WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMSATION PLAN 2017

The Western Bay Way

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Executive Summary

This is Western Bay's second Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP), required by the Waste Management Act. Since the first WMMP was adopted in 2010 central government's guidance on how councils are expected to manage and minimise waste has changed. Our community's expectations have also changed with consultation identifying recycling and waste minimisation as being priorities.

The vision of this WMMP is: "Minimising Waste to Landfill"

Four goals support the vision:

1. Reduce and recover more waste
2. Apply the latest proven and cost effective waste management and minimisation approaches
3. To collect information to enable informed decision making
4. To create benefit for our community

Council's role in waste services includes the provision of community recycling and green waste facilities, public refuse bin collections, fly- tipping clean up and abandoned vehicle collection.

The WMMP includes the following new actions:

- Council actively investigates alternative recycling and rubbish collection models to achieve better oversight and management of solid waste and recycling throughout the District.
- Council establish a greenwaste and recycling centre at Omokoroa similar to existing centres at Katikati and Te Puke.
- Investigation into a future transfer station be progressed.
- Investigate options for more cost effective and efficient greenwaste management in the District

Part A: Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Council's role in waste management and minimisation

In the mid-nineties, we made a decision to leave the provision of waste services (including recycling and composting) to the private sector. This decision was based on an opinion at the time that the private sector could provide waste collection and disposal services better than we could.

Our current involvement in waste services includes the provision of community recycling and green waste facilities, public refuse bin collections, fly-tipping clean up and abandoned vehicle collection. Appendix 5 sets out our role in more detail.

We are looking to investigate alternative recycling and rubbish collection models to achieve better oversight and management of solid waste and recycling throughout the District. We are also to establish a new greenwaste facility for Omokoroa which will include a recycling facility similar to that of Katikati and Te Puke.

Within the term of this Plan we will also investigate options for more cost effective and efficient greenwaste management and what our future requirements might be for a transfer station.

Purpose of the plan

The purpose of this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) is to:

- Describe Council's vision for solid waste management and minimisation for the Western Bay of Plenty District and how we will meet our long-term goals for these;
- Identify the objectives and policies to support the achievement of the goals, as well as targets so that we can measure how well we are progressing towards achieving our waste management and minimisation goals; and
- Provide information on how we intend to fund the activities of this WMMP over the next 6 years to 2023.

Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) requires the WMMP to include a summary of the Council's waste management and minimisation objectives, policies and targets, and how these will be delivered and funded. The WMA (section 44) also sets out specific requirements when amending or revoking the current WMMP. These include:

- consideration of the waste hierarchy – reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal (in descending order of importance);
- ensuring that nuisance is not caused by the collection, transport

and disposal of waste;
- regard for the New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS);
- regard for the most recent Waste Assessment undertaken by Council; and
- completion of public consultation in accordance with section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

This WMMP has been developed following completion of a Waste Assessment (see Appendix 2). The Waste Assessment considered current quantities and composition of waste and diverted materials in the district, existing waste services, predicted future demand for services, and practicable options available for meeting forecast demand.

Scope of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

This WMMP considers waste and diverted materials in keeping with the order of priority stated in the Waste Management Act 2008:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Recovery
- Treatment
- Disposal.

The scope also considers the degree of control or influence we will need to exert over the waste stream, as this is critical to achieving the requirements and intent of the WMA and NZ Waste Strategy (NZWS).

Like our previous plan, this WMMP will consider diversion of waste from landfill in particular. The NZWS's two goals of reducing harmful effects of waste and improving the efficiency of resource use provide direction to communities, businesses and local government on where to focus their efforts for delivering environmental, social and economic benefits.

For the purposes of this WMMP, waste is defined as 'waste to landfill' and the term 'diverted materials' refers to materials collected for recycling, composting or other recovered or treated materials that are diverted from landfill.

This WMMP includes actions for the management and minimisation of waste and diverted materials for the following categories of activity:

- waste minimisation education and behaviour change;
- information and monitoring;
- greenwaste and recycling services;
- refuse transfer stations;
- illegal dumping;
- treatment of hazardous waste; and
- disposal of residual waste to landfill and clean fill.

