



Eastern Waikato Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Hauraki District Council

Matamata-Piako District Council

Thames-Coromandel District Council

February 2012

Foreword

This document is our Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. It sets out how we are going to work together to manage waste over the next ten years for the benefit of everyone in the community.

Managing waste within our districts is an important Council responsibility. In recent years there have been a number of developments at the national level and within the industry that mean we need to think more carefully than ever about how we manage our waste and resources. National legislation, including the Waste Minimisation Act and the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme mean that the cost of landfilling our waste is likely to increase in the future. In addition, the waste industry is increasingly able to offer new and better ways of reclaiming our wasted resources, meaning we have more options as to how we manage our waste.

While we have been recycling and recovering more and more of our waste, there is more we can still do, and it will be important to make sure we do this in ways that are efficient and that benefit our communities as well as the environment.

Each Council is required under the Waste Minimisation Act to produce a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, which shows how they plan to manage their waste. The Act also allows Councils to join together in waste planning. The three East Waikato Councils, Hauraki, Matamata-Piako and Thames-Coromandel, believe there will be some real benefits in working together and so have produced this Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

This Plan describes how we currently manage our waste in each of the three districts, how the Councils suggest our communities should manage our waste in the future, and what we can all do to make this happen.

In putting together the plan, the Councils have listened to the views of the community as well as waste professionals on how best to manage our waste and have endeavoured to come up with a way forward in which everyone has a meaningful role.

Now the plan has been agreed, we will all need to begin the task of implementing the various actions that have been set out. In some cases, this will mean the community will be heavily involved; in other cases actions may be the sole responsibility of Council. We think the plan sets out a positive path which, if we all work together, will help us to better protect the environment, provide better services and save money.

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Part A – Strategy

Introduction

Why Work Together?

Each of our Councils is required to produce a **Waste Management and Minimisation Plan** (WMMP) under the Waste Minimisation Act (2008). The Act also allows councils to work together to produce a 'Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan'.

Currently the East Waikato Councils all share the same service provider for our refuse and recycling collections and offer similar services to residents and visitors to the districts. The Councils have agreed that there will be a number of benefits in working together more closely on waste issues and so we have prepared a Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The potential benefits of working together include:

- Potential efficiencies and cost savings from sharing collection services, including improved ability to optimise fleets, depot locations and collection rounds
- Potential efficiencies and cost savings from sharing administration, communications and support services
- Encouraging more competitive bids from the private sector contractors for supply of collection, transfer station operation, haulage and disposal services across the three districts
- More consistent standards and service levels across the districts.

We believe our planned approach to joint working will lead to higher quality and more efficient services for waste and recycling, including increased waste minimisation.

What Does the Plan Have to Contain?

The WMMP must meet requirements set out in the Waste Minimisation Act, including:

- *Consider the 'Waste Hierarchy'*
- *Ensure waste does not create a 'nuisance'*
- *"Have regard to" the New Zealand Waste Strategy and other key government policies*
- *Consider the outcomes of the 'Waste Assessment' (this is a review of all information that we have about the current waste situation in East Waikato, including rubbish from households and businesses)*
- *Follow the Special Consultative Procedure set out in the Local Government Act (2002).*

Structure of the Plan

This plan is in three parts

Part A: Strategy: This contains the core elements of the strategy including vision, goals, objectives, policies and targets. It essentially sets out what we are aiming to achieve, and the broad framework for working towards the vision.

Part B: Action Plans. The action plans set out the specific actions to be taken by the three Councils to achieve the goals, objectives, and targets set out in Part A. Most of the actions identified will be undertaken jointly across the three Councils. Specific actions that do not apply to all three Councils are identified in separate action plans for each Council.

Part C: Background Information. This part contains the background information that has informed the development of the WMMP. Most of this information is contained in the Waste Assessment, which is included in Part C.

Timeframes and Review of Plan

This plan considers the waste management requirements of the region for the next 10 years. This time horizon is consistent with the Councils' Long Term Plans (formerly Long Term Council Community Plan), which have a 10 year timeframe.

In line with the requirement of section 50 of the Act, this Plan will be reviewed at least every six years after its adoption. The Councils may elect to review any or all aspects of the Plan at any time prior to 2018, if they consider circumstances justify such a review.

Any review will be preceded by a waste assessment under section 51 of the Act. A review may not necessarily lead to changes in the WMMP. Under the Act, any proposed course of action following a review must be subject to consultation using the special consultative procedure set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act.

Community Input

As this WMMP was written, previous Council Plans were reviewed, and these were taken into account in developing the new Plan.

Also, as part of putting together the Waste Assessment the Councils ran a number of workshops to hear what key groups in the community, such as resident and ratepayers groups, iwi, environmental groups, waste and recycling companies, and council and community board representatives, thought. We have tried to reflect those views in developing the WMMP.

The draft Plan was also presented to the community through the Special Consultative Procedure to hear its views. As a result of the submissions received a number of changes were made to the plan which have helped to strengthen it ensure it is more reflective of the wishes of the community.

Now the plan has been agreed, we will all need to play our part in making it happen:

- **Individual people and business** can make a big difference by supporting the waste minimisation services provided, making efforts to reduce waste, and giving feedback.

- **Council** will take a lead in making sure the objectives of our Plan are delivered. This includes specifying and contracting out the delivery of key services like kerbside collections, transfer station operations, and drop-off facilities.
- **Private sector operators** will help us achieve our vision by supplying high quality, efficient services, and working to support local and regional goals.
- **Community groups** can also have a big role to play through supplying services like re-use centres, education and awareness, and working with council and private sector to find new and better ways of doing things.

What is Waste?

The Waste Minimisation Act defines waste as:

"material that has no further use and is disposed of or discarded"

The Act also describes 'waste minimisation' as **reducing waste** and increasing the **reuse, recycling, and recovery** of waste and diverted material. 'Diverted material' is anything that is no longer required for its original purpose, but still has value through reuse or recycling. For example – your empty drink can is waste to you, but is worth money to metal recycling companies and so becomes 'diverted material' if it is recycled.

In this WMMP, terms will be used like 'rubbish', 'recycling', and 'waste' that may not be familiar to you or may mean something different to the intended definition for this document. Definitions for the various terms that have been used here are provided at the back of this WMMP in Part C, section A.5.0.

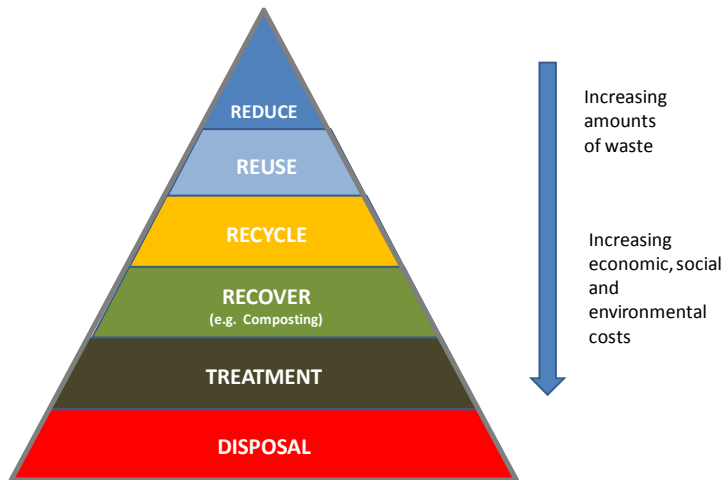
Our WMMP covers all solid waste and diverted material in the districts, whether they are managed by the Councils or not. Liquid and gaseous wastes are not included except where they interact with solid waste systems. This includes hazardous wastes like chemicals and the outputs from wastewater treatment plants. This does not necessarily mean that the Councils are going to have direct involvement in the management of all waste – but there is a responsibility for the Councils to at least consider all waste in their Districts, and to suggest areas where other groups, such as businesses or householders, could take action themselves.

The Waste Hierarchy

For many reasons, it is important that we, the East Waikato communities, reduce the amount of waste we are sending to landfill. The Waste Minimisation Act requires that in preparing this plan we consider the 'Waste Hierarchy'. The waste hierarchy says that we should first of all avoid creating waste (reduction), then, if waste is created, we should reuse it, recycle it, recover it, or treat it (in descending order of preference). If none of these can be done the final option is safe disposal. Definitions of these terms are included in Part C section A.5.0.

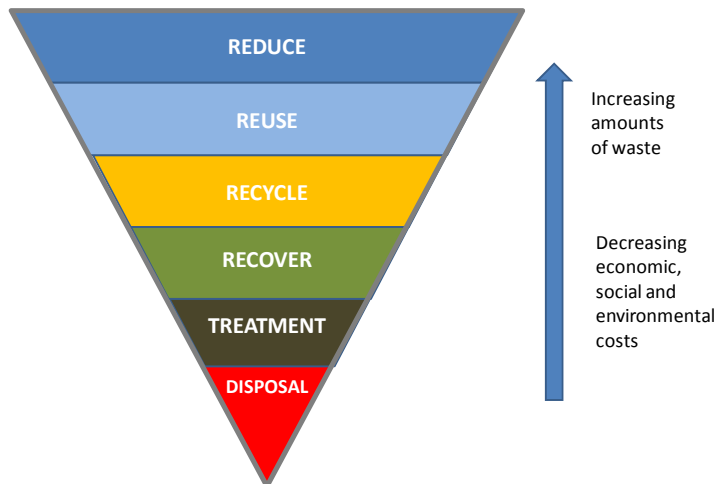
The way waste is managed in East Waikato at the moment tends to look like this:

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy



For us to improve our waste management practices, and reduce the amount we are spending on managing waste, we need to 'move up the hierarchy' and reverse this situation so that it looks like this:

Figure 2: Revised Waste Hierarchy



This WMMP, and particularly the Action Plans, set out how we will move towards this from the current situation.

It should be noted that while the Council's preference and intention is to move material up the hierarchy, all levels of the hierarchy including treatment and disposal, are important in managing our waste properly. There will be an ongoing need for facilities and services that effectively, safely and efficiently handle all of the materials entering the waste stream.

Vision, Goals, Objectives and Targets

Vision

The vision represents what our overall aspirations are in respect of waste. Our vision is simply:

“Minimise waste to landfill and maximise community benefit”

We believe this vision is clear, simple to understand and represents what we want to try and achieve.

By focusing on minimising waste to landfill the vision encompasses the intent of the waste hierarchy and the national goal of reducing harm. Similarly, by emphasising community benefit the vision implies taking actions that will reduce cost, improve resource efficiency, encourage local economic development and take care of human and environmental health. This accounts for the national goal of resource efficiency, and well as the requirements to protect human health.

These elements are developed further in the Goals and Objectives set by the Councils:

Our Goals and Objectives

The joint Councils have agreed a set of goals and objectives that the East Waikato communities should be working towards. We have developed these goals by thinking about what our local issues are, what the priorities are nationally and for the districts together and what you have said previously about what you would like the community to look like through the stakeholder consultation processes.

Goal: To actively promote waste reduction

Objective: To work at a national level with other organisations, including territorial and regional councils, to actively promote waste reduction

Objective: To work with local businesses and organisations to actively promote waste reduction at a local level

Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities

Objective: To investigate and develop joint working and co-operation across territorial and regional councils including shared services

Objective: To investigate and develop private and community sector partnerships and arrangements which contribute positively to the WMMP's vision and goals including delivering beneficial economic, environmental, social and cultural outcomes”

Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner

Objective: To work with service providers to identify efficiencies while maintaining or improving service levels

Objective: To consider both short and long term cost impacts of all actions

Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently

Objective: To identify opportunities to reduce waste generation and recover materials from the waste stream

Objective: To look for opportunities to recover the value of waste materials locally

Goal: To minimise harm to the environment

Objective: Consider the environmental impact of all options and ensure that the overall environmental impact is taken into account in decision making

Goal: To protect public health

Objective: To consider the public health impacts of all waste management options and seek to choose options which effectively protect human health

Goal: To collect information to enable informed decision making

Objective: To take actions that will improve information on waste and recovered material activities in the districts, including both Council-contracted and private sector activities

Objective: To align data collection and reporting systems across the three districts

Our Targets

Waste Minimisation

There are a number of targets that are important in measuring our performance. The key targets that relate to achieving our vision of minimising waste to landfill are waste reduction targets.

The Councils have agreed a method for setting targets based on the expected performance of specific initiatives that are planned as part of this WMMP.

Using this method we can accurately plan for how much diversion we expect based on the actions we plan to take. For example if we plan to improve our recycling systems, we can make estimates of the amount of material we will take out of the rubbish and when we expect that to happen. These estimates then become part of the target for what we want to achieve for that year.

We have decided to set targets on the basis of **all waste that goes to landfill** – whether it is collected by the council or by the private sector and including all waste from households, businesses, and other organisations. This gives us the best overall picture of what is happening with waste in our districts, and will help us be sure we

really are minimising waste to landfill, and that it is not just being collected and landfilled by someone else.

The targets are expressed as the amount of waste we send to landfill per household or per capita¹. Expressing the target in this way, instead of, for example, a recycling rate, means we can take proper account of waste reduction (such as people using less packaging or doing more home composting), and the target is easy to measure over time as it takes account of growth over time.

At present the quantities of all waste we send to landfill per household and per person each year are shown in the following table:

Table 1: Per Household and Per Capita Waste to Landfill by District

	Per Household	Per Capita
Hauraki	611 kg	351 kg
Matamata-Piako	933 kg	420 kg
Thames-Coromandel	757 kg	695 kg
Combined	778 kg	499 kg

Over the next 10 years we estimate we can take actions that will reduce the amount each person and household sends to landfill to the following:

**Remember these figures are not just what each household or individual throws out, but also includes waste from businesses, farms, and Council activities such as parks and waste water treatment.*

Table 2: Targets for Per Household and Per Capita Waste to Landfill by District

	Per Household	Per Capita
Hauraki	349 kg	207 kg
Matamata-Piako	572 kg	258 kg
Thames-Coromandel	399 kg	349 kg
Combined	430 kg	276 kg

These are our initial overall targets for the WMMP. It is intended to regularly review the targets as progress is made including a full review of the targets when the WMMP is formally reviewed prior to 2018.

