

He Tauāki Tono

Statement of Proposal

Te Mahere Whakahaere
me te Whakaiti Para
(Draft) Joint Waste
Management and
Minimisation Plan

2025 - 2031





Secondhand shopping

Te Tono

The Proposal

We propose to adopt a new Joint Waste Management and Minimisation (WMMP) for Hastings and Napier, replacing the current plan.

We are required to develop this under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and review it every six years.

The Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan sets out how the partner councils will ensure effective and efficient waste management in Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier. It's a six-year plan, providing details of how we will work with partners, businesses and the community to collectively manage and minimise.

In this document, you can read about the issues we've identified in our recent waste assessment, the action we're planning to take, and how we're planning to fund those actions. You can also find out how you can have your say on this draft plan.



Nourished for Nil



Tō nāienei pūāhua? Where are we now?

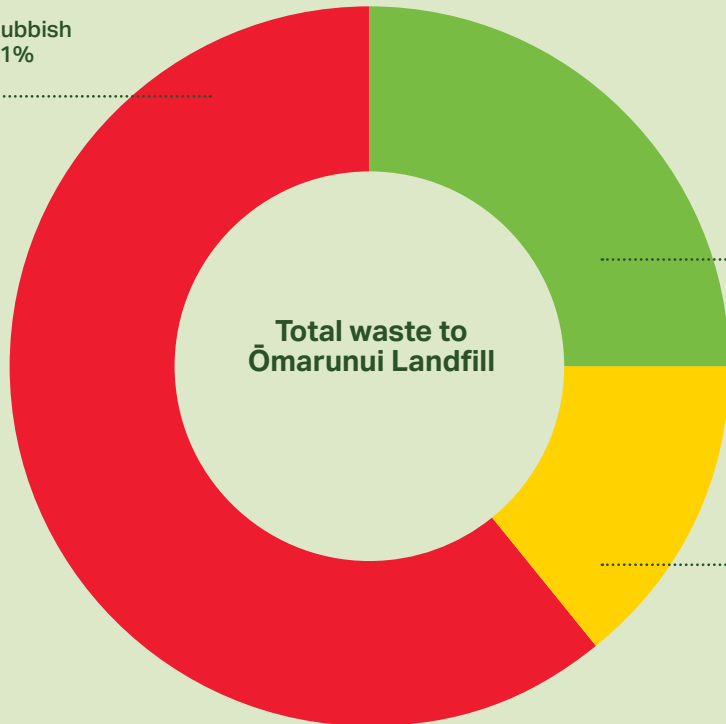
596kg

This is how much waste we produce per person per year in our area.

Nearly 40% could have been recycled or composted.



Rubbish
61%



Compostable materials
25%



Recyclable materials
14%



Ngā Arawātea Opportunities

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



Ngā Wero Challenges

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

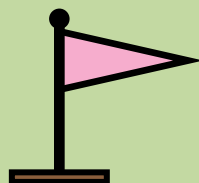
Te matawhānui, ngā whāinga, ngā ūnga

Vision, goals, targets



Te Matawhānui Vision

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



Ngā Whāinga Goals

1. Improve resource recovery and diversion of waste from landfill by working in partnership.
2. Support the development of a circular economy in which the building blocks are in place to enable change.
3. Prioritise circular activity in line with the waste hierarchy so our community produces less waste.
4. Support our community to minimise emissions from waste and regenerate nature.



Ngā Ūnga Targets

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





Reusable cup scheme

Ngā Aronga Focus areas

The (draft) WMMP has identified 10 areas that we need to focus on to achieve our vision and transition to a more circular economy. Within each focus area we have outlined a number of actions which we will undertake over the next six years to reach our targets.

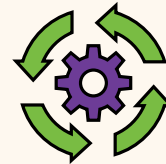
The focus is on making the most of what we have and increasing action in areas that will have the most impact on our progress.

The 10 focus areas collectively work to address four key issues identified during our waste assessment and engagement with the community – organics, resource recovery, education and collaboration.

These issues are outlined on the following pages and are the focus of the consultation with our community. The full action plan is included on pages 50 - 69 of the draft WMMP.



**1. Whāngaia
te oneone
Feed the soil**



**2. Hangaia
he pūnaha hou
Build an
improved system**



**3. Te whakapūmau
i ngā arawātea
Strengthen
opportunities**



**4. Whakaako,
whakamana tahi
Teach and
empower together**





At home worm farm set up

Key issues



1. Whāngaia te oneone

Feed the soil

Let's turn food scraps and garden waste back into something useful.

Organic waste – including food, garden clippings, paper and timber – makes up the largest portion of what ends up in our landfills.

Instead of wasting these, we are looking for the best ways to divert them, through food rescue, composting or reuse opportunities. Why? To make our landfill last longer and cut carbon emissions.

By doing things differently, we can make a real impact on the environment and get closer to our waste reduction goals.

What are we planning to do?

Identify opportunities to divert more organic material from landfill. This will involve completing a feasibility study to determine the best option(s) for diverting organic waste from landfill. This could involve:

- Reducing organics from our kerbside collection services.
- Collaborating with industry to provide more organic processing options.
- Working with the horticulture, agriculture and food processing sectors to reduce the organic waste created.
- Reviewing education programmes to support the community to reduce organic waste.

How would this help us achieve the goal?

Organic material is the largest portion of landfill waste that could be diverted to recycling or reuse.

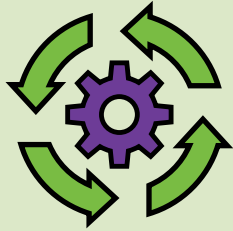
By reducing the amount of organic waste we create and diverting what we do generate, we will be able to make significant progress towards our waste targets.





Rural recycling station

Key issues



2. Hangaia he pūnaha hou Build an improved system

We want to enable more recycling and reuse.

This includes investigating a Regional Resource Recovery Park, as well as more options at refuse transfer stations, and updating the solid waste bylaw to support the services provided.

A well-designed system makes it easier for people to reduce the amount of rubbish going to the landfill. Investing in our facilities, supporting innovation, and advocating for producers to take responsibility for their products will create more recycling and reuse options and reduce landfill waste – win-win!

What are we planning to do?

Invest in improved infrastructure to enhance circular activities like reuse and recycling. This will involve:

- Investigating and (if feasible) developing a Regional Resource Recovery Park.
- Reviewing pricing at our facilities to incentivise more diversion to reuse and recycling.
- Seeking opportunities at our transfer stations to provide more recycling and reuse options.
- Reviewing existing council bylaws, checking they align with the WMMP and services provided.

How would this help us achieve the goal?

To enable our community to minimise waste, our infrastructure must be fit for purpose and be designed to maximise reuse and recovery of the waste we create.

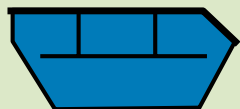
We also need to ensure our infrastructure assets are resilient to climate change and can accommodate a shift to a more circular economy so we make the most of our investment.





Building deconstruction – window glass recycling

Key issues



3. Te whakapūmau i ngā arawātea Strengthen opportunities

To reduce commercial waste and keep it out of landfill, we need to work together.

Working together means collaborating with businesses to share best practices, improve local services, and find cost-effective solutions.

By getting a better understanding of the drivers of commercial waste and supporting shared solutions, we can increase recycling and reuse opportunities, while making waste management more accessible and efficient.

What are we planning to do?

Get a better understanding of where commercial waste comes from and how this can be reduced or diverted from landfill. This will involve:

- Building relationships with the commercial and rural sectors to share best practice, and identify and support opportunities to reduce waste.
- Mapping commercial waste to better understand opportunities to reduce waste.
- Collaborating with mana whenua, commercial and industry sectors to provide more local services and infrastructure and invest in shared initiatives to maximise cost effectiveness.

How would this help us achieve the goal?

Commercial waste is the largest source of landfill waste and councils have less influence over how this waste could be reduced. Improved understanding and collaboration will be key to reducing commercial waste and increasing options for reuse and recycling.

It will also support more joint funding opportunities and cost-effective solutions through economies of scale.





Council waste teams at local event

Key issues



4. Whakaako, whakamana tahi Teach and empower together

Creating awareness and putting in place supporting actions is key to reducing waste and encouraging circular solutions.

We will keep providing education, look to expand our funding to support initiatives, and trial innovative projects that boost recycling and reuse.

For this plan to succeed, everyone needs to play a part. By making it easier for people to understand their impact, adopt new behaviours and make best use of waste services, we can create lasting change. Collaboration will also be essential to share knowledge and develop solutions that benefit the whole community.

What are we planning to do?

Support waste minimisation and circular approaches through education and behaviour change programmes. This includes:

- Continuing to offer education and raise awareness of waste minimisation and circular activities.
- Reviewing the waste minimisation fund framework to best support waste minimisation activities.
- Supporting trials for initiatives that will increase diversion and recovery.
- Collaborating to identify opportunities that support circular activity.

How would this help us achieve the goal?

To achieve our vision, we all need to take responsibility for our waste. For the implementation of this plan to be successful, we need to ensure that our community is aware of how people can make a difference and promote how our services should be used to achieve the vision.

We also need to collaborate to share knowledge and identify cost-effective opportunities.



Tukanga whiriwhiri

Consultation process

We want to know what you think of our (draft) Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) as we move towards a more circular economy in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings.

- What do you think of our updated waste plan? Love it | Needs tweaks | Not a fan (Why not?)
- Which of these four waste priorities matters most to you? (Pick one: #1, #2, #3, #4 or all of them)
- Is there anything we've missed that should be in the plan? Let us know!
- Got any other thoughts, ideas, or suggestions?

For more information about the issues, refer to the 2024 Waste Assessment which can be found on both councils' websites.

This Statement of Proposal, (draft) Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, Waste Assessment and the submission form can be found at:

- www.hastingsdc.govt.nz
- www.napier.govt.nz
- Our Customer Service Centres
 - 207 Lyndon Road East, Hastings
 - Dunvegan House, 215 Hastings Street, Napier
- Public libraries in Flaxmere, Hastings, Havelock North, Napier and Taradale.

If you want to speak about your submission in front of the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee (a joint HDC & NCC committee that has the delegated authority to oversee the development of the WMMP), please let us know on your submission form.

We will be holding hearings for the draft WMMP in late May. The committee will then make the final decision about the draft WMMP by August 2025. Details of the hearings will be confirmed in a letter acknowledging your submission and will be advertised on the council websites.

Consultation on this draft WMMP will be held at a similar time to consultation on both councils' Solid Waste Bylaws. You can check the councils' consultation websites for more information (see next page).

Submissions are open from 7 April until 11 May 2025

Please note that all written submissions, including contact details on the submission, will be made available to the public and media and on our website, unless you specifically request that your contact details are kept private.

For further information on this consultation, please phone your Council.

There are a number of ways you can lodge your submission:



Online

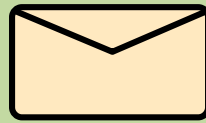
Fill out the online form at either

- www.myvoicemychoice.co.nz/hdc
- www.sayitnapier.nz/ncc

Email either

- reducewaste@hdc.govt.nz
- wasteteam@napier.govt.nz

(write Draft Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan in the subject)



Mail it to either

- Hastings District Council
Private Bag 9002
Hastings 4156
- Napier City Council
Private Bag 6010
Napier 4142

(write Draft Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan submission on the envelope)



Fill out a form

At one of our Customer Service Centres

- 207 Lyndon Road East, Hastings or,
- Dunvegan House, 215 Hastings Street, Napier or,
- any of our libraries



Te Mahere Whakahaere me te Whakaiti Para

(Draft) Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

2025 - 2031





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Mahinga tahitanga, Te Ao Māori me te apōpō

He tuatahitanga tēnei mahere para totoka mō Te Kaunihera ā-rohe o Heretaunga me Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri, otirā te noho mātaamua o te tū ngātahi ki te mana whenua. Arā noa atu ngā take e āki nei i ngā Kaunihera me tā rātau whai kia tū ngātahi; ko tā te mauhanga nei he whakarāpopoto i ēnei take mā te aro ki ngā āki nui e rua kia koke ngā kaunihera i tēnei huarahi.

Tuatahi, ko Te Tiriti o Waitangi; te tiriti taketake o tēnei whenua, o Aotearoa. Ko Te Tiriti te pūtake e ū nei ngā Kaunihera ki te tū ngātahi. Kei reira ngā kōrero mō te tūāpapa o te tū ngātahi a te Māori me te Karauna, ā, ngangahu mai ana tana whakamārama i ngā mōtika o te Māori mō te mana motuhake ki ō rātau whenua me ā rātau taonga. E hāngai pū ana tēnei ki te para totoka nā te nui o ngā pāpātanga o te para ki te whenua me ngā taonga māori.

