



**The Meeting of the  
Regulatory & Services Committee  
will be held on Tuesday, 14 July 2020  
in the Council Chamber, commencing at 9.00am**

**AGENDA**

## **REGULATORY & SERVICES COMMITTEE**

**Mayor M J Campbell**  
**Councillor C J Ion – Chairperson**  
**Councillor W Godfery**  
**Councillor S Kingi**  
**Councillor B J Julian**  
**Councillor A Rangihika**  
**Councillor R G K Savage**  
**Councillor D Sparks**  
**Councillor F K N Tunui**

## **GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC FORUM AT MEETINGS**

1. A period of thirty minutes is set aside for a public forum at the start of each Ordinary Council or Standing Committee meeting, which is open to the public. This period may be extended on by a vote by members.
2. Speakers may address meetings on any subject. However, issues raised must not include those subject to legal consideration, or be issues, which are confidential, personal, or the subject of a formal hearing.
3. Each speaker during the public forum is permitted to speak for a maximum of three minutes. However, the Chairperson has the discretion to extend the speaking time.
4. Standing Orders are suspended for the duration of the public forum.
5. Council and Committees, at the conclusion of the public forum, may decide to take appropriate action on any of the issues raised.
6. With the permission of the Chairperson, members may ask questions of speakers during the period reserved for public forum. Questions by members are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.

# MONTHLY REPORT REGULATORY & PLANNING SERVICES

June 2020

## 1 Regulatory & Planning Services - Statistics and Issues

The attached data tables record activity in the various areas of the service for the month of June 2020.

Comments are as follows:

### 1.1 Animal Control

#### 1.1.1 Dog Registration

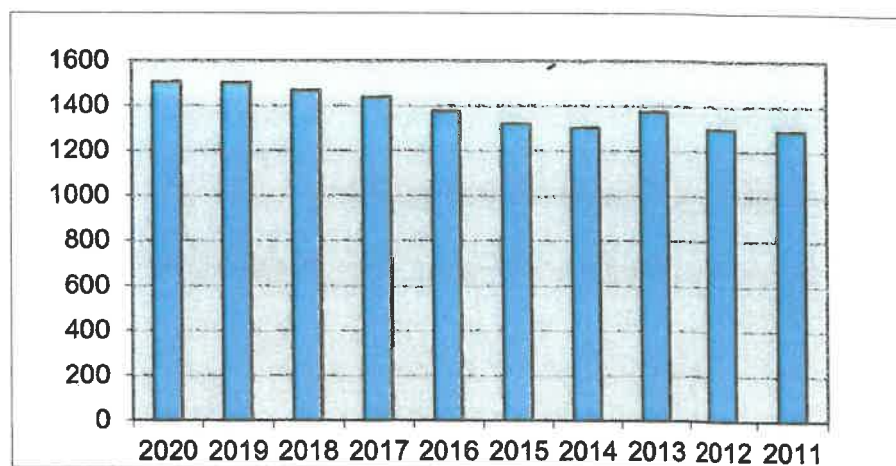
On 21 May 2020, 1,101 dog registration notices were printed and sent to dog owners, 760 by post and 341 by email.

As at 30 June, there were 1,092 owners of 1,483 dogs listed with 1,041 (70.2%) having microchip transponders inserted. 752 registrations for the 2020/21 year had been completed (last year 746).

1,503 dogs (1,504 listed in register) were finally listed as registered for the 2019/20 year before the roll-over to the 2019/20 year.

This compares with the following recent end of year statistics:

2011 – 1,290	2013 – 1,373	2015 – 1,320	2017 – 1,436	2019 – 1,500
2012 – 1,298	2014 – 1,301	2016 – 1,374	2018 – 1,466	2020 – 1,504



#### 1.1.2 Dog Control - Ranging, Complaints and Incidents

Complaints and incidents were generally of routine nature with the majority resolved where dogs were sighted and traced to owners.

There was one attack on a person, a minor (nipping) incident. The victim refused to provide a statement so no further action could be taken as the dog involved could not be confirmed.

## 1.2 Monitoring and Compliance

### 1.2.1 Noise & General Enforcement

Noise complaints attended have been resolved, generally without incident. There were no seizures of equipment causing noise undertaken during the period.

### 1.2.2 Animals, Poultry and Bees

30 permits/licences have been issued for the year:

Stock – 16

Poultry – 10

Beehives – 4 (Note: Hives are removed for the winter season)

## 1.3 Alcohol Regulation

Inspections were completed during the period.

## 1.4 Food Safety and Premises

### 1.4.1 Food Act

Food plan verification audits have resumed. Ministry of Primary Industries has indicated that it will allow a leniency period until the end of October to allow territorial authorities to catch up on the backlog of verifications missed due to COVID-19 restrictions. Food Safety Officers are working towards the end of September to be back on track.

## 1.5 Environmental Health

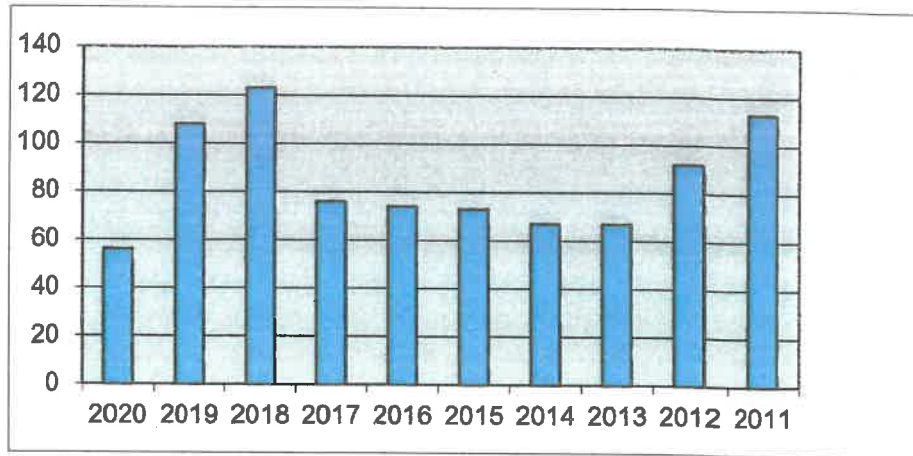
Annual inspections of hairdressers' premises have been completed.

## 1.6 Building Control

### 1.6.1 Building Consent Authority (BCA)

56 consents were issued for the year. This compares with the following recent end of year statistics:

2011 – 113	2013 – 67	2015 – 73	2017 – 76	2019 – 108
2012 – 92	2014 – 67	2016 – 74	2018 – 123	2020 – 56



273 inspections of consented work were undertaken along with 171 inspections arising from other issues. 16 exemptions were recorded.

### 1.6.2 Inspections & Audits

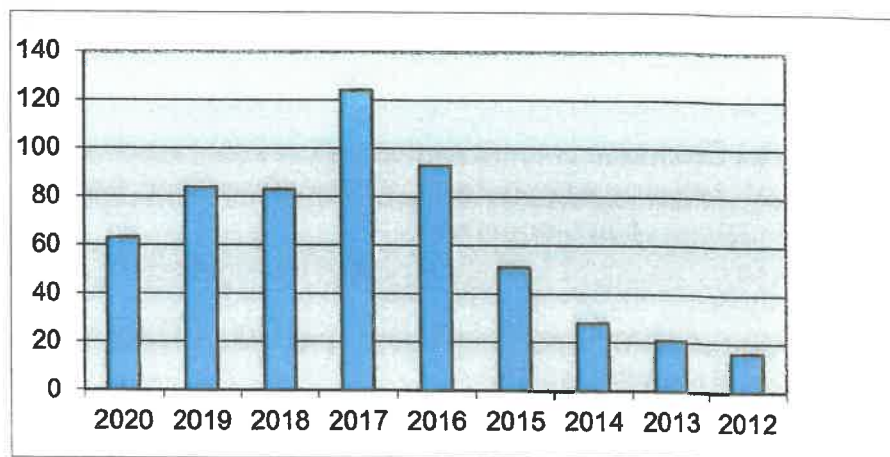
Inspections of swimming pool fencing and audits of building warrants of fitness (BWOs) were suspended due to COVID restrictions and will resume in the new financial year.

In this regard, Independent Qualified Persons have also been unable to complete inspections and reports for all BWOs to be issued, with 19 outstanding at time of writing. The reports are steadily being provided.

### 1.6.3 Land Information Memoranda (LIMs)

63 LIM requests were processed during the year. This compares with the following recent end of year statistics:

2012 – 16	2014 – 28	2016 – 93	2018 – 83	2020 - 63
2013 – 21	2015 – 51	2017 – 124	2019 – 84	



## 1.7 Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM)

### 1.7.1 COVID-19 Response

The Controller has provided the following information:

- Kawerau Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) staff will participate in a debrief on the response on 9 July, including Kawerau Neighbourhood Support (KNS).
- The Controller participated in a hot debrief with Emergency Management BOP Advisor and KNS Coordinator and Acting Chair.
- A BOP Controllers debrief is scheduled for 14 July.
- BOP Group CDEM EOC has now fully stood down (3 July), 15 weeks after all EOC's were directed to activate their Incident Management Teams. All welfare needs for foreign nationals are being processed by the Department of Internal Affairs.
- BOP Group has received a letter of acknowledgment from the Minister of Civil Defence, Hon. Peeni Henare, recognising the outstanding contribution from all CDEM staff across the country during the response.

The opportunity is taken to formally acknowledge the following Kawerau organisations who assisted with the Kawerau Civil Defence Emergency Operations Centre during the COVID-19 restrictions:

- House of Hope Foodbank – supplied and delivered emergency food parcels (including public holidays/weekends)
- Tuwharetoa ki Kawerau Hauora – supplied food and hygiene parcels to vulnerable people and provided community advice and support
- Future Leaders (with Youth Council) – supplied food and hygiene parcels to vulnerable people
- KADAP (with Youth Council) – set up food shopping service for elderly and provided aged member support
- Kawerau Neighbourhood Support – supported neighbourhoods with advice and phone check-ins
- Seniors Forum/Grey Power – member checks on elderly people
- SeniorNet Kawerau – home advice on IT for elderly
- Maggie's Op Shop – ensured clothing/blanket resources were available if needed
- Life Konnect – offered administration and spaces if needed
- Kawerau MSD –supported new vulnerable people and gave advice on individual issues
- Kawerau Fire Brigade –smoke alarm checks for isolated elderly people
- Kawerau Police – enforcement as necessary and helped out with issues like welfare checks and campervans
- The Order of St John, Kawerau – provided up to date information on their activities

A letter of appreciation from the Mayor on behalf of Council and the community has been sent to these organisations.

I would also take this opportunity to place on record thanks to Lee Barton for his work coordinating the CDEM response for Kawerau and staff in the EOC.

## 1.8 District Plan

### 1.8.1 Resource Consents

There were no resource consent applications processed to a decision during the period.

### 1.8.2 District Plan Review

Discussions with Council's consultants around scope, work streams and phasing for the District Plan Review have commenced following the COVID delays. A workshop for elected members has been scheduled for 21 July to consider these issues.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

That the report of the Manager, Planning, Compliance & Capability on Regulatory and Planning Services activities for the month of June 2020 be received.



Chris W Jensen

**Manager, Planning, Compliance & Capability**

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**Regulatory & Planning  
Animal/Dog Control - Monthly Statistics**

2018/19	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Dogs in Register (total)	1,459	1,458	1,442	1,439	1,439	1,457	1,467	1,490	1,497	1,500	n/a	n/a	1,500
Registered Dogs (total)	1,271	1,341	1,399	1,414	1,422	1,443	1,456	1,488	1,496	1,500	n/a	n/a	1,500
Microchipped Dogs (total)	-	1,360	1,355	1,357	-	-	-	1,290	1,276	1,272	1,234	1,219	1,219
Menacing by Breed (total)	68	67	65	60	59	58	57	56	54	54	54	54	54
Menacing by Behaviour (total)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Menacing by Breed Charac. (total)	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dangerous Dogs (total)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Disqualified Owners (total)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Probationary Owners (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dogs Impounded	23	11	9	17	13	29	30	24	18	32	35	29	270
Dogs Released to Owner	5	5	2	9	9	13	12	11	15	13	6	19	119
Dogs Rehomed	5	3	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	5	2	3	25
Dogs/Pups Referred to SPCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	6
Dogs Destroyed	5	18	15	7	9	9	9	2	7	5	25	11	122
Patrols (Day)	44	46	42	44	46	38	40	38	42	38	46	42	506
Patrols (After Hours)	31	31	30	30	30	29	28	27	31	27	31	28	353
Special Patrols	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	25
Requests for Service	83	110	69	100	81	88	94	68	94	82	109	95	1,073
Statutory Incidents	53	80	38	70	58	67	57	49	59	54	66	50	701
Notices, Warnings & Letters	18	20	22	18	19	17	18	27	35	24	48	48	314
Infringements	0	3	117*	5	2	1	4	3	6	7	13	6	167
Prosecutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

\* 116 diversion infringements issued for non-registration - 65 withdrawn

2019/20	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Dogs in Register (total)	1,501	1,502	1,489	1,475	1,473	1,493	1,489	1,499	1,507	1,504	n/a	n/a	1,504
Registered Dogs (total)	1,296	1,374	1,426	1,440	1,444	1,468	1,477	1,501	1,505	1,502	n/a	n/a	1,502
Microchipped Dogs (total)	1,180	1,153	1,145	1,118	1,111	1,114	1,094	1,086	1,082	1,080	1,077	1,041	1,041
Menacing by Breed (total)	51	50	50	45	44	45	44	44	44	44	44	66***	66
Menacing by Behaviour (total)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Menacing by Breed Charac. (total)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3



2019/20	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Dangerous Dogs (total)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Disqualified Owners (total)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probationary Owners (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dogs Impounded	29	20	24	22	35	23	16	25	7	11	12	18	242
Dogs Released to Owner	13	8	12	14	23	11	7	3	4	4	7	8	114
Dogs Rehomed	2	2	1	0	1	1	4	11	6	0	1	4	33
Dogs/Pups Referred to SPCA	4	4	0	0	2	1	0	6	0	1	1	0	19
Dogs Destroyed	6	2	10	9	7	3	5	4	1	6	0	6	59
Patrols (Day)	46	44	42	44	42	36	40	38	34	0	26	42	434
Patrols (After Hours)	31	31	30	30	30	29	28	28	31	27	31	29	355
Special Patrols	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Requests for Service	107	94	97	81	95	81	106	85	66	27	65	110	1,014
Statutory Incidents	73	62	62	63	64	60	77	63	44	17	41	85	711
Stock Callouts	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Notices, Warnings & Letters	19	28	157	34	44	23	34	21	26	4	7	23	420
Infringements	6	5	91*	5	1	1	5	7	0**	5	3	4	133
Prosecutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* 90 infringements issued for non-registration

\*\* Data not available

\*\*\* Improved technical data reconciliation reporting



**Regulatory & Planning  
Monitoring and Compliance - Monthly Statistics**

2018/19	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Routine Bylaw Patrols	44	46	42	44	46	38	40	38	42	38	46	42	506
Requests for Service (excl. noise)	12	5	9	6	12	14	16	22	16	11	5	5	133
Noise Complaints	27	40	29	42	40	33	27	37	32	17	18	41	383
Excessive Noise	0	0	2	2	5	8	12	14	9	4	6	11	73
Noise Equipment Seizures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Other Complaints & Incidents	8	4	9	6	10	13	15	20	15	11	2	5	118
Stock Call-outs	4	1	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	3	2	19
Bicycle Seizures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bylaw Trading Licences (total)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	0	6
Permits - Stock, Poultry, Bees (total)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	14	16	14
Notices, Warnings & Letters	17	9	28	1	6	11	42	7	10	0	12	16	159
Infringement Notices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abatement Notices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2019/20	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Routine Bylaw Patrols	46	44	42	44	42	36	40	38	34	0	26	42	434
Noise Complaints	28	23	25	18	19	37	29	37	45	32	31	34	358
Excessive Noise	4	7	7	4	5	6	6	5	8	6	8	2	68
Noise Equipment Seizures	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Other Complaints & Incidents	7	11	6	5	15	9	12	5	14	2	7	8	101
Bicycle Seizures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bylaw Trading Licences (total)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Permits - Stock, Poultry, Bees (total)	23	24	26	26	26	27	27	27	28	28	29	30	30
Notices, Warnings & Letters	8	13	13	14	11	25	15	27	62	3	24	13	228
Infringement Notices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abatement Notices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Regulatory & Planning  
Alcohol Regulation - Monthly Statistics**

2018/19	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Managers (Total)	47	47	47	49	47	49	50	49	43	45	47	47	47
Managers New	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	10
Managers Renewal	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	10
On Licence BYO (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Licence BYO New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Licence BYO Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Licence (total)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
On Licence New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Licence Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Off Licence (total)	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
Off Licence New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Licence Renewal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Club Licence (total)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Club Licence New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Licence Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
Special Licences	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	11
Temporary Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inspections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	4	15
Night Visits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Purchase Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2019/20	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Managers (Total)	46	46	45	44	44	43	41	40	40	39	39	39	39
Managers New	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5
Managers Renewal	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	9
On Licence BYO (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Licence BYO New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Licence BYO Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Licence (total)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
On Licence New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





2019/20	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
On Licence Renewal	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Off Licence (total)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Off Licence New	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Off Licence Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Licence (total)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Club Licence New	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Licence Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Licences	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Temporary Authority	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Inspections	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Night Visits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Purchase Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Regulatory & Planning - Food Safety & Premises - Monthly Statistics**

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
<b>2018/19</b>													
Registered Food Operations	35	34	35	35	35	36	36	36	34	34	34	35	35
Food Hyg. Regs. 1974 (total)	4	1	1	1	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FP VIP Exempt (total)	4	3	2	2	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Completed VIP Audits	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Food Control Plans Single Site (SS)	17	19	21	21	23	23	24	24	22	22	22	22	22
Food Control Plans Mobile	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
National Programme 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
National Programme 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Programme 3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
FCP Audits SS All	0	0	3	1	4	0	1	8	4	2	3	1	27
FCP Audits SS Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	YTD 8	4	3	1	16
FP FSP Exempt via MPI (total)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Food Hygiene Complaints	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Hairdressers Premises (total)	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hairdressers Inspections (annual)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Requests for Service	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Notices, Warnings & Letters	8	5	13	2	3	0	2	9	3	0	2	5	52

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
<b>2019/20</b>													
Registered Food Operations	37	37	37	37	36	36	37	37	37	37	35	35	35
Food Control Plans Single Site (SS)	24	24	24	24	23	22	23	23	23	23	23		23
Food Control Plans Mobile	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4
National Programme 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
National Programme 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Programme 3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
FCP Audits SS All	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	0	1	13
FCP Audits SS Current	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	0	1	13
FP FSP Exempt via MPI (total)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Food Hygiene Complaints	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Hairdressers Premises (total)	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
Hairdressers Inspections (annual)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	9
Requests for Service	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	5	5	0	2	18
Notices, Warnings & Letters	0	2	7	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	23



**Regulatory & Planning  
Building Control - Monthly Statistics**

2018/19	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Building Consents	10	8	7	2	5	11	6	6	9	19	14	11	108
Building Inspections (Consents)	40	35	28	29	30	18	23	20	27	30	51	27	358
Building Inspections (Other)	31	21	14	8	31	14	16	19	20	15	25	16	230
Exemptions	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	3	3	14
Project Information Memoranda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificates of Acceptance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Code Compliance Certificates	19	11	9	11	7	1	7	6	4	8	25	13	121
Compliance Schedules	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Building WOF Register Total	78	78	77	77	77	77	78	78	78	78	78	78	79
Building WOF Anniversary Cert.	22	4	4	2	2	2	4	2	1	2	1	19	65
Building WOF Inspections	0	0	3	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	29
Swimming Pools Register Total	59	59	59	59	59	57*	53	51	50	5	50	48	48
Pool Fencing Inspections (Existing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	9	5	22
Pool Fencing Inspections (New)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Information Memoranda	10	3	8	9	11	3	9	7	8	5	3	8	84
Requests for Service	2	9	4	7	7	10	11	7	13	11	7	2	90
Notices to Fix	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dangerous & Insanitary Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infringements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* 2 incorrect entries identified

2019/20	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Building Consents	1	3	7	4	6	5	5	8	3	1	10	3	56
Building Inspections (Consents)	34	14	24	25	27	18	21	32	21	1	18	38	273
Building Inspections (Other)	13	22	16	24	15	11	21	14	15	0	6	14	171
Exemptions	4	0	2	1	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	16
Project Information Memoranda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificates of Acceptance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Code Compliance Certificates	12	1	6	14	6	9	5	9	4	0	4	14	84
Compliance Schedules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Building WOF Register Total	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Building WOF Anniversary Cert.	24	9	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	11	61
Building WOF Inspections	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Swimming Pools Register Total	47	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	44	46
Pool Fencing Inspections (Existing)	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	10
Pool Fencing Inspections (New)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Information Memoranda	10	4	8	8	7	2	6	4	3	1	4	6	63
Requests for Service	3	5	13	4	9	7	6	7	10	3	7	11	85
Notices to Fix	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dangerous & Insanitary Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infringements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



<b>MONTHLY REPORT</b> <b>MANAGER, FINANCE &amp; CORPORATE SERVICES</b>
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**June 2020**

## 1 **Library and Museum**

### 1.1 Library

The Library reopened for full service 15 June 2020, however, as some customers are still hesitant about returning to public spaces, the order & collect service has been retained. Some of the replacement furniture has arrived, although there are still items on order from suppliers.

Book suppliers are also struggling with supplying material due to transport delays and publishing issues in the US and UK.

The July School Holiday Programme was also prepared, which will trial all day activities, as opposed to set sessions.

This month the displays were Pride Month and the New Zealand Book Awards for Children and Young People.

#### **Library Statistics**

	<b>June 2020</b>	<b>YTD 2019/20</b>	<b>June 2019</b>	<b>YTD 2018/19</b>
Items issued	2,898	40,371	3,973	47,824
People visiting	3,283	63,119	4,515	76,623
New Members	18	305	35	220
Members Active	1,744			

### 1.2 Museum

The gallery reopened to the public along with the rest of the Library at the beginning of the month.

The Museum Internship programme began with the interns doing health & safety training and a workshop with Jacqueline McRae-Tarei on conserving a piupiu. They have all chosen an object from our collection which they will research, conserve and present their findings on.

The Museum Curator continued to work on moved objects and began preparing for the next exhibitions. One document was created on intern induction which included history & museum material.

## Sir James Fletcher Kawerau Museum Statistics

	June 2020	YTD 2019/20	June 2019	YTD 2018/19
Exhibitions	0	6	0	6
Historical Articles	1	10	1	10
Objects	2	84	2	157
People	2	207	2	284
Documents	6	315	19	493
Photographs	38	590	2	354

## 2 Weather Station

The following tables shows: the average temperature for the month of June 2020, the average temperature for the calendar year, the total sunshine hours for the month and the accumulated sunshine hours for the calendar year and the rainfall for the month along with the total for the year, with comparisons to the previous year.

	June - 2020	June - 2019	June YTD - 2020	June YTD - 2019
Average Temperature (°C)	16.7	15.9	22.8	23.0
Sunshine Hours (Hrs:Mins)	114:47	146:41	1,189:00	1,176:41
Rainfall	307.5	140.0	574.9	582.4

## 3 Payments

There were five payments made during June 2020, which exceeded \$50,000.00:

- Cooney Lees Morgan Lawyers \$150,300.00 – Progress Payment Units 28 & 29
- BOP Regional Council \$230,238.06 – 4<sup>th</sup> rates instalment 2019/20
- Inland Revenue Department \$118,237.18 – PAYE F/E 26/5 & 5/6
- Waiotahi Contractors Ltd \$163,401.25 – Detention Basin Claim 1
- Waste Management Ltd \$50,971.67 – Waste disposal May 2020

## 4 Grants

### 4.1 Community Grants Scheme:

The committee met on 11 September 2019 and approved grants totalling \$17,130 to eleven organisations.

Further grants of \$1,675.00 to Putauaki School and \$595.00 to the Seniors Forum were subsequently approved by Council.



The community grants budget for 2019/20 has been fully allocated.

Applications for 2020/21 community grants will be advertised during August 2020.

#### 4.2 Creative Community Fund:

Council received \$19,248.00 during 2019/20 from Creative NZ to allocate.

The Creative NZ Committee met on 23 June 2020 and allocated \$10,108.59 to five individuals/community groups.