The planned initiatives result in us almost halving the amount of waste we send to landfill compared to current levels.

¹ Refer to Part C, section A.2.0 for a discussion of the differences between per capita and per household targets.

The table below shows the key initiatives that we plan to consider over the next 10 years and how they contribute to achieving the targets.

Table 3: Contribution of Key Initiatives to Targets

	Estimated tonnes diverted per year	Kg diverted per household	Kg diverted per person
Total current waste to landfill	37,467	778	499
Improved kerbside recycling	2,852	59	38
Garden waste collection	1,837	38	24
Biosolids composting	1,590	33	21
Food waste collection	2,827	59	38
Commercial recycling	1,775	37	24
Commercial food waste	439	9	6
Construction & Demolition waste recycling	3,457	72	46
Reuse stores	1,381	29	18
Plastic bag recycling	303	6	4
Nappy composting	282	6	4
Other	2	0	0
Total Diverted	16,747	348	223
<i>Remaining waste to landfill</i>	<i>20,720</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>276</i>

It should be noted that, in addition to the actions set out in the table, there are other initiatives that are planned that do not directly result in waste reduction but that are critical and that support the key initiatives. These include, for example, promoting waste reduction, communication and education, bylaws, and monitoring and enforcement. Part B of the WMMP sets out the actions that are planned.

Part C section A.5.0 sets out the specific targets in more detail including overall targets and targets for each Council each year

Other Targets

Council may set other targets to monitor the effectiveness of this plan. These could include:

- Service level targets (e.g. frequency of collections)
- Ratepayer satisfaction
- Service delivery targets (e.g. missed collections etc)

It is expected that these targets will be set and monitored through the contract process.

Councils' Role

The Councils currently play a key role in waste management, both by providing collection services and by providing facilities for transferring and transporting waste to landfill disposal.

Therefore we propose that, in general, our involvement in delivering most of the goals, objectives and targets is going to be fairly high – either the Councils will be the 'lead agency' in delivering actions and achieving targets, or the Councils will be a joint lead or key supporting agency in working with the community.

The Councils cannot achieve the goals and targets set out here alone. Succeeding will mean Council and the community working together, and everyone in the community taking responsibility and doing their bit to manage waste better. The Councils' specific roles are explained for each action in Part B – Action Plan.

In terms of the Councils' specific role, we intend to put in place a range of activities to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation across the three districts. The most important means through which the Councils' role will be carried out will be through joint contracting of waste management and recycling services. Exactly which services we will procure together has not yet been determined; however the following services are likely to be included:

- Kerbside collection of household refuse
- Kerbside collection of household recyclables
- Transfer station operation
- Servicing of rubbish and recycling drop off points
- Transport of waste to disposal
- Transport of recyclables to processing
- Monitoring and reporting of waste data
- Disposal of waste to landfill

In addition the following elements may be included in a joint procurement:

- Sorting and processing of recyclables
- Kerbside collection of food waste
- User pays kerbside collection of garden waste
- Composting of organic wastes
- Separation and resale of reusable items
- Education and communication
- Bylaw enforcement

Joint working arrangements are also expected to cover a range of activities including:

- Waste policy and planning

- Procurement
- Contract administration
- Communication and education
- Development and enforcement of solid waste bylaws
- Monitoring and reporting of performance against waste management and minimisation objectives

It is expected that the Councils will do this through the development of appropriate joint structures with delegated authorities for waste management. The joint working arrangements will be responsible for a range of contracts and programmes to provide waste management and minimisation services to the residents and ratepayers of the three districts. Once the objectives of the joint working have been agreed, the mix of services to be jointly procured may change from that shown above.

In addition individual Councils may make their own arrangements for services not covered by the joint arrangements. These services may include:

- Servicing of litter bins
- Servicing of public place recycling bins
- Clearance of illegal dumping
- Street litter
- Transport and treatment/disposal of sewage sludge

Other Policies and Plans

When preparing our WMMP, Councils must consider other policies, plans, and legislation that might affect how we manage our waste. We have considered the following when preparing this WMMP:

The New Zealand Waste Strategy

The revised New Zealand Waste Strategy was released in October 2010. The strategy puts forward two overarching goals. These are:

1. Reducing the harmful effects of waste
2. Improving the efficiency of resource use

The intent of the 2010 strategy is to enable a flexible approach to waste management, encourage development of locally-appropriate targets and solutions, and to efficiently allocate waste management and minimisation effort and resources.

The promotion of these two overarching goals provides a useful measure against which to evaluate the objectives of a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan – in other words: to what extent do the initiatives in the plan reduce the harmful effects of waste and improve the efficiency of resource use?

The harmful effects of waste can be managed by reducing the quantities of waste, ensuring safe disposal of non recoverable wastes in well managed facilities, and by improving management of potentially hazardous wastes.

Similarly the efficiency of resource use can be improved through waste prevention and through reuse, recycling and recovery of materials.

Waikato Regional Policy Statement

The Waikato Regional Policy Statement contains the following objective in respect of waste:

“The efficient use of resources and a reduction in the quantities of wastes requiring disposal in the Waikato region, and the adverse effects associated with their generation and disposal.”

Regional Waste Management Plan

The Waikato Regional Council is currently revising its Waste Management Plan.

Local Plans and Goals

In addition we have also considered the goals and objectives of each of the three Councils' existing waste management plans and Long Term Plans. These are contained in Part C, section A.4.0.

Other National Legislation

In addition to the Waste Minimisation Act and New Zealand Waste Strategy (which are discussed above), other key legislation that has been considered in the preparation of this plan includes:

- Local Government Act 2002 (LGA);
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO);
- Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA);
- Health Act 1956; and
- Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008.

Taken together, these provide the legislative imperative and tools for managing and minimising waste in New Zealand. Part C, section A.3.0 provides a summary of these key Acts, and their relevance to the WMMP

The Waste Problem

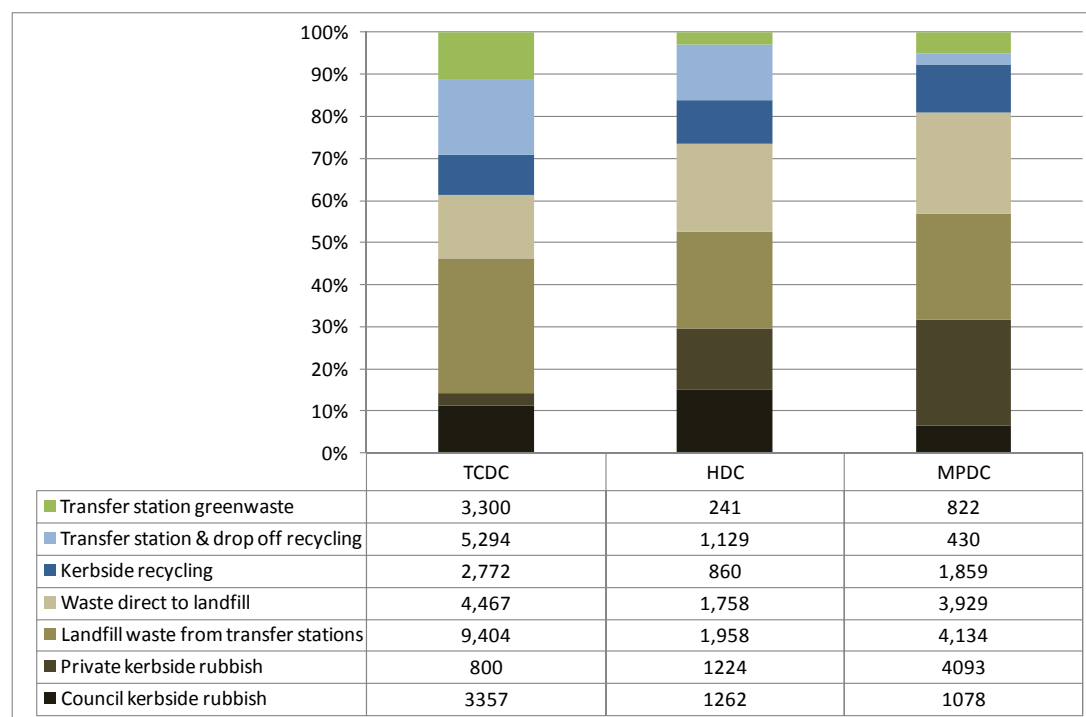
The three districts together send approximately 37,500 tonnes of rubbish to landfill each year, while we recycle and compost about half as much – nearly 17,000 tonnes. The table below shows how much each of the districts sends to landfill and recycle².

Table 4: Tonnes of Rubbish and Recycling by Council

	TCDC	HDC	MPDC	Combined
Total rubbish	18,028	6,202	13,234	37,464
Total recycling	11,366	2,230	3,111	16,707
Total	29,394	8432	16345	54,171
Percent recycled/composted	39%	26%	19%	31%

The waste and recycling is managed in different ways – some comes from households and is picked up as part of the Council collections, other waste is taken to transfer stations or direct to landfill. The chart below shows some of the key waste flows for each of the districts.

Figure 3: Waste Streams by Council



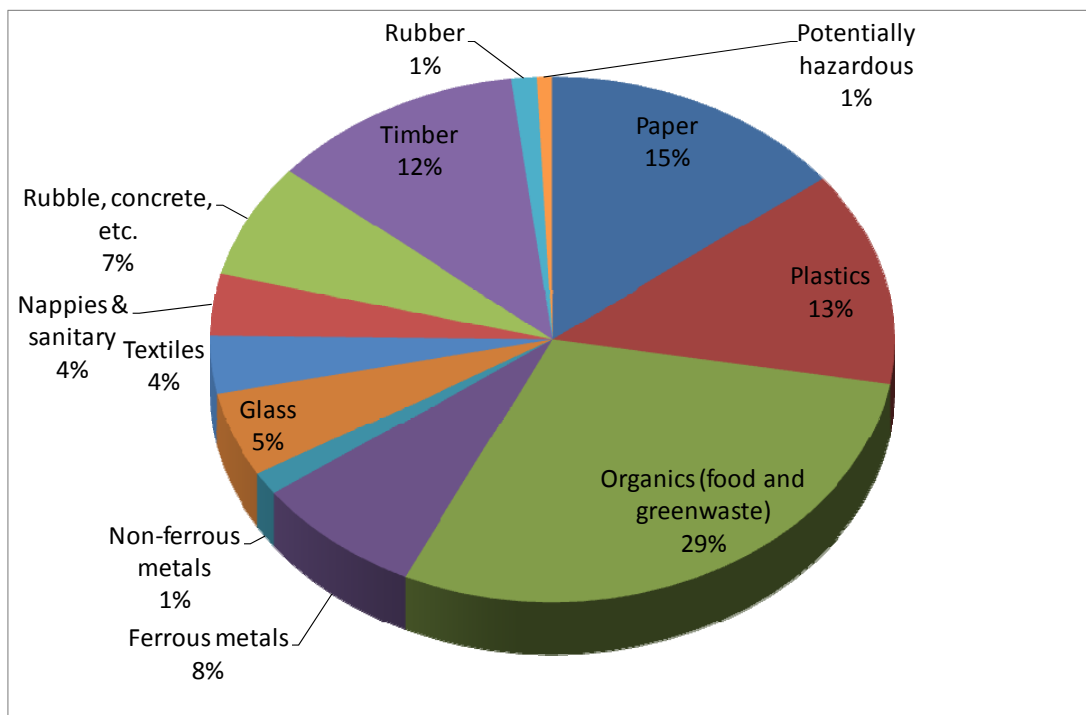
² Figures are based on the best available data at the time of writing. Changes to waste flows or the obtaining of more accurate data will alter the above figures.

The key points from the above chart show that Thames-Coromandel has a high proportion of its waste and recycling passing through transfer stations, and that the majority of the kerbside collections are Council, not private, collections. By contrast, Hauraki and, in particular, Matamata-Piako have a high proportion of their waste coming from private kerbside collections and much less is managed through transfer stations.

What are we Throwing Away?

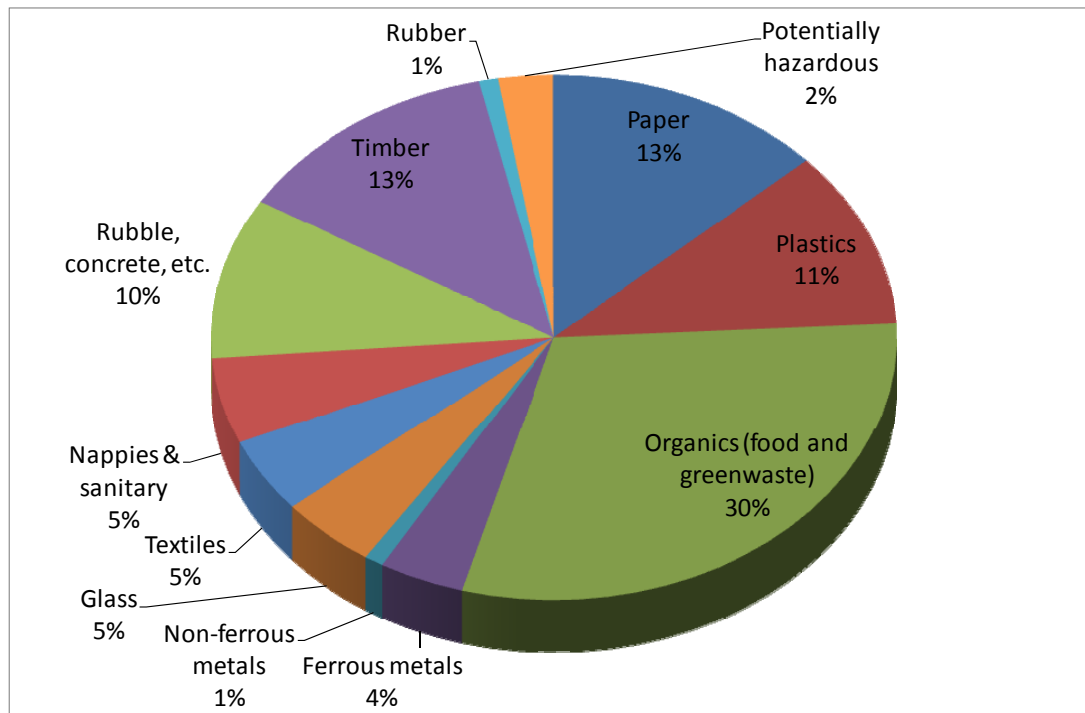
Matamata-Piako and Hauraki District Councils have carried out surveys of the waste to see what is being thrown out that could be recycled or recovered. The results are shown in the charts below:

Figure 4: Hauraki District Council Waste Composition (All Waste Streams)



Note: Waste audit data is from 2006. Kerbside and transfer station recycling has been implemented since, which means the current composition is likely to be different to that shown.