Ko te tino taura whakatumatuma pea ko te tanumia o ngā para ki roto i te whenua. He whakahaere para whakatumatuma nā te mea he kino te pāpātanga ki te whenua me ngā atua, otirā, ki a Papatūānuku. Ko ngā atua katoa ka whakaaweawehia ka pāngia e te para, ā, mā te huringa nui ā-porihanga rawa

e heke ai, e mutu ai ēnei pāpātanga. Ko te waehanga nui ki te āki i te momo huringa tika ko te tū ngātahi ki te mana whenua ki te whakarite anō i ētahi uara me ētahi whakahaere toitū, torokiki hoki.

Ko te awenga tuarua mō ngā āhua o tēnei mahere para ko te wawata o ēnei kaunihera kia mihia, kia tino whai wāhi te ao Māori ki tā rātau e whakamahere nei me ā rātau tikanga. Otirā, E tino hono ana ngā tikanga a te Māori ki ngā atua, ā, e mātua aro ana ki te noho ngātahi ki te taiao. Ko te hononga ki ngā atua me te noho aumārire ki te ao tūroa te take me whakaaro toitū, me whakaaro haumanu rawa kia kīia ai he Māori. Nōnāianeī kua tawhiti ngā wāriu porihanga i ngā whakahaere me ngā tikanga tuku iho. Ko tētahi taura ko te whai wāhitanga me te whakaraneatanga o te whakapetonga, he pūnaha torotika, he pūnaha ōhanga e mōhiotia ana mō te whakararu i te taunekeneke o te tangata ki te ao tūroa, ā, he wāhanga nui o te tāmāte haere o te taiao.

Kei te ngana mārīka a Aotearoa me ngā wāhi maha o te ao ki te neke i tētahi ōhanga torotika e tauheke ana, e whakanui ana i te unu, ki tētahi ōhanga āmiomio e mātua aro ana ki te haumanu. Nā tēnei nekehanga

e tino mihia nei ngā mātauranga me ngā tikanga a ō tātau tīpuna me te hāngai ki te whakautu, te tiaki me te tautoko i te taiao.

Ko te huatau mō te ōhanga para āmiomio ko tētahi taura whakahauhau ko te ariā ohaoha o te tūāpori o te rātō me te hāngai o te ō o te ao Māori. Ko ngā mātāpono e tautoko ana i te huatau o te ōhanga āmiomio ko te whakahou i ngā pūnaha taiao, te whakaaro tuku iho me te honohono o ngā pūnaha; ngā uara katoa ka puta i te ao Māori.

E whakaae ana ngā kaunihera e rua ki te matea kia tū ngātahi, kia whai wāhi te ao Māori, te mātauranga Māori me ngā tikanga ki te whakahaere me te whakaiti para ināianeī, ā, haere nei te wā. Mā te tū ngātahi rawa e tutuki ai te hono anō ki ngā whakahaere a ngā tīpuna kia ora te ao tūroa kia toitū tonu ai a tatou taonga tuku ora me te whakanui i ngā atua-taiao.

**Te toto o te tangata,
he kai;**

Te oranga o te tangata, he whenua

*While food provides the blood in our veins,
our health depends on the land.*

Partnership, Te Ao Māori and the future

This solid waste plan is a first for Hastings District Council and Napier City Council, where partnership has been actively prioritised with mana whenua. There are many factors that have influenced the councils in their approach to partnership; this page attempts to summarise the essence of these approaches by focusing on two fundamental influences propelling the councils forward in their journey.

First is Te Tiriti o Waitangi; the founding document of this land, Aotearoa New Zealand. Te Tiriti is the basis of these councils' stance on partnership. It provides the foundation for Māori-Crown partnership and indisputably outlines the rights of Māori for determination over their whenua and taonga. This is particularly relevant to solid waste because waste directly impacts whenua and natural taonga in many significant ways.

Perhaps the most confronting example is landfilling. Landfilling is a confronting waste management practice because of the detrimental impact to whenua and ngā ātua especially Papatūānuku. Ngā atua katoa are influenced or impacted by waste, and it is only through a substantial societal shift that these impacts will reduce or cease.

A key component to affect the right kind of shift, is partnership with mana whenua to re-establish sustainable and regenerative values and practices for waste.

The second key influence for the approaches of this waste plan, is the aspiration of these councils to acknowledge and meaningfully incorporate te ao Māori into their planning and practices. Traditionally, the practices of Māori are inherently connected to ngā ātua and focus on living harmoniously with the environment. This connection with our ātua and synchronicity with the natural world means a mindset of sustainability and regeneration are an intrinsic part of existing as Māori.

Today, contemporary societal values have deviated from such traditional ideals and practices. A key example is the advent and proliferation of consumerism, a largely linear social and economic order known to disrupt how people interact with their natural world and a significant contributor to the degradation of the environment.

Aotearoa and many parts of the world are slowly attempting to shift from

a degenerative linear economy that emphasises extraction, to a circular economy that prioritises regeneration. With this shift, the knowledge and practices of our tīpuna are becoming increasingly recognised for their relevance and value in respecting, protecting and supporting the environment.

The concept of a circular waste economy is an encouraging example of western economic theory and the holism of te ao Māori naturally aligning. The principles underpinning the concept of circular economy include the regeneration of natural systems, intergenerational thinking and interconnectedness of systems; all values that occur intrinsically in te ao Māori.

Both councils acknowledge the need for partnership to enable the meaningful incorporation of te ao Māori, mātauranga Māori and tikanga into waste management and minimisation, now and into the future. Only partnership will enable reconnection with ancestral practices of coexisting in the natural world in a way that sustains our life-giving taonga and honours ngā ātua taiao.



Te hirahiratanga o te mauhanga nei

Why this document is important

All of us deal with waste on a day-to-day basis. How much we create and what we do with it can impact how we live, the environment we live in, and the resources we are using.

It is important that we are making the most of what we have, reduce how much we throw away, and can safely manage what we do need to dispose of.

He aha i whakaritea ai tēnei mahere? Why do we have this plan?

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) gives councils the responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district. Under the WMA, councils must adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP or the plan – this document) and review it every six years.

This (draft) plan makes sure that Hastings District Council and Napier City Council meet these requirements, and our communities have a clear path of action for waste over the next six years.

He aha tā te mahere nei? What will this plan do?

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

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

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

We all have a part to play in making this plan a success. The councils do this by providing services and facilities, supporting innovative waste minimisation initiatives, and educating our communities to change behaviours. Our communities can play their part by being mindful with their purchasing, consider all opportunities to repair, reuse or donate appropriate items, recycle what they can, and thoughtfully dispose of items when necessary.

This (draft) plan will show what steps we can take to reach our goals.



Agrecovery rural recycling programme

Tō nāianeī pūāhua

Where are we now?

He aha ngā āhuatanga i wānangahia i te whakataunga o te mahere nei? What has been considered when making this plan?

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

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



* This WMMP is aligned with Te Rautaki Para | Waste Strategy as the new Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy was released by central government after the draft WMMP was adopted by the councils.

Te rautaki para Waste strategy

Te rautaki para | Waste strategy sets out the future direction of waste management and minimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand.

The vision of Te rautaki para | Waste strategy commits Aotearoa New Zealand to a low-emissions, low-waste, circular economy by 2050. The strategy includes three national targets to be achieved by 2030 to progress this pathway.

These are:

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

The strategy also provides an increased focus on:

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

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



Ngā rawa arowhānui mō te kohinga taparori Standard materials for kerbside collections

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

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

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

Te utu o te whiu para The waste disposal levy

The waste disposal levy is administered by the Ministry for the Environment under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. It sets a rate for the disposal of waste across the country, and has been progressively increasing since 2020, reaching \$60 per tonne for Class 1 landfills as of July 2024. The waste levy is charged on every load of waste disposed of at landfills. The government has legislated that the levy will continue to increase by small increments between 2024 to 2027.

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

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

1. <https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/acts/waste-minimisation-act-waste-disposal-levy-amendment-act-2024/>



Recycling crates ready
for collection

He ōhanga āmiomio Circular economy

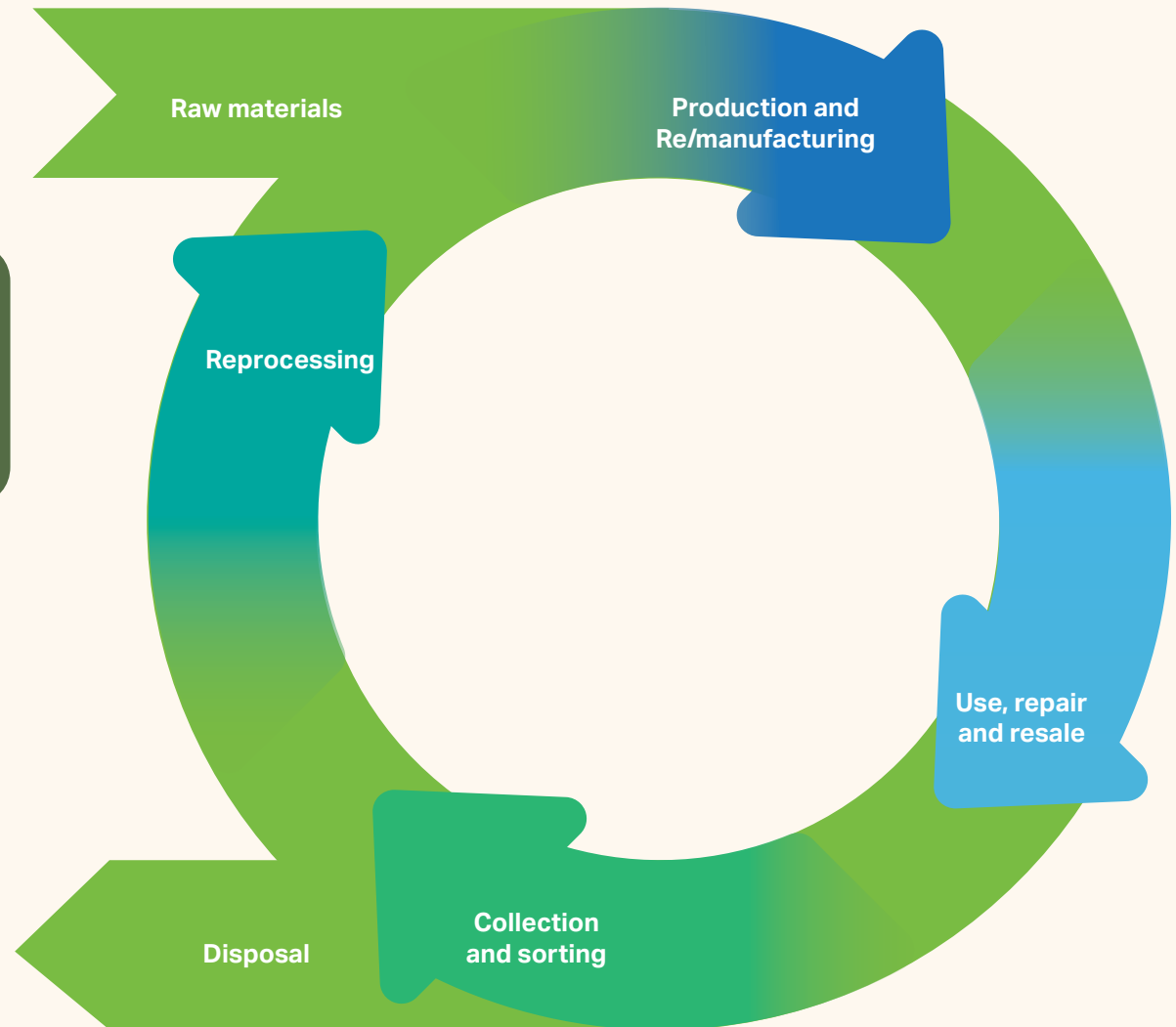
Te rautaki para | Waste strategy commits the country to a low-emissions, low-waste, circular economy by 2050, but what does that mean?

