hawke's Bay District Landfill, public litter bins, hazardous waste disposal options, aftercare of closed landfills, collection of illegally dumped material, street litter collection services, information/education services and lobbying.

Waste management is a long term issue and a 20 year view has been adopted for this plan. Key factors influencing the demand for waste and diverted material services include:

- population growth
- the state of the national economy
- the lifestyle of the population
- the demographic profile of the population
- the size and type of dwelling
- age profile
- the extent to which waste minimisation is carried out
- presence of pets and domestic animals
- season

- presence of laws and policies governing waste management practices
- buy-back guarantees for used containers and packaging
- Industries / activities in the area

Increases in waste generation results in an increased demand on existing facilities or creates demand for new facilities where capacity is constrained.

For planning purposes waste generation is generally calculated as having a direct relationship with population growth. Historically information for CHBDC has however shown that the total waste volumes continued to decline despite the fact that population has remained stable over the same period.

The Waste Assessment also identifies the following general issues across the services provided and needs to be considered as part of any future planning:

- Continue to assess the viability of different collection methods.
- Recycling options for beach communities.
- Market demand – consideration of market volatility of recyclable materials and securing markets
- Ensuring quality data collection for materials and quantities collected.
- Material destination – the environmental benefits of recycling certain materials, e.g. plastics, can largely depend on the location where the materials are processed. In some instances this can result in greater environmental and health issues rather than benefits, ensuring “duty of care” for end products.
- Maximising the ability of sites to adapt to future demands.
- Ensuring a safe environment for both staff and customers.
- Reducing noise impact.
- Improving the site layouts, ability to move around the site and how user friendly the sites are.
- Traffic management.
- Maximising the ease with which resources can be handled
- Assessing the number and distribution of litter bins.
- Controlling windblown litter and leachate.

In addition to future demands on services, the Waste Assessment identified a number of emerging issues or “demands” that affect services. These include:

- Options for household hazardous and medical waste disposal
- Demand and allocation of public litter bins;
- Maintaining supervision of access at cleanfill disposal sites;
- Waste minimisation promotion;
- Revision of waste management and minimisation performance measures and targets.

These emerging issues are addressed in this WMMP.

During the process of preparing the proposed new WMMP, the solid waste policy (Council Policy 4.1) was reviewed. The policy states:

Zero waste to landfill by 2015;

With regard to this part of the policy, it is considered that proposed policies are better focused on the goals of the New Zealand Waste Strategy, and that the performance measures and targets in the proposed new strategy are more appropriate to monitor progress.

4 Objectives and Policies to meet Goal 1:

Reducing the Harmful Effects of Waste

4.1 Objectives

The forecast future demands for waste management services that reduce the harmful effects of waste and the stated role of the Council in meeting these demands are identified in the Waste Assessment.

The objectives for achieving effective waste management and minimisation are to:

Objective 1: Ensure that cost effective services are available for the safe, secure and affordable collection, treatment and disposal or diversion of waste; and

Objective 2: Avoid or mitigate adverse environmental effects for the storage and handling of waste and diverted material.

4.2 Policies

Policies to achieve these objectives are as follows.

Policy 1: The Council will continue to provide waste management and minimisation services.

Policy 2: The Council will maintain a user pays charge system for waste disposal and collection that provides cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the Council's waste management and minimisation plan

Policy 3: The Council will avoid or mitigate adverse environmental, health and safety effects for the storage and handling of solid waste and diverted material.

Policy 4: The Council will gather information about waste streams in the Central Hawke's Bay to improve waste management and minimisation planning.

Policy 5: The Council will collaborate with other parties in the provision of waste management services and meeting future demands.

Policy 6: The Council will raise awareness about waste issues and waste minimisation.

Methods for Reducing the Harmful Effects of Waste

Policy1: The Council will continue to provide waste management services.

Explanation: The Council has established effective services that are well utilized by the community. These services enable the Council to control its waste streams, respond to legislative changes, provide some economies of scale, enable competitive tendering, ensure security of contractor payment, and achieve efficient customer billing.

Method 1: The Council will consider waste management and minimisation services together as an integral system that has regard to both the management and minimisation components.

