

OUR WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN

NO TIME TO Waste

Tiakina a Papa! Mimiti te Para!

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Overview Tiro whānui

No Time to Waste Tiakina a Papa! Mimiti te Para! is our plan for reducing waste to landfill, and minimising the harmful effects of waste in our district. Its official name is a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). This plan replaces our 2017 Joint Eastern Waikato Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, which we developed with Thames-Coromandel and Matamata-Piako District Councils.

No Time to Waste Tiakina a Papa! Mimiti te Para! outlines our vision, goals, objectives, and includes our action plan for how we'll meet them, and will come into effect in early 2022. It also provides a summary of the services and facilities in our district, and how we'll meet demand in the future. The government is working towards a circular economy (more on that later) and we're following its lead in our goals to reduce waste to landfill and protect Papatūānuku (mother Earth) and our Taiao (environment) from unnecessary damage.

We know that responsibly managing our waste cannot be seen in isolation, and is just part of the puzzle for our community and environment. We look to our community outcomes, which express what we'd like to see happen in our District, to underpin our decision-making. These are that we have:

- A healthy environment *Te Mauri o te Taiao*
- Connected people *Tūhono*
- Vibrant and safe communities *Te Oranga pai o te Hapori*
- A strong economy *Oranga Ōhanga*

Papatūānuku is the land, a mother earth figure who gives birth to all things of the world. She is seen as the birthplace of all things and the place to which they return, and is considered a foundation for human action.

No Time to Waste Tiakina a Papa! Mimiti te Para! in particular links to our Manaaki Toiora Strategy and our Zero Carbon Promise. Manaaki Toiora means to enhance the wellbeing of our communities or to lift one's mana in the sense of wellbeing. Our Manaaki Toiora Strategy acknowledges that we need a healthy environment to thrive. Our communities told us they want to protect and enhance our biodiversity, improve the health of our waterways and reduce our carbon footprint. We recognise we need to act as kaitiaki, or guardians of our natural environment and promote the wellbeing of our people and planet. Our Zero Carbon Promise (Me taurangi ki te whakaiti o te tapuwae waro) sets out what greenhouse gas emissions we are producing through our Council operations - waste being 0.5% of our emissions. It also sets out the greenhouse gases produced in the Hauraki District and the Waikato Region and shows our commitment to stay carbon zero as an organisation, and further reduce our carbon footprint to contribute to a zero carbon District.

There are strong links between our social and environmental wellbeing. Between our ecological foundation – Hā Tuamātangi, and our social wellbeing – Tūāpapa o te Ora, is the safe space for humanity to thrive and ecology to regenerate¹.

¹ A Māori perspective on the iconic doughnut economic model, reimaged by Teina Boasa-Dean and Juhi Shareef: <https://www.projectmoonshot.city/key-concepts>

What is waste, and why is it a problem?

He aha te para, otirā, he aha te para e raru ai?

When we talk about waste, we mean anything that is disposed of. Sometimes we refer to waste by its source, for example construction waste, electronic waste, or hazardous waste. The waste we are unable to repurpose, reuse or recycle goes to landfill, which is a facility that accepts waste (commonly referred to as a tip, or dump). While modern landfills are better managed than they have been in the past, and there is now a greater emphasis on avoiding negative environmental effects, our ultimate goal is to reduce waste to landfill and move towards a circular economy.



*"[Our mountain] weaves together a tapestry of tūpuna, events, pūrakau, matauranga and whakapapa. It is a living landscape that has tangible, physical entities that connects whakapapa from the creation of the world, to our ancestors, to us, to our mokopuna and to those 'kahui' mokopuna who have yet to be born... **there is no time to waste** in the reduction of paru to whenua, whether here on our maunga or any other whenua."*

Submission to No Time to Waste Tiakina a Papa! Mimiti te Para!