Figure 5: Matamata-Piako District Council Waste Composition (All Waste Streams)



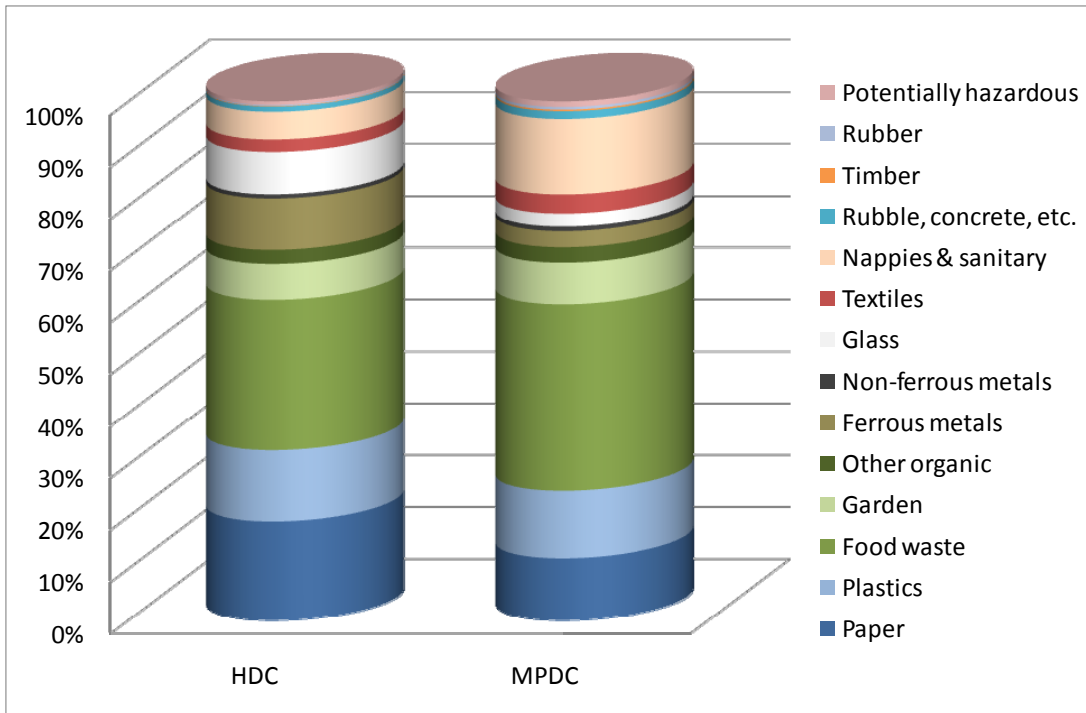
What is apparent from the above charts is that, although there are some small differences, the two district's waste compositions are very similar. The largest components of the rubbish in each are organic waste (food and garden waste), paper (including cardboard), timber, and plastics.

These are all types of waste where most of what we are throwing away could be recovered for recycling or composting. It is clear that, while we are doing a lot of recycling, we could be doing more.

If we can find ways to get this recycling and compostable material out of the rubbish collection, then we can save costs on the amount we send to landfill, and reduce our environmental impact by recycling or composting these materials instead.

Nearly a third of the waste we send to landfill comes from kerbside collections. Surveys of this waste stream show that much of this could be recycled or composted. This is shown in the chart below:

Figure 6: Kerbside Waste Composition



The chart shows that about a third of the waste that households put out for collection in the Hauraki and Matamata-Piako districts is food waste. This is the biggest single part of the waste stream that we could target to reduce our waste. Food waste can be composted or digested to create valuable soil amendment products or even generate energy. Other key household wastes that we could recycle more of include paper, glass, plastics and cans.

Existing Services and Facilities

The Councils currently provide the following services:

- Kerbside collection of household refuse
- Kerbside collection of household recyclables
- Transfer station operation
- Servicing of litter bins
- Servicing of rubbish and recycling drop off points
- Servicing of public place recycling bins
- Transport of waste to disposal
- Transport of recyclables to processing
- Monitoring and reporting of waste data
- Disposal of waste to landfill
- Removal of illegal dumping
- Communication and education

Detail on the different kerbside and transfer station services provided by each of the Councils is shown in the following tables.

More detailed information on waste facilities and services, and a more detailed analysis of waste composition and data, is contained in the completed Waste Assessment in Part C, section A.6.0.

Table 5: Council Kerbside Services

COUNCIL KERBSIDE SERVICES	TCDC	MPDC	HDC
Recyclables	Glass, paper, cardboard, Al & Steel cans, plastics (1-7) Weekly in crates (1-3x week in peak)	Glass, paper, cardboard, Al & Steel cans, plastics (1-7) Weekly in crates	Glass, paper, cardboard, Al & Steel cans, plastics (1-7) Weekly in crates
Residual Waste	Official 60 L pre-paid bags \$2.05 each (30 Litre bags: \$1.23 each) Weekly (1-3x week in peak)	Official 60 L bags 52 provided through targeted rates then \$3.50 each Weekly	Official 60 L pre-paid bags \$1.90 each Weekly
% of Households served	89%	64%	62%

Table 6: Transfer Station Waste Streams and Charges by Council (2011-12)

TRANSFER STATIONS	HDC	MPDC	TCDC
Number of Transfer Stations	2	3	7
Recyclables (free)	Glass, paper, cardboard, Al & Steel cans, plastics (1-2)	Glass, paper, cardboard, Al & Steel cans, plastics (1-7)	Glass, paper, cardboard, Al & Steel cans, plastics (1-7)
Metal	Free	\$50/tonne	Free
Oil & Chemicals	Free	Free (household quantities)	Free (household quantities)
Car batteries	Free	Free	Free
Timber	Free	-	-
Green waste	\$105/tonne	\$62/tonne	\$73.50/tonne
Car bodies	Stripped -free Not stripped \$26	Stripped \$26 Not stripped \$52	Free
Tyres	\$3-21 each	\$3-22 each	\$6-25 each (2012-13 Charges)
Furniture & Whiteware	-	No reuse/\$10 per whiteware item	Free
Residual Waste	\$150 tonne	\$137 tonne	\$147 tonne

Funding of Solid Waste Services

All three Councils recover a proportion of the costs of the services through user charges as detailed in the tables above. The charges do not cover all the costs of service provision, however, and a portion of the cost is met through targeted rates.

At the time of writing the targeted rates applied by each of the Councils are as follows:

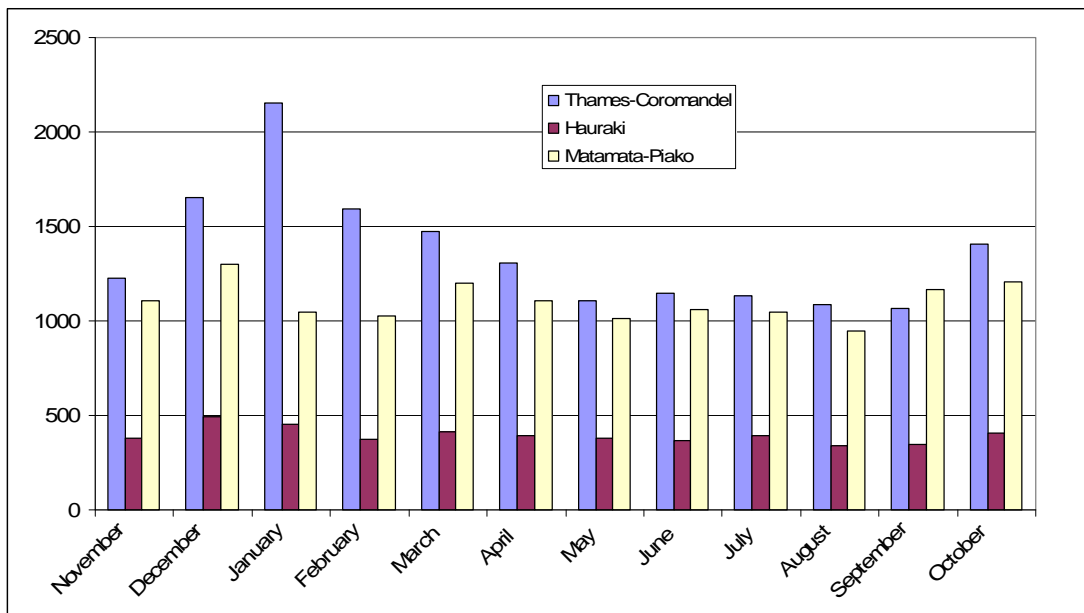
HDC:	\$44.35 per annum per household
MPDC:	\$163 per property (budget for 2011/12 Annual Plan)
TCDC:	\$0.99 per \$10,000 of land value per annum

Seasonal Issues

There can be big seasonal variations in the amount of waste we have to deal with. In most parts of New Zealand, waste disposal reaches an annual peak in December, declines towards the middle of winter, and then increases again towards the end of the year. This pattern primarily relates to the annual cycles of commercial and manufacturing activity.

In the chart below, the monthly tonnages of waste to landfill from each district are compared³.

Figure 7: Comparison of Monthly Landfill Tonnages



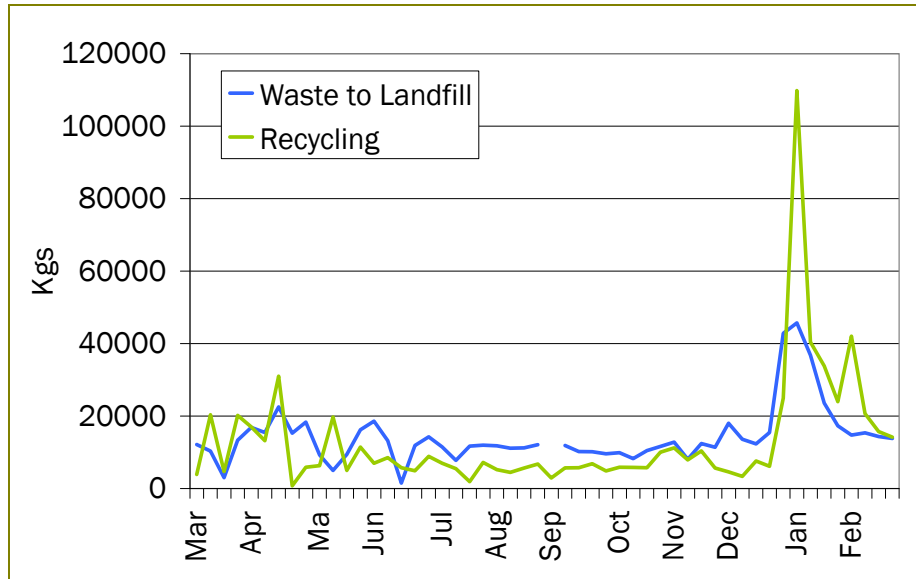
While Hauraki and Matamata-Piako display a similar disposal pattern to most other parts of New Zealand, with waste disposal in December being the highest of any month of the year. Thames-Coromandel, on the other hand, peaks in January, when visitor numbers are the greatest. The large number of visitors in the district in

³ The datasets that have been used for the comparison are not consistent, with the Matamata-Piako data being from a slightly different time period than the other two districts.

January results in increased commercial and residential waste activity, and therefore more waste from these sources.

This January peak in waste and recycling caused by visitor numbers is illustrated by the chart below which shows the monthly tonnage of Council's kerbside collections in Whangamata.

Figure 8: TCDC Kerbside Collection in Whangamata (March 2009 – February 2010)



The January peak is similar in other areas with large number of summer visitors, such as Pauanui and Whitianga, but is absent in areas such as Thames.

These seasonal peaks create some significant challenges for managing waste flows and servicing residents and visitors to the districts.

Forecasts of Future Demand

There are a range of factors that are likely to influence how much waste is produced, and how it is managed. Key factors include the following:

- Population growth. This includes both usual and temporary residents
- Household growth
- Economic growth (Levels of waste generation have historically been linked to level of economic growth, which leads to greater levels of production waste, consumption and construction.)
- Recycling markets/commodity prices
- Local and Central Government Policy
- Changes in lifestyles and consumption
- Community expectations

Some of the key factors that we think are likely to influence the demand for waste services in our districts in the future are discussed in the following subsections.

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008

The legislation has already been widely noted in this WMMP in terms of the requirements around planning for waste. Other elements of the legislation that could be significant include the Product Stewardship requirements, which will drive increasing responsibility to be taken by manufacturers for their products through their life cycle. The Waste Minimisation Fund is already re-investing significant sums collected through the landfill levy into initiatives and technologies that minimise waste.

Increased Costs of Disposal

Disposal costs are likely to rise over the next ten years. Key drivers for the increase in costs will come from potential increases in the landfill levy and the introduction of the Emissions Trading Scheme in 2013. The government currently imposes a levy of \$10 a tonne on all waste sent to landfill. The rate of the levy is not expected to change in the next three years but the Government must review it again in 2014 and it could increase following the review. Of more immediate impact is likely to be the effect of the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme. The scheme will mean that, in some landfills, costs of disposal could eventually rise by as much as \$55 a tonne (depending on the price of carbon). Our expectation is that our landfill costs will increase by approximately \$10-15 per tonne from 2013 and may rise further after that.