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

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

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

Figure 1.2: Circular Economy



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



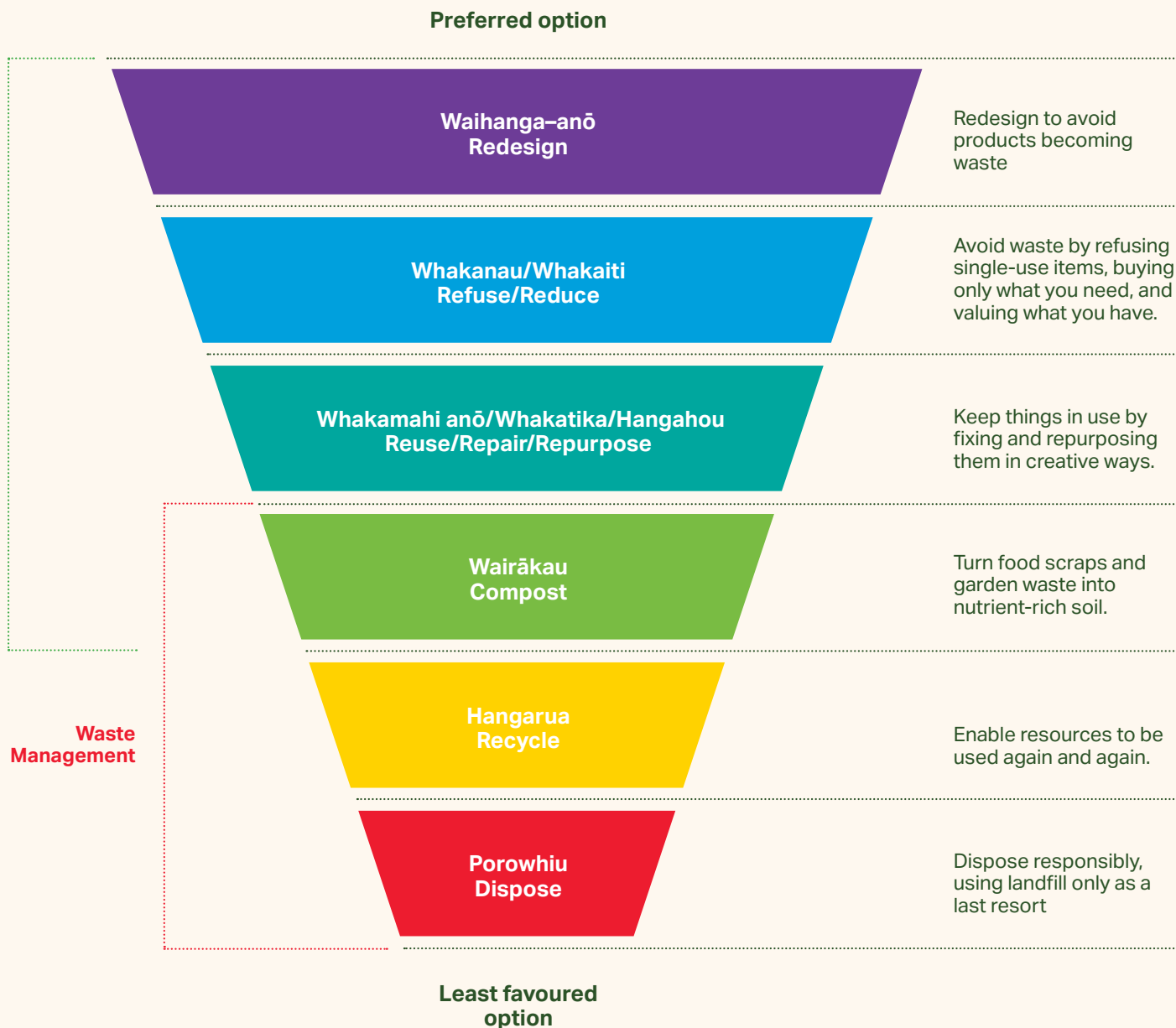
Te Pūnaha Whakarōpū Para Waste hierarchy

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

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

Circular Management

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



Te mahitahi ki te mana whenua Partnership with mana whenua

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

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

This responsibility can be illustrated by the finite nature of our natural resources and the duty bestowed on us as humans to respect, protect and support these taonga that sustain the health and wellbeing of people and communities. As part of the engagement process for the development of this WMMP, councils have been reminded that many mana whenua

and local kaupapa Māori organisations are leaders in environmental sustainability and regeneration. Their practices are grounded in their world view and mātauranga Māori. Their holistic outlook and the leadership they model as custodians of taonga has inspired the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee and solid waste officers to embrace indigenous knowledge and practices for waste management and minimisation.

It is acknowledged that mana whenua have a rightful and beneficial role in guiding how councils and communities interact with and protect te taiao. This understanding has been reaffirmed by the outcomes of the engagement process. It is widely recognised that a partnered approach to waste management and minimisation supports a broader range of outcomes while promoting minimal impacts to Papatūānuku and the wider taiao.

Alignment has also been identified between the principles underpinning the concept of circular economy – including the regeneration of natural systems; intergenerational thinking; and interconnectedness of systems – and the knowledge systems and practices that have been shared with councils through the engagement process.

This existing alignment is a sound foundation for building mutual

understanding between mana whenua and councils. The Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee and solid waste teams are optimistic about a future where mana whenua can co-determine the planning and practices associated with solid waste.

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

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



Ahuarangi hurihuri Climate change

Cyclone Gabrielle had a direct impact on many aspects of our waste infrastructure. We need to adequately prepare for future climate impacts that may put waste recovery services under pressure. Waste generation and activities can negatively contribute to our greenhouse gas emissions, particularly the disposal of organic waste like green waste, food scraps and timber. Moving to a more circular economy will assist in reducing our emissions from waste.

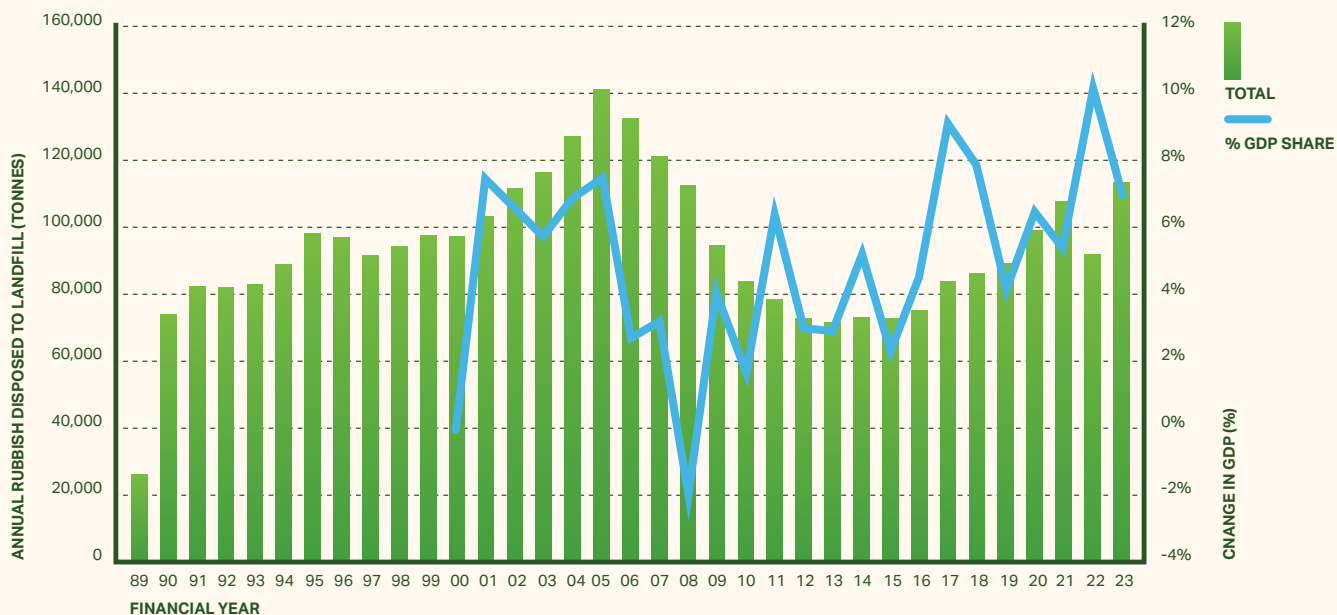


Te whai māramatanga mō ngā pūnaha whakahaere para ā-rohe Understanding our local waste management systems

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

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

Figure 1.4: Annual tonnage of waste disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill compared to GDP



He aha ngā whakahaere ki Te Ruapara o Ōmarunui? What's been happening at Ōmarunui Landfill?

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

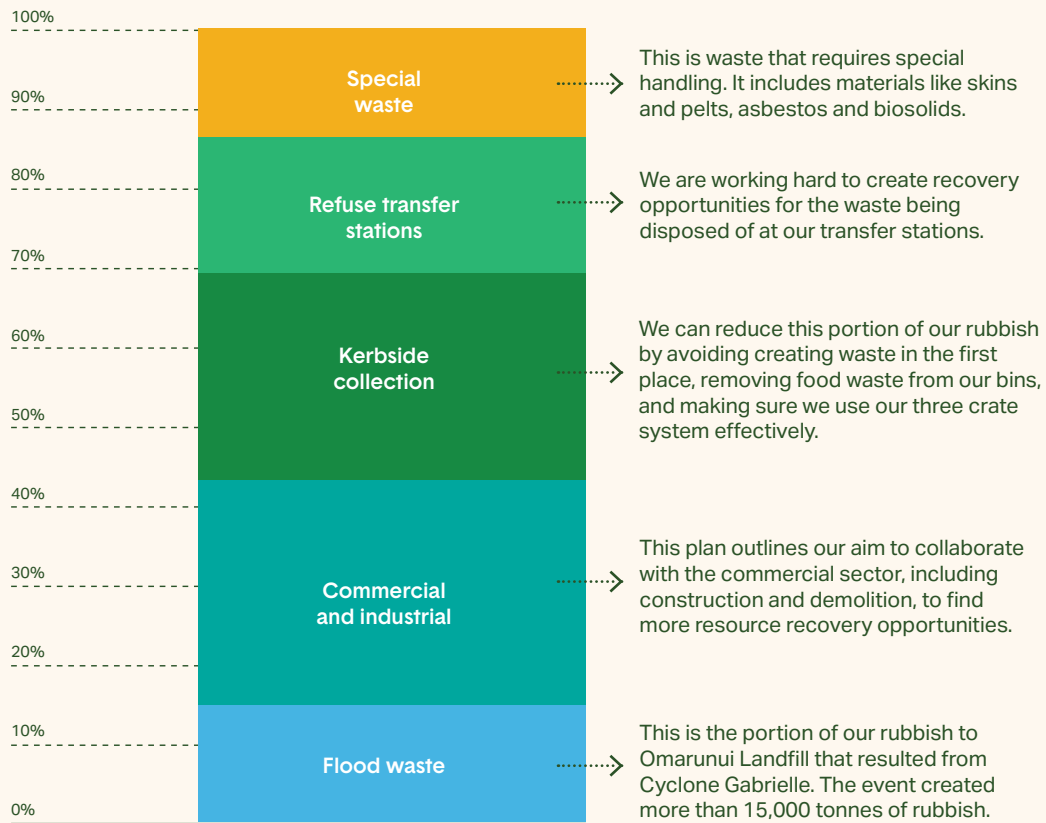
The amount of waste we generate is often linked to what is happening in our community. Over time, the amount of waste disposed to Ōmarunui Landfill has mirrored the broader economic trends in the region (Figure 1.4). In the last six years, the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021) and Cyclone Gabrielle (2023) has increased the amount of rubbish sent to Ōmarunui Landfill.



Repair café



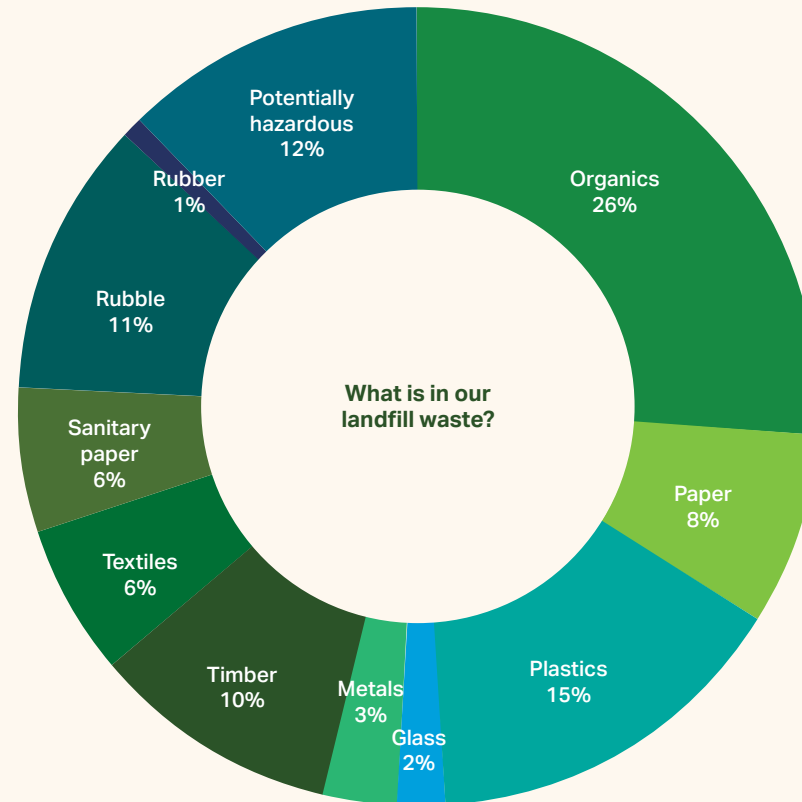
Figure 1.5: Source of waste disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill 2022/2023



Most rubbish that goes to Ōmarunui Landfill comes from commercial and industrial activities (Figure 1.5). Residential waste (from transfer station drop-offs) and kerbside rubbish collections (including non-council collections) also makes up a reasonable quantity of waste going to Ōmarunui Landfill. These sources of waste provide our community the biggest opportunity to divert materials from landfill.