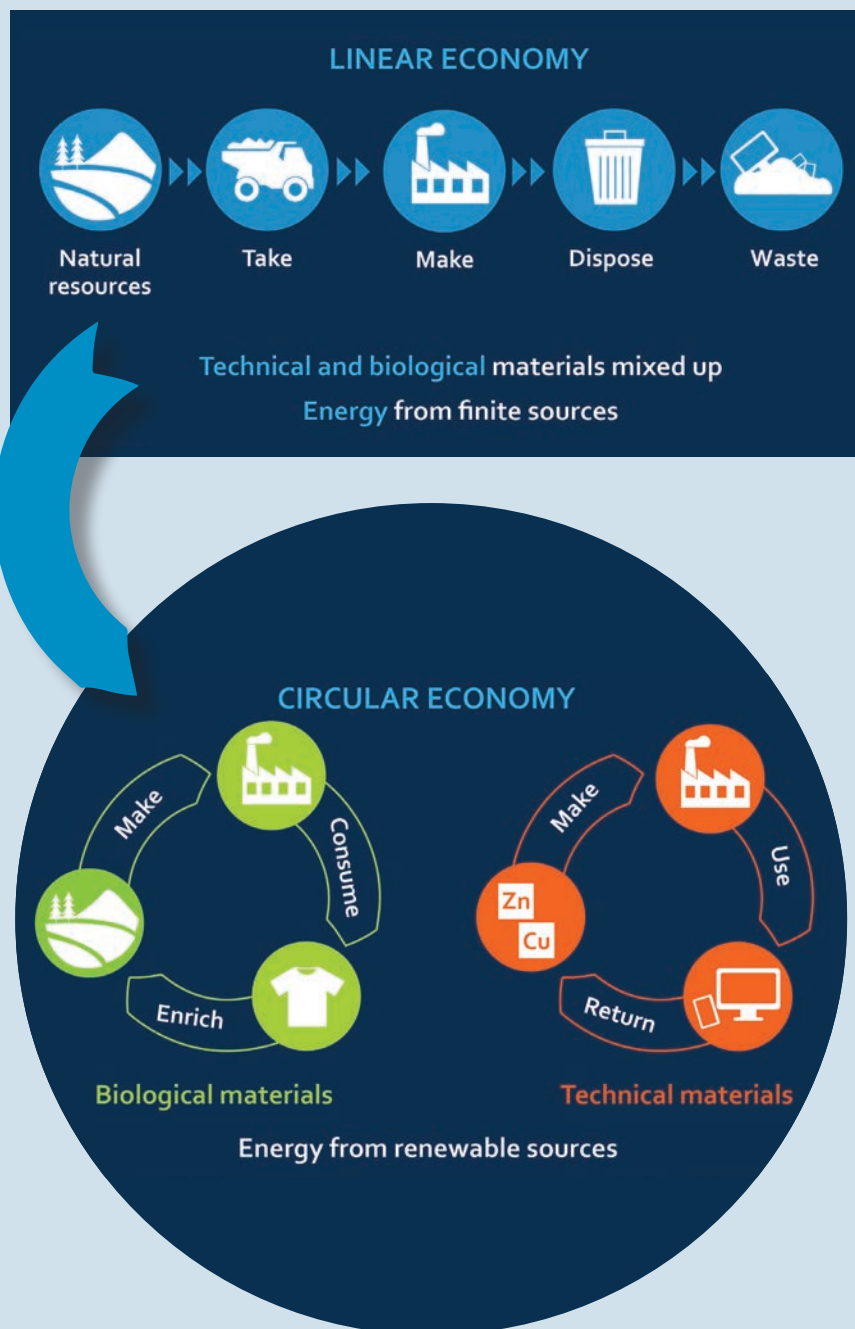
Circular economy | Ōhanga āmiomio

A circular economy means keeping resources in use for as long as possible, gaining maximum value from them, then recovering and regenerating them at the end of their lives where possible. A circular economy is preferable to a linear economy, which relies on extraction and use of materials, then disposal of those materials at landfill or in our environment.

Many products we use in everyday life are made without thought to the resources used to make them, or what will happen to them when we're finished with them. If we can move to a more circular economy, it would reduce the requirement to extract natural resources from Papatūānuku, and reduce our waste to landfill, which in turn would reduce the risk of rubbish in our environment.

When a product is designed for the longest use possible and can be easily repaired, remanufactured or recycled (or used, composted and nutrients returned), not only is it no longer waste, but new raw materials don't need to be extracted from Papatūānuku.

A circular economy is fuelled by renewable energy (e.g. solar, hydro, wind and tidal power, and biofuels). Growing international research and evidence shows that the benefits of a circular economy include long-term cost savings, increased local job opportunities, encouragement of technical innovation, as well as reducing the amount of harmful waste produced and reversing our impacts on climate change.



"Principles of reciprocity, interconnectedness, reuse, and recycling need to be replanted as the cornerstones of such a system and 'waste' as we know it today, being non-existent. That is, rubbish returned to where it came from, with minimal, short-term impacts on Te Taiao... In order to achieve "Tiakina a Papa! Mimiti te Para!" then we must support a return to the way our ancestors managed natural resources and we believe this is key to achieving our goal of a 'world without waste'.

Submission to No Time to Waste Tiakina a Papa! Mimiti te Para!

How we can help Me pēwhea tā mātou āwhi?

We all generate waste, and nobody's perfect. We can all work together to do our bit to reduce waste to landfill, and that means considering how we consume.

The waste hierarchy is a great place to start. The waste hierarchy is like an inversed pyramid, where refusing products and reducing our waste is our first option, and landfill is the last resort. As a consumer you can help with the first few steps, and then it's our job to help make it easier to do the rest. We've outlined what we plan to do to support waste reduction in our district in our Actions to Achieve our Targets Te Mahere Kokenga on page 14.