Population and Household Growth

This is expected to be one of the key drivers for growth in the generation of waste over the life of the WMMP. The expectations for each of the districts are as follows:

Hauraki: Waste growth is expected to be driven by population growth. Forecasts set this at 4% over next 10 years

Matamata-Piako: The Matamata-Piako population is expected to remain stable but will become more urbanised over time. This will lead to a small waste increase due to smaller household sizes (small households produce more waste per person than larger households) and increased consumerism

Thames-Coromandel: There is expected to be a continuing increase in the numbers of dwelling units (driven by more holiday homes). Waste service growth is predicted to be in line with this at the rate of 1.8% each year, which equates to a 20% increase over 10 years.

Markets

When we recover materials from the waste stream for recycling and reuse it is critical that there are viable markets that will make use of the material. For the main materials we recycle the price that is paid for these materials is crucial for recycling making financial as well as environmental sense. This particularly holds true for recovery of materials in the private sector.

Recycling markets, like all markets, can go up and down significantly. In the latter part of 2008, after the global financial crisis, international markets for recycled commodities fell sharply.

The fall in the markets led to stockpiling of materials by recyclers, and put strain on the industry. Continued global economic instability means that there is a chance prices could fall sharply again, and this could affect the viability of the recycling we do. We therefore need to monitor recycling markets and ensure our arrangements with recyclers enable their long term viability, while protecting our communities' interests.

Public Health

Protecting public health is one of the original reasons for local authority involvement in waste management. This was set out in the Health Act 1956 - although these requirements have now been repealed⁴. The NZ Waste Strategy contains the twin high level goals of “Reducing the harmful effects of waste”, and “Improving the efficiency of resource use”. In terms of addressing waste management in a strategic context, protection of public health can be considered one of the components entailed in ‘reducing harm’.

Key issues that are likely to be of concern in terms of public health include the following:

- Management of putrescible wastes
- Management of nappy and sanitary wastes
- Potential for dog/seagull/ vermin strike
- Timely collection of material
- Management of spillage
- Litter and illegal dumping
- Medical waste from households and healthcare operators
- Storage of wastes
- Management of hazardous wastes
- Private on-site management of wastes (burning, burying, rural waste management etc)
- Safe treatment and disposal of wastes, including proper management of waste facilities.

Management of Public Health Issues

Broadly speaking, waste management-related public health issues are likely to relate as much to how well systems are managed as to the types of systems. The above public health issues are likely to apply to a greater or lesser extent to virtually all options under consideration. For example, illegal dumping tends to take place no matter what waste collection and transfer station systems are in place. Some systems may make the problem worse (infrequent collection, user charges,

⁴ Refer: MfE 2009: *Waste Management and Minimisation Planning, Guidance for Territorial Authorities*.

inconveniently located facilities etc.), but by the same token problems can be reduced through methods such as enforcement, education, and providing convenient facilities.

In considering how public health issues should be addressed in the context of this WMMP, the view is taken that public health issues are likely to present at least some level of risk across all options. Public health issues should not, therefore, drive strategic decisions but should be evaluated across all options, and issues flagged where the level of risk is likely to require specific management controls or interventions.

In most cases, public health issues will be able to be addressed through setting appropriate performance standards for waste service contracts and ensuring performance is monitored and reported on, and that there are appropriate structures within the contracts for addressing issues that arise.

Grants

The Councils have the ability under the Act (s47) to make grants and advances of money to any person, organisation or group for the purposes of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation, as long as this is authorised by the WMMP. This section makes provision for each Council to make such grants under s47 of the WMA 2008, where the activities to be funded align with and further the objectives of this WMMP.

In making grants related to waste management and minimisation, each Council will use its own existing grants policy framework.

The Key Issues

Based on the work we have undertaken, including the Waste Assessment, the Councils believe that the key issues for the districts are:

- Landfill disposal costs will rise
- We need to produce less waste in the first place, and encourage those who do produce waste to take greater responsibility for reducing it
- Recycling still being thrown in to rubbish bins even with a recycling collection available
- We need to be aware of markets for recycled materials and how this may affect the affordability of recycling services
- A large proportion of waste going to landfill is organic waste – this is a particular problem due to the negative environmental impacts
- A need for more/improved facilities for managing waste within the region
- Varying demand through the region – summer visitors, rural customers, businesses
- A lack of data on waste flows and composition in the districts – particularly in respect of waste and recovered materials managed by the private sector
- There are opportunities to target materials for recovery and reuse including e-waste, construction and demolition waste, and re-usable items like furniture

Means of Implementation and Funding

Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act requires that the Councils include information about the implementation and funding of the actions of this Plan, as well as information about any grants made and expenditure of levy funds. Part C, section A.1.0 outlines how the Councils propose to meet this requirement.

Part B – Action Plans

Introduction

The following Action Plans set out how the Eastern Waikato districts intend to work towards the vision, goals, and objectives outlined in Part A of the WMMP.

The Action Plans are intended to establish clear practical initiatives that the councils will implement, either jointly or on their own. While the action plans form part of the WMMP they are intended to be useful ‘living’ documents that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress. Under the WMA the plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of the WMMP, as long as the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the strategy as set out in Part A.

It should be noted that all of the actions set out in the plans will necessarily be contingent on their feasibility being established and being achievable within the councils’ waste budget envelopes. It is a requirement to state how the actions in the WMMP are to be funded, but the guidance recognises that it is beyond the scope of the WMMP to cost each of the initiatives in detail.

It is also worth re-stating that in carrying out our role, the councils’ main avenue for action will be through the contracting out of waste services. This means that the delivery of the actions set out here will depend in large part on their inclusion in a contracting arrangement and this being able to be done within council budgets.

It is anticipated that joint working and joint procurement of waste services will lead to some efficiencies and that this will allow us to do more within our budgets. However exactly what services are delivered will ultimately depend on the outcomes of the procurement process.

The collection, transfer station and disposal contracts for the three councils have been aligned so that they all expire on 30 June 2013. This gives us the opportunity to seek providers for all of our key waste services together. This will allow us to determine the best and most efficient and effective way to procure and manage the services. For example; we may seek a single contractor for all of the services across the districts, or we may appoint different providers for different services (such as collection or transfer station operation).

There are three Action Plans set out in this section:

1. **Cross-Service Actions:** This covers joint actions the councils will take that are not contracted out. These actions support the shared service and independent actions.
2. **Shared Services:** This covers all the services we may seek to deliver through a joint procurement
3. **Independent Actions:** This covers services that each council are likely to manage on their own

Summary of Key Actions

The table below provides a summary of the key actions that are proposed over the next ten years as part of the WMMP. These actions are set out in more detail in the following tables.

Table 7: Summary Table of Key Actions for Next Ten Years

	Kerbside services	Drop off services	Transfer stations (RTS)	Education & Liaison	Bylaws & Incentives	Monitoring	Joint working & Infrastructure
Recyclable commodities	More or bigger recycling bins Target business and schools for recycling Extend range of materials collected	Investigate increasing numbers of drop off facilities Plastic bag drop-off	Target greater separation Differential charging Material bans	Promote prevention Promote recycling in schools	Restrict disposal of recyclables in residual	RTS data Possible operator licensing data	Consider development of joint materials recovery facility
Organic wastes	Investigate kitchen and/or garden waste collections for households and businesses Nappy composting collections		Promote separation of garden waste Material bans	Promote home composting	Restrict disposal of organics in residual	RTS data Possible operator licensing data	Consider local organic waste processing
C&D waste	Work with private sector to offer separation on site		Target greater separation at RTS Differential charging	Promote prevention	Site waste plans Cleanfill bylaw	Waste analysis RTS data Possible operator licensing data	Reconfigure RTS to enable more separation Establish cleanfill
Reusable goods and e-waste			Establish reuse centres	Encourage reuse Second-hand Sundays	Consistent charging across all facilities for e-waste disposal	RTS data Possible operator licensing data	Partner with community sector
Liquid and hazardous			Target greater separation Improve management	Promote good practice		RTS data Possible operator licensing data	
Residual collection/RTS	Consider smaller refuse sacks Consider wheeled bins	Additional Molok sites/more frequent empties		Promote prevention		Waste analysis RTS data Possible operator licensing data	Optimise efficiencies through joint collections
Residual disposal				Promote prevention		Waste analysis	Negotiate with landfill operators

C: Cross-Service Joint Actions

C.1 Waste Policy, Planning and Coordination

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
C.1.1 Joint Governance	Establish effective and efficient governance structures to enable appropriate accountability, and to optimise efficiency of decision making and joint working opportunities	New	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	General rates	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities	No direct impacts	Appropriate governance structures in place Governance delivers efficient, informed and accountable decision making
C.1.2 Review and Evaluation of Joint WMMP	Undertake to jointly review and evaluate the WMMP and related policies on a 6 yearly cycle, or earlier as necessary Review and report on achievement of WMMP objectives and targets annually	Existing	Review completed by 2018	General rates	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities	No direct impacts	Annual reporting on achievement of objectives and targets via Joint Governance structures Full formal review completed by 2018
C1.3 Joint policy and planning staff	Staff appointed to work on joint policy and planning issues	New	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	General rates	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities	No direct impacts	Staff in place by start of joint contract Quality of policy analysis and advice
C1.4 Wider Cooperation	Liaison with regional council, other district councils, and private and community sector to identify areas for joint working and progress joint projects including WMF projects. It is desired to work positively with all sectors, and find ways of working to maximise the contributions of different parties.	Expand on existing	Ongoing	General rates	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities	Supports programmed actions	Beneficial projects and opportunities identified Joint projects undertaken and delivering benefits

C.2 Procurement and Contract Administration

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
C.2.1 Joint Procurement	<p>Joint procurement of key council waste services including collection, transfer station operation and disposal.</p> <p>Joint procurement to take into consideration the potential for partnership working between the private, public and community sectors.</p>	New approach to procurement of services	<p>Joint procurement of key services completed by June 2013</p> <p>Other services procured as required</p>	Rates funded	<p>Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities</p> <p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p>		<p>Joint procurement successfully completed by June 2013</p> <p>More efficient and effective waste management and minimisation outcomes</p>
C.2.2 Joint Contract Administration	Potential joint resourcing of staff to oversee contract administration including contractor liaison, responding to issues, evaluation of KPIs, management reporting etc	Transfer of existing responsibilities to a new joint role	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	General rates	<p>Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities</p> <p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p>		<p>Contract issues dealt with efficiently</p> <p>Staff time and costs minimised</p>

C.3 Liaison, Communication, Education and Consultation

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
C.3.1 Joint Communications	Consistency and standardisation of communications to residents and ratepayers in relation to waste services	Transfer of existing responsibilities to a new joint role	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	General rates	<p>Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities</p> <p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p>	Supports programmed actions	<p>High quality communications provided to residents</p> <p>Reduced communications costs</p>
C.3.2 Education	<p>Provide waste education services to the community including (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - primary and secondary schools education, - home composting, - waste prevention information - food waste prevention - second-hand Sundays <p>Investigate and if feasible implement a subsidised</p>	Transfer of existing responsibilities to a new joint role	From June 2012	General rates/Levy funding/Waste Minimisation Fund	<p>Goal: To actively promote waste reduction</p> <p>Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities</p> <p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p>	Supports programmed actions	<p>High quality education provided to residents</p> <p>Education costs controlled</p> <p>Reduced per capita/per hh waste generation</p>

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
	compost bin programme				<i>Hierarchy: Reduction</i>		
C3.3 Community Liaison and Consultation	Provide appropriate avenues for community, to provide feedback and input into waste services policy and planning. This includes residents, ratepayers, iwi, businesses, and community groups. One option to be investigated is the establishment of community waste forum(s). The structure of the forums would be agreed in consultation with stakeholders.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities	Supports programmed actions	High level of community support and participation
C3.4 Lobby for enhanced Produce Stewardship	Work with territorial and regional councils and other organisations to promote enhanced product stewardship schemes including accredited and priority product schemes under the WMA 2008	New	2012 - ongoing	General rates	Goal: To actively promote waste reduction Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities <i>Hierarchy: Reduction</i>	Supports programmed actions	Number of joint actions taken to promote product stewardship
C3.5 Promote waste minimisation to local businesses	Promote waste minimisation and cleaner production initiatives to local businesses to help them reduce waste and improve efficiency of resource use	New	2012 – ongoing	General rates/Waste Levy Funding/Waste Minimisation Fund	Goal: To actively promote waste reduction Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently <i>Hierarchy: Reduction</i>	Supports programmed actions	Business cleaner production schemes in place Number of businesses participating in schemes Quantity of waste reduction by participating businesses
C3.6 Promote specific local waste reduction initiatives	This could include implementing/supporting initiatives to reduce plastic shopping bags, promote re-usable nappies etc	New	2012 – ongoing	General rates/Waste Levy Funding/Waste Minimisation Fund	Goal: To actively promote waste reduction Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently		Number of waste reduction schemes in place Number of people participating in schemes Quantity of waste produced by households for items targeted

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
					<i>Hierarchy: Reduction</i>		
C3.7 Initiate consistent in-house waste minimisation actions across all 3 Councils	This could include consistent recycling facilities and communications, and purchasing policies/procurement criteria that take into account waste minimisation and preference for recycled materials	New	2012 – ongoing	General rates	Goal: To actively promote waste reduction Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently <i>Hierarchy: Reduction, Recycling, Recovery</i>	Will contribute to waste reduction targets. Level of contribution to be determined following assessment.	Quantity of material disposed of from council operations Quantity of material recycled from Council operations Waste composition

