

Friday, 4 December 2020

*Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga*

**Administered by Hastings District Council**

**Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee Meeting**

*Kaupapataka*

# Open Agenda

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*Te Rā Hui:*  
Meeting date: **Friday, 4 December 2020**

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*Te Wā:*  
Time: **10.30am**

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*Te Wāhi:*  
Venue: **Council Chamber  
Ground Floor  
Civic Administration Building  
Lyndon Road East  
Hastings**

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*Te Hoapā:*  
Contact: **Democracy and Governance Services  
P: 06 871 5000 | E: [democracy@hdc.govt.nz](mailto:democracy@hdc.govt.nz)**

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*Te Āpiha Matua:*  
Responsible  
Officer: **Waste Planning Manager - Angela Atkins**

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**HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
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Phone **06 871 5000** | [www.hastingsdc.govt.nz](http://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz)  
**TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O HERETAUNGA**

## Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee – Terms of Reference

### Background

Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 states that a territorial authority must adopt a waste management and minimisation plan which provides:

- objectives, policies and methods for effective and efficient waste management and minimisation,
- collection, recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal services
- facilities for waste management
- waste minimisation activities including education and public awareness; and
- a framework for funding implementation, grants and advances of money

The Solid Waste Management Committee which had been set up with Napier City Council, jointly prepared a Waste Minimisation Plan (WMMP) which was formally adopted in 2012. This committee was disestablished upon adoption of the WMMP. In early 2014 the Joint Council Waste Futures Project Steering Committee was established to meet to oversee and manage a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Omarunui landfill catchment.

The WMMP must be reviewed every 5 years. A Waste Assessment, which is the first step of the review has been undertaken and options are being developed for the WMMP. It is proposed that all submissions on the draft WMMP are heard by a joint committee of Napier City and Hastings District Council:

### Purpose

- To approve the content of the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for public consultation.
- To hear submissions and make recommendations to the constituent Councils on the draft regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2011-2017.
- To be responsible for overseeing, supporting, monitoring and reporting progress toward achieving the intent of WMMP. As well as representing the interests of participatory Councils in the WMMP.
- To review the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan at least every six years to meet the requirements of the WMA 2008

### Members

Three elected members appointed from Hastings District Council

Three elected members appointed from Napier City Council

### Name

The Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee

### Status

By agreement of the local authority members, the Joint Waste Futures Joint Project Steering Committee has been established as a Joint Committee under clause 30A of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

### Delegated Authority

The Joint Committee will have responsibility and authority to:

1. Accept and hear submissions on the joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017-2023, and report back to the individual Councils on an as required basis.

2. To make recommendations to each participant Council on the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.
3. To monitor performance and progress to give effect to the purpose of the WMMP and to make recommendations to the constituent Councils accordingly.

### **Administering Authority and Servicing**

Hastings District Council shall administer the Joint Committee meetings.

### **Meetings**

The Hastings District Council's Standing Orders will be used to conduct the Joint Committee meetings.

The Joint Committee shall meet as and when required as agreed for the achievement of the purpose of the joint committee.

### **Quorum**

The quorum at any meeting shall be not less than four (4) including not less than two representatives of each of the member bodies.

### **Voting**

The members shall strive at all times to reach a consensus.

Each representative shall be entitled to one vote at any meeting.

There shall be no casting vote.

### **Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson**

The Joint Committee shall also appoint by simple majority vote, a Chairperson from one Council and a Deputy Chair from the other Council.

### **Variations**

Any Member may propose an amendment (including additions or deletions) to the Terms of Reference which may be agreed to by the Joint Committee.

Variations to the Terms of Reference must be referred to the constituent Councils for ratification.

### **Term of Office**

The primary purpose of this Joint Committee is the approval and adoption, by both Councils, of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018. However the Joint Committee will continue to meet as and when required to oversee performance of the WMMP in operation.



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Friday, 4 December 2020

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*Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga*

**Hastings District Council**

**Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee Meeting**

*Kaupapataka*

# Open Agenda

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Group Members:	<i>Heamana</i>
	<b>Chair:</b> Councillor Ann Redstone (HDC)
	<b>Deputy Chair:</b> Councillor Api Tapine (NCC)
	Councillors Damon Harvey and Sophie Siers (HDC) Councillors Annette Brosnan and Richard McGrath (NCC)

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<i>Tokamatua:</i>	4 members - at least 2 Councillors from each Council
<b>Quorum:</b>	

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<i>Apiha Matua</i>	Waste Planning Manager – Angela Atkins
<b>Officer</b>	
<b>Responsible:</b>	

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<i>Te Rōpū Manapori me te Kāwanatanga</i>	Lynne Cox (Extn 5632)
<b>Democracy &amp;</b>	
<b>Governance</b>	
<b>Services</b>	

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## Te Rārangī Take

# Order of Business

### Apologies & Leave of Absence – *Ngā Whakapāhatanga me te Wehenga ā-Hui*

- 1.0** At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.  
 At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

### **2.0** Conflict of Interest– *Mahi Kai Huangā*

Members need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as a Member of the Council and any private or other external interest they might have.

### Confirmation of Minutes - *Te Whakamana i Ngā Minitī*

- 3.0** Minutes of the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee held Friday, 19 June 2020.  
*(Previously circulated)*

- |            |   |          |
|------------|---|----------|
| <b>4.0</b> | <b>Hastings District Council and Napier City Council Joint Submission to the Ministry for the Environment on Reducing the Impact of Plastic on our Environment, Moving away from hard-to recycle and single-use items</b> | <b>9</b> |
|------------|---|----------|

- |            |   |           |
|------------|---|-----------|
| <b>5.0</b> | <b>Hastings District Council - Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Implementation Update</b> | <b>27</b> |
|------------|---|-----------|

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| <b>6.0</b> | <b>Napier City Council - Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Implementation Update</b> | <b>33</b> |
|------------|---|-----------|

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| <b>7.0</b> | <b>Ministry for the Environment - Work Programme Update</b> | <b>35</b> |
|------------|---|-----------|

- |            |   |           |
|------------|---|-----------|
| <b>8.0</b> | <b>Hastings District Council Contestable Waste Minimisation Fund update</b> | <b>39</b> |
|------------|---|-----------|

- |            |   |           |
|------------|---|-----------|
| <b>9.0</b> | <b>Review of the Hastings District Council &amp; Napier City Council Solid Waste Bylaws</b> | <b>41</b> |
|------------|---|-----------|

- |             |   |           |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| <b>10.0</b> | <b>Napier City Council - Awatoto Waste Futures Hub Proposal</b> | <b>43</b> |
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Friday, 4 December 2020

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Item 4

*Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga*

**Hastings District Council: Joint Waste Futures  
Project Steering Committee**

*Te Rārangi Take*

# Report to Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee

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**Nā:**  
**From:** **Angela Atkins, Waste Planning Manager**

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**Te Take:**  
**Subject:** **Hastings District Council and Napier City Council Joint Submission  
to the Ministry for the Environment on Reducing the Impact of  
Plastic on our Environment, Moving away from hard-to recycle  
and single-use items**

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## **1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga***

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to obtain endorsement from the Committee to lodge the attached submission with the Ministry for the Environment by Hastings District Council officers regarding the “Reducing the impact of plastic on our environment – moving away from hard-to recycle and single-use items”.
- 1.2 This report and submission contributes to the purpose of local government by primarily promoting the environmental wellbeing and more specifically through the Council’s strategic objective of a community which wastes less.
- 1.3 This submission is related to Action 6B and 7C of the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP);
  - Continue to lobby central government for problematic materials.
  - Foster and grow coordinated leadership in the waste minimisation movement across the region.
- 1.4 The government is currently undertaking a consultation on the ban on single use plastic items and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polystyrene food and beverage packaging - Reducing the impact of plastic on our environment – moving away from hard-to-recycle and single-use items.

- 1.5 The consultation document seeks feedback on two proposals related to plastic design, use and disposal.
- 1.6 Proposal 1: The Government is looking to move away from hard-to-recycle plastics, starting with a phase-out of:
  - some polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polystyrene packaging
  - all oxo-degradable plastic products. (A type of plastic that contains an additive causing it to degrade quickly when exposed to light or oxygen.)
- 1.7 This is part of a long-term shift toward a more circular economy for plastics where packaging materials are made of higher value materials that are easier to recycle.
- 1.8 Proposal 2: The Government also seeks feedback on a phase-out of some single-use plastic items.
- 1.9 Moving away from single-use items in the future will help to encourage reuse, reduce waste to landfill, and minimise harm to the environment from plastic litter.
- 1.10 Submissions close at 5 pm on 4 December 2020.
- 1.11 The official consultation documents can be viewed here. <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/reducing-impact-of-plastic-on-environment>
- 1.12 The submission (Attachment 1) was drafted and submitted by officers based on responses to the community survey, feedback from the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan consultation and national discussion with other Councils and members of the waste industry.

## 2.0 Recommendations – Ngā Tūtohunga

- A) That the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee receives the report of the Waste Planning Manager titled Hastings District Council and Napier City Council Joint Submission to the Ministry for the Environment on Reducing the Impact of Plastic on our Environment, Moving away from hard-to recycle and single-use items dated 4 December 2020.
- B) That the Committee approve the lodgement of the submission titled Reducing the Impact of Plastic on our Environment, Moving away from hard-to recycle and single-use items to the Ministry for the Environment.

