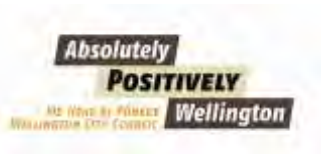


Councils of the Wellington Region

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2011 – 2017



Prepared by:

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Foreword

A rapidly increasing global population combined with economic growth is putting ever greater pressure on the earth's resources. The capacity of the environment to cope with the effects of our activities is also under extreme pressure in many parts of the world.

As a region we have a responsibility to look after present and future generations by minimising our environmental impacts. We can expect local communities, visitors and trading partners to increasingly scrutinise what we are doing to the environment and how we intend to reduce our impacts.

We can also expect that the cost of many key commodities and products will rise in real terms as resources come under greater pressure. For example, as we prepare this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan crude oil prices are USD90 a barrel - nearly three times what they were a decade ago. Some commentators predict oil prices will top USD120 a barrel by 2012. This will affect the cost of nearly everything we consume, use and throw away.

A key success factor for Wellington as a region will be how efficiently we use the resources we have and how effectively we reduce our environmental harm. Sustainability has become increasingly vital not only to social, environmental and cultural outcomes, but to our economic success also.

With this mind the district councils of the Wellington region have agreed to prepare and adopt a joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The plan represents a major step forward, in that, for the first time, all district councils of the region formally commit themselves to work together to promote effective and efficient and waste management and minimisation.

This first plan is a key starting point for what we expect to be an enduring commitment. It builds on the considerable common ground between the councils on how to best address waste issues.

No doubt the plan will not satisfy everyone. Some in the community may think it does not go far enough; others, too far, but the plan sets an ambitious work programme for managing and reducing waste, while recognising the need for financial prudence and to get better information upon which to base future decisions.

We welcome comments and views on the plan from all members of our communities. We are confident it will form a basis of a coordinated and durable regional approach to managing and reducing waste.

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Executive Summary

Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act) councils are required to develop a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) by 2012. The Act requires the WMMP to contain a summary of the council's objectives, policies, methods and funding to "achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district."

The Act also sets out specific requirements for councils as they develop the WMMP. For example, councils must:

- consider the waste hierarchy – reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal (in descending order of importance);
- ensure that nuisance is not caused by the collection, transport and disposal of waste;
- have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS);
- have regard for the most recent waste assessment undertaken by a council as a requirement of section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act; and
- undertake public consultation using the special consultative procedure in the Local Government Act 2002.

The councils of the Wellington region have agreed to jointly prepare and adopt a WMMP. In doing so, the councils recognise that they do not control much of the waste stream in the region, since large volumes of waste are produced and managed by the private sector.

The purpose of the WMMP is to:

- describe the councils' collective vision and how they will meet their long-term goals for waste management and minimisation for the Wellington region;
- set strategies, objectives, policies and activities to achieve these goals and establish how to measure progress;
- provide general information on how the councils intend to fund the activities of this WMMP over the next six years to 2017; and
- help to meet all legal requirements on councils in respect of waste management.

The WMMP considers waste and diverted materials in keeping with the order of priority stated in the Act, namely: reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal.

The WMMP also recognises the current New Zealand Waste Strategy goals of:

- reducing the harmful effects of waste; and
- improving the efficiency of resource use.

In line with the requirement of section 50 of the Act, this WMMP will be reviewed at least every six years after its adoption.

Councils must undertake a waste assessment under section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act. They must also have regard to this assessment when developing the WMMP. A Wellington regional waste assessment was undertaken during 2010. It found that there was a need for:

- improved data collection and reporting to inform future planning;
- investigating the rationalisation of landfill policy;
- the development of regionally consistent regulatory tools/bylaws;
- investigating options to reduce illegal dumping of waste;
- project development from regional best practice and learning;
- on-going research into waste minimisation;
- investigating options for beneficial recovery/reuse of sewage sludge;
- investigating a consistent approach to kerbside recycling collection;
- continuing and enhancing regional coordination and planning to optimise effectiveness and efficiency of waste services, infrastructure and education; and
- the development of a strategy for encouraging industry involvement in resource recovery.

The WMMP seeks to address many of these issues.

The overall vision of the WMMP is to provide residents and ratepayers with highly effective, efficient and safe waste management and minimisation services in order to protect the environment from harm, and provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.

The region's goals and objectives for solid waste management and minimisation are:

- achieving waste minimisation through reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery where it is effective and efficient to do so;
- achieving effective and efficient waste management through highly cost effective council and/or privately provided waste management services;
- minimising the harmful effects of waste wherever practical;
- providing economic benefit by using resources more efficiently;
- protecting public health; and
- gaining better information upon which to base future decisions regarding waste management and minimisation.

The general policies of the WMMP are based on the following core principles: responsibility, stewardship, safety, transparency, efficiency, caution, improvement, innovation, co-operation and pragmatism.

The Councils' expected outcomes for waste management and minimisation are:

- reduced total volumes of waste disposed to landfill;
- increased volumes of waste diverted through reuse and recycling;
- increased recovery of materials and/or energy from waste;
- communities that are well informed about the effects of waste and the opportunities they have to reduce waste;
- highly efficient waste management and minimisation services – whether or not these are provided by the Councils;
- continual improvement in the environmental performance of waste disposal facilities;
- clean streets and public areas;
- no significant health risks created by waste; and
- consistent and coordinated approaches to regulating waste management services.

The Councils' intend to oversee, facilitate and manage a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Wellington region. The Councils will do this through their respective internal structures responsible for waste management. They will be responsible for a range of contracts and programmes to provide waste management and minimisation services to the residents and ratepayers of the region.

The councils note that there are a wide range of waste services available in the region, provided by the Councils or by private industry, will ensure that public health is adequately protected in the future. There is also an abundance of landfill disposal facilities in the region and adequate access to private hazardous waste disposal services to ensure public health and the environment are protected.

The Councils will carry out a wide range of actions for the future provision of waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services. These actions are summarised in Part B – Regional Action Plan and Part C – Individual Council Action Plans of this WMMP.

A number of the proposed actions involve the investigation and/or development of specific plans and strategies. Once agreed, any such plans or strategies may include targets, indicators or milestones as part of their implementation. They may also have further policy implications and/or implications for changes to the action plan. Making such changes and adjustments is anticipated as a feature of the WMMP.

Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act requires that the Councils include information about the implementation and funding of the actions of the WMMP, as

well as information about any grants made and expenditure of levy funds. Appendix C outlines how the Councils propose to meet this requirement.

The following activities are included in the Regional Action Plan:

- development of a joint solid waste bylaw
- explore shared service contracts/agreements
- development of a Regional Waste Education Strategy
- development of a subsequent regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
- improved data collection – e.g. joint commissioning of Solid Waste Analysis Protocols (SWAPs)
- Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF) bids
- investigate and agree a process for considering waste projects for regional funding
- advocate for enhanced packaging design controls and extended producer responsibility (EPR) for packaging materials
- investigate and enable clean fill licensing regulation where beneficial
- investigate landfill pricing signal/disincentive
- investigate strategies to encourage industry involvement in resource recovery
- investigate council organic waste collection system to complement processing system
- investigate a consistent policy approach to kerbside collection services
- investigate regional opportunities for management of polystyrene
- investigation of further options for beneficial recovery of sewage sludge / bio-solids
- examine options for special wastes and hazardous wastes, related to environmental harm
- investigate Rationalisation of Landfill Policy
- examine alternative governance arrangements for landfills and / or solid waste services.

These actions, combined with the actions in the each council's action plan, provide a comprehensive approach to waste management and minimisation, and a platform for initiating a regional response to waste management in Wellington region.

Part A – Strategy

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN

Councils play an important role in managing waste, reducing the harm waste can cause, and encouraging communities and businesses to reduce waste.

This role is recognised – and legally formalised - in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act). Under the Act councils are required to develop a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) by 2012. Section 43 of the Act requires a WMMP to contain a summary of the council's objectives, policies, methods and funding to “achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district.”

The Act also sets out specific requirements for councils as they develop a WMMP. For example, councils must:

- consider the waste hierarchy – reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal (in descending order of importance);
- ensure that nuisance is not caused by the collection, transport and disposal of waste;
- have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS);
- have regard for the most recent waste assessment undertaken by a council as a requirement of section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act; and
- undertake public consultation using the special consultative procedure in the Local Government Act 2002.

The Councils of the Wellington region have agreed to jointly prepare and adopt a WMMP.

The purpose of this WMMP is to:

- describe the councils' collective vision and how they will meet their long-term goals for waste management and minimisation for the Wellington region;
- set strategies, objectives, policies and activities to achieve these goals and establish how to measure progress;
- provide general information on how the councils intend to fund the activities of this WMMP over the next six years to 2017; and
- help to meet all legal requirements on councils in respect of waste management.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE PLAN

The plan considers waste and diverted materials in keeping with the order of priority stated in the Act:

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

It recognises that the Councils have responsibilities under the Act to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation across their districts, and that these responsibilities are wider than simply the services the Councils themselves provide.

The plan also recognises the current New Zealand Waste Strategy goals of:

- reducing the harmful effects of waste; and
- improving the efficiency of resource use.

The plan generally considers solid waste. References are also made to the frameworks (for example management plans, policies and bylaws) under which the Councils will manage liquid wastes and sanitary services.

The Glossary (see Appendix A) provides descriptions and definitions of the key terms used in the plan, such as "waste", "diverted material", "disposal", "reduction", "recovery", etc.

1.3 GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Act requires that a WMMP is developed and adopted by territorial authorities (that is City and District Councils). The Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) also plays an important role in aspects of waste management, including supporting information and education activities and resource consenting, monitoring and enforcement.

The Greater Wellington Regional Council has been consulted during the development of this plan. The Councils will seek to work closely with GWRC in the implementation of this plan and the development of future plans.

1.4 OTHER LEGISLATION THAT AFFECTS THIS WMMP

Strategic documents, government policy and legislation are combined in New Zealand to form a national policy framework that councils must consider and meet in the development and implementation of their Waste Assessment and WMMP.

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

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

Taken together, these provide the legislative imperative and tools for managing and minimising waste in New Zealand.

Appendix B provides a summary of these key Acts, and their relevance to the Wellington Region WMMP.

1.5 STRUCTURE OF PLAN

The plan is split into four parts:

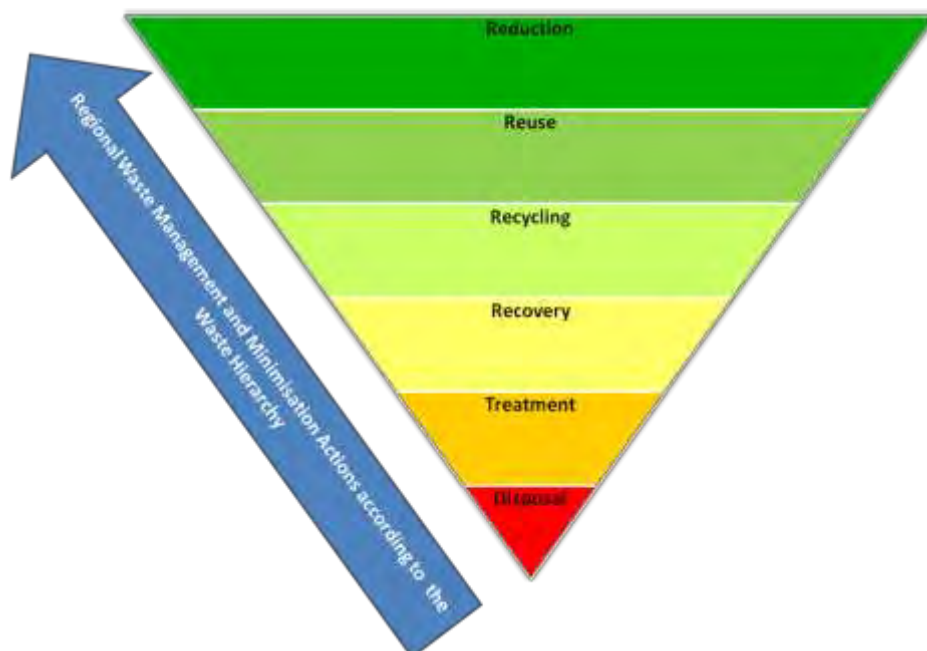
- Part A: Strategy – covering introduction, vision, objectives, policies, expected outcomes, and monitoring and reporting progress;
- Part B: Regional Action Plan – covering actions such as: a joint solid waste bylaw; a regional education strategy; regional bids to the contestable Waste Minimisation Fund; exploring shared service contracts; investigating cleanfill licensing; advocacy and regulation; and improved data collection;
- Part C: Individual Council Action Plans – which may include actions like: grants and community support; recycling of a range of materials; public place recycling; recovery of organic waste; renewable energy generation from landfill gas; street cleaning/litter collection; landfill and transfer station operation; and construction and demolition waste reduction; and
- Part D: Appendices - which include: a glossary of terms; key legislation; and a summary of the means of implementation and funding.