C.4 Development and Enforcement of Solid Waste Bylaws

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
C.4.1 Review Solid Waste Bylaws - General	Review solid waste bylaws across the three districts to standardise approach, and introduce/revise bylaws as appropriate. Bylaw issues considered may include presentation of materials, restrictions on materials collected, site waste management plans etc	New/revision of existing	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	General rates	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect human health	Supports programmed actions	Bylaws facilitate efficient and effective waste services and enable swift resolution of issues
C.4.2 Review Solid Waste Bylaws – Operator Licensing	Investigate, and if feasibility established, implement licensing of private waste collectors / facility operators to enhance standards and improve information for monitoring and management. One option is to require private collectors to offer a comparable quality of recycling service alongside refuse collections.	New	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	General rates / Operator licensing fees	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities Goal: Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To collect information to enable informed decision making	Supports programmed actions	More consistent standards of service Good quality data on waste and recovered material flows
C.4.3 Review Solid Waste Bylaws –	Investigate, and if feasibility established, implement a bylaw governing depositing of 'cleanfill' materials, with a view	New	2013-2015	General rates / Operator licensing fees	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities Goal: Goal: To minimise	Supports programmed actions	More consistent standards across facilities Good quality data on

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
Cleanfills	to incentivising recovery and improving environmental standards				harm to the environment. Goal: To collect information to enable informed decision making		construction and demolition material flows
C.4.4 Enforcement of Solid Waste Bylaws	Investigate options for effective enforcement of bylaws. Options may include delegation of powers to council contractors. Implement most feasible options	New/transfer of existing responsibilities	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	General rates / Operator licensing fees	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities Goal: Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To collect information to enable informed decisionmaking	Supports programmed actions	Number of bylaw infringements identified Number of enforcement actions taken Number of successful changes to behaviour as a result of intervention

C.5 Monitoring and Reporting

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
C.5.1 Standardise Data Collection	Standardising waste data collection systems across the districts to facilitate accurate monitoring and reporting. Also consider regional and national data requirements	New/transfer of existing responsibilities	2014	General Rates	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities Goal: To collect information to enable informed decision making	Supports programmed actions	Good quality information available for decision making
C.5.2 Standardise Waste Reporting	Establish agreed protocols, timings, and standards for reporting on waste services so as optimise efficiency while aligning with each Councils' requirements	Enhancement of existing actions	2013	General Rates	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities Goal: To collect information to enable informed decision making	Supports programmed actions	Good quality information available for decision making
C.5.3 Waste Composition Analyses	Undertake waste composition analyses on a regular basis to ascertain what materials could be diverted and measure progress. Analyses of kerbside waste and transfer station wastes to be conducted	New/Enhancement of existing actions	2012, then at least every three years	General Rates/Targeted Rate	Goal: To collect information to enable informed decision making	Supports programmed actions	Good quality information available for decision making

S: Shared Services

S.1 Kerbside Services

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
S.1.1 Kerbside Dry Recycling Collection	Continue to collect existing range of commodities from kerbside	Existing	Ongoing	Targeted rate	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Hierarchy: Recycle</p>	Approximately 5,500 tonnes per annum diverted currently	<p>Quantity of material collected for recycling</p> <p>Numbers of households serviced</p> <p>Numbers of missed collections</p> <p>Quality of material collected</p>
S1.2 Increase Capacity of Kerbside Dry Recycling Containers	Investigate, and if feasibility established, provide extra bins/bags or larger bins (such as wheeled bins) to increase the quantity of recycling that households can set out. Additional bin or bag could target specific materials (e.g. paper or glass). The preferred system will best align with the objectives of the WMMP	New	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	Targeted rate	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Hierarchy: Recycle</p>	Approximately 2,500 tonnes per annum diverted	<p>Quantity of material collected for recycling</p> <p>Quality of material collected</p>
S.1.3 Increase the Range of Materials Accepted in the Dry Recycling Collections	Investigate, and if feasibility established, accept additional materials in kerbside collections. Additional materials accepted could include clothing, Tetra-paks, household batteries, plastic bags etc	New	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	Targeted rate	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Hierarchy: Recycle</p>	Approximately 300 tonnes per annum diverted	<p>Quantity of material collected for recycling</p> <p>Quality of material collected</p>
S.1.4 Extend Recycling	Work with contractors/private and community sector operators	New	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	User Charges	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities	Approximately 1,700 additional	Quantity of material collected for recycling

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
Services to Businesses	as appropriate to extend recycling collections to businesses. Key materials are likely to include paper, cardboard, and plastics				Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. <i>Hierarchy: Recycle</i>	tonnes per annum diverted (approximately 3,000) tonnes currently diverted by private sector)	Quality of material collected Customer feedback
S.1.5 Organic waste services for Businesses	Work with contractors/private and community sector operators as appropriate to offer organic waste collections to businesses.	New	2015	User Charges / Waste Minimisation Fund	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. <i>Hierarchy: Recover</i>	Approximately 400 additional tonnes per annum diverted	Quantity of organics collected for composting/treatment Quality of material collected Customer feedback
S.1.6 Kerbside Food Waste Collection	Investigate providing a weekly user-friendly food waste collection service to households. Food waste is most efficiently collected when it is separate from garden waste	New	2015	Targeted rate/ Waste Minimisation Fund/Waste Levy	Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. <i>Hierarchy: Recover</i>	Approximately 2800 tonnes per annum diverted	Quantity of material collected for composting Numbers of households serviced Numbers of missed collections Quality of material collected
S.1.7 User Pays Garden Waste Collection	Investigate offering a user-pays garden waste collection to households Free garden waste collections result in lots of garden waste being collected that was not being thrown out before, which can be very costly. User pays services for garden waste provide a convenient service for households that want it	New	2014	User Charges	Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. <i>Hierarchy: Recover</i>	Approximately 1,800 tonnes per annum diverted	Quantity of material collected for composting Quality of material collected

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
S.1.8 Kerbside Refuse Collection	<p>Continue to collect waste from households weekly based on user pays sacks.</p> <p>Standardise charging regimes across the districts</p> <p>User charged services help incentivise recycling/recovery</p> <p>Consider reduction of refuse sack capacity once enhanced recycling and organic waste collection programmes established</p> <p>Consider extending service provision to rural properties</p>	Existing/Enhancement of existing service	<p>Ongoing provision of kerbside refuse collection services</p> <p>Consider extension of service provision from 2013</p> <p>Consider reduction of refuse sack size from 2015</p> <p>Review sack charges/size/service coverage prior to 2018</p>	User Charges/ Targeted Rate	<p>Goal: To actively promote waste reduction</p> <p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Goal: To protect public health</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Reduction</i></p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i></p>		<p>Quantity of material collected</p> <p>Numbers of households serviced</p> <p>Numbers of households using the service</p> <p>Income from user charges</p> <p>Numbers of missed collections</p>
S1.9 Offer Wheeled Bins for Residual	<p>Investigate offering wheeled bins for refuse collection. Wheeled bins could be provided on a user-charges basis (pay per lift/ pay by volume). This may be appropriate for some areas but not others.</p> <p>User charged services help incentivise recycling/recovery</p>	New	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	User Charges / Targeted Rate	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Goal: To protect public health</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i></p>		<p>Quantity of material collected</p> <p>Numbers of households serviced</p> <p>Numbers of households using the service</p> <p>Income from user charges</p> <p>Numbers of missed collections</p>
S.1.10 On-Property Collections of Residual Waste	<p>Investigate, and if feasibility established, implement offering on-property collections of refuse for holiday home owners, pensioners etc</p> <p>This would be an added value service that householders would pay an additional amount for. It could be operated directly by the private sector on a user-</p>	New	2013 (in line with start of joint contract)	User Charges	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Goal: To protect public</p>		<p>Quantity of material collected</p> <p>Numbers of households serviced</p> <p>Numbers of households using the service</p> <p>Income from user charges</p> <p>Numbers of missed</p>

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
	pays basis				health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		collections

S.2 Drop off Services

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
S.2.1 Continue to Provide Drop Off Facilities	<p>Drop off facilities for waste and recycling are provided in a number of places in Thames-Coromandel District. These services would continue to be provided</p> <p>These services are presently based mainly on use of the Molok deep storage system, and include after hours drop off points at some transfer stations</p> <p>Materials collected for recycling include paper, cans, glass, plastic bottles</p>	Existing	Ongoing	Targeted Rate	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Goal: To protect public health</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Recycle/ Disposal</i></p>	Included in transfer station figures	<p>Quantity of material collected</p> <p>Frequency of servicing</p> <p>Numbers of overfilled bins</p>
S.2.2 Expand the Number /Capacity of Drop Off Facilities	Establish additional Molok/other drop off sites based on identified needs, and consider providing additional capacity at popular sites	New	Ongoing	Targeted Rate	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Goal: To protect public health</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Recycle/ Disposal</i></p>	Included in transfer station figures	<p>Number of drop off facilities provided</p> <p>Quantity of material collected</p> <p>Frequency of servicing</p> <p>Numbers of overfilled bins</p>
S.2.3 Provide Temporary Seasonal Recycling	Investigate, and if feasibility established, provide additional temporary drop off facilities for	New	2013	Targeted Rate	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-</p>	Included in transfer station figures	Number of drop off facilities provided

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
Drop-off facilities	recyclables (in particular glass and cans) in key peak season holiday centres				<p>effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Goal: To protect public health</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Recycle</i></p>		<p>Quantity of material collected</p> <p>Frequency of servicing</p> <p>Numbers of overfilled bins</p> <p>Public feedback/surveys</p>

S.3 Transfer Stations

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
S.3.1 Transfer Station Operations	<p>Continue to provide transfer station services for the public and commercial users</p> <p>Standardise charging regimes across the districts including e-waste charges</p> <p>Standardise materials accepted across the districts including e-waste</p>	Existing/enhancement of existing actions	Ongoing	User Charges/Targeted Rate	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Goal: To protect public health</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Recycle/ Disposal</i></p>	Approximately 8,200 tonnes per annum diverted currently (including greenwaste)	<p>Quantity of each waste/recycling/recovery stream</p> <p>Number of vehicles</p> <p>Proportion of material separated for recycling/recovery</p> <p>Income from user charges</p> <p>Appearance</p> <p>Quantities of materials on site/removal of waste</p>
S.3.2 Capital Works	<p>Undertake capital works at transfer stations to improve traffic flow, health and safety, ability to separate and store materials, and appearance</p> <p>The capital works programme</p>	New	Transfer station revamps completed by 2016	Capital budgets /	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p>	Approximately 1,700 tonnes per annum diverted	<p>Quantity of each waste/recycling/recovery stream</p> <p>Number of vehicles</p> <p>Proportion of material separated for</p>

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
	<p>will be undertaken on a case by case basis</p> <p>Materials which may be targeted for enhanced separation include: organic waste, timber, concrete and rubble, reusable items, e-waste, hazardous wastes, tyres etc</p>				<p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Goal: To protect public health</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Recycle/ Disposal</i></p>		<p>recycling/recovery</p> <p>Income from user charges</p> <p>H&S incidents</p>
S3.3 Enhance Reuse	<p>Work with community organisations/private sector to establish reuse centres at or adjacent to selected transfer stations where feasible</p>	New/Enhance existing arrangements	Ongoing	User charges/ income from sales/ Levy funding	<p>Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities</p> <p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Reuse</i></p>	Approximately 1,400 tonnes per annum diverted	<p>Quantity of reusable items recovered</p> <p>Income from user charges</p> <p>Numbers of people using the facilities</p> <p>Customer feedback/surveys</p>
S3.4 Enhance Transfer Station Management	<p>Improve separation and recover of materials at transfer stations through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> more staff/staff training and incentives differential pricing tools changed layout/traffic management (e.g. meet and greet) more reuse and recycling options introducing incentives for the contractor etc Reviewing operating hours 	New/Enhance existing arrangements	Ongoing	User charges	<p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Goal: To protect public health</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Recycle/ Disposal</i></p>	Approximately 1,700 tonnes per annum diverted	<p>Quantity of each waste/recycling/recovery stream</p> <p>Number of vehicles</p> <p>Proportion of material separated for recycling/recovery</p> <p>Income from user charges</p> <p>H&S incidents</p>

S.4. Processing and Treatment

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
S.4.1 Material Recovery Facility for Processing Recyclable Materials	<p>A Material Recovery Facility (MRF) servicing the three districts (and potentially others close by) could improve the efficiency and returns from recyclable materials.</p> <p>It is proposed to investigate this possibility in consultation with private sector providers, and establish a facility if feasible</p>	New	<p>Investigation Completed by June 2013</p> <p>MRF Operational from June 2015</p>	To be determined. May include a split of council and private sector funding/ Waste Minimisation Fund	<p>Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities</p> <p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Recycle</i></p>		<p>Facility established</p> <p>Quantity of material processed</p> <p>Quality of material/price obtained for commodities</p> <p>Reduced net costs to council</p>
S.4.2 Processing Facilities for Food and Garden Waste	Investigate, and if feasibility established, develop additional processing facilities in the East Waikato for organic wastes in particular food waste	New	<p>Investigation Completed by June 2013</p> <p>Facilities Operational from June 2015</p>	To be determined. May include a split of council and private sector funding/ Waste Minimisation Fund	<p>Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities</p> <p>Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner</p> <p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Recover</i></p>		<p>Facilities established</p> <p>Quantity of material processed</p> <p>Quality of material/price obtained for outputs</p>

S.5 Transport

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
S.5.1 Transport of Recyclable/Recovered Materials to Processing	Transport of recyclable /recovered materials to processing facilities/markets	Existing	Ongoing	Targeted Rate	Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner <i>Hierarchy: Recycling</i>		Materials removed from bulking sites to enable transfer station KPI's to be maintained
S.5.2 Transport of Waste to Disposal	Transport of waste to designated disposal facilities	Existing	Ongoing	Targeted Rate	Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Materials removed from bulking sites to enable transfer station KPI's to be maintained

S.6 Disposal

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
S.6.1 Joint Disposal Contract	Negotiate a joint contract for disposal of residual wastes from the East Waikato councils	Enhancement of existing actions	2012	Targeted Rate	Goal: Work together to optimise opportunities Goal: To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Quantity of waste disposed of Gate fees Terms and conditions