Method 2: The Council will provide kerbside refuse and recycling collections in Waipukurau and Waipawa and refuse collections in residential and rural township areas, and some additional areas as it may decide. The Council will procure these services from suitably qualified contractors through the correct Council processes.

Method 3: The Council will provide kerbside refuse collection via pre official Council rubbish bags and kerbside recycling collection in containers that are specified in the Solid waste bylaw.

Method 4: The Councils will continue to support the green waste / organic waste diversion and will monitor the impact of the green waste services.

Method 5: The Council will provide public litter bins in accordance with its responsibilities under the Litter Act and Public demand

Method 6: The Councils will provide, maintain and operate the four existing Refuse Transfer Stations within the Central Hawke's Bay District Landfill catchment.

Method 7: The Councils will promote the safe disposal of household hazardous and waste and agrichemicals ensuring they are affordable and complement national schemes or services.

Method 8: The Council will investigate the provision of additional hazardous and medical waste collection services on an user pays basis.

Method 9: The Council will fund waste management activities as described in "Funding the Plan".

Policy 2: The Council will avoid or mitigate adverse environmental, health and safety effects for the storage and handling of solid waste and diverted material.

Explanation: Resource consents are required for waste handling facilities, which should control environmental effects. On property storage of waste has been identified as an issue under certain circumstances, which could be addressed through the development and use of appropriate rules and / or methods in the District plan, and/or through enactment of a bylaw. Handling of waste and diverted materials needs to be undertaken with consideration of current health and safety requirements.

Method 10: The Council will continue to use the CHB District Landfill for safe waste disposal. The Landfill has the capacity to accept the District's residual waste over the period of this plan and beyond.

Method 11: The Council will continue to operate its solid waste facilities in accordance with their resource consents.

Method 12: The Council will continue to offer cleanfill sites as demand requires.

Method 13: The Council will work with its waste contractors to mitigate health and safety issues relating to the handling of waste and diverted materials. The Council will promote good health and safety practices as required under the Health and Safety Act 1992 and industry best practice.

Method 14: The Council will review their Solid Waste bylaw under section 56 of the WMA to address issues including those identified in the Waste Assessment and this WMMP.

Policy 3: The Council will gather information about waste streams in the District to improve waste management and minimisation planning.

Explanation: The NZWS 2010 notes that the lack of waste data hampers waste management and minimisation planning. Gathering information can contribute to improved waste management contracts, monitoring of waste and the effects of waste, and understanding of District needs.

Method 15: The Council will monitor quantities and composition of the District's waste and diverted material streams together with origin and destination, and number of service subscribers/customers as appropriate, using Council information, and data gathered from private waste operators under bylaw provisions or by other means.

Method 16: The Council will carry out an assessment of private sector waste management services provided in the District and review the forecast future demands and the Council's role in meeting these demands.

Method 17: The Council will monitor the litter complaints received through the Council's request for service system.

Policy 4: The Council will collaborate with other parties in the provision of waste management services and meeting future demands.

Explanation: The Council has participated with other Hawke's Bay councils and Tararua District Council in the development and operation of solid waste management and minimisation services, which has resulted in mutual benefits.

Method 18: Councils will foster close working relationships with all neighbouring TAs in the Hawke's Bay / Tararua / Manawatu region and HBRC to support a regional approach to waste management and minimisation. The Councils will also participate as appropriate in other waste forums.

Method 19: The Councils through the operation of Central Hawke's Bay District Landfill will meet their obligations under the ETS.

Policy 5: The Council will raise awareness about waste issues and waste minimisation.

Explanation: Personal and community awareness of the harm that waste can do contributes to effective waste management.

Method 20: The Council will continue to support educational and promotional programmes, including a school education programme, which will raise awareness about the harmful effects of waste.

Policy 6: The Council will maintain a user pays charge system for waste disposal and collection that provides cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the Council's waste management and minimisation plan.

Explanation: Users of services, such as kerbside collection or drop-off at the RRP, can be clearly identified and charged the full cost of the services. Users of services, such as

provision of litter bins, cannot be clearly identified but provide public good. Residual waste disposal costs are increasing at a significantly faster rate than recycling and composting costs and the Climate Change (Waste) Regulations 2010 will further increase the landfilling costs. "Generator pays" user charges send direct price signals that encourage waste minimisation.