Mā wai rā a Papatūānuku e tiaki mei kore māku, mei kore māu?

Who else will care for Mother Earth if it isn't me, and it isn't you?

The Waste Hierarchy	Te Pūnaha Whakarōpū Para
Rethink/Redesign Avoid unnecessary resource use and waste by designing waste out.	Kia tukuru E karohia te tuhene ō ngā rauemi. Me whakaahua tētahi rautaki mō te para kore.
Refuse Say no to stuff that's single use or wasteful.	Whakanau Whakakāhoretia ngā hanga mōmou rawa.
Reduce Buy less stuff you don't need.	Whakakaiti Whakaitia te hoko i ngā mea kāore e tino whaitake ana.
Reuse Keep reusing it until it's broken.	Whakamahi anō Kia kaha te whakamahi anō i ngā hanga kia pakaru rā anō.
Repair Put stuff back into use by repairing.	Whakatika Whakatikaina ngā hanga pakaru, ka whakamahi anō ai.
Repurpose Create new jobs for old stuff.	Whakarerekē Kimihia he whakamahinga rerekē mo ngā hanga.
Rot Compost all organic stuff e.g. dirty paper and food waste.	Whakapopo Tukuna ngā mea pararopi ki te pū wairākau.
Recycle When all else fails.	Hangarua Ki te kore e kitea he ara kē atu, hangaruatia.
Dispose or burn Landfill, waste to energy, backyard burning and burying.	Porowhiu me te Tahu He mate kei te haere.

Adapted from Para Kore Waste Hierarchy
<https://www.parakore.maori.nz/>



What's the government doing? He aha te mahi o te Kawanatanga?

When we've asked you about waste reduction in the past, you've told us to lobby the government to change the way we manage waste in Aotearoa New Zealand. The government has a Waste Strategy (2010) which it is reviewing, and has acknowledged that the way we create and manage waste in Aotearoa New Zealand is not sustainable. The government notes that most of the materials we use are disposed of to landfill, and the rate of disposal is increasing. Through the Ministry for the Environment (MfE), the government has clearly signalled its intention to reduce waste, rethink plastics and help Aotearoa New Zealand transition to a low carbon circular economy. Together with councils and industry, the government is working to standardise kerbside collection systems and consumer package labelling across the country². This means a lot of change at a national level in the area of waste is likely in the near future.

MfE has released a National Plastics Action Plan³, which includes work underway such as banning single-use plastic shopping bags, phasing out single-use problem plastics, introducing regulated product stewardship for six waste streams and investing approximately \$100 million in resource recovery infrastructure.

As part of these changes, the cost of disposing of waste at landfills is increasing⁴. The increasing cost of disposing waste at the landfill acts as a deterrent, but also creates more income for the government to invest in priority areas such as resource recovery infrastructure and systems, research and development, innovation, community projects, public information, and te ao Māori initiatives. The new waste strategy and long-term waste infrastructure plan are being developed to guide this future investment. While we pay an increased cost for disposal (through a waste levy), we also receive some of these funds back, which we must use for waste reduction initiatives.



I understand that the creation of waste by producers (in the first instance) is probably something that HDC is unable to directly address, however it's an important to take into account that consumers are not the producers of waste."

**Submission to *No Time to Waste Tiakina a Papa!*
*Mimiti te Para!***

- 2 Work to standardise kerbside collection systems and consumer package labelling | Ministry for the Environment
- 3 <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/National-Plastics-Action-Plan.pdf>
- 4 Waste disposal levy expansion | Ministry for the Environment

Waste in our district in 2021

Te kaupapa para kei tā mātou rohe 2021

From the information we have available, we can see that the waste going to landfill in our district is increasing. From June 2020 to June 2021, our waste has risen by 50%, which is significantly higher than population growth in the same period. In general, in the past four years our waste disposed of in the district is trending upwards. Most waste collected in our District is taken to Tirohia Landfill. In 2021 Waste Management NZ Ltd's application to expand its landfill operation in Tirohia was declined by independent commissioners. The company had applied to us and the Waikato Regional Council for resource consent to extend the area of operations at their site between Paeroa and Te Aroha. An appeal to the decision was lodged by Waste Management, and this will go to the Environment Court. The current consent expires when the landfill is full or 2038, whichever is first. In the future if we're unable to dispose of our waste at Tirohia landfill, we'll need to locate another option, such as Hampton Downs landfill, which would increase transport costs.

Our current issues | Ngā take matua

After reviewing the waste situation in our District, we've identified some key issues that we want our plan to address. Most of our issues outlined in this plan are related to kerbside waste, since data on the types of waste being collected at our transfer stations cannot be accurately measured.