We don't have accurate information on diversion activities from the commercial and industrial sector. Having this information will give insight to support more collaboration and ultimately better outcomes.

Figure 1.6: Overall composition of waste at Ōmarunui Landfill 2024



To reduce the amount of rubbish going to Ōmarunui Landfill, we all need to focus on a few key areas. Organic waste, plastics and hazardous materials are the biggest streams (Figure 1.6), but we can also make a difference by reducing the amount of paper, rubble, and timber that ends up in the landfill. Overall, 39 per cent of landfill waste could be diverted to recycling or composting.

Figure 1.7 Diversion potential of waste disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill 2024

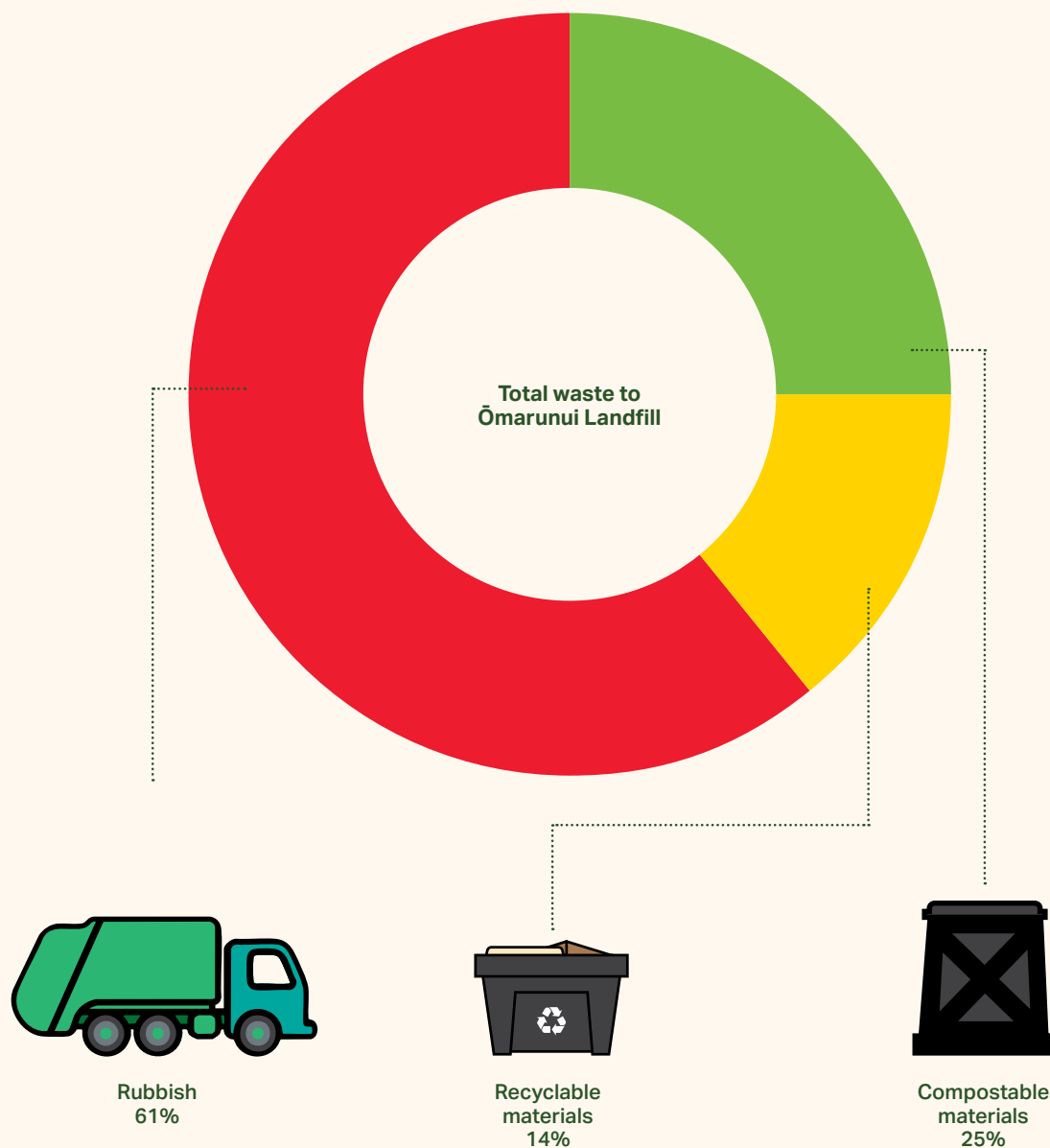
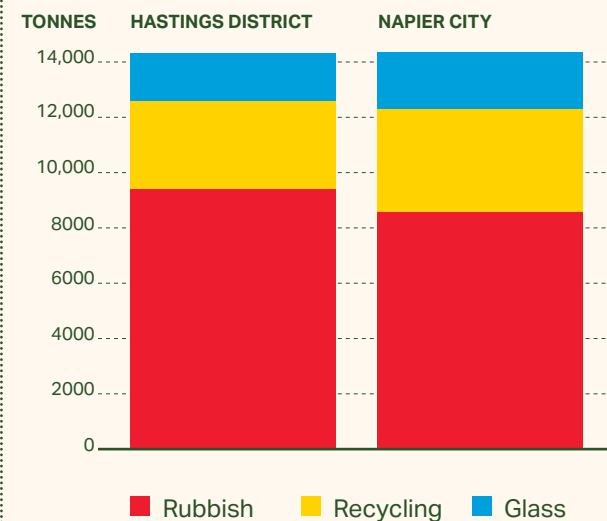


Figure 1.8: Kerbside recycling and rubbish collections



He aha ngā whakahaere o te taparori?
What's happening with the kerbside?

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

Since 2018, the amount of recycling and rubbish collected in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings through the council kerbside service has remained largely unchanged.



Figure 1.9: Council kerbside rubbish wheelie bin composition

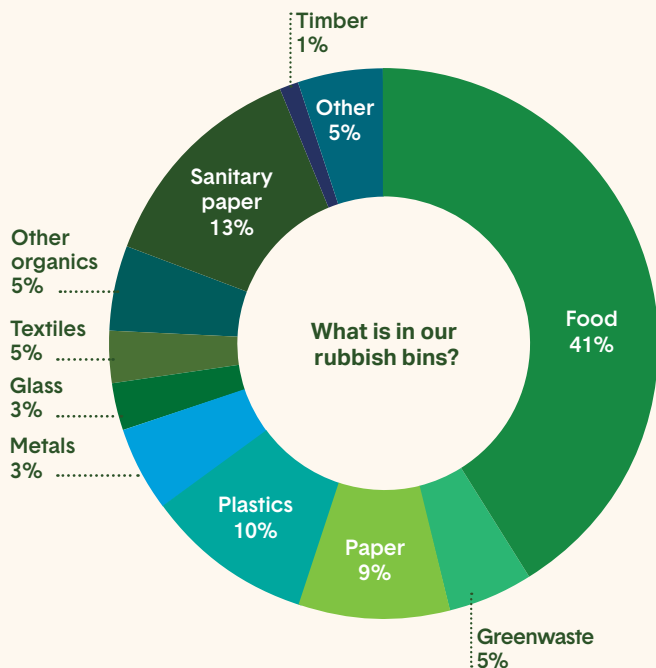
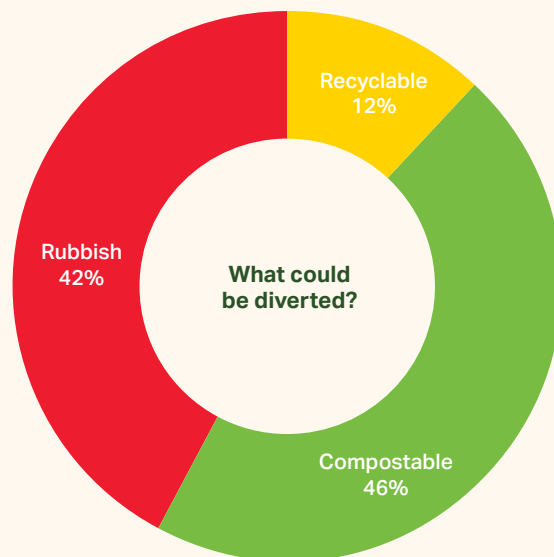


Figure 1.10: Diversion potential of council kerbside rubbish wheelie bin



He aha kei ō tātau ipupara? What's in our rubbish bins?

We've been taking a closer look at our rubbish since our last waste plan to see what we can do better. The councils do this by completing regular waste audits to understand more about what goes into

kerbside rubbish bins. Figure 1.9 shows us that in 2024 rubbish bins were mostly made up of organic material (food scraps and green waste) and recyclable materials.



Council rubbish wheelie bin

He aha ngā whakahaere i ngā taupuni whakawhiti para?

What's happening at our transfer stations?

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

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

The transfer stations offer a range of recycling options but less than 25 per cent of all materials dropped off to our transfer stations is being put into the recycling bins. We could be diverting more than 50 per cent of what is going to landfill from our transfer stations (Figure 1.12).

To figure out what we can recycle and recover, we first need to understand what is being thrown away. Figure 1.11 shows the types of materials going to landfill from the transfer stations. Recycling more paper, timber, metals and rubble will help us send less waste to landfills.

Some initiatives to help reduce the waste going to the landfill are underway. A new building material recycling area at Henderson Road Transfer Station opened in November 2024. This aims to divert more timber and rubble from construction projects away from landfill. Flat glass (i.e. windows) recycling has also been introduced at Redclyffe Transfer Station.

Figure 1.11: Composition of waste at refuse transfer stations 2024

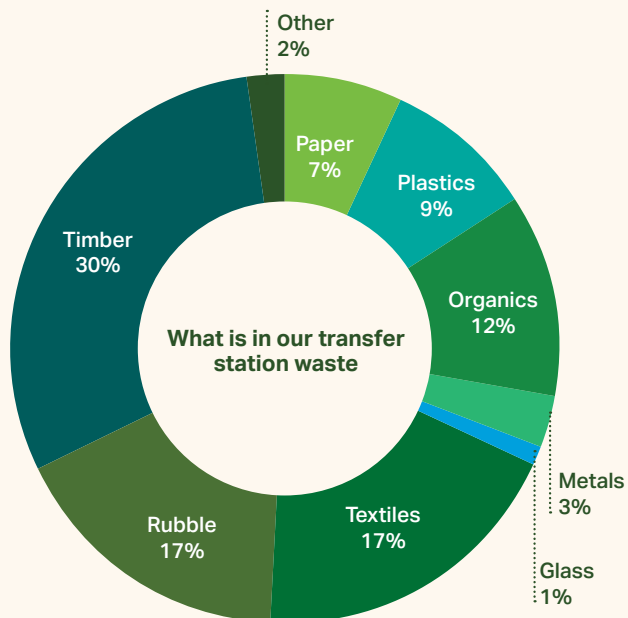
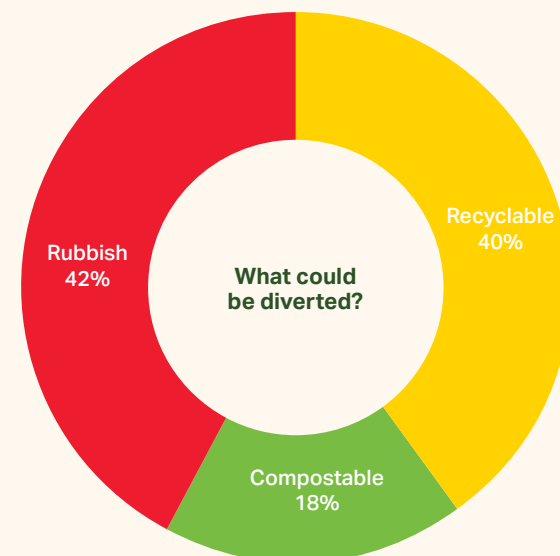


Figure 1.12: Potentially divertable waste disposed of at refuse transfer station



Building waste diversion at Henderson Road Transfer Station



**He aha te pānga o te
huarere ki te para?
How do weather events
affect our waste?**

Since the last WMMP in 2018 our community has dealt with severe weather events including the Napier floods in 2020 and Cyclone Gabrielle in 2023. These weather events damaged our waste infrastructure and created a large amount of flood waste requiring landfill disposal.

The November 2020 Napier flood event generated more than 4,000 tonnes of rubbish, and Cyclone Gabrielle resulted in nearly 30,000 tonnes of rubbish being sent to landfill. An additional 2.4 million cubic metres of silt and woody debris was collected, processed for remediation of land, recycled or disposed of to landfill. We need to consider how we can make our waste infrastructure more resilient to these events in the future.