Method 23: The Council will maintain a user pays basis for waste services to ensure that, as far as practicable, waste generators meet the costs of the waste that they produce.

7 Objectives and Policies to meet Goal 2: Improving the Efficiency of Resource Use

7.1 Objectives

The forecast future demands for waste minimisation services to improve the efficiency of resource use and the stated role of the Council in meeting these demands are identified in the WA.

The objectives for improving the efficiency of resource use are to:

Objective 1: Ensure services are available for the effective and affordable collection, processing and marketing or beneficial use of diverted material;

Objective 2: Improve the opportunity for avoiding or reducing waste at source; and

Objective 3: Improve the quality of diverted material where cost effective.

Policies

Policies to achieve these objectives are as follows.

Policy 1: The Councils will continue to provide waste minimisation services.

Policy 2: The Councils will ensure sufficient capacity exists at all recycling facilities to allow for continued growth and efficiency.

Policy 3: The Councils will gather information about waste and diverted material streams in the District to improve waste management and minimisation planning.

Policy 4: The Councils will recognise the benefits of collaborating with other parties in the provision of waste minimisation services and meeting future demands.

Policy 5: The Councils will encourage waste minimisation, especially the reduction of waste, source separation and the importance of reducing the contamination of diverted material.

Policy 6: The Councils will maintain a user pays charge system for waste disposal and collection that provides cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the Councils' waste management and minimisation plan.

8 Methods for Improving the Efficiency of Resource Use

Policy 1: The Councils will continue to provide waste minimisation services.

Explanation: The Councils have established effective and efficient services that are rated highly by the community. The Council provided service enables the Councils to control their waste streams, respond to legislative or market changes, provide economies of scale, competitive tendering, security of contractor payment, and efficiency of customer billing.

Method 1: The Councils will consider waste management and minimisation services together as an integral system that has regard to both the management and minimisation components, including recycling and green waste.

Method 2: The Council will provide, maintain and operate waste diversion facilities at the four existing transfer stations and seven existing recycling drop-off centres, and procure services for the operation of the facilities. The Councils will improve service delivery methods and scope of activities as warranted.

Policy 2: The Councils will improve storage and handling of diverted material.

Explanation: Adequate storage and handling of diverted material is important to maintain and increase its quality and value.

Method 3: The Council will ensure that there is sufficient capacity to manage the increasing quantities of greenwaste and recyclables received through the transfer stations and recycling drop-off centres.

Method 4: The Council will continue to work with households, farmers and businesses to encourage separating reusable / recyclable material from the waste stream.

Policy 3: The Councils will gather information about waste and diverted material streams in the Districts to improve waste management and minimisation planning.

Explanation: The NZWS 2010 notes that the lack of waste data hampers waste minimisation planning. Gathering information can contribute to improved waste minimisation contracts, monitoring of diverted material quality and market demand, and understanding of district needs.

Method 5: The Councils will monitor quantities and composition of the districts' waste and diverted material streams together with origin and destination, and number of service subscribers/customers as appropriate, using Council information, and data gathered from private waste operators under bylaw provisions or by other means, as required under the Waste Act 2008.

Policy 4: The Councils will recognise the benefits of collaborating with other parties in the provision of waste minimisation services and meeting future demands.

Explanation: The Councils have participated with other Hawke's Bay councils in the development and operation of solid waste minimisation services, which has resulted in mutual benefits.

Method 5: The Councils will advocate that the government investigate and introduce legislation, levies, and regulations, especially in relation to problematic products, in order to encourage product stewardship schemes and further waste minimisation opportunities. The Councils will also investigate and support where economic local product stewardship initiatives for problematic products specific to the region.

Method 7: Councils will foster close working relationships with all neighbouring TAs in the Hawke's Bay, Tararua and Manawatu region and HBRC to support a regional approach to waste management and minimisation. The Councils will also participate as appropriate in other waste forums.

Policy 5: The Councils will encourage waste minimisation, especially the reduction of waste, source separation and the importance of reducing the contamination of diverted material.

Explanation: Reduction, the preferred waste minimisation method, depends upon a change in consumer attitudes. Efficient resource recovery is also dependent upon personal commitment, to source separate diverted material and avoid contamination.