### Attachments:

- |    |  |              |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1↓ | Draft Joint Submission - Reducing the impact of plastic on our environment | SW-29-2-20-9 |
|----|--|--------------|



If calling ask for Angela Atkins

File Ref: SW-29-2-20-8

4 December 2020

Plastic Consultation  
Ministry for the Environment  
PO Box 10362,  
Wellington 6143

[plastics.consultation@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:plastics.consultation@mfe.govt.nz)

**Submission Reducing the impact of plastic on our environment – moving away from hard-to-recycle and single-use items consultation from Hastings District and Napier City Councils**

	Hastings District Council (HDC)	Napier City Council (NCC)
Contact Person:	Angela Atkins	Rhett van Veldhuizen
Role:	Waste Planning Manager	Waste Minimisation Lead
Address:	Private Bay 9001, Hastings 4156	Private Bag 6010, Napier 4142
Region:	Hawke's Bay/Te Matau-a-Māui, New Zealand	
Phone:	06 871 5000	06 835 7579
Email:	<a href="mailto:reducewaste@hdc.govt.nz">reducewaste@hdc.govt.nz</a>	
Submitter type:	Local Government	

This submission has been written by HDC and NCC solid waste team members for endorsement by the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee. The Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee provides governance to a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Omarunui Landfill catchment. The committee comprises of three HDC Councillors and three Napier City Councillors.

The submission is based on staff knowledge, feedback received during the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan review in 2018, a community survey and the Waste Management Institute of NZ (MINZ) Territorial Authority Officers (TAO) Forum submission. All references to the TAO Forum submission are documented in *italics* and smaller font for ease of reading.

HDC Waste minimisation staff undertook a community survey to assist with the formation of this submission. The survey was shared with the community via the HDC Facebook page and was open for two weeks in early October 2020. All of the responses received are attached in Attachment 1. 198 people responded to the survey with a high majority

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of support for the proposals. Where appropriate, the information from the survey has been included in this submission including numbers of support and comments.

This submission aligns with Action 6B of the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018-2024 – Continue to lobby central government for problematic materials.

## Consultation Feedback

### 1. Do you agree with the description in this document of the problems with hard-to-recycle plastic packaging and single-use plastic items? If not, why?

Both Councils agree with the description but think a broader consideration of the problem would allow for wider issues to be considered and tackled, which will likely require more than a simple ban. There is a culture of dependence (economic and social) on the convenience of single-use plastics in New Zealand. As documented by the Waste MINZ TAO Forum submission, the following issues could be a barrier to the objectives:

- The price of virgin plastic can create an economic barrier to utilising recycled resin
- Product design, such as the use of coloured plastics, non-recyclable labels, tear off tamper wraps, multipack composite products and soft plastic pouches, can still limit a product's recyclability

*The present proposal must be part of a comprehensive Government policy targeting reliance on both single-use products in general and on virgin plastic resin. This could include specific regulations and investment to disincentivise single-use and create a reuse culture.*

*The significant reliance on offshore markets increases New Zealand's carbon footprint through importing fossil-fuelled plastic resin or manufactured plastic products. There is a need to develop zero or low-carbon alternatives where single-use is necessary and foster onshore manufacture as much as possible through financial support.*

### 2. Have we identified the correct objectives? If not, why?

Yes, and both Councils are supportive of the three main objectives suggested by the Waste MINZ TAO Forum:

1. Reduce the amount of hard-to-recycle plastic in use to enable a circular economy approach to material management and reflect the waste hierarchy.
2. Minimise the environmental impact of single-use items which are littered and make their way into our oceans and streams.
3. Reduce the current level of contamination in kerbside recycling

### 3. Do you agree that these are the correct options to consider? If not, why?

Yes, and both Councils are supportive of the additional measures suggested by the Waste MINZ TAO Forum.

*These options could be blended to support a long-lasting and effective move away from reliance on all single-use items and to avoid unintended outcomes from a ban. We recommend an approach that combines the proposed bans with levies/fees, labelling, measurable targets, deposit-return, take back schemes, and community engagement. The EU Directive on Single-Use Plastics, and the plastics and packaging and single-use plastics chapters of the recently released Irish National Waste Policy, provide useful examples of blended approaches.*

*In addition to the options listed, we would support the consideration of additional measures to support the uptake and scale of reuse, e.g.*

- mandatory targets for reuse/refill on specified items



- deposit return systems for takeaway service ware to ensure that they are in a recyclable condition (i.e., clean) and put in the correct recycling bins
- mandating reusables in dine-in settings (as done through phase 3 of the Berkeley Single Use Food ware and Litter Reduction Ordinance)
- levies on targeted single-use items
- guidelines for the durability, reparability or modularity of products.

The Government could also consider the further option of applying fees to cover estimated costs for clean-up and disposal of items not proposed for a ban, but which are still problematic, such as cigarette butts, takeaway packaging and wet wipes. These types of fees to cover clean-up and disposal costs differ from a levy and should be possible under s 23(1)(d) of the WMA.

**4. Have we identified the right criteria (including weightings) for evaluating options to shift away from PVC and polystyrene packaging, oxo-degradable plastics and some single-use items? If not, why?**

No, and both Councils are supportive of the comments made by the Waste MINZ TAO Forum.

The TAO Forum thinks that separate tables, weighting and criteria should be used to evaluate pvc and polystyrene; oxo-degradable plastics and single-use items as these product categories are distinct from each other and there are different issues with each of them.

There should be a criterion around technical feasibility. Currently, there isn't rpv or rpolystyrene on the market so mandatory recycled content is technically not feasible. Conversely, there are labelling schemes such as the Australasian Recycling Label, so the option of mandatory labelling requirements is technically feasible.

The TAO Forum also thinks that there should be criteria around willingness of the public to embrace the change and readiness of business – what shifts have businesses already made in this space?

Note with regards to the criteria, the alignment of strategic direction should also include legislation such as the Zero Carbon Act.

**5. Do you agree with our assessment of the options, and our decision to take forward only one option (a mandatory phase-out)? If not, why?**

Yes and this is supported by the Hawkes Bay community based on a recent survey.

**Proposal 1: Phase out hard-to-recycle plastics**

**6. Do you agree with the proposed phase-out of PVC and polystyrene packaging as set out in two stages (by 2023 and by 2025)? If not, why?**

Both Councils are very supportive of moves to ban unrecyclable packaging, however careful consideration needs to be given to what the viable packaging alternatives are. A ban on PVC/PS/EPS packaging could result in their replacement with packaging materials as bad, or worse, in terms of environmental effects.

Firstly, both food safety and shelf life need to be considered. We need to balance the desire to reduce use of hard-to-recycle plastics with the potential for inferior packaging choices leading to increased food loss and waste, given that approximately one-third of all food produced for human consumption globally is already lost across the supply chain.

Secondly, we need to consider recyclability and how to ensure that measures to reduce PVC/PS/EPS packaging don't lead to an increase in packaging coded as plastic #7 or compostable packaging where there is no infrastructure in place to process it.

*Finally, it is also important to have a carbon footprint lens to ensure, where possible, that alternatives use less resources in production, transport etc.*

Therefore, both Councils are supportive of a ban for products where known recyclable alternatives are available e.g. products which can be made out of plastics #1, #2 and #5. However, the TAO Forum notes that there is a risk that products could move from plastics #3 and #6 and switch instead to equally unrecyclable plastics.

Both Councils are supportive of a ban in two stages. Stage 1 should only include those products where there are known recyclable alternatives available. In particular, banning PVC and polystyrene trays would ensure that valuable PET trays, which are currently being landfilled, can be sent to processors such as Flight Plastics for recycling and could prevent some councils from needing to purchase costly optical sorters. EPS containers (eg, clamshell takeaway containers) and EPS and polystyrene cups cause contamination in kerbside recycling and once again there are suitable alternatives on the market.

Both Councils are supportive of the TAO Forum statement that more research needs to be undertaken to ensure that the proposed 2025 timeframe for Stage 2 is sufficient to ensure recyclable alternatives to PVC and polystyrene.

**7. Have we identified the right packaging items that would be covered by a phase-out of PVC and polystyrene packaging? If not, what would you include or leave out, and why?**

Both Councils agree with the comments made by the TAO forum; *A blanket ban may not necessarily be the most appropriate measure at this stage for PVC and PS rigid packaging. It may be better to focus on specific items within these packaging types where appropriate alternatives are readily available, particularly around supermarket food packaging and takeaway items that can easily be swapped out e.g. meat trays, sushi containers, and PS takeaway containers. This would place the focus on specific items that prevent the effective recycling of other recyclables e.g. PVC trays.*

*The TAO Forum notes that EPS packaging for homeware and whiteware can't be collected at kerbside due to its size, but can be collected through store takeback schemes. Plastic NZ has already begun work on voluntary product stewardship for pre-consumer EPS packaging and several large retailers offer takeback schemes, but these aren't widely promoted.<sup>1</sup> Designating packaging for homeware and whiteware as a priority product and setting up a product stewardship scheme for this type of packaging to encourage industry-led innovation such as a redesign of packaging materials may also be a suitable option.*

EPS is difficult to manage in an operational context at both Refuse Transfer Stations and Landfill, as every time it is moved, the material crumbles and easily becomes windblown litter on exposed sites.

The community survey respondents strongly support mandatory phase out, with 190 responding "Yes" and five responding "No".

<sup>1</sup> E.g. Harvey Norman

When the community was asked about specific polystyrene products and possible options, the following options were preferred.