Policies, plans and regulation

The following legislation, plans and guiding policies impact this WMMP:

- New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)
- Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)
- Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) as amended
- Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008
- Health Act (1956)
- Litter Act (1979)

A more detailed explanation of our obligations and approach under the above legislation is set out in Appendix 6.

Development of the Plan

In preparing this WMMP, we have:

- had regard to the NZWS;
- considered the waste hierarchy;
- considered the requirements of the LGA in assessing and making decisions on the best and most practicable options for addressing the community's waste management needs;
- had regard to the findings of its Waste Assessment when developing its action plan programme; and
- considered the effects on existing services, facilities and activities of using waste levies to fund its waste minimisation initiatives.

We undertook a range of background research and survey initiatives to inform the WMMP review, including a web based interactive survey "Saving the planet – is it a load of rubbish?" There was also a survey of the current waste service providers; questions on rubbish and recycling in the Annual Residents Survey; a separate telephone survey of 406 rural residents on waste options; and a Solid Waste Audit Protocol (SWAP) (see Appendix 2). This is an analysis of nearly 300 wheelie bins and refuse bags to measure what is going to landfill.

Vision, goals, objectives and targets

Western Bay of Plenty District Council's vision for waste management and minimisation is:

"Minimising waste to landfill"

The draft WMMP reflects this vision, and the desire to make some real, measurable improvements to the way our waste is managed.

This vision was jointly adopted by Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council. It is supported by goals and objectives that both councils believe the sub-region's community should be working towards. The councils have developed these goals by thinking about what our local issues are and what the priorities are for the region and nationally:

Goal: Reduce and recover more waste

Objective: To reduce the total quantity of waste to landfill, with an emphasis on wastes that create the most harm.

Objective: To increase diversion of waste that is currently disposed of to landfill for reuse, recovery or recycling.

Goal: Apply the latest proven and cost effective waste management and minimisation approaches

Objective: To investigate and where appropriate develop partnership, joint working and co-operation across the private and community sectors as well as territorial and regional councils, including shared services.

Objective: To investigate the use of available recovery and treatment technologies and service methodologies and apply these where appropriate.

Objective: To engage the community and provide information, education and resources to support community actions.

Objective: To use Council influence to advocate for increased or mandatory producer responsibility.

Objective: To work with local businesses and organisations to achieve waste reduction at a local level.

Goal: To collect information to enable informed decision making

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

Objective: To work towards aligned data collection and reporting systems across the districts, region and nationally.

Goal: To create benefit for our community

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

Objective: To consider both short and long term cost impacts of all actions across the community including economic costs and benefits.

Objective: To consider the environmental impact of all options and ensure that the overall environmental impact is taken into account in decision-making.

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

Targets

The targets are expressed as the amount of waste we send to landfill per household or per capita[4]. Expressing the target in this way, instead of, for example, a recycling rate, means we can take proper account of waste reduction (such as people using less packaging or doing more home composting), and the target is easy to measure over time as it takes account of growth.

Over the next six years, we believe our community can take actions that will increase the amount each person and household diverts from landfill to the following:

Table 1: Targets for Per Household and Per Capita Diverted Waste

	Per household	Per Capita
2014/15 baseline	957 kg	292 kg
2022 Target	1,721 kg	525 kg

These figures include waste from business, farms and our own activities such as parks and reserves.

These are our proposed overall targets for the WMMP – an increase in diverted material of 234 kg per capita, 764 kg per household, or 80%.

The table below shows the key initiatives that we plan to progress over the next six years and estimates how they may contribute to achieving the diversion target.

Table 2: The contribution of key initiatives to waste diversion

	Estimated tonnes diverted 2016-22	Kg diverted household	Kg diverted per person
Current diverted material year one (2014/15 financial year)	49,000	957	292
Additional diverted material years 2-6	6,137	120	37
Improved bylaw	1,088	21	6
Council kerbside collection	15,778	308	94
Education and communications	2,945	57	18
Redevelopment of resource recovery park	10,343	202	62
Commercial recycling	2,630	52	16
Public places	218	4	1
Total additional diverted material	39,139	764	234
Total diverted material	88,138	1,722	525

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

How well are we managing our waste?