Method 8: The Councils will promote waste minimisation by continuing to support educational and promotional programmes, including a targeted education campaigns using programmes such as Kids for Drama, Waste Awareness and Paper 4 Trees and community events.

Method 9: The Councils will promote all aspects of waste minimisation in order to ensure the region remains informed of waste minimisation opportunities.

Policy 6: The Councils will maintain a user pays charge system for waste disposal and collection that provides cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the Councils' waste management and minimisation plan.

Explanation: Users of waste management services, such as kerbside collection or drop-off at the transfer station can be clearly identified and charged the full cost of the service to incentivise waste minimisation.

Method 10: The Councils will maintain a user pays basis for waste services to ensure that, as far as practicable, disposal fees are fair and that waste generators meet the costs of the waste that they produce.

9 Funding the Plan - Policy and Methods

9.1 Policy and Overview of Funding Methods

The Council will in its provision of waste management and minimisation services:

a) Maintain as far as practical a user pays charging system to provide cost recovery as well as incentives and disincentives to promote the objectives of the waste management and minimisation plan.

b) Fund services from targeted rates, user charges, the waste disposal levy, or general rates. Levy money received can only be spent upon matters to promote or achieve waste minimisation in accordance with the Plan (refer to Waste Minimisation Act 2008 s32).

The table below provides an overview of the various funding methods for the Council's waste management and minimisation services and facilities. More details are provided in the subsequent sections regarding targeted rates and user charges

Summary of Funding Methods for Existing and Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Services and Facilities

Service / Facility	Existing/ Proposed Service	Funding Methods
Management and Service Delivery		
In house management and control of waste streams	Existing	Rates
Collection of Waste and Diverted Material		
Kerbside Rubbish collection	Existing	Sale of official Council refuse bags Targeted rates
Kerbside Recycling collection	Existing	Targeted Rates
Recycling Drop-off centers	Existing	Rates
Litter Bins	Existing	Rates
Illegal dumping pick up	Existing	Rates
Transfer Stations		
Residual waste	Existing	User charges
Diverted material: Recyclables	Existing	User charges Rates Stewardship schemes
Diverted material: Greenwaste	Existing	User charges
Diverted material: Household Hazardous and Medical wastes	Existing / proposed	Waste levy to set up a suitable service User charges to run service
Diverted material: Clean fill	Existing / proposed	User charges
Landfill		
Residual waste disposal	Existing	User charges Rates

Closed Landfills		
Residual Waste management	Existing	Rates
Monitor waste quantities, composition and diversion	Existing / Proposed	Waste Levy
Waste education and public awareness	Existing	Waste Levy
Collaboration other Councils including joint waste minimisation and hazardous waste initiatives	Existing / Proposed	User Charges Waste Levy

9.2 Funding Methods - Targeted Rates and User Charges

9.2.1 Kerbside Rubbish Collection

Kerbside rubbish collection charges will be made up of two components, namely:

1. The sale of official Central Hawke's Bay District Council rubbish bags.
2. A targeted refuse collection rate for each separately used or inhabited portion of a property within the collection boundary that broadly covers the cost of making a service available;

9.2.2 Kerbside Recycling Collection

A targeted recycling collection rate for each separately used or inhabited portion of a property within the collection boundary that broadly covers the cost of making a service available;

Note: Rates and charges are set through the Annual Plan process.

9.2.2 Transfer Stations

Transfer Station charges will be set through the Annual Plan process or by separate Council resolution.

9.2.3 Landfill

Landfill charges will be set through the annual plan process or by a separate commercial agreement for disposal.

9.2.4 Waste Disposal Levy Spending

The Council has identified that the following services can be funded by waste disposal levy income.

- Waste education programme and public awareness;
- Collaboration other Councils including joint waste minimisation and hazardous waste initiatives
- Setting up of household hazardous and medical waste services where these services contribute to the avoidance of hazardous and medical waste or the reuse or recycling of hazardous waste (e.g. waste oil recovery programme, e-waste programme). The ongoing funding for the service is to be user pays.
- Monitor waste quantities, composition and diversion

10 Grants

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 s47 allows a council if authorized to do so by its SWMMP to make grants or advances of money to any person, organisation, group, or body of persons for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste minimisation.