A key focus of the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is on regional co-operation for the provision of services and facilities for management and minimisation of waste in the region.

The WMMP has been developed recognising the waste hierarchy as well as consideration of the four well-beings – social, cultural, economic and environmental. The action plans (Parts B and C of the WMMP) are generally structured according to the waste hierarchy, where an action is a key contributor to achieving the aims and objectives of the waste hierarchy.

Figure 1-1 shows the relationship between the WMMP and the waste hierarchy.

Figure 1-1 Waste management and minimisation plan relationship to the waste hierarchy



1.6 WHEN THE PLAN IS TO BE REVIEWED

In line with the requirement of section 50 of the Act, this Plan will be reviewed at least every six years after its adoption. The Councils may elect to review any or all aspects of the plan at any time prior to 2017, if they consider circumstances justify such a review.

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

2 CURRENT SITUATION - KEY FINDINGS FROM THE REGIONAL WASTE ASSESSMENT

Councils must undertake a waste assessment under section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act. They must also have regard to this assessment when developing a WMMP.

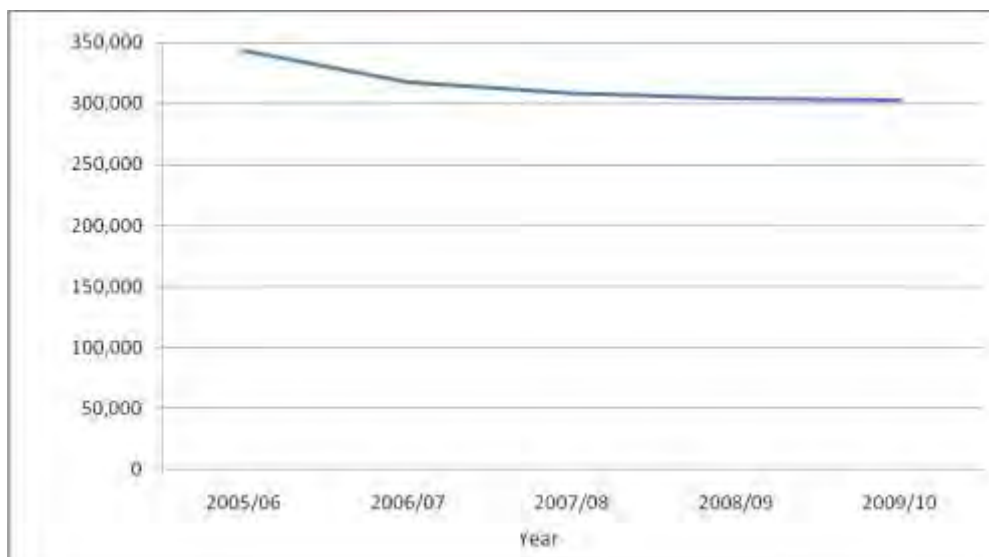
A Wellington regional waste assessment was undertaken during 2010. It is published on the websites of Councils in the Wellington region. Some key findings from the waste assessment are briefly described below.

2.1. TOTAL WASTE TO LANDFILL

The total amount of waste to landfill (which excludes clean-fill used for operational purposes within the landfill) from the Wellington region in 2009/10 was 302,500 tonnes. This figure also excludes a one-off event of 58,000 tonnes of waste received by the Silverstream Landfill due to the Waiwhetu Stream project¹.

Figure 2.1 shows total waste to landfill from across the region (excluding clean-fill and the one-off event in 2009/10). Over the last five years both the total waste to landfill and the total waste to landfill per capita shows a general decrease.

Figure 2.1 Total waste to landfill from Wellington region (excludes clean-fill and one-off factors in 2009-10) (tonnes)



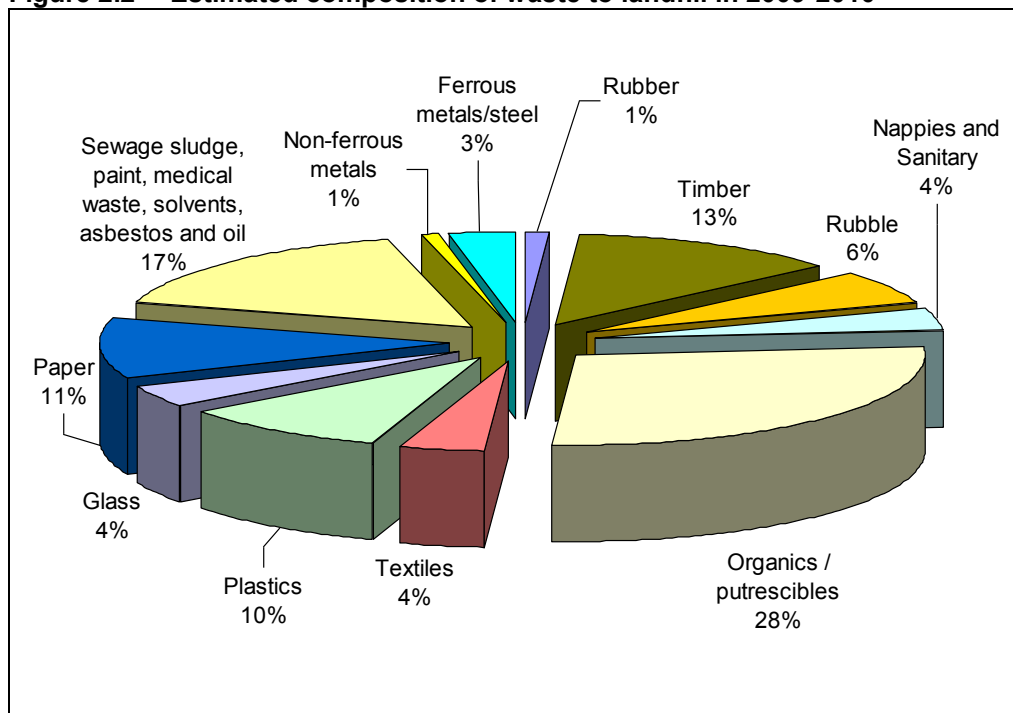
¹ For the purposes of the waste assessment this “one off” event was noted but not included in the final data, since its inclusion would significantly distort underlying trends in waste to landfill.

2.2 TOTAL WASTE TO LANDFILL COMPOSITION

Figure 2.2 shows the average composition of waste types going to landfill in the Wellington region. Wellington region's waste composition is broadly consistent with other regions.

The largest proportion of wastes going to landfill is "organics/putrescibles", followed by "sewage sludge, paint, medical waste, solvents, asbestos and oil". Other significant components of the waste stream going to landfill are timber, plastic, and paper. Hazardous waste is not disposed of in the region's landfills.

Figure 2.2 Estimated composition of waste to landfill in 2009-2010



Note: the figure contains some rounding of data

2.3 DIVERTED MATERIALS

Diverted materials include recycling and organic material converted to compost.

2.3-1 Recycling

The following figures show council-recorded tonnage for recyclables collected at kerbside and drop-off facilities in the Wellington region. These recyclables consist of materials such as glass, aluminium, plastic (mainly types 1 and 2 although a number of councils collect 1-7), tin cans/steel, paper and cardboard primarily from household domestic sources (see figure 2.3).

Figure 2.4 shows the recycling rate per capita (which includes recycling from drop-off facilities and kerbside collection).

Figure 2.3 Comparison of councils' kerbside and drop-off collection tonnage

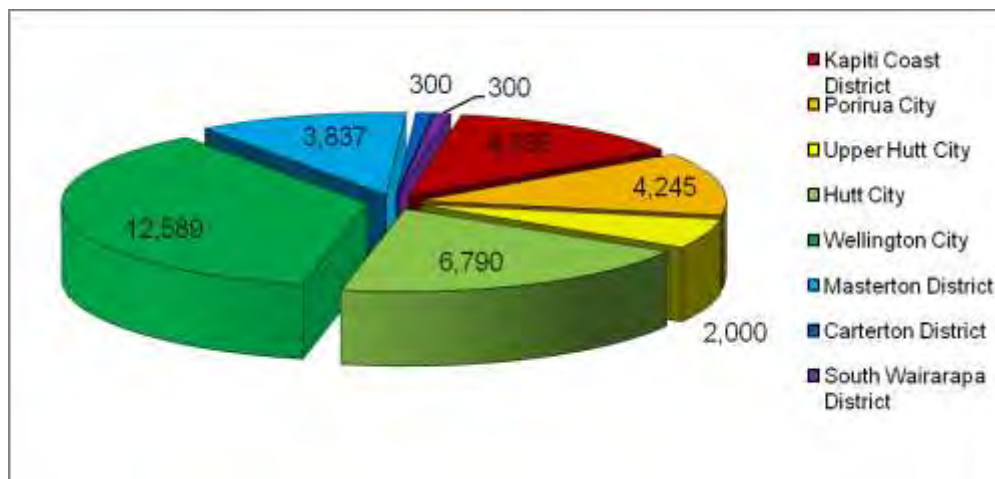
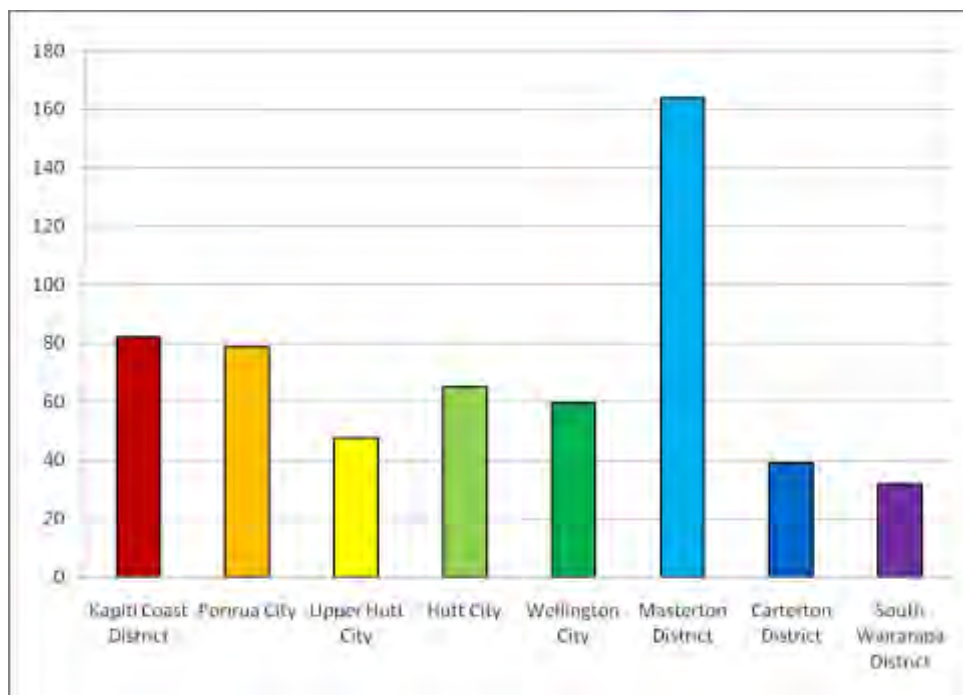


Figure 2.4 Comparison of per capita recycling of the Wellington councils (kgs)



2.3-2 Organics recovery

The region takes part in a number of organic waste diversion schemes. Wellington City Council promotes the 'Kai to Compost' scheme, which diverts around 1,000 tonnes per year of organic waste from landfill. An additional 4,000 tonnes per year of greenwaste is also diverted from Southern landfill through composting.

