

Friday, 31 January 2025

He hui e whakahaeretia nei e Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Administered by Hastings District Council

Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee Meeting

Kaupapataka

Agenda

Te Rā Hui:
Meeting date: **Friday, 31 January 2025**

Te Wā:
Time: **10.00am**

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

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

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

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 (WMMP) 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.

In 2014 the Joint Council Waste Futures Project Steering Committee was established to oversee and manage a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Ōmarunui Landfill catchment.

The WMMP must be reviewed every 5 years. Council adopted the WMMP in 2019.

Purpose

- To be responsible for overseeing, supporting, monitoring and reporting progress toward achieving the intent of WMMP.
- To represent the interests of Council in the WMMP.
- To review the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan at least every six years to meet the requirements of the Waste Management Act 2008.

Members (6 Councillors)

- Chair – Councillor from one Council elected by Group.
- Deputy Chair – Councillor from the other Council elected by Group.
- 2 other HDC Councillors.
- 2 other NCC Councillors.

Status

By agreement of the local authority member, 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 Council 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.

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.

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Hastings District Council

Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee Meeting

Kaupapataka

Agenda

Heamana

Group Members:

Chair: Councillor Hayley Browne (NCC)

Deputy Chair: Councillor Ana Apatu (HDC)

Councillors Simon Nixon and Hana Montaperto-Hendry (HDC)

Councillors Richard McGrath and Chad Tareha (NCC)

Tokamatua:

Quorum:

4 members - at least 2 Councillors from each Council

Apiha Matua

Officer

Waste Planning Manager – Angela Atkins

Responsible:

Te Rōpū Manapori me

te Kāwanatanga

Democracy &

Governance

Services

Lynne Cox (Extn 5632)

Te Rārangi 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 Huanga

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 6 December 2024.
(Previously circulated)
-

4.0 Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

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Friday, 31 January 2025

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

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

Te Take:
Subject: **Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan**

1.0 Executive Summary – *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga*

- 1.1 In November 2024, the Hastings District Council and Napier City Council resolved to develop a replacement Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). This report presents the draft WMMP (**Attachment 1**) and accompanying Statement of Proposal for approval (**Attachment 2**) for public consultation.
- 1.2 The Councils are required to review their Waste Management and Minimisation Plan every six years giving regard to Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy and the council's most recent waste assessment (adopted November 2024). This process must be completed by 15 September 2025.
- 1.3 The Hastings District Council and Napier City Council have delegated authority to the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee to hear submissions arising from the consultation, make changes (as required) and adopt the final Joint WMMP on behalf of both Councils.
- 1.4 This report concludes by seeking endorsement from the committee that they recommend to the Hastings District and Napier City Councils that the draft Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and accompanying Statement of Proposal is adopted for consultation in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008 and the Local Government Act 2002.

2.0 Recommendations - Ngā Tūhunga

- A) That the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee receive the report titled Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan dated 31 January 2025
- B) That the Committee endorse the attached Statement of Proposal 2025-2031 draft Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan documents, outlined in the report at A) above, for consultation in accordance with Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- C) That the Committee recommend to the Hastings District Council and Napier City Council to adopt the attached Statement of Proposal 2025-2031 draft Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan documents outlined in the report at A) above, for consultation in accordance with Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

3.0 Background – Te Horopaki

- 3.1 This process arises from The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) giving councils the responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their territory. The WMA requires councils to complete a Waste Assessment and review their Waste Management & Minimisation Plan (WMMP) every six years and decide whether it should be amended or revoked, and a new plan substituted. Both Hastings District Council (HDC) and Napier City Council (NCC), based on the recommendation of the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee, passed resolutions to revoke the current WMMP and create a new plan. These meetings were held on 31 October 2024 (NCC) and 7 November 2024 (HDC).
- 3.2 The original review deadline was 30 August 2024. The Ministry for the Environment accepted the joint application for a review extension under section 33A of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (as amended by clause 12 of the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Waste Minimisation) Order 2023). This means that the new WMMP would need to be adopted by 15 September 2025 by both Hastings District and Napier City Councils.
- 3.3 The Waste Assessment phase has been completed and was adopted by the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee, Hastings District Council and Napier City Council in November 2024.
- 3.4 This draft joint WMMP has been written incorporating the findings of the waste assessment, the Medical Officer of Health's feedback and ideas received from the sector engagement sessions held in early November.
- 3.5 Both Hastings District Council and Napier City Council have delegated authority to the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee to hear submissions arising from the consultation, make changes (as required) and adopt the final Joint WMMP on behalf of both Councils.

4.0 Discussion – Te Matapakitanga

- 4.1 The draft joint WMMP contains the vision, objectives, targets, policies and actions that have been derived from the Waste Assessment during the Joint Council Waste Futures Project Steering Committee workshops and meetings held on 23 July, 19 August, 22 November 2024.
- 4.2 Officers are continuing with the approach to partnering with mana whenua to achieving the committee's aspiration of enhancing partnerships with Māori and mana whenua for a partnered future in waste minimisation. This process has been guided by the Māori Partnerships teams of both councils. It cannot yet be stated what the aspirations or expectations of mana whenua are for this WMMP or longer-term waste management and minimisation journey. However, the councils – as Te Tiriti partners in their own right – are invested in the co-creation of a partnered future. The hope is that through partnership, the councils' ability not only to comply with their governing

legislation and regulation, but deliver strong waste minimisation practices, is enhanced by genuinely and seamlessly incorporating the knowledge and guidance that mana whenua deem appropriate.

- 4.3 A series of seven workshops on the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) review were organised for the commercial and rural sector during November. This provided the opportunity for these sectors to understand the current situation with waste in Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier and contribute their thoughts and ideas as the WMMP actions were drafted. The workshops also provide a chance to explore challenges and opportunities and build relationships for potential collaboration.
- 4.4 The WMMP (along with the supplementary Waste Assessment documents attached (**Attachments 3, 4 and 5**)) will be released for public consultation in April 2025 (exact dates still to be confirmed).
- 4.5 The draft Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan has met all legislative criteria and is ready for community consultation. A summary document will be developed for the consultation process.
- 4.6 The consultation approach is being finalised with the communications and marketing teams from both Councils.
- 4.7 Submissions on the draft joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan will be heard and considered by the Joint Council Waste Futures Project Steering Committee in late May 2025.

5.0 Options – Ngā Kōwhiringa

Option One - Recommended Option - Te Kōwhiringa Tuatahi – Te Kōwhiringa Tūtohunga

- 5.1 Receive and recommend to the Hastings District Council and Napier City Council that the draft WMMP and accompanying Statement of Proposal is adopted for consultation using the Special Consultative Procedure of the Local Government Act 2002.
- 5.2 A replacement WMMP is the appropriate response to the findings of the 2024 Waste Assessment. It provides the Councils with the opportunity to revise and improve the actions in the current WMMP and sets out a course of action for the next six years to improve waste minimisation outcomes and move to a circular economy for our region and cities.
- 5.3 The actions of the draft WMMP can be funded by Council's existing and planned waste management budgets which are funded by the waste levy, targeted rates and general rates.

Advantages

- Supports planning for the Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy targets for 2030 in relation to waste and emissions reduction and proposed minimum performance standards for kerbside collection that need to be met by the councils over the next six years.
- Meet the councils' responsibilities under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to minimise waste in the region and ensure each council can still receive their allocated waste disposal levy funds to carry out projects, initiatives and actions documented in the WMMP. Combined the waste disposal levy payments are estimated to be approximately \$2.4 million for this financial year and this is still increasing.
- Will enable the Councils to meet drivers of increasing emphasis on diversion of waste from landfill and recovery of material value.
- Gives the community and key stakeholders an opportunity to provide feedback to the Council and have input into the proposals.
- It also focuses further on waste-related climate emissions, as also required by the National Emissions Reduction Plan.

Disadvantages

- There are no known disadvantages to this option.

Option Two – Status Quo - Te Kōwhiringa Tuarua – Te Āhuetanga o nāianeī

- 5.4 Not receive or recommend to the Hastings District Council and Napier City Council that the draft WMMP and accompanying Statement of Proposal is adopted and refer the draft Joint WMMP back to Council officers for further drafting.
- 5.5 Council officers have not considered the option of not approving a draft joint WMMP for consultation as this would contravene Council’s statutory obligation to review the current joint WMMP and adopt a new Plan. Failure to adopt a WMMP could also result in central government retaining the waste levy revenue payable to a territorial authority in accordance with section 33 of the WMA.
- Does not align to the priorities and targets set by Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy
 - Does not fully meet the Councils responsibilities under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to minimise waste in the region
 - Could jeopardise the Councils receipt of their proportion of the waste disposal levy to fund activities and initiatives in the plan. Combined the waste disposal levy payments are estimated to be approximately \$2.4 million for this financial year and this is still increasing.

6.0 Next steps – *Te Anga Whakamua*

- 6.1 Subject to endorsement from the Joint Waste Futures Committee, next steps (including indicative timeframes) will be:
- The draft WMMP is presented to both Hastings District Council and Napier City Council for adoption in February 2025.
 - Draft WMMP 2025 made publicly available for consultation, likely to occur April 2025. Public able to provide feedback (and request to be heard by the committee).
 - Collation and analysis of submissions in May 2025
 - Hearings and deliberations from late May 2025
 - Final draft waste plan 2025 presented to this committee for formal adoption in July/August 2025.
- 6.2 Once approved, the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025-2031 will form the basis of Hastings District Council and Napier City Council’s work on waste for the next six years. Monitoring and reporting frameworks will be developed to ensure transparency.

Attachments:

1↓	Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2025 - 2031	SW-29-2-25-141	
2↓	Draft Statement of Proposal Joint WMMP 2025 - 2031	SW-29-2-25-142	
3⇄	2024 Waste Assessment Report	SW-29-2-24-133	Under Separate Cover

4	2024 Waste Assessment Medical Officer of Health Letter of Support - September 2024	SW-29-2-24-132	Under Separate Cover
5	2024 Hawke's Bay Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) Survey Report	SW-29-2-24-125	Under Separate Cover

Summary of Considerations - *He Whakarāpopoto Whakaarohanga*

Fit with purpose of Local Government - *E noho hāngai pū ai ki te Rangatōpū-ā-Rohe*

The Council is required to give effect to the purpose of local government as set out in section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. That purpose is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by (and on behalf of) communities, and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future.

[Link to the Council's Community Outcomes – Ngā Hononga ki Ngā Putanga ā-Hapori](#)

This proposal promotes all the wellbeings of communities in the present and for the future.

Māori Impact Statement - *Te Tauākī Kaupapa Māori*

The vision captures the aspiration of the committee for a partnered future and further alignment with the broader and more holistic values of te ao Māori. Working with mana whenua to embed te ao Māori into our way of working, to operationalise waste management and minimisation, not only responds to council's legislative requirements including recognition of te Tiriti o Waitangi, but it also strengthens environmental, social and cultural outcomes that benefit the whole community.

Sustainability - *Te Toitūtanga*

The Waste Assessment and Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan aligns with many sustainability objectives across the Councils and communities; including the Emission Reduction Plan, associated budgets and the HDC Eco District Strategy.