Staff have obtained approval from Creative NZ to carry forward the surplus balance to the 2020/21 year. The committee would usually meet in November to consider applications for the first funding of the year.

## 5 Website

The website ([www.kaweraudc.govt.nz](http://www.kaweraudc.govt.nz)) statistics for the month of June were:

	June 2020	June 2019
<b>Visits (Sessions)</b>	4,467	4,047
<b>Page Views</b>	14,331	15,165
<b>Average time on site [mm:ss]</b>	1:51	2:03
<b>Visitors (users)</b>	3,044	2,856

Top pages for the month of June were:

1. Swimming Pool
2. Library
3. Rates / Property search
4. Transfer Station
5. Adopt a Dog

Top cities / towns of origin of visitors

Top Cities / Towns of Origin	June 2020	June 2019
<b>Auckland</b>	911	715
<b>Tauranga</b>	500	498
<b>Whakatane (incl Kawerau)</b>	490	144

Top countries of origin (apart from NZ)

Top Countries of Origin	June 2020	June 2019
USA	181	19
Australia	108	58
Canada	28	5

## 6 Requests for Service – June 2020

Service	Total	
	Completed	Progressed
Dogs	114	4
Noise	40	
Building Enquiries	11	
Trees* & Parks	13	
Rubbish (Bins & Collections)	35	6
Water/wastewater	0	26
Roading and Streetlights	5	6
Vandalism	0	
Enforcement/Health/Food	10	
Council Buildings - Maintenance	4	8
Other (Events/Consents/Rates)	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>51</b>

Six requests came via the website, the balance of the requests came from phone calls or emails.

\*Requests mostly relating to the removal of trees which are added to a priority list.

## 7 Communication

Below is a brief summary of the communication tasks that were delivered during June:

### 7.1 Council Community Updates (Newsletter)

- Completed Council weekly updates on June 6, 12 and 26.
- Community Update delivered to houses, published on website and social media.

### 7.2 2020/21 Annual Plan Consultation

- Promotion of the 2020/21 Annual Plan public submission process.
- Submissions encouraged via online website form, email, post, hard copy.
- Submissions closed 5:00pm 30 June. Total Submissions received – 41.

(7 submitters wish to be heard; 31 do not wish to be heard; 10 submissions (not heard) from the Consult A Councillor Forum.

- Consult A Councillor public forum held in Tarawera Mall, Wednesday 24 June. Total 19 formal discussions (10 lodged as formal submissions).
- Promotion via Community Update, Facebook, Media Releases and Website.

### 7.3 Media Relations

Promote positive stories and respond to media requests.

- 5 proactive media releases
- 2 reactive media releases

### 7.4 Collaborative Eastern Bay Council Information Campaign (COVID-19)

- Final adverts (Print and radio) with Whakatane, Opotiki and Kawerau promoting Council essential services, particularly Rubbish, Dog Registration renewals during Level 2 and Level 1.
- Discover Our Local Campaign (promotion of Kawerau based businesses, organisations and visitor attractions)

### 7.5 Online Channels

- **KDC Website** – 30-plus posts to Website (statistics reported separately).

- **KDC Facebook - June**

13,189 people reached Overall Month Posts

9,013 people Post Engagement\*

71-plus proactive FB posts; 2 Livestreamed Meetings: R&S and Council

- **5 'Most Engaging'\* posts during June:**

1. Council Meeting 30/6/20 (4.4k reach, 535 engagements)
2. NZ Moves to COVID-19 Level 1 (2.2k reach, 418 engagements)
3. Cobham Drive Playground Upgrade (1.7k reach, 416 engagements)
4. Transfer Station Closed Lightning Strike (2.7k reach, 408 engagements)
5. Normal Kerbside Rubbish Collections resume (2k reach, 396 engagements)

*\*Engagement rate based on public interactions, clicks, shares, comments and reactions.*

- **10 'Most Viewed Posts in June**

1. Council Meeting Livestreamed video (4.4k) 30/06/20
2. Transfer Station Closed Lightning Strike (2.7k) 29/06/20
3. Dog Registration Renewal Reminder (2.4k) 02/06/20
4. NZ Moves to COVID-19 Level 1 (2.2k) 08/06/20
5. Normal Kerbside Rubbish Collections resume (2k) 10/06/20
6. Maurie Kjar Memorial Swimming Pool Complex: main pool repairs (1.9k) 08/06/20

7. Update Maurie Kjar Memorial Swimming Pool Complex (1.8k) 29/06/20
8. Reopening Maurie Kjar Memorial Swimming Pool Complex 7 days (1.7k) 05/06/20
9. Cobham Drive Playground Upgrade (1.7k) 04/06/20
10. Have Your Say! Consult A Councillor at Tarawera Mall (1.6k) 24/06/20

## 8 Rates

The following table shows the current rates collected for the year (to 30 June), the penalties received for the year and the age of outstanding rates with comparisons with the previous year.

	2019/20	2018/19
Current rates collected (%)	97.9%	97.9%
Current rates unpaid (\$)	\$282,949	\$268,348
Unpaid rates 1 – 2 years (\$)	\$11,394	\$12,901
Unpaid rates >2 years (\$)	\$7,406	\$3,153
<b>Total unpaid rates</b>	<b>\$301,749</b>	<b>\$284,402</b>
Penalties charged	*\$75,952	\$93,071

\*NB No penalty was charged for the 4<sup>th</sup> instalment

## 9 Funds

The following funds were held at 30 June 2020:

	June – 2020	June - 2019
<b>Special Funds</b>		
Depreciation Funds	\$5,507,604	\$7,033,974
Development Feasibility	\$11,000	\$11,000
<b>Total Special Funds</b>	<b>\$5,518,604</b>	<b>\$7,044,974</b>
General Funds	\$141,315	\$45,198
<b>Total (including internal loans)</b>	<b>\$5,659,919</b>	<b>\$7,090,172</b>

The funds invested @ 30 June 2020 were as follows:

Invested in	\$	Mean Interest	% External
ANZ – on call	\$600,955	0.05%	15.84%
ASB	\$500,340	1.91%	13.19%
BNZ – current & on-call	\$859,162	0.05%	22.65%
Westpac	\$900,845	1.19%	23.75%

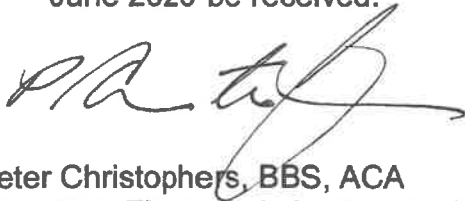
Invested in	\$	Mean Interest	% External
Rabobank (includes on-call)	\$932,199	0.98%	24.57%
TSB	\$0		0.00%
<b>External Investments</b>	<b>\$3,793,501</b>		<b>100.0%</b>
Internal Loans	\$1,866,418		
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>\$5,659,919</b>		

At the end of June 2020, the balance in the general funds is \$96,117 higher than it was for the same time the previous year mostly as a result of the COVID-19 lockdown. However, the balance in the depreciation reserves is approximately \$1.53 million less than it was a year ago. The main reason for this reduction is due to the money spent on the three residential developments to date. This expenditure will be recovered over time.

There is also a projected cash-flow graph (to 31 March 2021) included in the appendix.

## 10 RECOMMENDATION

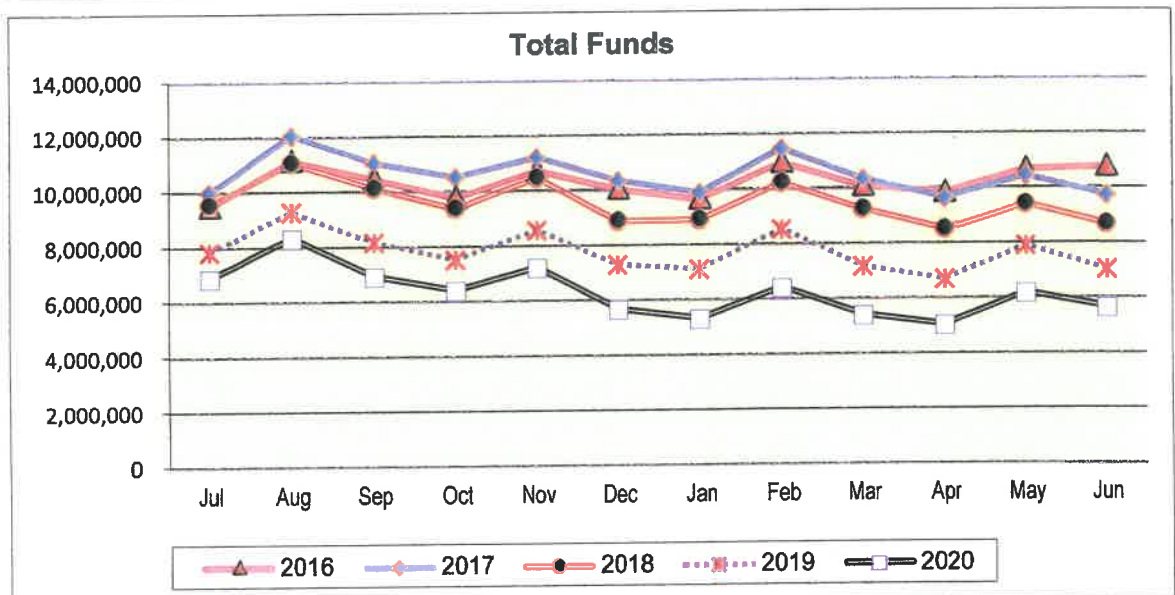
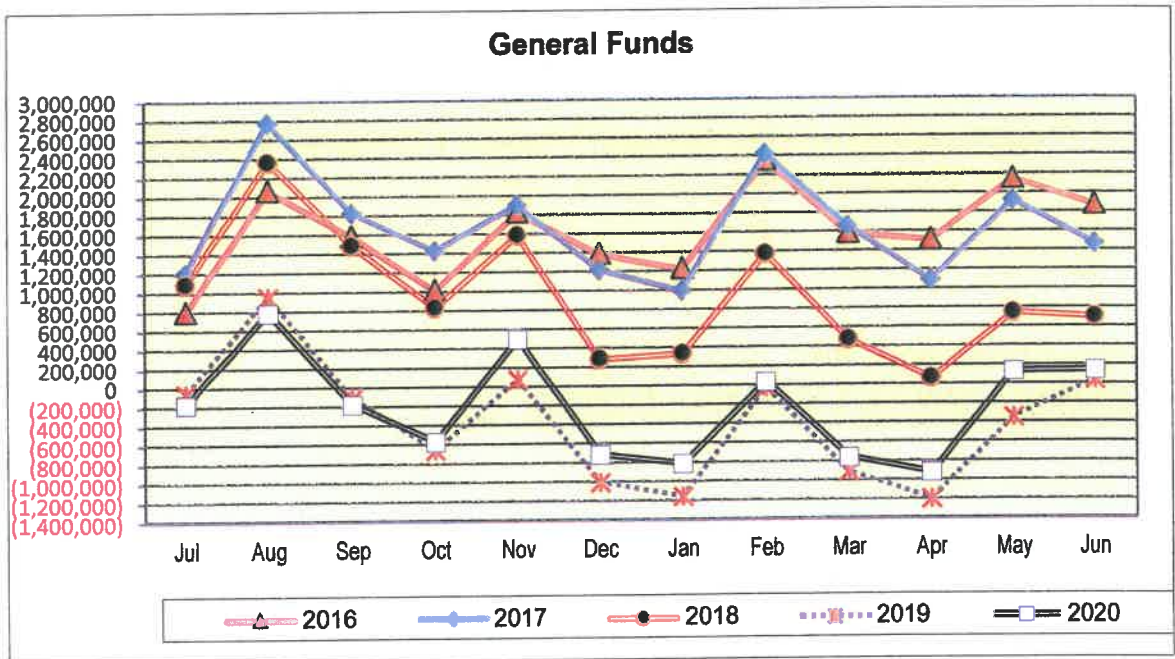
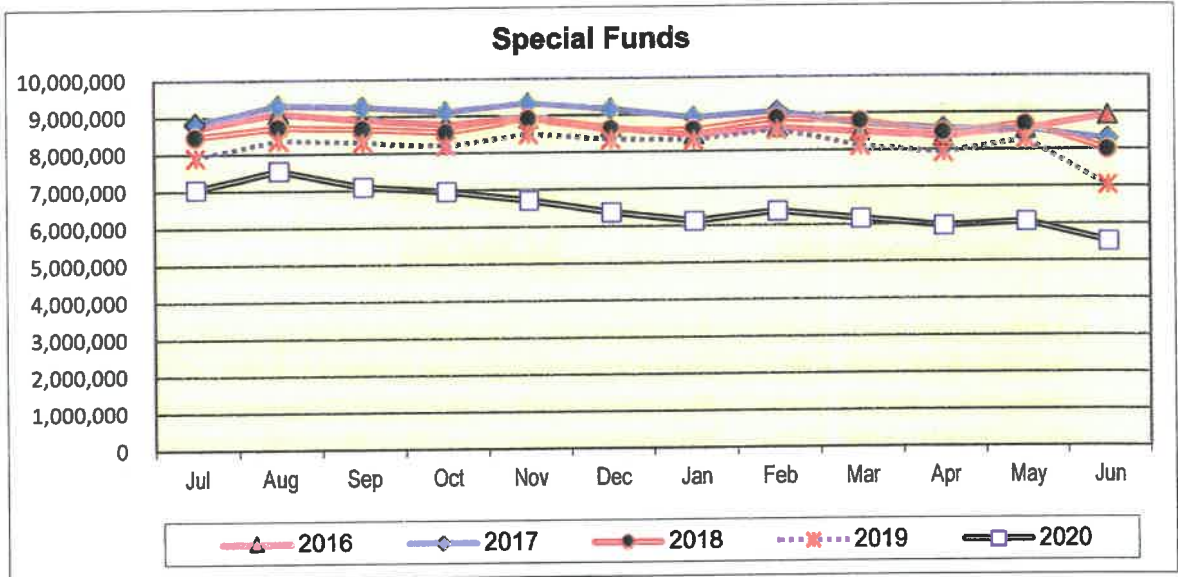
That the report from the Manager, Finance & Corporate Services for the month of June 2020 be received.

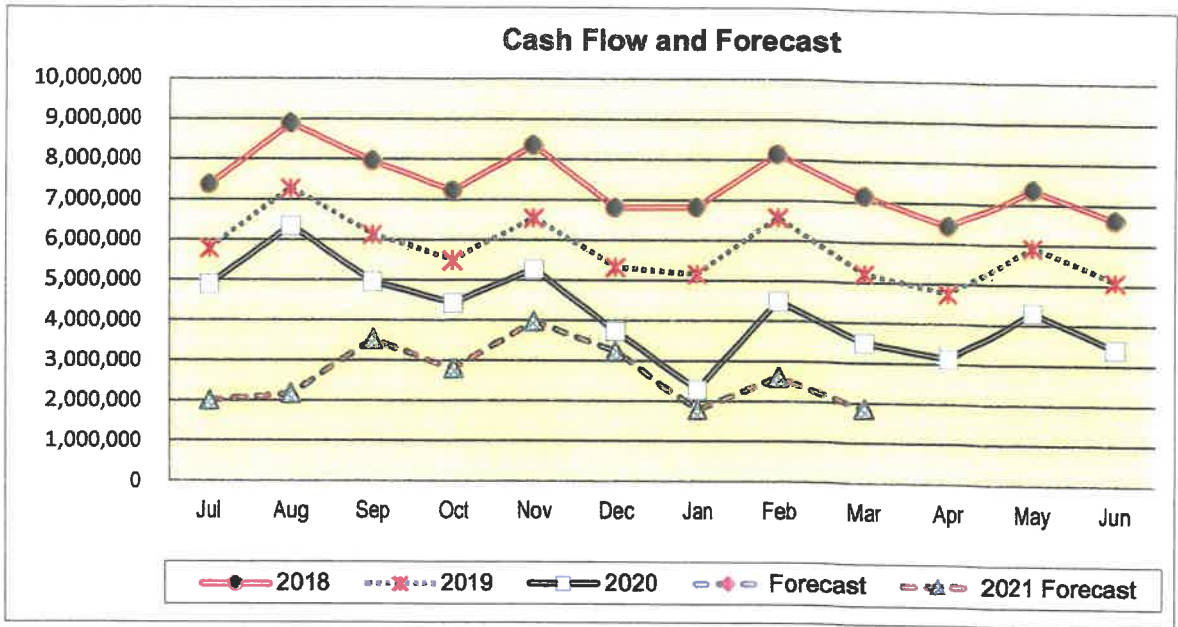


Peter Christophers, BBS, ACA  
**Manager, Finance & Corporate Services**

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**Funds Monitoring Graphs**  
**June 2020**









# MONTHLY REPORT OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

## June 2020

### 1 Water Supply

The development of the Tarawera boreholes is expected to be completed during the winter months and be operational in time for the drier summer period.

The Pumphouse and Holland/Umukaraka Springs have sufficient flow to meet the demands of the community.

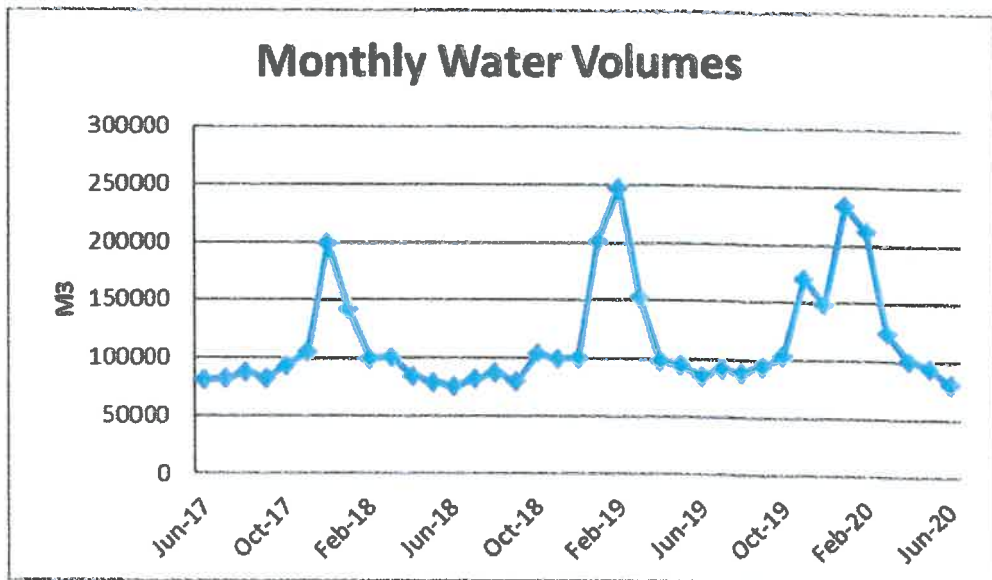
The new Water Safety Plan (WSP) is being developed by staff. The existing WSP will expire in June 2021.

All works required to obtain Resource Consents are underway and it is expected that all required consents will be obtained in the next financial year.

#### 1.1 Use

The Town used 81,274m<sup>3</sup> during the month of June.

The graph below shows the monthly volume (in m<sup>3</sup>) of water used for the last 3 years for comparison.



There was not a significant increase in water taken from the two unchlorinated outlets after the lockdown period. 22.5 m<sup>3</sup> and 18.7 m<sup>3</sup> water was taken from the Pumphouse and New World taps respectively. In the last month, the total daily usage was approximately 1330 litres per day.

## 1.2 Water Quality

All routine samples taken during June were clear of E.coli.

There were no drinking water complaints during the month regarding dirty water. There were several comments regarding smell and taste of chlorine, however the chlorine levels have been normal.

## 1.3 Reticulation

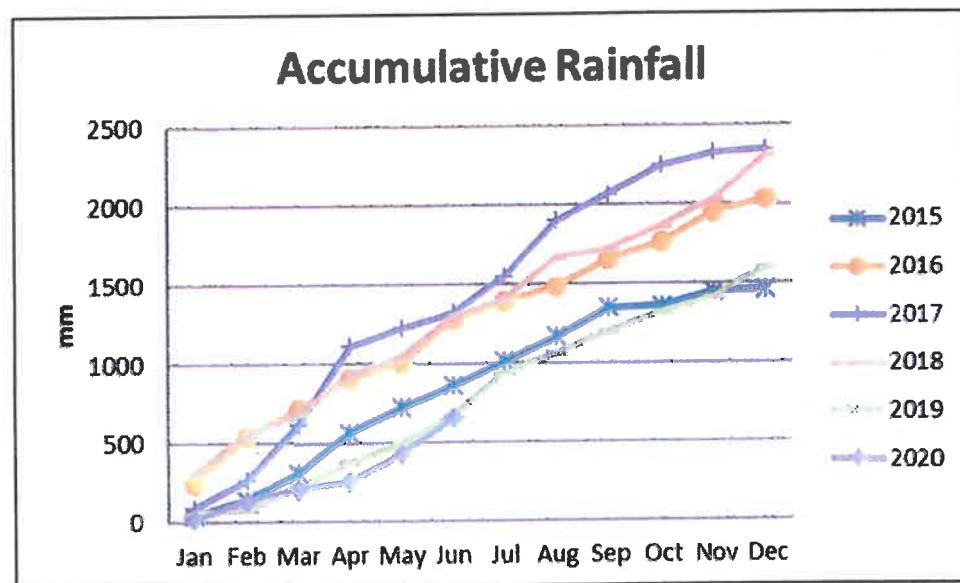
The evaluation and development of the reticulation is continuing with the support of Project Max (design of new riser main) and WSP (evaluation of reticulation degradation and design of replacement reticulation).

The Toby replacement programme was accelerated this month.

During the stormwater bund installation, sections of the AC water reticulation was replaced with PE pipes while they were exposed.

## 1.4 Rainfall

The graph below shows the accumulative rainfall that has occurred each year since 2015. After a dry start, 2020 has been getting wetter.



## 2 **Wastewater**

The sewer system has operated without incident.

There were three incidences where the waste water pipes were blocked due to tree roots and gravel.

The 10 year shut maintenance work was completed this year. The efficiency of the plant greatly improved. Significant long-term work was identified which includes the upgrading of the control system.

The effluent from the Dairy Factory did not cause any issues during the month of June, however the Dairy Factory was not operating at full capacity. The Dairy Factory will need to prove compliance in order to continue discharging effluent to the Council sewer system.

### **3 Roding**

The design of the various roading projects is continuing.

The major road resealing works were completed this month. Work focused on Onslow, Islington, Plunket and River Roads and Streets.

Kerb and channel work was completed in Onslow Street and Valley Road.

Pavement repairs are ongoing throughout the District.

The Town Centre development stage 1 was put to tender and the work will be done in August.

More speed cushions have been obtained and will be installed in July and August 2020.

### **4 Stormwater**

The detention basins were completed in June. The surfaces are being rehabilitated with pasture. There was some minor damage to the structures due to heavy rain that will be repaired by Council staff once the newly seeded grass has taken hold.

The River Road culverts are being manufactured and will be installed in July and August 2020.

Stormwater lines will be replaced during the Town Centre Stage 1 works where the lines are exposed.

### **5 Parks and Reserves**

During June, the parks and reserves teams performed the following actions:

- Completed planting tulips in the Winter annual bedding displays,
- Completed the playground extension in Cobham Drive,
- Trimmed and lifted Plane trees on Tamarangi Drive,
- Removed two dead conifers on Tamarangi Drive,
- Felled trees backing houses Monika Lanham.

### **6 Pool**

The pools returned to normal opening hours.

There was an issue with the heat exchanger after the steam feed pipe was repaired and the pools were colder than usual.

The pool complex is being reviewed and designs to implement options listed in the Annual Plan is being developed by staff.

## **7 Refuse Collection**

Refuse collection has returned to normal.

There were no issues with the refuse collection during this reporting period.

The Waste Assessment for Kawerau District was completed by staff. The assessment will be made available to Elected Members and a workshop will be held in July.

The Waste Minimisation Management Plan will be updated based on the outcomes of the Waste Assessment and guidance from Elected Members during the latter half of 2020.

## **8 Refuse Disposal**

The pickup and transporting of the residual refuse to Tirohia continues without incident.

## **9 Recycled Collection**

Recycle collection has returned to normal.

There were no issues with the recycle collection or disposal during this reporting period.

## **10 Vandalism**

There has been an increase in vandalism after the lockdown ended. Certain areas experience repeated vandalism and will need to be addressed.