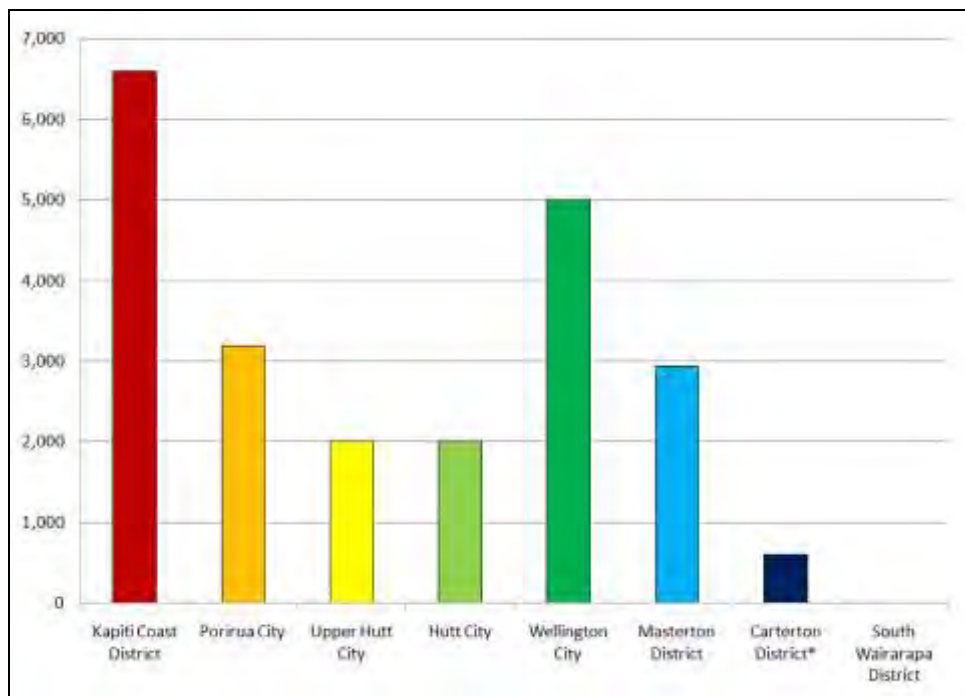
A number of the other councils also divert greenwaste for composting. Kapiti Coast collects greenwaste through its resource recovery centres and has engaged Composting NZ to mulch the collected material.

Although there is currently greenwaste separation at the Silverstream Landfill this is subsequently landfilled. However, some of the Hutt Valley greenwaste from residential and commercial sources is composted by a commercial composting facility at Seaview, while more composted at a facility in Wellington City.

Masterton District has a greenwaste composting site at its Nursery Road Resource Recovery Centre. Porirua City transfers its collected greenwaste to Composting NZ located in Kapiti Coast District at the Otaihanga Landfill. Carterton District diverts 1200 cubic metres of greenwaste per annum.

Information on organic waste diverted from landfill in 2009-10 is provided in figure 2.5.

Figure 2.5 Organic waste diversion 2009-10



Note: Data was not available for South Wairarapa District.

2.3-3 Other diverted material – commercial

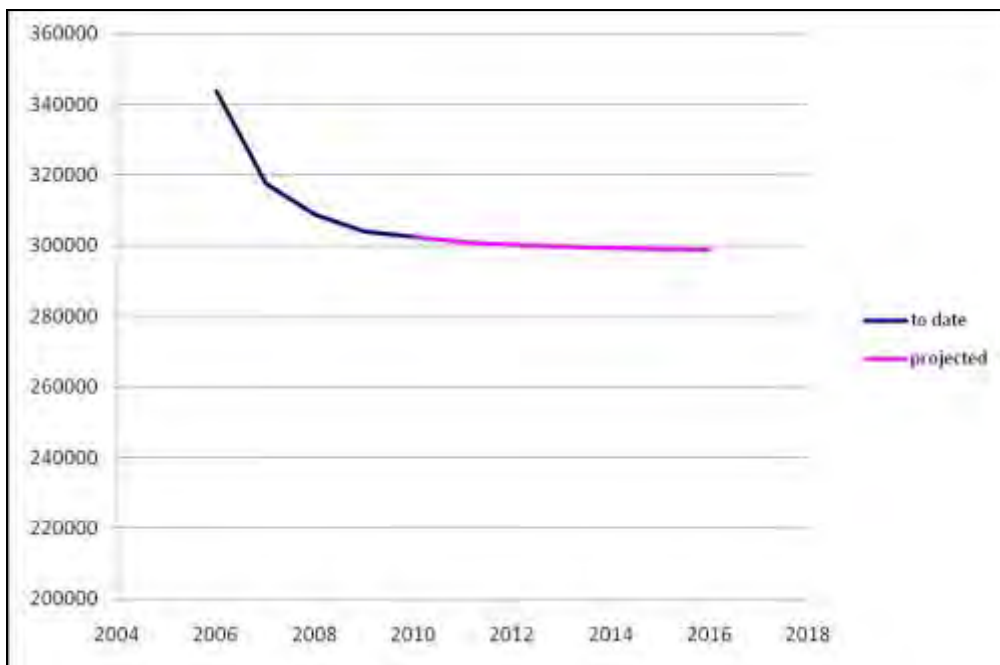
There is likely to be a significant amount of recoverable material diverted from commercial sources that is managed by the waste industry and that is not captured in this waste assessment.

The councils' combined efforts result in approximately 53,000 tonnes of diverted material each year, mainly from household domestic sources. A rough method of estimation is that commercial sources of waste are in the range of 50 to 70 percent of total waste to landfill. If similar ratios were true for diverted materials, it is likely that the commercial waste industry is managing in the range of an additional 50,000 to 70,000 tonnes of diverted material.

2.4 FUTURE WASTE PROJECTIONS

Waste is primarily linked to economic growth and population. Without further waste minimisation efforts, the total waste to landfill is expected to increase as production and consumption increases with population growth. However, given the measures taken to reduce waste, the trend for waste per capita to decline and the possible increases in the real cost of disposing of waste to landfill, an overall modest reduction in total waste to landfill can be projected (see figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5 Historical and projected waste to landfill (excludes clean-fill and one-off events) (tonnes)



2.5 CURRENT MANAGEMENT OF WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE

The ownership of the waste market infrastructure (landfills, transfer stations, resource recovery centres) in the Wellington region is predominantly held by the Councils. The Councils intend to maintain this ownership.

The region has four fully operational landfills in close proximity. One owned by Wellington City, one jointly owned by Porirua and Wellington cities and two by Hutt City. Together these act as a distinct geographic waste catchment for the region. The Wairarapa councils transport domestic waste collected to Bonny Glen Landfill,

which is outside the Wellington region. Kapiti Coast District also disposes of its waste in the Manawatu-Wanganui region.

Some landfill sites have active resource recovery facilities, such as Spicer Landfill with “Trash Palace” and “Poly Palace”, Southern Landfill with “Second Treasure”, “EarthLink operating at Silverstream; and Otaihanga Resource Recovery Facility with a site shop located at the Otaihanga Landfill site.

2.6 KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FACING THE REGION

There are a number of issues and challenges facing the region that will influence future waste management and minimisation service provision. These include:

- poor regional and local data collection on some aspects of waste management, especially in the private sector;
- potential for illegal dumping of waste, particularly as landfill prices rise in response to the Emissions Trading Scheme, the Waste Levy and other rising costs;
- uncertainty over Government climate change policies and carbon prices;
- regional differences in operational and waste minimisation policy;
- inconsistency of service delivery and regulation;
- high quantities of biosolids (sewage sludge) being disposed of at some landfills;
- large volumes of organic material being disposed of to landfills;
- large variation in recycling rates (kg per capita) and quantities of materials diverted across the region;
- potential for falling council revenues as disposal to landfill decreases; and
- development of industry collaboration regarding waste minimisation opportunities.

To address these issues and challenges there is a need for:

- improved data collection and reporting to inform future planning;
- investigating the rationalisation of landfill policy;
- the development of regionally consistent regulatory tools/bylaws;
- investigating options to reduce illegal dumping of waste;
- project development from regional best practice and learning;
- on-going research into waste minimisation;
- investigating options for beneficial recovery/reuse of sewage sludge;
- investigating a consistent approach to kerbside recycling collection;
- continuing and enhancing regional coordination and planning to optimise effectiveness and efficiency of waste services, infrastructure and education; and
- the development of a strategy for encouraging industry involvement in resource recovery.

3 VISION, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND OUTCOMES

3.1 VISION FOR THE FUTURE

The overall vision of this WMMP is to provide residents and ratepayers with highly effective, efficient and safe waste management and minimisation services in order to protect the environment from harm, and provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.

3.2 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The region's goals and objectives for solid waste management and minimisation are:

- achieving waste minimisation through reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery where it is effective and efficient to do so;
- achieving effective and efficient waste management through highly cost effective council and/or privately provided waste management services;
- minimising the harmful effects of waste wherever practicable;
- improving the cleanliness of the environs throughout the Wellington region;
- providing economic benefit by using resources more efficiently;
- protecting public health; and
- gaining better information upon which to base future decisions regarding waste management and minimisation.

The Councils' expected outcomes for waste management and minimisation are:

- reduced total volumes of waste disposed to landfill;
- increased volumes of waste diverted through reuse and recycling;
- increased recovery of materials and/or energy from waste;
- communities that are well informed about the effects of waste and the opportunities they have to reduce waste;
- highly efficient waste management and minimisation services – whether or not these are provided by the Councils;
- reduced waste and greater responsibility and focus on management of waste within the private sector;
- continual improvement in the environmental performance of waste disposal facilities;
- clean streets and public areas;
- continual improvement in the cleanliness of the environs throughout the Wellington region;
- no significant health risks created by waste; and
- consistent and coordinated approaches to regulating waste management services.

3.3 COUNCILS' INTENDED ROLE

The Councils' intend to oversee, facilitate and manage a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Wellington region. The Councils will do this through their respective internal structures responsible for waste management. They will be responsible for a range of contracts and programmes to provide waste management and minimisation services to the residents and ratepayers of the region.

3.4 PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION

The wide range of waste services available in the region, provided by the Councils or by private industry, will ensure that public health is adequately protected in the future.

As there is an abundance of landfill disposal facilities in the region, Wellington will continue to have access to a range of council-owned sanitary landfills that meet legislative requirements. However, not all councils own landfill infrastructure and some will continue to use privately-owned facilities or make arrangements with other council-owned facilities. There is also adequate access to private hazardous waste disposal services in the region.

3.5 GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL POLICIES

The general policies of this WMMP are based on the following core principles: responsibility, stewardship, safety, transparency, efficiency, caution, improvement, innovation, co-operation and pragmatism.

3.5.1 Councils' responsibilities for waste management and minimisation

The Wellington councils recognise their responsibilities for promoting effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. They embrace the principles, requirements and intent of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and accept their responsibilities to work to minimise waste from all sectors throughout the region.

3.5.2 Stewardship

All members of society are responsible for looking after the environment, and for the impact of products and wastes they make, use and discard. Current generations have a responsibility to maintain the life sustaining capacity of the environment for present and future generations.

The principle of stewardship acknowledges the responsibility we each have in managing the environment for the good of all. Meeting this responsibility means managing all wastes to lessen their adverse environmental effects.

3.5.3 Minimising harm from waste

Following on from the concept of stewardship, the reduction of harm from waste as outlined in the NZWS recognises that waste can pose a significant threat to human health and the environment. Consequently, waste minimisation activities should focus on reducing the harmful effects of waste. The Councils will consider the potential harm of all wastes and consider appropriate waste management and minimisation methodologies to respond accordingly.

3.5.4 Full-cost pricing

This principle encourages minimisation of environmental and wider societal effects by ensuring all operating, capital, environmental and wider societal costs are reflected in product and service prices, and paid as closely to their source as possible. This is most evident in the choice of funding systems and is readily identifiable in user-pays approaches to waste management.

3.5.5 Effective and efficient waste management and minimisation

The Councils will endeavour to provide effective, efficient and cost effective waste management and minimisation services to residents and ratepayers within the region.

3.5.6 Precautionary principle

Where there is a threat of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation or potential adverse health effects. Where decision-makers have limited information or understanding of the possible effects of an activity, and there are significant risks or uncertainties, a precautionary approach will be taken.

3.5.7 Improving the efficiency of resource use

The Wellington region will look to minimise waste through promotion of improved productivity by efficient resource use. When resources are used efficiently less waste is generated. This could take the form of promotion of reduced packaging, improved recycling options, and re-use opportunities.

3.5.8 Innovation

The Councils retain the flexibility to respond to any change in technology that may provide more innovative, effective and efficient waste management.

3.5.9 Encourage private sector capability/opportunity

The Councils intend to encourage the private sector's capability and opportunities arising from that - without the necessity for council subsidy for private waste sector projects, unless considered necessary by the Council(s). To provide the maximum opportunity for private sector innovation to occur, the Councils will seek to create a business environment characterised by: a level playing field between participants; transparent and efficient regulation where necessary; provision of information where

appropriate; and open entry and exit for participants (provided environmental performance is assured).

3.5.10 Pragmatism

The Councils recognise that while current disposal of waste to landfill is not the preferred choice of all the Councils, it remains necessary for the foreseeable future.

Further the Councils recognise that it will not be possible to always maximise economic, environmental, cultural and societal outcomes simultaneously, and a pragmatic compromise may be necessary to achieve the best overall solution. This concept is noted in the Ministry for the Environment's guidance to Councils on the preparation of Waste Management and Minimisation Plans:

“Effective and efficient waste management and minimisation is achieved when less waste is going to landfill, when resources are used wisely and when the economic cost of waste is reduced and when societal costs and risks are minimised. It is unlikely that the best economic, environmental, cultural and societal outcomes can be met simultaneously, and there may be a higher economic cost (for instance) to achieve optimal environmental, social and cultural outcomes. In these cases the councils must weigh the costs and benefits of each aspect (economic, cultural, social and environmental) to arrive at an optimal overall solution. There may also be a trade-off between short- and long-term costs; for instance, greater up-front costs may lead to lower ongoing operational costs.”²

Finally, the Councils note that they do not control or in some cases significantly influence large amounts of the waste stream which are managed exclusively through the private sector.