	For EPS polystyrene	For rigid clear polystyrene	For chilled goods packaging polystyrene
Mandatory phase out	169	181	168
Labelling requirements	2	1	2
Product stewardship	3	1	1
Reduction targets	12	4	15

#### Community survey comments included:

- It's frustrating checking every product in the supermarket for the recycling code. This should be more obvious on all products to help everyone compare their options when browsing, rather than when it's time to waste the container. Local education on recycling choices (let's prevent our waste landfill) is needed too.
- Polystyrene packaging should be phased out - some places use cool cardboard options already (I've had furniture and electronic equipment arrive packed with pressed and corrugated cardboard and think it's far better, less mess and recyclable). If Government makes no polystyrene packaging the standard it would save lots of unrecyclable waste.
- There are good alternatives that do not damage the planet, companies must be encouraged and monitored to do the right thing. Businesses will always choose the cheapest alternative
- If we can't recycle it in NZ, it should be banned! If it's single use, it should be banned!
- Get rid of them at the source. Stop producing the toxic items. A mandatory phase out will give companies plenty of time to integrate new sustainable alternatives for packaging.
- People will adapt just like they did with plastic shopping bags, go hard, go fast and get rid of them.
- Critical to find/ create a market for affordable alternatives especially for small business.
- Polystyrene should not be used for food packaging as it leaches. Also cardboard/paper fibre alternatives for TV packaging is a great alternative option.
- Chilled goods do present a problem but we could get our Crown Research Institutes to look at this problem. We could adapt an overseas solution, if one is available, to the NZ environment or we could develop our own solution.
- I believe unless there can be a dedicated way to collect and recycle these products into circular economy then they should not be produced.

The Councils are supportive, but do not have extensive knowledge in this field to comment further.

#### 8. Do you think we should include all PVC and hard polystyrene packaging in stage 2 of the phase-out (e.g., not just food and beverage and EPS packaging)? Please explain your answer.

Both Councils are supportive of the comments made by the TAO forum; *PVC and PS/EPS are used for packaging for medications and to ensure food products are kept at suitable temperatures for transportation. It is possible that exemptions might be needed for medical use if suitable alternatives are not available. PVC is also*



used in the construction industry for a variety of materials. The TAO Forum recommends that more research is undertaken to determine whether there are suitable replacements for these materials and to investigate where reusable or refillable options may be possible. The TAO Forum recommends that the next funding round of the Waste Minimisation Fund encourages applications to undertake this research.

## 9. What would be the likely costs or benefits of phasing out all PVC and polystyrene packaging (hard polystyrene and EPS) by 2025?

Both Councils agree with the TAO Forum stated benefits:

### Environmental

- There will be less plastic litter in the environment (streets, parks, streams, oceans) resulting in less harm to wildlife and fewer plastic particles within food chains.
- It will encourage the transition away from non-renewable oil-based products.

### Social

- There will be amenity improvements due to less litter in the environment.
- Reducing plastic waste in our environment contributes to improving the mauri of our environment.

### Economic

- Reduction in use of hard-to-recycle plastics, leading to less contamination at kerbside, and a reduction in hard-to-recycle plastics going to landfill. This will result in lower sorting and disposal costs.
- Cleaner, higher value recycling streams: assuming materials are swapped out for domestically recyclable plastics #1, #2 & #5.
- Increasing the viability of domestic recycling opportunities for #1, #2 & #5s due to higher volumes and increased quality.
- Businesses that produce products for export may gain a competitive advantage by using more recyclable packaging.
- It would create a level playing field for all businesses which would provide certainty and fairness.
- With many of the alternatives being fibre or wood based, there may be an opportunity to produce more of these items on-shore in New Zealand using waste products from the timber industry.

The TAO Forum believes that there would be the following costs:

- Industry will need to develop new processes and alter production lines to accommodate different packaging materials.
- Higher cost of alternative material types for packaging, especially for takeaway containers. While a significant % increase, this is a matter of cents per item. The cost is likely to be passed on to the consumer. Research by both WasteMINZ<sup>2</sup> and Colmar Brunton<sup>3</sup> has shown a willingness by consumers to pay higher prices for more sustainable packaging choices.
- Large quantities of unused PVC/PS/EPS packaging going to landfill once the ban takes effect. This could be mitigated by a long lead-in time and liaison with recyclers as clean EPS is recyclable.
- Inferior-quality packaging could result in increased food loss and waste.
- Potential for higher environmental costs depending on new packaging choices.

The TAO Forum believes that the last point noted above is the greatest risk. A ban on PVC/PS/EPS could end up with these materials being replaced with something as bad or worse from an environmental/waste perspective e.g. a composite material whose only option is landfill, or a compostable plastic #7 which is unlikely to be home compostable and also unlikely to reach a commercial composting facility which is able to process it. There is a risk of creating yet another contaminant in kerbside recycling or in commercial composting processes, or at best the use of additional materials whose only option is landfill. Consideration needs to be given as to how to not only ban PVC/PS/EPS packaging but also ensure a simultaneous transition to PET/HDPE/PP.

<sup>2</sup> WasteMINZ Plastic Bag Charges and Beverage Container Deposits Study 2016

<sup>3</sup> [https://static.colmarbrunton.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Colmar-Brunton\\_Better-Futures-2020-Presentation.pdf](https://static.colmarbrunton.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Colmar-Brunton_Better-Futures-2020-Presentation.pdf)



**10. Do you believe there are practical alternatives to replace hard-to-recycle packaging (PVC, polystyrene and EPS)? If not, why?**

Both Councils support the comments made by the TAO Forum.

*Given the complexities involved in determining which plastics are used in food packaging, ranging from ensuring plastics are food safe, to offering physical protection and providing adequate oxygen and moisture barriers where required, this is a very technical and specialised area and so is not a question that Territorial Authorities are necessarily best placed to answer.*

*Alternatives are already available for some food and beverage packaging items e.g. PET meat or biscuit trays where PET is proven to be effective as a packaging material, acceptable in kerbside recycling and with a domestic market for reprocessing (Flight Plastics).*

*There may not be practical replacements readily available for all PVC/PS/EPS food and drink packaging items, for example flexible PVC which is often used to package fresh pasta or ham, and PVC-related plastics which are used for barrier coatings.*

*Therefore, at this stage the TAO Forum believes that for the purposes of this consultation, in the short term, the scope must stay focused on single-use packaging where there are known viable alternatives and that further research and innovation may be needed for other packaging types.*

**11. Do you agree with a mandatory phase-out of all oxo-degradable plastics by January 2023? If not, why?**

The recent community survey respondents strongly support mandatory phase out, with 183 responding "Yes", 3 responding "No" and 9 "not sure".

**Community survey comments included;**

- Micro beads etc are killing our oceans, waterways and the life dependant on them.
- I think these are the most important to phase out.
- Heavy metals being dispersed around the environment doesn't sound like a great solution
- I prefer education and incentives rather than regulation.
- Micro plastics are a huge issue not only for the environment but humans. These type of plastics become so small that they b3come part of the air we breathe and are likely to cause a deteriorating health long-term.
- these are terrible products that spread the harmful effects of plastics into waterways and soil ecosystems, similar to micro plastics in beauty products
- This type of packaging is arguably even more harmful than conventional plastic packaging due to it breaking down into micro plastics which are toxic to our wildlife (and to us).
- It is still harmful to our environment and there are better alternatives available.
- I think so but please give examples so we know what types you mean.
- This is simply not acceptable in any way and it's also not sustainable.
- Should've happened 20 years ago!
- When you can't see it, it's even more dangerous eg fish and bird life
- Everything can be made from compostable material. The time for change is now!
- This is no better and probably worse than non oxy single use
- The point is preventing micro plastics from harming the environment and poisoning the water and soils
- "Compostable only"
- Definitely!
- I did not know that, it is awful, yes they should be banned
- These should be banned next week. They are a terrible product that has been misleading public for years.
- Just because you can't see it doesn't mean it has disappeared and is no longer a problem. We have strict controls on toxic gases that we can't always see. Degradable plastic should also be controlled or banned.

*Yes, degradable plastics of all types should be phased out. This includes both oxo-degradable and photo-degradable plastics. The TAO Forum notes that it is important when defining this ban to ensure that the definition can cover the wide range of existing degradable products and any future degradable products.*

*Degradable products cannot be recycled or composted and are a contaminant to both industries. As they are designed to break down more quickly into microplastics when littered, they are a greater source of environment harm than conventional plastic. A shorter phase out period for these plastics is recommended due to both the harm they cause and also the deceptive nature of the advertising for many of these products. Many of these products imply that they are greener and more environmentally friendly than conventional plastic, see image below.*

*Due to the issues caused by these types of plastic and the deceptive nature of how some of these products are advertised, the TAO Forum believes they should be phased out over a shorter time period by January 2022.*

- 12. If you manufacture, import or sell oxo-degradable plastics, which items would a phase-out affect? Are there practical alternatives for these items? Please provide details.**

N/A

- 13. Have we identified the right costs and benefits of a mandatory phase-out of the targeted plastics? If not, why not? Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

Yes, both Councils agree that correct costs and benefits have been identified

- 14. How likely is it that phasing out the targeted plastics will have greater costs or benefits than those discussed here? Please provide details to explain your answer.**

Both Councils support the comments made the TAO Forum.