## **11 Staff**

A new waterworks assistant, Glenn Penny joined the Three Waters team. As part of his career development, he will do the Level 4 Waterworks Operator course. This course was completed by the two other operators during the previous four years.

A new recycle runner, Shae Adams joined the Waste Team.

## 12 Projects

Although the planning, design and tendering process for all projects is continuing, the actual physical works will be delayed corresponding with the closedown period.

Some projects have been significantly affected with the changes in construction environment after the lockdown period. Staff have accelerated some projects in order to support contractors.

Staff are applying for external funding for all projects where available, and a total of \$115,000 of EBET funding for various projects was obtained. This is more than half the funding available for the whole Eastern Bay of Plenty Region.

## 13 RECOMMENDATION

That the report from the Manager, Operations and Services for the month of June 2020 be received.



Hanno van der Merwe, MSc (Eng), PhD  
**Manager, Operations & Services**

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**Capital, Renewals and One off Maintenance Items for 2019/20**  
30 June 2020

Activity	Code	Item	Budget	Actual	Estimate Finish Date	Revised Finish Date	Actual Finish Date	Procurement compliance	Comments
Transport Management	402515 001	Kerb Replacement	\$91,500	\$81,150	Jun-20				Year Programme - Completed
	402515 002/12	Street Light Upgrades	\$20,000	\$24,700	Jun-20				Completed
	402515 003	Reseals - Roads	\$100,000	\$102,000	Apr-20	Jun-20			Completed
	402515 004	Pavement Treatment	\$35,000	\$35,000	Jun-20				Completed
	402515 005	Culvert replacements	\$596,000	\$595,000	Mar-20	Sep-20			In process of being manufactured, install in August
	402515 009	Minor Safety	\$35,100	\$35,100	Jan-20	Apr-20	Jun-20		Completed
	402515 013	Footpaths	\$160,000	\$164,100	Jun-20				Year Programme - Completed
	402516 001	Reseals - Carparks	\$13,800	\$13,800	Apr-20	Jun-20			Completed
	402516 003	Replace Rubbish Bins	\$5,500	-	Dec-19	Jun-20			Carry forward to next year - Town Centre Developmnt
	402516 004	District Seating	\$1,300	-	Dec-19	Jun-20			Carry forward to next year - Town Centre Developmnt
	402516 006	Town Centre Music	\$3,300	\$1,375	Feb-20		Sep-19		Completed
	402516 009	Town Centre - X-mas Lights	\$6,000	-	Dec-19	Jun-20			Done in-house
	402516 010	Town Centre Video Cameras	\$10,000	\$2,230	Dec-19	Jun-20			In process, budget roll over to next year
	402516 012	Town Centre Cobblestones	\$220,000	\$195,000	Nov-19	Aug-20			Tender awarded, install in July and August
402516 013	Town Centre - Lights	\$20,000	\$7,490	Dec-19	Jul-20			Completed	
402516 032	Bunds Farm Block	\$303,000	\$303,000	Oct-19	May-20	Jun-20		Bunds completed, grass being established	
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$1,620,400</b>	<b>\$1,559,945</b>					
Stormwater	402601 001	Stormwater Renewals	\$28,700	\$25,000	Jun-20	Aug-20			Tender awarded
	402601 003	Local Flooding Solutions	\$10,000	\$3,381	Jun-20				Completed
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$38,700</b>	<b>\$28,381</b>					
26 01 02.3500		Stormwater Systems - Maintenance	\$21,500	-	Jun-20	Aug-20			In conjunction with Town Centre Developmnt
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$21,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>					
Water Supply	303001 001	Flushing Mains	\$2,800	\$1,872	Nov-19		Oct-19		Completed
	303001 002	Reservoir Clean and Inspect	\$20,000	\$27,500	Jul-19		Jul-19		Completed
	303001 009	Pipe testing	\$3,000	\$11,000	Jan-20	Jul-20			Completed
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$25,800</b>	<b>\$40,372</b>					
	403001 001	Pipe Work Zone 1	\$600,000	\$870	Jun-20	Sep-20			Rising main replacement part 1, desing phase
	403001 003	Pipe Work Zone 6	\$16,000	-	May-20	Feb-21			Bell Street
	403001 004	Toby Replacements	\$12,000	\$3,648	Jun-20				Year Programme - Completed
	403001 005	Valve Refurbishment	\$20,000	\$6,940	Dec-19	Jun-20			Year Programme - Completed
	403001 007	Refurbish Pump System	\$29,100	-	Mar-20	Dec-20			Not completed, carry forward to next year
	403001 010	UV Tube replacement	\$12,600	\$14,170	Feb-20	Nov-19			Completed
	403001 021	Headworks - Tarawera Boreholes	\$300,000	\$78,057	Sep-19	Aug-20			Increased the scope of works
	403001 023	Reservoir Roofs Reseal	\$133,500	\$133,100	Dec-19	Jan-20			Completed
	403001 024	Water Flow - Umukaraka	\$49,000	-	Jun-20	Nov-20			Being designed
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$1,172,200</b>	<b>\$236,785</b>					
Wastewater	303520 001	Sewer Line Cleaning	\$20,600	\$12,017	Jun-20				Year Programme - Completed
	303520 002	Video Lines	\$14,200	-	Jun-20				Year Programme - Assessed & deferred
	303520 003	Centrifuge	\$28,000	\$18,270	Apr-20				Completed
	303520 004	Plant 10 year shut	\$50,000	\$40,000	Jan-20	Feb-20	Apr-20		Completed

Activity	Code	Item	Budget	Actual	Estimate Finish Date	Revised Finish Date	Actual Finish Date	Procurement compliance	Comments
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$112,800</b>	<b>\$70,287</b>					
	403520 001	Refurbish Pumps	\$38,000	\$31,500	Mar-20	May-20			Completed
	403520 002	Pipe Work Zone 1	\$18,500	\$1,500	May-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Completed
	403520 004	Millicscreen Bearings	\$2,800	-	May-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Assessed & deferred
	403520 018	Septic Tank Holding	\$5,000	-	Aug-19				Cancelled
	403520 011	Treatment plant pumps	\$11,130	\$15,130	May-20	Jun-20			Completed
	403520 027	Pumping Stations	\$159,000	\$19,000	May-20	Jun-20			Year Programme
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$234,300</b>	<b>\$67,130</b>					
Refuse Disposal	303522 004	Scales and Electric Gate	\$10,000	\$9,610	Oct-19	Dec-19	Nov-19		Completed
	303522 006	Tree Removal	\$5,000	\$4,760	Feb-20		Nov-19		Completed
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$14,370</b>					
	403522 008	Concrete Apron	\$10,000	\$10,386	Feb-20	Mar-20			Completed
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,386</b>					
Pool	304031 006	Heat Exchange Unit	\$5,000	\$8,337	Oct-19				Completed
	304031 007	Plant Room	\$5,000	\$4,300	May-20				Completed
	304031 009	Spa Pool	\$6,000	\$8,660	Oct-19				Completed
	304031 011	Painting Buildings	\$6,000	\$6,588	Feb-20		Dec-19		Completed
	304031 012	Paint pool	\$15,000	\$26,884	Oct-19				Completed
	304031 013	Office Maintenance	\$2,500	\$3,644	Oct-19				Completed
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$39,500</b>	<b>\$58,413</b>					
	404031 001	Clubrooms	\$150,000	-	May-20	Nov-20			Delayed to next financial year due to Covid-19
	404031 011	Hot Water Chinder	\$0	\$7,400	Dec-20				Completed
	404031 013	Dosing Pumps	\$2,500	\$2,640	Oct-19				Completed
	404031 016	Fences	\$7,000	-	Nov-19	Nov-20			Delayed to next financial year due to Covid-19
	404031 038	Cobblestones	\$20,000	\$34,890	Oct-19				Completed
	404031 043	Pool Entrance	\$70,000	\$4,650	Mar-20	Nov-20			Delayed to next financial year due to Covid-19
	404031 046	Main pump	\$6,000	\$1,550	Nov-19				Completed
	404031 055	Shade sails	\$5,000	\$1,200	Nov-19				Completed
	404031 056	Pool Office	\$11,500	-	Nov-19	Nov-20			Delayed to next financial year due to Covid-19
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$272,900</b>	<b>\$52,330</b>					
Rec. Centre	304035 004	Cladding	\$5,000	\$845	Apr-20	Jun-20			Completed
	304035 016	Lift Inspections	\$3,200	\$983	Nov-19	May-20			Completed
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$8,200</b>	<b>\$1,828</b>					
	404035 004	Lift	\$5,600	\$5,600	Apr-20	Jun-20			Completed
	404035 005	Building Various	\$6,300	-	Apr-20	Jun-21			Delayed till next year
	404035 019	Fire Protection	\$3,000	-	Nov-19	Jun-21			Assessed and Completed
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$9,900</b>	<b>\$0</b>					
Town Hall	304036 007	Floors	\$2,300	-	Feb-20	Nov-20			To be done next financial year
	304036 014	Interior fittings	\$5,000	-	Feb-20				Cancelled
	304036 009	Interior painting	\$5,800	-	Feb-20	Jun-21			To be done next financial year
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$13,100</b>	<b>\$0</b>					
	404036 018	Electrical	\$20,000	\$22,000	Jan-20	Jun-20			Completed



Activity	Code	Item	Budget	Actual	Estimate Finish Date	Revised Finish Date	Actual Finish Date	Procurement compliance	Comments
Concert Chamber	404036 020	Furniture	\$2,500	-	Mar-20				Year Programme - Assessed & deferred
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$22,500</b>	<b>\$22,000</b>					
	304037 008	Painting - Interior	\$1,200	-	Mar-20	Jun-20			To be done next financial year
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$1,200</b>	<b>\$0</b>					
	404037 019	Renewals	\$3,500	\$782	Feb-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Completed
	404037 006	Airconditioning	\$6,900	-	Feb-20				Year Programme - Assessed & deferred
	404037 009	Smoke Detectors	\$3,400	-	Feb-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Assessed & completed
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$13,800</b>	<b>\$782</b>					
	304048 001	Exterior Clean	\$2,000	-	Dec-19	Jun-20			To be done next financial year
	304048 002	Painting	\$3,000	-	Mar-20				Year Programme - Assessed & deferred
Town Centre Toilets		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>					
	404038 006	Exeloo Walkway Canopy	\$29,990	\$29,990	Sep-19		Sep-19		Completed
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$29,990</b>	<b>\$29,990</b>					
	304042 001	Tarawera Walkway	\$7,000	\$6,200	Nov-19		Nov-19		Completed
	304042 002	Monica Lanham	\$22,800	\$23,000	Feb-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Completed
	304042 003	At Risk Tree Removal	\$31,100	\$31,100	Jun-20				Year Programme - Completed
	304042 004	Rumuanga Stream Maintenance	\$3,400	\$1,642	Feb-20	May-20			Completed
	304042 008	Kayak Course	\$10,200	\$5,000	Jan-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Completed
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$74,400</b>	<b>\$66,942</b>					
	404042 001	Rubbish Bins	\$4,100	\$1,899	Apr-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Completed
404042 002	Boundary Fences	\$17,000	\$42,379	Jun-20				Completed	
404042 003	Sprinkler Replacements	\$4,800	\$5,492	Nov-19		Nov-19		Completed	
404042 019	Seal Carparks	\$14,300	\$14,300	Apr-20	Jun-20			Completed	
404042 034	Rumuanga Stream Rebuild	\$20,000	\$6,550	Nov-19	Jun-20			Completed	
404042 035	Stoneham Walk Rebuild	\$40,000	\$20,290	May-20	Jun-20			Completed	
	<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$100,200</b>	<b>\$90,910</b>						
Sportsfields	304041 007	Pumps	\$3,300	-	Mar-20				Assessed and Completed
	304041 003	BMX Track Maintenance	\$2,500	-	Mar-20	Jun-20			Assessed and Completed
	304041 004	Fences	\$2,000	\$790	Mar-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Completed
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$7,800</b>	<b>\$790</b>					
	404041 011	Underground Irrigation Tarawera	\$15,000	-	May-20	Dec-20			Delayed till RC approved
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>					
	304044 001	Tree Replacement	\$4,000	\$3,900	Jun-20				Year Programme - Completed
	304044 003	SH34 Tree Trimming	\$8,000	\$8,100	Feb-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Completed
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>					
	404046 001	Renewals	\$28,320	\$27,000	Dec-19	Jun-20			Completed
404046 002	Bins/Seats	\$510	\$3,000	Feb-20	Jun-20			Completed	
404046 009	Fence	\$5,000	\$3,774	Mar-20	Jun-20			Completed	
	<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$33,830</b>	<b>\$33,774</b>						
304047 006	Roadside Garden	\$12,000	-	Apr-20	Jun-20			Delayed to next year	
	<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>						
404047 006	New Section	\$5,000	\$2,300	Mar-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Completed	

Activity	Code	Item	Budget	Actual	Estimate Finish Date	Revised Finish Date	Actual Finish Date	Procurement compliance	Comments
	404047 008	Fence	\$15,000	-	Dec-19	Jun-20			Delayed to next year
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>					
Library Building	405060 011	Library - Air Conditioner	\$8,048	\$8,048	Feb-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Completed
	405060 012	Library - Smoke Detectors	\$1,600	\$3,400	Dec-19	Jun-20			Completed
	405060 019	Library - Light Fittings	\$3,400	-	Nov-19	Jun-20			Year Programme - Assessed & deferred
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$13,000</b>	<b>\$11,448</b>					
Dog Pound	405061 012	New Pound	\$710,000	\$44,662	Mar-20	Nov-20			Consenting stage
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$710,000</b>	<b>\$44,662</b>					
Field Amenity Buildings	305062 026	Tarawera Park Toilet Paint, Roof	\$3,000	-	Dec-19	Jun-20			Delayed to next year
	305062 007	Tarawera Park Changing Sheds Roof	\$2,000	-	Mar-20	Jun-20			Delayed to next year
	305062 025	Tarawera Park Onepu Cibrus paint	\$3,000	-	Mar-20	Jun-20			Delayed to next year
	305062 019	Pridenau Park Pavillion - painting	\$20,000	\$8,000	Jun-20	Jun-20			Completed
	305062 029	Maintenance All Facilities	\$10,000	-	Jun-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Assessed & deferred
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$38,000</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>					
	405062 031	Tarawera Park Changing Sheds Toilet Upgrade	\$20,000	\$1,006	Mar-20	Jun-20			Delayed to next year
	405062 030	Amenity Buildings	\$20,000	-	Feb-20	Jun-20			Year Programme - Assessed & deferred
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$1,006</b>					
Depot	305063 003	Alarm System maintenance	\$3,200	-	Mar-20	Jun-20			Delayed to next year
	405063 015	Maintenance Sub Total	\$3,200	\$0					
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>					
District Offices	305064 001	Paint walls	\$2,300	-	May-20				Year Programme - Assessed & deferred
	305064 004	Fire Protection	\$4,300	\$3,314	Aug-19				Year Programme - Completed
		<b>Maintenance Sub Total</b>	<b>\$6,600</b>	<b>\$3,314</b>					
	405064 001	Air Conditioning	\$14,500	\$5,000	Jun-20				Year Programme - Completed
	405064 025	29 Islington St	\$5,000	\$5,100	Jun-20				Year Programme - Completed
	405064 012	Sundry Furniture	\$11,000	\$18,222	Jun-20				Year Programme - Completed
	405064 013	Ladies Toilets	\$30,000	-	Apr-20	Dec-20			Delayed till next year
	405064 021	Hardware & Sundry	\$1,200	\$750	Jun-20				Year Programme - Completed
	405064 020	Flashings and Spouting	\$30,000	\$7,200	Dec-19	Dec-20			Delayed till next year
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$91,700</b>	<b>\$36,272</b>					
Plant	60 80 01 7600	Vehicles	189,100	110,159	Jun-20				Completed... Mayors car still to be procured
		<b>Asset Renewals Sub Total</b>	<b>\$189,100</b>	<b>\$110,159</b>					
Economic Development	150601 002	Renewals - Firmin Lodge	\$20,220	\$7,402	Jun-20				Fire Alarm system - Completed
	15 07 01 7600	Renewals - Information Centre	\$10,000	\$1,708	Jun-19				Year Programme - Completed
	150501 007	Residential Developments	\$2,386,000	\$2,048,358	Nov-20				In process
		<b>Asset New/Renewal Sub Total</b>	<b>\$2,416,220</b>	<b>\$2,057,468</b>					
		Maintenance Sub Total	\$384,100	\$276,316					72%
		Asset Renewals Sub Total	\$7,079,240	\$4,393,428					62%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,463,340</b>	<b>\$4,669,744</b>					65%

# MONTHLY REPORT ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

June 2020

## 1 Economic Development/ Industrial Symbiosis Kawerau (ISK)

### *Kawerau Putauaki Industrial Development (KPID) Updates*

The KPID Partners have provided the following progress updates on their projects:

#### *Kawerau Container Terminal (KCT) and Siding*

- PGF Agreement has been signed by all parties.
- KiwiRail – finalising project cost and fixed price contract.
- Norske leases are underway.

#### *Putauaki Trust Industrial Development*

- PGF Agreement has been signed by all parties and first instalment payment for Project Deliverables received.
- The construction contract has gone out to tender with selected contracting firms including local, with the Contractor to be appointed by end of July.
- Preliminary work is planned to start August/September and construction of the State Highway roundabout is planned to start in October, with completion expected by the end of March 2021.

#### *Off-Road Highway*

- PGF Agreement has been signed by all parties.
- Detailed design finished; quality control of the design will be undertaken early July.
- Resource consent application(s) are in preparation and will be lodged following completion of the detailed design process.
- Land Easements in progress.

### *ISK Kawerau Pathways to Work (KPTW)*

The following is a summary of KPTW activities for June:

- The lease for the new office at 9 Manukorihi Drive has been signed and the team are now established/operating from there;
- Darryl Simpson has been appointed as the KPTW Administrator and started on 15th June;
- Two employer workshops to understand the current situation of our ISK members were held during the month - the workshop outcomes will inform the activities of ISK/KPTW over the next 12 months;

- The first meeting of a steering group of Small to Medium Enterprises (SME's) was held on 24th June. This was an introductory meeting with the Eastern Bay Chamber of Commerce who will provide support for Kawerau's SME community;
- The Tertiary Advisory Group had its first face to face meeting with the Tertiary Education Commission's (TEC) Relationship Manager of Business and Partnerships to discuss the ISK Micro Credential Qualification. This Level 3 qualification is intended to cover all the basic skills generically required by Kawerau industries;
- Met with MSD to get an understanding of Government funding;
- Working with TEC, MBIE, MSD and Industry to determine how best to support current and new apprenticeships. Currently, we are processing 13 new apprenticeships and also 16 potential crew members for a new environmental project;
- Working with NZTA to determine what will be required to resume Class 1 Drivers licencing in Kawerau.

## **2 Kawerau i-SITE Visitor Information Centre**

### ***i-SITE Staff Update***

We farewelled our Senior VIO, Lizzie Te Rire who was a valued team member of the Kawerau i-SITE. Lizzie started at the i-SITE as a work-experience student in 2017 and from there she was involved in multiple activities and key events such as WoodFest, King of the Mountain and Christmas in the Park. Her contribution to the i-SITE and Council has been greatly appreciated and she will be sorely missed.

### ***i-SITE Regional Meeting***

The i-SITE Manager, Rangi Wharepapa, attended a Taupo-based meeting with Regional i-SITE Managers for the first time since COVID-19 lockdown. The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the future and the new norm of our visitor economy and the i-SITE network. The impacts of COVID-19 have forced seven i-SITES across the country to close. Kawerau i-SITE is fortunate to be fully operational and able to continue providing services to the community. Rangi is working with the neighbouring Eastern Bay of Plenty i-SITES to collaborate and support each other going forward.

### ***End of Financial Year.***

The team have been busy completing the merchandise stocktake for the end of the financial year.

### ***Services Provided by The i-SITE***

#### **Tarawera Forest Permits:**

- The permits are now available to purchase fulltime at the i-SITE as well as online.
- The Tapahoro/Tarawera outlet is accessible for sightseeing and use of facilities only - the campground remains closed until further notice.

- Permits to access Pūtauaki Maunga will only be available from Maori Investments Limited (MIL).

#### **Intercity:**

- Intercity services continue to run daily to and from Kawerau with slight changes in departure times.
- Standard tickets have returned to the agent-booking platform, which is the most affordable option for our locals and visitors.

#### **Bay Hopper Bus**

- FREE bus service for the Eastern Bay is currently being offered until July 20<sup>th</sup>.
- Smartride and City Ride cards are being replaced by Bee cards, which are available to collect from the i-SITE or bus driver.
- The Bee card will make life easier for the super gold card holder and we encourage anyone who needs help registering their new Bee cards to come in and visit us.

#### ***Activities Promoted through the i-SITE***

##### **Discover our Local Campaign**

Discover our Local Campaign was launched in Kawerau during June with local businesses displaying decals on their shop fronts together with several billboards setup around the town to help promote the campaign.



During July and August Radio Bay of Plenty will extend its *Discover Our Local Road Show* to Kawerau District.

##### ***Monthly Statistics***

The monthly statistics report is attached.

##### ***Kawerau "What's on" Calendar***

The monthly calendar for July is attached.

### 3 Community Activities

#### ***Kawerau Neighbourhood Support (KNS)***

Following New Zealand's move to COVID level 1 early in June, KNS was able to share information regarding the community services that had resumed operation.

Resignations from the KNS committee have resulted in the KNS reforming the committee in order to remain operational. Russ Torrie is the new Chairman and Jo Crawford is Secretary - Russ and the KNS Coordinator will be jointly managing the KNS finances until a suitable Treasurer is appointed.

In light of Government's current review of monitoring New Zealanders returning from overseas, KNS has suspended holding future events until it has clarity around the implications of any relevant COVID – 19 measures. This issue will be discussed at their next meeting in mid-July.

#### ***Kawerau Urban Food Forest (KUFF)***

The KUFF team are now very much back in action, meeting Tuesday and Thursday mornings at the garden (weather allowing) with everyone keen to prepare the gardens ready for planting soon.

The team have been very busy during the month with the following activities: completing the pruning and repairs to the damaged trees; propagating seedlings and have finished removing all the old carpet and underlay that has been popping up through the garden beds.

Corrections continues to send PD workers to help, which has been particularly valuable for dealing with the more physically demanding jobs.

The community groups who use the garden have just started to return after the easing of COVID -19 restrictions and it is exciting to see them resume with their various projects.

### 4 **RECOMMENDATION**

That the report from the Economic and Community Development Manager for June 2020 be received.



Glenn Sutton

**Economic and Community Development Manager**

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**Visitor Information Centre - Monthly Statistics**

2017/18	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Visitors/General Enquiries	1,063	1,329	1,718	1,572	1,634	1,774	2,248	1,401	2,177	1,668	1,600	1,549	19,733
Interislander	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	13
Intercity Bus tickets	129	92	93	87	83	60	64	51	72	59	88	66	944
The Naked Bus Tickets	1	3	0	3	7	4	8	4	4	3	1	2	40
Forestry Permits	187	157	144	258	277	777	842	402	338	375	201	221	4,179
Toilet Facilities	3,903	3,375	3,767	2,808	2,903	3,623	3,909	2,791	2,738	2,750	2,294	2,523	37,384
Campervans nights	13	12	8	12	16	29	42	22	26	33	20	141	374
Campervan extra nights	10	6	13	20	13	0	2	4	8	9	10	18	113
Fish and Game Licences	0	0	2	5	1	3	6	1	5	3	1	0	27
Online Permits	3	3	2	19	15	67	86	34	43	25	11	86	394

2018/19	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Visitors/General Enquiries	1,585	629	2,014	1,588	2,781	3,770	4,282	2,599	2,653	4,245	2,453	3,959	32,558
Interislander	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	8
Intercity Bus tickets	72	91	64	73	67	75	63	57	68	69	75	62	836
Forestry Permits	239	66	147	190	98	572	640	181	150	272	123	126	2,804
Toilet Facilities	2,478	1,842	1,930	Door counter not working	3,655	1,994	1,994	1,462	1,725	1,744	2,005	1,800	20,635
Campervans nights	26	31	30	22	21	12	26	24	28	23	38	37	318
Campervan extra nights	9	17	13	0	0	4	0	4	14	28	28	8	125
Fish and Game Licences	0	0	3	5	1	1	5	3	1	3	0	0	22
Online Permits	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13

2019/20	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD
Visitors/General Enquiries											212		
Interislander	0	0	2	0	2	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	12
Intercity Bus tickets	75	79	79	75	62	60	72	52	31	0	2	28	615
Forestry Permits	87	69	106	148	131	662	712	99	163	0	0	74	2,251
Toilet Facilities					2,006								
Campervan power users	46	22	30	29	26	12	20	18	19	0	7	35	264
Campervan extra nights	18	3	16	1	5	4	4	0	10	0	2	38	101
Fish and Game Licences	1	0	0	2	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	3	18





# What's ON in Kawerau

- = Major Events
- = Monthly Event
- = Community Activities

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## JULY 2020

**Wednesday's 1, 15 & 29 July**

**Kawerau Toastmasters - Catholic Church, 121 Onslow Street, 7pm to 9pm**

If you struggle with speaking to groups of people or even to an employer about situations regarding personal matters, then come and give Toastmasters a go. Learn how to speak with confidence and reassurance, in a small and vibrant group and learn how to speak words correctly and with power. For more information, please contact John on 022-051-9040.