² Ministry for the Environment. 2009. *Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: Guidance for Territorial Authorities*.

4 MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRESS

The Councils will monitor and report on progress towards the aims and objectives of this plan.

Outcome	Objective	Measurement	Progress Reported
Level of service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide efficient and cost effective solid waste management in the Wellington region to an appropriate level of service Ensure effective and efficient household refuse collection is provided to all communities in the Wellington region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community satisfaction surveys Council records (contract Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), licensing records, etc.) Solid Waste Analysis Protocol audits (SWAPs) Measurement of quantity of waste and diverted materials 	Annual report
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Councils' compliance with all legislative requirements and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative compliance achieved 	The councils' records
Reduction	<p>Where it is efficient and effective to do so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate, procure and provide services that reduce the creation of waste and its eventual disposal to landfills Encourage waste avoidance and reduction at source. Encourage efficiency in resource use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer satisfaction surveys Councils' records (contract Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), etc.) SWAPs Waste licensing Measurement of quantity of waste and diverted materials Investigate development of KPIs in conjunction with waste industry 	Annual report
Re-use	<p>Where it is efficient and effective to do so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate, procure and provide services that encourage re-use of materials destined for disposal at landfill To maximise the diversion of material for reuse before it reaches the waste stream, using education and financial incentives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer satisfaction surveys Councils records (contracts KPIs, etc.) SWAPs Measurement of quantity of waste and diverted materials 	Annual report

Outcome	Objective	Measurement	Progress Reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage waste separation at source, particularly at residential and commercial properties Promote and support community-based or business initiatives whose purpose is to increase reuse [and/or recycling] of materials Ensure infrastructure is provided or managed appropriately to allow re-use facilities to operate and to encourage the re-use of materials 		
Recycling	<p>Where it is efficient and effective to do so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate, procure and provide services that encourage recycling of materials that without intervention would otherwise be destined for landfill To optimise the diversion and value of material through recycling before it reaches the waste stream. Encourage waste separation at source, particularly at residential and commercial properties. Promote and support community-based and business initiatives whose purpose is to increase recycling of materials. Ensure infrastructure is provided to allow recycling facilities to operate and to encourage the recycling of materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer satisfaction surveys Councils records (contracts KPIs, etc.) SWAPs Waste licensing Measurement of quantity of waste and diverted materials 	Annual report
Recovery	<p>Where it is efficient and effective to do so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate, procure and provide services that maximise opportunities to maximise the recovery of materials, value or resources (including energy) from waste Promote and support community-based and business initiatives whose purpose is to increase recovery of materials Ensure infrastructure is provided to allow recovery facilities to operate and to encourage the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer satisfaction surveys Councils records (contracts KPIs, etc.) SWAPs Waste licensing Measurement of quantity of waste and diverted materials 	Annual report

Outcome	Objective	Measurement	Progress Reported
	recovery of materials		
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that opportunities and services exist within the region to minimise the harm from waste by providing, regulating, promoting or facilitating treatment opportunities for waste Reduce the potential for environmental harm caused by hazardous waste Reduce the potential for harm to health or safety caused by hazardous waste Compliance with legislative requirements and relevant resource consents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous waste facilities/collection points present at council-owned or operated sites. Surveyed residents and ratepayers indicating awareness of other facilities that are available. 	Annual report
Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that facilities and infrastructure are available to receive residual waste that cannot be reduced, re-used, recycled, or recovered Waste to landfill is monitored, reported appropriately and harm from waste is minimised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer satisfaction surveys Councils records (contracts KPIs, etc.) SWAPs Waste licensing Measurement of quantity of waste and diverted materials 	Annual report

5 ACTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

The Councils intend to carry out a wide range of actions for the future provision of waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services. These actions are summarised in Part B – Regional Action Plan and Part C – Individual Council Action Plans of this plan.

The action plans outline the Councils' programme for achieving the vision, goals, objectives and outcomes of this WMMP. The actions have been assessed by taking into consideration the following:

- the benefits and costs of each action in relation to the present and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the region;
- operational considerations;
- the effects of using waste levy funds for waste minimisation on any existing waste minimisation services, facilities or activities, provided either by the Councils or others;
- how an action will contribute to the NZWS and the Councils' waste management and minimisation goals, objectives and preferred outcomes;
- the Councils' roles in implementing the action; and
- the Councils' roles in promoting effective and efficient waste minimisation and management.

A number of the proposed actions involve the investigation and/or development of specific plans and strategies. Once agreed, any such plans or strategies may include targets, indicators or milestones as part of their implementation. They may also have further policy implications and/or implications for changes to the action plan. Making such changes and adjustments is anticipated as a feature of this plan. The Councils do not intend to review the overall plan as a result of making adjustments to policies or to the various actions being proposed either under the regional or individual action plans.

6 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNDING

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

Part B – Regional Action Plan

The following tables outline the key regional objectives and the actions the Councils will take to ensure they deliver effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in the region.

Section 44 of the Act requires the Councils to consider the following methods of waste management and minimisation (which are listed in descending order of importance):

- (i) Reduction
- (ii) Reuse
- (iii) Recycling
- (iv) Recovery
- (v) Treatment
- (vi) Disposal

The actions are separated into distinct areas, beginning with regional governance and administration actions. These are actions that cannot be directly attributed to a specific action area within the waste hierarchy, as they are more focused on how the region will work together to achieve the objectives of the WMMP. Many of the actions in this section will, however, contribute to achieving all aspects of the waste hierarchy. The actions that follow the regional governance and administration ones are presented according to the waste hierarchy.

The Councils expect that, over the duration of this WMMP, adjustments will be needed to the regional action plan in light of developments such as: new information and analysis; new technologies; funding priorities; and policy changes outside the Councils' control. Such adjustments are anticipated as a feature of this plan. The Councils do not intend to review the overall plan as a result of making adjustments the various actions being proposed below.

REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION					
Action reference	Description	Implementation/Delivery/Timeframe			Funding Source
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years	
R1	<p>Development of a joint solid waste bylaw</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a joint solid waste bylaw with regionally consistent provisions • Addressing issues such as illegal dumping • Possible inclusion of waste licensing • Bylaw to be consistent with and support the aims and intent of the WMMP • Back up with effective education and enforcement <p>The Councils will initially investigate consistencies and inconsistencies of the current bylaws. (Years 1-2) The Councils will develop a consistent bylaw across the region to address illegal dumping and other solid waste issues and to ensure that enforcement action through the bylaw is available to council officers. When a bylaw is produced in conjunction with a waste plan and effective enforcement action, together they can be a powerful tool with which to manage waste e.g. illegal dumping.</p>	Regional	Regional		General council funding , rates, waste levy

REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION					
Action reference	Description	Implementation/Delivery/Timeframe			Funding Source
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years	
R2	<p>Explore shared service contracts/agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring shared services and combined contracts • Investigation of shared services and procurement of receptacles, bins and bag manufacture and supply • Review collection methodology for recyclables • Projects developed from regional best practice and learning <p>There are a number of benefits that could be realised from the development and implementation of shared services contracts/agreements. These include economies of scale and the ability to implement best practice and learnings from projects already completed and implemented in the region. Larger infrastructure options such as materials recovery facilities, anaerobic digesters or pyrolysis may yield better environmental outputs such as emissions and beneficial products that can only be achieved on a regional basis</p>	Regional Regional	Regional		General council funding , rates, waste levy *Waste levy funding may be used for waste minimisation related contracts
R3	<p>Development of a subsequent regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going research into waste minimisation <p>The development of a regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan allows for sharing of planning resources and costs. A regional Plan provides for the development of sub-regional and regional strategies for waste minimisation. This action supports the use of waste levy money at the Councils' discretion for future planning and research.</p>	Regional	Regional	Regional	General council funding , rates, waste levy*
R4	<p>Improved data collection – for example: joint commissioning of Solid Waste Analysis Protocols (SWAPs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved data collection and reporting on a regional basis will allow for successful future options planning <p>Currently the Councils do not have access to all data about waste. Data is not known for some activities/services provided by the private sector. In order for the Councils to plan future waste and waste minimisation strategies and meet their requirements under the Act for assessing all waste in the region – not just waste under the Councils' direct control, further data is required.</p> <p>Transferable data reporting will allow benchmarking of individual operations allowing for best practice.</p> <p>The Councils may continue to commission individual SWAPs as required.</p>	Regional			General council funding , rates, waste levy* *Waste levy funding may be used for waste minimisation related contracts

REDUCTION

REDUCTION					
Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			Funding Source
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years	
R5	<p>Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF) bids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinated funding applications <p>The WMF helps fund waste minimisation projects that will increase resource efficiency, increase reuse, recovery and recycling, and decrease waste to landfill.</p> <p>The purpose of the WMF is to provide some of the funding to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investment in infrastructure and systems for waste minimisation occurs educational and promotional capacity is developed. <p>The Councils will coordinate any bids they make to the WMF, as well as any support they provide to non-council bids.</p>	Regional			Waste levy, general council funding , rates
R6	<p>Investigate and agree a process for considering waste projects for regional funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and, if appropriate, agree process for regionalised funding Regional waste minimisation projects investigated and implemented on agreement from all Councils <p>The Councils will agree on an annual basis on any regional or sub-regional funded project(s).</p>	Regional			General council funding , waste levy, rates
R7	<p>Enhance packaging design controls and extended producer responsibility (EPR) for packaging materials</p> <p>Enhanced packaging design controls and EPR while a Government responsibility can be supported by the Councils taking an active role to lobby Government, industry bodies etc to make changes to packaging.</p> <p>The majority of the Councils' recycling effort is spent collecting used packaging. In addition to this they can promote better packaging design which can potentially reduce the amount of waste from packaging and also make it easier and cheaper to recycle. By ensuring that the producers of packaging take some responsibility for the product they produce the Councils can facilitate a fairer distribution of the true costs traditionally paid for by ratepayers.</p>	Regional			General council funding , rates, waste levy
R8	<p>Investigate and enable clean fill licensing regulation where beneficial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the management of cleanfills through measures to control or monitor disposal of certain types of materials to cleanfills Provide the Councils with accurate data about cleanfills <p>Construction and demolition (C & D) waste still accounts for a large proportion of waste to landfill. While cleanfill sites exist they are often less regulated once consents are given. Managing cleanfill sites by regulation through a bylaw will allow the Councils to fully understand this area of waste by obtaining vital information. A bylaw to licence sites and also prohibit disposal of certain items at landfill will allow for recovery of certain materials and ensure C & D waste is sent to the appropriate place.</p>		Regional		General council funding , rates, waste levy

REDUCTION					
Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			Funding Source
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years	
R9	<p>Development of a Regional Waste Education Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue promoting home composting and reduction of green and food wastes Marketing / behaviour change campaign to promote increased recycling and / or 'smart shopping' toward reducing packaging consumption Lobby central government for the continued funding of national environmental education programmes Business assistance for reduction, reuse/recycling of recovered construction and demolition waste (C&D) including enhanced waste exchanges Management of special wastes <p>Education and behaviour change play a fundamental supporting role to all areas of the waste actions planned and all aspects of the waste hierarchy. It is paramount in the reduction of waste to landfill and plays a key role in supporting many of the operational elements of this WMMP including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing people with the knowledge and skills to take steps to avoid or reduce waste consistently acting according to the waste hierarchy encourages and supports people to take personal responsibility for their waste encourages and supports efficient use of resources to minimise environmental harm from waste increases diversion of waste from landfill supports the Councils in the delivery of their waste services and operations intrinsic links exist between an informed and motivated community and the success of waste management initiatives at every level. <p>The Councils will develop a waste education strategy and an agreed common annual action plan for regional implementation.</p>	Regional			General council funding , rates, waste levy
R10	<p>Investigate landfill pricing signal/disincentive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the form of higher charges on recyclable paper and packaging material disposed to landfill such as through a bylaw (e.g. paper/cardboard, recyclables ban in household waste or unsorted waste at transfer stations) <p>The Councils could :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigate and adopt a bylaw prohibiting the disposal of certain recyclable packing wastes to landfills of transfers in the region consider a bylaw restricting placement of packaging waste in household waste if alternative services are provided. <p>If the Councils provide suitable, accessible and easy to use recycling facilities then people that choose not to use these may face further action under a new bylaw. This approach has been used successfully in other countries to stop people placing recyclable material in waste bins.</p> <p>Options also exist to do similar through appropriate pricing at landfill. Investigate price increases at the council landfills/transfer stations to reflect the true economic/environmental cost of waste.</p> <p>Raising the cost of waste disposal while providing incentives to recycle or minimise waste at the same time will assist in ensuring waste is sorted prior to disposal.</p>			Regional	General council funding , rates, waste levy