*As mentioned previously, the greatest risk is if a ban on PVC/PS/EPS ends up with these materials being replaced with something as bad or worse from an environmental perspective. This would increase the costs but also reduce the benefits of the ban. Consideration needs to be given as to how to not only ban PVC/PS/EPS packaging, but ensure the simultaneous transition to PET/HDPE/PP. Other measures which could assist would be standardising kerbside recycling and introducing compulsory labelling for recyclability and compostability. In terms of compostable packaging, the Ministry for the Environment needs to assist industry to develop the appropriate processing and collection infrastructure, whether that be through funding or designating compostable packaging a priority product. Alternatively, it could be clearly signalled that compostable packaging is not an appropriate alternative to PVC and EPS. The TAO Forum prefers this option.*

- 15. What would help to make it easier for you and your family, or your business/organisation to move away from hard-to-recycle plastic packaging and use higher value materials or reusable/refillable alternatives?**

N/A



## Proposal 2: Take action on single-use plastic items

### 16. What do you think about the proposed mandatory phase-out of some single-use plastic items (see table 7)? Please specify any items you would leave out or add and explain why.

The recent community survey which had 198 participants, with respondents supportive of mandatory phase-out of the following items.

Plastic Straws	Plastic Cotton Buds	Plastic Drink Stirrers	Single-use plastic tableware and cutlery	Single-use plastic produce bags	Single-use cups and lids	Non-compostable produce stickers
184	182	186	188	188	187	187

This survey also gathered suggestions on other items to include;

Suggested items	Wrap (e.g. Clingfilm and shrink wrap)	Pill/medication sheets & containers	Bread Tags	6 pack can rings
Number of times suggested	7	5	5	3

Suggested items	Milk and water Bottles	Food packaging	Coffee Cups	Excessive packaging
Number of times suggested	13	17	5	5

Community survey comments supporting the phase out of more items were also received;

- I think non recyclable Pill Containers should be banned.
- They all have a life span of about 2 minutes and then Take hundreds of years to break down"
- My biggest one is the fruit stickers. I would love to see them disappear!
- It would be good to go back to cardboard for ice cream, some brands still do this
- Hard and soft plastic packaging for food products- too start off with. Plastic wrapping for flowers, both supermarkets and florists. Explain why- obviously because it's plastic.
- Plastic packaging of retail items. The tonnes of plastic packaging used to wrap plastic toys and goods from the bulk stores is excessive. Cardboard alternatives should be cheaper to buy (rather, plastic packaged items should be taxed further).
- "Supermarket plastic meat trays, supermarket use of gladwrap. There are eco friendly alternatives available, and I think it is time for supermarkets to step up and do their bit for the environment."
- Polystyrene packaging needs to be banned as we import more per capita than any other country.
- The plastic thing some pizza companies put in their boxes to stop the lid sticking to the pizza toppings.
- Single use water and soft drink bottles. Or at least make sure they're easily recyclable - including the lids, and the little plastic cap over the sucker bottle top, and the sucker bottle top itself, and any plastic wrap with their branding.
- Pallet wrapping shrink wrap
- Anything which cannot be reused, recycled or composted. This recycling must be cost-effective and sustainable. There is no good reason why we should tolerate and accept such things.
- Any Plastic packaging that can't be recycled including tetra packs. We live in Hastings and only numbers 1 and 2 can be recycled.. So much food comes in packaging that has to go to land fill.. I'm happy to pay a little more for items if the company supplying them can take more responsibility for the packaging. It would be good for the council to do a composting service too.

Community survey comments supporting the phase out of more items were also received;

- Everything not absolutely essential (eg some medical items), because the problem keeps growing due to the persistent nature of the products, and they're made from global-heating-petrochemicals.
- Why are disposable coffee cups not included in this list? Given how many people drink coffee and throw these cups away, it should be at the top of the list. Have cups available to purchase, have a bond paid if you borrow and then return a cup, bring their own cup. There are options other than disposable cups. These should be added too.
- Non bio degradable animal feed sacks
- Plant pots need to be looked at
- All producers should have to pay a levy to subsidise the cost of Recycling their plastic items, Milk bottles because we should return to glass.
- Balloons and glitter. Harmful commodities made of plastic people don't often think about however there are environmentally friendly alternatives
- All plastic, including toothpaste tubes.
- All single use...apart from consideration to medical supplies
- Balloons, water balloons.
- - the plastic shrink wrap on promotional grocery items eg: x3 pack of Watties spaghetti cans. Just advertise with a sign. Also when a shampoo and conditioner are on special, these don't need to be wrapped together with plastic."
- "Plastic beads in soft toys (Beanie babies)
- Bean bags filled with polystyrene "
- Is there an alternative to fishing nylon? "
- "Tetrapak cartons - these are plastic coated cardboard which can not be recycled and does not compost.
- Industrial tank liners for shipping containers"
- Those coffee pod things, just awful!
- Personally we need to reduce the types of material that exist and make the material types of one kind. this allows easy recycling. Government then needs to create a single point mega recycling centre. This should be near a port, allowing waste from South Island to be transported to this facility to be processed. This facility should be east coast north island and should be away from Auckland allowing ease of transport of this material in a non congested manner.
- Any plastics that are not practically recyclable should be phased out
- Any plastic that is not recyclable in NZ should be banned (hummus containers, yoghurt containers, icecream containers etc)
- Plastic food trays for meat and plastic toothbrushes

Another suggestion received was - The green plastic sleeves put on newly planted apple trees. They degrade and get blown all over the place and thousands of them are used.

Officers have contacted a local orchard company to enquire about alternatives. Many orchardists are searching for alternatives. The spray guards were more traditionally used for literally protecting the tree from herbicides but nowadays more and more they are there for rabbit protection due to the devastating effect it can have on young and old trees. For rabbit protection there is an alternative, to paint the trunks with paint and Thiram or pruning paste (as a deterrent) but it's not always the best solution due to the toxicity.

Ideally orchards would have a biodegradable option for the spray guards with holes in them so that the tree can breathe but also prevent any spray residue or rabbit chewing from occurring.



Community survey comments against phase-out received;

- I prefer education and incentives rather than regulation.
- Straws of some kind need to be available for people with disabilities who need them to drink. Home compostable plastics are ok (if they are composted).
- Earbuds only because there are not alternatives available in supermarkets just yet.
- Anything for which there is not an immediately available sustainable alternative that is essential to the safety, health or wellbeing of people.
- I have found a paper straw just doesn't last in a smoothie type drink that's the only problem otherwise support reducing plastic straws in drinks that aren't needed.
- Straws - we need to ensure any folk with special needs that rely on these can still have them available.
- If the plastic is compostable I don't think it needs to be banned.
- Non plastic cotton buds need to be more readily available in supermarkets before the plastic ones are banned.
- Straws and plastic plates as they are incredibly important to those with a disability.
- My plastic produce bags are never single use. I have alternative bags when I want them, however I like to have the choice to have plastic bags if I need them.
- Produce requires some preservation. There are single use options that can be recycled easily if the facilities are available. Not preserving produce will lead to unintended side effect of waste. We don't want that.
- Although I don't like using single use cups/ cutlery etc... I wonder if this should be a phase out rather than a ban as these items could have a huge financial cost on catering and other company's that use them. I think many are trying to move towards more sustainable products, but currently it is very difficult to find products that are eco friendly and which don't bear a huge cost to companies. I think more investment and research into advancing the technologies and ensuring there are appropriate products to replace those plastic items are required. The rest in that list I don't see as so difficult to replace and which there are already alternatives and a social move away from those products already.
- "Do spoons made from compostable plastic count as plastic stirrers?"
- I think a clear distinction needs to be made between oil based plastic and plant based plastic. The latter can be composted. Depending on the standard they conform to, PLA plastic can be composted in a commercial compost process or a normal domestic compost process.
- At present I am in favour of compostable plastic being used even if it is single use. It just needs to be composted to be reused.

On a personal note, officers recommend MfE undertake further investigation regarding teabags, tissues and kitchen towels regarding the use of plastic polymers to increase the strength of these products. These products may also be contributing to micro plastic creation.

**17. Do the proposed definitions in table 7 make sense? If not, what would you change?**

Both Councils are supportive of the TAO forum comments.

*Whether a piece of cutlery or a drink cup is single-use or reusable isn't always clear cut. Microns were used as the differentiating measure for the plastic bag ban to distinguish between reusable or single-use bags. Single-use can be subjective, so further clarity is needed for the definitions of single-use plastic tableware and cutlery and single-use plastic cups and lids.*

*For clarity, we would encourage all the definitions to include plastic including both degradable and biodegradable plastics.*

**18. What would be an appropriate phase-out period for single-use items? Please consider the impact of a shorter timeframe, versus a longer timeframe, and provide details where possible.**

Supported by community survey – 120 responded “Yes” and 75 responded “No” of a total of respondents 198.

Comments received in the community survey were generally supportive of a faster phase-out,

- 34 comments – 1 year phase-out
- 18 comments – ASAP phase-out
- 5 comments – 6 months phase-out
- 1 comment – 10 years phase-out
- it depends on what alternatives are already available now (eg compostable plates, cutlery e.t.c) paper or metal or bamboo straws etc. some items may need more time to source eco friendly alternatives...
- Businesses need time to find alternative replacement products and the installation of new equipment if required. Perhaps stage it over 3 years but progress has to be proven after 2?
- I have a query about disposable medical items, how can we minimise the horrendous waste that is our current state?

Both Councils are mindful of the impact that a phase-out would have on the manufacturing sector and support the comments made by the TAO Forum.