**Thursday's 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 July (Weather pending)**

**Kawerau Urban Food Forest - Monika Lanham Reserve, River Rd, back of South School, 10am to 12pm.**

We are always looking for volunteers. All you need is time and a willingness to learn. Workshops are available to create and promote sustainability with a community driven approach. For more information, please contact Kawerau Life Konekt on 07-282-3084.

**Friday 3 July**

**Baywide Community Law Services (Free legal advice) - Eastbay REAP (80 Onslow Street Kawerau) 9am to 1pm**

Free legal advice to assist clients with Criminal, Traffic offences, Immigration, Family court, Education, Disciplinary, Consumer Issues, Tenancy or Tribunal Disputes, Motor Vehicle issues, Certifying Documents, Affidavits, Declarations, Immigration Information, Enduring Powers of Attorney (EPOA) and Wills. To book an appointment please contact Kataraina Anderson on 07-323-8608 or email: [Kataraina@eastbayreap.org.nz](mailto:Kataraina@eastbayreap.org.nz)

**Monday 6 July**

**Tween Club - Kawerau Library**

If your tween is interested in books, or if you would like them to discover the wonderful world of literature, Tween Book Club could be just the thing! Tween Book Club meets on the first Monday of each month, 5.30pm - 6.30pm and is ideal for ages 8-12yrs. It is not only a great way in which to discuss books but also to make friends and socialise outside of school.

**Tuesday 7 at 9:00am & Thursday 9 at 4:30pm**

**Canoe Slalom BOP All-Comers Camp - Firmin Lodge**

The All-Comers Summer Camp is a fantastic opportunity for everyone to develop their kayaking skills, with the Tarawera River providing options to cater for every level. Along with the great river, you can come and enjoy the excellent facilities at Firmin Lodge just a stone's throw away from where we will be training. Please contact Anna Swindells - [Camps@canoeslalombop.co.nz](mailto:Camps@canoeslalombop.co.nz)

**Wednesday 8 July**

**Māori Land Court Advisory Services - Eastbay REAP (80 Onslow Street Kawerau) 9am to 1pm**

If you need advice with Māori Land Trust, Succession of Land, Māori Reservations, Title Improvements, Transferring Māori Land Share's or would like to do a Trustee Training Workshop. For more information please contact Kataraina Anderson on 07-323-8608 or email: [Kataraina@eastbayreap.org.nz](mailto:Kataraina@eastbayreap.org.nz)

**Thursday 9 & 23 July (Weather pending)**

**Community Markets - Circus Paddock on Plunket Street from 8:00am**

Kawerau's monthly daytime market. Selling an array of goods, knitting, fruit, trees, sewing, apparel wear, second hand clothing and many other items. Come one come all and check out the bargains and the amazing prices. Always a great atmosphere with lots of friendly people! For more information, please contact Graeme Webb on 021-043-2437.

**Monday 13 July**

**KADAP Inc. Members & Volunteers Meeting - Council Concert Chambers from 1pm**

New seniors and those interested in volunteering are welcome to attend. For more information please contact KADAP Inc. Office on 07-219-3940 for details.

**Friday 31 July**

**Diabetic Support Group - from 1pm to 3pm**

Come along and join. Everyone is more than welcome to come and partake in the knowledge of how to live better with this INVISIBLE GUEST. For more information on venue updates please contact Brett Pacey on 07-323-8887 or 027-283-3597.

**Tuesday & Thursday's**

**Winter Opening Hours & Aqua classes - Kawerau Pools, Plunket Street**

Tuesday and Thursday mornings starting at 9:30am to 10:30am. Green Prescription Welcome.

Winter Opening Hours

Monday - Friday 9am to 7pm

Saturday & Sunday 10am to 7pm

All pools are cleared 30mins before closing time (Cleared 6:30pm daily from Monday - Friday)

- = Major Events
- = Monthly Event
- = Community Activities

*Proudly produced by:*



## JULY 2020

### Thursday's

**Thai Chi - Kawerau Cosmopolitan Club starts at 9 30am**

Thai Chi Thursday's: Is an ancient form of easy exercise manoeuvres that help with breathing and slow movement for circulation, helps with mobility in all joints and helps with anxiety and depression.

Contact Liz for more information Liz Savage on 07-323-7365.

### Monday's and Wednesday's

**Kawerau Coffin Club - Room 12A at Kawerau Life Konekt, 371 River Road from 8.30am-12pm**

Come and join in to design and build your own personalised casket. We also have caskets available for purchase with choice of handles and linings. For more information contact one of the following: Graham 07-323-6281, Lawrence 07-323-6557, or Basil 027-280-6131

### Tuesday's

**Moove & Groove Dance Classes - Kawerau Life Konekt, 371 River Road, Kawerau**

Held Tuesday afternoons from 1:30pm – 2:30pm. Classes run for one hour with fun and furious dance moves that you can master at your own pace! Groove is a fun simple and exciting dance that nurtures your mind, body and soul. So if this sounds like something you would like to be a part of please join us, or head over to the Facebook page for more information @

<https://www.facebook.com/moovegroove/> or you can contact Sue Gould on 021-118-9934. Sue also offers other services such as creative writing and social media writing skills, to co-create a life that you design and a find your groove 1-Day retreat programme.

### Every Wednesday's

**Teen Writing Group - Kawerau Library from 3.30pm to 4.30pm**

The library is teaming up with Kawerau Future Leaders to create a writing group for teens. Those aged 12 to 24 years can share their writing, learn new skills, and immerse themselves in a creative space. Visit the library or Facebook page for more information

@kawerauteenwriters

### Wednesday's & Friday's

**Water Wheel Trust - Room 10 at Kawerau Life Konekt, 371 River Road**

Working bee Wednesday's 9am to 12pm. For Friday's workshop 9am to 12pm, Please call Stephanie for more info on 021-105-4531. More volunteers are very welcomed.

### Thursday's

**Kawerau Ukulele Club - Catholic Church, 121 Onslow Street 1pm to 3pm**

Come be a part of a group who foster positive relationships through music. For more information, contact one of the following: Robyn on 07-323-6281 or Lisa on 07-323-8912.



# MONTHLY REPORT

## EVENTS AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

**June 2020**

### **1 Events**

#### **1.1 COVID-19 and the events sector**

##### New Zealand Events Association (NZEA) - Funding

On 4 July the NZEA, MBIE and Major Events New Zealand announced a one off \$10m 'Domestic Events Fund' (DEF) funding package to support the events sector significantly impacted by the pandemic.

The Domestic Events Fund (DEF) is intended for events which:

- are socially, culturally, or economically significant for New Zealand, and
- have exhausted market-based solutions, and
- without support, would not be able to re-start or need to be significantly re-scaled,

Or

- Events which will assist the market to retain sector-critical event organisers and suppliers for the long-term viability of the industry.

Council has enquired with MBIE regarding its eligibility to apply for the DEF Recovery funding pool.

##### Upcoming Events

#### **1.2 Canoe Slalom Bay of Plenty (CSBOP)**

CSBOP will be in Kawerau for the first official event of Alert Level 1 on the weekend of June 20-21.

The schedule for Kawerau is as follows:

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| • July 7 – 9           | Training and club race (depending registrants) |
| • August 22 – 23       | Training and club race (depending registrants) |
| • November 14 – 15     | Training and club race (depending registrants) |
| • December 12 – 14     | All comers camp                                |
| • January 6 – 8 (2021) | All comers camp                                |

Canoe Slalom New Zealand (CSNZ) has cancelled the Under 23 World Champs, scheduled in Auckland April 2021. This is a massive blow to the sport in Aotearoa. The event would have seen the pick of the future global canoe slalom talent converging on New Zealand and assisted with developing the sport further in NZ.

#### **1.3 Gravity Sports 6 HR Adventure Race, 15 August 2020**

The team at Gravity Sports are well into planning this year's rescheduled Adventure Race.

Council is supporting the event with billboards.

#### 1.4 Stacked Kawerau – Spring Festival, 25 & 26 September 2020

A collaboration between the National Woodskills Trust, Kawerau Arts Society and EBOP Fibre & Fleece has been formed to deliver a free to enter two-day exhibition in the Kawerau Town Hall and Concert Chambers.

Opening times will be 9am to 6pm.

Planning is underway for this event which will combine a range of skills and recognise the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Woodskills Competition.

Sponsors, exhibitors and former committee members will be invited to a wine & cheese evening on Friday 25 September.

Council is working with the committee to find ways to support this community driven initiative.

#### 1.5 65<sup>th</sup> Kawerau King of the Mountain, 31 October 2020

Planning is underway for this year's race.

Online entries open on August 1.

#### 1.6 EBOP Dog Obedience Club, TBC

The organisers have indicated that this event will proceed, although the date is to be confirmed.

#### 1.7 Kawerau Christmas in the Park, 19 December 2020

Planning is underway for this year's event.

The evening Show Director, Chris Powley, has been in discussions with Council's Events Manager and artists are being tentatively booked.

#### 1.8 Tarawera Ultramarathon, 13 February 2021

Entries opened for next year's event on June 1 and in the first week 1300 entries received.

Taking into consideration the international border restrictions, the early uptake of entries is phenomenal and clearly demonstrates the desire for New Zealanders to support local events and participate in physical activity.

If trans-Tasman travel restrictions are lifted, it can be expected a surge of Australians will enter the 2021 Tarawera Ultramarathon.

Again, Kawerau will be the start line for the 102km race. Other distances include 21km, 50km and 100 miler (160km). All races will finish on the Village Green in Rotorua.

### **Completed Events**

#### 1.9 Canoe Slalom Bay of Plenty Club Race, 21 June

This club race was preceded with a training camp on Saturday 20 June with 30 beds hired at Firmin Lodge by CSBOP.

Currently no international racing is taking place, therefore elite New Zealand paddlers are racing on the Tarawera River in Kawerau. Of particular note, the 2016 Olympic silver medallist, Luuka Jones was in Kawerau, and as expected won her races.

Kawerau can expect more racing in Kawerau while the competitive international schedule re-boots. If the Australian bubble opens and trans-Tasman travel takes place, Kawerau could expect elite Australian paddlers to be in New Zealand competing.

### **Cancelled Events**

#### 1.10 Kawerau Woodfest 2020, Cancelled

On 16 June, the KDC Events Team delivered a presentation and workshop to Council to determine the future decision for Kawerau Woodfest.

After a significant stakeholder engagement process the recommendation from the Events Team was to cancel Kawerau Woodfest 2020. The Elected Members unanimously backed this recommendation.

The cancellation is due to the following key factors:

- The Events Team were re-deployed into Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) for the duration of the COVID-19 Response. This resulted in no event planning of Kawerau Woodfest during the Pandemic Response.
- The funding deadline for Kawerau Woodfest was 15 June. This deadline was missed; therefore, any attempt to deliver Kawerau Woodfest would result in a significantly scaled back event and not fitting to the reputation of Kawerau Woodfest.
- The National Woodskills Trust has cancelled the National Woodskills Competition.

*N.B. While the National Woodskills Trust has cancelled the National Woodskills Competition for the first time in 30 years, the Trust will proceed with organising an alternative event in collaboration with other community groups; this to recognise the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Woodskills event. This new event is named Stacked Kawerau – Spring Festival.*

Council will now focus on delivery of its other events and support community driven events delivered in the district.

Discussions will take place regarding a bounce back Kawerau Woodfest for 2021.

## **2 Youth Projects**

### **2.1 Kawerau Youth Council (KYC)**

The KYC met on 17 June in the Council Chambers, Councillors Julian and Godfery were in presence.

Seven members attended with Majeane Rogers chairing the meeting. Rhea Richardson has recently left the KYC, which now leaves 12 active members.

In attendance were:

#### **KYC Members present**

- Renee Polwell
- Matariki Turuwhenua
- Jo'C Kopae
- Destiny Maxwell
- Cameron Dyer
- Majeane Rogers
- Nikki Hendl

#### **Apologies**

- Mereana Raukura
- Tyrenzo Tuitama
- Hohia Heurea
- Munro Elliott-Brooking
- Courtney Cox

KYC members are planning a 'Games Day' on 14 July at the Concert Chambers. The activities will include board and card games and will utilise the audio visual system to create a gaming console area.

The members approved sponsorship for four young people to attend a Kawerau Blue Light camp being held in Whakatane in July.

#### **KYC Monthly Meeting Dates – Council Chamber**

- ~~Tuesday March 3 (swearing in) Concert Chamber~~
- ~~Wednesday April 15 (Zoom meeting)~~
- ~~Wednesday May 20 (Zoom meeting)~~
- ~~Wednesday June 17~~
- Wednesday July 15
- Wednesday August 19
- Wednesday September 16
- Wednesday October 21
- Wednesday November 18

## 2.2 Tuia Programme

Tamihana Te Ua (Tuia Rep.) is scheduled to attend the next wānanga to be held at Taheke Marae in Okere Falls, Rotorua – 24-27 July. This is a rescheduled date due to COVID-19.

Tamihana will provide feedback to Council at the August Regulatory and Services meeting.

## 2.3 Kawerau Young Achievers Awards, 26 August 2020

The following key dates have been set for this year's young achievers awards, which will be held in the Town Hall:

- Monday July 6 Applications Open
- Wednesday August 5 Applications Close
- Monday August 10 Recipients letters circulated
- Wednesday August 26 Kawerau Young Achievers Awards

## 2.4 Ministry of Youth Development (MYD) funding

The Youth Projects Officer has completed the quarterly reporting requirements for the MYD funded projects.

As part of the quarterly reporting, KYC members and other Kawerau rangatahi have been circulated a participant survey.

The information gathered from the participant survey provides feedback on the programme and service the Kawerau Youth have attended. Feedback is mainly from their training weekend at Okataina (pre-COVID-19) and the planning and organising of their online youth space and school holiday activity.

## 3 Funding

Planning is underway to apply to funders for the Kawerau King of the Mountain and Kawerau Christmas in the Park.

Council can expect a report in due course requesting a resolution to apply for funds.

Meetings with representatives from New Zealand Community Trust (NZCT) and Lion Foundation have been calendared.

## 4 RECOMMENDATION

That the report from the Events and Venues Manager for the month of June 2020 be received.



Lee Corbett Barton  
**Events and Venues Manager**

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**Meeting:** Regulatory & Services Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 14 July 2020  
**Subject:** Context for the Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee Review  
**File No.:** 401250

## 1 **Background**

The Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee (EBRSC) was established to provide strategic direction, oversight and leadership to ensure Eastern Bay roads are increasingly free of death and serious injury. It is a joint Committee of the four Councils in the Eastern Bay of Plenty region (comprising of Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki, Kawerau and Bay of Plenty Regional Council).

Road Safety is identified as a priority area for the Eastern Bay and ensuring an effective Road Safety Programme is essential for the wellbeing of the community. At the end of the previous triennium, the EBRSC agreed the need for a review of the Committee's Term of Reference and functions, to ensure a high level of engagement, and effective and efficient activity for the future.

The key reasons for the review were:

- high statistics of fatalities and serious injuries;
- a new National Road Safety Strategy – Road to Zero;
- a need to improve efficiency and effectiveness; and
- new Councillors in a new triennium that bring new perspective and insight

A review process has been underway since November 2019, including an exploration of the history of the Committee, its current relationships and accountabilities, reporting structures, meeting procedures, membership and the current Terms of Reference document. The review process included a survey sent to key stakeholders including Committee members (past and present), Operations Group members and partner agency personnel. The three key findings of the review were:

### 1. Concern regarding the effectiveness of the Road Safety Committee

The performance of the Committee against the Committee's objective, aims and principles was rated average or below average with a low level of strategic oversight and innovation at Committee level. Varied levels of engagement from the Committee membership and a sense that the Committee is an information-receiving rather than a decision-making body was expressed.

### 2. Concern regarding the efficiency of the Road Safety Committee

No consistency in regional governance road safety structures, co-ordination and accountability. Duplication of reporting and personnel at operational and governance levels, resulting in inefficiencies. A lack of confidence that all representative Councils and partner agencies are clearly aware of meeting outcomes and key road safety matters and therefore a strong desire and need to clarify reporting and accountability lines.

### 3. Confidence in the effectiveness and efficiency of the Operations Group

The Operations Group in the Eastern Bay (and others regionally) provides active oversight and is working well with good stakeholder collaboration and there is a high degree of confidence and support in the production of and management of the road safety action plan by staff.

The review showed a desire to combine the governance and operations groups and strengthen its functions and for the operational group to report directly to the Regional Transport Committee (a statutory committee of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council which consists of the Mayors of the region).

This is consistent with work underway in Rotorua and Western Bay of Plenty who have recently gone through their own reviews of Road Safety Committees, which have resulted in a combined high level governance/operational group in Rotorua and the Joint Committee in Western Bay of Plenty not being reestablished this triennium.

These findings were presented to the EBRSC through the Eastern Bay of Plenty Road Safety Review 2020 report at their meeting on Tuesday, 25 February 2020.

At this meeting, the Committee passed the following recommendations to the Council:

1. *THAT the Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee recommend to each of the partner Councils, an Operational Road Safety Group be established subject to:*
  - i) *development of a 'Terms of Reference' to be agreed by the member Councils; and*
  - ii) *Terms of Reference to include the appointment of an Elected Member from each partner Council.*
2. *THAT, subject to the agreed terms of reference for the Operational Road Safety Group, that the Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee be disestablished.*

*Chairperson Dennis/Member Moore*  
**CARRIED**

## **2 Policy, Plan and Legal Considerations**

The review is in line with the new national Road Safety Strategy - Road to Zero.

Variation of existing agreements and terms of reference is by agreement of the four joint Councils.

## **3 Significance and Engagement**

As part of the review, previous and current members were engaged, as were the appropriate agencies both district and regionally.

#### **4 Financial Considerations**

All work to develop the draft Terms of Reference with the other Councils will be met by existing budgets.

#### **5 Conclusion**

The risk of not establishing and formalising an Operational Road Safety Group is that the Eastern Bay would not realise the benefits of an improved, effective, collaborative road safety programme. Nor would the Eastern Bay then benefit from formal links with the Regional Transport Committee.

Recommendations are being presented to the four Councils. If all four Councils approve the recommendations:

- i) Work would commence on the development of a Terms of Reference for the new Operational Road Safety Group.
- ii) Once developed, the Terms of Reference would then be presented back to the respective Chief Executives of each Council to approve.
- iii) Once the Operational Road Safety Group is established, the EBRSC would be formally disestablished.

Until a resolution can be agreed by all Councils regarding the recommendations from the EBRSC or the Terms of Reference for the Operational Group, the EBRSC will be put on hold. If no agreement can be made and the EBRSC is to continue, adjustments will be needed to the EBRSC Terms of Reference and meetings will be reestablished.

#### **6 RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. That the report "Context for the Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee Review" be received.
2. That Council approve an Operational Road Safety Group be established subject to:
  - i) development of a 'Terms of Reference' to be agreed by the member Councils; and
  - ii) Terms of Reference to include the appointment of an Elected Member from each partner Council
3. That subject to the agreed terms of reference for the Operational Road Safety Group, that the Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee be disestablished.



Hanno van der Merwe, MSc (Eng), PhD

**Manager, Operations & Services**

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**Meeting:** Regulatory & Services Committee

**Meeting Date:** 14 July 2020

**Subject:** Waste Assessment 2020

**File No.:** 406070

## **1 Background**

Kawerau District Council staff, in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA), have prepared the Waste Assessment (WA). The document provides background information and data to support the Council's waste management and minimisation planning (WMMP) process.

This Waste Assessment is intended to provide an initial step towards the development of a WMMP and sets out the information necessary to identify the key issues and priority actions that will be included in the WMMP.

The Waste Assessment is provided to Elected Members in order to prepare for a workshop to be held at the July Council meeting where Elected Members will be requested to provide guidance on the options and action plans to be included in the WMMP.

## **2 Policy and Plan Considerations**

The Waste Assessment and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan falls under General Bylaw Part 11. It is currently not foreseen that the Bylaw needs to be amended due to this Waste Assessment.

## **3 Legal Considerations**

The principal solid waste legislation in New Zealand is the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA). The stated purpose of the WMA is to:

“encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to

(a) protect the environment from harm; and

(b) provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.

To further its aims, the WMA requires Territorial Authorities (TAs) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district. To achieve this, all TAs are required by the legislation to adopt a WMMP.

The WMA requires every TA to complete a formal review of its existing waste management and minimisation plan at least every six years. The review must be consistent with WMA sections 50 and 51. Section 50 of the WMA also requires all TAs to prepare a 'waste assessment' prior to reviewing its existing plan.

This document has been prepared in fulfilment of that requirement. The Council's existing Waste Assessment was written in 2012 and the WMMP was adopted in 2012.

#### **4 Significance and Engagement**

The Community was consulted during the development of the previous (2012) WA and WMMP. There has not been significant changes to the outcomes of the WA and significant changes to the WMMP are not currently foreseen. It is therefore not necessary to consult the Community. The Community may however be consulted if the Elected Members provide guidance to staff that may significantly alter solid waste services provided by Council.

The Medical Officer of Health is being consulted and a statement from the Medical Officer of Health will be included in the final revision of the WA.

#### **5 Financial Considerations**

The acceptance of the WA and the development of a WMMP are prerequisites for Council receiving its quarterly waste levy funding from the Ministry for the Environment.

#### **6 Conclusion**

The Waste Assessment is the first step in updating the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Elected Members are requested to review the Waste Assessment in preparation for a Waste Management Workshop to be held at the July Council meeting.

#### **7 RECOMMENDATION**

That the report Waste Assessment 2020 be received.



Hanno van der Merwe, MSc (Eng), PhD  
**Manager, Operations & Services**

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## Waste Assessment

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*Prepared by the Kawerau District Council*

*Revision A*

*June 2020*

***Prepared by:***

Andre Erasmus

Engineering Manager

***Approved by:***

Hanno van der Merwe

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# 1 Introduction

This Waste Assessment has been prepared by Kawerau District Council (KDC) in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA). This document provides background information and data to support the Council's waste management and minimisation planning process.

## 1.1 Structure of this Document

This document is arranged into a number of sections designed to help construct a picture of waste management in our district. The key sections are outlined below.

### **Introduction**

The introduction covers a number of topics that set the scene. This includes clarifying the purpose of this Waste Assessment, its scope, the legislative context, and key documents that have informed the assessment.

### **BOP Region**

This section presents a brief overview of key aspects of the region's geography, economy, and demographics that influence the quantities and types of waste generated and potential opportunities. It also provides an overview of regional waste facilities, and initiatives that may be of relevance to how we manage our waste.

### **Our District**

This section presents a brief overview of key aspects of the district geography, economy, and demographics that influence the quantities and types of waste generated and potential opportunities.

### **Waste Infrastructure, Services, Data and Performance Measurement**

These sections examine how waste is currently managed, where waste comes from, how much there is, its composition, and where it goes. The focus of these sections is on the regional picture.

### **Gap Analysis and Future Demand**

This section provides an analysis of what is likely to influence demand for waste and recovery services in the region and identifies key gaps in current and future service provision and in the Council's ability to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

### **Statement of Options & Councils' Proposed Role**

These sections develop options available for meeting the forecast future demand and identify the Council's proposed role in ensuring that future demand is met, and that the Council is able to meet its statutory obligations.

### **Statement of Proposals**

The statement of proposals sets out what actions are proposed to be taken forward. The proposals are identical to the actions that will be put forward in the upcoming Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) so the Waste Assessment simply references the WMMP for this section.