Cyclone Gabrielle flood damaged waste

Ngā tukunga o te para Emissions from waste

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

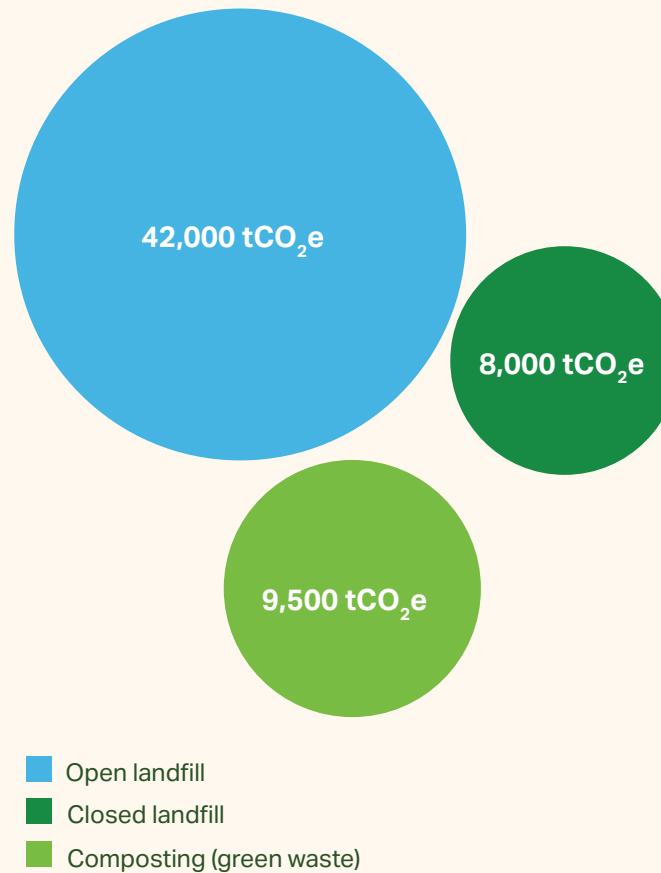
By decreasing the amount of organic waste going to landfill, we are working together to drive a reduction in emissions created from waste. Biogenic methane is 80 times more effective at trapping heat in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide over a 20-year period, making it more harmful to our environment in the short term.

In Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier there are three major sources of emissions from waste³ – open and closed landfills and composting.

The Ōmarunui Landfill operation is the biggest source of emissions from waste in Hastings and Napier, producing about 42,000 tonnes of CO₂e. That's equivalent to the emissions of five million car trips between Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier. The landfill operates a gas capture system that generates electricity. This reduces our annual landfill emissions by two thirds. While composting contributes some emissions, the composting of green waste produces lower emissions compared to disposing of it in the landfill.

3. Within the scope of this plan.

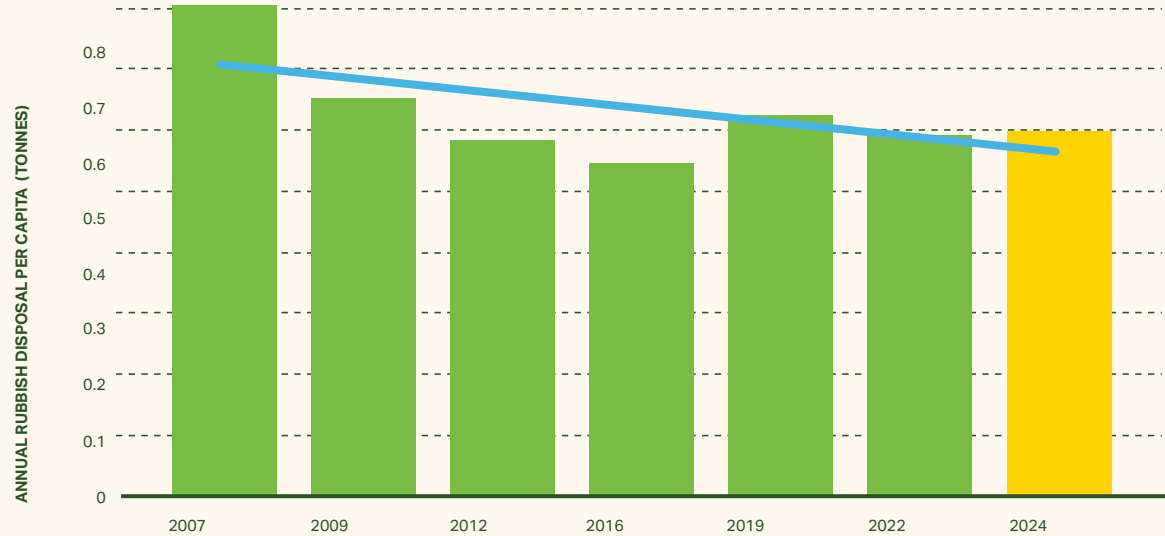
Figure 1.13: Waste emission sources for the HDC and NCC 2020/2021





Three yearly waste composition survey

Figure 1.14: Total waste to Omarunui Landfill per capita



**He aha te hua o ēnei mahi ki te hapori?
What does this all mean for our community?**

The best way to consider how we're doing is to look at how much rubbish we produce per capita (per person). This allows us to compare our performance to previous years and to other parts of the country, without the distortion of population differences or growth.

Per capita waste takes all the waste produced by our community from

businesses, hospitals, households, retirement villages, schools, and so on, and shows this as an amount of waste per person living in Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier.

The good news is that Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings produce less waste (596 kg per capita) than the national

average (706 kg per capita). Figure 2.8 shows while the rubbish we create per capita has increased when compared to 2016 (the date we used for the last WMMP), overall, the rate of increase is decreasing.

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

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

While our existing waste services and infrastructure provide some opportunity for diversion of material from landfill, all together more than 17,000 tonnes of rubbish going directly to Ōmarunui Landfill or via the transfer stations could have been recycled, composted, or recovered using facilities that we already have access to. Another 5000 tonnes from our kerbside rubbish bins could have been diverted away from the landfill.

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

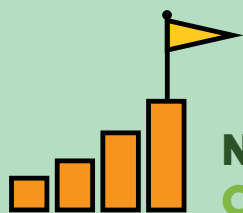


Council recycling bins at local event



Ngā wero me ngā arawātea Challenges and opportunities

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



Ngā Wero Challenges

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



Ngā Arawātea Opportunities

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

He aha ngā tūranga o te kaunihera?

What is the councils' role?

The councils will work together to support a well-functioning waste management and minimisation system. We will achieve this by providing facilities and services that can handle the type and amount of waste, recycling, and other materials our community produces.

A well-functioning waste management system takes more than just facilities though. Behaviour change, education and partnering with mana whenua, industry and the wider community will make sure that the waste system responds to the specific needs of Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier and performs as well as it can.

We will also ensure our actions align with Te rautaki para | Waste strategy; to do this the councils will need to play a few different roles, described in Figure 1.15.

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

The councils plan to continue to improve the way that we deliver waste services and facilities, and the councils will also support and enable our communities through:

- Enhancing or establishing partnerships and collaboration with our community, including mana whenua and industry.

Figure 1.15: Councils' role in meeting their requirements relative to waste management and minimisation



- Enabling and/or supporting investment in infrastructure and services that will transition the community to a more circular economy with associated increased resource recovery.
- Developing effective behaviour change and education programmes.

- Continued leadership to the community and industries.
- Enhancing partnerships with mana whenua.
- Ensuring council-owned services and facilities are consistent across two councils through ongoing collaboration.



He aha te pānga o te WMMP ki a koe? What does this WMMP mean for you?

We can all contribute to making this plan a success. Table 1.1 summarises how this plan can support our community.

Table 1.1: How different stakeholders can contribute to the plan

Playing your part	
Residents	We'll work together to maximise the opportunities for you to take action to reduce your waste. Working towards less food waste, more repairing, reusing, recycling and the recovery of resources.
Community groups and not-for-profit organisations	You'll get support through education and funding, plus opportunities to collaborate and create positive change in your community. Waste minimisation funding will be accessible.
Mana whenua	We'll work together to strengthen relationships and shape the future of waste minimisation. You'll have support through education and funding opportunities.
Businesses and industry	You'll be part of a more connected approach, where resources and services are shared efficiently to build sustainable practices. More communication and collaboration will help identify new resource recovery opportunities. Plus, you'll have access to education and joint funding support.

Mihi by Chad Tareha at Te Whare Mukupara, Ōmarunui Landfill



E ahu ana mātau ki hea? Where do we want to be?

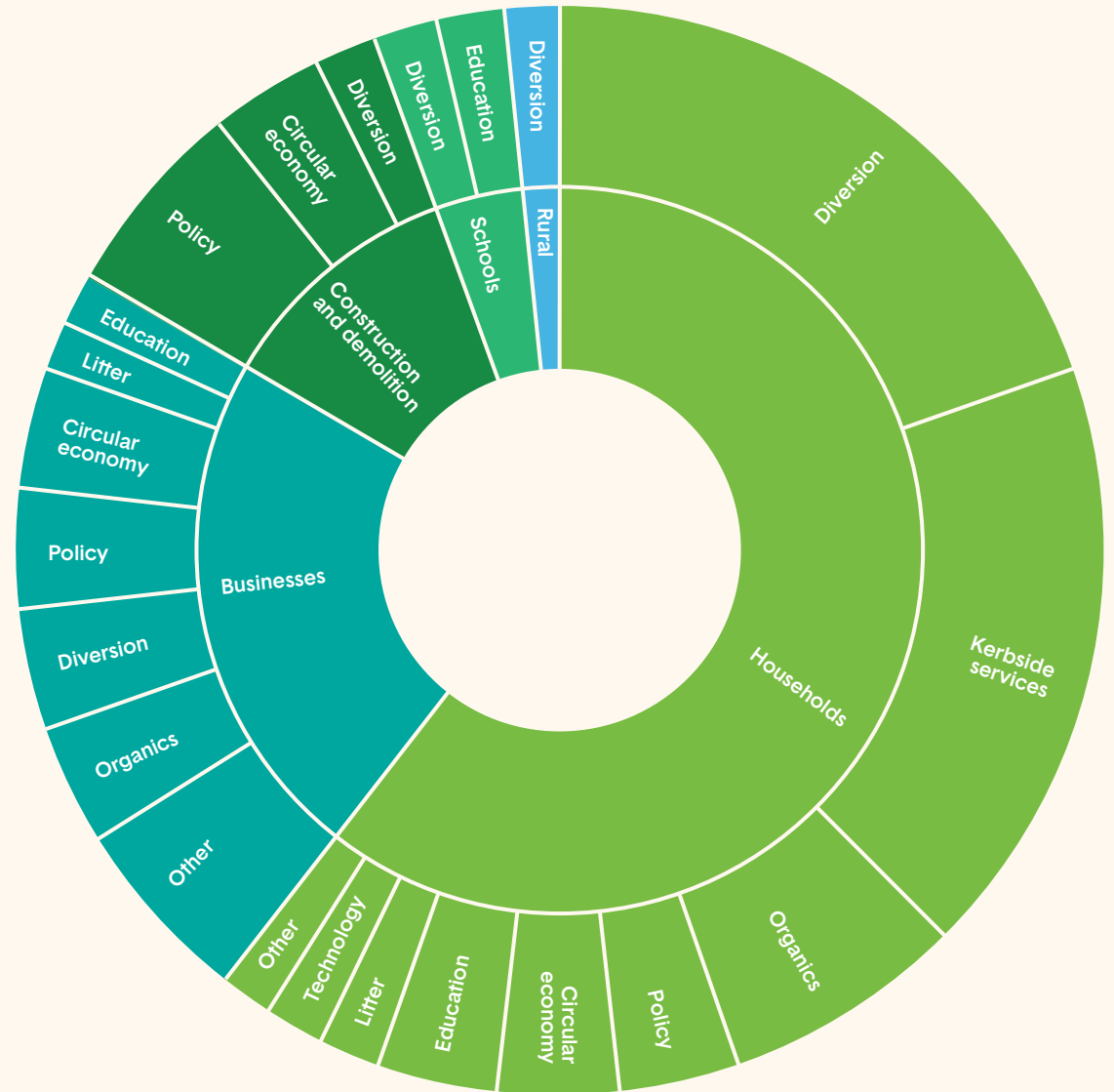
To develop this [draft] plan we need to picture what we want the future to look like – our vision and goals. Together, these will guide what we set out to do over the course of the (draft) plan.

Ngā kōrero mai a te hapori What the community has told us

To prepare our Waste Assessment⁴ the councils asked the community what was important to them when it came to managing and minimising waste. Nearly 300 comments were received via a public portal and in-person feedback, which provided valuable insights. Community feedback revealed that households were most concerned about kerbside services (Figure 1.16).