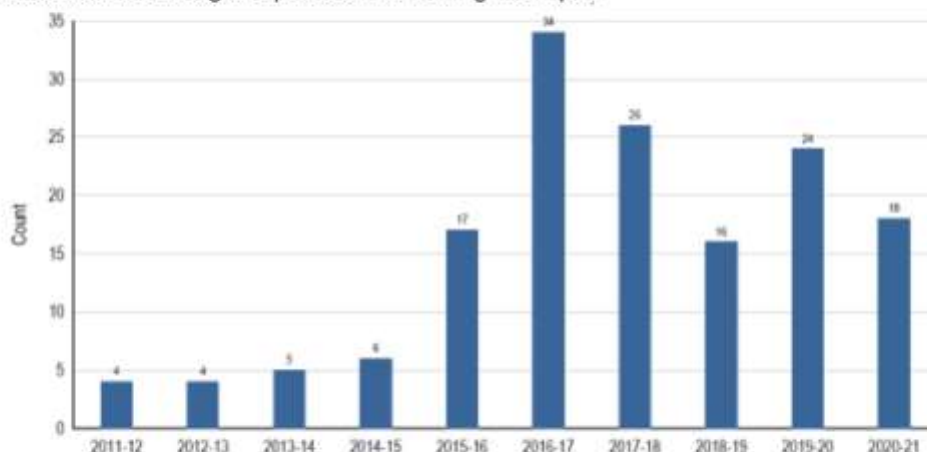
*Plastics New Zealand has noted that many businesses import these products in bulk and often have inventory sufficient for a number of years. However, the longer these items remain in circulation the more likely they are to be littered or to contaminate recycling. Wellington City Council estimates the costs of dealing with contamination in recycling at c\$300,000 per annum. Therefore, the TAO Forum is supportive of a ban being implemented as early as possible to reduce the impact on the environment and the financial burden of councils whilst ensuring that the financial impact on businesses is mitigated. The TAO Forum is supportive of a well signalled phase out within two years or less.*

**19. What options could we consider for reducing the use of single-use coffee cups (with any type of plastic lining) and wet wipes that contain plastic? You may wish to consider some of the options discussed in this consultation document or suggest other options.**

These items were included in our community survey with 156 respondents support phasing out the use of single-use disposable coffee cups and 176 respondents support phasing out wet wipes containing plastic.

Wet wipes are an issue for HDC with regards to blockages of the waste water system, whilst we don't experience a significant number, there has been an increase over the past 10 years. The graph below covers blockages that had “wipes” recorded by the contractor. The trend follows the overall trend on the number of blockages annually, between 250 and 550 events cleared each year.

Waste Water Blockages reported as containing wet wipes



20. If you are a business involved with the manufacture, supply, or use of single-use plastic coffee cups or wet wipes (that contain plastic), what would enable you to transition away from plastic based materials in the future?

N/A

21. What do you consider an appropriate timeframe for working toward a future phase out of plastic lined disposable coffee cups and wet wipes containing plastic?

Based on the on results of the community survey, both Councils recommend that the government consider the phase-out of disposable coffee cups and wet wipes with a plastic content with urgency.

22. Have we identified the right costs and benefits of a mandatory phase-out of single-use plastic items? If not, why? Please provide evidence to support your answer and clarify whether your answer applies to a particular item, or all items.

Both Councils support comments made by the TAO Forum.

The TAO Forum agreed with all the benefits listed, but there are also additional benefits. The benefits are environmental, social and economic.

#### Environmental

1. It will encourage the use of reusable options.
2. There will be less plastic litter in the environment (streets, parks, streams, oceans) resulting in less harm to wildlife and fewer plastic particles within food chains. It will also reduce the amount of plastic in compost and therefore in soil.
3. It will encourage the transition away from non-renewable oil-based products which are responsible for carbon emissions from manufacture, freight and disposal.



**Social**

1. It will support the strengthening of social norms for reuse and foster a culture of reuse and recycling, rather than disposing of single-use items.
2. There will be amenity improvements due to less litter in the environment.
3. There could be the opportunity for new job creation or migration to circular jobs.

**Economic**

1. There will be less contamination in recycling services resulting in lower sorting and disposal costs.
2. There will be significantly less contamination in organic waste collections, particularly if single-use produce bags and non-compostable fruit stickers were banned resulting in lower sorting costs and the ability to make a higher grade of compost.
3. There will be lower collection and disposal costs for litter collection.
4. Businesses that manufacture, import and supply reusable items would benefit.
5. Some businesses would save money by no longer supplying these items to their customers e.g. single-use produce bags.
6. It would create a level playing field for all businesses providing certainty and fairness.
7. There would be economies of scale for alternatives which would help to lower costs and drive innovation.
8. With many of the alternatives fibre or wood based, there may be an opportunity to produce more of these items on-shore in New Zealand using waste products from the timber industry.
9. Reuse options may eventually result in cost savings for consumers.

The TAO Forum agrees with the costs listed, but notes that most of these single-use items are currently imported from overseas rather than made in New Zealand so the cost of complying with this ban is likely to be less significant than the ban on pvc and polystyrene packaging.

## 23. How should the proposals in this document be monitored for compliance?

Neither Council have any specific comments regarding the monitoring and compliance, however are supportive of the TAO Forum recommendations.

The TAO Forum recommends that the proposals be monitored for compliance, but also evaluated to see whether the aims of the legislation will be achieved.

It is important to monitor the level of compliance for target business sectors such as manufacturing, retail and hospitality sectors. At its simplest form, this could be a hotline where members of the public can email if they see a business selling a non-compliant product. This was used when the plastic bag ban was introduced with 375 alleged breaches of the ban reported in the first six months.<sup>4</sup> Spot audits could also be undertaken in stores or businesses where compliance is likely to be more challenging e.g. sushi stores, \$2 shops for example.

Many councils and businesses undertake waste audits so asking these organisations to keep aside any branded examples of banned packaging so that businesses could be followed up is also an option.

It is also important to see if the legislation has achieved its desired aim. The TAO Forum identified three main aims and includes suggestions below as to how these could be evaluated.

1. Reduce the amount of hard-to-recycle plastic in use to enable a circular economy approach to waste management and reflect the waste hierarchy. Both supermarket chains have completed inventories of the types of plastic packaging in their brands. Funding a repeat of these audits after the ban has been implemented would determine to what extent the amount of hard-to-recycle plastics had been reduced.
2. Minimise the environmental impact of single-use items which are littered and make their way into our oceans and streams. Monitoring the amount and type of litter in the environment to see whether the rate at which these products have been littered has decreased.
3. Reduce the current level of contamination in kerbside recycling.

If Flight Plastic is able to accept PET trays from a larger number of councils, that would also be a clear indication that the legislation had achieved its aim to reducing contamination in recycling. Council waste audits would also provide evidence that contamination had decreased. The Rethinking Rubbish and Recycling Project has benchmarked contamination and use of plastics and this audit could be repeated once the ban is in place.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.newshub.co.nz/home/politics/2019/12/almost-400-alleged-breaches-of-plastic-bag-ban-but-no-prosecutions.html>



*Any evaluation could also include changes in public attitudes towards plastic products, packaging, litter and the general acceptance of these policies.*

### Closing comments

Territorial Authorities are continuing to face ever increasing costs and expectation creep, the continual 'dumping' of these costs on local government is completely untenable. Contamination of recycling with these items is a regular occurrence and a phase-out will increase the quality of recycling streams and reprocessing possibilities. The Councils firmly believe action is required to ensure that such costs are mitigated.

Both Councils recognise there are both challenges and benefits likely to arise from the introduction of phase-out schemes. It is also felt that the voluntary individual responsibility has not achieved the desired levels of participation or enabled economies of scale for a change in consumer and manufacturing behaviour and that Government intervention is now a necessity.

Hastings District Council and Napier City Council do not object to the release of any information contained in this submission.

Yours sincerely

Ann Redstone  
Waste Planning Manager Joint Waste Futures Steering Committee  
Hastings District Council and Napier City Council

Attachment 1 – Community Survey Responses – Excel spreadsheet



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Friday, 4 December 2020

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Item 5

*Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga*

**Hastings District Council: Joint Waste Futures  
Project Steering Committee**

*Te Rārangi Take*

# Report to Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee

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*Nā:* **Angela Atkins, Waste Planning Manager**  
*From:*

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*Te Take:* **Hastings District Council - Waste Management and Minimisation**  
*Subject:* **Plan Implementation Update**

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## **1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga***

- 1.1 This report is to update the committee regarding the implementation of the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) and activities undertaken in the Hastings District by Hastings District Council staff.
- A copy of the Joint WMMP can be viewed on the [HDC website](#)

### **ACTIONS 1 & 2: KERBSIDE RUBBISH AND RECYCLING COLLECTION**

- 1.2 Actions 1A & 2A - The new kerbside collection services are now operating as business as usual, following a very successful rollout and change over. The rubbish collection is provided via a weekly 120L red lidded council allocated wheelie bin and recycling collection is via three 45L council provided black recycling crates collected weekly also. *Action completed*
- 1.3 Actions 1B & 2B – As new residential dwellings are built within the urban zone they are included in the council collection service. The wheelie bin and recycling crates are delivered by the contractors. Officers are also working through requests for inclusion from residents of some semi-urban roads and communities. Specific consultation will be undertaken with all property owners within these areas, with the intention to have this process completed by 1 July 2021.
- 1.4 Action 1C – Officers are currently working through options to possibly adjust the Hastings CBD and Karamu Road North industrial area collection days for rubbish collection. Currently this service is

provided on a Monday which means businesses must put the rubbish bins out on a Friday afternoon for an early Monday morning collection.