### **Appendices**

The appendices contain additional waste management data and further detail about facilities in each district. This additional data will enable territorial authorities (TAs) to "drill down" and access information about their district. This section includes the statement from the Medical Officer of Health as well as additional detail on legislation.

## **1.2 Purpose of this Waste Assessment**

This Waste Assessment is intended to provide an initial step towards the development of a WMMP and sets out the information necessary to identify the key issues and priority actions that will be included in the draft WMMP.

Section 51 of the WMA outlines the requirements of a waste assessment, which must include:

- a description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority's district
- a forecast of future demands
- a statement of options
- a statement of the territorial authority's intended role in meeting demands
- a statement of the territorial authority's proposals for meeting the forecast demands
- a statement about the extent to which the proposals will protect public health, and promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

## **1.3 Legislative Context**

The principal solid waste legislation in New Zealand is the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA). The stated purpose of the WMA is to:

“encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to

(a) protect the environment from harm; and

(b) provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.

To further its aims, the WMA requires TAs to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district. To achieve this, all TAs are required by the legislation to adopt a WMMP.

The WMA requires every TA to complete a formal review of its existing waste management and minimisation plan at least every six years. The review must be consistent with WMA sections 50 and 51. Section 50 of the WMA also requires all TAs to prepare a 'waste assessment' prior to reviewing its existing plan. This document has been prepared in fulfilment of that requirement. The Council's existing Waste Assessment was written in 2012 and the WMMP was adopted on 2012.

Further detail on key waste-related legislation is contained in Appendix A.4.0.

## **1.4 Scope**

### **1.4.1 General**

As well as fulfilling the statutory requirements of the WMA, this Waste Assessment will build a foundation that will enable Council to update its WMMP in an informed and effective manner.

In preparing this document, reference has been made to the Ministry for the Environment's 'Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: Guidance for Territorial Authorities'.

A key issue for this Waste Assessment will be forming a clear picture of waste flows and management options in the district. The WMA requires that a waste assessment must contain:

“A description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority’s district (whether by the territorial authority or otherwise)”.

This means that this Waste Assessment must take into consideration all waste and recycling services carried out by private waste operators as well as the TA’s own services. While the Council has reliable data on the waste flows that it controls, data on those services provided by private industry is limited. Reliable, regular data on waste flows is important if the TA chooses to include waste reduction targets in their WMMP. Without data, targets cannot be readily measured.

The New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010 also makes clear that TAs have a statutory obligation (under the WMA) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in their district. This applies to all waste and materials flows in the district, not just those controlled by councils.

#### 1.4.2 Period of Waste Assessment

The WMA requires WMMPs to be reviewed at least every six years, but it is considered prudent to take a longer-term view. The horizon for the WMMP is not fixed but is assumed to be centred on a 10-year timeframe, in line with council’s Long Term Plans (LTPs). For some assets and services, it is necessary to consider a longer timeframe and so this is taken into account where appropriate.

#### 1.4.3 Consideration of Solid, Liquid and Gaseous Wastes

In line with the Council’s previous WMMP, this Waste Assessment is focused on solid waste that is disposed of to land or diverted from land disposal. The guidance provided by the Ministry for the Environment on preparing Waste Management and Minimisation Plans states that:

“Councils need to determine the scope of their WMMP in terms of which wastes and diverted materials are to be considered within the plan”.

The guidance further suggests that liquid or gaseous wastes that are directly managed by a TA, or are disposed of to landfill, should be seriously considered for inclusion in a WMMP.

Other wastes that could potentially be within the scope of the WMMP include gas from landfills and the management of biosolids from wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) processes.

The Kawerau landfill was capped and closed in 2006. Because the annual rate of refuse deposition has been comparatively low the production of landfill gas are correspondingly low. The evidence to date shows no detectable concentrations of landfill gas. Therefore it is assumed that gas production is slow and is diffusing evenly through the cover. Based on this past performance the philosophy of design for the final cover is to restrict gas production to a low rate by encouraging stormwater to runoff, to avoid concentrations of gas through cover shape and to allow landfill gas to slowly diffuse through the final cover.

Biosolids from the WTP processes are managed through vermicomposting and so it is reasonable to consider them in the context of this assessment. Therefore, apart from some liquid hazardous wastes that are managed through solid waste facilities, this Waste Assessment and the subsequent WMMP will focus primarily on solid waste.

#### 1.4.4 Public Health Issues

Protecting public health is one of the original reasons for local authority involvement in waste management. The New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010 contains the twin high-level goals of “Reducing the harmful effects of waste”, and “Improving the efficiency of resource use”.

In terms of addressing waste management in a strategic context, protection of public health can be considered one of the components entailed in “reducing harm”.

Protection of public health is currently addressed by a number of pieces of legislation. Discussion of the implications of the legislation is contained in Appendix A.4.0.

#### **1.4.4.1 Key Waste Management Public Health Issues**

Key issues that are likely to be of concern in terms of public health include the following:

- Population health profile and characteristics
- Meeting the requirements of the Health Act 1956
- Management of putrescible wastes
- Management of nappy and sanitary wastes
- Potential for dog/seagull/vermin strike
- Timely collection of material
- Locations of waste activities
- Management of spillage
- Litter and illegal dumping
- Medical waste from households and healthcare operators
- Storage of wastes
- Management of biosolids/sludges from WWTP
- Management of hazardous wastes (including asbestos, e-waste, etc.)
- Private on-site management of wastes (i.e. burning, burying)
- Closed landfill management including air and water discharges, odours and vermin
- Health and safety considerations relating to collection and handling.

#### **1.4.4.2 Management of Public Health Issues**

From a strategic perspective, the public health issues listed above are likely to apply to a greater or lesser extent to virtually all options under consideration. For example, illegal dumping tends to take place ubiquitously, irrespective of whatever waste collection and transfer station systems are in place. Some systems may exacerbate the problem (infrequent collection, user-charges, inconveniently located facilities etc.) but, by the same token, the issues can be managed through methods such as enforcement, education and by providing convenient facilities.

In most cases, public health issues will be able to be addressed through setting appropriate performance standards for waste service contracts. It is also important to ensure performance is monitored and reported on and that there are appropriate structures within the contracts for addressing issues that arise. There is expected to be added emphasis on workplace health and safety under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015. This legislation could impact on the choice of collection methodologies and working practices and the design of waste facilities, for example.

In addition, public health impacts will be able to be managed through consideration of potential effects of planning decisions, especially for vulnerable groups. That is, potential issues will be identified prior to implementation so they can be mitigated for.



## **1.5 Strategic Context**

### **1.5.1 New Zealand Waste Strategy**

The New Zealand Waste Strategy: Reducing Harm, Improving Efficiency (NZWS) is the Government's core policy document concerning waste management and minimisation in New Zealand. The two goals of the NZWS are:

1. Reducing the harmful effects of waste
2. Improving the efficiency of resource use.

The NZWS provides high-level, flexible direction to guide the use of the tools available to manage and minimise waste in New Zealand. These tools include:

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

The flexible nature of the NZWS means that councils are able to decide on solutions to waste management and minimisation that are relevant and appropriate to local situations and desired community outcomes.

Section 44 of the WMA requires councils to have regard to the NZWS when preparing their WMMP. or the purpose of this Waste Assessment, the council has given regard to the NZWS and the current WMMP (2012).

### **1.5.2 International Commitments**

New Zealand is party to the following key international agreements:

1. Montreal Protocol – to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances
2. Basel Convention – to reduce the movement of hazardous wastes between nations
3. Stockholm Convention – to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants
4. Waigani Convention – bans export of hazardous or radioactive waste to Pacific Islands Forum countries

### **1.5.3 National Projects**

A number of national projects are underway, aimed at assisting TAs, business and the public to adopt waste management and minimisation principles in a consistent fashion.

### **1.5.3.1 National Waste Data Framework Project**

The first stage of the National Waste Data Framework (NWDF) project, led by WasteMINZ, was funded by a grant from the Waste Minimisation Fund. The development of the NWDF took the following form:

- A staged development approach, focusing initially on the most important elements while also setting out a clear 'upgrade' path to include other elements.
- The first stage of the Framework (which has been completed) includes data on waste disposed of at levied disposal sites (Class 1 landfills) and information on waste services and infrastructure as well as other areas where practicable.
- Subsequent stages of the Framework will include more detailed data on diverted materials and waste disposed of at non-levied disposal sites.

The first stage of the Framework is complete. WasteMINZ is now working on the implementation phase. The Framework will only be successful if it is widely adopted and correctly applied. The implementation report clearly sets out a range of options to move the Framework forwards.

The Council intends to be a part of the implementation of the NWDF by using the categories and terminology of the Framework in the Waste Assessment and the forthcoming WMMP.

### **1.5.3.2 National Standardisation of Colours for Bins**

In October 2015 WasteMINZ, the Glass Packaging Forum, and councils around New Zealand agreed on a standardised set of colours for mobile recycling and rubbish bins, crates and internal office bins. Companies wishing to implement nationwide recycling schemes are strongly encouraged to use these colours both for their bins and also on their signage. This will ensure that the colours used are consistent with both public place recycling and household recycling. The recommended colours are:

#### For bin bodies:

For 240 litre and 120 litre wheeled bins, black or dark green should be used. These colours maximise the amount of recycled content used in the production of the bins.

#### For bin lids, crates and internal office bins:

- Red should be used for rubbish
- Yellow should be used for commingled recycling (glass, plastic, metal and paper combined)
- Lime green should be used for food waste and food waste/garden (referring to green) waste combined; noting that food waste-only collections are strongly encouraged to use a smaller bin size than combined food and garden collections.
- Dark Green should be used for garden waste.
- Light Blue should be used for commingled glass collections (white, brown, green glass combined).
- Grey should be used for paper and cardboard recycling.

### **1.5.3.3 Rural Waste Minimisation Project**

The Kawerau District does not have rural areas.

## 1.6 Local and Regional Planning Context

This Waste Assessment and the resulting WMMP will have been prepared within a local and regional planning context whereby the actions and objectives identified in the Waste Assessment and WMMP reflect, intersect with, and are expressed through other planning documents. Key planning documents and waste-related goals and objectives are noted in this section.

### 1.6.1 Long Term Plan

A key part of the Long Term Plan (LTP) is the vision that has been set for the Council. Our vision is:

*“Working towards zero waste to landfill”*

Key objectives:

- To minimise the potential for harm to human health and the environment.
- To reduce the volume of waste going to landfill, primarily by increasing the amount of material diverted into the recycling and green waste collections.

Council aims to achieve this by:

- Increasing information provision and community education.
- Encouraging businesses to recycle more of their waste.
- Council will also keep abreast of new developments and investigate the use of new technology, which may reduce the volume of waste from the district going to landfill.

### 1.6.2 Other Local Plans

KDC has a number of other plans relating to the Eastern Bay Region, which were considered when preparing this Assessment. These include:

- Establishing an Eastern Bay Regional resource recovery facility
- Constructing a plant to process recycled plastic and glass into a Geo-polymer
- Commercially processing greenwaste, cardboard, paper and biosolids for composting

### 1.6.3 Regional Council Plans

The Regional Waste Strategy (2013 – 2023) presents a regional position on managing waste, hazardous substances, hazardous waste and contaminated sites in the Bay of Plenty. The Regional Waste Strategy has a vision of “working together towards a resource-efficient region”.

The Strategy also contains six key focus areas through which the vision and associated goals will be achieved:

1. Foster collaboration, partnerships and promote forward planning
2. Improve data and information management
3. Review regulatory environment governing waste
4. Increase resource efficiency and beneficial reuse
5. Reduce harmful impacts of waste
6. Stimulate research and innovation.

The Waste and Resources Advisory Group (WRAG) has been established to support progress within these six focus areas, and to manage a small annual publicly contestable funding round.

#### **1.6.4 Cross-Regional Collaboration**

The Bay of Plenty and Waikato regional councils are working together on a number of pan-regional collaborative projects that have been identified as priority actions by the constituent councils. The areas of collaborative work include:

- Waste assessments and waste management and minimisation planning
- Solid waste bylaws, licensing and data
- Education and communication
- Procurement
- Rural waste

Projects are currently under way for the first two of these priorities and there is also ongoing collaborative work among the constituent councils of the two regions on rural waste, tyres and education and communication.

## 2 Bay of Plenty Region

This section presents a brief overview of key aspects of the region’s geography, economy, and demographics. These key aspects influence the quantities and types of waste generated and potential opportunities for the Council to manage and minimise these wastes in an effective and efficient manner.

### 2.1 Overview

Bay of Plenty is one of the country’s primary fruit growing regions, and also has important forestry and tourism industries. It is home to the Port of Tauranga, the country’s largest and fastest growing container port, which places Bay of Plenty in a strategic position. The region has a population of approximately 324,000. The largest urban centre is Tauranga with a population of approximately 144,700 in the greater urban area. There are no other centres of significant size in the region.

The region is divided into seven TAs spread across approximately 12,200 km<sup>2</sup> of land and 9,500 km<sup>2</sup> of coastal marine area.

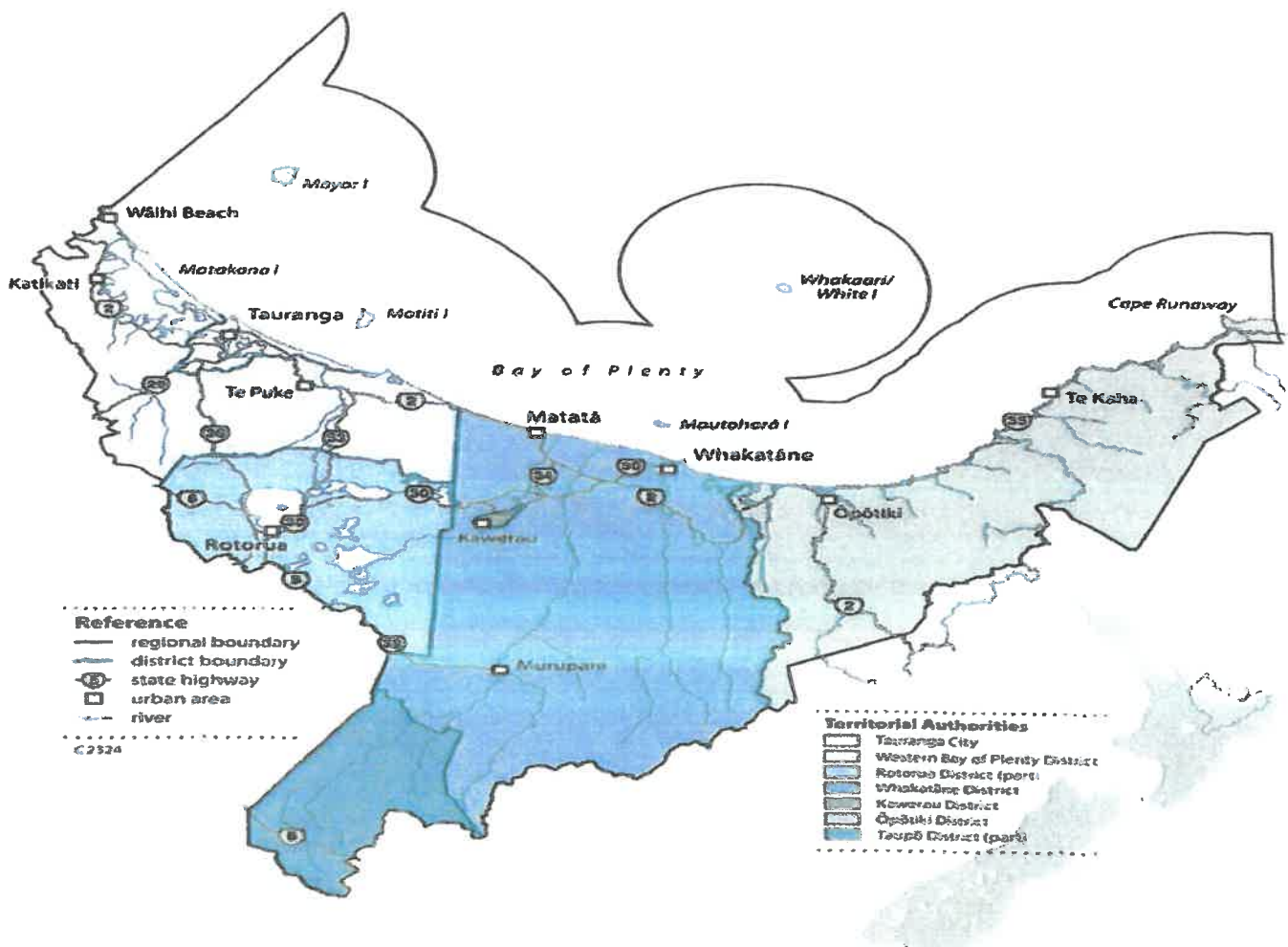


Figure 1: Map of Region and Territorial Authority Areas

### 3 Our District

This section presents a brief overview of key aspects of the District’s geography, economy, and demographics. These key aspects influence the quantities and types of waste generated and potential opportunities for the Council to manage and minimise these wastes in an effective and efficient manner.

#### 3.1 Physical Characteristics

##### 3.1.1 Overview

The Kawerau District, in the Bay of Plenty region, has a total area of 2194 hectares and an estimated population of 7200 (2020 estimate). The whole district is urban and consists of the town of Kawerau, and all the residents of the district live in the town. The district population is considered stable and there is not significant change in population expected in the short term.

The district economy is based on the forestry and wood processing sector and supporting engineering industries. Industrial activity is concentrated at a large industrial site outside town. The significant industries deal with their own waste. Kawerau is located in close proximity to Whakatane and residents of the two districts travel across boundaries for employment, shopping, recreation and other activities.

The urban nature of the Kawerau District and the independence of the significant industries mean that waste management is relatively straight forward for the Kawerau District Council (KDC). The physical and social relationship with Whakatane means waste management here is affected by related decisions and practices in Whakatane.

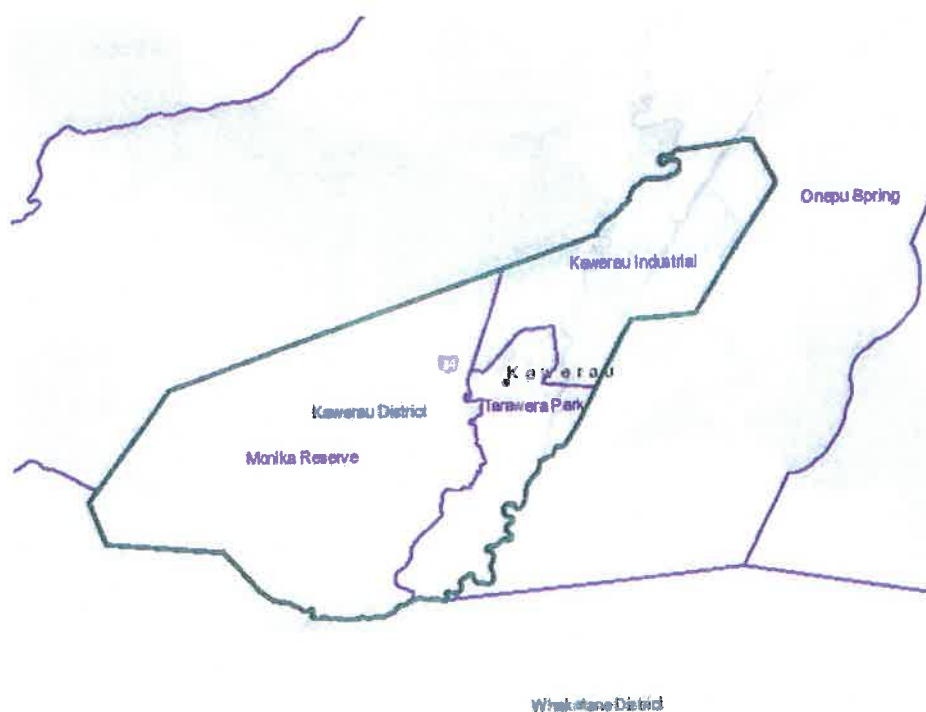


Figure 2: Map of Kawerau District

### 3.1.2 Geography

Kawerau is located centrally in the Eastern Bay of Plenty. The District has a land area of 21.9357 km<sup>2</sup>, making it the smallest territorial authority in New Zealand in terms of land area. It is completely surrounded by the Whakatāne District.

The 820 m volcanic cone of Mount Edgecumbe/Putauaki lies 3 km to the east of Kawerau, and is easily visible from the town. The Tarawera River straddles Kawerau to the east and continues north to the Bay of Plenty.

Kawerau has access to vast geothermal resources. There are a number of geothermal hot springs in the surrounding bush owned and operated by local iwi. The Kawerau geothermal field provides steam power for the paper mill, and a 90 MW geothermal power station.

### 3.1.3 Climate

Kawerau enjoys hot summers and mild winters. During summer (December to February) the average daily maximum temperature is a pleasant 23.7 degrees Celsius, and temperatures commonly reach more than 30 degrees Celsius. On some days Kawerau is the hottest place in New Zealand.

Rainfall is spread fairly evenly through the year.

### 3.1.4 Demographics

The population of the Kawerau District has been relatively static, showing a slight decline between 2006 to 2013, however the population has increased by 11% since 2013. Over the long term the district's population has varied between 6000 and 8000 residents and is not expected to vary beyond this range for the considerable future.

Table 1: Population 2006 , 2013 and 2018

Population	2006	2013	2018
<b>Kawerau</b>	6921	6363	7146

Source: Statistics NZ sub-national population estimates

The following tables shows key demographic metrics for the district:

Table 2: Key Demographic Indicators – 2020

	<b>Kawerau</b>
<b>Occupied private dwellings</b>	2511
<b>Unoccupied private dwellings</b>	222
<b>Dwellings under construction</b>	12
<b>Privately held home ownership</b>	59.7%
<b>Property held in trust</b>	5.4%
<b>Property not owned or held in trust</b>	34.8%

Source: Compiled from <https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2018-census-place-summaries/kawerau-district>

Table 3: Ethnic Groups over time

	2006 (%)	2013 (%)	2018 (%)
European	47.5	51.8	52.3
Maori	61.1	61.8	61.7
Pacific peoples	3.8	4.2	4.6
Asian	1.8	2.4	3
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	0	0.1	0.3
Other ethnicity	5.6	1.2	0.8

Kawerau has a high population of Māori with 61.7% identifying as Maori or part-Maori as of the last census. Those identifying as European or part-European made up the second largest ethnic group at 52.3%.

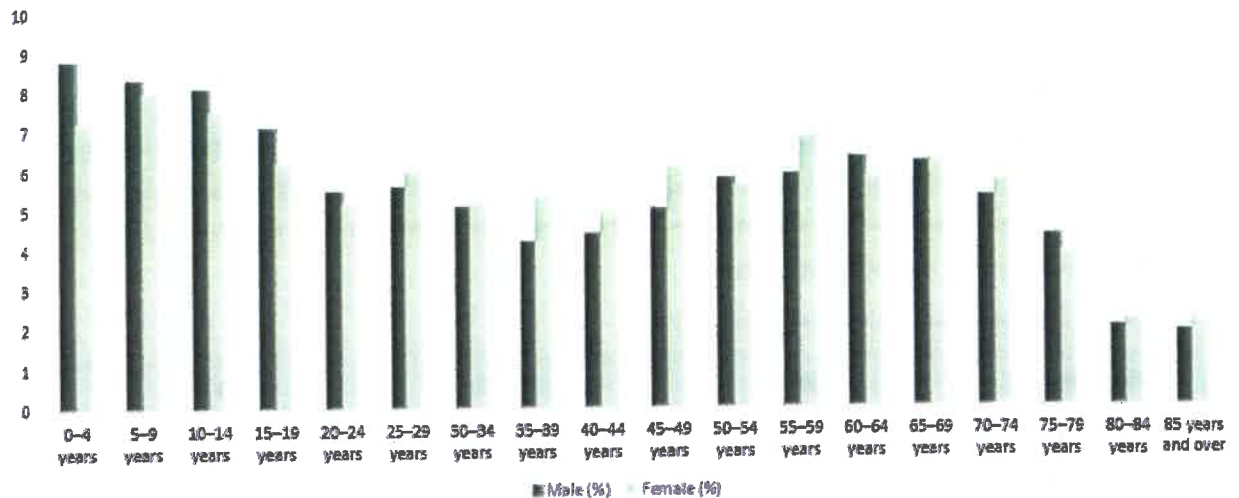


Figure 3: Age and Sex of residents in Kawerau, 2018

### 3.2 Economy

Kawerau economy is growing as is evident from the increased new dwellings consented, a substantial increase in the value of all new buildings consented and an increased number of building alterations consented.