Financial considerations - *Ngā Whakaarohanga Ahumoni*

Funding for Council's waste services comes from a mixture of:

- commercial revenue (i.e. transfer station and landfill charges)
 - targeted and general rates
 - revenue from the waste levy (this is a \$60 per tonne waste levy, rising \$5 each year to \$75 per tonne from 1 July 2027, administered by the Ministry for the Environment, 50 per cent of which is distributed to territorial authorities, amounting to \$1,382,133 for Hastings District Council and \$1,055,526 to Napier City Council in 2023/24).
-

Significance and Engagement - *Te Hiranga me te Tūhonotanga*

This decision/report has been assessed under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy as being of moderate significance.

All WMMPs are subject to the requirements of the Local Government Act's (LGA) special consultative procedure, a requirement also set out in the WMA Part 4, section 44 and section 50(3) which outlines consultation requirements for preparing new plans.

Significant changes arising from the WMMP review will need to be considered as part of each Council's future LTP(s) or Annual Plan depending on timeframes.

The public consultation methodology and program will be co-developed by Hastings District and Napier City Councils marketing and communication teams. It is the intention of council officers to provide engaging face-to-face consultation alongside the more traditional digital media and mail submissions.

Consultation – internal and/or external - *Whakawhiti Whakaaro-ā-roto / ā-waho*

Sector engagement sessions were held in November 2024 with the following sectors: food manufacturers (via the Sustainable is Attainable programme), rural, waste operators, construction and retail & not-for-profit.

Full community consultation will be undertaken in early 2025 using the Special Consultative Process.

A summary of proposal is attached to the report and will be the main basis for community engagement. This will meet our obligations under section 83;1.a.II of the Local Government Act.

Risks

The overall risk appetite for this project (based on the risk register) is conservative. The risk register is reviewed regularly at the project team meetings.

Opportunity: Update the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan to meet legislative obligations and drive community behaviour.

REWARD – <i>Te Utu</i>	RISK – <i>Te Tūraru</i>
The expected benefits from the project include; mana whenua partnership, increased waste levy funding, greater commercial waste diversion and better outcomes from updated bylaws.	The high project risks are: Limited staff capacity - concerns over staff capacity to meet deadlines and deliver engagement opportunities. Failure to meet government targets - this risk is rated high based on the waste assessment finding that not meeting government targets for kerbside collections could lead to a loss of waste levy funding.

Rural Community Board – *Te Poari Tuawhenua-ā-Hāpori*

No direct impact at this stage. The Rural Community Board members were invited to the rural sector engagement session.



(Draft) Joint Waste Management and Minimisation

Prepared for: Hastings District Council & Napier City Council
Prepared by: Tonkin + Taylor



Document Control

Title: Project Name					
Date	Version	Description	Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Authorised by:
November 2024	1.0	Draft for client review	Z Yandell/B Lissaman	K Hope	C Purchas
December 2024	2.0	Updated draft WMMP following client review	Z Yandell	K Hope	C Purchas
January 2025	3.0	Final draft Joint WMMP	B Lissaman	K Hope	C Purchas

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our clients Hastings District Council and Napier City Council, with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contents or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.

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Tonkin & Taylor Ltd
 Environmental and Engineering Consultants

Report prepared by:

Project Manager

Authorised for Tonkin & Taylor Ltd by:

Project Director

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd
 2024 Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
 Hastings District and Napier City Councils

January 2025
 Job No: 1090288.1000 v3.0



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Hastings District & Napier City WMMP 2024

Where are we now?

What the information is telling us:

Kilograms / capita / annum of waste to Class 1 landfills

596 kg

What could be diverted?

Opportunities

- Promote circular activity (i.e., reduction and reuse)
- Strengthening partnerships with Māori and mana whenua.
- Enhancing the collection of material for recycling and recovery.
- Reviewing transfer station infrastructure to increase resource recovery.
- Minimising emissions from waste focusing on organic, construction and demolition, and commercial wastes.

Challenges

- Balancing tough economic conditions in the short-term with longer term investments that address climate change impacts.
- Achieving true partnership with mana whenua for waste management and minimisation.
- Limited visibility and influence over a significant amount of waste.
- Difficulty accessing economical recovery solutions.
- Lack of data to prove effectiveness of recovery activities locally.

Vision

“It is normal for our communities to waste less, work in partnership, and value our resources in order to protect te taiao.”

“By 2050, Aotearoa New Zealand is a low-emissions, low-waste society, built upon a circular economy.

We cherish our inseparable connection with the natural environment and look after the planet’s finite resources with care and responsibility.” - Te rautaki para | Waste strategy

Goals

1. Enhance partnership with mana whenua, communities and the commercial sector to improve resource recovery and diversion from Ōmarunui landfill.
2. The building blocks are in place to enable change.
3. More activity is circular and we produce less waste.
4. Emissions and other environmental indicators are improving.

Targets

1. Waste generation: reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 per cent per person.
2. Waste disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30 per cent per person.
3. Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30 per cent.

Where do we want to be?

Understanding material flows

Data & technology

Partnering with mana whenua

Responding to economic challenges & policy changes

Mitigating and adapting to climate change

Addressing infrastructure gaps

How are we going to get there?



1 Why this document is important

All of us deal with waste on a day-to-day basis. How much we create and what we do with it can impact how we live, the environment we live in, and the resources we are using. It is important that we are making the most of what we have, reduce how much we throw away, and can safely manage what we do need to dispose of. Why do we have this plan?

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) gives councils the responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district. Under the WMA, councils must adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP or the plan – this document) and review it every six years. This [draft] plan makes sure that Hastings District and Napier City Councils meet these requirements, and our communities have a clear path of action for waste over the next six years.

What will this plan do?

Hastings District Council and Napier City Council are working together to make sure that we achieve our shared vision for waste management and minimisation, where:

“It is normal for our communities to waste less, work in partnership, and value our resources in order to protect te taiao.”

In Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier our communities are closely linked. By working together, we can be more efficient and make it easier for our communities to create a more circular economy.

We all have a part to play in making this plan a success. The councils do this by providing services and facilities, supporting innovative waste minimisation initiatives, and educating our communities to change

behaviours. Our communities can play their part by being mindful with their purchasing, consider all opportunities to repair, reuse or donate items, recycle what they can, and thoughtfully dispose of items when necessary.

This [draft] plan will show what steps we can take to reach our goals.



2 Where are we now?

What has been considered when making this plan?

Different policies, plans and regulations shape the councils' roles in waste management and minimisation (Figure 2.1). Understanding and responding to these will mean we are also contributing to the national goals but in a way that is unique to our communities. Reflecting on and strengthening our partnerships with mana whenua has also been an important part of drafting this plan.



Figure 2.1: Factors influencing waste management planning for Aotearoa New Zealand (2024)

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 2024 Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
 Hastings District and Napier City Councils

January 2025
 Job No: 1090288.1000 v3.0

Te rautaki para | Waste strategy

Te rautaki para | Waste strategy sets out the future direction of waste management and minimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand. The vision of Te rautaki para | Waste strategy commits Aotearoa New Zealand to a low-emissions, low-waste, circular economy by 2050. The strategy includes three national targets to be achieved by 2030 to progress on this pathway. These are:

- 1 **Waste generation:** reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10 per cent per person.
- 2 **Waste disposal:** reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30 per cent per person.
- 3 **Waste emissions:** reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30 per cent.

The strategy also provides an increased focus on:

- Taking responsibility for the waste we create.
- Doing more than just managing the waste we create and valuing the resources te taiao provides us.
- Reducing the waste we create in the first place (all waste and recycling material that enters the waste system) and reducing the waste that we dispose of (to landfill).
- Reducing emissions from waste.

The councils have aligned this [draft] plan with the priorities and strategic direction in the strategy to make sure that we are playing our part in Aotearoa New Zealand reaching a circular economy by 2050.



Standard materials for kerbside collections

In 2023 the Government announced the move to standardise kerbside recycling across Aotearoa New Zealand. All councils that provide a kerbside recycling collection now collect:

- Glass bottles and jars.
- Paper and cardboard.
- Plastic bottles, trays and containers (Plastics 1, 2 and 5 only).
- Aluminium and steel tins and cans.

We were already doing this, so our communities have noticed very little change. We will need to remain agile to implement any further central government requirements.

The waste disposal levy

The waste disposal levy is administered by the Ministry for the Environment under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. It sets a rate for the disposal of waste across the country, and has been progressively increasing since 2020, reaching \$60 per tonne as of July 2024. The government has legislated that the levy will continue to increase by small increments between 2024 to 2027.

At the time of writing this plan, the Waste Minimisation (Waste Disposal Levy) Amendment Act (2024) allocates 50 per cent of the total waste disposal levy collected to councils to focus funding on “local projects to minimise waste in line with their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans”¹.

¹ <https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/acts/waste-minimisation-act-waste-disposal-levy-amendment-act-2024/>
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2024 Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
Hastings District and Napier City Councils

Any actions detailed in this plan that may contribute to waste minimisation, and a circular economy may be funded by the waste levy.

Circular economy

Te rautaki para | Waste strategy commits the country to a low-emissions, low-waste, circular economy by 2050, but what does that mean?

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) describes a circular economy as:

“An alternative to the traditional linear economy in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life.”²

A circular economy in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings would mean we avoid creating waste in the first place and consider the entire lifecycle of the products used - from the very beginning of the design phase to the end of use (Figure 2.2).

² <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/ohanga-amiomio-circular-economy/>

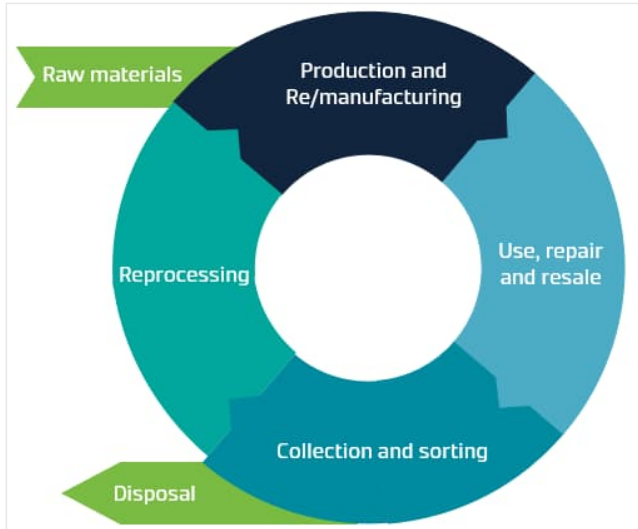


Figure 2.2: Circular Economy

The waste hierarchy (Figure 2.3) helps to show which actions are most important in a circular economy. The focus is on rethinking and redesigning products, systems and materials, followed by reuse and repair.

Recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion sit further down the hierarchy, but are still an important part of our waste system. Safely treating or disposing of materials should be a last resort.