Under this plan Council has not made any grant money available. Although where an organization is proposing a project to provide waste minimisation or hazardous waste services within Central Hawke's Bay (or the surrounding Hawke's Bay area) that would both benefit the community and support or compliment this SWMMP, Council will encourage and support any application to the MfE for waste minimisation fund.

Levels of Service and Performance Targets (Tentative)

The Councils are proposing a number of performance measures to monitor their effectiveness in achieving the goals set out in this WMMP.

Goal	Performance Measure	Comments	Proposed Annual Target
Reducing the Harmful Effect of Waste	Number of notices from Environmental Health Officer on the Council for causing nuisance (s55 of WMA)		Zero notices
	The quantity (kg) of residential waste per property handled by Council and number of properties participating in the service.	The survey will require the weighing of each bag collected.	Monitor and report on quantities and participation of Council kerbside rubbish collection service through an annual survey of minimum 250 properties
	Compliance is achieved with all legislative requirements for all	No fines are received.	Sites have the necessary consents. No more than

	Council facilities and services.		minor breaches of consent conditions are reported.
	Customer satisfaction in relation to Council waste and recycling services.	Services contracted out by the Councils, e.g. kerbside collections.	A regular customer satisfaction survey is conducted.
	Number of litter and illegal disposal of refuse complaints received through the Councils' service request systems relating to roads and reserves.		Record and report on number of complaints.
	Total Waste to landfill.		Record and Report on total waste to the District Landfill.
	Waste management facilities are accessible and well maintained.		Facilities are open during advertised hours.
	The waste composition of residual waste is assessed following the Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP).		A 3 yearly SWAP study is completed.
Improving the Efficiency of Resource Reuse	The quantity (kg) of recycling per property handled by Council and number of properties participating in the kerbside service.	Survey to note actual properties participating and the total weight of the materials collected on the run.	Monitor and report on quantities (kg) and participation (%) through an annual survey of minimum 250 properties.
	Customer Satisfaction at Refuse Transfer Stations and Recycling Depots.	Council Owned and Operated Facilities	The diversion rate; regional (%) of waste stream diverted from landfill.
			A regular customer satisfaction survey is conducted.
	Total quantity of diverted material through Council facilities and operations; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recyclables Greenwaste 		Record and report on diverted materials.
	Schedule of diverted material types and actual and potential services available.	Number of items marked in a schedule. Gradually shift these from non-diverted to diverted.	Review and report on diverted material types and new developments in the industry.
	Waste minimisation and education programmes reach the community.		Record and report on programmes and activities undertaken.

The Councils will report annually on these performance measures. These measures will be reviewed as part of the next statutory WMMP review, which should occur at least every six years (section 50 (1) (b) of WMA).

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008
Waste management and minimisation plans

43 Waste management and minimisation plans

(1) For the purposes of section 42, a territorial authority must adopt a waste management and minimisation plan.

(2) A waste management and minimisation plan must provide for the following:

- (a) objectives and policies for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district;
- (b) methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district, including—
 - (i) collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal services for the district to meet its current and future waste management and minimisation needs (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise); and
 - (ii) any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority; and
 - (iii) any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority;
- (c) how implementing the plan is to be funded;
- (d) if the territorial authority wishes to make grants or advances of money in accordance with section 47, the framework for doing so.

(3) A territorial authority may amend its waste management and minimisation plan or revoke it and substitute a new plan.

(4) A waste management plan adopted under Part 31 of the Local Government Act 1974 as at the commencement of this section must be treated as if it were a waste management and minimization plan adopted under this section, and this Part applies to the plan accordingly.

44 Requirements when preparing, amending, or revoking plans

In preparing, amending, or revoking a waste management and minimisation plan, a territorial authority must—

- (a) consider the following methods of waste management and minimisation (which are listed in descending order of importance):
 - (i) reduction:
 - (ii) reuse:
 - (iii) recycling:

- (iv) recovery:
- (v) treatment:
- (vi) disposal; and

- (b) ensure that the collection, transport, and disposal of waste does not, or is not likely to, cause a nuisance; and
- (c) have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy, or any government policy on waste management and minimization that replaces the strategy; and
- (d) have regard to the most recent assessment undertaken by the territorial authority under section 51; and
- (e) use the special consultative procedure set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 and, in doing so, the most recent assessment undertaken by the territorial authority under section 51 must be notified with the statement of proposal.