RECYCLING

RECYCLING					
Action reference	Description	Implementation/Delivery/Timeframe			Funding Source
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years	
R11	<p>Investigate strategies to encourage industry involvement in resource recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate strategies to encourage industry involvement in resource recovery facilities Promote involvement of industry in resource recovery schemes such as REBRI and Green star (waste plans, source separation, design plans) <p>Further business assistance through workshops or provision of information, guidance made available at early stage by planners regarding waste plans e.g. (advice for multi-unit tenancies and commercial buildings). Adoption of waste planning criteria at planning stage throughout the region.</p> <p>Monitor waste storage requirements as part of the planning process.</p> <p>By looking at waste during the planning and construction stages waste can be minimised before it becomes a problem. Any new buildings will need to have adequate waste facilities to ensure future waste from occupants of the building does not become a problem for the Councils.</p>	Regional	Regional		Waste levy, general council funding, rates
R12	<p>Investigate council organic waste collection system to complement processing system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils to investigate and determine if there is a business case for organic waste collection systems. 		Sub-regional [KCDC, PCC & WCC] Sub-regional [HCC and UHCC]		General council funding, rates, waste levy
R13	<p>Investigate a consistent policy approach to kerbside collection services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimisation of recyclable product quality. <p>Currently recyclable materials are collected by a number of methods in the region – some are kerbside sorted, others collected commingled or as a two stream system where recyclable materials are collected in separate containers and in separate vehicles or compartments of a vehicle. The different collection systems affect both the yield of materials and contamination of the materials with other waste. The Councils aim is to optimise the quality of the recyclables collected and the return from the sale of these materials.</p>	Regional			General council funding, rates, waste levy
R14	<p>Investigate regional opportunities for the management of polystyrene</p> <p>The recycling of polystyrene is predominantly managed through the Poly Palace facility operated in Porirua. The Councils plan to investigate further regional opportunities for the management of this material.</p>	Regional			General council funding, rates, waste levy

TREATMENT

TREATMENT					
Action reference	Description	Implementation/Delivery/Timeframe			Funding Source
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years	
R15	<p>Investigation of further options for beneficial recovery/reuse of sewage sludge / bio-solids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine if there is a business case • Develop a protocol for looking at biosolids in the future <p>Product quality issues constrain uses and diversion of bio-solids. There is a need to ascertain with certainty the calorific value of the biosolids.</p> <p>The Councils currently have different treatment and disposal methods for sewage sludge/bio-solids.</p> <p>There is potential conflict for those Councils that own landfills with reduced revenue at landfills if this waste stream is removed from landfill disposal.</p>	Sub -regional		Regional	General council funding, rates, waste levy
		[WCC, KCDC and PCC]			
R16	<p>Examine options for special wastes and hazardous wastes, related to environmental harm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially hazardous wastes include: tyres, e-waste, batteries, metals, used oil • Educate people on the effects of these wastes in landfills • Management of these wastes is a private enterprise function (the councils to provide seed funding, facilitation to encourage private sector involvement) • The Councils can play an important part in advocating for extended producer responsibility schemes for these wastes and could facilitate new schemes to ensure their success • The Councils could lobby Government for endorsed alternatives • The Councils will investigate a possible regional approach to the recycling of used tyres • The Councils will investigate a possible regional approach to E-waste. <p>Hazardous waste presents a real risk to people and the environment. The Councils are committed to ensuring its safe treatment and disposal.</p>		Regional		General council funding, rates, waste levy

DISPOSAL

DISPOSAL					
Action reference	Description	Implementation/Delivery/Timeframe			Funding Source
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years	
R17	<p>Investigate Rationalisation of Landfill Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Councils work together to identify, agree and implement regional landfill waste acceptance criteria Review putting organics only into one part of the current landfill sites Identify regional landfill capacity in the region in comparison to actual needs. <p>The Councils will work together towards a regional policy document for landfills outlining acceptance criteria at each site. (Each council may for example still accept different wastes etc but this will be outlined in a standard document for the region).</p> <p>There may be a financial incentive under a revised Emissions Trading (ETS) Scheme to consider the use of an organics only cell at the landfills. This may enable the use of default parameters for the calculation of ETS liabilities for the rest of the landfill.</p> <p>Currently the region has significant landfill capacity but there is a need to plan to ensure the best use of this capacity.</p>	Regional		Regional	Rates, general council funding
		Sub-regional [PCC & WCC]		Regional	Rates, general council funding
				Regional	Rates, general council funding
R18	<p>Examine alternative governance arrangements for landfills and / or solid waste services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine options for future governance and operating models for delivery of a range of landfill and / or solid waste services, regional study into landfill governance options. 	Sub-regional [PCC & WCC]		Regional	Rates, general council funding
R19	<p>Investigate regional opportunities for cleaner environs</p> <p>The Councils are active in helping to ensure clean environs by removing rubbish from public places, often in support of volunteer and community groups. Under this project the Councils will investigate whether there are advantages from taking a coordinated or regional approach to these efforts.</p>	Regional			General council funding, rates, waste levy

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED REGIONAL ACTIONS

The table below summarises all the actions identified in Part B – Regional Action Plan and shows how they relate to each other and the waste hierarchy. The intention is that all actions would be delivered as a consolidated package (staged over time) to achieve the waste outcomes sought by the Councils.

Action Reference	Description	Position on the Waste Hierarchy					
		Reduction	Reuse	Recycling	Recovery	Treatment	Disposal
R1	Development of a joint solid waste bylaw	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R2	Explore shared service contracts/agreements			✓	✓		✓
R3	Development of a subsequent regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R4	Improved data collection – e.g. joint commissioning of Solid Waste Analysis Protocols (SWAPs)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R5	Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF) bids	✓					
R6	Investigate and agree a process for considering waste projects for regional funding	✓					
R7	Enhance packaging design controls and extended producer responsibility (EPR) for packaging materials	✓					
R8	Investigate and enable clean fill licensing regulation where beneficial	✓					
R9	Development of a Regional Waste Education Strategy	✓					
R10	Investigate landfill pricing signal/disincentive	✓					
R11	Investigate strategies to encourage industry involvement in resource recovery			✓			
R12	Investigate council organic waste collection system to complement processing system			✓			
R13	Investigate a consistent policy approach to kerbside collection services			✓			
R14	Investigate regional opportunities for management of polystyrene			✓			
R15	Investigation of further options for beneficial recovery of sewage sludge / bio-solids					✓	
R16	Examine options for special wastes and hazardous wastes, related to environmental harm					✓	
R17	Investigate Rationalisation of Landfill Policy						✓
R18	Examine alternative governance arrangements for landfills and / or solid waste services						✓
R19	Investigate regional opportunities for cleaner environs						✓

PART C – Individual Council Action Plans

The following tables outline the key objectives and actions that the individual Councils will take to ensure they deliver effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in their district. These actions are in addition to those identified in Part B – Regional Action Plan that will be implemented on a regional basis.

Section 44 of the Act requires the Councils to consider the following methods of waste management and minimisation (which are listed in descending order of importance):

- (i) reduction
- (ii) reuse
- (iii) recycling
- (iv) recovery
- (v) treatment
- (vi) disposal.

These methods represent the waste hierarchy. Actions in the following tables are presented according to the waste hierarchy with those that cover all aspects of the hierarchy being presented first.

The following action plan tables summarise the waste management and minimisation actions proposed by the individual councils in the following order:

- Kapiti Coast District Council
- Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils
- Upper Hutt City Council
- Porirua City Council
- Hutt City Council
- Wellington City Council

They may also have further policy implications and/or implications for changes to the action plan. Making such changes and adjustments is anticipated as a feature of this plan. The Councils do not intend to review the overall plan as a result of making adjustments to policies or to the various actions being proposed either under the regional or individual action plans.

Comment [s1]: As discussed in 5.

The Councils expect that, over the duration of this WMMP, adjustments will be needed to the individual action plans in light developments such as: new information and analysis; new technologies; funding priorities; and policy changes outside the councils' control. Such adjustments are anticipated as a feature of this plan. The Councils do not intend to review the overall plan as a result of making adjustments the various actions being proposed below.

Action Plan for Kapiti Coast District Council

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
ALL ASPECTS OF WASTE HIERARCHY							
KC0	Ongoing support towards the goal of zero waste to landfill						
KC1	Licensing under the Solid Waste Bylaw Note linkage to action R1 of Regional Action Plan	On-going			Existing action	Licence fees	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
KC2	Follow up from licensing reporting; quarterly data from district Note linkage to R1 and R4 Regional Action Plan	Years 1-2			New action	Waste levy rates	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
KC3	Innovation Fund for waste minimisation projects A waste levy allocation policy for 2010-2013 was adopted by Council on 22 July 2010. Through the Council's Innovation Fund part of the waste levy funds will be made available annually for innovative waste minimisation projects	On-going Years 1-2			New action in 2010/2011	Waste Levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
KC4	Community Fund for waste minimisation projects A waste levy allocation policy for 2010-2013 was adopted by Council on 22 July 2010. Through the Community Fund part of the waste levy funds will be made available annually for waste minimisation projects that will benefit the Kāpiti community.	On-going Years 1-2			New action in 2010/2011	Waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
KC5	Waste Minimisation staff	On-going			Existing action	Waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
REDUCTION							
KC6	Education of Kāpiti residents via local newspapers 3 times a year, via council website and via Sustainable Home and Garden Show Note linkage to project R9 of the Regional Action Plan	On-going			Existing action	waste levy rates	Reduction, recycling
KC7	Enviroschools programme is supported Note linkage to project R9 of the Regional Action Plan	On-going			Existing action	rates waste levy	Reduction, recycling
KC8	Support of the Paper4trees Programme The Council pays an annual fee for schools' participation in this programme Note linkage to project R9 of the Regional Action Plan	On-going			Existing action	Rates waste levy	Reduction, recycling

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
KC9	Sustainable communities programme (Council). Greenest Street competition, neighbourhood workshops, community group involvement.	On-going Year 1			Existing action	waste levy rates	Reduction, recycling
KC10	Investigate other zero waste programme for schools	Years 1-2			New action	waste levy rates	Reduction
KC11	Make the council offices zero waste Introduce recycling in the council offices	Years 1-2			New action	Waste levy rates	Reduction, recycling
KC12	Conduct a pilot pyrolysis for reduction of biosolids to landfill Note linkage to R15 project of the Regional Action Plan	On-going			Existing action (in co-operation with Wellington and Porirua Cities)	rates waste levy	Reduction
KC13	Enable clean technology solutions for waste at the Ōtaki Transfer Station land	Years 1-2			New action	waste levy	Reduction, recycling
KC14	Investigate organic waste solutions Note linkage to action R12 of the Regional Action Plan		3-5		New action	waste levy	Reduction, recovery
REUSE							
KC15	Reuse shop at Otaihanga Resource Recovery Facility Shop is open 4 days a week. Develop a business plan to enhance shop operation.	On-going and Years 1-2			Existing and New action	user pays waste levy general council income (lease)	Reuse, recycling
RECYCLING							
KC16	Kerbside recycling collection. Funded by partnership of collectors and Council.	Years 1-2			Existing action	user pays waste levy rates	Recycling
KC17	Review options to enhance kerbside recycling collection. Note linkage to action R13 of the Regional Action Plan	Years 1-2			New action	user pays waste levy rates	Recycling
KC18	Otaihanga Resource Recovery Station - recyclables drop off (free) - recycling and reuse of waste materials Contracted to private operator.	On-going			Existing action	user pays general council funding (lease income)	Recycling, recovery, disposal

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
KC19	Ōtaki Transfer Station -free recyclables drop off Operational contract.	On-going			Existing action	user pays waste levy	Recycling, recovery, disposal
KC20	Waikanae Recycling Centre - free recyclables drop off - greenwaste only Operational contract.	On-going			Existing action	user pays waste levy	Recycling, recovery
KC21	Central greenwaste recovery and recycling (composting) of all greenwaste from three transfer stations. Contracted by the Council on landfill land.	On-going			Existing action	User pays Waste levy	Recycling
KC22	Review central greenwaste recovery contract	1-2 years			New action	User pays Waste levy	Recycling
KC23	National E- day participation once a year Council organises drop off points for certain electronic waste in Kāpiti to educate the residents and to offer an easy way for households and schools to dispose of old computers and mobile phones in an environmentally sound manner.	On-going			Existing action	E-day Trust, waste levy, rates	Recycling , recovery
KC24	Investigate and set up of drop off point for eWaste in Kāpiti Note linkage to action R16 of Regional Action Plan	Years 1-2			New action	Waste levy and/or user pays	Recycling
KC25	Metals Metals are recovered from the waste stream at Otaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations and transported to metal recyclers in the Wellington region	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Recycling
KC26	Waste Oils Drop off facility for waste oils located at Otaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations. Waste oils collected are transported to oil recycling facility in the Wellington region. Note linkage to action R16 in Regional Action Plan	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Recycling
RECOVERY							
KC27	Otaihanga Transfer Station Monitored targets for recovery of recyclable or reusable materials from waste stream.	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Recovery recycling reuse
KC28	Otaki Transfer Station Recovery of recyclable or reusable materials from waste stream.					User pays Waste levy	Recovery Recycling reuse

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
DISPOSAL							
KC29	Kerbside collection of council refuse bags	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Disposal
KC30	Review kerbside refuse collection services	1-2 years			New action	User pays	
KC31	Otaihanga Transfer Station General waste to landfill after recovery of recyclable materials	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Disposal
KC32	Otaki Transfer Station General waste to landfill after recovery of recyclable materials	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Disposal
KC33	Landfill operation for capping closed landfill and disposal of clean fill, special waste, and dried biosolids	On-going			Existing action	Rates User pays	Reuse disposal
KC34	Develop a closed landfill after care plan	Commence Year 1			New action	Rates	Disposal
KC35	Monitoring of closed landfill (Greater Wellington Regional Council)	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Treatment
KC36	Litter Bins Provide litter bins and regular emptying around the district	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Disposal
KC37	Provide clean up of illegally dumped waste	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Disposal
KC38	Street cleaning Provide regular street cleaning (under contract).	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Disposal
KC39	Enforcement Solid Waste Bylaw Litter Act Illegal dumping	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Disposal

Note: all existing actions will, in principle, be on-going actions for the term of this WMMP.