Each week, over 190 tonnes of paper and cardboard, 30 tonnes of plastic, and over 60 tonnes of glass is sent to landfill. This waste could be recycled. In addition a further 400 tonnes of food and greenwaste also goes to landfill. This greenwaste could be composted and used as fertiliser for the region's horticulture and agricultural industries in the Bay of Plenty, for example to grow kiwifruit and avocados.

Around 72 percent of kerbside rubbish collected from households could be recycled or composted instead of being sent to landfill[1].

[1] Western Bay of Plenty SWAP Analysis 2016.

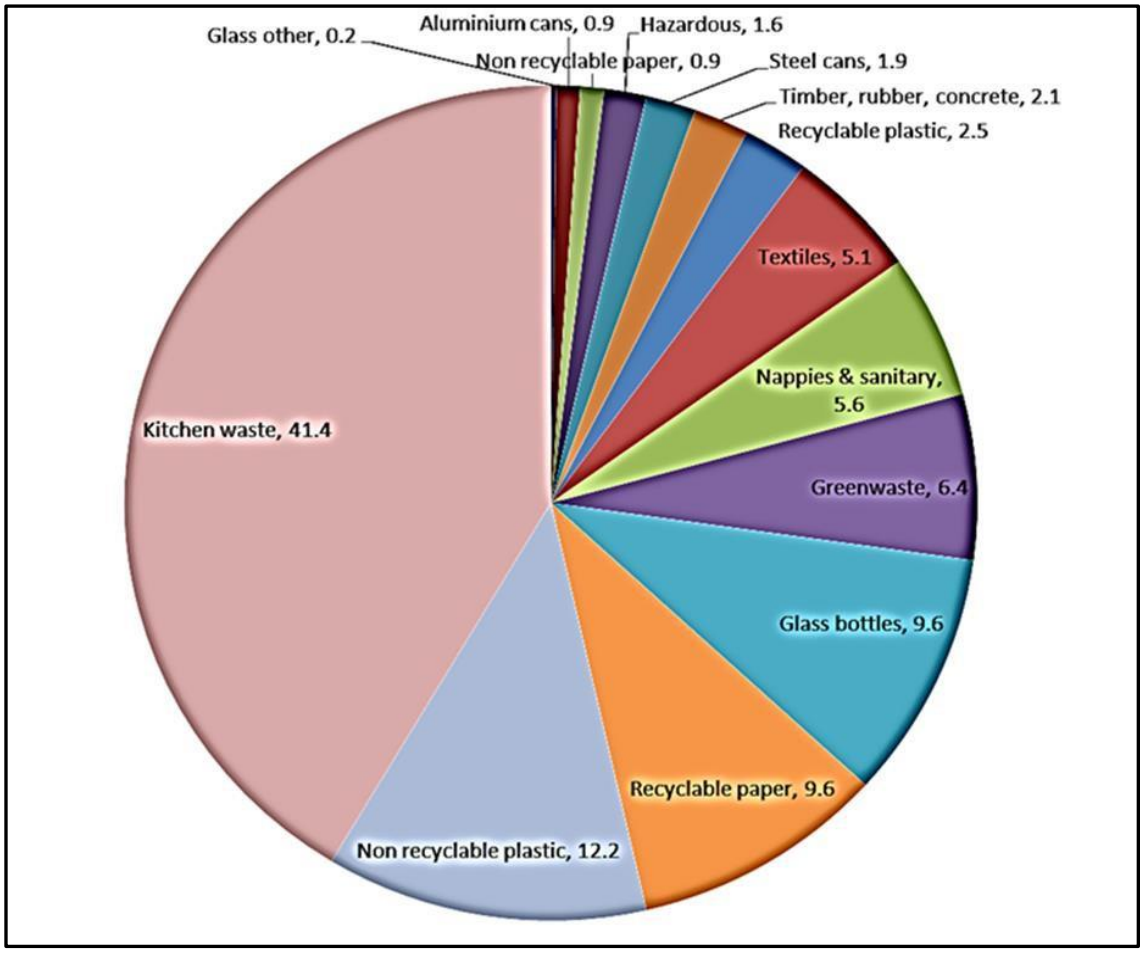

Figure 1: Composition by weight of an average Western Bay household's kerbside rubbish bag or bin

Future Waste Projections

Population and economic growth will drive increases in waste generated. The biggest change in demand, over time, is likely to come about through changes within the industry, with economic and policy drivers leading to increased waste diversion and waste minimisation.