The Kawerau economy is dominated by the processing / manufacturing sector, which accounts for 60% of total district GDP. Wood and paper product manufacturing in turn dominates the sector, accounting for over 80% of total processing / manufacturing GDP and employment in the district. Total district employment in the processing / manufacturing sector last year stood at 50% of all Kawerau employment. The local wood and paper product sector, is supported by a specialised and growing machinery and equipment industry, which most recently employed some 365 persons in comparison to previous years.

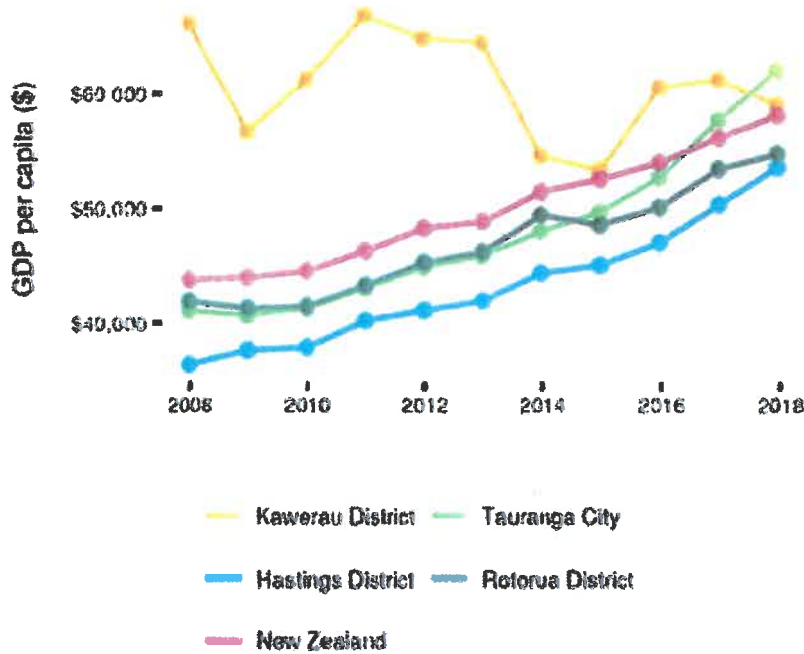


The Kawerau District Council’s Economic Development Strategy emphasises its excellence in wood processing, supported by a highly skilled and internationally competitive engineering and maintenance service industry cluster.

The district is experiencing a proliferation in energy generation and direct heating capability, wood processing, waste disposal and utilisation, and niche manufacturing.

Employment however remains precarious, subsequent to economic stagnation caused by the COVID-19 trading restrictions. With reference to Figure 4 the GDP of Kawerau, as at 2018 of Kawerau has rebounded somewhat, however lower than previous years.

Figure 4: GDP per Capita



Source: <https://mbienz.shinyapps.io/RegionalFactsheets>

## **4 Waste Infrastructure**

The facilities available in KDC area are a combination of those owned, operated and/or managed by the Council, and those that are owned and/or operated by commercial entities or community groups.

This inventory is not to be considered exhaustive, particularly with respect to the commercial waste industry as these services are subject to change. It is also recognised that there are many small private operators and second-hand goods dealers that are not specifically listed. However, the data is considered accurate enough for the purposes of determining future strategy and to meet the needs of the WMA.

### **4.1 Disposal Facilities**

In April 2016, the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand (WasteMINZ) released the final version of the Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land. These guidelines set out new standards for disposal of waste to land and, if the Regional Council implements the new guidelines, then there will be significant changes to the operation of cleanfill sites in the region, including tighter controls.

The definitions of the four classes of landfills provided in the Guidelines are summarised in below.

#### **Class 1 - Municipal Landfill**

A Class 1 landfill is a site that accepts municipal solid waste. A Class 1 landfill generally also accepts C&D waste, some industrial wastes, and contaminated soils. Class 1 landfills often use managed fill and clean fill materials they accept as daily cover. A Class 1 landfill is the equivalent of a “disposal facility” as defined in the WMA.

#### **Class 2 - C&D/Industrial Landfill**

A Class 2 landfill is a site that accepts non-putrescible wastes including construction and demolition wastes, inert industrial wastes, managed fill, and clean fill. C&D waste and industrial wastes from some activities may generate leachates with chemical characteristics that are not necessarily organic. Hence, there is usually a need for an increased level of environmental protection at Class 2 sites.

#### **Class 3 – Managed Fill**

A Class 3 landfill accepts managed fill materials. These comprise predominantly clean fill materials, but may also include other inert materials and soils with chemical contaminants at concentrations greater than local natural background concentrations.

#### **Class 4 - Cleanfill**

A cleanfill is a landfill that accepts only cleanfill materials. The principal control on contaminant discharges to the environment from clean fills is the waste acceptance criteria.

The actual wording used in the guidelines is provided in Appendix A.3.0

##### **4.1.1 Class 1 Landfills**

There are no operating Class 1 landfill disposal facilities (as defined above) in KDC. All waste is currently transported to Tirohia Landfill in Hauraki District. There are a number of other landfills that are a similar distance (or closer). The table below lists the landfills that could feasibly receive municipal waste from KDC.

Table 4: Class 1 landfills accessible from Kawerau District Council

<b>Name &amp; Owner/Operator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Capacity and Consent</b>
<b>Tirohia Landfill, H G Leach</b>	Non-hazardous residential, commercial and industrial solid waste, compostable and special wastes.	Tirohia, Hauraki District	4 million m <sup>3</sup> Consented to 2035
<b>Rotorua District Landfill, Rotorua District Council</b>	Non-hazardous residential, commercial and industrial waste.	Atiamuri SH30, Rotorua District	Consented to 2030 Mothballed.
<b>North Waikato Regional Landfill, EnviroWaste Services Ltd</b>	Non-hazardous residential, commercial and industrial solid waste, including special wastes.	Hampton Downs, Waikato District	Consented to 2030
<b>Whitford Landfill, Waste Disposal Services Auckland Council</b>	Non-hazardous residential, commercial and industrial solid waste.	Whitford, south-east Auckland	4 million m <sup>3</sup> Up to 200,000 tpa Consented to 2030
<b>Taupo District Council, Taupo District</b>	No gas capture system in place.	Broadlands Road landfill, Taupo	Consented to 2027.
<b>Tokoroa Landfill. South Waikato District Council</b>	Municipal waste landfill. Landfill and recycling drop-off. No gas capture system in place	South Waikato District	Consented to 2030
<b>Waitomo District Landfill, Waitomo District Council</b>	No gas capture system in place	Waitomo District	Consented to 2020 Up to 232,000 tpa

Kawerau District Council owns a landfill for which consents are still current. The landfill is no longer used however, as the consent requires the site to be lined for continued use. Lining the site would incur significant cost. To operate the landfill at a reasonable cost per tonne, residual waste would need to be brought into the district. As this would be contrary to Council's Zero Waste philosophy, waste is transported out of district and Council works on reducing quantities.

Tirohia landfill has been operated by Waste Management Ltd since the end of 2016, and is consented until 2035. However, at current rates of fill it may reach capacity within the next ten years.

The distance to disposal facilities and the resulting high cost of disposal has been a driver for KDC to reduce waste to landfill. The prospect that the current disposal facility used by the district may reach capacity within the term of the next WMMP suggests that disposal options should be considered further in KDC's planning.

#### 4.1.2 Transfer Stations

Refuse Transfer Stations (RTS) provide for those that can't or choose not to make the journey to a landfill. Waste and recoverable materials can be dropped off at these sites by the public and commercial operators. Waste disposed of at the RTS attract a gate fee, with differential charges depending on the proportion of material that is recyclable or recoverable. Loads with 100% recyclables attract the lowest charge, while those with 100% residual waste attract the highest charge.

Table 5: Transfer Station in Kawerau District Council

Facility Description	Operation	Hours	Materials accepted
<b>Council Refuse Transfer Station</b> <b>Dump Road, Kawerau</b>	Operated by Kawerau District Council	Monday – Sunday 12.00pm – 4.00pm	All recyclable and recoverable materials, household and hazardous waste

Once general waste is deposited at the RTS, the waste is bulked for transport to landfill.

#### 4.1.3 Closed Landfills

There are three closed landfills in Kawerau and neighbouring districts listed in the table below:

Table 6: Closed landfills

Local Authority	Location	Date closed
<b>Opotiki District Council</b>	Woodlands Landfill	2004
<b>Kawerau District Council</b>	Dump Road	2006
<b>Whakatane District Council</b>	Burma Road	2008

#### 4.1.4 Class 2-4 Landfills

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council 2008 Regional Water and Land Plan defines cleanfills as a permitted activity, as long as the operation of these cleanfills is in line with the Ministry for the Environment's Cleanfill Guidelines. There are no formal reporting requirements for these cleanfills, nor are they monitored on a proactive basis.

For this reason, and because few of these cleanfills are open to the public and many are temporary or short term associated with roading projects, it is very difficult to list these fully.

There are three landfills in the region consented as class 2-4 landfills. They accept materials that are free hazardous, leachable or materials that may present a risk to human or animal health such as asbestos and similar materials.

The class 2-4 landfills are listed in the table below:

Table 7: Consented Class 2-4 landfills in Region

Facility	Location	Capacity	Materials and Charges
Waiotahi Contractors	Woodlands Road, Whakatane	Consented to 2032 10 000 tpa	Soil, rock, concrete (minus reinforcing), brick, untreated timber and greenwaste.
Jack Show	Tauriko	Consented to 2030 Unknow capacity	Cleanfill, greenwaste and construction materials
Addisons	Welcome Bay, Tauranga	Consent expired 2019	Cleanfill, greenwaste and construction materials

Demolition material that is not able to be cleanfilled is taken to Tirohia for disposal. There is an estimated 50-100 tonnes of Kawerau demolition material taken to landfill annually.

#### 4.1.5 Assessment of Residual Waste Management Infrastructure

While there are alternative disposal sites available that are a shorter journey than Tirohia, these are mainly smaller council-owned facilities which have much higher gate fees than Council currently pays at Tirohia, and therefore while the transport cost may be slightly lower, the overall cost would be higher.

The relatively low cost of disposal to sites other than a Class 1 landfill will drive residents' and commercial operators' behaviour in determining where to dispose of material, and this may limit Council's options in using disposal prices as a mechanism to drive more preferable waste management practices. Increasing disposal prices could have the result of simply driving more waste to Class 2-4 disposal sites rather than incentivising recovery.

## 4.2 Hazardous Waste Facilities and Services

The hazardous waste market comprises both liquid and solid wastes that, in general, require further treatment before conventional disposal methods can be used. The most common types of hazardous waste include:

- Organic liquids, such as those removed from septic tanks and industrial cesspits
- Solvents and oils, particularly those containing volatile organic compounds
- Hydrocarbon-containing wastes, such as inks, glues and greases
- Contaminated soils Chemical wastes, such as pesticides and agricultural chemicals
- Medical and quarantine wastes
- Wastes containing heavy metals, such as timber preservatives
- Contaminated packaging associated with these wastes.

Most disposal is either to Class 1 landfills or through the trade waste system or are exported.

Household quantities of hazardous wastes are primarily managed by the Council through the RTS. Hazardous wastes are logged as they are received, and stored in the hazardous waste store until a full load is accumulated. The disposal or recovery of the hazardous wastes is contracted out as required.

#### 4.2.1 Medical Waste

KDC supplies medical waste bins to households that request it. This is collected by Waste Management for disposal at landfill.

### 4.3 Recycling and Reprocessing Facilities

There are a number of waste processing and recycling facilities available in the region or in neighbouring regions. The main applicable facilities are listed below and there are many other smaller facilities and providers. The quantity of waste recycled at each facility is unknown.

Table 8: Recycling and Reprocessing Facilities

Facility	Description
<b>Kawerau Rapid Infiltration Basins</b>	Processing of greenwaste and bio-solids, Kawerau
<b>O-I NZ Ltd</b>	Process colour-sorted glass, Auckland
<b>MetalCo</b>	Metals recycling, Whakatane
<b>Oji Fibre Solutions</b>	Paper and some cardboard, Kinleith
<b>Envirofert</b>	Green and putrescible wastes into soil amendments, Tauranga
<b>EcoCast</b>	Green and putrescible wastes into soil amendments, Kawerau
<b>MyNoke Ltd</b>	Green and putrescible wastes into soil amendments, Kinleith
<b>Resene PaintWise Collection</b>	Paint and paint containers, Tauranga.
<b>Agrecovery</b>	Agrichemicals and empty containers, Edgecumbe.
<b>CREW</b>	E-waste and other reusable items, Whakatane
<b>Reclaim</b>	Plastics grade 1 and 2, & baled cardboard, Auckland

KDC collects plastic, paper, cans and cardboard as part of its recycling collection service. The materials collected are relatively cleaner and less contaminated, because it is collected by hand and not via comingle bins. KDC does not sort and compact plastic, paper, cans and cardboard for resale. These recyclables are transported and disposed of at the Tauranga Waste Management resource recovery facility.

KDC does process greenwaste and biosolids at its Rapid Infiltration Basins (RIBS) site at the wastewater treatment plant.

## 5 Waste Services

### 5.1 Council-provided Waste Services

#### 5.1.1 Council and Council-contracted Collection Services

The tables below outline the key Council-provided refuse and recycling collection services.

Table 9: Council-provided waste collection services

Service	Provision	Service Provider
Residential waste collection 60L mobile garbage bins (MGBs)	Weekly 2710 customers	Waste Management Ltd under contract to Council
Recycling collection 60L recycling crates	Weekly 2910 customers Plastics 1 & 2, metal cans, paper, and cardboard	Operated by Council
Green waste collection 240L mobile garbage bins	Fortnightly 2900 customers	Waste Management Ltd under contract to Council
Kawerau Transfer Station	Operation of refuse and recycling drop off facility	Operated by Council
Waste transfer	Cartage of residual waste from Kawerau to Tirohia	Hubbard Contracting contract to Council
Disposal	Landfilling of residual waste	H G Leach annual contract
Hazardous waste	Waste accepted at Transfer Station	Council
Fly Tipping	Removal from public spaces	Council and various providers on behalf of Council
Litter removal from 60L litter bins or public spaces	Removal from litter bins and MGBs in public spaces	Council and various providers on behalf of Council
Recycling transfer	Cartage of recycling from Kawerau to Tauranga	Hubbard Contracting contract to Council

### 5.1.2 Council and Council-contracted Reprocessing Services

Council process council collected greenwaste at its composting facility at the Rapid Infiltration Basins (RIBS) site at the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). This is a discretionary activity and does not hold a resource consent. Collected greenwaste is mulched, composted and screened. The resulting product is used in Council owned gardens and sportsfields.

Council similarly process biosolids produced at the WWTP at the RIBs under resource consent 67265.

### 5.1.3 Waste Education and Minimisation Programmes

Communication to residents about rubbish streams and waste minimisation has been communicated consistently. KDC has disseminated the following messages:

- Kerbside Recycling Collection - What how and when to recycle
- Sorting of rubbish – correct bin assignment of waste
- Greenwaste composting is how not to contaminate it

KDC has communicated this messaging via:

- Print Advertising in the newspaper (Beacon)
- Online via Council website [kaweraudc.govt.nz](http://kaweraudc.govt.nz)
- Online via Council Facebook page
- Council Community Update, a weekly newsletter delivered to all residences in Kawerau.
- Media Releases to the Radio 1XX and SunFM radio stations

### 5.1.4 Solid Waste Bylaws

In addition to key strategic waste infrastructure assets, the Council also has responsibilities and powers as regulators through the statutory obligations placed upon them by the WMA. The Council operates in the role of regulator with respect to:

- management of litter and illegal dumping under the Litter Act 1979
- trade waste requirements
- Solid Waste related bylaws.

All KDC Solid Waste related Bylaws are being reviewed in 2020, in order to be consistent with the requirements of the KDC WMMP.

### 5.1.5 Litter Control, Street Cleansing, Stream and Park Cleaning

Litter collection, street cleaning and park cleaning is undertaken by KDC. Stream cleaning is undertaken by KDC, contractors and local community volunteer groups.

### 5.1.6 Public Litter Bins

KDC has installed street litter bins throughout town. Bins have been provided, in and around reserves and dog walking trails. These bins are designed specifically to limit the size and type of rubbish deposits. KDC cleaners empty bins on daily.

### 5.1.7 Abandoned Vehicles

Management of is undertaken directly by the Council, whom will collect and store the vehicle, identify the owner and recover costs.



### 5.1.8 Street Cleaning

Council employs contractors to sweep the local and state highway routes throughout the district.

### 5.1.9 Hazardous Waste

Household quantities of hazardous waste can be disposed of at the Kawerau Transfer Station. Larger quantities will be accepted by arrangement. Asbestos is not accepted at the transfer station.

## 5.2 Assessment of Council-provided Solid Waste Services

The capacity allowed for each household in the kerbside recycling collection is reasonable, compared to the quantity of recyclables that each household is likely to have. For example, previous audit data shows that the average household can have around 2kg per week just of plastic bottles such as milk and soft drink bottles. Unless very well compacted, these will take up the majority of the 45L crate provided. Paper and cardboard can be left beside the crate.

Unfortunately, providing larger bins would increase the volume of waste being collected and decrease the amount of separation for recycling. Additionally, recycling bins creates opportunities for contaminating recyclables because it is easier to hide amongst recycling. Limiting the size of bins and crates, conditions customer behaviour.

## 5.3 Funding for Council-provided Services

Council services are funded through general and targeted rates, as well as transfer station charges.

## 5.4 Non-Council Services

There are a number of non-Council waste and recycling service providers operating in the district.

Table 10: Non-Council Services

Operator	Services	Location
Handee Can Services	Commercial Waste Collection – skip bins and FEL bins	Whakatāne
Blue Rock Contractors	Commercial Waste Collection – skip bins and private wheeled bins	Whakatāne
Waste Management	Commercial Waste Collection – skip bins and private wheeled/FEL bins	Whakatāne
Foote Bins	Commercial Waste Collection – skip bins and private wheeled/FEL bins	Kawerau

## 6 Situation Review

### 6.1 Waste to Class 1 Landfills

#### 6.1.1 Definitions Used in this Section

The terminology that is used in this section to distinguish sites where waste is disposed of to land are taken from the National Waste Data Framework which, in turn, are based on those in the WasteMINZ Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land.

#### 6.1.2 Overview of Waste to Class 1 Landfills

Since the closure of local landfills, KDC has disposed of all non-cleanfill solid waste out of the district. Municipal solid waste from kerbside collections and transfer station is sent to Tirohia Landfill in Hauraki District, which is approximately 200 km from Kawerau.

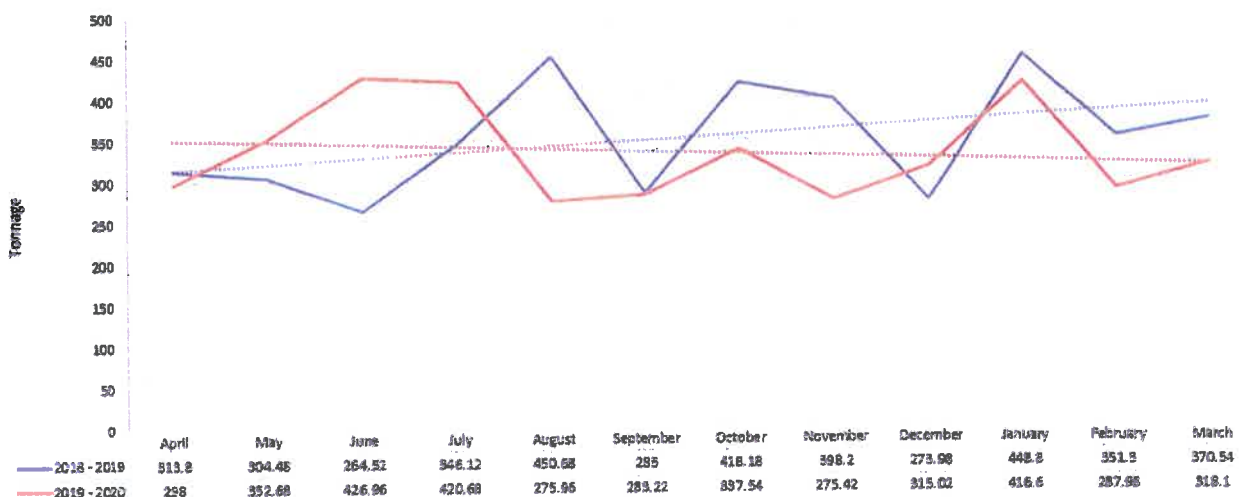
It is not known where privately collected material is deposited, but it is assumed that this would mostly go to either the transfer station in Kawerau or Whakatane (which also sends its waste to Tirohia for disposal).

#### 6.1.3 Waste to Class 1 Landfills

During April 2019 – 31 March 2020, 4008 tonnes of waste was disposed of at Tirohia landfill. This consisted of waste sent to landfill from the transfer station, kerbside refuse collection, privately collected waste, demolition waste and medical waste.

Waste volumes for the 2019 – 2020 period decreased by 225 tonnes when compared to the same period for 2018 – 2019. This is illustrated in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Monthly Waste to Landfill Volumes : Source of waste – Kerbside and Transfer Station



#### 6.1.4 Other Waste Disposed of to Land

No other solid waste is disposed to land in the District. Greenwaste and construction waste is temporarily placed on land while being processed, however are not permanently disposed.

Liquid waste generated by the Council WWTP containing up to 80 mg/litre solids are disposed to the RIBS under resource consent 65081.

#### 6.1.5 Activity Source of Waste

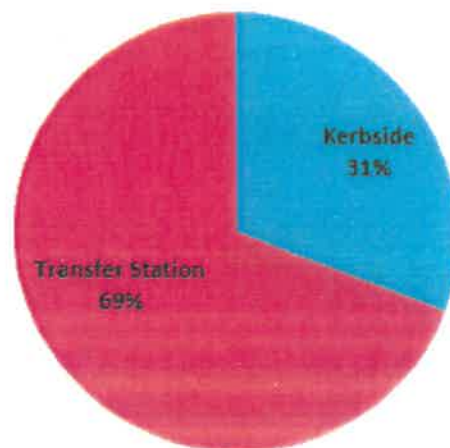
In Kawerau, the majority of waste to landfill is collected at the transfer station and only a third of landfill waste is collected from residences through the contracted collection service. For the period April 2019 – 31 March 2020, 2,773 tonnes of landfill waste was collected at the transfer station from residents and commercial customers.

All council collected waste from public bins, fly tipping and any other Council produced wastes such as non-recyclable old water pipes or non-compostable plant material is also collected at the transfer station.

Due to the relative low disposal fees at the Kawerau transfer station, there is also a significant contribution from out of district customers. It is not possible to quantify the fraction of out of district waste to landfill as non-commercial customers are details not recorded.

The kerbside collected landfill waste for the same period was 1,235 tonnes.

Figure 6: Composition of Waste to Landfill : 2019 – 2020 Source of Waste



#### 6.1.6 Composition of Waste to Class 1 Landfills

In June 2005, a sample of domestic kerbside refuse was collected from 165 Kawerau District Council wheelie bins. The sample, with a total weight of 1,205kg was sorted into 20 categories, using a methodology consistent with Section 4.5 of the Ministry for the Environment's Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP). This analysis was used to drive the development recycling services in Kawerau. This analysis has not been repeated and recycling services were introduced. Therefore, no composition data is available for all residential waste from the Kawerau District.

However, it is fair to expect that Kawerau resident waste behaviour will be similar to the NZ average and therefore estimates of composition of kerbside waste have been made based on existing national Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) data. The composition is presented in this section using the 12 primary classifications in the SWAP with putrescible waste divided into kitchen waste and green waste.