Action Plan for Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils

Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils have an existing sub-regional joint Waste Management Plan (Waste Management Wairarapa). The Councils are not proposing any new actions other than those outlined in the Regional Action Plan.

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
ALL ASPECTS OF THE WASTE HIERARCHY							
WAI1	Take a collective approach to waste management, where appropriate , including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing end markets for recyclable materials, compost and re-useable goods Hazardous waste collection, storage and disposal Residual disposal options Bylaws (solid waste) 	On-going			Existing action	Rates/waste Levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy Re-use, Recycling, Treatment, Disposal.
WAI2	Take into account costs when assessing the benefit of a collective approach.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/waste Levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
WAI3	Employ Waste Minimisation staff Note linkage to project E1 of Regional Action Plan	On-going			Existing action	Rates, waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
WAI4	Investigate partnering with community groups and businesses and with local authorities outside the Wairarapa.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
WAI5	Encourage the active participation of tangata whenua in waste management issues in the Wairarapa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate consultation with iwi on solid waste management matters in the Wairarapa region Encourage iwi participation in decision making on waste management issues in the Wairarapa. 	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
WAI6	Provide for effective collection and delivery mechanisms of recycled material and residual waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage individual councils to facilitate the collection of household residual waste at least once per week. Encourage individual councils to provide a timetable for collection of kerbside recyclable materials to all relevant households in the region. Encourage individual councils to regularly review waste management contracts, including assessing the benefits of collectively tendering out the services. Encourage individual councils to collect general household items, such as white ware and furniture, at least once per year or to otherwise provide for their re-use. Encourage individual councils to provide clear and consistent signs at landfills and transfer stations to show compost, re-use and recycling facilities. Encourage individual councils to adopt in-house waste minimisation programmes and “green” purchasing policies. 	On-going			Existing action	User pays, targeted rates	Reduction, reuse, recycling, disposal

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
WAI11	Encourage reduced use of hazardous materials Promote knowledge and awareness of alternatives to hazardous materials in the home and at work.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Reduction
WAI12	Reduce construction and demolition waste and cleanfill to landfill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Wairarapa measurement programme to quantify the amount of construction and demolition waste. Note linkage to project R11 of the Regional Action Plan.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Reduction
WAI13	Encourage waste minimisation through collection and disposal charges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the councils to put in place systems that will achieve full cost recovery of waste management operations. Encourage waste minimisation practices through collection and disposal charges which reflect the full cost of treatment and disposal Ensure charges for disposal of hazardous or difficult wastes reflect the nature of the waste. Have differential charges for green waste Encourage a consistent charging policy for waste Disposal across the Wairarapa. 	On-going			Existing action	User pays, rates	Reduction, recycling, recovery
WAI14	Encourage the regional and territorial councils to develop consistent policies and approaches to the matter of clean spoil within their respective statutory plans. Note linkage to project R8 of the Regional Action Plan.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Reduction, disposal
WAI15	Promote the adoption of the Ministry for the Environment's Cleanfill Guidelines for all cleanfill sites. Note linkage to project R8 of the Regional Action Plan.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Reduction, disposal
REUSE AND RECYCLING							
WAI16	Provide kerbside recycling	On-going			Existing action	Targeted rates	Recycling
WAI17	Provide green waste separation, re-use and recycling, and resource recovery facilities at all landfills and transfer stations.	On-going			Existing action	User pays, rates/, Waste levy	Reuse, recycling, recovery
WAI18	Promote competitions based on re-used and recycled material use.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Reuse, recycling
WAI19	Record the amount of material diverted to recycling each year. Note Linkage to project R1 of Regional Action Plan	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Recycling

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
WAI20	Ensure that recycling facilities are available to at least 95% of the community.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Recycling
WAI21	Require new multi-unit residential and commercial buildings to include space for appropriate recycling facilities.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Recycling
	Address recycling facilities within the building and subdivision consent process	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Recycling
RECOVERY							
WAI22	<p>Reduce the volume of land filled organic waste through composting and vermiculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the benefits of home composting and vermiculture Provide drop-off facilities for green waste at all transfer stations and landfills in the Wairarapa Sponsor compost and vermiculture bins to target groups such as schools Investigate end markets for compost and vermiculture products. Monitor the organic waste stream Investigate options for achieving 95% diversion of commercial organic waste. 	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Recovery
TREATMENT							
WAI23	Continue to include in transfer station and landfill management plans guidelines for safe collection, storage and disposal (where appropriate) of hazardous and difficult wastes, including hazardous household wastes	On-going			Existing action	User Pay	Treatment, disposal
WAI24	Liaise with Greater Wellington Regional Council to find acceptable solutions for storage and disposal of hazardous wastes by December 2014	On-going			Existing action	User Pay/Rates/Waste Levy	Treatment, disposal
WAI25	Investigate and encourage periodic collection of unwanted hazardous chemicals in the Wairarapa. Coordinate collection with Agricoverly	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Treatment, disposal
WAI26	<p>Establish a monitoring and recording programme to document the amount of hazardous chemicals collected.</p> <p>Note linkage to project R16 of the Regional Action Plan</p>	On-going			Existing action	Rates/Waste Levy	Treatment, disposal
WAI27	Investigate current recovery and recycling rates for a list of priority wastes, and increase rates by 20% by December 2012.	Not implemented			Existing action	Rates/Waste levy	Recovery, recycling

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
DISPOSAL							
WAI28	Ensure the residual disposal needs of the Wairarapa community are provided for now and in the future <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for disposal of residual solid waste from the Wairarapa. • Contract in place for disposal of residual waste to landfill to 2018 • Investigate the viability of a future local landfill site. 	On-going			Existing action	User Pay	Disposal
WAI29	Produce, comply with and regularly revise management plans for council transfer stations and landfills.	On-going			Existing action	User Pay	Disposal
WAI30	Effluent Disposal - the three Wairarapa District Councils are all going through the process of up grading their waste water plants and effluent discharges.						

Action Plan for Upper Hutt City Council

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
REDUCTION							
UH1	Education of Upper Hutt residents via local newspapers 3 times a year, via council website to support project R9 of the Regional Action Plan	On-going			Existing action	waste levy rates	Reduction, recycling
RECYCLING							
UH2	Provide kerbside recycling collection	On-going			Existing	Rates, waste levy	Recycling
UH3	Review council's recycling service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant review of whole service and recommendation of improvements Possible co-operation with other councils in the region pending outcome of the review 	2012/2013 year			New	Rates, waste levy	Recycling
UH4	National E- day participation once a year Council to support National E-day.	On-going			New action	E-day Trust, waste levy, rates	Recycling , recovery
UH5	Investigate collection of recycling from schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate costs and benefits of expanding recycling collection services to schools Note linkages to projects R2 and R13 of the Regional Action Plan. 	Year 1			New action	General waste-related activities. For implementation (if any) also consider waste levy and user fees.	Recycling

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
ORGANIC WASTE							
UH6	Garden waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to encourage and support private operator with green waste collection. Note linkages to projects R9 and R12 of the Regional Action Plan 	On-going			Existing action	User fees and Market funded (from sales).	Recovery
DISPOSAL							
UH7	Review council's solid waste service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant review of whole service and recommendation of improvements Possible co-operation with other councils in the region pending outcome of the review 	2012/13 year			New	Rates	Disposal
UH8	Kerbside collection of council refuse bags	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Disposal
UH9	Litter Bins Provide litter bins and regular emptying around the district	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Disposal
UH10	Provide clean up of illegally dumped waste	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Disposal
UH11	Street cleaning Provide regular street cleaning (under contract)	On-going			Existing action	Rates/NZTA Subsidy	Disposal
UH12	Investigate collection of refuse from schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate costs and benefits of expanding refuse collection services to schools 	Year 1			New action	Rates/User Pays	Disposal
UH13	Enforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the council's (or any joint) waste-related bylaws are enforced. 	On-going			Existing action	General waste-related activities.	Disposal
COMMUNITY							
UH14	Events Provides residents with a range of events to promote existing services or encourage additional waste minimisation such as E-waste collections and the Hazmobile household hazardous waste collection.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
COUNCIL							
UH15	Recycling and Hazardous waste facilities at the Silverstream Landfill Transfer Station. Through its access agreement with Hutt City, Council will continue to support a recycling centre at Silverstream landfill and a collection point for waste oil, batteries, LPG bottles and paint.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	
UH16	Effluent Waste Council together with Hutt City operates one waste water treatment plant for the purpose of treating sewage sludge. Council will endeavour to continually explore options to reduce the volume of waste and to lessen the hazardous component of this waste.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	
UH17	Internal Waste Minimisations Council will continuously look for opportunities to reduce waste coming from its facilities. All successful opportunities will be used to promote to other local organisations and encourage them to use learning's to minimise their own waste.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	

Additional information – Upper Hutt City Council Action Plan

Use of levy funds collected under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 - Council's policy is to split the waste minimisation levy funds between existing and new projects.

Provision of Services - Council will continue to review how services are to be provided in order to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and value for money.

Action Plan for Porirua City Council

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
ALL ASPECTS OF THE WASTE HIERARCHY							
PC1	Fund the education contract for the Trash Palace waste minimisation education programme for local schools The Council will fund a zero waste education programme for Porirua City schools to be run at Trash Palace.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/ waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
PC2	Fund the Enviroschools Programme in cooperation with the Greater Wellington Regional Council The council will fund an Enviroschools facilitator to the City's Enviroschools.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/ waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
PC3	Fund public waste minimisation workshops (for example, composting and recycling workshops) for the local community The council will run public workshops on waste minimisation for Porirua residents, working with other organisations where possible to ensure the workshops are as accessible and relevant as possible. A number of events will be held at Te Maara @ Cornwall, a community garden in Porirua East.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/ waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
PC4	The council will work with community-based organisations and groups to achieve waste reduction. Council will support community organisations to carry out waste minimisation projects and events such as waste audits, composting and recycling workshops and establishing composting and recycling systems.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/ waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
PC5	Work with local schools to reduce waste, for example, by funding composting, worm farming and recycling workshops	On-going			Existing action	Rates/ waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
PC6	Work with householders to provide waste minimisation advice Provide householders with information and advice on waste minimisation and relevant services (eg, the inorganic collection service) that are offered by Council. Information will be provided through a number of means, for example recycling brochures, newspapers, radio and information stalls at events.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/ waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
PC7	Expand business waste minimisation initiatives Work with Porirua businesses to support waste minimisation and develop recycling systems.	Years 1 -2, On-going	Year 3		New action	Rates, waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
PC8	Provide waste minimisation grants Provide a grant to non-profit organisations for waste minimisation activities	On-going			Existing Action	Rates	All aspects of the waste hierarchy