45 Joint plans

Two or more territorial authorities may jointly prepare and adopt a waste management and minimisation plan for the whole or parts of their districts, and sections 43 and 44 apply accordingly, with all necessary modifications.

46 Funding of plans

- (1) A territorial authority is not limited to applying strict cost recovery or user pays principles for any particular service, facility, or activity provided by the territorial authority in accordance with its waste management and minimisation plan.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a territorial authority may charge fees for a particular service or facility provided by the territorial authority that is higher or lower than required to recover the costs of the service or facility, or provide a service or facility free of charge, if—
 - (a) it is satisfied that the charge or lack of charge will provide an incentive or disincentive that will promote the objectives of its waste management and minimization plan; and
 - (b) the plan provides for charges to be set in this manner.

47 Grants

- (1) If authorised to do so by its waste management and minimization plan, a territorial authority may make grants or advances of money to any person, organisation, group, or body of persons for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation.
- (2) A grant or advance of money may be made on any terms or conditions that the territorial authority thinks fit, including that an advance of money is free of interest.

Appendix A Glossary

Where available, definitions have been taken from the Waste Minimisation Act 2008¹ or the European Union Landfill Directive² or CHBDC Solid Waste Bylaw 2008.

1 2008 Parliament of New Zealand, *Waste Minimisation Act 2008 No 89*

2 1999 European Union, *Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste*

Cleanfill / cleanfill material: means: inert materials disposed of into or onto land, at a consented cleanfill. Materials typically include construction and demolition waste such as concrete, uncontaminated soil and rock.

Commercial Waste: means: waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of trade or business, recreation or entertainment, excluding, mines, quarries and agricultural waste. May also include some household waste collected by commercial operators.

Disposal: means:

- (a) the final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; or
- (b) the incineration of waste.

Disposal facility: means:

- (a) a facility, including a landfill; -
 - (i) at which waste is disposed of; and
 - (ii) at which the waste disposed of includes household waste; and
 - (iii) that operates, at least in part, as a business to dispose of waste; and
- (b) any other facility or class of facility at which waste is disposed of that is prescribed as a disposal facility.

Diverted Material: means: anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.

Hazardous Waste: means: waste that is potentially harmful to human and /or environmental health. It typically has one or more of the following hazard properties: explosive, flammable, oxidising, corrosive, radioactive, toxic or ecotoxic. Or it may react with air or water to have one of these properties. Hazardous waste includes used oil, unwanted agrichemicals, paint and vehicle batteries.

Household Waste: means: waste from a household that is not entirely from construction, renovation, or demolition of the house.

Industrial Waste: means: waste from industrial sites, produced or arising from manufacturing or industrial activities or processes.

Medical Waste: means: any solid waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals, excluding hazardous waste, and any infectious agents such as human pathological wastes, human blood and blood products, used or unused sharps (syringes, needles, and blades), certain animal waste, and certain isolation waste

Recovery: means:

- (a) extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and
- (b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost.

Recycling: means: the reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials

Reduction: means:

- (a) lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and
- (b) in relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product.

Resource Recovery Park (RRP): means: a site where waste is collected to be processed, sorted and transferred for disposal or processing. A site may have separate collections for different waste types, and either storage and transfer to other sites for processing or disposal and/ or storing, processing, or composting on site.

Residual Waste: applied in a domestic sense means: household rubbish not able to be recycled, reused or composted. Also referred to as refuse in this report.

Reuse: means: the further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose.

Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP): means: a study to determine the composition of residual waste, carried out

Treatment: means:

- (a) subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment; but
- (b) does not include dilution of waste.

Waste: means:

- (a) anything disposed of or discarded; and

(b) includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and
(c) to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.

Waste Disposal Levy: means: A government levy imposed on waste disposed of at a disposal facility.

Waste Management means: waste minimisation activities, and collection, treatment
Minimisation: and disposal of waste.

Waste Minimisation: means:
(a) the reduction of waste; and
(b) the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste and diverted material.

Appendix B Waste Assessment

Refer to Separate Report