The projections indicate that, by 2026 the sub-region will be sending in the order of 100,000 tonnes of waste to landfill every year. A further 60,000 will be sent to cleanfill. Garden waste will grow to around 10,000 tonnes and food waste to 7,000 tonnes. Recyclables (including scrap metal will) total around 46,500 tonnes.

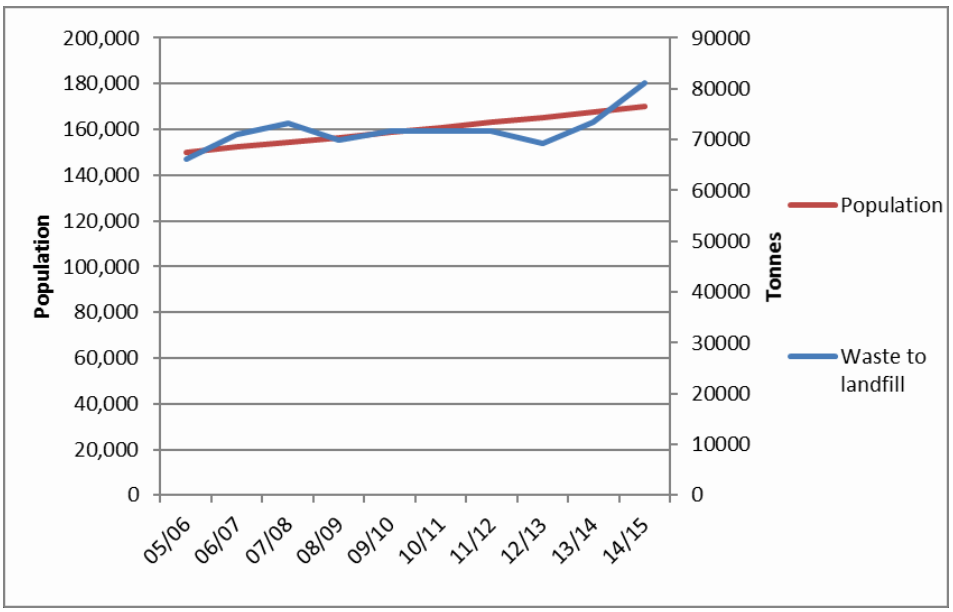

Figure 2 Population and waste to landfill 2005-15

To demonstrate the forecast landfill quantities to 2026, the forecasted rate of change in GDP of 1.4% was applied to population projections to 2026.

The forecast is shown in the following chart with the actual values up to 2015 as a solid line and the projection as a broken line.