- 1.5 Actions 1D, E & 2D – During the preparation for the delivery of the rubbish wheelie bins there were a number of multi-unit dwellings (like lifestyle villages) that were approached regarding the establishment of an alternative collection system, generally this was banks of larger 240L wheelie bins collected from agreed locations. Alternative bins are also HDC branded and RFID chipped. Some of these sites also chose to reduce the amount of recycling crates and share the crates with other residents within their respective communities. *Action completed*
- 1.6 Action 1F – Officers are reviewing the HDC rating policy in regards to the kerbside collection services. This review will cover options around how the rate is applied to separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (per SUIP) and options around providing a rebate or remission for low waste producing households where the rubbish wheelie bin is presented less frequently, i.e. fortnightly or less.
- 1.7 Action 1G – The Henderson Road and Blackbridge Refuse Transfer Stations remain operational. The Blackbridge operator has increased opening days from three to five days per week. Both sites sell Council's official orange rubbish bags for smaller volumes of household waste which can then be dropped off for free.
- 1.8 Action 2E – Use regulation to control excess producers of recycling at the kerbside, this is managed via the allocation of three crates per rated dwelling. If people have more than the volume permitted via the kerbside collection, this can be dropped off for free at a recycling facility. This action may be further considered in the review of the solid waste bylaw.

### **ACTIONS 3: ORGANIC WASTE**

- 1.9 Actions 3A-E – Limited action. Separated green waste disposal is provided at the Henderson Road and Blackbridge Refuse Transfer Stations. Bio Rich also offers a seven day drop off facility at the Awatoto facility. Visual surveys were also undertaken in November of all Council kerbside rubbish loads to landfill and it is likely that the findings of the visual observations will be the starting point to develop an organics educational programme.

### **ACTIONS 4: FACILITIES**

- 1.10 Action 4A – no action
- 1.11 Action 4B – A project will be initiated in 2021 to look into possible ways to improve resource recovery at the Henderson Road Refuse Transfer Station.
- 1.12 Actions 4C & D – no action
- 1.13 Action 4E – Rural Recycling facility update
- 1.14 Since 2015, Hastings District Council (HDC) has established six rural recycling facilities across the district; Tutira, Pukehamoamo, Maraekakaho, Poukawa, Waimarama and Waipatiki. Additional to this, recycling facilities are accessible to all residents via the services at the three Refuse Transfer Stations; Henderson Road, Blackbridge and Redclyffe (Napier).
- 1.15 The Havelock North facility on Martin Place has been permanently closed due to the cancellation of the licence to occupy by the landowner.
- 1.16 The Pukehamoamo facility was temporarily closed on 17 September 2020 due to misuse. This matter will be reported to the Hastings District Rural Community Board at the meeting on 30 November 2020.
- 1.17 A six cell recycling green bin (modified 20 foot shipping container) has been installed on a 12 month trial at Waipatiki rather than a short term service during the summer holiday period of December to

February. This trial was approved by the Hastings District Rural Community Board on 7 September 2020.

- 1.18 A resource consent application is being completed to establish a new facility at Te Pohue, next to the new water treatment plant. Once the outcome of the resource consent application is known, the single bin facility should be operational within one month.

#### **ACTION 5: PLANNING CONTROLS**

- 1.19 The review of the solid waste bylaw is the subject of a separate report.

#### **ACTIONS 6: DIVERSION INITIATIVES (OF RESIDENTIAL WASTE FROM LANDFILL)**

- 1.20 Action 6A – The Waste Planning Manager has had involvement in the LGNZ working group providing feedback to the Container Return Scheme Design Working Group and also been nominated as the national territorial authorities representative for the farm plastics product stewardship co-design working group.
- 1.21 Action 6B – Officers have drafted a submission regarding the current government consultation on hard-to recycle and single use plastic items. This is the subject of a separate report.
- 1.22 Action 6C – underway and subject of a separate report.
- 1.23 Action 6D – no grants have been formally requested.
- 1.24 Action 6E – The team continue to support independent sector groups like the apple growers group and construction/building group.
- 1.25 Action 6F – Discussions are being held with the operator of a new anaerobic bio-digester facility which is currently under construction. It is likely that this out of district facility will be able to process putrescible wastes which are problematic at landfill and also difficult to compost.
- 1.26 Actions 6G & H – no action
- 1.27 Action 6I – The annual Hazmobile collection is to be held on Sunday 15 November as a joint event between both HDC and NCC.
- 1.28 Action 6J – a user pays e-waste service is currently provided by the HB Environment Centre and HDC have subsidised TV fees to \$5 per unit (maximum of three) for Hastings residents. Depending on the development of the e-waste product stewardship scheme the refuse transfer stations may have a role in this new service.
- 1.29 Action 6K – no specific investigation or research has been undertaken, officers continue to keep in touch with most recent developments.
- 1.30 Action 6L – The waste minimisation team are developing a packaging guide for food vendors to help increase their awareness and understanding of locally compostable products. This will assist with the use of waste and recycling diversion stations at events. An event waste guide that will provide guidance for event planners on options for reducing event waste is also being produced. The team continues to work with Council's events team for requirements on waste minimisation at Council supported events.
- 1.31 Action 6M – In 2019 an event waste minimisation award was commissioned to be awarded to an A&P show stall holders to recognise efforts in reducing waste. As the A&P show ran in a very different capacity this year with reduced facilities, the award was not issued.
- 1.32 Action 6N – The team are available to support community initiatives, however no projects have been brought to our attention.

## ACTIONS 7: EDUCATION

- 1.33 A kerbside satisfaction survey is being undertaken during the month of November to help inform educational messages regarding the services going forward. Visual surveys were also undertaken in November of all Council kerbside rubbish loads to landfill and these findings will also be used to inform future educational messages.
- 1.34 Regular meetings with partners like the Sustaining HB Trust (Environment Centre) and Enviro Schools.
- 1.35 The waste minimisation team is establishing a regular meeting for individuals within the Hawkes Bay community who are active and passionate in the waste space. The aim of this meeting is for community representatives to come together and discuss key issues we're facing in the waste space, what initiatives are out there already, and possible ideas for the community to act on. This first meeting is to be held on 8 December 2020.
- 1.36 The team will be developing an education strategy in 2021 to increase waste minimisation and resource recovery following the changes to kerbside services and improvements at the Henderson Road Refuse Transfer Station.
- 1.37 The team have been undertaking regular educational presentations and talks; including participating in the Sustainable Backyards programme run by the HB Environment Centre and Community Events.
- 1.38 The website information and brochures continue to be updated and refreshed as required. Brochures are available at Council libraries and community centres.

## ACTIONS 8: LANDFILL

- 1.39 Action 8A – an investigation is underway looking into options regarding the introduction of material-specific pricing at Omarunui Landfill as endorsed by the Omarunui Landfill Joint Committee.
- 1.40 Action 8B – no specific actions to report
- 1.41 Action 8C – no work has been undertaken on this option and is unlikely now that the government is increasing the waste disposal levy from \$10 to \$60 progressively over the next 4 years. Government changes to the Emissions Trading Scheme have resulted in increased compliance costs which means that levies and taxes are likely to be more than 80% of the gate rate from 1 July 2021.
- 1.42 Action 8D – Monitoring continues of closed landfill sites.
- 1.43 Action 8E – Omarunui Landfill and Hastings District Council Waste Team have a business continuity plan which is reviewed annually.
- 1.44 Action 8F – The resource consent applications have been lodged with HBRC and Hastings District Councils to gain consent approval to develop Valley B for refuse disposal by Tonkin and Taylor Consultants (on behalf of the landfill).
- 1.45 An s92 request for further information has been received by HDC and Tonkin & Taylor from the HBRC. HDC and Tonkin & Taylor are currently working through these questions for further information.
- 1.46 The application will go to the public notification process next which is scheduled for December 2020 to January 2021.

### ACTIONS 9: JOINT SERVICES

- 1.47 The Hastings team continues to work with the Napier team on projects such as HazMobile and the solid waste bylaw review.
- 1.48 Staff attended the October Waste MINZ Summit which was a virtual replacement for the annual waste conference.
- 1.49 Hastings is hosting a regional waste officers meeting on 8 December 2020 to collaborate with colleagues across the east coast region. This is the first meeting since February.

### ACTIONS 10: MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

- 1.50 Action 10A: work is underway to develop a data warehouse to store all the waste related data. Initially this will be established to store and present information regarding the kerbside collection services and transactions from the weighbridges at the Henderson Road Refuse Transfer Station and Omarunui Landfill.
- 1.51 The National Waste Data Framework also is part of the Ministry for the Environment work programme.
- 1.52 Action 10B: monitoring is underway of the kerbside services, including participation rates and tonnes collected. Quarter one overview, see attachment 1.
- 1.53 Action 10C: no specific action has been undertaken.
- 1.54 Action 10D: data continues to be gathered, however no specific work has commenced on the review of the Joint WMMP. This is likely to commence in 2022.
- 1.55 Action 10E: A SWAP survey was undertaken in 2019 and the next survey will be completed in 2022.


### ACTION 11: RESOURCING

- 1.56 Action 11A: The team is appropriately resourced, however this will continue to be assessed depending on changes at a national level and the delivery of WMMP projects. *Action completed*

## 2.0 Recommendations – Ngā Tūtohunga

- A) That the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee receives the report of the Waste Planning Manager titled Hastings District Council - Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Implementation Update dated 4 December 2020.