I: Independent Services

I.1 Hauraki District Council

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
I.1.1 Illegal Dumping	Removal of illegally disposed refuse and enforcement action to prevent illegal disposal	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Number of illegal disposal incidents Response times
I.1.2 Street Litter	Clean up of street litter	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Street cleanliness Quantity of litter collected
I.1.3 Biosolids Transport	Transport of outputs from WWTP to disposal/treatment	Existing	Ongoing	Targeted Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Timely removal of solids Cost effectiveness
I.1.4 Biosolids Processing/Disposal	Appropriate disposal of biosolids in approved facility	Existing	Ongoing	Targeted Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Timely removal of solids Cost effectiveness
I.1.5 Management of Closed Landfills	Management and monitoring of closed landfill sites at Waitakaruru, Kaiaua, Kaihere, Waihi and Paeroa.	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Landfill leachate and gas monitored and reported as per consent conditions Remedial action taken as required

I.1.6 Public Litter Bin Servicing	Continue to service public litter bins at established frequencies	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	<p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p>Goal: To protect public health</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i></p>		<p>Quantity of material collected</p> <p>Number and frequency of bins serviced</p> <p>Number of overfilled bins/incidents</p>
I.1.7 Public Recycling Bin Servicing	Service existing public recycling bins	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate/ Waste Levy	<p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Recycle</i></p>		<p>Quantity of material collected</p> <p>Quantity of material recycled</p> <p>Number and frequency of bins serviced</p> <p>Number of overfilled bins/incidents</p>
I.1.8 Additional Public Recycling Bins	Consider establishing additional public recycling bins in key areas, in particular those with high visitor numbers	New	As required	General Rate	<p>Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently</p> <p>Goal: To minimise harm to the environment.</p> <p><i>Hierarchy: Recycle</i></p>		<p>Quantity of material collected</p> <p>Quantity of material recycled</p> <p>Number and frequency of bins serviced</p> <p>Number of overfilled bins/incidents</p>

I.2 Matamata-Piako District Council

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
I.2.1 Illegal Dumping	Removal of illegally disposed refuse, and enforcement action to prevent illegal disposal	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Number of illegal disposal incidents Response times
I.2.2 Street Litter	Clean up of street litter	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Street cleanliness Quantity of litter collected
I.2.4 Biosolids Processing/Disposal	Appropriate treatment/disposal of biosolids in approved facility	Existing	Ongoing	Targeted Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Timely removal of solids Cost effectiveness
I.2.5 Management of Closed Landfills	Management and monitoring of closed landfill sites at Tauranga Road (Matamata), State Highway 26 (Te Aroha) and Roache Road (Morrinsville).	Existing	Ongoing	Targeted Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Landfill leachate and gas monitored and reported as per consent conditions Remedial action taken as required
I.2.6 Public Litter Bin Servicing	Continue to service public litter bins at established frequencies	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Quantity of material collected Number and frequency of bins serviced Number of overfilled bins/incidents
I.2.7 Public Recycling Bins	Consider establishing public recycling bins in key areas, in particular those with high visitor numbers	New	As required	General Rate / Waste Levy	Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently Goal: To minimise harm		Quantity of material collected Quantity of material recycled

				to the environment. Hierarchy: Recycle	Number and frequency of bins serviced Number of overfilled bins/incidents
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I.3 Thames-Coromandel District Council

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Strategic Goal / Hierarchy Position	Contribution to Targets	KPIs
I.3.1 Illegal Dumping	Removal of illegally disposed refuse and enforcement action to prevent illegal disposal	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Number of illegal disposal incidents Response times
I.3.2 Street Litter	Clean up of street litter	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Street cleanliness Quantity of litter collected
I.3.3 Biosolids Transport	Transport of outputs from WWTP to disposal/treatment	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Timely removal of solids Cost effectiveness
I.3.4 Biosolids Processing/Disposal	Establish biosolids composting facility at Whitianga WWTP Appropriate disposal of biosolids in approved facility for any biosolids not able to be composted	Existing/Implementation of successful trial	Composting operation to be operation from mid 2012. Disposal ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Recovery/Disposal</i>	Approximately 1,600 tonnes per annum diverted	Successful production of composts that meet quality standards Timely removal of solids Cost effectiveness

I.3.5 Management of Closed Landfills	Management and monitoring of closed landfill sites including Colville, Coromandel, Kennedy Bay; Kuaotunu; Mercury Bay; Pauanui; Port Charles; Purangi; Tairua; Thames, Victoria Park; Waikawau Bay Farm Park; Whangapoua Causeway; Whitianga; Whangamata	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health <i>Hierarchy: Disposal</i>		Landfill leachate and gas monitored and reported as per consent conditions Remedial action taken as required
I.3.6 Public Litter Bin Servicing	Continue to service public litter bins at established frequencies	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate	Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Goal: To protect public health Hierarchy: Disposal		Quantity of material collected Number and frequency of bins serviced Number of overfilled bins/incidents
I.3.7 Public Recycling Bin Servicing	Service existing public recycling bins	Existing	Ongoing	General Rate / Waste Minimisation Fund	Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Hierarchy: Recycle		Quantity of material collected Quantity of material recycled Number and frequency of bins serviced Number of overfilled bins/incidents
I.3.8 Additional Public Recycling Bins	Establish additional public recycling bins in key areas, in particular those with high visitor numbers	New	As required	General Rate / Waste Minimisation Fund	Goal: To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently Goal: To minimise harm to the environment. Hierarchy: Recycle		Quantity of material collected Quantity of material recycled Number and frequency of bins serviced Number of overfilled bins/incidents

Summary Tables:

Strategic Goals

Reference & Title	To actively promote waste reduction	Work together to optimise opportunities	To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner	To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently	To minimise harm to the environment	To protect public health	To collect information to enable informed decision making
C.1.1 Joint Governance		✓					
C.1.2 Review and Evaluation of Joint WMMP		✓					
C.1.3 Joint policy and planning staff		✓					
C1.4 Wider Cooperation		✓					
C.2.1 Joint Procurement		✓	✓				
C.2.2 Joint Contract Administration		✓	✓				
C.3.1 Joint Communications		✓	✓				
C.3.2 Education	✓	✓	✓	✓			
C.3.3 Community Liaison and Consultation	✓	✓					
C.3.4 Lobby for enhanced Product Stewardship	✓						
C.3.5 Promote waste minimisation to local businesses	✓						
C.3.6 Promote specific local waste reduction initiatives	✓						

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Reference & Title	To actively promote waste reduction	Work together to optimise opportunities	To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner	To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently	To minimise harm to the environment	To protect public health	To collect information to enable informed decision making
C.3.7 In-house Council waste minimisation programmes	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
C.4.1 Review Solid Waste Bylaws - General		✓			✓	✓	✓
C.4.2 Review Solid Waste Bylaws – Operator Licensing		✓			✓		✓
C.4.3 Review Solid Waste Bylaws – Cleanfills		✓			✓		✓
C.4.4 Enforcement of Solid Waste Bylaws		✓			✓		✓
C.5.1 Standardise Data Collection		✓					✓
C.5.2 Standardise Waste Reporting		✓					✓
C.5.3 Waste Composition Analyses							✓
S.1.1 Kerbside Dry Recycling Collection			✓	✓	✓		
S1.2 Increase Capacity of Kerbside Dry Recycling Containers			✓	✓	✓		
S.1.3 Increase the Range of Materials Accepted in the Dry Recycling Collections			✓	✓	✓		
S.1.4 Extend Recycling Services to Businesses		✓		✓	✓		
S.1.5 Organic Waste Collection for Businesses			✓	✓	✓		

Reference & Title	To actively promote waste reduction	Work together to optimise opportunities	To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner	To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently	To minimise harm to the environment	To protect public health	To collect information to enable informed decision making
S.1.6 Kerbside Food Waste Collection			✓	✓	✓		
S1.7 User Pays Garden Waste Collection			✓	✓	✓		
S.1.8 Kerbside Refuse Collection	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
S1.9 Offer Wheeled Bins for Residual			✓	✓	✓	✓	
S.1.10 On-Property Collections of Residual Waste			✓	✓	✓	✓	
S.2. 1 Continue to Provide Drop Off Facilities			✓	✓	✓	✓	
S.2. 2 Expand the Number /Capacity of Drop Off Facilities			✓	✓	✓	✓	
S.2.3 Provide Temporary Seasonal Recycling Drop-off facilities			✓	✓	✓	✓	
S.3.1 Transfer Station Operations			✓	✓	✓	✓	
S.3.2 Capital Works			✓	✓	✓	✓	
S3.3 Enhance Reuse		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
S3.4 Enhance Transfer Station Management			✓	✓	✓	✓	
S.4.1 Public Litter Bin Servicing					✓	✓	
S.4.2 Public Recycling Bin Servicing				✓	✓		

Reference & Title	To actively promote waste reduction	Work together to optimise opportunities	To manage waste services in the most cost-effective manner	To increase economic benefit by using materials more efficiently	To minimise harm to the environment	To protect public health	To collect information to enable informed decision making
S.4.3 Additional Public Recycling Bins				✓	✓		
S.5.1 Material Recovery Facility for Processing Recyclable Materials		✓	✓	✓	✓		
S.5.2 Processing Facilities for Food and Garden Waste		✓	✓	✓	✓		
S.6.1 Transport of Recyclable/Recovered Materials to Processing			✓				
S.6.1 Transport of Waste to Disposal			✓			✓	
S7.1 Joint Disposal Contract		✓	✓			✓	
I.1.1 Illegal Dumping					✓	✓	
I.1.2 Street Litter					✓	✓	
I.1.3 Biosolids Transport					✓	✓	
I.1.4 Biosolids Processing/Disposal				✓	✓	✓	
I.1.5 Management of Closed Landfills					✓	✓	
NUMBER OF INITIATIVES	7	20	25	23	31	19	8

Hierarchy

Reference & Title	Reduce	Reuse	Recycle	Recover	Treatment	Disposal
C.1.1 Joint Governance						
C.1.2 Review and Evaluation of Joint WMMP						
C.1.3 Joint policy and planning staff						
C.1.4 Wider Cooperation						
C.2.1 Joint Procurement						
C.2.2 Joint Contract Administration						
C.3.1 Joint Communications						
C.3.2 Education	✓	✓	✓	✓		
C.3.3 Community Liaison and Consultation	✓					
C.3.4 Lobby for enhanced Product Stewardship	✓					
C.3.5 Promote waste minimisation to local businesses	✓					
C.3.6 Promote specific local waste reduction initiatives	✓					
C.3.7 In-house Council waste minimisation programme	✓	✓	✓	✓		
C.4.1 Review Solid Waste Bylaws - General			✓	✓	✓	✓

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C.4.2 Review Solid Waste Bylaws – Operator Licensing						
C.4.3 Review Solid Waste Bylaws – Cleanfills						
C.4.4 Enforcement of Solid Waste Bylaws						
C.5.1 Standardise Data Collection						
C.5.2 Standardise Waste Reporting						
C.5.3 Waste Composition Analyses						
S.1.1 Kerbside Dry Recycling Collection			✓			
S1.2 Increase Capacity of Kerbside Dry Recycling Containers			✓			
S.1.3 Increase the Range of Materials Accepted in the Dry Recycling Collections			✓			
S.1.4 Extend Recycling Services to Businesses			✓			
S.1.5 Organic Waste Collection Services for Businesses				✓		
S.1.5 Kerbside Food Waste Collection				✓		
S1.6 User Pays Garden Waste Collection				✓		
S.1.7 Kerbside Refuse Collection	✓					✓
S1.8 Offer Wheeled Bins for Residual						✓

S.1.9 On-Property Collections of Residual Waste						✓
S.2.1 Continue to Provide Drop Off Facilities			✓			✓
S.2.2 Expand the Number /Capacity of Drop Off Facilities			✓			✓
S.2.3 Provide Temporary Seasonal Recycling Drop-off facilities			✓			
S.3.1 Transfer Station Operations		✓	✓	✓		✓
S.3.2 Capital Works		✓	✓	✓		✓
S.3.3 Enhance Reuse		✓				
S.3.4 Enhance Transfer Station Management		✓	✓	✓		
S.4.1 Public Litter Bin Servicing						✓
S.4.2 Public Recycling Bin Servicing			✓			
S.4.3 Additional Public Recycling Bins			✓			
S.5.1 Material Recovery Facility for Processing Recyclable Materials			✓			
S.5.2 Processing Facilities for Food and Garden Waste				✓		
S.6.1 Transport of Recyclable/Recovered Materials to Processing			✓	✓		
S.6.1 Transport of Waste to Disposal						✓

Eastern Waikato Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2012

S7.1 Joint Disposal Contract						✓
I.1.1 Illegal Dumping						✓
I.1.2 Street Litter						✓
I.1.3 Biosolids Transport					✓	
I.1.4 Biosolids Processing/Disposal				✓	✓	✓
I.1.5 Management of Closed Landfills						✓
NUMBER OF INITIATIVES TAKEN	7	6	16	12	3	15

Waste Streams

Reference & Title	Dry Recycling	Organic Waste	C&D Waste	Reusable	Liquid & Hazardous	Residual
C.1.1 Joint Governance						
C.1.2 Review and Evaluation of Joint WMMP						
C1.3 Joint policy and planning staff						
C.1.4 Wider Cooperation						
C.2.1 Joint Procurement						
C.2.2 Joint Contract Administration						
C.3.1 Joint Communications						
C.3.2 Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

C.3.3 Community Liaison and Consultation						
C.3.4 Lobby for enhanced Product Stewardship	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
C.3.5 Promote waste minimisation to local businesses	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C.3.6 Promote specific local waste reduction initiatives	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C.3.7 In-house Council waste minimisation programmes	✓	✓			✓	
C.4.1 Review Solid Waste Bylaws – General	✓	✓			✓	✓
C.4.2 Review Solid Waste Bylaws – Operator Licensing	✓	✓	✓			✓
C.4.3 Review Solid Waste Bylaws – Cleanfills			✓			
C.4.4 Enforcement of Solid Waste Bylaws						
C.5.1 Standardise Data Collection						
C.5.2 Standardise Waste Reporting						
C.5.3 Waste Composition Analyses						
S.1.1 Kerbside Dry Recycling Collection	✓					
S.1.2 Increase Capacity of Kerbside Dry Recycling Containers	✓					
S.1.3 Increase the Range of Materials	✓					

Accepted in the Dry Recycling Collections						
S.1.4 Extend Recycling Services to Businesses	✓					
S.1.5 Organic Waste Services for Businesses		✓				
S.1.6 Kerbside Food Waste Collection		✓				
S1.7 User Pays Garden Waste Collection		✓				
S.1.8 Kerbside Refuse Collection						✓
S.1.9 Offer Wheeled Bins for Residual						✓
S.1.10 On-Property Collections of Residual Waste						✓
S.2.1 Continue to Provide Drop Off Facilities	✓					✓
S.2.2 Expand the Number /Capacity of Drop Off Facilities	✓					✓
S.2.3 Provide Temporary Seasonal Recycling Drop-off facilities	✓					
S.3.1 Transfer Station Operations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
S.3.2 Capital Works	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
S.3.3 Enhance Reuse				✓		
S.3.4 Enhance Transfer Station Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

S.4.1 Public Litter Bin Servicing						✓
S.4.2 Public Recycling Bin Servicing	✓					
S.4.3 Additional Public Recycling Bins	✓					
S.5.1 Material Recovery Facility for Processing Recyclable Materials	✓					
S.5.2 Processing Facilities for Food and Garden Waste		✓				
S.6.1 Transport of Recyclable/Recovered Materials to Processing	✓	✓				
S.6.1 Transport of Waste to Disposal						✓
S.7.1 Joint Disposal Contract						✓
I.1.1 Illegal Dumping						✓
I.1.2 Street Litter						✓
I.1.3 Biosolids Transport		✓			✓	
I.1.4 Biosolids Processing/Disposal		✓			✓	✓
I.1.5 Management of Closed Landfills						✓
NUMBER OF INITIATIVES TAKEN	20	16	9	8	11	21

Part C – Supporting Information

Introduction

This Part of the plan contains the key supporting information for the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Most of this information is contained in the Waste Assessment which is appended to this document.