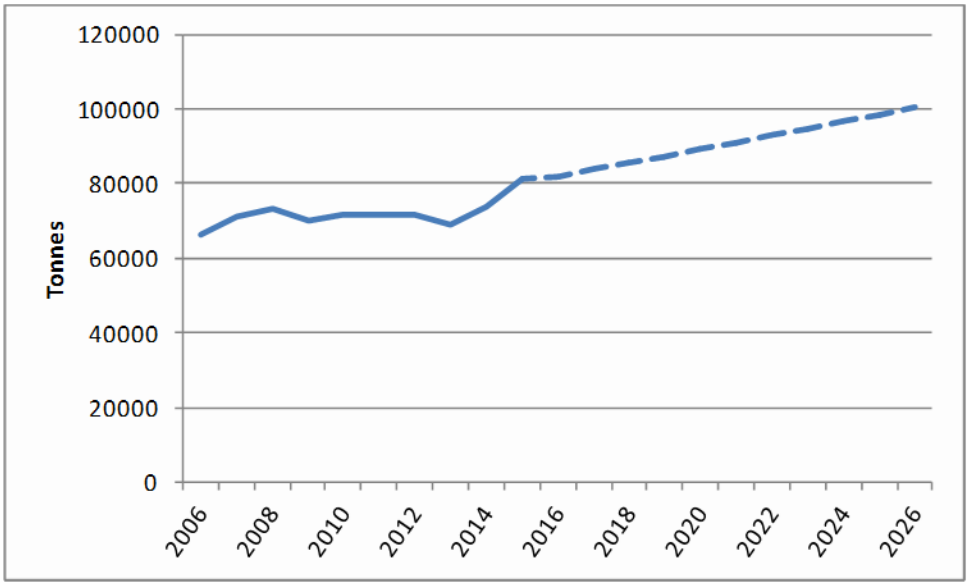

Figure 3 Forecast Landfill Quantities to 2026

The actual rate of growth for waste over time is approximately 2%, which is slightly above the 1.4% GDP rate. This is because there is not a direct 1:1 relationship between GDP and waste growth.

Future demand for waste and recycling services in the Western Bay could be driven by:

- growth in Omokoroa and urban growth nodes: number of households or population serviced;
- changes in commercial and industrial activity or economic conditions;
- land use changes (e.g. agricultural to residential);
- changing patterns in consumption or product quality;
- national policy and legislation (e.g. waste levy, product stewardship);
- Council regulations (e.g. bans on certain materials to landfill);
- Council waste minimisation, communication and education programmes;
- impact of waste flows to and from other regions;
- changes in technology; and/or
- community expectations.

Part B: Action Plan

Community engagement and other surveys show demand for change exists. We will not achieve our recently adopted waste management vision and goals if we continue with the status quo. The community has signalled a demand for increased levels of service.

This action plan has been designed to meet the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) and the Local Government Act 1974 and 2002, by including all practicable options to achieve our waste minimisation objectives. These options have been assessed in terms of their future social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts on the well-being of the District and its residents.

The actions are intended to address the key issues outlined in this plan, and to help achieve the vision, goals and objectives while making sure that we can accommodate future growth and changes. We believe that these proposals will improve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation, and meet the goals of the New Zealand Waste Strategy by reducing the harmful effects of waste and improving the efficiency of resource use.

The proposals will also support the solid waste goals set out in our Long Term Plan, which are to:

- Minimise the total quantity of residual waste for disposal through effective planning, education and enforcement so people reduce, reuse and recycle.
- Provide good information so people dispose of residual waste in an environmentally acceptable manner.
- Work with our communities to create a clean environment by encouraging and recognising innovative solutions to waste problems.

Funding Waste Management Activities

The funding of actions within this WMMP must take the following into consideration:

- alignment with the intent of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) to minimise waste to landfill and raise the cost of disposal to landfill;
- affordability and the minimisation of costs;
- transparency; and
- equity and fairness.

We have a number of funding systems to consider:

1. User charges and rates funding
2. Revenue from existing facilities and services
3. Revenue from disposer pays to fund diversion services/facilities
4. Waste levy

At the moment some waste services provided by Council are funded through rates (provision of the community recycling and greenwaste facilities, litter collection, illegal dumping etc.), while others are user-pays (greenwaste drop off). Private companies providing kerbside collection services charge householders directly for their services.

We do receive some funding from central government from part of the $10 per tonne waste levy charged at landfills, which is paid to us on a population basis. We can only use these funds to pay for waste minimisation activities and these activities must be in line with the WMMP. This WMMP Action Plan outlines a number of actions that will promote or achieve waste minimisation, and therefore could be funded through the waste levy funds.

We also have the option of applying to central government for funding to help with specific projects, such as the upgrading or development of community greenwaste and recycling facilities or rural drop off spots. However, as we cannot predict if any funding will be received, we will need to make provision for these costs from our own budgets.