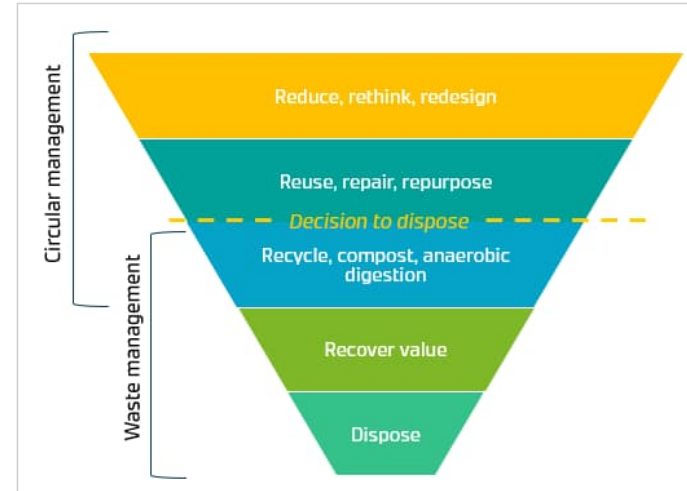


Figure 2.3: Waste hierarchy (Adapted from Ministry for the Environment, 2023)

Climate change

We have all experienced the impacts of climate change as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle. Waste generation and activities can contribute to our emissions, particularly the disposal of organic waste like green waste, food scraps and timber. We also need to ensure that our waste infrastructure can be resilient in future weather events. As we create less waste and move to a more circular economy, we will also ensure we are reducing our emissions from waste.



Partnership with mana whenua

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the foundation of Heretaunga Hastings District and Ahuriri Napier City Councils' stance on partnership with mana whenua in relation to waste management and minimisation. In keeping with their responsibilities as Te Tiriti partners, both councils aspire to collaborate with mana whenua and relevant local kaupapa Māori organisations across their solid waste planning and activities.

Throughout the WMMP's development, the project team has been engaging with mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to foster new or enhance existing relationships. The belief of the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee and solid waste teams is that partnership itself, like the outcomes it seeks to achieve, should be jointly determined by all participating parties, rather than prescribed by one. It is hoped that this approach of reciprocity will pave the way to genuine and constructive partnership that supports the mutual responsibility of mana whenua and councils to care for te taiao.

This responsibility can be illustrated by the finite nature of our natural resources and the duty bestowed on us as humans to respect, protect and support these taonga that sustain the health and wellbeing of people and communities. As part of the engagement process for the development of this WMMP, councils have been reminded that many mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations are leaders for environmental sustainability and regeneration. Their practices are grounded in their world view and mātauranga Māori. Their holistic outlook and the leadership they model as custodians of taonga has inspired the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee and solid waste officers to embrace indigenous knowledge and practices for waste management and minimisation.

It is acknowledged that mana whenua have a rightful and beneficial role in guiding how councils and communities interact with and protect te

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taiao. This understanding has been reaffirmed by the outcomes of the engagement process. It is widely recognised that a partnered approach to waste management and minimisation supports a broader range of outcomes while promoting minimal impacts to Papatūānuku and the wider taiao.

Alignment has also been identified between the principles underpinning the concept of circular economy - including the regeneration of natural systems; intergenerational thinking; and interconnectedness of systems - and the knowledge systems and practices that have been shared with councils through the engagement process. This existing alignment is a sound foundation for building mutual understanding between mana whenua and councils. The Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee and solid waste teams are optimistic about a future where mana whenua can co-determine the planning and practices associated with solid waste.

Engagement for the development of the WMMP has had challenges associated with tight timeframes and capacity of mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to engage. Given this, an attempt has been made to establish measures that provide opportunities for mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to engage with, utilise and leverage the joint WMMP following its adoption and for its lifespan. These measures have been socialised and endorsed by mana whenua with capacity and are intended as opportunities rather than prescriptions.

Though the engagement process has been well received and endorsed by those with capacity, councils' governance and operational teams acknowledge there is still a substantial journey ahead. Despite the outcomes of the engagement process being imperfect, it is hoped the approach is perceived as genuine.

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Understanding our local waste management systems

To plan for the future, it is important that we all understand what waste we are creating. This section of our plan is a snapshot of how well we are managing and minimising the waste our communities create. More information and a more detailed analysis can be found in the Waste Assessment (Appendix C).

In Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings, the councils, businesses and not-for-profit organisations provide facilities that help us to manage and minimise waste our communities create.

What’s been happening at Ōmarunui Landfill?

Did you know that the Ōmarunui Landfill is jointly owned by Hastings District and Napier City Councils? It is located just south of Taradale and is not open to the public.

The amount of waste we generate is often linked to what is happening in our community. Over time, the amount of waste disposed to Ōmarunui Landfill has mirrored the broader economic trends in the region (Figure 2.4). In the last six years, the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021) and Cyclone Gabrielle (2023) has increased the amount of rubbish sent to Ōmarunui Landfill.

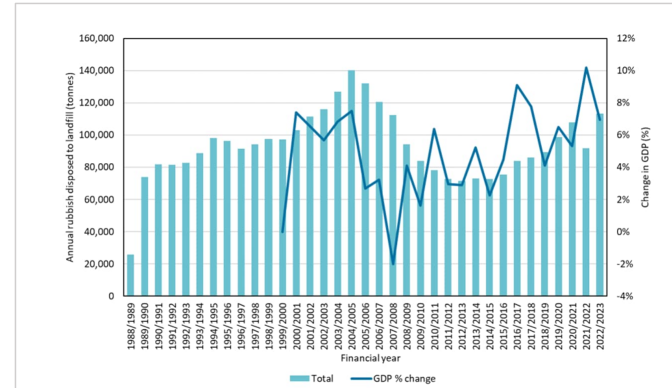


Figure 2.4: Annual tonnage of rubbish disposed of to Ōmarunui Landfill since 1988 alongside the percentage change in GDP (Trading Economics, 2024)

Most rubbish that goes to Ōmarunui Landfill comes from commercial and industrial activities (Figure 2.5). Residential waste (from transfer station drop-offs) and kerbside rubbish collections (including non-council collections) also makes up a reasonable quantity of waste going to Ōmarunui Landfill. These three sources of waste provide our community the biggest opportunity to divert materials from landfill.

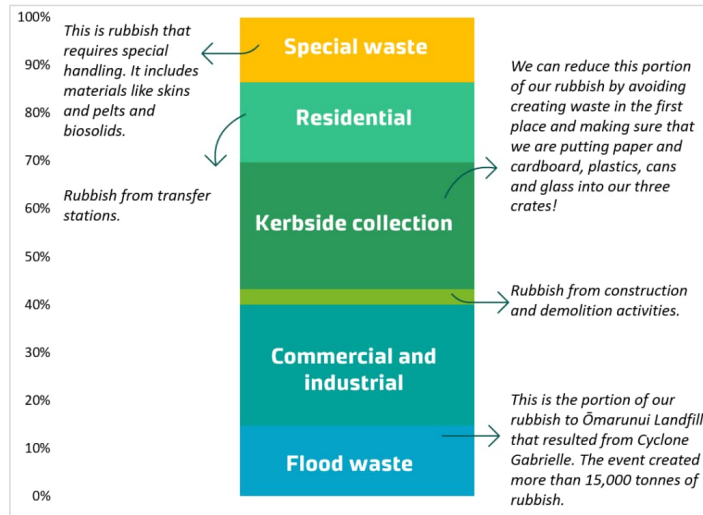


Figure 2.5: Source of rubbish disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill in 2022/23

Some recycling and composting of waste from commercial and industrial activities are also occurring, however we have limited information on how much is being diverted as this data is not made available and does not come through council facilities.

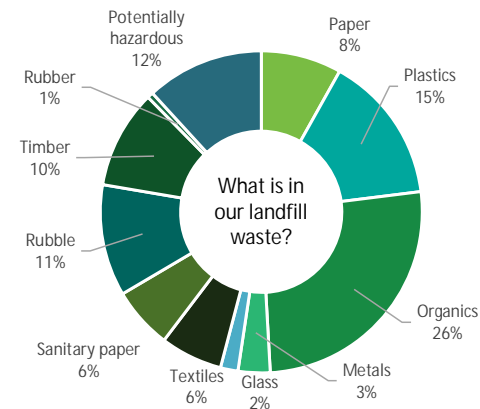


Figure 2.6: The overall composition of rubbish going to Ōmarunui Landfill in 2024

To reduce the amount of rubbish going to Ōmarunui Landfill, we all need to focus on a few key areas. Organic waste, plastics and hazardous materials are the biggest culprits (Figure 2.6). But we can also make a difference by reducing the amount of paper, rubble, and timber that ends up in the landfill. Overall, 39% of landfill waste could be diverted to recycling or composting (Figure 2.7).

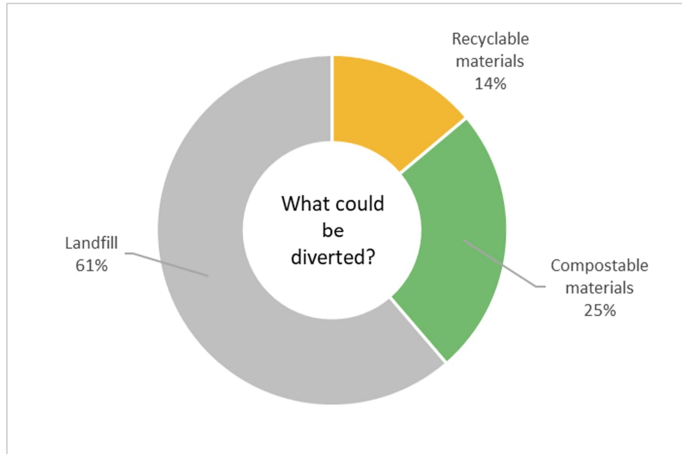


Figure 2.7: What rubbish going to Ōmarunui Landfill in 2024 could be potentially diverted to recycling or composting

What's happening at the kerbside?

Across Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings we recycled more than 10,000 tonnes of material at the kerbside in 2022/23!

Since 2018, the amount of recycling and rubbish collected in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings through the council kerbside service has remained largely unchanged. However, just under 30 per cent of all materials that the councils collect at the kerbside (rubbish and recycling) was recycled (Figure 2.8).

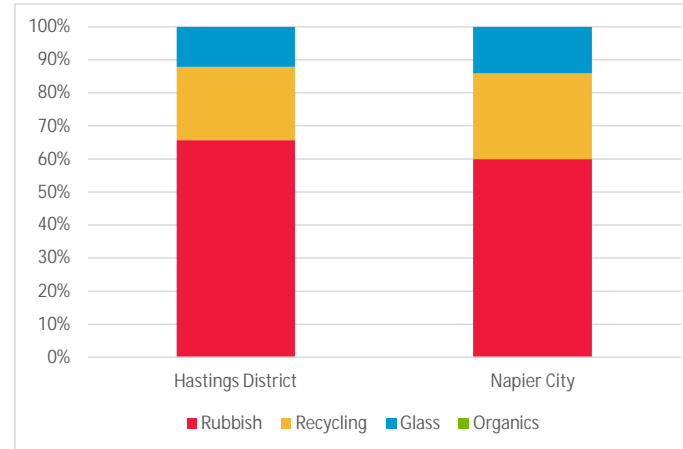


Figure 2.8: Percentages of materials collected at the kerbside

What's in our rubbish bins?

We've been taking a closer look at our rubbish since our last waste plan to see what we can do better. The councils do this by completing regular waste audits to understand more about what goes into kerbside rubbish bins. Figure 2.9 shows us that in 2024 rubbish bins were mostly made up of organic materials (food scraps and green waste) and recyclable materials.