Increasing waste to landfill

Our waste to landfill has increased from June 2020 to June 2021. We know we have waste coming in to our district from other areas, and there is no limit on the number of rubbish bags that residents can put out for collection. We also know that some residents and businesses use private waste operators rather than using our kerbside services or transfer stations. While we cannot measure the waste collected by private operators yet, it's assumed that the contents of private bins have a higher proportion of recyclable material. We have high contamination rates for our recycling. If contaminated recycling is added to our waste collection, it means that the recycling goes to landfill. Sometimes this can mean a whole truck of recycling goes to landfill due to one contaminated bin near the end of the run.

Small decline in recycling

From June 2020 we stopped collecting plastics #3-#7, as the international recycling markets impacted the range of materials. We know that residents want more plastics collected, however there is a limited market for recycling

Your guide to PLASTICS

#1 – PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate) is one of the easiest plastics to recycle and therefore has good market value. It is used for products such as soft drink bottles, water bottles, cleaning containers, personal care bottles, some meat trays, punnets for berries and tomatoes and plastic clam shells for muffins and baked goods.

#2 - HDPE (High Density Poly Ethylene) is also easy to recycle. It is most commonly used for milk and cream bottles, some ice-cream containers, juice bottles, shampoo, cleaning and detergent bottles.

#3 - PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) such as chemical containers, packaging, piping, electrical tape.

#4 – LDPE (Low-Density Polyethylene) such as plastics bags, squeeze bottles, bread bags, bin liners

#5 – PP (Polypropylene) such as plastic bottle tops, buckets, margarine containers, yoghurt pottles, straws, potato chip packets.

#6 – PS (Polystyrene) such as disposable cups, take-out containers, foam packaging, packing "peanuts".

#7 Other such as acrylics, polycarbonates, nylon and fibreglass.



of most of these plastics. There is a small, but increasing demand for #5 plastic, however the processing facility we use is not resourced to sort this material and therefore it cannot be collected kerbside. An audit of kerbside waste showed that up to 11% of contents in kerbside bags could be recycled.

Regulation and collection of data

For us to be able to plan for waste reduction in our district, we need accurate data so we know where we should target our efforts. Tracking the incoming waste to our transfer stations, the new weigh bridge at Waihi, as well as bringing the fees up to a level comparable to neighbouring districts will provide better data clarity on our waste in the Hauraki District. Private waste operators are currently not required by our bylaw to provide waste data, which inhibits our planning, however changes to the reporting regulations will require them to from 2022⁵.

High volume of organic matter in kerbside collection that could be diverted

In our audit of bags collected at the kerbside, we found that 52% was organic (either green waste or food waste), which could be composted. While garden waste can be proactively be disposed of at our transfer stations, there is no avenue for food waste to be diverted from landfill. Organic waste to landfill is also a significant contributor to greenhouse gas generation from landfills.

Our education strategy

We know that clear messaging, signage and direction is important for changing behaviours and encouraging waste reduction. We've had public feedback telling us we need to do more. While we have worked collaboratively with various organisations to support waste reduction initiatives, we know we can improve our public education campaigns to ensure clarity on recycling, and other ways people can reduce waste.

Cost and volume due to legislation changes

The cost of disposing at landfill is increasing due to waste levy increases and the Emissions Trading Scheme implemented by the government. We're also aware that volumes of recycling may change within this plan period due to the government's intention to introduce a Container Return Scheme (a scheme where recyclables are returned for a cash refund), as well as other project stewardship schemes.

You can view more about these initiatives on the Ministry for the Environment website: <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/>

⁵ Reporting requirements for waste disposal facility operators | Ministry for the Environment

Our current services, facilities and activities

Ā mātou rātonga para, ngā wāhi kōhi para, me a mātou mahi hei whakamana te tiaki ō te whenua

We provide the following waste services and facilities. As well as this, we manage the district's closed landfills. These are historical landfill sites which are no longer in operation. For detail on our plans for the future, take a look at our Actions to Achieve our Targets Te Mahere Kōkenga on page 14.