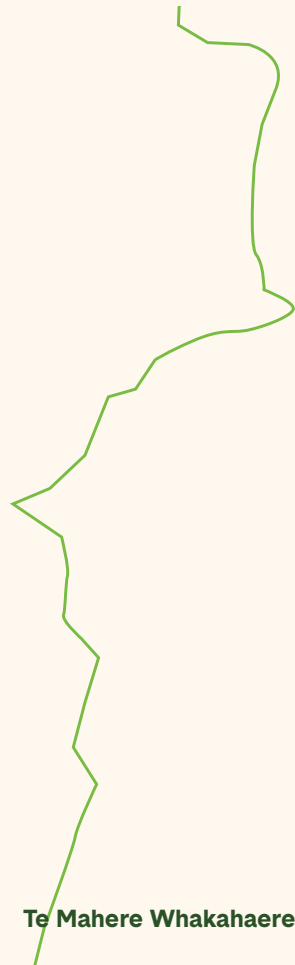
4. The Waste Assessment establishes the planning foundations for the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) by describing the waste situation, setting the vision, goals objectives and targets for the district, and developing options for meeting future demand.

Figure 1.16: Key themes from community engagement in June 2024



The two councils have collaborated regionally to engage with communities and sectors on what the future of waste management and minimisation could look like for the area.

**Engagement period
April - December 2024**



Flaxmere

Hastings

Napier

Clive

Te Awanga

Havelock
North

289 thoughts through
our online platform

1300+ people engaged
with by face-to-face
interactions

This plan has been co-created by

7 commercial and rural sector workshops

16 hui with mana whenua partners kanohi ki te kanohi (face-to-face)

10,000+ views of the early engagement video posted on social media platforms



Private waste operators



Construction & demolition



Food & beverage



Not for profit



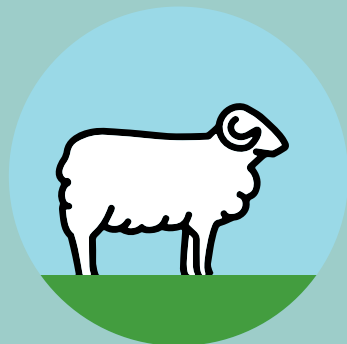
Hospitality



Retail, business



Mana whenua



Rural



Residents



The councils also spoke with businesses in Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier, including those involved in food and beverage, primary production, hospitality, waste, and construction and demolition sectors. As a major source of waste, their insights are important in moving towards a circular economy. Key themes from those sectors included education, policy and creating diversion opportunities.

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

Given our primary production base in the Hawke's Bay, solutions for organic materials and technical plastics were a primary area of focus. Work on these areas will support progress towards our proposed targets. We received more feedback focused on redesigning, reusing and repurposing to support the move towards a circular economy (Figure 1.17).

Figure 1.17: Key themes from commercial and not-for-profit sectors engagement in November 2024

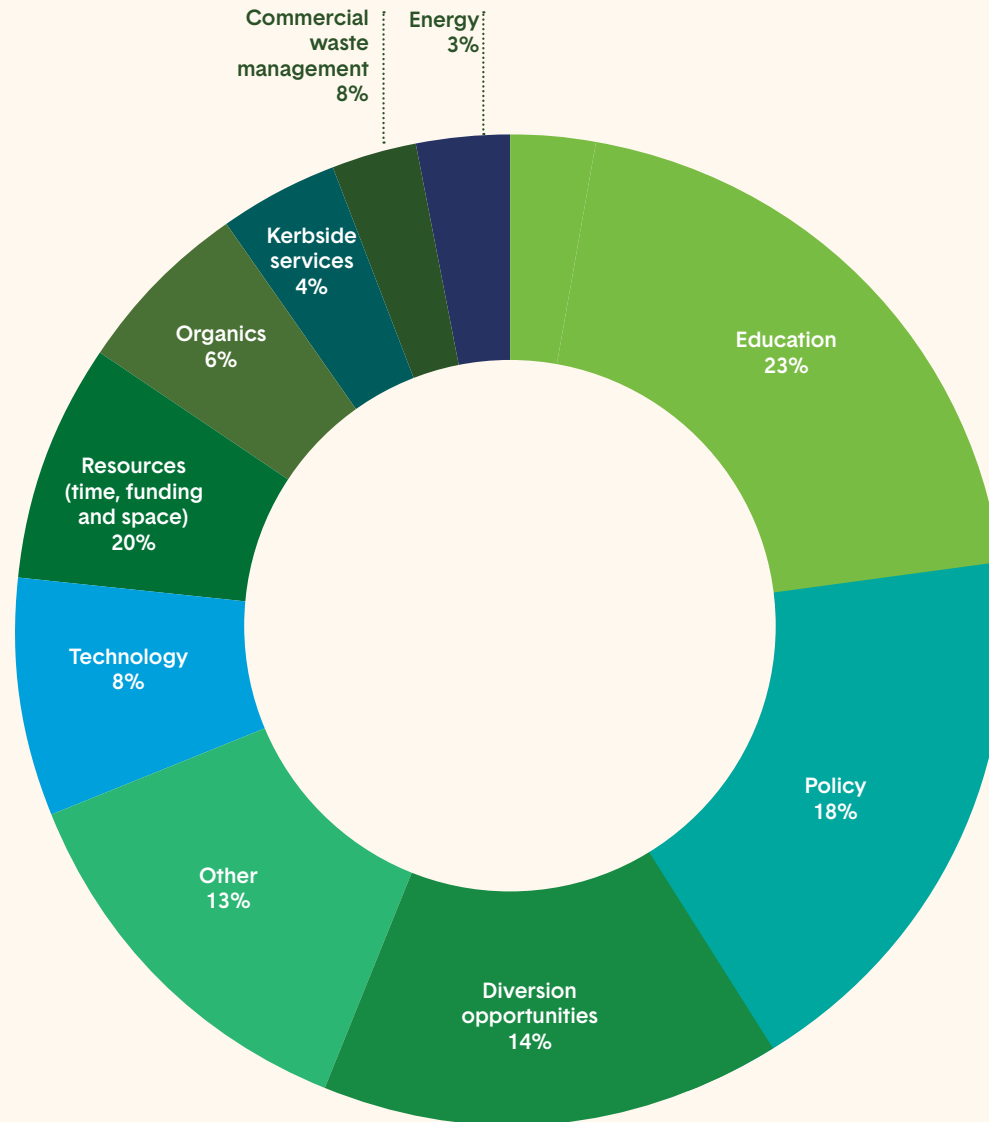
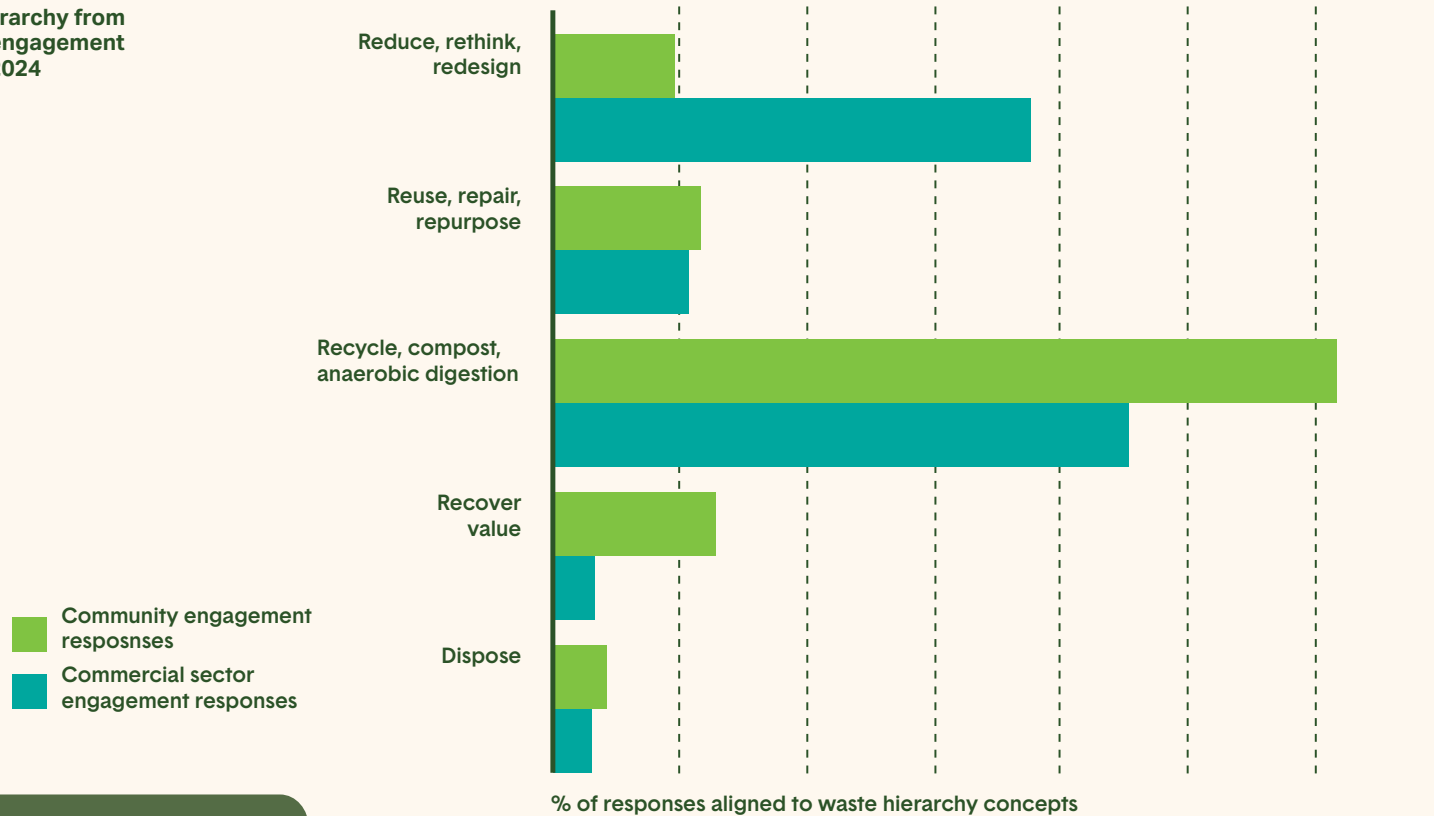


Figure 1.18: Feedback themes in relation to the waste hierarchy from community and sector engagement in June and November 2024



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

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

Mana whenua

Our partnership with mana whenua is an important part of our waste journey. Throughout the development of this plan, the councils have been engaging mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to foster new and enhance existing relationships.

There has been a focus on relationship building and increasing the understanding of solid waste, with a number of engagements held between April and December 2024. Further details are provided in Appendix B.



He anga rautaki – Tō mātau mahere mō ngā tau 2025 - 2031

Strategic framework – Our plan for 2025 - 2031

We have put together a strategic framework to guide activity on waste management and minimisation.

Our vision for waste management and minimisation

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

Goal 1

Improve resource recovery and diversion of waste from landfill by working in partnership.

Objective 1

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

Objective 2

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

Goal 2

Support the development of a circular economy where the building blocks are in place to enable change.

Objective 3

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

Objective 4

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

Objective 5

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

Goal 3

Prioritise circular activity in line with the waste hierarchy so our community produces less waste.

Objective 6

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

Objective 7

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

Objective 8

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

Goal 4

Support our community to minimise emissions from waste and regenerate nature.

Objective 9

Support the reduction of emissions from waste in line with our domestic and international commitments.

Objective 10

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

Ngā Ūnga Targets

The councils have set three targets (Table 1.2) that will help make sure we are making progress towards the goals and objectives of this (draft) plan. These also align with Te rautaki para | Waste strategy. The national targets for 2030 focus on reducing waste generation, waste disposal and waste emissions.

Table 1.2: Proposed targets

Targets	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)
Waste generation:		
Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10 per cent per capita	702 kg/capita/year	632 kg/capita/year
Waste disposal:		
Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30 per cent per capita	596 kg/capita/year	417 kg/capita/year
Waste emissions:		
Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30 per cent	31,564 t CO ₂ e	22,095 t CO ₂ e



Rural recycling station



Te tautoko ā-pūtea i te mahere Funding the plan

Te utu o te whakahaere i ngā para The cost of managing our waste cost

Any money that the councils spend to manage and reduce our waste must be approved through Long Term Plans. The money the councils use to manage and reduce waste comes from a number of sources. These are described in Figure 1.19 with more detail in Table 1.3.