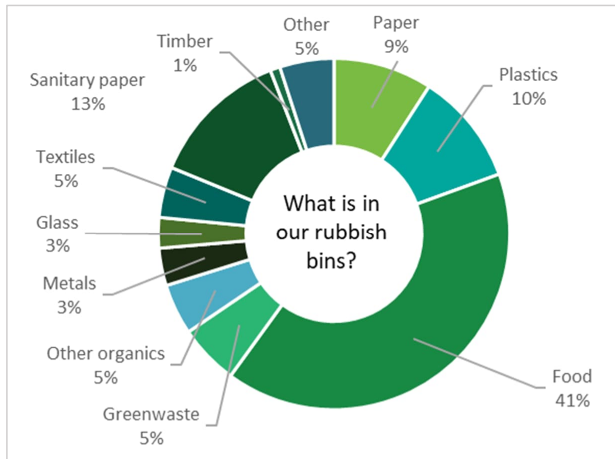


Figure 2.9: Typical composition of a 120 L kerbside rubbish bin for NCC and HDC in 2024

All together 58 per cent of what is put into the typical rubbish bin could have been recycled (12 % of contents) or composted (46 % of contents (Figure 2.10). The yellow portion of Figure 2.10 is mostly recyclable plastics 1, 2 and 5. We could also divert more organic waste, particularly food, from kerbside rubbish bins. Not only would this reduce kerbside waste sent to landfill, but it would also reduce our carbon emissions from waste.

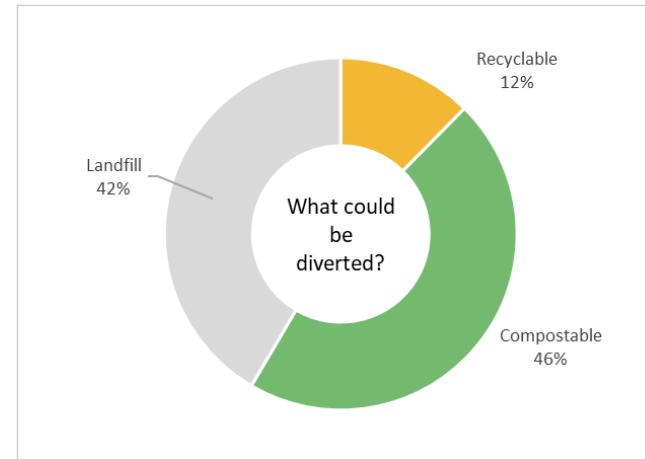


Figure 2.10: Portion of the 120 L kerbside rubbish bin that could potentially be diverted to recycling or composting

What's happening at our transfer stations?

There are three refuse transfer stations (RTS) located across Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings:

- Henderson Road (owned and operated by HDC).
- Blackbridge (owned by HDC and leased by a contractor).
- Redclyffe (owned by NCC and operated by a contractor).

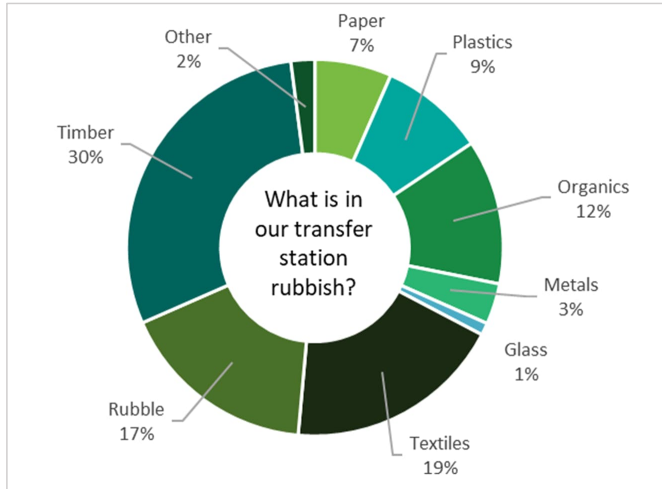


Figure 2.11: Typical composition transfer station rubbish for NCC and HDC in 2024

The transfer stations offer a range of recycling options but less than 25 % of all materials dropped off to our transfer stations are being put into the recycling bins. We could be diverting more than 50 % of what is going to landfill from our RTS (Figure 2.11).

To figure out what we can recycle and recover, we first need to understand what's being thrown away. Figure 2.11 shows the types of materials going to landfill from the transfer stations. Recycling more paper, timber, metals, and rubble will help us send less waste to landfills.

Some initiatives to help reduce the waste going to the landfill are underway. A new building material recycling area at Henderson Road

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Transfer Station opened in November 2024. This aims to divert more timber and rubble from construction projects away from landfill. Flat glass (i.e. windows) recycling has also been introduced at Redclyffe Transfer Station.



Figure 2.12: What rubbish going to Henderson Road and Redclyffe RTS in 2024 that could potentially be diverted to recycling or composting

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How do weather events affect our waste?

Since 2018 our community has dealt with some severe weather events including the Napier floods in 2020 and Cyclone Gabrielle in 2023. These weather events damaged our waste infrastructure and created a large amount of flood waste and some of this was collected at our transfer stations and disposed at Ōmarunui Landfill. The November 2020 Napier flood event generated more than 4,000 tonnes of rubbish, and Cyclone Gabrielle resulted in nearly 20,000 tonnes of rubbish being sent to landfill. An additional 2.4 million cubic metres of silt and woody debris was also collected, processed for remediation of land, recycled or disposed of to landfill. We will need to consider how we can make our waste infrastructure more resilient to these events in the future.

Emissions from waste

In Aotearoa New Zealand, 4.5 per cent of our overall greenhouse gas emissions come from the waste we create. Most of these emissions from waste are biogenic methane that are produced when organic materials like food, paper and timber anaerobically decompose in the landfill.

Did you know that by reducing our disposal of organic waste, we're helping to slow down climate change. Biogenic methane is 80 times more effective at trapping heat in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide over a 20-year period, making it more harmful to our environment in the short term.

In Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier there are three major sources of emissions from waste³ - open and closed landfills and composting (Figure 2.13). Operating Ōmarunui Landfill is the biggest source of emissions from waste, producing about 45,000 tonnes of CO₂e. That's

³ Within the scope of this plan.
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equivalent to the emissions of five million car trips between Napier and Hastings. The landfill operates a gas capture system that generates electricity. This reduces our annual landfill emissions by two thirds.

While composting contributes some emissions, the composting of green waste produces lower emissions compared to green waste disposed to landfill.

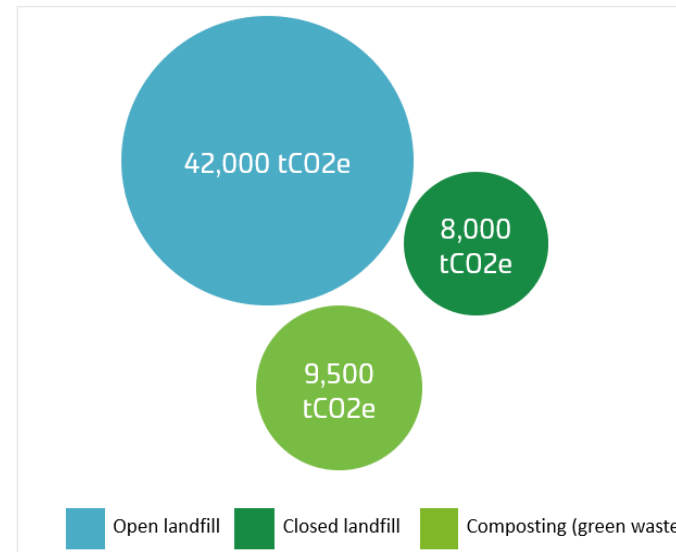


Figure 2.13: Waste emission sources for the HDC and NCC 2020/2021



What does this all mean for our community?

The best way to consider how we're doing is to look at how much rubbish we produce "per capita" (essentially per person). This allows us to compare our performance to the past and to other parts of the country without the distortion of population differences or growth. Per capita waste takes all the waste produced by our community from businesses, hospitals, households, retirement villages, schools, and so on, and shows this as an amount of waste per person living in Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier.

The good news is that Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings produce less waste per capita than the national average (706 kg per capita). Figure 2.14 shows while the rubbish we create per capita has increased when compared to 2016 (the last time we created a WMMP), overall, it is decreasing.

Our Waste Assessment shows that the portion of waste that comes from residents hasn't significantly changed since 2016. This indicates that the increase in waste is likely driven by increasing commercial waste.

While we're doing well compared to the national average, we can still do better. Nearly 40% of waste in our landfill comes from materials that could be composted or recycled.

While our existing waste services and infrastructure provide some opportunity for diversion of material from landfill, all together more than 17,000 tonnes of rubbish going directly to Ōmarunui Landfill or via the transfer stations could have been recycled, composted, or recovered using facilities that we already have access to. Another 5,000 tonnes from our kerbside rubbish bins could have been diverted away from the landfill.

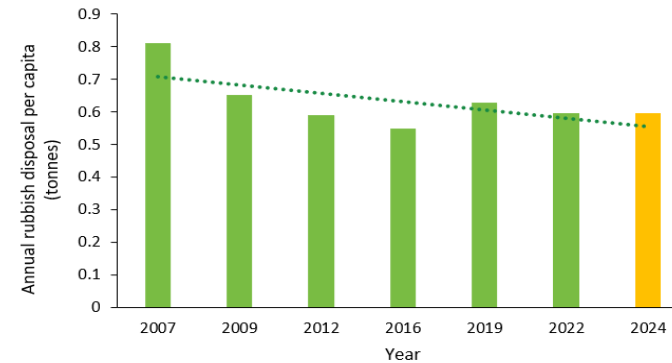


Figure 2.14: Annual rubbish disposed to Ōmarunui landfill per capita

Picture a cruise ship at the Napier Port. For 2022/23 we put one medium sized cruise ship worth of rubbish into the landfill that didn't need to be there.

Alongside this, our population is growing which will likely drive an increase in waste generation and disposal in Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier.

Challenges and opportunities

Now we know what is happening with our waste, what are the challenges and opportunities to reduce the amount of waste we generate?



Challenges

- Our community is facing tough economic times and the impacts of climate change. To build a stronger, more resilient future, we need to make wise financial choices.
- The still-visible recovery efforts from Cyclone Gabrielle highlight the continued importance of resilience and adaptation to climate change.
- The councils have limited visibility and influence over a significant amount of waste from the commercial sector that ends up in landfills.
- Solid waste has only recently been added to the partnership conversations between councils and mana whenua. True partnership that effectively incorporates the expectations and aspirations of mana whenua into solid waste planning and practices will take time and capacity.
- Current resource recovery activities occur locally, but the lack of data regarding their effectiveness and future opportunities can limit change to the whole waste system, unless there's collaboration across sectors and organisations.
- A number of resource recovery solutions are emerging, but our isolated location can make it uneconomical to access these.

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Opportunities

- Emphasising services that promote circular activity (i.e., reduction and reuse), enhanced by educational initiatives and behaviour change.
- Strengthening partnerships with mana whenua to inform waste management and minimization.
- Enhancing the collection of material for recycling and recovery from council services and facilities and directly from businesses.
- Reviewing the transfer station infrastructure and network to increase resource recovery.
- Minimising emissions by focusing on the recovery of key waste streams: organic waste, construction and demolition waste, and commercial waste.

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What is the councils' role?

The councils will work together to support a well-functioning waste management system. We'll achieve this by providing facilities and services that can handle the type and amount of waste, recycling, and other materials our community produces. A well-functioning waste management system takes more than just facilities though. Behaviour change, education and partnering with mana whenua, industry and the wider community will make sure that the waste system responds to the specific needs of Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier and performs as well as it can.