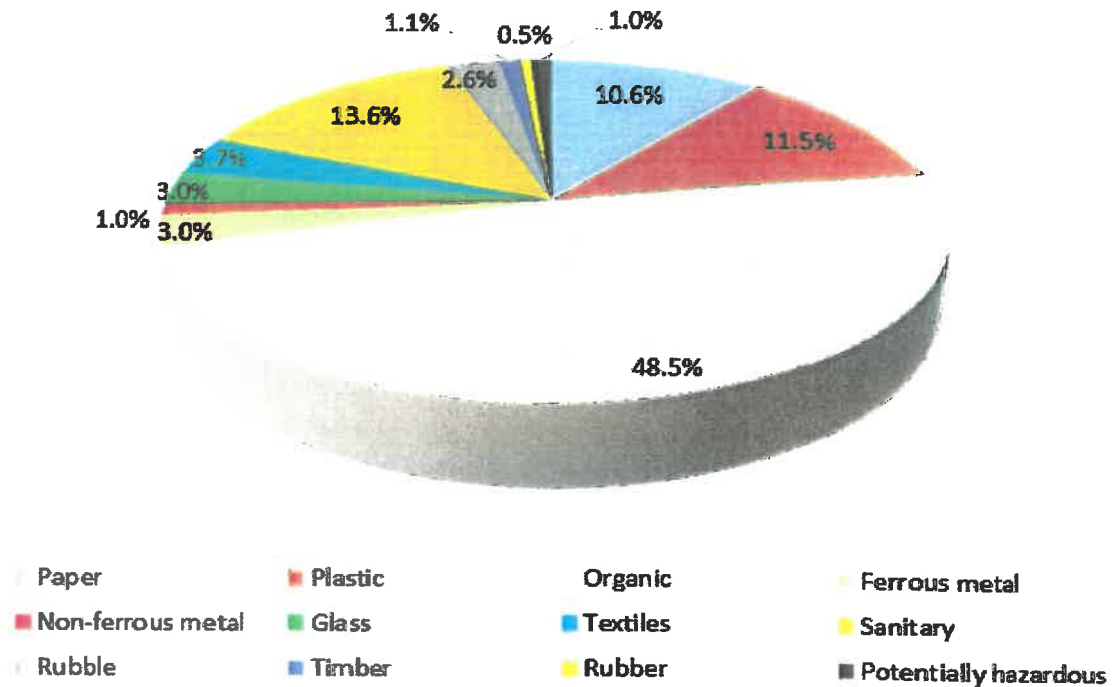
Table 11: Estimated Composition of Waste to Landfill – Kerbside waste

	% of total	Apportioned Tonnes
<b>Paper</b>	10.6	131
<b>Plastic</b>	11.5	142
<b>Organic</b>	48.5	599
<b>Ferrous metal</b>	3.0	37
<b>Non-ferrous metal</b>	1.0	12
<b>Glass</b>	3.0	37
<b>Textiles</b>	3.7	46
<b>Sanitary</b>	13.6	168
<b>Rubble</b>	2.6	32
<b>Timber</b>	1.1	14
<b>Rubber</b>	0.5	6
<b>Potentially hazardous</b>	1.0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,235</b>

Almost half the waste produced is organic and a significant fraction is disposable nappies and similar sanitary products. The fraction of plastic is generally heavily contaminated or of classes that are difficult to recycle. It is not considered worth the effort in both cost and potential health and safety risk to attempt to recover some of the potential recyclable materials from the waste to landfill stream.

The largest fraction of landfill waste is collected at the transfer station and has a very different profile to the kerbside collected refuse. The exact fractions have not been determined for all the waste classes. However, for example the timber fraction in waste delivered to the transfer station is 5.5% versus the kerbside collected fraction of 1.1%. Significant household objects such as furniture and non-reprocessible demolition waste (window frames, cladding etc.,) are also only disposed at the transfer station. This means the 'organic' and 'sanitary' classes presents much smaller fractions of the eventual composition of the waste to landfill.

Figure 7: Estimated Composition of Waste to Landfill – Kerbside waste



## 6.2 Diverted Materials

### 6.2.1 Overview of Diverted Materials

All materials that can be cost effectively reprocessed or recycled are diverted from landfill.

Plastics classes 1 and 2, glass, metal cans, paper and cardboard are collected through kerbside collection and at the transfer station.

Compostable greenwaste is diverted to greenwaste processing facilities at the transfer station and the WWTP RIBs.

Demolition waste that can be crushed and used as roading metal are diverted at the transfer station

All clean soil and mulch are collected, stored and sold at the transfer station. Approximately 1,400 tons of soil was received and sold at the transfer station in the 2018-19 financial year.

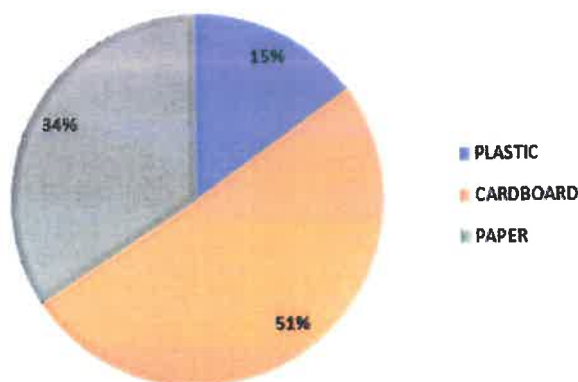
The demand for processed demolition waste, clean soil and mulch currently exceed the supply.

Household whiteware are collected at the transfer station where it is collected by scrap metal dealers.

#### Recycling

The recyclable materials plastics classes 1 and 2, glass, metal cans, paper and cardboard are collected through kerbside collection and at the transfer station. The collected plastic, paper and cardboard are sent for further sorting and eventual processing as a co-mingled waste stream.

Figure 8: Composition of Kerbside Comingled Recycling in District 2019 - 2020



The metal cans and other recyclable metal products are collected by scrap metal dealers. Glass is sorted into colours and sold to glass smelters. The diverted recyclable materials are listed in the table below:

Table 12: Recycling materials diverted from landfill 2019

	% of total	Tonnes
Paper	9%	65
Plastic	4%	29
Glass	54%	380
Metal	19%	135
Cardboard	14%	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>621</b>

## 6.2.2 Processing

### 6.2.2.1 Greenwaste

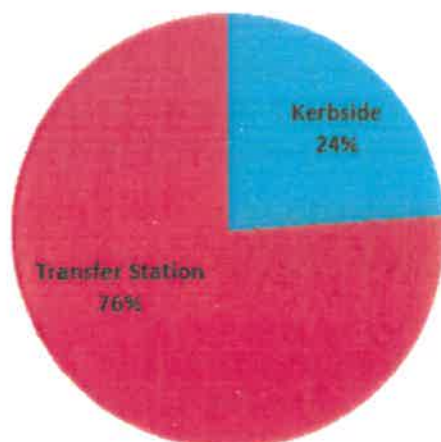
Greenwaste collected within the district via kerbside collection or transfer station is stockpiled for mulching and composting. Approximately 1050 m<sup>3</sup> of greenwaste is collected every year.

The composted material is screened and the resulting product is used by Council Parks and Reserves teams in Council owned gardens and sports fields.

The majority of greenwaste is dropped off at the transfer station and only about a quarter of greenwaste is collected through the kerbside collection service.

There is significant contamination in the greenwaste, primarily in the kerbside collected greenwaste and as such, the product quality produced by the greenwaste processing facility is too low to be sold to the public or commercial customers.

Figure 9: Source of Greenwaste Waste : 2019 – 2020



#### 6.2.2.2 Bio-Solids

Council process biosolids produced at the WWTP at the RIBs under resource consent 67265. Approximately 1200 tons of biowaste is processed every year. The resulting product is to be blended with other compost produced from the greenwaste processing facility and used by Council Parks and Reserves teams in Council owned gardens and sports fields.

The processed biosolids will need to undergo certification before it can be utilised.

#### 6.2.2.3 Concrete

Council accepts clean concrete and other demolition waste at the transfer station as long as it is free of asbestos and other hazardous materials and contains steel reinforcing less than 6 mm.

Council process concrete and other demolition waste by crushing it into roading metal. In the 2018-19 financial year, approximately 2,185 tonnes of concrete was crushed. All produced roading metal was used by Council and customers.

## 7 Performance Measurement

### 7.1 Current Performance Measurement

This section provides comparisons of several waste metrics between district and other territorial authorities. The data from the other districts has been taken from a variety of research projects undertaken by Eunomia Research & Consulting and Waste Not Consulting.

#### 7.1.1 Per Capita Waste to Class 1 Landfills

The total quantity of waste disposed of at Class 1 landfills in a given area is related to a number of factors, including:

- the size and levels of affluence of the population
- the extent and nature of waste collection and disposal activities and services
- the extent and nature of resource recovery activities and services
- the level and types of economic activity
- the relationship between the costs of landfill disposal and the value of recovered materials
- the availability and cost of disposal alternatives, such as Class 2-4 landfills
- seasonal fluctuations in population (including tourism).

By combining Statistics NZ population estimates and the Class 1 landfill waste data, the per capita per annum waste to landfill is reflected in Table 13 below. The estimate includes special wastes but excludes non-levied clean fill materials.

Table 13: Waste Disposal per Capita – Kawerau District

Calculation of per capita waste to Class 1 landfills	
Population (Stats NZ 2018 Census)	7,146
Total waste to Class 1 landfill (tonnes 2018-2019 year)	4,225
Tonnes/capita/annum of waste to Class 1 landfills	0.591

The waste disposal per capita metric was compared to other Districts in Table 14.



Table 14: Per Capita Waste to Class 1 Landfills Compared to Other Districts

Overall waste to landfill (excluding cleanfill and cover materials)	Tonnes per capita per annum
Gisborne District 2010	0.305
Waimakariri District 2012	0.311
Westland District 2011	0.331
Carterton/Masterton/South Wairarapa Districts 2015	0.352
Ashburton District 2014-15	0.366
Tauranga and WBoP District 2010	0.452
Napier/Hastings 2012	0.483
Southland region 2011	0.500
Wellington City & Porirua City 2015	0.507
Christchurch City 2012	0.524
Taupo District 2013	0.528
Kāpiti Coast District 2015	0.584
<b>Kawerau District Council 2018</b>	<b>0.591</b>
Wellington region 2015	0.608
New Plymouth District 2010	0.664
Hamilton City	0.668
Queenstown Lakes District 2012	0.735
Rotorua District 2009	0.736
Auckland region 2012	0.800
Upper Hutt City & Hutt City 2015	0.874

The districts with the lowest per capita waste generation tend to be rural areas or urban areas with relatively low levels of manufacturing activity. The areas with the highest per capita waste generation are those with significant primary manufacturing activity or with large numbers of tourists.

Kawerau sits near the middle of the table as it has significant industry in its borders and is a fully urban area.

### 7.1.2 Per Capita Domestic Kerbside Refuse to Class 1 Landfills

The quantity of domestic kerbside refuse disposed of per capita per annum has been found to vary considerably between different areas. There are several reasons for this variation.

Kerbside refuse services are used primarily by residential properties, with small-scale commercial businesses comprising a relatively small proportion of collections (typically on the order of 5-10%). In districts where more businesses use kerbside wheelie bin collection services - which can be related to the scale of commercial enterprises and the services offered by private waste collectors - the per capita quantity of kerbside refuse can be higher. There is relatively little data in most areas on the proportion of businesses that use kerbside collection services, so it is not usually possible to provide data solely on residential use of kerbside services.

The type of service provided by the local territorial authority has a considerable effect on the per capita quantity of kerbside refuse. Councils that provide wheelie bins (particularly 240-litre wheelie bins) or rates-funded bag collections generally have higher per capita collection rates than councils that provide user-pays bags. The effect of rates-funded bag collections is reduced in those areas where the council limits the number of bags that can be set out on a weekly basis.

Evidence indicates that the most important factor determining the per capita quantity of kerbside refuse is the proportion of households that use private wheelie bin collection services. Households that use private wheelie bins, particularly larger, 240-litre wheelie bins, tend to set out greater quantities of refuse than households that use refuse bags. As a result, in general terms the higher the proportion of households that use private wheelie bins in a given area, the greater the per capita quantity of kerbside refuse generated.

Other options that are available to households for the disposal of household refuse include burning, burying, or delivery direct to a disposal facility. The effect of these on per capita disposal rates varies between areas, with residents of rural areas being more likely to use one of these options.

The disposal rate of domestic kerbside refuse for district has been calculated to be 173 kg per capita per annum in 2019-2020 year.

Table 15 compares the per capita rate of disposal of kerbside refuse in district/city with other urban areas in New Zealand. Data for the other districts has been taken from SWAP surveys conducted by Waste Not Consulting.

Table 15: Per Capita Disposal of Kerbside Refuse – Comparison with Other Areas

District and year of survey	Kg/capita/annum	Comment
Christchurch City 2011	110	Fortnightly 140-litre refuse wheelie bin. Weekly organic collection
Auckland Council 2012	160	Range of legacy council services.
Kawerau District Council 2019-2020	173	60L weekly collection
Hamilton City 2013	182	Rates-funded refuse bags, max. 2 per week
Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District 2010	183	User-pays bags in Tauranga. No council service in WBoP.
Wellington region 2014/15	206	Estimate based on SWAP surveys at Silverstream landfill and Kāpiti Coast
Taupo District 2013	212	User-pays refuse bags
Hastings District/Napier City 2012	214	User-pays refuse bags (Hastings) & rates-funded bags max. 2 bags/week(Napier)
Rotorua District 2009	216	Council rates-funded Kleensaks. No kerbside recycling service

Of the urban areas that have been assessed, Christchurch City has the lowest per capita disposal rate of kerbside refuse. This is associated with the diversion of organic waste through the council's kerbside organic collection and the council's high market share.

Rotorua has the highest disposal rate of the urban areas shown in the table. This is associated with the high proportion of households in Rotorua that use private collector wheelie bin services and the absence of kerbside recycling services.

Kawerau sits near the top of the table due to its relatively inexpensive transfer station fees and urban nature of the district.

### 7.1.3 Per Capita Recycling

Per capita recycling rates for Kawerau District are shown in Table 16 alongside comparable rates from other council areas.

Table 16: Per Capita Recycling – Kg/Capita/Annum

District	Kg/capita/ annum	System type
Napier City Council	52 kg	Fortnightly bags or crates
Wellington region	53 kg	Various systems
Ōpōtiki District	58 kg	Weekly crate with paper and cardboard bundled at the side
Ashburton District	62 kg	Weekly bags or crates depending on area
Tauranga City Council	65 kg	Private wheelie bin collection service
Invercargill City Council	69 kg	Fortnightly 240-litre wheeled bin, commingled
Waipa District	73 kg	Weekly/Fortnightly 55-litre crate, separate paper collection
Waikato District	74 kg	Weekly 55-litre crate, separate paper collection
Dunedin City	77 kg	Fortnightly 240-litre wheeled bin, fortnightly crate for glass
Horowhenua District	81 kg	Weekly crate
Auckland Council	84 kg	Fortnightly 240-litre commingled wheelie bins or 140-litre wheelie bin with separate paper collection
Waimakariri District Council	85 kg	Fortnightly 240-litre wheeled bin, commingled
Hamilton City Council	86 kg	Weekly 45-litre crate, separate paper collection
<b>Kawerau District Council 2019-2020</b>	<b>86 kg</b>	<b>Weekly crate with paper and cardboard bundled at side</b>
Palmerston North City	87 kg	Fortnightly 240-litre wheeled bin for commingled materials alternating with 45-litre crate for glass
Christchurch	109 kg	Fortnightly 240-litre wheeled bin

While data on kerbside recycling collections is readily available, accurate and reliable data relating to the total quantity of diverted materials, which includes commercial recycling, is not available for most districts.

The current kerbside recycling collection enables householders to put out one 45L crate of recyclables each week, with paper and cardboard beside the crate. However, the average householder probably has around 2kg each week just of plastic containers – such as milk and soft drink bottles – and this alone could fill a 45L crate unless very well compacted by the householder. In practice, many households use additional containers such as cardboard boxes, plastic crates or tubs, and plastic bags to contain additional recycling that doesn't fit in to the 45L crate.

#### 7.1.4 Comparison of Activity Source of Waste to Class 1 Landfills

With reference to Figure 6, 69% of waste going to landfill was collected at the transfer station. For the 2019-2020 period this equates to 2773.39 tonnes. Council collected 1234.77 tonnes during period. It is fair to deduce that domestic and commercial generated 2.25 times more waste than what council collected.

## 8 Future Demand and Gap Analysis

### 8.1 Future Demand

There are a wide range of factors that are likely to affect future demand for waste minimisation and management. The extent to which these influence demand could vary over time and in different localities. This means that predicting future demand has inherent uncertainties. Key factors are likely to include the following:

- Overall population growth
- Economic activity
- Changes in lifestyle and consumption
- Changes in waste management approaches

In general, the factors that have the greatest influence on potential demand for waste and resource recovery services are population and household growth, construction and demolition activity, economic growth, and changes in the collection service or recovery of materials.

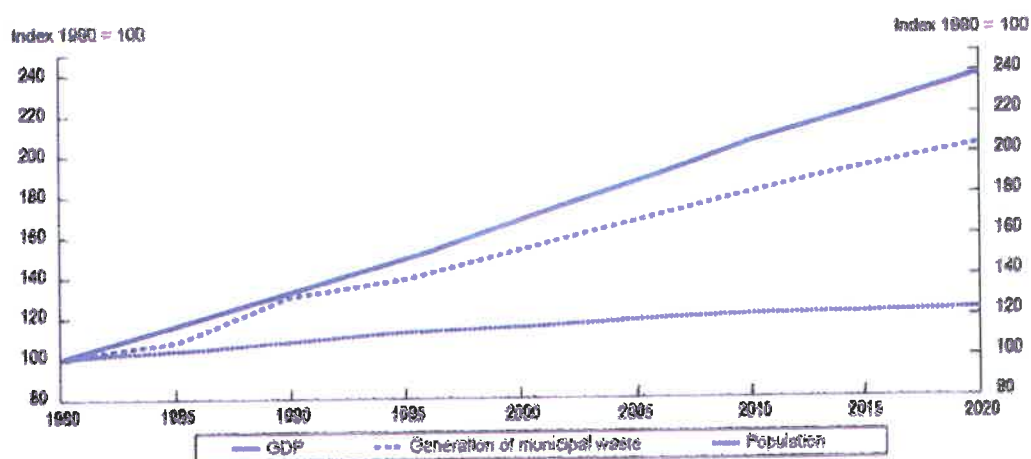
#### 8.1.1 Population

As noted in section 3, the population in Kawerau is projected by Statistics NZ to decline in the future, but these projections do not take into account the potential impact of significant economic development initiatives. Revised projections suggest a 14% decrease in population over the next 20 years. For the purpose of Gap analyses, it is assumed that the population will remain stable.

#### 8.1.2 Economic Activity

For reference, Figure 10 below shows the growth in municipal waste in the OECD plotted against GDP and population.

Figure 10: Municipal Waste Generation, GDP and Population in OECD 1980 - 2020



Source: OECD 2001

The relationship between population, GDP, and waste seems intuitively sound, as an increased number of people will generate increased quantities of waste and greater economic activity is linked to the production and consumption of goods, which in turn, generates waste.

Total GDP is also a useful measure as it takes account of the effects of population growth as well as changes in economic activity. The chart suggests that municipal solid waste growth tracks above population growth but below GDP. The exact relationship between GDP, population, and waste growth will vary according to local economic, demographic, and social factors. To be able to use GDP and population as accurate predictors of waste generation requires establishing correlations between changes in these factors and changes in waste generation. Ideally, co-efficients for each factor would be calculated, with an analysis, such as regression analysis, performed to determine the impact of each of the factors, and projections conducted from this base data.

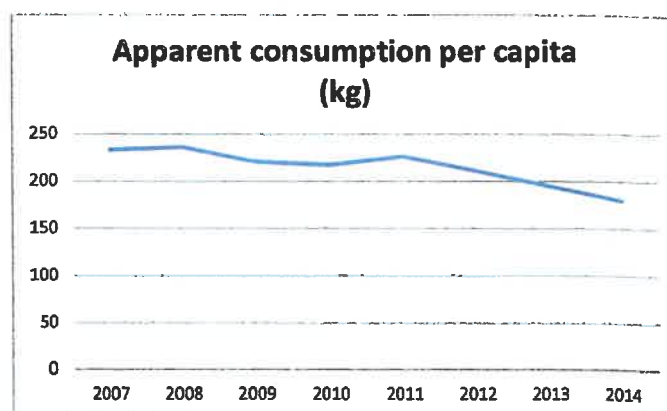
However in the Kawerau context, there is insufficient data on the total quantities of waste generated and historical GDP to conduct any meaningful analysis.

### 8.1.3 Changes in Lifestyle and Consumption

Community expectations relating to recycling and waste minimisation are anticipated to lead to increased demand for recycling services.

Consumption habits will affect the waste and recyclables generation rates. For example, there has been a national trend related to the decline in newsprint. In New Zealand, the production of newsprint has been in decline since 2005, when it hit a peak of 377,000 tonnes, falling to 276,000 tonnes in 2011. Further indication of the decline in paper consumption comes from the Ministry for Primary Industry statistics shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Apparent Paper Consumption per Capita



### 8.1.4 Changes in Waste Management Approaches

There are a range of drivers that mean methods and priorities for waste management are likely to continue to evolve, with an increasing emphasis on diversion of waste from landfill and recovery of material value. These drivers include:

- Statutory requirement in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to encourage waste minimisation and decrease waste disposal – with a specific duty for TAs to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation and to consider the waste hierarchy.
- Requirement in the New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010 to reduce harm from waste and increase the efficiency of resource use.
- Increased cost of landfill. Landfill costs have risen in the past due to higher environmental standards under the RMA, introduction of the Waste Disposal Levy (currently \$10 per tonne)

and the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme. While these have not been strong drivers to date, there remains the potential for their values to be increased and to incentivise diversion from landfill

- Collection systems. In brief, more convenient systems encourage more material. An increase in the numbers of large wheeled bins used for refuse collection, for example, drives an increase in the quantities of material disposed of through them. Conversely, more convenient recycling systems with more capacity help drive an increase in the amount of recycling recovered.
- Waste industry capabilities. As the nature of the waste sector continues to evolve, the waste industry is changing to reflect a greater emphasis on recovery and is developing models and ways of working that will help enable effective waste minimisation in cost-effective ways.
- Local policy drivers, including actions and targets in the WMMP, bylaws, and licensing.
- Recycling and recovered materials markets. Recovery of materials from the waste stream for recycling and reuse is heavily dependent on the recovered materials having an economic value. This particularly holds true for recovery of materials by the private sector. Markets for recycled commodities are influenced by prevailing economic conditions and most significantly by commodity prices for the equivalent virgin materials. The risk is linked to the wider global economy through international markets.

#### **8.1.5 Summary of Demand Factors**

The analysis of factors driving demand for waste services in the future suggests that changes in demand are most likely to be driven by shifts in population and economic development. If new waste management approaches are introduced, this could shift material between disposal and recovery management routes.

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

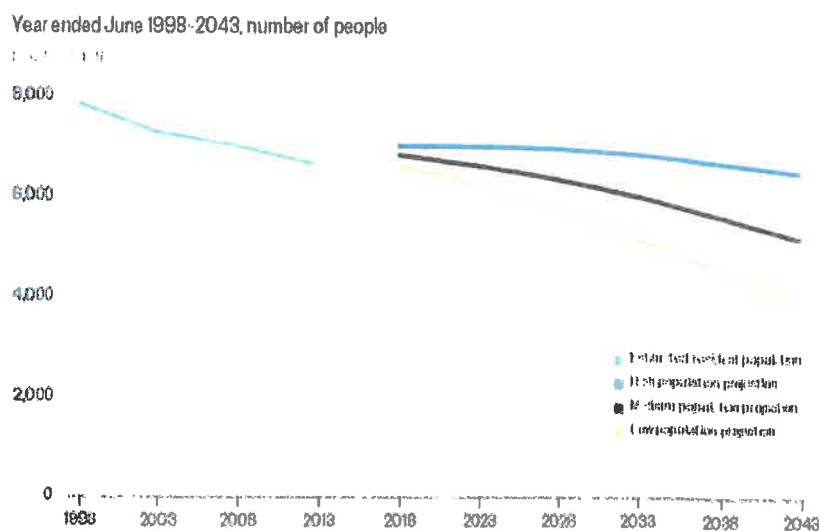
#### **8.1.6 Projections of Future Demand**

A wide range of factors is likely to affect future demand for waste and resource recovery services and infrastructure and the influence of these is likely to vary over time. This means that predicting future demand has inherent uncertainties. Key factors in Kawerau's context are likely to include the following:

- Population growth and demographics
- Economic growth
- Recycling markets
- Local and central government policy
- Changes in lifestyles and consumption
- Community expectations
- New technologies



Figure 12: Projections for Waste to Class 1 Landfill and Recovery 2018 – 2028



### 8.1.7 Expectations for Waste and Recycling Growth

In general, total waste volumes in Kawerau are unlikely to increase significantly in the foreseeable future. However the demand for services may change due to changes in lifestyle and community composition, and on increasing awareness of the costs and environmental impacts of waste disposal. It is unlikely that total waste volumes will decrease without intervention of some kind.