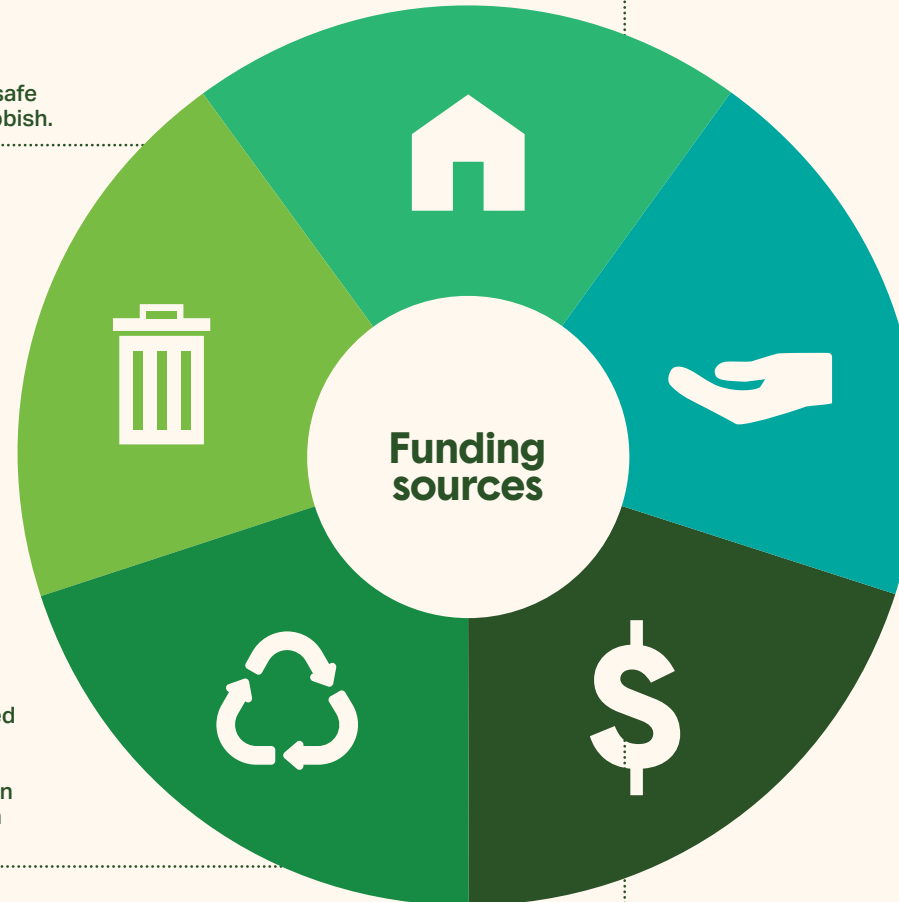
In the 2023/24 financial year, the total cost of the councils' waste management and minimisation services was over \$50 million (\$19m for NCC and \$34m for HDC). As shown in the table below, these costs are largely covered by users fees collected at the landfill and transfer stations and targeted rates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

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

Figure 1.19: Funding sources for the (draft) Joint WMMP action plan

Ōmarunui Landfill development fund
Makes sure that our communities have a safe way to dispose of rubbish.

User fees
For services accessed by users, e.g. fees to drop materials at the refuse transfer station or dispose of rubbish at landfill.



Targeted rates
For services that are only provided to specific properties, e.g. urban kerbside collection services.

Central government waste levy
Supports the councils to deliver on this plan.

General rates
Contributes to public good e.g. managing closed (old) landfills and removing dumped rubbish.

Table 1.3: Funding sources for waste action plan

Funding source	Description	Applied to waste activities, such as...
Targeted rates	Eligible properties pay rates to be provided specific services that benefit the people in these eligible properties, but which also contribute to wider public benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside collection service. • Processing of recycling.
General rates	All properties pay a charge which contributes to the two councils' wider waste management activities and provides public good benefits. Where it is difficult to identify who may benefit from an activity, the costs are funded from the general rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and behaviour change programmes. • Removal of illegal dumping/litter collection. • Enforcement of waste bylaw and Litter Act. • Managing closed landfills.
Waste levy allocation	Councils receive an allocation of the national waste disposal levy funds, which must be spent on waste minimisation activities as defined in this (draft) WMMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities that contribute to waste minimisation outlined in this plan.
User fees	Revenue generated from waste management activities, such as gate fees at transfer stations and the landfill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuse transfer stations. • Ōmarunui Landfill.
Ōmarunui Landfill development funds	The budget used to fund future expansion and development at Ōmarunui Landfill. A portion of the gate fee for landfill disposal supports this fund as well as borrowing for capital improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new landfill capacity. • Ongoing maintenance and compliance activities.
Other funding	External funding such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government funding (e.g., Climate Emergency Response Fund). • Contestable funds (Waste Minimisation Fund). • Co-funding from commercial sector or private organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital intensive projects, such as upgrades to waste infrastructure and assets. • Current priorities of the WMF are organics and C&D processing and resource recovery.



He aha te āhua o te whakatutuki?

How are we going to get there?

Te Mahere Whakanekeneke Action plan

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

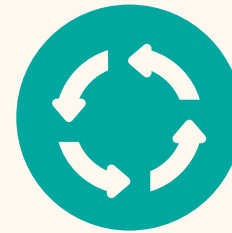
It takes into account our current situation and future goals and specifies actions for both councils to take over the next six years to benefit our community.

There are 10 key focus areas⁵ that will help Heretaunga Hastings and Ahuriri Napier to work towards the vision. These are:

5. Reflective of the options assessment process undertaken as part of Councils' 2024 Waste Assessment



Increasing recovery of materials



Driving local circular initiatives



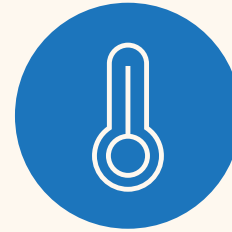
Partnering with mana whenua and te ao Māori



Driving change in a challenging economic climate



Understanding commercial and industrial waste



Climate change preparedness



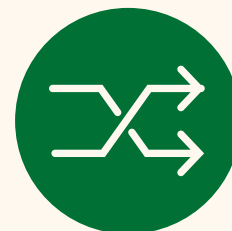
Identifying and addressing data gaps and technology



Anticipating and responding to future national policy changes



Addressing infrastructure gaps



Understanding materials flows to Class 2-5 disposal facilities

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

- Specific actions to address the issue
- Strategic alignment
- Councils' intended role
- Goals addressed



Cleaning plastics for recycling



Te aronga tuatahi – Te Whakapiki i ngā rawa taumanu
Focus area 1 – Increasing recovery of materials

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

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
Waste management	500 t (T1/T2)	Years 1 - 6
Circular management		Years 1 - 3
Waste management		Years 1 - 3
Circular management		Years 1 - 3
Waste management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6



Kerbside recycling crates out for collection



Te aronga tuarua – Te āki i te ōhanga āmiomio o te rohe
Focus area 2 – Driving local circular initiatives

Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
2.1 Review the local waste minimisation fund framework to award grants and service agreements to obtain the highest returns by enabling and supporting partners, stakeholders, businesses and community to trial and implement waste minimisation and circular initiatives.	Future	R	G2	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance
2.2 Provide clear and accessible information for the community on minimising and managing waste using a wide variety of communications channels and opportunities, e.g. A-Z guide on website, events, workshops, guides and videos. Utilise Council websites and social media platforms to ensure information is accessible.	Current	R	G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change
2.3 Support the creation and sharing of examples (e.g. case studies, guides, talks, videos) of best practice waste minimisation and management practices and support peer-to-peer learning.	Planned	R	G1, G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change
2.4 Support trials for diversion and recovery of materials prior to disposal.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services
2.5 Raise awareness and increase accessibility of waste minimisation and circular activity through promotion at local expos and events, utilising a variety of communication channels.	Current	R	G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change
2.6 Regularly meet with interested parties to discuss opportunities for collaboration to support circular activity within the region e.g. mana whenua, Taiwhenua, Hawke's Bay Chamber of Commerce, construction, health and food producing sectors.	Planned	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change
2.7 Research and develop a programme to formally recognise local circular economy champions.	Future	R	G1, G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 3
Waste management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
Circular management	2,500 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
Circular management	1,000 t (T1) 500 (T2)	Years 3 - 6



Council waste teams at local event



Te aronga tuatoru – Te mahitahi ki te mana whenua me te ao Māori
Focus area 3 – Mana whenua partnership and te ao Māori

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

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
Circular management		Years 1 - 3
Circular management		Years 1 - 6



Te Mahi Wairākau/Composting wānanga at Manahiwi Marae



Te aronga tuawhā – Te āki i ngā panonitanga i tētahi āhuarangi ohaoha e popono ana
Focus area 4 – Driving change in a challenging economic climate

Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
4.1 Leverage and maximise the waste levy expansion by supporting and/or submitting applications with partners and stakeholders to the national Waste Minimisation Fund.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler	Infrastructure & services
4.2 Leverage and support national initiatives and programmes (e.g. Love Food Hate Waste) locally to provide the community with consistent information and maximise value for money.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change
4.3 Collaborate across councils and with partners and other organisations to deliver waste education and behaviour change programmes.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change

Te aronga tuarima – Te whai māramatanga ki te arumoni me te para ahumahi
Focus area 5 – Understanding commercial and industrial waste

Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Activity type
5.1 Consider establishing a map of regional infrastructure activities and material flows to identify opportunities to shift to a more circular approach.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance
5.2 Build relationships with the commercial and rural sectors to inform submissions, share best practice, and identify and support opportunities to reduce waste.	Planned	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
Circular management	100 t (T1/T2)	Years 1 - 6
N/A	200 t (T1) 100 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
Circular management		Years 3 - 6
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6



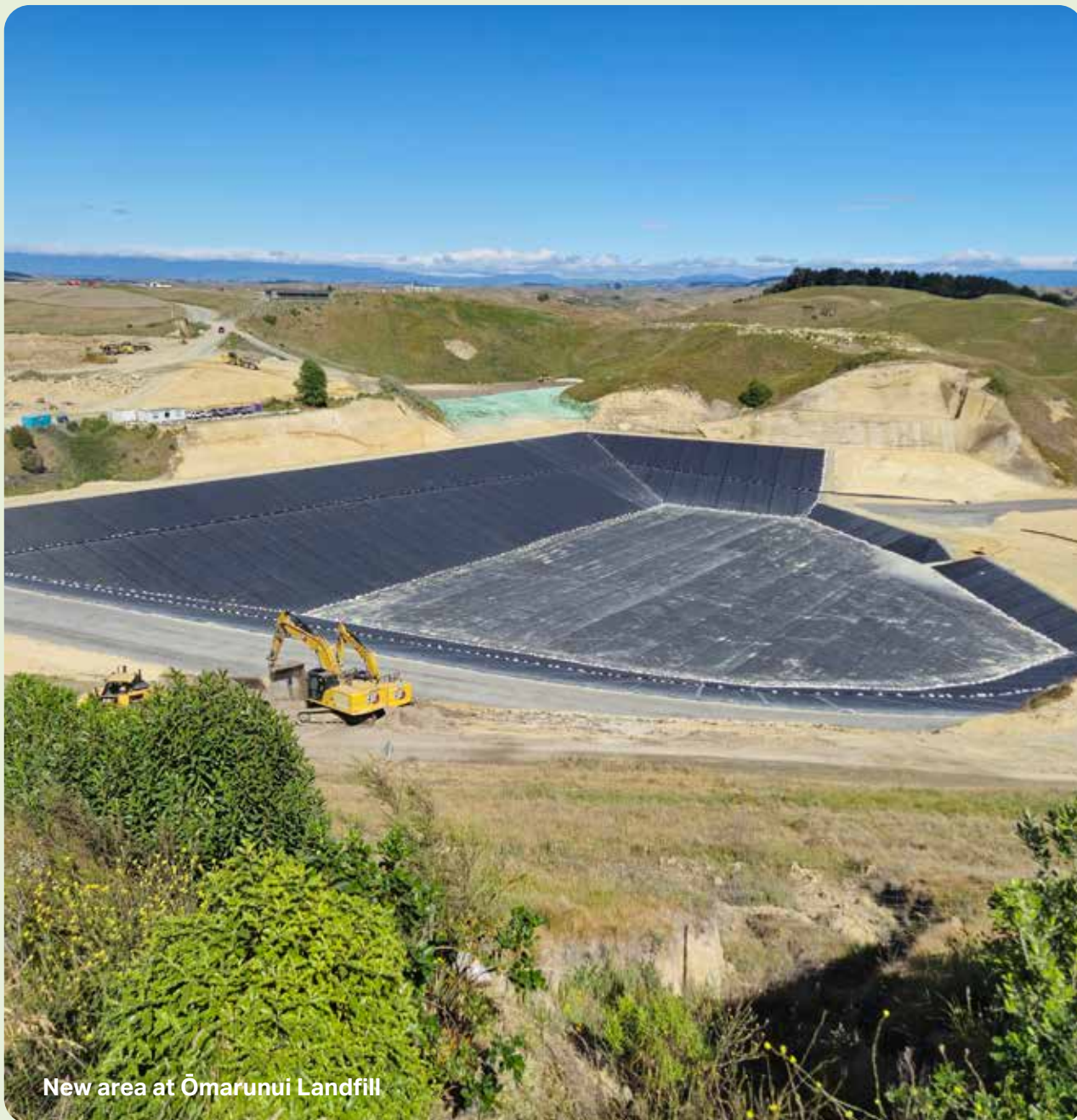
Building deconstruction – window glass recycling



Te aronga tuaono – Te whakarite mō te āhuarangi hurihuri
Focus area 6 – Climate change preparedness