We'll also ensure our actions align with Te rautaki para | Waste strategy and to do this the councils will need to play a few different roles, described in Figure 2.15.



Figure 2.15: Councils' role in meeting their requirements relative to waste management and minimisation

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We are aspirational in our vision and goals, and will work collaboratively with our wider community, and advocate on their behalf, to achieve these.

As part of these roles, the councils will continue to improve the way that we deliver waste services and facilities. The councils will also support and enable our communities, through:

- Enhancing or establishing partnerships and collaboration with our community, including mana whenua and industry.
- Enabling and/or supporting investment in infrastructure and services that will transition the community to a more circular economy with associated increased resource recovery.
- Developing effective behaviour change and education programmes.
- Providing continued leadership to the community, including mana whenua and industry.
- Ensuring council-owned services and facilities are consistent across the councils through ongoing collaboration.

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What does this WMMP mean for you?

We can all contribute to making this plan a success. Table 2.1 summarises how this plan can support our community.

Table 2.1: How different stakeholders can contribute to the plan

	What you can expect and how you can help
Residents	More opportunities for items to be repaired or reused, improved access to recycling and resource recovery, and more options and education for waste minimisation.
Community groups and not-for-profit organisations	Support through education and funding Collaboration and ability to support positive community outcomes. Accessible and flexible waste minimisation funding.
Mana whenua	Strengthening relationships and working towards shaping the future of waste minimisation. Support through education and funding opportunities.
Businesses and industry	Collaboration across sectors so that resources and services can be shared more efficiently and build more sustainable practices. More communication, understanding and collaboration to identify opportunities to diversify recovery services. Support through education and opportunities for joint funding.



3 Where do we want to be?

To develop this [draft] plan we needed to picture what we want the future to look like – our vision and goals. Together, these will guide what we set out to do over the course of the [draft] plan.

What the community has told us



Figure 3.1: Key themes from community engagement in June 2024

To prepare our Waste Assessment the councils asked the community what was important to them when it comes to managing and minimising waste. Nearly 300 comments were received via a public portal and in-

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person feedback, which provided valuable insights. Community feedback revealed that households are most concerned about kerbside services (Figure 3.1).

The councils also spoke directly with businesses in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings, including those involved in food and beverage, primary production, hospitality, waste operators and the construction and demolition sector. As a major source of waste, their insights are important in moving towards a circular economy. Key themes (Figure 3.2) were focused on education, policy and creating diversion opportunities.

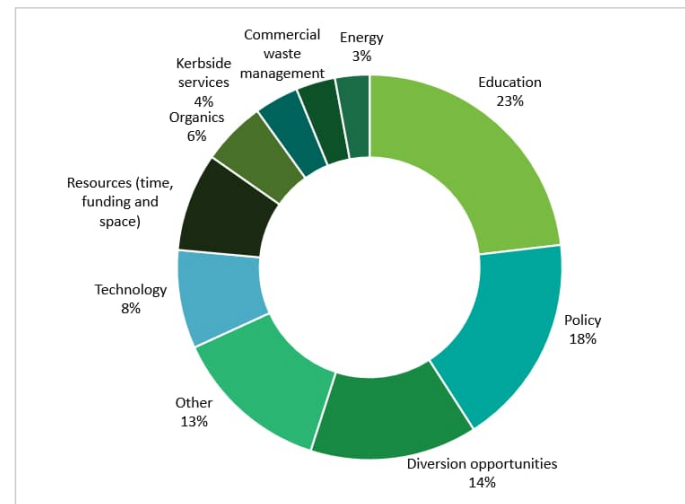


Figure 3.2: Key themes from engagement with commercial sector in November 2024

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The councils also asked the commercial sector what types of waste are particularly hard to deal with or are difficult to find recycling or recovery solutions for.

Given our primary production base in the Hawke’s Bay, solutions for organic materials and technical plastics were a primary area of focus. Work on these areas will support progress towards our proposed targets. We also heard feedback focus further up the waste hierarchy on redesign, reuse and repurpose to support the move towards a circular economy (Figure 3.3).

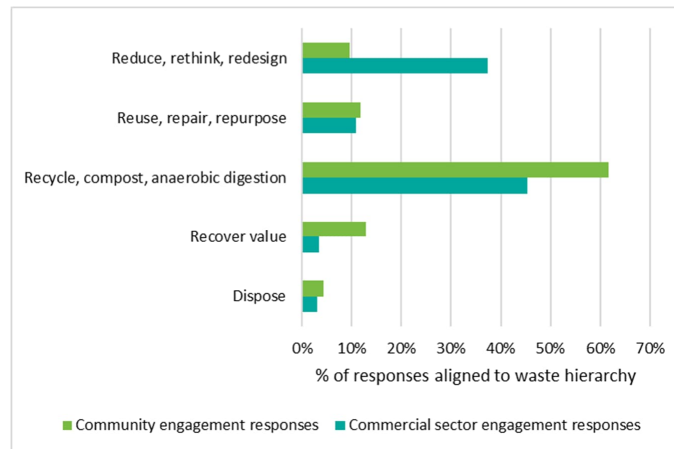


Figure 3.3: Feedback themes in relation to the waste hierarchy from community and sector engagement in June and November 2024

By focusing on reducing waste at the source and extending the life of things that we use, we can move up the waste hierarchy and reduce the waste our community is sending to Ōmarunui Landfill.

It’s promising to see that the commercial sector is thinking about reducing, rethinking and redesigning to reduce waste. We’ll need to support shifting the rest of the community’s thinking to this over the course of this [draft] plan.

Mana whenua

Our partnership with mana whenua is an important part of our waste journey. Throughout the development of this plan, the councils have been engaging mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to foster new or enhance existing relationships. There has been a focus on relationship building and increasing the understanding of solid waste, with a number of engagements held between April and December 2024. Further details are provided in Appendix B.

Strategic framework – Our plan for 2025 -2031

We have put together a strategic framework to guide activity on waste management and minimisation. This comprises a vision, goals and supporting objectives and is presented on the next page.



Our vision for waste management and minimisation:

"It is normal for our communities to waste less, work in partnership, and value our resources in order to protect te taiao."



Goal 1: Enhance partnership with mana whenua, communities and the commercial sector to improve resource recovery and diversion from Ōmarunui landfill.



Goal 2: The building blocks are in place to enable change.



Goal 3: More activity is circular and we produce less waste.



Goal 4: Emissions and other environmental indicators are improving.

Objectives

Objective 1:

Deepen our connection with mana whenua partners for collaborative governance and decision-making.

Objective 2:

Partner with communities, commercial sector, and government agencies for greater impact across priority waste streams.

Objective 3:

To enable robust data collection and management to (efficiently) track and report waste trends. Includes recyclable, recoverable, reusable waste from both council and (where possible) commercial sector activities, aligning with national standards.

Objective 4:

Maximise existing waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services to deliver cost-effective solutions that improve and protect public health and promote circular management of materials.

Objective 5:

To maximise future opportunities for the circular economy, incorporating the evaluation of new technologies, understanding of material markets, advocacy for national policy changes and compliance with upcoming legislative requirements.

Objective 6:

Promote measurable change in waste and resource recovery behaviours utilising behaviour change principles.

Objective 7:

Collaborate with the commercial and primary sectors to develop circular solutions for products and materials.

Objective 8:

Advocate for and support using fewer products and materials and using them for longer, by promoting repair, reuse, sharing and repurposing.

Objective 9:

To reduce emissions from waste in line with our domestic and international commitments.

Objective 10:

Increase Council's awareness of the practices used locally to manage and remediate contaminated land and soils.



Targets

The councils have set three targets (Table 3.1) that will help to make sure we are making progress towards the goals and objectives of this [draft] plan. These also align with Te rautaki para | Waste strategy. The national targets for 2030 focus on reducing waste generation, waste disposal and waste emissions.

Table 3.1: Proposed targets

Targets	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)
Waste generation:		
Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10 per cent per capita	702 kg/capita/year	631 kg/capita/year
Waste disposal:		
Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30 per cent per capita	621 kg/capita/year	435 kg/capita/year
Waste emissions:		
Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30 per cent	31,358 t CO ₂ e	21,950 t CO ₂ e

Note: 2023 baselines exclude flood waste

4 Funding the plan

How much does managing our waste cost?

Any money that the councils spend to manage and reduce our waste must be approved through Long Term Plans. The money that the councils use to manage and reduce waste comes from a number of sources. These are described in Figure 4.1 with more detail in Table 4.1.



Figure 4.1: Funding sources for waste action plan

In the 2023/24 financial year, the total cost of the councils' waste management and minimisation services was over \$50 million (\$19 m for NCC and \$34 m for HDC). As shown in the table below, these costs are largely covered by users fees for landfill and transfer stations or targeted rates for kerbside services and recycling depots. Waste levy funds received from central government assist with many other functions including grants, education and some staffing costs.



Any new actions in this [draft] plan can only be delivered if the councils can access enough funding and resources. The estimated cost of proposed new actions in this plan is \$2.1 million per year across both councils. This will be funded through existing budgets and increased waste levy revenue.

Table 4.1: Funding sources for waste action plan

Funding source	Description	Applied to waste activities, such as...
Targeted rates	Eligible properties pay rates to be provided specific services that benefit the people in these eligible properties, but which also contribute to wider public benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside collection service. • Processing of recycling.
General rates	All properties pay a charge which contributes to the councils' wider waste management activities and provides public good benefits. Where it is difficult to identify who may benefit from an activity, the costs are funded from the general rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and behaviour change programmes. • Removal of illegal dumping / litter collection. • Enforcement of waste bylaw and Litter Act. • Managing closed landfills.
Waste levy allocation	Councils receive an allocation of national waste disposal levy funds, which must be spent on waste minimisation activities as defined in this Joint WMMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities that contribute to waste minimisation outlined in this plan.

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Funding source	Description	Applied to waste activities, such as...
User fees	Revenue generated from waste management activities, such as gate fees at transfer stations and the landfill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer station. • Ōmarunui Landfill.
Ōmarunui Landfill development funds	The budget used to fund future expansion and development at Ōmarunui Landfill. A portion of the gate fee for landfill disposal supports this fund as well as borrowing for capital improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new landfill capacity. • Ongoing maintenance and compliance activities.
Other funding	External funding such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government funding (e.g., Climate Emergency Response Fund). • Contestable funds (Waste Minimisation Fund). • Co-funding from commercial sector or private organisations. 	Capital intensive projects, such as upgrades to waste infrastructure and assets. Currently priorities of the WMF are for organics and C&D processing and resource recovery.

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5 How are we going to get there?

Action plan

To be successful in the delivery of this WMMP and progress towards achieving the shared vision, implementation will be in partnership with our community, including mana whenua, sector partners, stakeholders and businesses.

It takes into account our current situation and future goals and specifies actions for both councils to take over the next six years to benefit our community.