Summary of Actions

Table 3: Summary of WMMP Actions

Regulation	Monitoring and Measurement	Education	Kerbside Collections	Infrastructure	Leadership and collaboration
Extend and review solid waste bylaws (including quantities collected before reporting, operator licensing, data collection, recycling service standards, container standards and material bans)	Increase monitoring and measurement to cover all waste streams, including surveys and data analysis	Continue current education and behaviour change and waste minimisation projects, plus implementation of a comprehensive communications programme and rural waste initiatives	Investigate alternative recycling and rubbish collection models to achieve better oversight and management of solid waste and recycling throughout the District. Investigate rural waste initiatives such as community hubs.	Upgrade to existing community greenwaste and recycling facilities. Investigate options for more cost effective and efficient greenwaste management in the District. Establish a green waste and recycling centre in Omokoroa similar to existing centres at Katikati and Te Puke. Investigate a future transfer station. Investigate alternative rural refuse collection options	Collaborate across the wider region where possible. Advocate for product stewardship schemes, container deposit schemes and collaboration with the private sector and community groups

Methods for achieving the vision and goals

Table 4: Methods for achieving the vision and goals

Action	New/existing action	Timeframe -year	Contribution to the NZWS Goals	Funding source
Investigate alternative recycling and rubbish collection models to achieve better oversight and management of solid waste and recycling throughout the District.	New	2018	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery. Improving efficiency of resource use. Reducing harmful effects of waste	Rates
Establish a recycling centre at Omokoroa, similar to existing centres at Katikati and Te Puke	New	2021/22	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery. Improving efficiency of resource use. Reducing harmful effects of waste	Grants and subsidies (capital cost) Rates (operational cost)
Investigate a future transfer station for the District.	New	2018-2023	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery. Improving efficiency of resource use. Reducing harmful effects of waste	Rates
Investigate options for more cost effective and efficient greenwaste management in the District	New	2019/20	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery. Improving efficiency of resource use. Reducing harmful effects of waste	Rates
Continue to carry out waste audits	Existing	On-going	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery. Improving efficiency of resource use. Reducing harmful effects of waste	Waste levy
Continue to support waste minimisation education and communications programmes	Existing	On-going	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery. Improving efficiency of resource use.	Waste levy
Advocacy to improve waste management practices	Existing	On-going	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery. Improving efficiency of resource use. Reducing harmful effects of waste	Waste levy/rates

Continue to support the Pare Kore programme	Existing	On-going	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery. Improving efficiency of resource use. Reducing harmful effects of waste	Rates/waste levy
Continue to provide residents with access to recycling and green waste disposal	Existing	On-going	Recycling Improving efficiency of resource use	Waste levy, user pays
Investigate additional community recycling drop-off points	New	2017-2023	Recycling Improving efficiency of resource use	Waste levy
Continue alternative recovery for bio-solids	Existing	On-going	Recovery, reuse	Rates
Campaign for the introduction of a refundable container deposit levy, mandatory product stewardship and increasing Central Government's waste levy	New	2017-2023	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery. Improving efficiency of resource use. Reducing harmful effects of waste	Rates/waste levy
Investigate opportunities for recover construction and demolition waste	New	2017-2023	Recovery Improving efficiency of resource use	Waste levy
Continue to monitor and maintain closed landfill sites in the District	Existing	On-going	Reducing the harmful effects of waste	Rates
Ensure that all illegal dumping activities are recorded and where possible, infringement notices issued	Existing	On-going	Disposal. Reducing the harmful effects of waste	Rates
Review the WMMP	Existing	On-going	All	Waste Levy
Review the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2013	Existing	2018/19	All	Waste Levy
Monitoring of: level of service, compliance with legislative requirements and regulations and, waste reduction and diversion.	Existing	On-going	All	Waste Levy

Appendix 1: Waste Assessment

Available here.

Appendix 2: Definitions and Abbreviations Waste Hierarchy

The Government's definition of the waste hierarchy is as follows:

Reduction:

a) lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and

b) in relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product

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

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

Recovery:

a) extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and

b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost

Treatment:

a) means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment; but

b) does not include dilution of waste

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

(From the Waste Minimisation Act, 2008)

Other Definitions and Abbreviations

Cleanfill	A cleanfill (properly referred to as a Class 4 landfill) is any disposal facility that accepts only cleanfill material. This is defined as material that, when buried, will have no adverse environmental effect on people or the environment.