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
6.1	Support waste related initiatives identified in local climate change policies, strategies and plans.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance
6.2	Establish and review processes for emergency waste management and business continuity.	Planned	R	G2	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance
6.3	Effectively manage and fund Ōmarunui Landfill to ensure that emissions from waste are efficiently managed and reduced.	Current	R	G2, G4	Advocate, Service provider	Infrastructure & services
6.4	Monitor, manage, maintain and report on consented closed landfills to ensure that consent conditions are met with a focus on climate change impacts.	Current	R	G4	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services
6.5	Include cultural impact assessments in all feasibility, design and build work for significant waste infrastructure.	Future	R	G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services
6.6	Include an evaluation of climate change impacts in all feasibility, design and implementation of waste solutions and infrastructure.	Future	R	G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services
6.7	Deliver waste education programs using behaviour change approaches to support partners, businesses and community with initiatives that minimise waste and reduce emissions.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Education & Behaviour Change

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
Circular management	T3	Years 1 - 6
Waste management		Years 1 - 3
Waste management	T3	Years 1 - 6
Waste management	T3	Years 1 - 6
Circular management		Years 1 - 6
Circular management	T3	Years 1 - 6
Circular Management	300 t (T1) 200 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6



Te aronga tuawhitu – Te tāutu me te aro ki ngā āputa raraunga me te hangarau
Focus area 7 – Identifying and addressing data gaps and technology

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

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
Waste management		Years 3 & 6
Waste management		Years 1 - 3
Waste management		Years 3 - 6
Waste management		Years 1 - 3
Circular management		Years 1 - 6



Business waste audit



Te aronga tuawaru – Te whakaneinei me te urupare i ngā panonitanga ki ngā kaupapahere ā-motu
Focus area 8 – Anticipating and responding to future national policy changes

Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
8.1 Regularly attend and support regional and national hui to ensure staff and sector partners are kept informed, learn from others and can contribute to development and collaborate on regional and national initiatives (including supporting WasteMINZ TAO collaborative fund).	Current	R	G1, G2	Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance
8.2 Participate in development of future product stewardship schemes to ensure the position of TAs is communicated and considered in scheme design.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance
8.3 Engage and align with other regulators (including regional council, other TAs, and central government) to ensure effective implementation of policy and controls.	Planned	R	G1, G2	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance
8.4 Respond to future legislative changes supporting waste minimisation outside the Waste Minimisation Act and Emission Reduction Plan. e.g. Building Act.	Future	R	G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Advisor	Policy & Governance
8.5 Assess the role of transfer stations and other council facilities or infrastructure in supporting product stewardship schemes e.g. Tyrewise.	Current	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Service provider	Infrastructure & services
8.6 Review biennially the staff resourcing levels to deliver the actions, objectives, goals and vision of the WMMP, and meeting central government requirements. This is likely to include some regional roles, e.g. construction waste minimisation, Te Whare Mukupara educator, regional data analyst.	Planned	R	G2, G3	Service provider	Infrastructure & services
8.7 Complete a feasibility study to determine best option(s) for diverting organic waste from landfill.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services
8.8 Advocate to central government on policy (including support for the Local Government Waste Manifesto) that supports waste minimisation and the circular economy, including construction and demolition and organic material.	Current	R	G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
Circular management		Years 1 - 6
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
N/A		Years 1 - 6
Circular management		Years 1 - 6
Circular management	1,100 t (T1/T2)	Years 3 - 6
N/A		Years 1 - 6
Circular management	2,200 t (T2), T3	Years 1 - 3
Circular Management		Years 1 - 6



Tyres ready for recycling



Te aronga tuaiwa – Te aro ki ngā āputa i te tūāhanga
Focus area 9 – Addressing infrastructure gaps

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
9.1	Complete solid waste activity management plans (AMP) to assess the condition and effectiveness of waste infrastructure.	Current	R	G2, G4	Service provider	Policy & Governance
9.2	Stay abreast of the status of regional and national waste infrastructure activity including landfill closures and capacity, bans on materials, and gate rates to assess risks or opportunities for Ōmarunui Landfill.	Future	R	G2, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance
9.3	Complete construction of additional regional landfill capacity.	Current	R	G2, G4	Service provider	Infrastructure & services
9.4	Investigate and (if feasible) develop a Regional Recovery Park.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services
9.5	Review kerbside services based on demand, accessibility and equity for households to determine targeted improvements to increase reuse and recovery.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Infrastructure & services
9.6	Collaborate with partners and wider Hawkes Bay stakeholder groups to implement appropriate recommendations from the Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Roadmap.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance
9.7	Investigate imposing a local waste minimisation levy at council waste facilities.	Future	R		Regulator, Service provider, Collaborator, Enabler, Advisor	Policy & Governance

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
Waste management		Years 1 - 6
Waste management		Years 1 - 3
Waste management	T3	Years 1 - 3
Circular management	6,100 t (T2/T3)	Years 3 - 6
Waste management	700 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6
Circular Management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6
		Years 1 - 6

Section of new diversion area at Henderson Road transfer station



Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
10.1 Investigate contaminated soil material flows and identify opportunities to reuse soil beneficially.	Future	R	G2, G4	Advocate, Collaborator, Enabler	Policy & Governance
10.2 Engage with commercial sector to better understand class 2 - 5 landfill activity and data and encourage diversion away from all landfill facilities (1 - 5).	Future	R	G1, G2	Advocate, Collaborator, Advisor	Policy & Governance

Te aroturuki, te arotake me te rīpoata kokenga Monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress

Te arotakenga o tēnei mahere Evaluation and review of this plan

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

Te aroturuki me te rīpoata Monitoring and reporting

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

- Type, quantity and composition of waste and captured materials.
- Origin of the waste / source of materials received.
- Contamination tonnages for waste services managed by council.

- Monitoring of specific waste streams, such as illegal dumping.
- Progress in capturing more data.
- Effectiveness of actions in the plan and progress towards the targets set.
- Compliance with legislative requirements.
- Better capture and reporting of circular economy activities and emissions generated from waste.

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period
Circular management		Years 3 - 6
Circular management		Years 1 - 3



Building deconstruction – window glass recycling



Appendix A – Glossary

Term	Definition
Anaerobic digestion	Process to recover value from organic materials within a sealed vessel without the presence of oxygen. Outputs from anaerobic digestion include digestate and biogas.
Circular economy	Economic system that uses a systemic approach to maintain a circular flow of resources by recovering, retaining or adding to their value while contributing to sustainable development.
Class 1 landfill	Landfills accepting municipal solid waste which includes household waste, commercial waste and other wastes.
Class 2 landfill	Landfills accepting non-putrescible wastes including construction and demolition waste such as wood products, asphalt, plasterboard, insulation and other inert industrial wastes.
Class 5 landfill	Landfills accepting only virgin excavated natural material, such as clay, soil or rock for disposal.
Composting	Process to recover value from organic materials including in-vessel composting, vermi-composting, static pile composting, and windrow composting.
Construction and demolition (C&D) waste	Waste created during the construction, renovation or demolition of residential and commercial buildings and facilities. This includes both vertical infrastructure, such as buildings and horizontal infrastructure, such as roading and bridges.
Diversion rate	Portion of materials recovered for recycling, reuse, composting etc. relative to total waste stream.
Diverted material	Materials that are reused, repaired, repurposed, recycled, composted or processed via anaerobic digestion.
Green waste	Means lawn clippings, weeds, plants, other soft vegetable matter or other organic waste, which will degenerate into compost.
Kaupapa	Topic, purpose, agenda, program.
Mana whenua	Authority associated with whakapapa to, and occupation of tribal lands. Each mana whenua group may define this uniquely.
Mātauranga Māori	Māori traditional or ancestral knowledge.

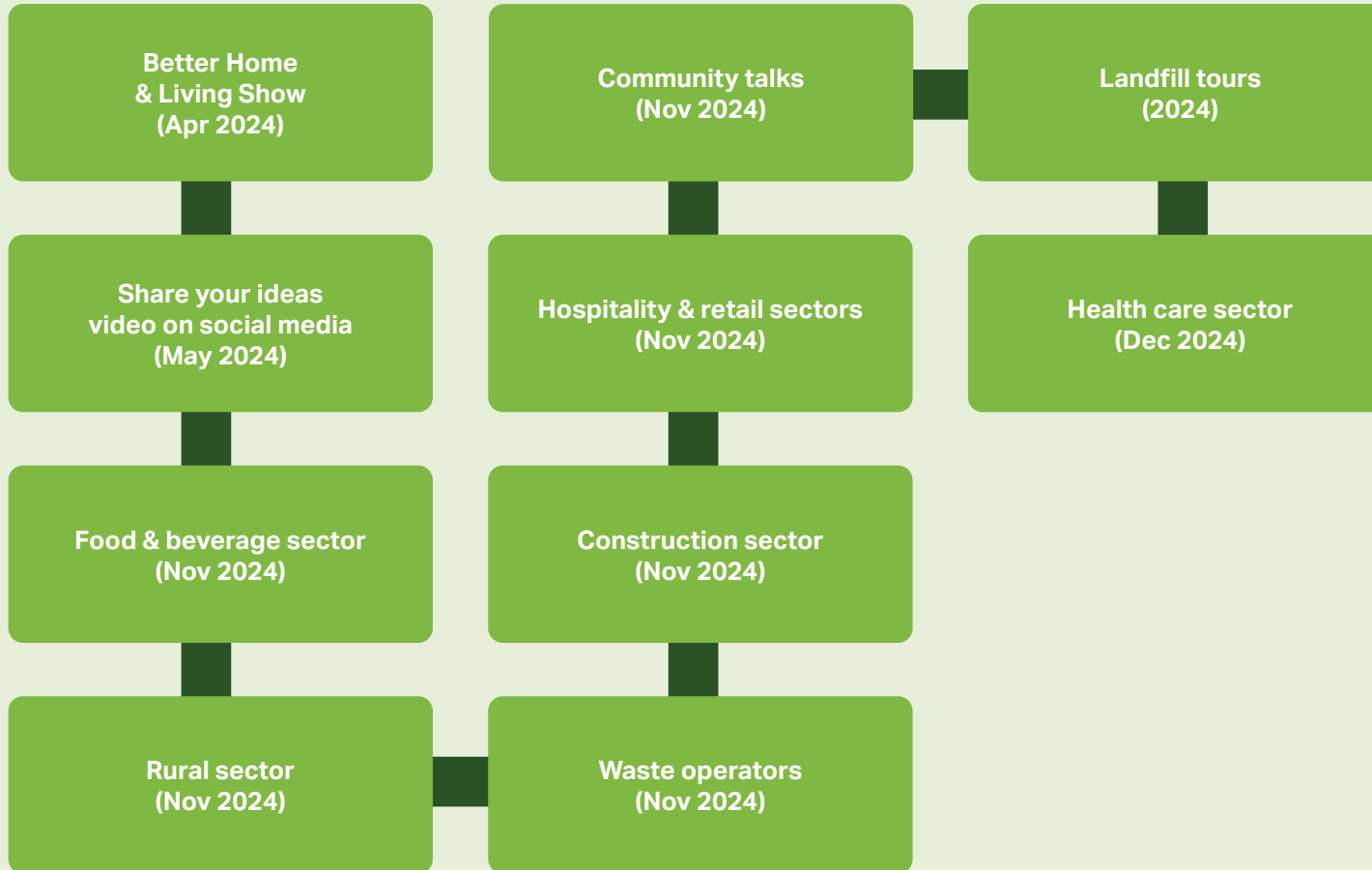
Term	Definition
Organic materials	Materials suitable for organic material recovery e.g. composting including food and garden waste, timber, plant materials, and sawdust.
Papatūānuku	Earth Mother or earth's surface.
Product stewardship	Product stewardship is when people and businesses take responsibility for the life – cycle impacts of their products, either voluntarily or in response to regulatory tools.
Taonga	Treasure, natural resource(s).
Te ao Māori	Māori worldview.
Te taiao	The environment.
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Treaty of Waitangi.
Waste	Anything disposed of or discarded including a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.
Waste hierarchy	A strategic framework of waste management principles indicating best and least favoured options to reduce and manage waste.
Waste levy	Charge applied per tonne of material disposed to class 1,2,3 or 4 landfills paid to the Ministry for the Environment used to fund waste minimisation activities, projects to remediate contaminated sites, activities that reduce environmental harm or increase environmental benefits, the Ministry's waste and hazardous substances work programme and local authorities to manage emergency waste and to repair or replace waste infrastructure damaged by an emergency.
Waste disposal	Any waste that is disposed to landfill (including classes 1 - 5).
Industrial waste	Waste from industrial, commercial, and institutional sources.
Residential waste	All waste originating from residential premises other than that covered by one of the other, more specific classifications.



Appendix B – Mana whenua engagement



Appendix C – Community & commercial sector engagement



Appendix D – Waste assessment

Supporting Information

The 2024 Waste Assessment documents are available on the Council websites:

www.hastingsdc.govt.nz

www.napier.govt.nz





Council recycling crates