There are 10 key focus areas⁴ that will help Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier to work towards the vision. These are:



Mana whenua partnership and te ao Māori



Driving change in a challenging economic climate



Understanding materials flows to Class 2-5 disposal facilities



Climate change (adaptation and mitigation)



Data gaps and technology



Anticipating and responding to future national policy changes



Increasing recovery of materials



Addressing infrastructure gaps



Limited council influence on large portion of commercial waste



Driving local circular initiatives

The Action plan outlines the following points for each focus area:



Specific actions to address the issue



Strategic alignment



Councils' intended role



Goals addressed

⁴ Reflective of the options assessment process undertaken as part of Council's 2024 Waste Assessment
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Focus area 1 - Mana whenua partnership and giving effect to te ao Māori

#	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
1.1	Support mana whenua, local kaupapa Māori organisations and marae to establish waste minimisation and circular initiatives, including support to design and/or implement systems and/or infrastructure.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
1.2	Identify and engage with kaupapa Māori organisations that champion waste minimisation and circular economy (such as Para Kore) and explore opportunities to collaborate and/or connect them with mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to foster initiatives like marae waste minimisation plans.	Planned	R	G1, G2	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
1.3	Identify any additional educational or data needs for a partnered future of waste management and minimisation and collaborate with mana whenua and stakeholders to design options to meet identified needs.	Future	R	G1, G2	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
1.4	Engage with mana whenua in their role as Te Tiriti partners to explore and establish formal policy and/or governance arrangements.	Future	R	G1, G2	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 1 - 3
1.5	Engage with mana whenua to identify and evaluate alternative models to finance, govern and deliver infrastructure.	Future	R	G1, G2	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 1 - 6



Focus area 2 - Driving change in a challenging economic climate

#	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
2.1	Leverage and maximise the waste levy expansion by supporting and/or submitting applications with partners and stakeholders to the national Waste Minimisation Fund.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler	Infrastructure & services	Circular management	100 t (T1/T2)	Years 1 - 6
2.2	Leverage and support national initiatives and programmes (e.g. Love Food Hate Waste) locally to provide the community with consistent information and maximise value for money.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change	N/A	200 t (T1) 100 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6
2.3	Collaborate across councils and with partners and other organisations to deliver waste education and behaviour change programmes.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6

Focus area 3 - Understanding materials flows to Class 2-5 disposal facilities

#	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
3.1	Investigate contaminated soil material flows and identify opportunities to reuse soil beneficially.	Future	R	G2, G4	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 3 - 6
3.2	Engage with commercial sector to better understand class 2 - 5 landfill activity and data and encourage diversion away from all landfill facilities (1 - 5).	Future	R	G1, G2	Advocate, Collaborator, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 1 - 3



Focus area 4 - Climate change (adaptation and mitigation)

#	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
4.1	Support waste related initiatives identified in local climate change policies, strategies and plans.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management	T3	Years 1 - 6
4.2	Establish and review processes for emergency waste management and business continuity.	Planned	R	G2	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Waste management		Years 1 - 3
4.3	Effectively manage and fund Ōmarunui Landfill to ensure that emissions from waste are efficiently managed and reduced.	Current	R	G2, G4	Advocate, Service provider	Infrastructure & services	Waste management	T3	Years 1 - 6
4.4	Monitor, manage, maintain and report on consented closed landfills to ensure that consent conditions are met with a focus on climate change impacts.	Current	R	G4	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Waste management	T3	Years 1 - 6
4.5	Include cultural impact assessments in all feasibility, design and build work for significant waste infrastructure.	Future	R	G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Circular management		Years 1 - 6
4.6	Include an evaluation of climate change impacts in all feasibility, design and implementation of waste solutions and infrastructure.	Future	R	G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Circular management	T3	Years 1 - 6
4.7	Deliver waste education programs using behaviour change approaches to support partners, businesses and community with initiatives that minimise waste and reduce emissions.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change	Circular Management	300 t (T1) 200 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6



Focus area 5 - Data gaps and technology

#	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
5.1	Undertake a regional SWAP survey of kerbside, transfer station and landfill waste composition every three years. Where possible expand beyond council provided services.	Current	R	G2	Service provider, Enabler	Policy & Governance	Waste management		Years 3 & 6
5.2	Pilot innovative data management solutions that reduce resourcing pressure.	Planned	R	G2	Service provider, Enabler	Policy & Governance	Waste management		Years 1 - 3
5.3	Review the effectiveness of obtaining data from waste transporters and facility operators on waste and material flows in the region, following central government direction and requirements.	Future	R	G2	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Waste management		Years 3 - 6
5.4	Establish a platform for the management of Council waste management data with a focus on automation and streamlined reporting.	Current	R	G2, G4	Service provider	Policy & Governance	Waste management		Years 1 - 3
5.5	Stay abreast (including research) of emerging opportunities and innovation for the redesign, reduction, recovery, treatment and disposal of products and materials in line with national policy direction and the waste hierarchy to support the development of a circular economy.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Circular management		Years 1 - 6



Focus area 6 - Anticipating and responding to future national policy changes

#	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
6.1	Regularly attend and support regional and national hui to ensure staff and sector partners are kept informed, learn from others and can contribute to development and collaborate on regional and national initiatives (including supporting WasteMINZ TAO collaborative fund).	Current	R	G1, G2	Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 1 - 6
6.2	Participate in development of future product stewardship schemes to ensure the position of TAs is communicated and considered in scheme design.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
6.3	Engage and align with other regulators (including regional council, other TAs, and central government) to ensure effective implementation of policy and controls.	Planned	R	G1, G2	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	N/A		Years 1 - 6
6.4	Respond to future legislative changes supporting waste minimisation outside the Waste Minimisation Act and Emission Reduction Plan. E.g. Building aAt.	Future	R	G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 1 - 6
6.5	Assess the role of transfer stations and other council facilities or infrastructure in supporting product stewardship schemes e.g. Tyrewise.	Current	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Service provider	Infrastructure & services	Circular management	1,100 t (T1/T2)	Years 3 - 6
6.6	Review biennially the staff resourcing levels to deliver the actions, objectives, goals and vision of the WMMP, and meeting central government requirements. This is likely to include some regional roles, e.g. construction waste minimisation, Te Whare Mukupara educator, regional data analyst.	Planned	R	G2, G3	Service provider	Infrastructure & services	N/A		Years 1 - 6
6.8	Complete a feasibility study to determine best option(s) for diverting organic waste from landfill.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Circular management	2,200 t (T2), T3	Years 1 - 3
6.9	Advocate to central government on policy (including support for the Local Government Waste Manifesto) that supports waste minimisation and the circular economy, including construction and demolition and organic material.	Current	R	G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular Management		Years 1 - 6



Focus area 7 - Increasing recovery of materials

#	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
7.1	Build relationships with external stakeholders that are working to recover materials at their highest value to identify opportunities to increase recovery.	Planned	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
7.2	Review pricing at landfill and transfer stations to incentivise and generate more opportunities to divert waste into reuse, recycling and recovery.	Future	R	G2	Regulator, Service provider	Policy & Governance	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
7.3	Seek opportunities to divert recyclable materials, and safe disposal options for difficult to dispose of items e.g. e-waste, polystyrene via Council services.	Current	R	G3, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Waste management	500 t (T1/T2)	Years 1 - 6
7.4	Review the rates remission policy to reward low-waste producers using the kerbside collection service for effectiveness.	Current	R	G2	Regulator, Service provider, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Circular management		Years 1 - 3
7.5	Review provision and delivery of annual hazardous waste collection for households.	Current	R	G2, G4	Service provider, Collaborator	Infrastructure & services	Waste management		Years 1 - 3
7.6	Complete review of solid waste bylaws and implement changes to ensure alignment with the WMMP.	Planned	R	G2, G3, G5	Regulator, Service provider, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 1 - 3
7.7	Provide kerbside, transfer station and rural recycling services to recover materials in line with standardisation requirements set by central government, or where viable end markets exist and there is no product stewardship schemes i.e. e-waste. This may also include capital and plant expenditure costs.	Current	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Service provider, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Waste management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6



Focus area 8 - Addressing infrastructure gaps

#	Action	Status of action	Regional (R) or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
8.1	Complete solid waste activity management plans (AMP) to assess the condition and effectiveness of waste infrastructure.	Current	R	G2, G4	Service provider	Policy & Governance	Waste management		Years 1 - 6
8.2	Stay abreast of the status of regional and national waste infrastructure activity including landfill closures and capacity, bans on materials, and gate rates to assess risks or opportunities for Ōmarunui Landfill.	Future	R	G2, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Waste management		Years 1 - 3
8.3	Complete construction of additional regional landfill capacity.	Current	R	G2, G4	Service provider	Infrastructure & services	Waste management	T3	Years 1 - 3
8.4	Investigate and (if feasible) develop a Regional Recovery Park.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Circular management	6,100 t (T2/T3)	Years 3 - 6
8.5	Review kerbside services based on demand, accessibility and equity for households to determine targeted improvements to increase reuse and recovery.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Waste management	700 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6
8.6	Collaborate with partners and wider Hawkes Bay stakeholder groups to implement appropriate recommendations from the Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Roadmap.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular Management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
8.7	Investigate imposing a local waste minimisation levy at council waste facilities.	Future	R		Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance			Years 1 - 6



Focus area 9 - Limited council influence on large portion of commercial waste

Table 5.1: Focus area 9

#	Action	Status of action	Regional (R) or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
9.1	Consider establishing a map of regional infrastructure activities and material flows to identify opportunities to shift to a more circular approach.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 3 - 6
9.2	Build relationships with the commercial and rural sectors to inform submissions, share best practice, and identify and support opportunities to reduce waste.	Planned	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6



Focus area 10 - Driving local circular initiatives

#	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
10.1	Review the local waste minimisation fund framework to award grants and service agreements to obtain the highest returns by enabling and supporting partners, stakeholders and community to trial and implement waste minimisation and circular initiatives.	Future	R	G2	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 3
10.2	Support waste minimisation and circular approaches to events through bylaw requirements for event waste minimisation plans.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Regulator, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management	500 t (T1/T2)	Years 3 - 6
10.3	Promote and make available for hire, recycling bins and trailer to normalise waste minimisation at events and enable event organisers to facilitate sorting of materials.	Current	R	G1, G3	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Waste management	T1/T2	Years 1 - 6
10.4	Provide clear and accessible information for the community on minimising and managing waste using a wide variety of communications channels and opportunities, e.g. A-Z guide on website, events, workshops, guides and videos. Utilise Council websites and social media platforms to ensure information is accessible.	Current	R	G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change	Waste management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
10.5	Support the creation and sharing of examples (e.g. case studies, guides, talks, videos) of best practice waste minimisation and management practices and support peer-to-peer learning.	Planned	R	G1, G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
10.6	Support trials for diversion and recovery of materials prior to disposal.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services	Circular management	2,500 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6
10.7	Raise awareness and increase accessibility of waste minimisation and circular activity through promotion at local expos and events, utilising a variety of communication channels.	Current	R	G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
10.8	Regularly meet with interested parties to discuss opportunities for collaboration to support circular activity within the region e.g. mana whenua, Taiwhenua, Hawkes Bay Chamber of Commerce, construction, health and food producing sectors.	Planned	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
10.9	Research and develop a programme to formally recognise local circular economy champions.	Future	R	G1, G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change	Circular management	1,000 t (T1) 500 (T2)	Years 3 - 6



6 Monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress

Evaluation and review of this plan

To ensure the [draft] Plan remains relevant, the councils will review it at least every six years. Before each review, a Waste Assessment will be conducted to gather community input and to understand our waste management system as required by the WMA.