A.1.0 Statement of Funding Policy

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (s43) (WMA) requires that the Councils include information about how the implementation of this Plan will be funded, as well as information about any grants made and expenditure of waste levy funds.

How the Implementation of the Plan is to be Funded

There are a range of options available to the East Waikato Councils to fund the activities set out in this plan. These include:

- Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) - a charge that is paid by all ratepayers
- User Charges - includes charges for user-pays collections as well as transfer station gate fees⁵
- Targeted rates - a charge applied to those properties receiving a particular council service
- Waste levy funding - The Government redistributes funds from the \$10 per tonne waste levy to local authorities on a per capita basis. By law 50% of the money collected through the levy must be returned to councils. This money must be applied to waste minimisation activities
- Waste Minimisation Fund - Most of the remaining 50% of the levy money collected is redistributed to specific projects approved by the Ministry for the Environment. Anyone can apply to the WMF for funding for projects
- Sale of recovered materials - The sale of recovered materials can be used to help offset the cost of some initiatives
- Private sector funding - The private sector may undertake to fund/supply certain waste minimisation activities in order to look to generate income from the sale of recovered materials etc. Council may look to work with private sector service providers where this will assist in achieving the WMMP goals.

Funding considerations take into account a number factors including:

- Prioritising harmful wastes;
- Waste minimisation and reduction of residual waste to landfill;
- Full-cost pricing - 'polluter pays';
- Public good vs. private good component of a particular service;
- That the environmental effects of production, distribution, consumption and disposal of goods and services should be consistently costed, and charged as

⁵ The East Waikato Councils all own transfer stations and are able to set the fees at these facilities and can derive income from these activities. In accordance with s46 (2) of the Act, the Councils can charge fees for a facility that are higher or lower than required to recover the costs to provide the service, providing the incentives or disincentives will promote waste minimisation.

closely as possible to the point they occur to ensure that price incentives cover all costs;

- Protection of public health;
- Affordability; and
- Cost effectiveness.

The potential sources of funding for each of the actions are noted in the tables in Part B of the WMMP. Budgets to deliver the activities set out in this plan will be carefully developed through the Annual Plan and Long Term Plan processes undertaken by each Council. The approach taken will be to implement as many of the activities as possible while controlling costs and, where possible, taking advantage of cost savings and efficiencies. It is anticipated that by setting appropriate user charges, reducing costs through avoided disposal, more efficient service delivery from joint working, and targeted application of waste levy money, the increased levels of waste minimisation as set out in this WMMP will be able to be achieved without overall additional increases to rates requirements.

Waste Minimisation Levy Funding Expenditure

The WMA requires that all waste levy funding received by the Councils must be spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and in accordance with their WMMP. Waste levy funds can be spent on existing waste minimisation services, new services, or a combination of both. The funding can be used to provide grants, to support contract costs, or as infrastructure capital.

The councils will receive, based on population, a share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment. It is estimated that the Councils' share of waste levy funding will be approximately \$0.25 million per annum. In addition, each council may make an application for contestable waste levy funds from the Waste Minimisation Fund, either separately, with other Councils, or with another party.

The Councils intend to use their waste levy funds for a range of waste minimisation activities and services as set out in the Action Plans.

Grants

The East Waikato Councils have the ability under the WMA (s47) to make grants and advances of money to any person, organisation or group for the purposes of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation, as long as this is authorised by the WMMP. This section makes provision for each Council to make such grants under s47 of the WMA 2008, where the activities to be funded align with and further the objectives of this WMMP.

In making grants related to waste management and minimisation, each Council will use its own existing grants policy framework.

A.2.0 Targets

The tables below show the targets for each of the districts and for the three districts together. The body of the tables show the tonnages of *additional* material that it is estimated will be diverted each year as each initiative is introduced. This is converted to a per household figure that is presented in bold along the bottom. The targets are based on the assumption that the initiatives set out in the action plans are all introduced in the years nominated. If specific actions are not taken or are delayed this will change the levels of diversion that are possible. Targets will be reviewed regularly to ensure they align with timeframes for the programmed actions.

Overall Targets for East Waikato by Year (tonnes)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Improved kerbside	-	2,516	44	24	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	2,852
Garden Waste	0	309	1,336	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	1,837
Biosolids	0	1,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,590
Food Waste	0	-	-	2,492	134	33	33	33	33	33	34	2,827
Commercial recycling	0	-	-	1,697	27	9	9	9	9	9	9	1,775
Commercial foodwaste	0	-	-	400	15	4	4	4	4	4	4	439
C&D Recycling	0	-	374	2,353	421	51	52	52	52	52	52	3,457
Reuse stores	0	241	245	247	249	197	40	40	40	41	41	1,381
Plastic Bags	0	-	-	-	-	228	15	15	15	15	15	303
Nappy composting	0	-	-	-	-	-	255	7	7	7	7	282
Other	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total Tonnes Diverted	0	4,656	1,999	7,237	908	584	472	222	222	223	223	16,747
Waste to Landfill	37,467	32,811	30,812	23,575	22,667	22,083	21,611	21,389	21,167	20,944	20,720	Diversion
Kg per Household to Landfill	778	682	640	490	471	459	449	444	440	435	430	62%
Kg per Capita to Landfill	499	437	410	314	302	294	288	285	282	279	276	

Note: figures may not add up precisely due to rounding

Hauraki District Targets by Year (tonnes)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total tonnes Diverted
Improved kerbside		763	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	832
Garden Waste			246	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	266
Biosolids												-
Food Waste				640	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	685
Commercial recycling				195	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	209
Commercial foodwaste				107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
C&D Recycling			96	96	96	1	1	1	1	1	1	293
Reuse stores				85	85	85	1	1	1	1	1	258
Plastic Bags												-
Nappy composting												-
Other							2					2
Total Tonnes Diverted		763	349	1,132	200	105	23	21	21	21	21	2,544
Waste to Landfill	6202	5,439	5,090	3,957	3,758	3,653	3,629	3,608	3,586	3,565	3,544	Diversion
Kg per Household to Landfill	611	536	501	390	370	360	357	355	353	351	349	57%
Kg per Capita to Landfill	351	307	288	224	212	206	205	204	203	202	200	

Note: figures may not add up precisely due to rounding

Matamata-Piako District Targets by Year (tonnes)

Initiative	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total tonnes to landfill
Improved kerbside		1,026	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,118
Garden Waste			822	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	888
Biosolids												-
Food Waste				1,079	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	1,155
Commercial recycling				658	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	704
Commercial food waste				166	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	178
C&D Recycling			278	278	278	3	3	3	3	3	3	850
Reuse stores				74	74	74	1	1	1	1	1	225
Plastic Bags												-
Nappy composting												-
Other							-					-
Total Tonnes Diverted		1,026	1,110	2,274	389	114	41	41	41	41	41	5,117
Waste to Landfill	13234	12,208	11,098	8,825	8,436	8,322	8,281	8,240	8,199	8,158	8,117	Diversion
Kg per Household to Landfill	933	861	783	622	595	587	584	581	578	575	572	50%
Kg per Capita to Landfill	420	387	352	280	268	264	263	261	260	259	258	

Note: figures may not add up precisely due to rounding

Thames-Coromandel District Targets by Year (tonnes)

Initiatives	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Improved kerbside		727	26	6	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	902
Garden Waste		309	268	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	684
Biosolids		1,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,590
Food Waste				773	117	16	16	16	16	16	16	987
Commercial recycling				844	18							862
Commercial foodwaste				127	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	147
C&D Recycling				1,979	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	2,315
Reuse stores		241	245	89	91	38	39	39	39	39	39	899
Plastic Bags						228	15	15	15	15	15	303
Nappy composting							255	7	7	7	7	282
other												-
Total Tonnes Diverted		2,867	540	3,832	319	365	407	160	160	161	161	8,971
Waste to Landfill	18,031	15,164	14,624	10,793	10,473	10,109	9,701	9,542	9,382	9,221	9,060	Diversion
Kg per Household to Landfill	757	639	617	469	452	438	422	416	411	405	399	69%
Kg per Capita to Landfill	695	585	564	416	404	390	374	368	362	355	349	

Note: figures may not add up precisely due to rounding

Per Capita versus Per Household Measurements

There are a number of ways that waste minimisation targets can be measured and reported. Two common and useful ways are kg per person (per capita) and kg per household of material sent to landfill. These methods provide a useful measure to track waste minimisation over time while allowing for household or population growth. Per capita figures are most commonly used, while per household can relate more

closely to the provision of council services. The different measures can result in differences in apparent performance over time however. A common trend is for households to be smaller – i.e. more 1 and 2 person households and fewer large family households. Although 1 or 2 person households generate less rubbish and recycling in total they tend to generate more *per person*. This means that as households get smaller waste per household goes down, but waste per person goes up. This means that generally per capita will be a more accurate measure of waste generation over time.

This situation does not apply in all cases however. Thames-Coromandel District has a low ‘usually resident’ population, which is predicted to remain fairly stable over the next ten years. However the numbers of households is expected to increase significantly as more holiday homes are built. These households will add to the amount of waste generated so it seems logical to take account of this growth, in which case a per household measure makes most sense.

Because of the different circumstances of each of the districts it has therefore been agreed at this point to report both per household and per capita waste to landfill in respect of WMMP targets.

Calculation of Targets

The targets presented in this plan are based on the best currently available data regarding all waste flows within the districts. Because waste flows change over time and because some of the data must be estimated, actual waste quantities may be different than those presented. In addition it is proposed as part of this plan to improve waste data collection through aligning data collection and reporting systems across the Councils and introducing licensing of commercial operators. This will improve the quality of the data available.

However, all these factors together mean that the numbers used for calculating and monitoring our targets could change significantly over time, and so the targets will need to be reviewed regularly. It is critical that as accurate and consistent a methodology as possible is established to calculate and monitor the targets in order to assist in tracking of progress⁶.

⁶ At one level the targets are very simple and rely on only one number: the total tonnes of material landfilled in the districts. Determining the amount landfilled from Council controlled operations is relatively straightforward. On the other hand determining flows from commercial operators who may collect waste from outside the districts as well can be difficult. Other factors could impact targets as well – for example improved enforcement could lead to more material going to landfill, as a result of less being disposed of illegally or unsafely.

A.3.0 Legislation

Waste Minimisation Act

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) provides a regulatory framework for waste minimisation that had previously been based on largely voluntary initiatives and the involvement of territorial authorities under previous legislation, including Local Government Act 1974, Local Government Amendment Act (No 4) 1996, and Local Government Act 2002. The purpose of the WMA is to encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in the amount of waste disposed of in New Zealand.

In summary, the WMA:

- Clarifies the roles and responsibilities of territorial authorities with respect to waste minimisation e.g. updating Waste Management and Minimisation Plans (WMMPs) and administering levy funding for waste minimisation projects
- Requires that a Territorial Authority promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district (Section 42)
- Requires that when preparing a WMMP a Territorial Authority must consider the following methods of waste management and minimisation in the following order of importance:
 - Reduction
 - Reuse
 - Recycling
 - Recovery
 - Treatment
 - Disposal
- Puts a levy on all waste disposed of in a landfill, initially at \$10 per tonne effective as of 1st July 2009; 50% of the funds collected will be provided to Territorial Authorities to be spent on the implementation of their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans. The remainder, less any administration costs, will go into a contestable fund for waste minimisation initiatives. The levy will help disincentivise landfill and levy funding will potentially be available to assist organic waste diversion projects;
- Facilitates or enforces producers, brand owners, importers, retailers, consumers and other parties to take responsibility for the environmental effects of their products – from ‘cradle-to-grave’ through voluntary and mandatory product stewardship schemes. There may be implications for local authorities which currently deal with these products in their waste streams or are party to voluntary programmes;
- Allows for regulations to be made making it mandatory for certain groups (for example, landfill operators) to report on waste to improve information on waste minimisation. This will impact on councils owning or operating landfills

- Introduces a new Waste Advisory Board to give independent advice to the Minister for the Environment on waste minimisation issues.

Various aspects of the Waste Minimisation Act are discussed in more detail below.

Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008 (ETS)

The Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008 will require landfill owners to surrender emission units to cover methane emissions generated from the landfill, thereby impacting upon the cost of landfilling. Should any future solid waste incineration plants be constructed, the Act would also require emission units to be surrendered to cover carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide emissions from the incineration of household wastes. The waste sector formally entered the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) on 1 January 2011, at which time Disposal Facility Operators can commence voluntary reporting. Mandatory reporting requirements will apply from January 2012 and emission units will need to be surrendered as of January 2013.

Emissions for waste will be accounted for within the year that the waste is disposed of to landfill – i.e. the total amount of methane that waste is expected to produce will be calculated, reported, and require emission units (NZUs) in the year it goes to landfill. This does mean that closed landfills will not require any reporting or NZUs. ‘Legacy’ closed landfills have been excluded from the ETS.

The definition of a disposal facility will be the same as applies in the Waste Minimisation Act (2008).

All landfills are initially assumed to emit landfill gas at the same rate. This rate is referred to as the ‘Default Emissions Factor (DEF)’. The DEF is current set in the regulations at 1.1 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per tonne of waste.

The ETS is likely to have a material impact on the cost of disposal. The MfE has indicated that for the purposes of calculating ETS costs and default price of carbon of NZ\$50 per tonne should be assumed. At a DEF of 1.1 tonnes of CO₂ eq per tonne of waste this equates to an additional potential cost of \$55 per tonne of waste disposed. If the full cost of this is applied this would approximately double the cost of landfill disposal at Tirohia.

There are a number of reasons, however, why the actual cost for the East Waikato Councils may be expected to be lower, at least initially:

- The two landfills in vicinity to the districts, Tirohia and Hampton Downs, both have landfill gas collection systems in place. This means they will apply for Unique Emissions Factors, which could be expected to approximately halve (or more) the number of NZUs that will need to be surrendered. The extent to which the landfills choose to pass on these savings (as opposed to repaying the costs of installing gas capture systems) remains to be seen,
- The landfills may chose to lower their actual gate prices in order to maintain tonnages. This will particularly be the case where there are landfills in proximity that compete for tonnage. This has happened, for example in the UK, as their landfill tax has increased.
- The suggested price of carbon at \$50 tonne is relatively high. Historically international carbon prices have been between \$20-\$30 tonne (they are

currently around \$20 per tonne). There is a possibility carbon prices could climb dramatically if internationally energy generation shifts to dirtier technologies like coal (meaning more carbon offsets need to be purchased), but it is difficult to forecast

- The Government's 'Emissions Trading Scheme Review Panel' which reported to the Government recently⁷ recommends extending transitional arrangements to the waste sector. This would mean the price of carbon would be capped (with the cap rising progressively from the current \$25/tonne to \$50/tonne by 2017, and the current '2 for 1' deal on carbon credits be phased out over the next 3 years. These transitional arrangements if adopted by Government would mean landfills would not have to pay the full price of carbon for up to the next 5 years.

The Councils consider it is prudent to plan for an increase in disposal charges on the order of at least \$15-20 per tonne over the term of the plan, but careful attention will be paid to carbon markets, and Government policy and discussions will be held with disposal facility operators to determine what they estimate the likely level of ETS costs that they will pass on will be.

Health Act 1956

The Health Act 1956 places obligations on territorial authorities (if required by the Minister of Health) to provide sanitary works for the collection and disposal of refuse, for the purpose of public health protection (Part 2 – Powers and duties of local authorities, s 25). It specifically identifies certain waste management practices as nuisances (s 29) and offensive trades (Third Schedule). The Health Act enables territorial authorities to raise loans for certain sanitary works and/or to receive government grants and subsidies, where available.⁸

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

The RMA provides guidelines and regulations for the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Although it does not specifically define 'waste', the Act addresses waste management and minimisation activity through controls on the environmental effects of waste management and minimisation activities and facilities through national, regional and local policy, standards, plans and consent procedures. In this role, the RMA exercises considerable influence over facilities for waste disposal and recycling, recovery, treatment and others in terms of the potential impacts of these facilities on the environment.

Under section 30 of the RMA, regional councils are responsible for controlling the discharge of contaminants into or onto land, air or water. These responsibilities are addressed through regional planning and discharge consent requirements. Other regional council responsibilities that may be relevant to waste and recoverable materials facilities include managing the adverse effects of storing, using, disposing

⁷ Emissions Trading Scheme Review Panel (2011) *DOING NEW ZEALAND'S FAIR SHARE: Emissions Trading Scheme Review 2011 FINAL REPORT*, 30 June 2011

⁸ From: MfE 2009: *Waste Management and Minimisation Planning, Guidance for Territorial Authorities*.

of and transporting hazardous wastes; the dumping of wastes from ships, aircraft and offshore installations into the coastal marine area; and the allocation and use of water.

Under the RMA, territorial authority responsibility includes controlling the effects of land-use activities that have the potential to create adverse effects on the natural and physical resources of their district. Facilities involved in the disposal, treatment or use of waste or recoverable materials may carry this potential. Permitted, controlled, discretionary, non-complying and prohibited activities and their controls are specified within district planning documents, thereby defining further land-use-related resource consent requirements for waste-related facilities.

In addition, the RMA provides for the development of national policy statements and for the setting of national environmental standards (NES). There is currently one enacted NES that directly influences the management of waste in New Zealand – the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards Relating to Certain Air Pollutants, Dioxins, and Other Toxics) Regulations 2004 (the NES for Air Quality). This NES requires certain landfills (e.g., those with a capacity of more than 1 million tonnes of waste) to collect landfill gases and either flare them or use them as fuel for generating electricity. The result is increased infrastructure and operational costs for qualifying landfills, although with costs potentially offset by the harnessing of captured emissions for energy generation.

Unless exemption criteria are met, the NES for Air Quality also prohibits the lighting of fires and burning of wastes at landfills, the burning of tyres, bitumen burning for road maintenance, burning coated wire or oil, and the operation of high-temperature hazardous waste incinerators. These prohibitions limit the range of waste treatment/disposal options available within New Zealand with the aim of protecting air quality.⁹

The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (the HSNO Act)

The HSNO Act addresses the management of substances that pose a significant risk to the environment and/or human health, from manufacture to disposal. The Act relates to waste management primarily through controls on the import or manufacture of new hazardous materials and the handling and disposal of hazardous substances.

Hazardous substances may be explosive, flammable, have the capacity to oxidise, toxic to humans and/or the environment, corrosive, or have the ability to develop any of these properties when in contact with air or water. Depending on the amount of a hazardous substance on site, the HSNO Act sets out requirements for material storage, staff training and certification. These requirements would need to be addressed within operational and health and safety plans for waste facilities. Hazardous substances commonly managed by TAs include used oil, asbestos, agrichemicals, LPG and batteries.

⁹ Taken from: Ministry for the Environment (2009) Waste Minimisation in Waste Management and Minimisation Planning - Guidance for Territorial Authorities, Wellington

The HSNO Act provides minimum national standards that may apply to the disposal of a hazardous substance. However, under the RMA a regional council or TA may set more stringent controls relating to the use of land for storing, using, disposing of or transporting hazardous substances.¹⁰

¹⁰ *ibid*

A.4.0 Local Plans and Goals

Hauraki District Council

Waste Management Plan 2002

Key goals include:

- Minimise the generation of waste
- Partnership working
- Manage negative side-effects arising from the disposal of our solid waste
- Ensure that management of waste does not itself cause a nuisance or become injurious to public health.
- Assist sustainable development
- Achieve a fair apportionment of waste management costs to the community.
- Consider energy efficiency

Hauraki Community Plan

Key goals include:

- Management of our natural and physical environment in a sustainable manner;
- Providing quality health and safety services through the District;
- Long-term planning to ensure that our future infrastructure requirements meet the growth and development opportunities of our District.

Hauraki District Council Solid Waste Asset Management Plan (September 2009)

The SWAMP describes a series of indicators and associated targets which assist with achieving the outcomes in the Community Plan. These are predominantly related to customer satisfaction levels, access to services, tonnages collected and health and safety measures. They are described in S 7.3.4 of the Waste Assessment

Hauraki District Council District Plan

The plan covers the following areas related to waste:

- Zoning rules
- Siting of future landfills
- Cleanfills
- Hazardous Waste procedures.

For more information on the District Plan refer to section 8.2 of the Waste Assessment

Matamata-Piako District Council

Waste Minimisation Strategy

Prior to the agreement to develop a joint Waste Assessment, MPDC produced a Waste Minimisation Strategy in 2010. Within this document lies a strategic vision of 'Towards Zero Waste and a sustainable New Zealand'. Under this there are no specific targets but a set of four Strategic Goals:

1. Society: Promoting public health and safety whilst lowering the costs and risks of waste to society (incorporating cultural beliefs, values and obligations)
2. Environment: Reducing environmental damage from the generation and disposal of waste
3. Economy: Increasing economic benefit by using material resources more efficiently
4. Monitor and feedback: Reviewing data collection, analysis, and monitoring to regularly evaluate the progress of the Strategy in achieving its Strategic Goals and Objectives.

As indicated under the fourth and final Strategic Goal, there are a set of objectives and associated actions which sit beneath these overarching goals.

Matamata-Piako District Council District Plan

The plan covers the following areas related to waste:

- Policies related to waste management
- Zoning and activity rules
- Cleanfills
- Hazardous Waste procedures.

For more information on the District Plan refer to section 8.3 of the Waste Assessment

Thames-Coromandel District Council

Solid Waste Asset Management Plan for the Thames-Coromandel District Council (April 2006)

The Solid Waste Asset Management Plan (SWAMP) incorporates the Council's Waste Management Plan, prepared pursuant to the requirements of Part XXXI of the Local Government Act 1974, and its assessment of sanitary services (solid waste management) pursuant to the requirements of Part 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. The SWAMP sets out how the solid waste activity meets the Council's wider goals, the community outcomes which the activity helps to achieve, and the levels of service that are provided as part of the solid waste activity. Key community outcomes are noted under the Ten Year Plan below.

Thames-Coromandel District Council 2009-2019 Ten Year Plan

TCDC's Ten Year Plan indicates that TCDC are looking to take a sustainable development approach when looking to the future. With regards to solid waste management the LTCCP states that:

“There are a number of sustainable environmental principles that the Council is working towards through this activity. The key words that demonstrate these principles are AVOIDANCE (by looking at better ways of working), REDUCTION, RE-USE (where possible), through RECYCLING and RECOVERY (by separating recyclable materials making it easier to access something that could potentially be re-used).”

There are a number of waste related Community Outcomes, including:

“We have efficient and effective water and waste services.”

“We reduce, reuse and recycle waste.”

The LTCCP's section on 'Safeguarding the Environment' provides an overarching direction for the future of waste management in the District. The aim, with regards to solid waste is to:

“Ensure that all rubbish is properly disposed of to protect the public and environment through kerbside collection and recycling”

The proposed 10 year plan objective for 2012-2022 is:

“To manage the District's solid waste in a way that reduces the harmful effects of waste, improves the efficiency of resource use, and provides opportunities for local economic development”

In terms of future strategic considerations this section recognises that community expectations regarding environmental quality are likely to increase, at the same time as growth and development within the District occurs.

Thames-Coromandel District Council 2010/2011 Annual Plan

The Annual Plan 2009/10 includes the following actions for 2010/11:

1. Refuse transfer stations will be accessible and maintained

Performance targets

- a. 90% of urgent requests (rubbish bags not collected or streets missed in error) are responded to within one day;
- b. Seven communities have refuse transfer stations.

2. Refuse and recycling collection services will be provided and recycling actively promoted

Performance targets

- a. An annual decrease of 5% in volume of waste per rating unit;
- b. An annual increase of 1% in rubbish being recycled compared to landfill;

- c. 90% of urgent requests for service and complaints are responded to within one day;
- d. 85% of residents and non-resident ratepayers are satisfied with the solid waste services provided by the Council;

Thames-Coromandel District Council District Plan

The plan covers the following areas related to waste:

- Public Works
- Council responsibility for waste management
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the plan
- Zoning and activity rules
- Cleanfills
- Hazardous Waste procedures.

The Council's objectives for waste management are identified as:

"To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse environmental effects of waste generation and disposal

To minimise the quantity of wastes requiring disposal".

For more information on the District Plan refer to section 8.1 of the Waste Assessment

A.5.0 Definitions and Abbreviations

Waste Hierarchy:

The Government's definition of the waste hierarchy, taken from the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, is as follows:

Reduction:

- 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*

Reuse: 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

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

Recovery:

- 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*

Treatment:

- a) *means 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*

Disposal (summarised definition): final deposit of waste into or onto land, or incineration

Under the Act 'Waste Minimisation' is defined as

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

Other Definitions and Abbreviations

Biosolids	The outputs from a waste water treatment plant – also referred to as 'sewage sludge'
Cleanfill	A landfill that only accepts inert materials like soil, rock, bricks, and concrete
C&D	Construction and Demolition

Food waste	Any food scraps – from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, tea bags, coffee grounds
Green waste	Waste largely from the garden – hedge clippings, tree/bush prunings, lawn clippings
Hazardous waste	Waste that can cause harm or damage, to people or the environment, like strong chemicals. Shouldn't go in to landfills.
Landfill	Tip or dump
LTP	Long Term Plan
MGB	Mobile garbage bin – wheelie bin.
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
New Zealand Waste Strategy	A document produced by the Ministry for the Environment in 2010.
Recycling	Waste that can be recycled through the kerbside collection and/or at the Recycling Park
Rubbish	Waste, that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill
Tonne (metric)	A thousand kilograms.
Transfer Station	Where waste can be sorted for recycling or reprocessing, or is dumped and put in to larger trucks for transport to landfill
Waste	Anything we no longer want – can be 'diverted material' through recycling or composting, or able to be reused by someone else, or is 'rubbish'.
Waste Assessment	A document summarising the current situation of waste management in a district, with facts and figures, and required under the Waste Minimisation Act.
Waste Hierarchy	A list of waste management options with decreasing priority – usually shown as 'reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose'
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act (2008)
WMMP	Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, also sometimes referred to as 'the Plan'.
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

A.6.0 Waste Assessment

Refer attached.