Service	What it looks like in 2021/22
Kerbside collection	<p>We provide collection of recycling at the kerbside for residential and business fortnightly, funded through targeted rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass • Plastics #1 and #2 • Aluminium/tin cans • Cardboard/paper <p>Our glass is currently sorted into colour by the collector at the kerbside, and the mixed recycling is taken to a privately owned Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) for sorting into material types and distribution to end markets.</p> <p>We provide weekly kerbside collection of refuse for residential and business, in pre-paid 60 litre plastic rubbish bags, with no limit on number of bags put out.</p>
Refuse transfer stations	<p>We have two refuse transfer stations, one in Waihi and one in Paeroa. At our transfer stations we accept prepaid yellow bags and clean recycling for no additional charge. Rubbish received at our transfer stations is taken to the privately-owned Tirohia landfill for disposal, and recycling is taken to a privately owned Materials Recovery Facility for distribution.</p> <p>Hazardous waste such as herbicides, pesticides, solvents and varnish are accepted at the transfer stations in small quantities for no charge, e.g. 20 litres of liquid or less, 5kg of powder or less.</p> <p>Other items that aren't accepted in kerbside recycling are accepted at our transfer stations (some for a fee). These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scrap metal • tyres • LPG bottles • oil • car batteries and car bodies <p>Green waste is collected at the transfer stations, and this is managed by the waste contractor and generally processed at Tirohia landfill by Waste Management NZ Ltd/Living Earth.</p>
Education and collaboration	<p>We currently provide funding to waste education in schools, and we provide support on an ad hoc basis to waste minimisation initiatives. In our 2021-31 Long Term Plan we increased our budget for waste education as well as increasing our target to provide education to adults. We collaborate with various organisations locally to support waste reduction.</p>
Repair and reuse centres	<p>We have provided operating funding for three years to kick start the Hauraki Repair and Reuse Centre. The centre reduces waste to landfill by recovering reusable, repairable and recyclables materials, with the objective of supporting a circular economy.</p>
Public rubbish bins and litter	<p>We provide and service public rubbish bins, as well as removal of fly tipping, funded through general rates.</p>
Bylaws and planning	<p>We have a solid waste bylaw which regulates the collection at the kerbside. We don't currently infringe people when they breach our bylaw, however.</p>



Our direction Tō mātau ahunga

Our vision

Tō mātou tauākī moemoeā

“Towards zero waste together.
Hauraki – our home our future.”

Our ideal district is one where we all consider what we generate, and reduce the demand for products made from extracting resources from Papatūānuku (the Earth), as well as reducing waste in te taiao (our environment) and the harmful effect it can have. The Hauraki District is our home, and we want to care for our home with the future in mind. Our vision is supported by our goals and objectives, and our commitment that we will encourage reduction and reuse of products, and as we make our way down the hierarchy to recycling, we will support you to make the right choices at the kerbside or at our transfer stations. This is working towards a **circular economy** rather than a **linear economy**, as outlined early in this plan.

Our vision shows that we are aiming to maximise community benefit by taking actions that will cushion the inevitable rising costs we're facing, improve resource efficiency, encourage local economic development and take care of human and environmental health.

Our goals and objectives

Ngā Whaingā

Our goals focus on enabling the community to effectively use our services, and empowering residents to make zero waste choices. These proposed goals consider local issues, regional and national priorities, and feedback from the community gained through previous consultative processes.

A streamlined set of high level goals and objectives is proposed. These would be informed by policies and plans encompassed in a living document action plan. The new goals provide a sense of direction when scoping options by considering the outcomes desired:

1. A community that is committed to minimising waste to landfill.
2. A community that considers, and where appropriate implements, new initiatives, and innovative ways to assist in reducing, reusing and recycling.
3. A community that is knowledgeable about waste.
4. A community committed to reducing environmental harm from waste including greenhouse gas emissions.

The following objectives propose specific strategies to support the achievement of the above goals:

1. Substantially reduce total waste to landfill.
2. Significantly increase the quantity of diverted material through reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery.
3. Support waste minimisation initiatives within the community.
4. Provide education on what happens to different types of waste and the resulting implications (financial, health and environmental).
5. Improve community understanding of issues and opportunities for waste minimisation in the Hauraki District.
6. Provide accessible, reliable, and sustainable services and facilities.
7. Engage with iwi, businesses, and industry.
8. Collaborate with other councils, private waste sector and central government.

Our targets

Ngā whāinga tiritiringa

The targets have been set based on our action plan, by estimating how much impact the actions should have. We estimate that if we proceed as planned, we'll see a total reduction to landfill of 41% by 2027/28 from the Council's transfer stations and kerbside collection.

The WMMP will guide waste management and minimisation in the Hauraki District for six years. During this time waste management in New Zealand will likely change significantly due to work currently underway on: a container return scheme, increasing levies, standardised kerbside collections, the collection and monitoring of waste information, product stewardship, legislative review, and investment in waste management facilities. Setting targets for the future when these elements are yet unknown is complicated, however this is an opportunity for a fresh start to improve on the existing targets.

Proposed measure	Targets				
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Reduction in solid waste to landfill from the Council's transfer stations and kerbside collection.	3% reduction	Further 12% reduction	Further 15% reduction	Further 10% reduction	Further 10% reduction
Reduction in organics being disposed of at the kerbside.	28% reduction		Further 72% reduction		

Our targets explained

Reduction in solid waste to landfill from the Council's transfer stations and kerbside collection

8234.7 tonne in total was disposed of from both kerbside collection and our transfer stations in 2020/21. We'll use the most up to date baseline (2021/22 data) for our reporting. Towards the end of 2021, we brought our transfer station fees to the same level as neighbouring districts, which may influence the amount of out of district waste at transfer stations.