Monitoring and reporting

The councils will monitor and report against the targets set out in the WMMP to determine the implementation of the Action plan. This will, at a minimum, include:

- Type, quantity and composition of waste and captured materials.
- Origin of the waste / source of materials received.
- Contamination tonnages for waste services managed by council.
- Monitoring of specific waste streams, such as illegal dumping
- Progress in capturing more data.
- Effectiveness of actions in the plan and progress towards the targets set.
- Compliance with legislative requirements.
- Better capture and reporting of circular economy activities and emissions generated from waste.



Appendix A Glossary

Appendix A Table 1: Glossary

Term	Definition
Anaerobic digestion	Process to recover value from organic materials within a sealed vessel without the presence of oxygen. Outputs from anaerobic digestion include digestate and biogas.
Circular economy	Economic system that uses a systemic approach to maintain a circular flow of resources by recovering, retaining or adding to their value while contributing to sustainable development.
Class 1 landfill	Landfills accepting municipal solid waste which includes household waste, commercial waste and other wastes.
Class 2 landfill	Landfills accepting non-putrescible wastes including construction and demolition waste such as wood products, asphalt, plasterboard, insulation and other inert industrial wastes.
Class 5 landfill	Landfills accepting only virgin excavated natural material, such as clay, soil or rock for disposal.
Composting	Process to recover value from organic materials including in-vessel composting, vermi-composting, static pile composting, and windrow composting.
Construction and demolition (C&D) waste	Waste created during the construction, renovation or demolition of residential and commercial buildings and facilities. This includes both vertical infrastructure, such as buildings and horizontal infrastructure, such as roading and bridges.

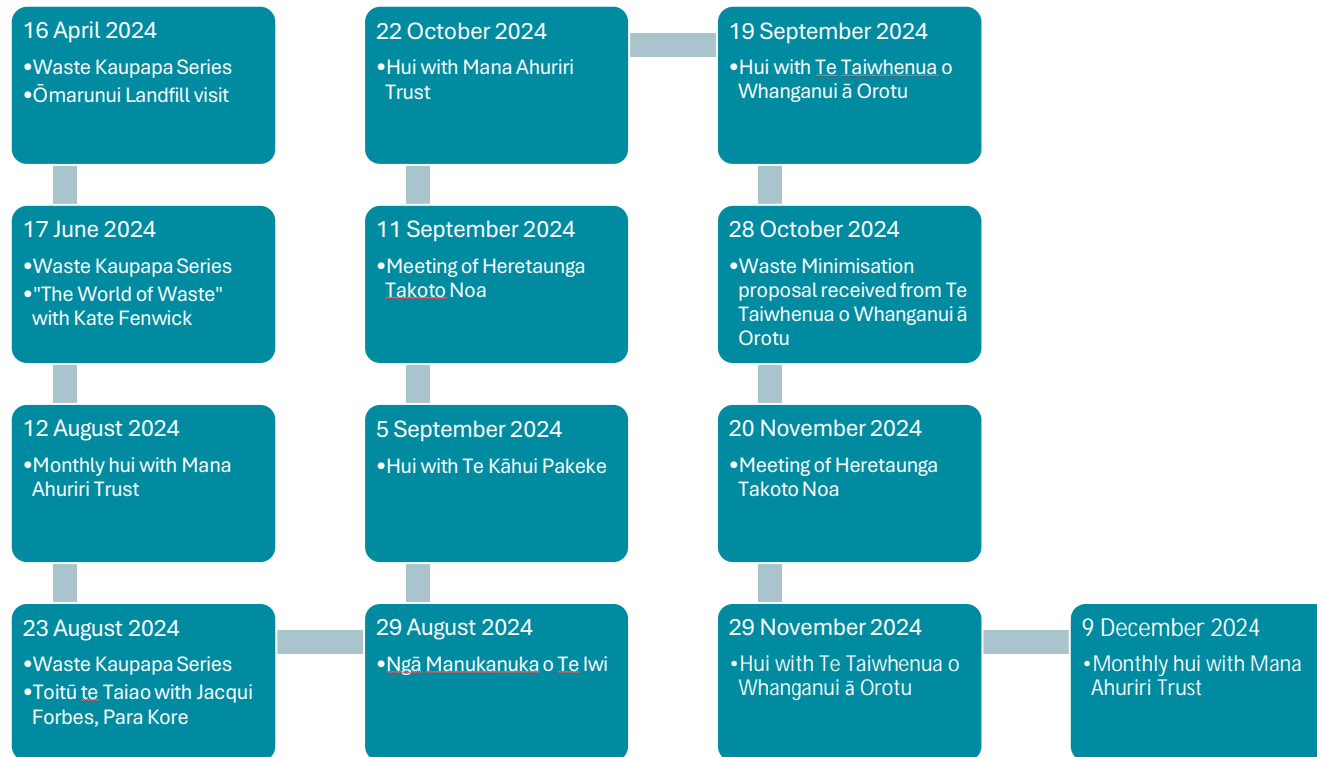
Term	Definition
Diversion rate	Portion of materials recovered for recycling, reuse, composting etc. relative to total waste stream.
Diverted material	Materials that are reused, repaired, repurposed, recycled, composted or processed via anaerobic digestion.
Green waste	Means lawn clippings, weeds, plants, other soft vegetable matter or other organic waste, which will degenerate into compost.
Kaupapa	Topic, purpose, agenda, program.
Mana whenua	Authority associated with whakapapa to, and occupation of tribal lands. Each mana whenua group may define this uniquely.
Mātauranga Māori	Māori traditional or ancestral knowledge.
Organic materials	Materials suitable for organic material recovery e.g. composting including food and garden waste, timber, plant materials, and sawdust.
Papatūānuku	Earth Mother or earth's surface.
Product stewardship	Product stewardship is when people and businesses take responsibility for the life - cycle impacts of their products, either voluntarily or in response to regulatory tools.
Taonga	Treasure, natural resource(s).
Te ao Māori	Māori worldview.
Te taiao	The environment.
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Treaty of Waitangi.



Term	Definition
Waste	Anything disposed of or discarded including a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.
Waste hierarchy	A strategic framework of waste management principles indicating best and least favoured options to reduce and manage waste.
Waste levy	Charge applied per tonne of material disposed to class 1,2,3 or 4 landfills paid to the Ministry for the Environment used to fund waste minimisation activities, projects to remediate contaminated sites, activities that reduce environmental harm or increase environmental benefits, the Ministry's waste and hazardous substances work programme and local authorities to manage emergency waste and to repair or replace waste infrastructure damaged by an emergency.
Waste disposal	Any waste that is disposed to landfill (including classes 1 - 5).
Industrial waste	Waste from industrial, commercial, and institutional sources.
Residential waste	All waste originating from residential premises other than that covered by one of the other, more specific classifications.



Appendix B Mana whenua engagement





Appendix C Waste Assessment



Statement of Proposal

for the

Draft Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Prepared for: Hastings District Council & Napier City Council

Prepared by: Tonkin + Taylor

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd
Statement of Proposal – Joint WMMP
Hastings District Council and Napier City Council

January 2025
Job No: 1090288.1000 v1



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This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our clients Hastings District Council and Napier City Council, with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contents or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.

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 Hastings District Council and Napier City Council

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1 Why have a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan?

All of us deal with waste on a day-to-day basis. How much we create and what we do with it can impact how we live, the environment we live in, and the resources we are using. It is important that we are making the most of what we have, reduce how much we throw away, and can safely manage what we do need to dispose of.

The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan makes sure that Hastings District and Napier City Councils meet the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA), and that our communities have a clear path of action for waste over the next six years.

Hastings District Council and Napier City Council are working together to make sure that we achieve our shared vision for waste management and minimisation, where:

"It is normal for our communities to waste less, work in partnership, and value our resources in order to protect te taiao."

Why are we consulting?

We have looked at what is happening with waste in Ahuriri Napier and Heretanga Hastings, talked to our communities about what they want to see in the future and have developed actions that we think set up our community to transition to a more circular economy. But we want to check with you that we have got it right!

What has been considered when making this plan?

Different policies, plans and regulations shape the councils' roles in waste management and minimisation (Figure 1.1). Understanding and

responding to these will mean we are also contributing to the national goals but in a way that is unique to our communities. Reflecting on and strengthening our partnerships with mana whenua has also been an important part of drafting this plan.



Figure 1.1: Factors influencing waste management planning for Aotearoa New Zealand (2024)

What is a circular economy?

Te rautaki para | Waste strategy sets out the future direction of waste management and minimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand. The vision of Te rautaki para | Waste strategy commits Aotearoa New Zealand to a low-emissions, low-waste, circular economy by 2050.

A circular economy in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings would mean we avoid creating waste in the first place and consider the entire lifecycle of the products used - from the very beginning of the design phase to the end of use (Figure 1.2).

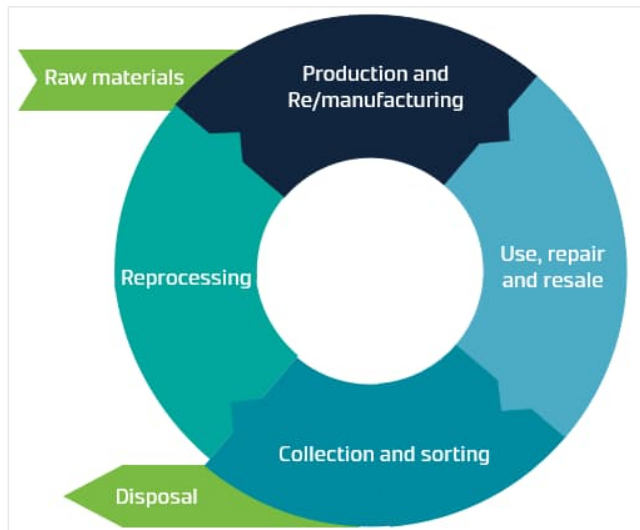


Figure 1.2: Circular Economy

The waste hierarchy (Figure 1.3) helps to show which actions are most important in a circular economy.

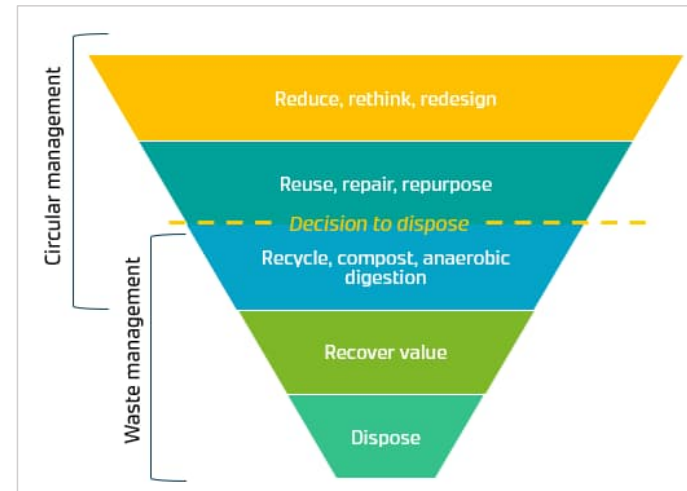


Figure 1.3: Waste hierarchy (Adapted from Ministry for the Environment, 2023)

Partnership with mana whenua

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the foundation of Heretaunga Hastings District and Ahuriri Napier City Councils' stance on partnership with mana whenua in relation to waste management and minimisation. In keeping with their responsibilities as Te Tiriti partners, both councils aspire to collaborate with mana whenua and relevant local kaupapa Māori organisations across their solid waste planning and activities.