Composting	An aerobic form of decomposition, primarily by microbes.
Construction and demolition waste (C&D)	Waste generated from the construction or demolition of a building including the preparation and/or clearance of the property or site. This excludes materials such as clay, soil and rock when those materials are associated with infrastructure such as road construction and maintenance, but includes building-related infrastructure.
Diverted material	Anything no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial and other waste minimisation activities would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic waste	Waste from domestic activity in households.
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme.
Food waste	Any food scraps – from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, tea bags, coffee grounds.
Garden waste	Waste largely from the garden – hedge clippings, tree/bush pruning, lawn clippings.
Hazardous waste	Waste that can cause harm or damage, to people or the environment, like strong chemicals. Shouldn't go in to landfills.
Landfill	A disposal facility as defined in section 7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill.
LGA	Local Government Act.
Litter and illegal dumping	Littering is defined in the Litter Act 1979 as: litter includes any refuse, rubbish, animal remains, glass, metal, garbage, debris, dirt, filth, rubble, ballast, stones, earth, or waste matter, or any other thing of a like nature. A definition of dumping is that: dumping is not a separate offence but is littering at the extreme end of the scale that depends on the amount and nature of the litter that is deposited, the location and circumstances in which the littering occurs and the resources required to remove the litter.
LTP	Long Term Plan.
Mana whenua	Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.
Managed fill	A disposal site requiring resource consent to accept well-defined types of non-municipal waste (e.g. low-level contaminated soils).
MfE	The Ministry for the Environment.
MGB	Mobile garbage bin – wheelie bin.
MRF	Materials recovery facility.
New Zealand	A document produced by the Ministry for the Environment in

Waste Strategy (NZWS)	2010. Currently being reviewed.
Organic waste, including food, putrescible, garden, green waste	Plant based material and other bio-degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes. In this WMMP, organic waste refers to food waste (or kitchen waste) and garden waste (or green waste).
Public places	As defined by Tauranga City Council's Street Use and Public Places Bylaw 2013, and any subsequent bylaw that provides a definition for public places.
Recyclables	Waste material that is suitable for recycling through the kerbside collection, at the resource recovery park/ transfer station or at any other suitable and verified location.
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste material to produce new materials.
RRP	Resource recovery park.
RTS	Refuse transfer station.
Rubbish	Waste, that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill
SWAP	Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP), an MfE-led baseline programme to provide solid waste composition information.
Tangata whenua	Indigenous people, people of the land, in New Zealand, the Maori people
Tonne (metric)	A thousand kilograms.
Waste	Anything disposed of, or discarded; and: • includes a type of waste defined by its composition or source (e.g. organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste etc.); and • to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.
Waste Assessment	Provides the necessary background information on the waste and diverted material streams that will enable council to determine a logical set of priorities and inform its activities, as defined by section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A waste assessment must be completed prior to a WMMP being reviewed.

Waste Hierarchy	A list of waste management options with decreasing priority – usually shown as 'reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose'
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act (2008).
WMMP	Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, also sometimes referred to as 'the Plan' as defined by section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
Zero Waste	A philosophy for waste management, focusing on Council/community partnerships, local economic development, and viewing waste as a resource.

Appendix 3: Monitoring and Reporting

Elements to be considered in the development of a monitoring and reporting framework include:

1. Collect and report on quantity, composition and destination of domestic kerbside waste.

2. Collect and report on quantity, composition and destination of waste at the resource recovery park and transfer station.

3. Investigate the collection and reporting on quantity, composition and destination of waste at local cleanfill and managed fill sites.

4. Report on quantity of commercial waste sent to landfill.

5. Collect and report on quality, composition and destination of council-collected diverted materials.

6. Report on quantity of materials deposited in cleanfills (subject to provision of information).

7. Collect and report on littering incidences, and on quantity of illegal dumping.

8. Collect and report on quantity, composition and destination of council in-house waste to landfill and that which is diverted.