### Attachments:

- 1  Quarterly Kerbside Services Update Infographic - SW-29-2-20-7  
July to Sept 2020





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Friday, 4 December 2020

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Item 6

*Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga*  
**Hastings District Council: Joint Waste Futures  
Project Steering Committee**

*Te Rārangi Take*

# Report to Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee

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*Nā:*  
**From: Angela Atkins, Waste Planning Manager**

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*Te Take:*  
**Subject: Napier City Council - Waste Management and Minimisation Plan  
Implementation Update**

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## **1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga***

1.1 Napier City Council Officers will provide a verbal update at the committee meeting.

## **2.0 Recommendations – *Ngā Tūtohunga***

- A) That the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee receives the report of the Waste Planning Manager titled Napier City Council - Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Implementation Update dated 4 December 2020.

### **Attachments:**

There are no attachments for this report.



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Friday, 4 December 2020

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Item 7

*Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga*

**Hastings District Council: Joint Waste Futures  
Project Steering Committee**

*Te Rārangi Take*

# Report to Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee

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**Nā:**  
**From:** **Angela Atkins, Waste Planning Manager**

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**Te Take:**  
**Subject:** **Ministry for the Environment - Work Programme Update**

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## **1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga***

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the committee on the expected work programme that the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) will be delivering over the next two years.
- 1.2 This expected work programme was presented at the Waste MINZ Summit 20 -21 October 2020. NB; this work programme was presented prior to the government elections and may be adjusted by the new Ministers.
- 1.3 MfE has identified that NZ urgently needs to change how it uses materials and manages them across their life to:
  - Produce less waste
  - Reuse and recycle more
  - Divert material wherever possible
  - Sent to landfill only as last resort
- 1.4 New Zealand has seen a 48% increase in the volume of waste created in NZ from 570kg pp (2.3 million tonnes) in 2009/10 to 750kg pp (3.7 million tonnes) in 2018/19. With waste creating approximately 5% of NZ's greenhouse gas emissions.
- 1.5 MfE have increased staffing to deliver this programme and the consultation process for each of these projects is likely to require input from territorial/local authorities, including Hastings District and Napier City Councils.

## 1.6 Expected work programme for the next two years:

- New waste and resource strategy (replacement of the NZ [Waste Strategy](#))
  - Public consultation mid-2021, final draft to cabinet end of 2021
- Review of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and Litter Act 1974; to give tools to achieve low-waste future and support changes to waste levy.
  - Public consultation mid 2021
  - Cabinet policy decisions late 2021
  - Legislative drafting late 2021 to mid-2022
  - Bill introduced to House mid 2022
  - New legislation enacted early 2023
- Long-term Infrastructure Investment Plan (10+ years)
  - Guided by new waste and resource strategy, giving clarity on investment priorities
  - Planning beginning 2021
- NZ Emissions Reduction Plan (waste) led by Climate Change Commission
  - Public consultation early -mid 2021
  - To be finalised by end of 2021
- Expansion of the [Waste Disposal Levy](#)
  - Improvements to application process for the contestable waste minimisation fund.
  - Expansion of levy; value increase and extending to other types of fills
  - \$124 million Covid Response and recovery Fund into recycling and resource recovery infrastructure projects.
  - Changes to be gazetted by end of 2020
- Kerbside Collections
  - Considering strategic direction for harmonising [national kerbside collection system](#) (materials collected – phase one)
  - Investigation into health and safety risk of kerbside recycling collection systems, due March 2021
  - Designing blueprint, roadmap and indicative costs of kerbside standardisation implementation, through engagement with sector in early 2021.
- Container Return Scheme
  - MfE funded a [co-design scheme](#) project and final report has been provided to the Ministry for consideration.
  - 2018/2019 – 2.37 billion single use beverage containers were sold in NZ
  - Could increase recycling rates from 45-58% to over 85% and decrease coastal litter by over 40%
  - A transfer of costs from ratepayer funded to user/producer pays model.
- Labelling of recyclable materials (for easily identification of what is recyclable)
  - Links into kerbside collections project

- [Regulated Product Stewardship](#)
  - For tyres, agrichemicals, e-waste, refrigerants, farm plastics and plastic packaging
  - Co-design completed for tyres, refrigerants and agrichemicals, schemes anticipated from early 2021
  - Co-design is underway for farm plastics and e-waste, schemes likely from late 2021
  - The process is yet to commence for plastic packaging, has 3 years for development from declaration in 2020.
- Fibre – paper/cardboard recycling challenges (collapse of the international market)
  - Report and recommendation due late 2020
- Food Waste and food security
  - Has been identified as a priority and the Ministry are currently investigating this matter.
- Rethinking Plastics in Aotearoa NZ – [Report](#) by Prime Minister’s Chief Science Advisor
  - Government lead development of National Plastics Action Plan
  - Link to new waste and resource strategy
  - Action Plan to be finalised by mid-2021
- [Consultation](#) on Hard-to recycle and single-use plastic items (separate report)
- [Basel Convention](#) changes for export of mixed plastic
  - Comes into force 1 January 2021
  - Consent required from receiving country prior to shipping
  - Final regulations and permitting system expected in November 2020
- [Compliance Monitoring](#) under Waste Minimisation Act
  - Auditing programme of Waste Disposal Levy
  - All disposal facilities in the next 12 months - collection/payment
  - All Territorial local authorities in the next 12 months - WMMP and levy expenditure

## 2.0 Recommendations – Ngā Tūtohunga

- A) That the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee receives the report of the Waste Planning Manager titled Ministry for the Environment - Work Programme Update dated 4 December 2020.

### Attachments:

There are no attachments for this report.



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Friday, 4 December 2020

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Item 8

*Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga*

**Hastings District Council: Joint Waste Futures  
Project Steering Committee**

*Te Rārangi Take*

# Report to Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee

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*Nā:* **Cloe Vining, Waste Minimisation Officer**  
*From:*

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*Te Take:* **Hastings District Council Contestable Waste Minimisation Fund**  
*Subject:* **update**

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## **1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga***

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the committee on the Waste Minimisation Contestable Fund (WMCF) provided by the Hastings District Council (HDC).
- 1.2 Between September 7 and October 11 2020 applications were open for the first round of the Annual Large Waste Minimisation Contestable Fund (WMCF).
- 1.3 Applicants are able to apply for funds from a pool of \$20,000 annually.
- 1.4 There is also a monthly waste minimisation contestable fund available from February to November each year where applicants can apply from a pool of \$2000 each month.
- 1.5 2020 is the first year that both of these funds have been available.
- 1.6 The WMCF is a new fund set up to support either new or expanding existing projects in the Hastings district that result in the minimisation of waste to landfill. The purpose of the funds is to contribute to building a community that values our resources, re-uses, re-purposes and recycles as much as possible.
- 1.7 This can be achieved through education, engagement and the development of new technology and ways of working.
- 1.8 The funds were promoted through a number of channels including Facebook, radio, the monthly waste e-newsletter, the HDC website, and word of mouth.

- 1.9 One application was received for the large WMCF on September 21<sup>st</sup>. After the application was received, further information was requested from the applicant on October 6th, however the applicant withdrew their application on November 2<sup>nd</sup> due to time constraints on their end.
- 1.10 Three applications have been received for the small monthly WMCF this year. Two of the three applicants later withdrew their applications, one due to receiving funds from elsewhere, and the other due to limited time constraints.
- 1.11 The third applicant (Zeffer Cider) was approved \$2000 to set up permanent waste diversion stations at their site to assist with the waste minimisation goals of over 70% at their events.
- 1.12 The small WMCF will be open for applications again monthly from February 2021, and the large WMCF in September 2021.
- 1.13 The funds will once again be promoted through the month Waste e-newsletter, the waste funds section of the HDC website, media releases, and through the HDC Facebook page. Waste Minimisation Officers also promote the funds when engaging with the community during education sessions and other meetings.
- 1.14 With 2020 being an extremely busy year for the community we expect this may have contributed to the low interest in the funds. We are hoping that with further promotion next year we may be able to generate more interest and participation in the funds.

## 2.0 Recommendations – Ngā Tūtohunga

- A) That the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee receives the report of the Waste Minimisation Officer titled Hastings District Council Contestable Waste Minimisation Fund update dated 4 December 2020.

### Attachments:

There are no attachments for this report.



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Friday, 4 December 2020

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Item 9

*Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga*  
**Hastings District Council: Joint Waste Futures  
Project Steering Committee**

*Te Rārangi Take*

# Report to Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee

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*Nā:* **Angela Atkins, Waste Planning Manager**  
*From:*

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*Te Take:* **Review of the Hastings District Council & Napier City Council Solid**  
*Subject:* **Waste Bylaws**

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## **1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga***

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Committee of the early stage of the review of Hastings District Council's Consolidated Bylaw 2016, section 10.3 (Refuse) and Napier City Council's Solid Waste Bylaw 2012.
- Section 158 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that a local authority must review a bylaw made under the Local Government Act 2002 no later than 5 years after the bylaw was made.
  - Section 159 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that a local authority must review a bylaw made under the Local Government Act 2002 no later than 10 years after it was last reviewed as required by section 158 or this section, 159.

## **2.0 Background**

- 2.1 The Hastings District Council (HDC) individual Bylaws underwent a comprehensive review 2016 where they were simplified, reduced (policy detail, forms, redundant and unhelpful language and material was deleted) and the Bylaw was consolidated from about twenty individual bylaws into one document, the Hastings District Council's Consolidated Bylaw 2016.
- 2.2 The HDC consolidated bylaw five year review commenced in June 2020. The review of section 10.3 (Refuse) has been excluded from this process as it was recognised that a more significant review

was required to ensure alignment with the current Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018-2024 and the changes to kerbside collection services.