Alignment has been identified between the principles underpinning the concept of circular economy - including the regeneration of natural systems; intergenerational thinking; and interconnectedness of systems - and the knowledge systems and practices that have been shared with councils through the engagement process. This existing alignment is a sound foundation for building mutual understanding between mana whenua and councils.

2 Where are we now?

Understanding our local waste management systems

To plan for the future, it is important that we all understand what waste we are creating. In Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings, the councils, businesses and not-for-profit organisations provide facilities that help us to manage and minimise waste our communities create.

What's happening at Ōmarunui Landfill

Most rubbish that goes to Ōmarunui Landfill comes from commercial and industrial activities (Figure 2.1). Residential waste (from transfer station drop-offs) and kerbside rubbish collections (including non-council collections) also makes up a reasonable quantity of waste going to Ōmarunui Landfill. These three sources of waste provide our community the biggest opportunity to divert materials from landfill.

The best way to consider how we're doing is to look at how much rubbish we produce "per capita" (essentially per person). This allows us to compare our performance to the past and to other parts of the country. Per capita waste takes all the waste produced by our community from businesses, hospitals, households, retirement villages, schools, and so on, and shows this as an amount of waste per person living in Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier.

The good news is that Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings produce less waste per capita than the national average (706 kg per capita).

While we're doing well compared to the national average, we can still do better. Nearly 40% of waste in our landfill comes from materials that could be composted or recycled.

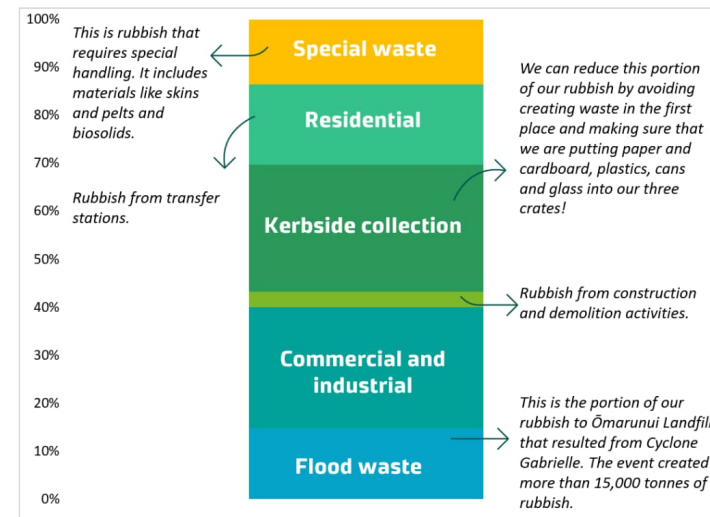


Figure 2.1: Source of rubbish disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill in 2022/23

Challenges and opportunities

While we have made progress on our waste minimisation goals in the last six years, there are still significant challenges and opportunities to reduce our waste.



Challenges

- Our community is facing tough economic times and the impacts of climate change. To build a stronger, more resilient future, we need to make wise financial choices.
- The still-visible recovery efforts from Cyclone Gabrielle highlight the continued importance of resilience and adaptation to climate change.
- The councils have limited visibility and influence over a significant amount of waste from the commercial sector that ends up in landfills.
- Solid waste has only recently been added to the partnership conversations between councils and mana whenua. True partnership that effectively incorporates the expectations and aspirations of mana whenua into solid waste planning and practices will take time and capacity.
- Current resource recovery activities occur locally, but the lack of data regarding their effectiveness and future opportunities can limit change to the whole waste system, unless there's collaboration across sectors and organisations.
- A number of resource recovery solutions are emerging, but our isolated location can make it uneconomical to access these.



Opportunities

- Emphasising services that promote circular activity (i.e., reduction and reuse), enhanced by educational initiatives and behaviour change.
- Strengthening partnerships with mana whenua to inform waste management and minimization.
- Enhancing the collection of material for recycling and recovery from council services and facilities and directly from businesses.
- Reviewing the transfer station infrastructure and network to increase resource recovery.
- Minimising emissions by focusing on the recovery of key waste streams: organic waste, construction and demolition waste, and commercial waste.

3 Where do we want to be?

Our plan for 2025 to 2031 is designed to set direction, help the community measure our successes, allocate resources where they are most needed and hold ourselves accountable. Our plan is guided by a vision, goals and objectives as set out below.

Our vision for waste management and minimisation:

"It is normal for our communities to waste less, work in partnership, and value our resources in order to protect te taiao."

Objectives

<p>Objective 1: Deepen our connection with mana whenua partners for collaborative governance and decision-making.</p>	<p>Objective 2: Partner with communities, commercial sector, and government agencies for greater impact across priority waste streams.</p>
<p>Objective 3: To enable robust data collection and management to (efficiently) track and report waste trends. Includes recyclable, recoverable, reusable waste from both council and (where possible) commercial sector activities, aligning with national standards.</p>	<p>Objective 4: Maximise existing waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services to deliver cost-effective solutions that improve and protect public health and promote circular management of materials.</p>
<p>Objective 5: To maximise future opportunities for the circular economy, incorporating the evaluation of new technologies, understanding of material markets, advocacy for national policy changes and compliance with upcoming legislative requirements.</p>	<p>Objective 6: Promote measurable change in waste and resource recovery behaviours utilising behaviour change principles.</p>
<p>Objective 7: Collaborate with the commercial and primary sectors to develop circular solutions for products and materials.</p>	<p>Objective 8: Advocate for and support using fewer products and materials and using them for longer, by promoting repair, reuse, sharing and repurposing.</p>
<p>Objective 9: To reduce emissions from waste in line with our domestic and international commitments.</p>	<p>Objective 10: Increase Council's awareness of the practices used locally to manage and remediate contaminated land and soils.</p>

Goal 1: Enhance partnership with mana whenua, communities and the commercial sector to improve resource recovery and diversion from Ōmarunui landfill.

Goal 2: The building blocks are in place to enable change.

Goal 3: More activity is circular and we produce less waste.

Goal 4: Emissions and other environmental indicators are improving.

Targets

The councils have proposed three targets (Table 3.1) that will help to make sure we are making progress towards the goals and objectives of this [draft] plan.

Table 3.1: Proposed targets

Targets	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)
Waste generation:		
Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10 per cent per capita	702 kg/capita/year	631 kg/capita/year
Waste disposal:		
Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30 per cent per capita	621 kg/capita/year	435 kg/capita/year
Waste emissions:		
Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30 per cent	31,358 t CO ₂ e	21,950 t CO ₂ e

Note: 2023 baselines exclude flood waste

How much does managing our waste cost?

In the 2023/24 financial year, the total cost of the councils' waste management and minimisation services was over \$50 million (\$19 m for NCC and \$34 m for HDC). As shown in the table below, these costs are largely covered by users fees for landfill and transfer stations or targeted rates for kerbside services and recycling depots. Waste levy funds

received from central government assist with many other functions including grants, education and some staffing costs.

Any new actions in this [draft] plan can only be delivered if the councils can access enough funding and resources. The estimated cost of proposed new actions in this plan is \$2.1 million per year across both councils. This will be funded through existing budgets and increased waste levy revenue.

Any money that the councils spend to manage and reduce our waste must be approved through Long Term Plans. The money that the councils use to manage and reduce waste comes from a number of sources described in Figure 3.1.



Figure 3.1: Funding sources for waste action plan



4 What are we proposing?

The [draft] plan has identified 10 areas that we need to focus on in order to achieve our vision and transition to a more circular economy. Over the next six years we are planning to take a number of actions within these focus areas.

Our detailed list of actions is included in the draft WMMP, and key actions are summarised below. The focus is on making the most of what we have and increasing action in areas that will make the most impact on our progress towards the targets.

Reduce organic waste	
<p>What are we going to do?</p> <p>Identify opportunities to divert more organic material from landfill. This will involve completing a feasibility study to determine best option(s) for diverting organic waste from landfill. This could involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing organics from our kerbside collection services. • Collaborating with industry to provide more organic processing plants (i.e. composting) locally. • Working with the horticulture, agriculture and food processing sectors to reduce the organic waste created. • Reviewing education programmes to support the community to reduce organic waste. 	<p>Why are we doing it?</p> <p>Organic material is the largest portion of landfill waste that could be diverted to recycling or reuse, and also helps reduce our carbon emissions from waste.</p> <p>By reducing the amount of organic waste we create and diverting what we do generate to composting, we will be able to make significant progress towards our waste targets.</p>

Improve our resource recovery infrastructure	
<p>What are we going to do?</p> <p>Invest in improved infrastructure to enhance circular activities like reuse and recycling. This will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigating and (if feasible) developing a Regional Recovery Park. • Review pricing at our facilities to incentivise more diversion to reuse and recycling. • Seek opportunities at our transfer stations to provide more recycling and reuse options. • Implement a bylaw to support better use of our services. 	<p>Why are we doing it?</p> <p>To enable our community to make the best choices to minimise waste, our infrastructure must be fit for purpose and be designed to maximise reuse and recovery of the waste we create.</p> <p>We also need to ensure our infrastructure assets are resilient to climate change and can accommodate a shift to a more circular economy so we make the most of our investment.</p>



Tackle commercial waste	
<p>What are we going to do?</p> <p>Get a better understanding of where commercial waste comes from and how this can be reduced or diverted from landfill. This will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building relationships with the commercial and rural sectors to inform submissions, share best practice, and identify and support opportunities to reduce waste. • Mapping commercial waste to better understand opportunities to reduce waste. • Collaborating with mana whenua, commercial and industry sectors to provide more local services and infrastructure and shared investment to maximise cost effectiveness. 	<p>Why are we doing it?</p> <p>Commercial waste is the largest source of landfill waste and councils have less influence over how this waste could be reduced. Improved understanding and collaboration will be key to reducing commercial waste and increasing options for reuse and recycling.</p> <p>It will also support more joint funding opportunities and cost-effective solutions through economies of scale.</p>

Support more circular activity with education	
<p>What are we going to do?</p> <p>Support waste minimisation and circular approaches through education and behaviour change programmes. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to offer education and raise awareness of waste minimisation and circular activities. • Review waste minimisation fund framework to best support new waste minimisation activities. • Support trials for initiatives that will increase diversion and recovery. • Collaborate to identify opportunities that support circular activity. 	<p>Why are we doing it?</p> <p>To achieve our vision, we all need to take responsibility for our waste. For the implementation of this plan to be successful, we need ensure that our community are aware of how they can make a difference and promote how our services are used.</p> <p>We also need to collaborate to share knowledge and identify opportunities that are cost effective.</p>

5 Have your say

We want to know what you think of our plan to move towards a more circular economy in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings.

1. What do you think of our vision? Are we striving for the right future for our community?
2. Will the proposed actions help us to get there? Should we be doing more or less as a community?
3. How can we best tackle commercial waste?
4. Have we got the right level of education and support for the community to continue to transition to a circular economy?
5. Have we funded the plan appropriately?

How can you learn more

The draft WMMP and Waste Assessment can be found [HERE].

How you can have your say

To have your say, you can:

- complete our online feedback form, or
- scan and email your completed form to [INSERT EMAIL], or
- hand your completed form in at your local library or council office, and/or
- attend a face-to-face event.

Submissions close on [INSERT DATE].

What happens next

We will review your submissions and create a feedback summary.

This feedback will be considered in the update of the Joint WMMP and considered by the Joint Waste Futures Committee.