9. Monitor and review the effectiveness of Council communication and waste minimisation programme.

10. Monitor compliance with legislative requirements and regulations of all solid waste assets and operations.

Appendix 4: Existing Services and Facilities

Table 3 District Waste Management Services

Service	Provision	Service Provider
Kerbside rubbish /recycling collection from pre-paid green and red bags and bins bags.	Weekly	Private Sector - User Pays
Kerbside / individual property rubbish / recycling / greenwaste collection	Weekly / Fortnightly / Monthly / On demand	Range of private contractors across the District – User Pays
Te Puke Recycling Centre	Accepts various recyclables, and garden waste for composting	In-house, rates funded Free recycling User pays greenwaste
Katikati Recycling Centre	Accepts various recyclables, and garden waste for composting	In-house, rates funded Free recycling User pays greenwaste
Athenree Recycling Centre	Accepts various recyclables, and garden waste for composting	In-house, rates funded Free recycling User pays greenwaste
Omokoroa Greenwaste	Accepts garden waste for composting	User pays greenwaste
Fly tipping and litter removal	Removal from public spaces	Contractor on request of Council, rates funded
Abandoned cars	Removal from public spaces	Contractor on request of Council, rates funded
Greenwaste	Removal from Recycling Centres /Greenwaste Drop-offs	Contractor on request of Council, rates funded
Street litter bins/street sweepings	Removal from urban business areas and roads	Contractor on request of Council, rates funded
Litter removal	Removal from parks and recreational areas	Contractor on request of Council, rates funded
Closed landfills	Monitoring and management	Contractor on request of Council, rates funded
Education	Ongoing	Council staff

Appendix 5: Existing Services and Facilities

The New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010

Waste management and minimisation in New Zealand is underpinned by the Government's core policy, the New Zealand Waste Strategy – reducing harm, improving efficiency (NZWS). The NZWS provides high-level direction to guide the use of the tools available to manage and minimise waste in New Zealand.

Tools available include:

- The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)
- The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)
- The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)
- The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- The Climate Change Response Act 2002 and the Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008
- International conventions
- Ministry for the Environment guidelines and codes of practice
- Voluntary initiatives.

To provide high-level direction, the Strategy has two goals:

- Reducing the harmful effects of waste
- Improving the efficiency of resource use.

The WMA ss44 requires that councils "have regard to" the NZWS, or other such policy that is subsequently developed, when preparing a WMMP. The Strategy's flexible approach provides for waste management and minimisation activities appropriate to local situations and desired community outcomes.

The following legislation impacts on this WMMP:

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)

The WMA emphasises and promotes waste minimisation. The purpose of this Act is to "encourage waste minimisation and decrease in waste disposal in order to protect the environment from harm; and to provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits".

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)

The LGA has, until recently, required Council to assess collection, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste in the district and make provision for the effective implementation of its WMMP. These provisions have been repealed and are now largely embodied within the WMA. The LGA continues to require that the WMMP be reflected in Council's Long Term Plan (LTP), including summary information about the WMMP. The LGA also empowers councils to make waste management bylaws.

The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) The HSNO addresses the management of substances that pose a significant risk to the environment and /or human health from their manufacture to their disposal. The HSNO requires councils to handle and dispose of hazardous substances such as used oil, asbestos, agrichemicals, LPG and batteries in a safe manner.

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) as amended

The RMA provides guidelines and regulations for the sustainable management and protection of the natural and cultural environment. It also addresses the environmental effects of waste management and minimisation facilities through regional and local policies, plans and consent procedures. Under section 31 of the RMA, councils are responsible for controlling the effects of land-use activities that have the potential to adversely affect the natural and physical resources of the district. These include facilities used for the collection, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste.

The Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008

The Climate Change Amendment Act 2008 requires landfill owners to purchase emission-trading units to cover methane emissions generated from landfill. The Government has enacted the Climate Change Response (Removal of Transitional Measure) Amendment Act 2016. The purpose of the amendment is to phase out the current one–for–two transitional measure from the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) from 1 January 2017. The new regime is to be phased in over three years. The present 50% liability will increase to 67% from 1 January, 2017, then increase again to 83% from 1 January, 2018, with the full market price (100%) in place from 1 January, 2019. This will apply to all sectors in the ETS.

The Health Act (1956)

The Health Act allows for local authorities to provide for collection and disposal of refuse and other offensive matter, and for the licensing of offensive trades (as defined in Schedule 3). Cognisance should be given to the management of nuisances (section 29) arising from the management of waste.

The Litter Act (1979)

This Act sets out the powers and duties of public authorities and others regarding littering, and allows territorial authorities to issue infringement notices for illegal dumping with an infringement fee not exceeding $400