Reduction in organics being disposed of at the kerbside

1402 tonne of organic material (green waste, food waste, and other organics) is estimated to be disposed of in yellow bags at the kerbside per year (Waste Audit data, May 2021). We expect our increased education efforts and public campaigning will reduce this in 2022/23, and with the introduction of food waste collection in 2023/24 this should decrease further. Action #25 indicates that we intend to conduct composition analysis in 2023/24, and in 2026/27 to ascertain what materials could be diverted and measure progress. Our aim is to reduce all organic waste going to landfill from our kerbside collections by 90% by 2029.





What we'll do A mātau mahere mo para kore

Here's where we outline in more detail what we plan to do to achieve our goals. Our action plan is a living document that we will be monitoring and reporting against quarterly through reports to the Council. We intend to regularly update this action plan to reflect our current plans and progress towards our goals. In some cases, further work is needed to determine the costs and feasibility of projects, which may impact how, when or if they are implemented. In some instances, the delivery of the actions set out in this Action Plan will depend on the development or amendment of contractual arrangements with providers. The potential funding source for each of our proposed actions are noted in the table. We'll continue to work together and with other organisations to deliver the vision, goals and objectives set out in this plan. Each action is linked to one or more of our objectives above.

Changes to kerbside collection from 2023

From 1 September 2023, residents receiving the kerbside collection services will be provided with:

- A 120L or 140L landfill bin, collected fortnightly on a user pays (pay as you throw) basis
- Weekly food waste collection
- Fortnightly glass and mixed recycling collection
- The collections themselves will be funded through the targeted refuse collection rate.



Actions to achieve our targets

Te mahere kokenga

#	What we'll do	Type	New or existing	Timeframe	Funding option	Objective
1.	Continue existing kerbside rubbish collection Continue to collect waste from households weekly based on user pays bags. User charged services help incentivise recycling/recovery. Continue to collect existing range of commodities from kerbside.	Services	Existing	2021/22 2022/23	Targeted rates Fees and charges Revenue from recyclables	6: Provide accessible, reliable, and sustainable services and facilities.
2.	Move from kerbside bags to bins A [120 or 140L] (dependent on manufacture) landfill bin to be collected (fortnightly) on a user pays (pay as you throw) basis.	Services	New	2023/24	Staff time Targeted rates	1: Substantially reduce total waste to landfill. 6: Provide accessible, reliable, and sustainable services and facilities.
3.	Extend kerbside collection area Extend collection service to more households and businesses. Collection areas to be accurately mapped, and consider cost effectiveness of extension. This would require agreement from the collection contractor. Review collection boundaries regularly.	Services	New	2021/22 Ongoing (review)	Staff time Targeted rates	6: Provide accessible, reliable, and sustainable services and facilities.
4.	Refuse transfer stations service Continue to provide transfer station services for the public and commercial users.	Services	Existing	Ongoing	Capital value rate User fees and charges	6: Provide accessible, reliable, and sustainable services and facilities.
5.	Reuse centres Work with Hauraki Reuse and Repair Centre to expand existing service, and investigate the scope and delivery options for additional reuse centre(s) in the district.	Services	New	2022	Staff time Waste levy	1: Reduce total waste to landfill. 2: Increase the quality and quantity of diverted material through reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery. 3: Support waste minimisation initiatives within the community. 6: Provide accessible, reliable, and sustainable services and facilities.
6.	Expand plastics recycling range Explore options for a drop off point for soft plastics and plastic #5.	Services	New	2021/22	Staff time	1: Substantially reduce total waste to landfill. 2: Significantly increase the quantity of diverted material through reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery.
7.	Refuse transfer station standardisation Standardise gate fees for our refuse transfer stations to match others in the Eastern Waikato Region. Monitor data and work with neighbouring Councils to provide a network of resource recovery facilities.	Services	New	Ongoing	Fees and charges Staff time	6: Provide accessible, reliable, and sustainable services and facilities. 8: Collaborate with other councils, private waste sector and central government.
8.	Capital improvements to refuse transfer stations Undertake capital works at transfer stations to improve data collection, traffic flow, address health and safety issues, increase ability to separate and store materials, as per Annual Plan, Long Term Plan, or decision reporting to the Council.	Services	Existing	Ongoing	Development/ financial contributions Capital value rate Waste Minimisation Fund	6: Provide accessible, reliable, and sustainable services and facilities.