- 2.3 It was also acknowledged that there was benefit to undertaking a joint review process with Napier City Council (NCC) to try and obtain consistency between the two bylaws.

### 3.0 Bylaw review procedure

- 3.1 The Local Government Act 2002 sets out the general procedures for dealing with bylaw reviews.
- 3.2 Section 155 of the LGA 2002 requires Council:
- determines whether the bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem; and
  - if it is determined that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem, determine whether it is the appropriate form of bylaw; and
  - gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990
- 3.3 The review will determine whether the bylaws are still relevant, appropriate, and useful and identify possible improvements.
- 3.4 A gap analysis will be undertaken initially to inform a Background and Issues Report. A solid waste bylaw template was developed by the Bay of Plenty and Waikato Councils in 2017 and depending on the outcome of the issues report, this template may be appropriate for use. A legal opinion will be sought regarding this matter.
- 3.5 The intention is to undertake the public consultation on the revised bylaws by mid-2021.

### 4.0 Out of Scope

- 4.1 This review only relates to matters regarding solid waste/refuse, including but not limited to rubbish collection and disposal, recycling collection and disposal, management of waste at events and recovery for reuse of resources.

### 5.0 Recommendations – Ngā Tūtohunga

- A) That the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee receives the report of the Waste Planning Manager titled Review of the Hastings District Council & Napier City Council Solid Waste Bylaws dated 4 December 2020.

### Attachments:

There are no attachments for this report.

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Friday, 4 December 2020

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*Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga*  
**Hastings District Council: Joint Waste Futures  
Project Steering Committee**

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*Te Rārangi Take*

# Report to Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee

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**Nā:**  
**From:** **Angela Atkins, Waste Planning Manager**

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**Te Take:**  
**Subject:** **Napier City Council - Awatoto Waste Futures Hub Proposal**

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## **1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga***

- 1.1 This report is to seek an endorsement from the Joint Waste Futures Committee to commence planning for a Waste Futures Hub based at Awatoto, for the purposes of waste processing, resource recovery, waste minimisation and diversion and community engagement. Before committing resources to conceptualise the site for later approval, this paper seeks endorsement in principle of the development of a site in this area.
- 1.2 See attached Napier City Council report for details.

## **2.0 Recommendations – *Ngā Tūtohunga***

- A) That the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee receives the report of the Waste Planning Manager titled Napier City Council - Awatoto Waste Futures Hub Proposal dated 4 December 2020.
- B) That the Committee endorse in principal, the approach of investigating opportunities and the development of a cross-boundary cost-benefit analysis as part of a Business Case for a bespoke Waste Futures Hub at Awatoto.

## Attachments:

- 1  NCC Waste Futures Committee Report Awatoto SW-29-2-20-11  
Waste Futures Hub Proposal

## 1. AWATOTO WASTE FUTURES HUB PROPOSAL

Type of Report:	Information
Legal Reference:	Local Government Act 2002
Document ID:	1268502
Reporting Officer/s & Unit:	Cameron Burton, Manager Environmental Solutions

### 1.1 Purpose of Report

This report is to seek an endorsement from the Joint Waste Futures Committee, Sustainable Napier Committee and Council to commence planning for a Waste Futures Hub based at Awatoto, for the purposes of waste processing, resource recovery, waste minimisation and diversion and community engagement. Before committing resources to conceptualise the site for later approval, this paper seeks endorsement in principle of the development of a site in this area.

#### Officer's Recommendation

The Sustainable Napier Committee:

- Endorse in principle, the approach of investigating opportunities and the development of a cross-boundary cost-benefit analysis as part of a Business Case for a bespoke Waste Futures Hub at Awatoto.
- Approve the commissioning of a business case investigation as to whether the chosen site or method of operation is viable, and to seek appropriate costings and potential funding streams for this proposal.

### 1.2 Background Summary

The nature and dynamic of waste management and minimisation is changing globally, and at a local scale Council need to provide opportunities to encourage, inform and educate our communities about better ways of minimising waste being sent to landfill.

The Redclyffe Transfer Station is beyond end-of-life, and constant maintenance is required to 'patch up' parts of the site to minimise the safety hazards that are present, due to ground instability and degradation of the waste upon which it is built. A new option needs to be found urgently, which has led to officers assessing other suitable parcels of land, which may enable a new site to be purpose-built, starting with underutilised Council land as a starting point.

The vision is not to simply replicate the current Transfer Station to a new site, but rather start with a visionary approach to cross-boundary waste minimisation, including incredible waste diversion opportunities. To do this, collaborative public-private partnerships will need to be forged and interest is already underway.

Three sites have been assessed at a high-level, which are as follows:

- Rework current site at 193 Springfield Road;
- A former cleanfill/landfill dumpsite at 45-55 Springfield Road;
- A part of Lagoon Farm on Long Road North;

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- Part of a 50 hectare Council-owned block of land on Waitangi Road, adjacent the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Initial assessments have found reasons why the first three options are not viable from environmental, cultural, location or land stability issues. The fourth is the proposed site at the time of writing.

This vision is to provide our community with an extremely high level of service, which could very easily provide the following, at the proposed site:

- The installation of an optical mechanical recyclables sorting machine (MRF);
- Diversion, collection and processing of soft plastics and #5 plastics;
- Soft plastic manufacturing site e.g., plastic fence posts and railings;
- Commercial worm farming operation to divert and make putrescible material into a valuable resource;
- The benefit of the proposed site is that they following are already successful operations immediately adjacent to the site:
  - Diversion of cardboard to a fibre recycler;
  - Diversion of tyres, to a processor;
  - Diversion of greenwaste to a compost facility;
  - Collection of any leachate/waste fluids from the site to an appropriate treatment facility;
- Opportunities for community groups to utilise recovered products, e.g., timber to a 'Men's Shed', furniture to a community charity, other useful equipment to a repurposing shop etc;
- Safe purpose-built collection area for household hazardous substances;
- Waste transfer to landfill.

An aerial photo of the proposed site to establish this initiative is shown below:





### 1.3 Issues

Several issues are still required to be addressed, but prior to a full proposal being investigated further, and due to interest being shown by external parties to support and partner with Council in this type of facility, it is timely to ascertain the level of support that Committee gives to this proposal, in principle.

Foreseeable issues with this potential site are: flooding, tsunami risk, adjacent waterway, additional distance to landfill, reverse sensitivity, amendments required to District Plan zoning.

General foreseeable issues are: funding to be sought through LTP process, potential partnership with HDC and potential central Government funding opportunities including Waste Levy investment.

Timeframes around this proposal are hoped to have the full facility operational within 5 years, if endorsed by Committee. With that said, there is currently significant interest from organisations to commence establishment in Napier much more expeditiously. If the proposed Business Case was positive, and this was developed to design stage, then it is possible that commercial arrangements could be made to initiate external investment by these parties and as agreed by Council, to be operative much sooner than that 5 year period.

### 1.4 Significance and Engagement

The significance of this proposal aligns with the outcomes of the WMMP, but has widespread benefits and significance beyond our boundaries to enable those customers from the Cape Coast, Havelock North, Clive and Whakatu to utilise the facility.

Consultation with Iwi and neighbours, as well as individual service providers will be necessary (and in some instances has already commenced).

The engagement of a consultant to facilitate the Business Case and feasibility study will be necessary to ascertain the significance and assist with engagement.

### 1.5 Implications

#### Financial

Should this proposal be endorsed, funding will need to be sourced from Napier City Council LTP budgets, possibly funding from Hastings District Council, private partners' investments, and central Government funding.

The cost of establishing a purpose-built facility such as that proposed, will be in the millions of dollars.

The implications of not retreating from Redclyffe mean that there are increasing costs to continually and temporarily repair road surfaces, buildings, pit structures, and infrastructure. Without significant investment, the facility cannot be kept safe as a public-facing facility.

#### Social & Policy

Changes in the way people interact with and create waste means that there need to be increased availability to divert waste, otherwise the environmental implications are long-term and significant.

There are examples of successful social enterprise through waste diversion, and this has the potential to empower groups of our community to benefit from a waste diversion system, including camaraderie, friendship building and the benefit of hobbies etc.

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Social responsibility of doing what's right is fundamentally an important outcome of this proposal.

Waste policy, amendments to waste-related Acts, a significant upcoming increase in levies and fees for dumping waste mean that unless opportunities to divert waste are put in place, the likelihood of increased fly-tipping and illegal dumping are likely being another burden on the ratepayer to remove. Providing an incentive and a structured method of sorting and removing divertable waste will reduce costs for members of the public.

#### **Risk**

- There is a risk that the necessary funding may not be available.
- There may not be cross-boundary support for this facility.
- The proposed site may not be as suitable as initially thought, taking into account Wastewater Treatment Plant expansion, storage or additional treatment outside of the current area.
- The business case may not stack-up, for this facility or this site.
- Redclyffe Transfer Station may become damaged beyond economic repair, or become inoperable and we have no resilience once that is the case.

#### **1.6 Options**

The options available to Council are as follows:

- a. Enable Council officers to continue to investigate this proposal and commence engagement of a consultant to facilitate a Business Case as described.
- b. Divert officer's attention from this in the meantime, and propose another option.

#### **1.7 Development of Preferred Option**

The preferred option to 'endorse in principle, the approach of investigating opportunities and the development of a cross-boundary cost-benefit analysis as part of a Business Case for a bespoke Waste Futures Hub at Awatoto', has been developed to ensure that Committee is comfortable and supports this approach, so that Officer's time is not spent investigating something that is unwanted or unsupported.

#### **1.8 Attachments**

Nil