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
PC9	Continue to support the annual Housing New Zealand Makeover week Provide clean up, support and waste minimisation workshops	On-going			Existing action	Rates, waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
PC10	Support the Closing the loop course at Victoria University of Wellington Provide a prize for the end of year competition for best waste minimisation project	On-going			Existing action	Rates, waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
PC11	Fund waste minimisation/sustainability workshops at Porirua Libraries For example, workshops held at Cannons Creek Library	On-going			Existing action	Rates, waste levy	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
REUSE							
PC12	Fund the inorganic collection Every Porirua household is entitled to two free inorganic collection pick ups per year. The re-usable household goods are currently sold at Trash Palace (see F3).	On-going			Existing action	Rates/ waste levy	Reuse, recycling
PC13	Fund Trash Palace resource recovery and second-hand goods centre Provide Porirua with a resource recovery centre on Broken Hill Road as an alternative to landfilling recoverable wastes. Shop is open 7 days a week.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/ waste levy	Reuse, recycling
PC14	Support alternatives to disposable nappies. To date, this has been done by funding a reusable nappy hire service and reusable nappy making workshops, with the aim of providing residents with an affordable alternative to disposable nappies. Work will continue in this area although the projects may change, based on the learnings taken from the two services.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/waste levy	Reuse and reduce
PC15	Green waste - drop off facility at Spicer landfill The council will provide a green waste drop off facility and will investigate environmental best practice alternatives to landfilling green waste	On-going			Existing action	User pays/ rates	Reuse
PC16	Non-treated wood pallets Investigate alternatives to disposal of non-treated wood pallets at Spicer, for example, use a feedstock for boilers	Years 1-2			New action	Rates	Reuse
PC17	Investigate alternatives to disposal of C&D waste at Spicer landfill	Years 1-2			New action	Rates	Reuse
RECYCLING							
PC18	Provide public place recycling facility The council will provide recycling bins (paper, plastics, metals and glass) and clothing bins at Trash Palace	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Recycling
PC19	Fund waste minimisation systems at Porirua Festivals The council will provide recycling services at Festival of the Elements and Creekfest and support smaller events where possible.	On-going			Existing action	Rates/waste levy	Recycling

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
PC20	Polystyrene recycling The council will work with PolyPalace to provide a polystyrene recycling service	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Recycling
PC21	Fund the expansion of the new PolyPalace building The building will increase the capacity if PolyPalace to recycle polystyrene. Note linkage to project R14 of the Regional Action Plan	1-2 Years			New Action	Rates	Recycling
PC22	Metal recycling - drop of facility at Trash Palace The council will provide a metal drop off at Trash Palace for all types of metals to be recycled at a scrap metal dealer	On-going			Existing action	Rates/waste levy	Recycling
PC23	Fridge/ freezer drop off facility at Trash Palace - special removal of ozone depleting gases and green house gases	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Recycling
PC24	E waste- drop off facility at Trash Palace Year round E-waste drop off facility at Trash Palace for all E waste drop offs. E waste will be treated in an environmentally sound method.	On-going			Existing action	Rates, user pays	Recycling
PC25	Continue to provide kerbside recycling collection Paper, metals, glass and plastics (grades 1-7, excluding EPS) will be collected from kerbside collection (dependant on recycling markets).	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Recycling
RECOVERY							
PC26	Renewable energy generation from landfill gas Once landfill gas generation reaches a high enough level renewable energy generation options will be investigated.	Years 1 -2	Years 3-5		New action		Recovery
DISPOSAL							
PC27	Provide a transfer station for public.	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Disposal
PC28	Continue to operate Spicer Landfill	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Disposal
PC29	Continue to provide kerbside rubbish collection	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Disposal
PC30	Aftercare of closed landfill Continue to manage closed landfill to ensure environmental and safety standards are met.						

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
PC31	Sewage sludge - dewatered and co-landfilled with domestic refuse. Generated biogas is currently flared. Council is open to considering alternative beneficial use of sewage sludge.	On-going			Existing action	User pays	Disposal
PC32	Landfill capital works programme Capital works to increase landfill capacity, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and leachate production; and improve operations and general landfill appearance. Landfill is part of a joint venture project with Wellington City Council.	Year 1 and On-going			New action	Rates	Disposal
CLEAN STREETS							
PC33	Litter bins Provide a comprehensive network of litter bins throughout the city.	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Disposal
PC34	Street cleaning Provide street cleaning (under contract). Enhanced service level during Rugby World Cup	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Disposal
PC35	Enforcement Ensure the council's (or any joint) waste-related bylaws are enforced.	On-going			Existing action	Rates	Disposal

Action Plan for Hutt City Council

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded/ Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
SCHOOLS							
HC1	Education Provide educational support to schools on waste minimisation. This includes programmes delivered by Council such as Enviroschools and the world of waste tours.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	
HC2	Projects Working with local schools to provide assistance with waste minimisation infrastructure (that may also support education initiatives) such as setting up recycling services, composting or worm farms.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	
BUSINESSES							
HC3	Networking / Education Provide networking and educational events to assist local organisations exploring waste minimisation opportunities. This also includes projects such as the Rata Certification Programme and the Sustainable Business Network.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	
HC4	Projects Working with local organisations to assist with physical changes that result in waste minimisation. This includes projects such as Silver Lining -a joint venture with WelTec- and trade waste projects.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	
COMMUNITY							
HC5	Education Provide residents with information on waste minimisation services that are offered by Council. This includes services such as Council's free building eco-advisor and recycling brochures.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	
HC6	Events Provides residents with a range of events to promote existing services or encourage additional waste minimisation such as E-waste collections, inorganic collections and the Hazmobile household hazardous waste collection.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	
HC7	Kerbside Collection Provide regular refuse and recycling collections and undertake regular and ongoing reviews of services to identify any feasible improvements to these services.	Ongoing			Existing	User Charges <i>Potentially Waste Minimisation Levy</i>	

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded/ Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
HC8	Public Places Council provides a comprehensive network of litter bins and some recycling points across the city. Council also provides street cleaning and park and reserves maintenance services. These services are supported by a litter waste bylaw and Council enforcement. Council also supports clean public places by supporting Keep Hutt City Beautiful who assist with local promotion and clean-up activities and initiatives.	Ongoing			Existing	Rates <i>Potentially Waste Minimisation Levy</i>	
HC9	Supporting Community Projects Council will support community lead projects that encourage the principals of waste minimisation, this includes schemes like environmental sustainability grants and top-ups to event funding for additional waste minimisation actions. Grants are allocated under a contestable process and focussed on the council's strategic priorities as described in the relevant Council Policy	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	
COUNCIL							
HC10	Regional Advocacy and Legislation Council will participate in and support regional waste minimisation initiatives outlined in Part B The Regional Action Plan. This includes supporting regional efforts to advocate for product stewardship schemes, increasing the waste levy, strengthening the regulation for clean-fill operators, and the licensing of waste operators.	Year 1 – 2			New Action	Waste Minimisation Levy	
HC11	Resources Council will commit resources in the form of waste minimisation funding, staff time and overheads to put into effect specific actions, promotion, monitoring and reporting on waste management and minimisation	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy	
HC12	Operating Landfills in Lower Hutt Council manages two landfills, Silverstream and Wainuiomata. Wainuiomata Landfill is due to close in the short term. Council will continuously look at ways to improve the service levels and operations at its landfill (s) where efficient in an effort to reduce harm.	Ongoing			Existing	Waste Minimisation Levy and User Charges	
HC13	Aftercare of Closed Landfills Council will continue to monitor and manage closed landfill to ensure relevant environmental and safety standards are met.	Ongoing			Existing	Rates	
HC14	Recycling and Hazardous waste facilities at the landfill transfer station. Council currently has a recycling centre at Silverstream landfill and a collection point for waste oil, batteries, LPG bottles and paint. Council will continue to look for opportunities to improve on these services.	Ongoing			Existing	User Charges Waste Minimisation Levy	
HC15	Effluent Waste Council operates two waste water treatment plants for the purpose of treating sewage sludge. Council will endeavour to continually explore options to reduce the volume of waste and to lessen the hazardous component to this waste. This service is supported by Council's assessment of Water and Sanitary Services and a Trade Waste Bylaw which Council enforces.	Ongoing			Existing	Rates User Charges <i>Potentially Waste Minimisation Levy</i>	

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded/ Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
HC16	Internal Waste Minimisations Council will continuously look for opportunities to reduce waste coming from its facilities. All successful opportunities will be used to promote to other local organisations and encourage them to use learning's to minimise their own waste.	Ongoing			Existing	Rates Waste Minimisation Levy	
HC17	Ongoing Monitoring and Reporting on Waste Council will continue to monitor and report on the total volumes of waste disposed to landfill within Lower Hutt. Council will use this information to identify further waste minimisation actions /improvements that it may consider to reduce waste.	Ongoing			Existing	Rates Waste Minimisation Levy	

Additional information – Hutt City Council Action Plan

Use of levy funds collected under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 - Council's policy is to split the waste minimisation levy funds between existing and new projects. Hutt City Council adopted its first Environmental Sustainability in 2009 which included a number of waste management and minimisation initiatives -a number of which are now funded by the Waste Levy. Since that time Council's focus has been on maintaining and improving its levels of service within existing activities in the belief that within there is still room for improvement and that this is the best value for waste minimisation funds available. This does not however preclude Council from undertaking new initiatives within the same general activities identified above -as potential initiatives are researched and funding becomes available from Council or from efficiency gains or reprioritisation of existing budgets.

Provision of Services -Council will continue to review how services are to be provided in order to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and value for money. This will include consideration of whether services should be provided by the council staff or contracted to private sector providers. From time to time the council may decide, following appropriate processes as required under the Local Government Act 2002, to change how services are delivered. This part of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan anticipates that such changes may be necessary and are consistent with the Plan.

Action Plan for Wellington City Council

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
EDUCATION AND INFORMATION							
WC1	Working with schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support services to schools wishing to explore the effects of waste and waste reduction opportunities. This action may be fully incorporated into the project R9 of the Regional Action Plan. Activity may also include Enviroschools programme. 	Year 1			Expanded action.	General waste-related activities. Waste levy	All aspects of waste hierarchy
WC2	Working with other community groups and the business sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to business and community groups wishing to develop waste minimisation opportunities This action may be fully incorporated into projects R9 and R11 of the Regional Action Plan 	Year 1			Expanded action	General waste-related activities Waste levy	All aspects of waste hierarchy
GRANTS AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT							
WC3	Grants for community projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide grants for groups wishing to develop waste minimisation initiatives. This activity forms part of the Council's existing Environment Grants Pool. <p>Grants are allocated under a contestable process and focussed on the council's strategic priorities as described in the relevant LTP.</p> <p>Note linkages to projects R5 and R6 of the Regional Action Plan. This activity may be amended depending on the outcome of project R6 of the Regional Action Plan.</p>	On-going			Existing action	Rates Potentially waste levy	All aspects of waste hierarchy
WC4	Business development grants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide grants to businesses seeking to develop innovative and ultimately self-sustaining solutions to waste minimisation and management. This activity forms part of the Council's existing Economic Development Grants Pool. <p>Grants are allocated under a contestable process and focussed on the council's strategic priorities as described in the relevant LTP.</p> <p>Also note linkages to projects R5 and R6 of the Regional Action Plan. This activity may be amended depending on outcome of project R6 of the Regional Action Plan.</p>	On-going			Existing action	Rates. Potentially waste levy	All aspects of waste hierarchy

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
ADVOCACY / REGULATION							
WC5	Product stewardship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for product stewardship schemes to be developed at a national level in consultation with local government. Identify any high priority products for schemes and advocate as appropriate. Note linkages to project R7 of the Regional Action Plan. 	Years 1-2	Year 3		New action	General waste-related activities	Reduction, reuse, recycling
WC6	Waste Minimisation Act waste levy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for increase in the waste levy rate with additional revenue distributed to those communities paying the waste levy via territorial authorities. Note links to project R10 in the Regional Action Plan. 	Year 1 (as part of the review of the Act)			New action	General waste-related activities	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery
WC7	Improving the performance of cleanfill operators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for national strengthening of measures to ensure cleanfill operators do not dispose of non-cleanfill material. Require cleanfills operating within the council boundaries to be licensed. Note links to projects R1, R8 and R10 in the Regional Action Plan. This activity will become increasingly important as the true costs of waste disposal are internalised through the waste levy and other pricing policies. 	Year 1 (as part of the review of the Act) Years 1-2			New action	General waste-related activities	Reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery
WC8	Licensing of waste operators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for region- or nation-wide licensing of waste operators Note links to projects R1 and R8 in the Regional Action Plan. 	Year 1			New action	General waste-related activities	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
WC9	Demonstrate Council leadership through internal waste minimisation Council will continuously look for opportunities to reduce waste coming from its facilities. All successful opportunities will be used to promote to other local organisations and encourage them to use learning's to minimise their own waste.	Ongoing			Existing	Rates General Council funding	All aspects of the waste hierarchy
REUSE							
WC10	Second Treasure – recover, repair, retail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate diversion initiative at Southern landfill to recover, repair and retail items from the transfer station. 	On-going			Existing action	Market funded (from sales)	Reuse
WC11	Industry-based reuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support companies wishing to reuse materials – for example through Waste Exchange programmes. 	On-going			Existing action	General waste-related activities	Reuse