#	What we'll do	Type	New or existing	Timeframe	Funding option	Objective
9.	Public rubbish and recycling bins Review locations and number of public rubbish bins. Trial public recycling bins as part of public rubbish bin review and monitor contamination and uptake.	Services	New	2021/22	Rates Waste levy	6: Provide accessible, reliable, and sustainable services and facilities.
10.	Provide collection service for food waste Provide food waste service with significant education around a new services to achieve community buy in, good uptake and low contamination rates.	Services Education	New	1 September 2023	Targeted rate Waste levy	1: Substantially reduce total waste to landfill.
11.	Investigate local organic waste processing Investigate the establishment of an organic waste processing facility in the District. Consider alongside opportunities for regional organic processing infrastructure.	Services Influence	New	2022/23	Staff time	1: Substantially reduce total waste to landfill. 8: Collaborate with other councils, private waste sector and central government.
12.	Develop and deliver on a community education engagement plan Review education programmes and strategy and develop an engagement plan to promote and encourage residents to use our waste diversion services, and to reduce waste to landfill. Support the development and use of targeted campaigns for specific waste streams for example rural waste, construction and demolition waste, or food waste.	Education	New	2021/22 - ongoing	Staff time Waste levy	4: Provide education on what happens to different types of waste and the resulting implications (financial, health and environmental). 5: Improve community understanding of issues and opportunities for waste minimisation in the Hauraki District. 7: Engage with iwi, businesses, and industry.
13.	Provide waste education services to the community Continue to fund and promote waste education programmes that encourage waste minimisation behaviour, including for example, primary and secondary schools education, home composting, waste prevention information, food waste prevention.	Education	Existing	Ongoing	Waste levy Staff time	4: Provide education on what happens to different types of waste and the resulting implications (financial, health and environmental). 5: Improve community understanding of issues and opportunities for waste minimisation in the Hauraki District.
14.	Support for other waste stream solutions Encourage and support Waikato District Health Board to establish appropriate schemes for the management of medical waste from home healthcare and medical facilities. Encourage and support anticipated initiatives aiming to improve the collection and recovery of rural waste streams.	Influence Education	Existing	2022/23	Staff time	8: Collaborate with other councils, private waste sector and central government.

#	What we'll do	Type	New or existing	Timeframe	Funding option	Objective
15.	Regional advocacy Advocate for the Waikato Regional Council to enforce regulations to protect the environment and manage the burning and disposal of waste.	Influence	New	Ongoing	Staff time	8: Collaborate with other councils, private waste sector and central government.
16.	Waste minimisation initiatives Promote and support waste minimisation behaviour and promote circular economic initiatives. Lead initiatives to promote local circular economy initiatives and recycling. Continue to work with local businesses to encourage thought given to unnecessary waste. Measures may include a subsidised rate for disposal of rubbish dumped at charity reuse shops, for example. Support and promote waste minimisation at local events and work with event organisers to reduce waste and recycle.	Influence	Existing / Extended	Ongoing	Staff time Waste levy	5: Improve community understanding of issues and opportunities for waste minimisation in the Hauraki District. 7: Engage with iwi, businesses, and industry.
17.	Collaboration with councils, organisations, and advocate for Hauraki District nationally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to national and district policy development, advocate to ensure that our issues are addressed and are reflected in legislative changes. Work collaboratively with regional councils and the Waikato Regional Council on initiatives to manage risks associated with change and uncertainty. Liaison with regional council, other district councils, and private and community sector to identify areas for joint working and resource sharing. 	Influence	New / Existing	Ongoing	Staff time	8: Collaborate with other councils, private waste sector and central government.
18.	Investigate additional processing/ disposal If feasible support establishment of additional processing/disposal capacity in the East Waikato for waste streams for example: biosolids, construction and demolition waste, electronic waste.	Planning	Existing	Investigation carried out as opportunities and needs arise	Staff time	8: Collaborate with other councils, private waste sector and central government.
19.	Review and report on our waste plans Undertake a review of our WMMP in a 6 year cycle, or earlier as necessary. Review and report on achievement of WMMP objectives and targets.	Planning	Existing	Annually (report) 2026/27 (review)	Staff time Waste levy fund	5: Improve community understanding of issues and opportunities for waste minimisation in the Hauraki District.
20.	Review services and facilities to minimise cost impacts Continue to review services that we provide. Review rubbish and recycling collection frequency over time as direction of change become clearer. Monitor fly tipping occurrences	Service Planning	New / Existing	Ongoing		6: Provide accessible, reliable, and sustainable services and facilities.
21.	Organic waste separation Promote organic waste separation, and utilisation of existing regional processing facilities and home/ farm composting and food rescue, focusing on quality of inputs for quality composting. Explore support of the Hauraki Repair and Reuse Centre to collect material.	Education Services	New	2022/23	Staff time Waste levy	1: Substantially reduce total waste to landfill. 2: Significantly increase the quantity of diverted material through reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery. 8: Collaborate with other councils, private waste sector and central government.

#	What we'll do	Type	New or existing	Timeframe	Funding option	Objective
22.	Improve data reporting Align data reporting to the National Waste Data Framework standard to provide a better understanding of total discarded volume both domestic and commercial. Establish consistent methodology for monitoring data going forward.	Regulation	New	2021/22	Staff time Capital value rate	1: Substantially reduce total waste to landfill. 2: Significantly increase the quantity of diverted material through reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery.
23.	Review bylaw Review the effectiveness of the current bylaw in supporting waste diversion and protecting the environment from harm, and implement changes Align with WMMP direction and actions, and ensure consistency with national guidelines and legislation. Bylaw issues considered may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions on materials collected. Event waste management plans. Construction waste management plans. Licensing of private waste collectors / facility operators to enhance standards and improve information for monitoring and management. Changes following the introduction of a national collection standard or container return scheme. 	Regulation	New / Existing	2022	Staff time Waste levy funds	1: Substantially reduce total waste to landfill. 2: Significantly increase the quantity of diverted material through reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery.
24.	Improve bylaw enforcement Enforce our bylaw requirement to separate materials, and not place waste items in recycling bins (causing contamination). Enforcement includes withdrawing service or suspend service from reoffending contaminators, as well as penalty under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, the Local Government Act 2002 or the Health Act 1956. Enforcement costs would need to be funded.	Regulation	New	Ongoing	Staff time Targeted rates Fees and charges (fines)	1: Substantially reduce total waste to landfill. 4: Provide education on what happens to different types of waste and the resulting implications (financial, health and environmental).
25.	Perform waste audits on a regular basis Conduct regular composition analysis to ascertain what materials could be diverted and measure progress. Analyses of kerbside waste and transfer station wastes to be conducted.	Regulation Planning	Existing	2023/24 2026/27	Staff time Waste levy	4: Provide education on what happens to different types of waste and the resulting implications (financial, health and environmental). 5: Improve community understanding of issues and opportunities for waste minimisation in Hauraki.
26.	Investigate recycling option on the Hauraki Plains Investigate a recycling centre or drop off point on the Hauraki Plains in 2022/23.	Services	New	2022/23	Staff time	1: Substantially reduce total waste to landfill. 2: Significantly increase the quantity of diverted material through reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery.

How we'll fund this plan Nō hea te pūtea I ahau mai

There are a range of options we intend to use to fund *No Time to Waste Tiakina a Papa! Mimiti te Para!* These funding options include:

- **Waste Levy funding** – The Government redistributes funds from the waste levy charged to local authorities by the tonne, on a per person basis. By law 50% of the money collected through the levy must be returned to councils. This money must be applied to waste minimisation activities. We intend to primarily use our Waste Levy funds on ongoing waste minimisation education, services, and community engagement. We may also use the funds for policy research and reporting, or as infrastructure capital. Additionally, we may establish a contestable fund or provide grants to organisations or individuals to carry out waste reduction initiatives or services.
- **Waste Minimisation Fund** - Most of the remaining 50% of the levy money collected is redistributed to specific projects approved by the Ministry for the Environment. Anyone can apply to the fund for waste minimisation projects. We may make an application to this fund, either separately, with other organisations, to fund actions in this plan.
- **Sale of recovered materials** - The sale of recovered materials can be used to help offset the cost of some initiatives
- **Private sector funding** - The private sector may undertake to fund/supply certain waste minimisation activities, for example in order to look to generate income from the sale of recovered materials etc. Council may look to work with private sector service providers where this will assist in achieving our waste reduction goals.
- **User fees and charges** – This includes charges for any user-pays collections as well as transfer station gate fees. Councils can charge fees for a service that are higher or lower than required to recover the costs to provide the service, providing the incentives or disincentives will promote waste minimisation.
- **Capital Value Rate** – this is a rate assessed on all rating units in the District based on the capital value of the property. It is used where

we believe the activity delivers a public benefit to the whole of the community and where a fixed charge per rating unit is not considered appropriate.

- **Targeted rates** - a charge applied to properties receiving a particular council service.
- **Development/Financial Contributions** – Where available, we may charge Development Contributions in accordance with our Development Contributions Policy to seek contributions toward future capital expenditure that is intended to create additional capacity. We may charge Financial Contributions in accordance with our District Plan.
- **Reserves** – Funds held from past surpluses, a bit like a savings account. Where past surpluses are available, these may be used to fund capital expenditure.
- **Borrowing** – Where all other options are not available to fund capital expenditure we will need to borrow the required amount, either internally from our other activity surpluses, or externally. Borrowing enables us to fund our activities over the life of the asset, when provides fairness over generations who benefit from the asset.

Funding considerations take into account the factors outlined in our Revenue and Financing Policy, contained within our Long Term Plan.

Budgets to deliver our actions will be developed through our Annual Plan and Long Term Plan processes. The approach taken will be to implement as many of the activities as possible while controlling costs and, where possible, taking advantage of cost savings and efficiencies. It is anticipated that by setting appropriate user charges, reducing costs through avoided disposal, more efficient service delivery from joint working, and targeted application of waste levy money, the increased levels of waste minimisation as set out in this WMMP will be able to be achieved at an acceptable cost to the community.





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• 9 February 2022