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
RECYCLING							
WC12	Enhanced kerbside collection – domestic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City-wide bin-based kerbside collection for domestic recycling. Collection is planned to be weekly (glass and other recyclables collected on alternate weeks). Plastic bags for other recyclables as an alternative to wheelie bins. Anticipated that plastic recycling will extend from plastics 1-2 to plastics 1-7. Adjustments to methodologies may be needed in line with changing costs and market conditions. Not-for-profit community groups will have access to the Council provided kerbside recycling collection system (some conditions apply). Note linkages to projects R2 and R13 of the Regional Action Plan. 	Year 1			Expanded action	General waste-related activities. No user fees (except cost recovery on additional plastic bags and bins). Waste levy.	Recycling
WC13	Support for recycling in schools and early childhood education centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council will provide funding support for the recycling of paper in primary schools and early education centres, where this is linked with waste minimisation education activities. 	Year 1			New action	General waste-related activities. Also consider waste levy and user fees.	Recycling
WC14	Investigate public glass recycling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate costs and benefits of public glass recycling stations Note linkages to projects R2 and R13 of the Regional Action Plan. 	Year 1			New action	General waste-related activities. Also consider waste levy and user fees.	Recycling
WC15	Polystyrene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider business case for a polystyrene drop-off service at Southern landfill. Implement if appropriate Note linkages to project R14 of the Regional Action Plan. 	Year 1			New action	Market funded.	Recycling
WC16	Metals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate drop-off facility at Southern landfill. Also recover metals from transfer station as safety conditions allow. Enhanced kerbside recycling is expected to decrease metals to landfill from domestic sources. 	On-going			Existing action	Market funded (from sales).	Recycling
WC17	E-waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with providers to secure a permanent e-waste collection and processing point, then promote this. Consider providing a drop-off facility at Southern Landfill site. 	Year 1			New action	User fees. Also consider the use of waste levy.	Recycling
WC18	Batteries (automotive) Drop-off at Southern landfill site.	On-going			Existing action	User fees.	Recycling

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
ORGANIC WASTE							
WC19	Garden waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate drop-off facility(ies) for garden waste. Support this facility with reduced fees to incentivise recovery over landfilling. Operate a composting facility at Southern landfill Note linkages to projects R9 and R12 of the Regional Action Plan 	On-going			Existing action	User fees and Market funded (from sales).	Recovery
WC20	Sewage sludge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially dewater and dispose to landfill. Investigate options for alternative treatments that would allow recovery from sludge. Decisions on such options will be based on efficiency, effectiveness and value for money of alternatives Note linkage to R15 Regional Action Plan. 	On-going			Existing action	General waste-related activities. Alternative treatments may be supported from waste levy.	Disposal Recovery(future)
WC21	Food waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded Kai to Compost scheme Encourage home treatment and recovery of food waste Note linkages of the Kai to Compost Scheme to project R12 of the Regional Action Plan. Note linkages to projects R9 and R12 of the Regional Action Plan. All this activity may be incorporated into project R9.	Years 1-2 (depending on demand)	Year 3 (depending on demand)		New and expanded actions	User funded (Kai to Compost scheme) General waste-related activity. Waste levy.	Recovery
OTHER WASTES THAT ARE POTENTIALLY HARMFUL TO THE ENVIRONMENT OR PEOPLE							
WC22	Waste oil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must not be placed in the landfill. The council will operate a drop-off facility at the Southern landfill. Remain open to alternative treatments for waste oil. 	On-going			Existing action	User fees	Recovery Disposal
WC23	Wastes containing ozone depleting gases, GHGs and other harmful gases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must not be placed in the landfill until refrigerants or other harmful gases have been properly removed. The council will operate a drop off and de-gassing facility at the Southern landfill. 	On-going			Existing action	User fees	Recycling (of components) Disposal

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
WC24	Other hazardous waste including chemicals, paints, materials containing heavy metals, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council does not intend to operate a facility to dispose of hazardous materials, which are provided elsewhere in the region. However, the council will provide a drop-off facility for these materials at Southern landfill. 	On-going			Existing action	User fees	Recycling Disposal
WC25	Contaminated soil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accepted to landfill. Contaminated soil receives special management at the landfill depending on the possible level of hazard. 	On-going			Existing action	User fees	Disposal
WASTE TO LANDFILL							
WC26	Kerbside collection – domestic outer suburbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide weekly kerbside collection in all areas outside the CBD. Methodologies will be reviewed to ensure safety of operating crews and effectiveness, efficiency and value of money of services Note linkages to project R2 of the Regional Action Plan. 	On-going			Existing action	User fees. General waste-related activities.	Disposal
WC27	Kerbside collection – inner city <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide daily collection in the CBD. Methodologies will be reviewed to ensure safety of operating crews and effectiveness, efficiency and value of money of services. Note linkages to project R2 of the Regional Action Plan. 	On-going			Existing action	User fees. General waste-related activities.	Disposal
WC28	Landfill operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a transfer station for general waste at the Southern landfill. Continue to operate Southern landfill, but review options for changing the level and nature of waste accepted there. 	On-going			Existing action	User fees. General waste-related activities.	Disposal
WC29	Recovery of energy from landfill gas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an electricity generation facility to be operated at Southern landfill based landfill gas collection. The continued operation of this facility is subject to market conditions. 	On-going			Existing action	Market funded (private investment).	Recovery
WC30	Aftercare of closed landfills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to manage closed landfills to ensure relevant environmental and safety standards are met and in accordance with all relevant policies and plans. 	On-going			Existing action	Rates (for some sites). User fees for operating landfills that will be closed in future.	Disposal

Action reference	Description	Implementation/ Delivery/Timeframe			New/Expanded /Existing Action	Funding Source	Position on the Waste Hierarchy
		1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years			
CLEAN STREETS							
WC31	Litter bins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a comprehensive network of litter bins throughout the city. 	On-going			Existing action	General waste-related activities.	Disposal
WC32	Street cleaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide street cleaning (under contract). Enhanced service level during Rugby World Cup 	On-going			Existing action	General waste-related activities.	Disposal
WC33	Enforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the council's (or any joint) waste-related bylaws are enforced. 	On-going			Existing action	General waste-related activities.	Disposal
EFFLUENT / TRADE WASTE							
WC34	Effluent Waste Council operates two waste water treatment plants (and has a minority shareholding in Porirua City's treatment plant) for the purpose of treating sewage effluent. Council will endeavour to continually explore options to reduce the volume of waste and to lessen the hazardous component to this waste. This service is supported by Council's Trade Waste Bylaw and water strategies and plans.	Ongoing			Existing		Treatment and disposal

Additional information – Wellington City Council Action Plan

Use of levy funds collected under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008: A key initiative to reduce waste to landfill is the new wheelie-bin based recycling system. This is expected to increase recycled volumes by up to 40 percent, allow around 80 percent of recycled material to be processed in New Zealand, and greatly improve safety of workers. The net cost of this enhanced service depends on the costs of collection less any remittance the council receives from the sale of recyclable material. The level of remittance has a major effect of the overall cost of the service and varies with international commodity prices. The council will manage this variability by retaining a significant proportion of the waste levy to meet any unbudgeted costs arising from the enhanced recycling initiative. If waste levy funds are not required to meet the costs of enhanced recycling (for example, in years when commodity markets are strong) the unused funds will be carried forward for use in subsequent years if needed. However, total waste levy funds retained to meet recycling costs will not exceed an agreed maximum limit. After this waste levy funds will be reallocated to other waste minimisation activities according to the priorities of the time. These may include (but are not limited to):

- additional support for community or business development grants;
- additional education and information initiatives;
- acquisition of capital items that enhance reuse, recycling or recovery activities;
- support for research and development of waste minimising technologies; and
- support for any other initiative that is assessed as being effective and efficient, but where one-off funding is needed in order to establish an activity that is then self-sustaining.

Provision of Services: The council will continue to review how services are to be provided in order to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and value for money. This will include consideration of whether services should be provided by the council staff or contracted to private sector providers. From time to time the council may decide, following appropriate processes as required under the Local Government Act 2002, to change how services are delivered. This part of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan anticipates that such changes may be necessary and are consistent with the Plan.

Part D – Appendices

Appendix A Glossary of Terms

Appendix B Key Legislation

Appendix C Means of Implementation and Funding



Appendix A Glossary of terms

Recovery means:

- (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.

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

Reduction means:

- (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 means 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.

Treatment means:

- (a) 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.

Waste means:

- (a) anything disposed of or discarded; and
 - (b) includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and
 - (c) to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.
-

Waste levy means a levy imposed under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 on waste disposed to landfill. At the time of drafting this plan the levy was set at \$10 per tonne. Half the money raised under the levy is distributed to territorial authorities (in proportion to population) and half is retained by the Government and allocated by the Minister for the Environment.

Waste minimisation means:

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

Appendix B Key Legislation

Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)

The WMA represents an update and modernisation of waste legislation to emphasise and promote 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”.

Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)

The LGA 2002 includes requirements for information to be included in the councils LTCCPs, including summary information about the WMMP. It also empowers councils to make waste management bylaws.

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 humans from their manufacture to their disposal. The HSNO requires councils to handle and dispose of hazardous substances such as used oil, asbestos, agricultural chemicals, LPG and batteries in a safe manner.

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; and addresses waste management through controls on the environmental effects of waste management and minimisation facilities through regional and local policies, plans and consent procedures. Under s31 of the RMA, councils are responsible for controlling the effects of land use activities that have potential adverse effects on the natural and physical resources of the district. These include facilities used for collection, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste.

Health Act 1956

The Health Act 1956 places obligation on councils (if required by the Minister of Health) to provide sanitary works for the collection and disposal of refuse, for the purpose of public health protection. It specifically identifies certain waste management practices as nuisances and offensive trades. The Health Act enables councils to raise loans for certain sanitary works and /or to receive government grants and subsidies, where available. The Health Act is currently under review.

Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008

The Climate Change Amendment Act, which passed into law in 2008, requires landfill owners to purchase emission-trading units to cover methane emissions generated from landfill. The waste sector does not formally enter the Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) until 1 January 2011, at which time voluntary reporting can occur. Mandatory reporting requirements will apply from 1 January 2012 and emission units will need to be surrendered as of 2013. The ETS is expected to improve landfill gas capture practices and increase costs of landfilling.

Appendix C: Means of Implementation and Funding

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

How the implementation of the plan is to be funded

Funding considerations take into account a number factors including:

- prioritising harmful wastes;
- waste minimisation and reduction of residual waste to landfill;
- full-cost pricing - 'polluter pays';
- that the environmental effects of production, distribution, consumption and disposal of goods and services should be consistently costed, and charged as closely as possible to the point they occur to ensure that price incentives cover all costs;
- protection of public health;
- affordability; and
- cost effectiveness.

The Wellington Councils may use a range of funding options to assist in the delivery of effective and efficient waste minimisation and management in the region. This may include a selection of the following options:

- General Council funding – funds from revenue received by the council(s) e.g. charges at the landfill gate;
- Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) - a charge that is paid by all ratepayers;
- Polluter pays (user pays) where the user determines the value of payment – variable pricing;
- Targeted rates where the charge is targeted according to the property and not the service; and
- Waste levy - funds received from the Government are distributed on a population basis from money collected nationally from a levy on waste disposed to landfill. Waste levy funds also include any funds received from a successful application to the Waste Minimisation Fund.

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

The Councils of the Wellington region may make grants or advances to any person, organisation or group for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation.

Funding options for individual, sub-regional and regional programmes, services or initiatives are outlined in Part B – Regional Action Plan and Part C – Individual Council Action Plans.

Waste minimisation levy funding expenditure

The Act requires that all waste levy funding received by the Councils must be spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and in accordance with their WMMP.

Waste levy funds can be spent on existing waste minimisation services, new services or a combination of both. The funding can be used to provide grants, to support contract costs or as infrastructure capital.

The region will receive, based on population, its share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment. It is estimated that the Councils' share of waste levy funding will be approximately \$1.4 million per annum. In addition, each council may make application for contestable waste levy funds from the Waste Minimisation Fund, either separately, with other Councils or with another party.

The Councils intend to use their waste levy funds for a range of waste minimisation activities and services.

Grants

The Councils have the ability under the Act (s47) to make grants and advances of money to any person, organisation or group for the purposes of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation, as long as this is authorised by the WMMP. Each Council in the region will use its own grants policy framework.