Statistics New Zealand has predicted population growth over the 25 years from 2006 to 2031, with low, medium and high growth options. The medium growth option predicts that Kawerau’s population will drop over the coming years, due to net migration from the District and an ageing population. There is also expected to be a decrease in the occupancy rate from 3.5 people per household in 1986 to fewer than 2.5 people per household projected for 2021. This is a national trend, reflecting the shift towards smaller families and more people living alone.

The projections prepared by Statistics New Zealand are based on a number of assumptions, and do not take into account local and regional growth strategies. Council hopes that its economic development strategy, growth in other parts of the region and ongoing demand for living in areas with good climate and low cost accommodation will encourage the population to at least remain static and hopefully increase slightly in the future.

Furthermore, the large forestry and wood processing plants, (pulp, paper and sawmills) generate considerable quantities of waste. The industries that generate the waste are actively seeking ways to minimise the waste or use it in alternative processes (heat, electricity and biofuels), which will convert the material from waste to a useable product.

This change is being driven by the internal cost of waste disposal and the financial need to make their businesses more profitable.

## **8.2 Future Demand – Gap Analysis**

The aim of waste planning at a territorial authority level is to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. The following 'gaps' have been identified:

### **8.2.1 Waste Streams**

Priority waste streams that could be targeted to further reduce waste to landfill would include:

- More kerbside recyclables both from domestic and commercial properties
- Organic waste, particularly food waste both from domestic and commercial properties
- Industrial and commercial plastic is a significant part of the waste stream which may be able to be recycled
- Farm waste is a relatively unknown quantity and increased awareness of the problems associated with improper disposal may drive demand for better services
- Construction and demolition waste in particular timber is a significant part of the waste stream which may be able to be recovered
- E-waste collection and processing capacity in the district, while better than many areas, has room for improvement
- Biosolids
- Waste tyres may not be a large proportion of the waste stream, however the effectiveness of the management of this waste stream is unknown. Issues with management of this waste stream have recently been highlighted nationally

Infrastructure to manage the increased quantities and new waste streams will be required.

### **8.2.2 Hazardous Wastes**

Household quantities of hazardous wastes are primarily managed by the Council through the Transfer Station. Hazardous wastes are logged as they are received, and stored in the hazardous waste store until a full load is accumulated. The disposal or recovery of the hazardous wastes is contracted out as required. This arrangement is functional for the present, but may need to be reviewed in light of increased demand, including how hazardous waste from farms is managed in the future

#### **8.2.2.1 Asbestos Removal**

Some commonly used products that contain asbestos include roof tiles, wall claddings, fencing, vinyl floor coverings, sprayed fire protection, decorative ceilings, roofing membranes, adhesives and paints. The most likely point of exposure is during building or demolition work.

KDC does not accept asbestos at the transfer station and scrutinises all demolition waste for evidence of asbestos.

#### **8.2.2.2 Medical Waste**

Medicines, needles, syringes etc. can be dropped off at Medical Centres, or a local health centre. The medical waste that is collected at these sites is picked up by the District Health Board for management. There are not perceived to be significant issues with this approach at present. It is logical for the DHB to take an active role in managing medical wastes, and to ensure adequate service provision in the future. Upon application, Kawerau residents with medical conditions are issued medical waste bins. These bins are collected by Waste Management contractor for disposal to landfill.

### **8.2.2.3 E-waste**

Without a national product stewardship scheme, the e-waste treatment and collection system will continue to be somewhat precarious. Currently, companies tend to cherry-pick the more valuable items, such as computers and mobile phones. As a result, the more difficult or expensive items to treat, such as CRT TVs and domestic batteries, will often still be sent to landfill.

KDC accepts vehicle batteries at the transfer station and stockpiled for collection by contractors.

## **9 Initial Review of the 2012 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan**

The last WMMP for Kawerau District was prepared in 2012. The Waste Minimisation Act requires that each Waste Assessment include a review of the last WMMP, including an assessment of data, key issues from the last WMMP, any other issues not addressed, and an update on the action plan from the last WMMP including progress.

### **9.1 Data**

Although Council strives to collect data as accurately as possible, it is fair to assume that errors and omissions exist. Where information is unknown, estimates have been used based on previous SWAP and NZ Statistic data.

### **9.2 Key Issues**

- How to achieve further waste reductions in a way that is affordable to the Community
- Encouraging people to recycle more and more people including businesses, to recycle, so as to reduce the volume of recyclables going into residual waste streams
- Reducing the amount of putrescible material going to landfill. (This is an issue because it has negative environmental impacts.)
- Finding a viable reuse option for composted green waste
- Discouraging fly-tipping

### **9.3 Other Issues Not Addressed**

No issues were identified, other than discussed in the last WMMP.

### **9.4 New Guidance**

New guidance from MfE on Waste Management and Minimisation Planning was released in 2015. The 2012 WA and WMMP, while consistent with the guidance at the time they were written, do not fully align with the new (2015) MfE Guidance. The new guidance places more emphasis on funding of plans, inclusion of targets and how actions are monitored and reported. The 2012 documents also did not provide data in accordance with the National Waste Data Framework, as suggested by the new guidance.

### **9.5 Actions**

#### **9.5.1 Council Role**

- Develop educational material
- Retain kerbside collection
- Continue to operate transfer station
- Process residual waste for disposal to landfill
- Process recyclable materials for disposal or sale
- Improve quality of recyclable processing
- Litter collection
- Collect hazardous and e-wastes
- Work with community

### 9.5.2 Key Initiatives

- Improve recovery of material from residual waste
- Investigate kitchen waste collection
- Work with other councils on common initiatives
- Update solid waste bylaw 2008
- Advocate for product stewardship nationally

### 9.5.3 Targets

The Council set two targets for itself in the 2012 WMMP. These were:

**Target 1:** Reduce the volume of residual waste for disposal to landfill by 10% by 2028

**Target 2:** Increase the volume of recyclable materials collected at Council by 10% by 2028

The actions and targets in the plan focused around maintaining of existing operations and services and making incremental improvements. The Waste Assessment had not identified substantial strategic issues that required a significant change of direction.

## 9.6 Implementation Plan

### 9.6.1 Communicate and Educate

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe
Community and Council working together.	Provide information about waste services, waste prevention and waste reduction, including potential risks to the Community.	Ongoing	Ongoing – Council is lead agency
Lead waste reduction initiatives	Engage directly with the community (including businesses) and encourage a 'cleaner production' approach	Ongoing	Ongoing – Council is lead agency
	Continue to work with schools through the 'Paper 4 Trees' programme	Ongoing	Ongoing – Council supports financially
	Continue to build partnership working with other local councils and the regional authority	Existing	Ongoing – Council is lead agency
	Lead waste projects, proactively offer waste minimisation advice to the community	Existing	Ongoing

## 9.6.2 Take Direct Action - Foster New Ideas

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe
<b>Community and Council work together</b>	Work with BOP councils advocating for a regional approach in waste facility provision by participating in Waikato and Bay of Plenty Waste Liaison Group	Existing	Ongoing
<b>New, local initiatives and infrastructure</b>	Review service delivery options for collections of recycled, residual and green waste by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• looking at costs</li> <li>• level of service offered</li> <li>• alternatives</li> </ul>	Existing	Ongoing – currently under review
	Review methods of disposing of refuse delivered to transfer station by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing costs</li> <li>• disposal options</li> <li>• increasing recycling at transfer station</li> </ul>	Existing	Yearly - currently under review
	Review disposal of recycled material by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• investigate how other TLAs dispose of recycling</li> <li>• evaluating costs and income</li> <li>• investigating the creation of a regional resource recovery and recycling facility</li> </ul>	Existing  New	Ongoing – currently under review  WWMF application for funding
	Sponsor initiatives by organisations or individuals that may reduce residual refuse	Existing	Yearly
<b>Consider environmental impact</b>	Continue to take action to reduce fly tipping by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fencing off easy disposal points</li> <li>• prosecuting identified offenders</li> <li>• increasing monitoring</li> <li>• removing rubbish quickly</li> <li>• assessing complaints received</li> </ul>	Existing	Ongoing
<b>Use resources more efficiently</b>	Continue to be aware of alternatives for refuse disposal (energy, electricity) and consider options before long term contracts/arrangements put in place	Existing	Ongoing

### 9.6.3 Change the Rules, Monitor and Feed Back

Objective (s)	Specific Actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and Council's role
Community and Council work together	Review other options for increasing source separation of non-household waste.	Existing	Ongoing - Council is lead agency
Use resources more efficiently	Review pricing at the transfer station facility annually to ensure true cost of residual waste disposal is recovered, and reuse/recycling is encouraged.	Existing	Completed and reviewed annually
Consider environmental impact	Increase monitoring to provide more information, especially regarding non-household waste composition, how those not using waste collection services are managing their waste disposal.	Existing	Ongoing – Council holds a monitoring role. Post COVID-19 review August 2020
Use resources more efficiently	The Council will regularly review progress on this Action Plan and towards achievement of our goals, objectives and targets.  Progress will also be reported annually through the Annual Plan, and regularly through Council newsletters and the website.	Existing	Ongoing - Council is lead agency
Community and Council work together	Provide additional education for home composting of food and garden waste.	Existing	Ongoing - Council is lead agency
Consider environmental impact	Investigate how composted material can be used beneficially at no cost to Council.	Existing	Under review
Use resources more efficiently	Continue to monitor actions occurring outside district with green and organic waste.	Existing	Ongoing

#### 9.6.4 Recycling (glass, paper, cardboard, metals, plastic)

Objective (s)	Specific Actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and Council's role
Community and Council work together	Continue the kerbside recycling collection: encourage householders to put out additional recycling.	Existing	Council is lead agency
Consider environmental impact	Recycling collection: investigate whether additional materials can be included in the kerbside recycling collection with recycled processing company.	Existing	Council is lead agency
Use resources more efficiently	Work with community (including existing private collection providers) to improve the recycling collection services available to industry and businesses.	Existing	Council is joint lead agency
	Work with business and industry to encourage more recycling and waste reduction at source.	Existing	Provide expertise to business to reduce waste
	Council is exploring options to recycle glass, paper and cardboard at transfer station	New Action	WWMF application for funding

#### 9.6.5 Hazardous/liquid/gaseous wastes

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe
Community and Council work together	Continue to provide a drop-off facility at the Kawerau Transfer Station for hazardous materials, e.g. lead-based paints and chemicals.	Existing	Council is lead agency
Consider environmental impact	Continue to treat Bio-solids from wastewater treatment plant using vermiculture.	Existing	Ongoing
Use resources more efficiently	Provide information to residents and contractors on appropriate disposal of asbestos through newsletter.	Existing	Council is lead agency



## **9.7 Progress**

Most of the identified actions related to ongoing operations. These were all carried out over the term of the plan.

The key element is to review the solid waste bylaws and implement changes in 2021.

Council has applied for funding from the WMMF for the creation of an Eastern Bay Resource Recovery Facility to address the regional challenge of disposing recycling.

Based on the outcome of the funding application, Council will change its operation. If the funding application is unsuccessful, Council will implement a step change approach to reducing the waste that goes to landfill.

## 10 Statement of Options

This section sets out the range of options available to the Council to address the key issues that have been identified in this Waste Assessment. An initial assessment is made of the strategic importance of each option, the impact of the option on current and future demand for waste services, and the Council's role in implementing the option. Options presented in this section would need to be fully researched, and the cost implications understood before being implemented.

The following subsections outline the broad options available to Council to manage its waste in order to meet future demand.

### 10.1 Waste reduction, communication, consultation and partnerships

Option	Strategic assessment	Comment and analysis of impact on future demand	Council's role
Continue to provide information about Council services	<p><b>Social/Cultural:</b> awareness of waste issues and behaviour will not change significantly</p> <p><b>Environmental:</b> waste reduction is not encouraged to a great extent</p> <p><b>Economic:</b> low cost option with small budget for communication</p>	The community will not change their behaviour and therefore future demand is likely to continue on baseline predictions – i.e. waste to landfill will not significantly change,	Continue to disseminate information
Provide frequent and detailed information about waste services and waste prevention (e.g. nappy schemes, Love Food, Hate Waste) and minimisation, alongside engagement with the community through a Waste Focus group, consultation processes and community leadership (e.g. waste champions, celebrating success)	<p><b>Social/Cultural:</b> community will be more aware of options, more engaged in the waste management process and should take a higher level of ownership of the issue</p> <p><b>Environmental:</b> diversion from residual waste should increase with resultant reduction in environmental impact</p> <p><b>Economic:</b> providing more frequent and detailed information to community will require more budget within the Council.</p> <p><b>Engagement with the community through consultation events and Waste Focus Group meetings are relatively low cost.</b></p>	<p>Analysis of data suggests there is significant potential to reduce, reuse and recycle more waste. Zero waste philosophy supports this approach.</p> <p>Community should reduce their reliance on residual waste collections. Demand for recycling services will increase.</p>	Council to produce and deliver more information, and work more closely with the community through Waste Focus Group and proactive consultation processes

<p>Council forms a partnership with the community (including businesses) following the 'Zero Waste' philosophy to jointly make decisions regarding waste management issues, and develop initiatives and systems that involve the community and provide for more local management of waste</p>	<p>Social/Cultural: community will be strongly engaged in the waste management process, with a high level of ownership of the issue and increased awareness.</p> <p>Council will need to take the risk of working with the community on these issues rather than having sole control of decisions. However as community are involved in making decisions about waste management, any service changes should be easier to introduce and participation should be higher.</p> <p>Environmental: diversion from residual waste should increase above previous options with resultant reduction in environmental impact</p> <p>Economic: Council may need to appoint a Council officer (either as part of an existing role or a new role) to lead on waste management strategy issues and work with the community to address their waste issues.</p>	<p>Community should further reduce their reliance on residual waste collections.</p> <p>Demand for recycling services will increase further.</p>	<p>Council will take less of a sole-control approach to waste management issues, and will instead share decision making and risk management with the Community. The community will need to take responsibility for the decisions they are helping to make, and become more involved in delivery and participation.</p>
<p>Investigate and establish partnership arrangements with other local Councils</p>	<p>Social/Cultural: greater sharing of knowledge and experience, and improved cooperation between communities</p> <p>Environmental: potential to establish facilities to recover materials and or energy from waste streams that Council may not have the capability to do operating alone</p> <p>Economic: opportunity to achieve economies of scale and enhance local economic development through enhanced local processing.</p>	<p>There are likely to be benefits from working closely with neighbouring authorities (in particular those with a commitment to Zero Waste), and BoPRC to establish organic waste and recycling infrastructure and to share knowledge and experience</p>	<p>Establishing links and communication at key levels in Council</p>

## 10.2 Organic waste

Option	Strategic assessment	Comment and analysis of impact on future demand	Council's role
<p>Continue existing services, with additional encouragement for home composting.</p>	<p>Social/Cultural: community will be more informed about garden waste options.</p> <p>Environmental: diversion from residual waste should increase slightly, with a resultant reduction in environmental impact.</p> <p>Economic: Cost of the green waste collection may reduce slightly if less tonnage is collected through the system.</p>	<p>Analysis of data shows that there is still green waste in the household residual waste stream, and the overall residual waste stream.</p> <p>Customers will be more likely to divert organic waste from landfill, and manage it in ways that keeps it from the Council waste stream.</p>	<p>Continue to provide existing kerbside collection, and add information on home composting, shredding services, and any other initiatives</p>
<p>Improve existing organic waste processing for the District that would accommodate green waste and have a market for end product – for example, contained windrow composting, vermicomposting, or anaerobic digestion.</p>	<p>Social/Cultural: social and cultural impacts would depend how this is implemented – e.g. a high level of community involvement would have a positive social and cultural impact. Could provide additional employment for the District</p> <p>Environmental: by selling the end product, a valuable resource is not lost to the Environment.</p> <p>Economic: the process needs to be self-sufficient financially so additional processing costs need to result in additional value of end product.</p>	<p>The processing of organic waste needs to be cost effective. Material can be processed into compost but the market is weak so minimal process cost options need to be used.</p>	<p>Council will be required to lead any initiatives in this area.</p>

### 10.3 Recycling

Option	Strategic assessment	Comment and analysis of impact on future demand	Council's role
<p>Council recycling collection – expand the range of recyclable material that can be collected from more customer groups.</p>	<p>Social/Cultural: no impacts identified</p> <p>Environmental: waste recovery would be promoted, recovery maximised and the environmental impact of waste reduced by diverting more waste from landfill</p> <p>Economic: more material would be recovered, and materials would be used more efficiently.</p>	<p>Analysis shows that there is still recyclable material in the residual waste collection stream.</p> <p>Increasing the range of materials in the recycling collection may increase demand for this service.</p>	<p>Identify further materials that could be added to the recycling collection systems. Investigate with receivers of existing recyclables if additional material types can be added to the recycling stream.</p>
<p>Eliminate fee at Transfer Station for recyclables.</p>	<p>Social/Cultural: there is a possibility of positive social impacts as financial restraint of recycling removed. May reduce fly tipping.</p> <p>Environmental: recycling could increase and the environmental impact of waste reduced by diverting more waste from landfill</p> <p>Economic: more material would be recovered, however existing fee generated from recyclables at Transfer Station would be lost, so equivalent value would need to be added to rates.</p>	<p>There is still recyclable material in the household residual waste stream, and also waste going direct to Transfer Station.</p>	<p>Council to review the fee structure at Transfer Station to encourage more recycling as part of the Long Term Plan</p>

## 10.4 Transfer station wastes

Option	Strategic assessment	Comment and analysis of impact on future demand	Council's role
<p>Introduce a bylaw or other regulatory mechanism to encourage more source separation of wastes such as C&amp;D</p>	<p><b>Social/Cultural:</b> social and cultural impacts would depend how this is implemented – e.g. a high level of community involvement would have a positive social and cultural impact</p> <p><b>Environmental:</b> additional recyclable or clean fill material could be diverted from the residual waste stream</p> <p><b>Economic:</b> the construction industry may experience additional costs in separating these wastes at source</p>	<p>Analysis shows that there is C&amp;D waste still going to landfill.</p> <p>Demand for alternative services will increase – such as C&amp;D waste recycling and access to clean fill disposal</p>	<p>Council will work with the community and private sector to encourage the recycling of C&amp;D waste</p>
<p>Divert more wastes at the Transfer Station through pricing tools, changed layout and more reuse and recycling options</p>	<p><b>Social/Cultural:</b> social and cultural impacts would depend how this is implemented – e.g. a high level of community involvement would have a positive social and cultural impact</p> <p><b>Environmental:</b> additional recyclable or clean fill material could be diverted from the residual waste stream</p> <p><b>Economic:</b> increased diversion of waste at the transfer station would probably have additional operational costs. However reduced waste to landfill would have a positive economic benefit.</p>	<p>Analysis of data and experience elsewhere suggests that more waste could be diverted from landfill at the transfer station stage.</p> <p>Less residual waste will need transporting to landfill disposal.</p> <p>Demand for various recycling and recovery facilities will increase.</p>	<p>Council considers the existing fee structure is high and should provide incentive to recycle.</p> <p>Continuing to talk to users about recycling and provide best possible facilities</p>

## 10.5 Hazardous wastes

Option	Strategic assessment	Comment and analysis of impact on future demand	Council's role
Continue to provide a drop-off facility at the Kawerau Transfer Station for hazardous materials (e.g. lead based paints and asbestos)	Council may wish to lead on the provision of more reuse, recycling and recovery facilities, or to work with the community and private sector to encourage the development of these services. In this area in particular, there is significant potential to work with the community (e.g. local non-profit community groups).	Tonnage of hazardous waste is relatively small and not predicted to increase.  Ongoing costs should therefore remain fairly stable.	Ensure hazardous waste dropped off is disposed of appropriately.  Continue to provide information about how to deal with hazardous waste to communities.
Continued disposal of Biosolids	<p>Social/Cultural: existing treatment and disposal process meets various regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Environmental: the biosolids have been assessed as having low heavy metal levels. The environmental impact of disposal is minimal. Processing in to a soil improver product mitigates a large proportion of the environmental impact.</p> <p>Economic: cost to dispose of and process the biosolids is currently low compared to other communities</p>	The existing treatment and disposal process of biosolids will meet future demands, meet environmental standards and is low cost.	Continue to meet environmental standards.

## 10.6 Refuse collection, treatment and disposal (including cleanfill)

Option	Strategic assessment	Comment and analysis of impact on future demand	Council's Role
Council residual waste collections – continue status quo	<p>Cultural/Social/Environmental: no new impacts</p> <p>Economic: the Council is currently over budget on residual waste transport and disposal costs.</p>	Would not impact on status quo prediction of demand.	Maintain existing service arrangements
Council residual waste collections – change service configuration to further reduce the quantity of waste collected; for example reducing service frequency to fortnightly, change receptacle from bins to bags	<p>Cultural/Social: international experience shows that residual waste collections are most successfully reduced (e.g. frequency reduced to fortnightly or container size reduced) when paired with the introduction of a food waste collection. There are other mechanisms that could reduce waste quantities collected – e.g. change from MGBs to bags or introducing user pays. This could also prompt a negative social reaction. There is potential for problems with increased fly tipping although there is little evidence to suggest this is likely to be a significant issue</p> <p>Environmental: reducing residual waste to landfill and encouraging more diversion of recycling will help to recover more materials and to achieve environmental goals</p> <p>Economic: there would be savings on residual waste collection, transport and disposal, but more would need to be spent on recycling/recovery services.</p>	<p>Analysis shows that a large amount of recyclables is still in the residual waste stream.</p> <p>Experience suggests that only restricting access to the residual waste service will change this significantly.</p> <p>Would reduce future service demand for residual collection but could increase demand for recycling/composting services.</p>	<p>Negotiate service changes and alter service delivery.</p> <p>Service changes could be developed in partnership with the community, or with the Council having sole responsibility</p>
Refuse disposal for the District – continue status quo, using transfer station and transporting out of District to landfill.	<p>Social/Cultural: no impacts identified</p> <p>Environmental: ongoing transport of waste out of the District will continue to have a negative environmental impact</p> <p>Economic: the current fee structure covers the cost for handling, transporting and landfilling residual refuse.</p>	Increase in prices at transfer stations could increase demand for recycling services	Maintain existing systems, and review charges at Kawerau Transfer Station to ensure full cost recovery takes place.



<p>Residual disposal for the District – Council develops a facility for disposal, whether landfill or energy from waste facility</p>	<p>Social/Cultural: social and cultural impacts would depend how this is implemented – e.g. a high level of community involvement would have a positive social and cultural impact. Could provide additional employment for the District</p> <p>Environmental: the overall environmental impact would depend on the type and scale of facility chosen, and whether the facility is used by customers outside the District with associated transport impacts</p> <p>Economic: if the facility is constructed to a capacity exceeding that of the District (which is very likely) then use of the facility could be offered on a commercial gate fee basis to other parts of the region, and nearby regions. Depending on the scale and type of facility chosen, this could have a beneficial economic impact for the District.</p>	<p>Would not impact on status quo prediction of demand for residual waste disposal; however facility would be provided locally rather than relying on external parties or regions</p>	<p>Council could be involved in facilitating the development of a waste to energy project that created jobs and a cheaper disposal option for Kawerau...</p>
<p>Other waste streams – hazardous waste disposal arrangements.</p>	<p>Social/Cultural: Reduction in potential for threat to human health from hazardous materials by provision of effective management of hazardous waste streams</p> <p>Environmental: Reduction for potential for environmental damage by provision of effective management of hazardous waste streams</p> <p>Economic: Cost to dispose of hazardous waste will vary depending on materials requiring disposal.</p>	<p>Provision of hazardous collection facilities will continue to provide for safe disposal of hazardous waste.</p>	<p>Council to continue to provide a facility for disposal/processing of hazardous waste.</p>
<p>Other waste streams provide ongoing alternative option for some C&amp;D wastes e.g. cleanfill disposal, further processing.</p>	<p>Social/Cultural: no impacts identified</p> <p>Environment: less waste would be transported to landfill disposal. As long as cleanfill and reprocessing guidelines are applied and materials restricted, little environmental impact.</p> <p>Economic: Cost for disposal would be reduced.</p>	<p>Quantities of construction and demolition waste change as the economy fluctuate.</p>	<p>Continue to seek and develop re-use options so more construction &amp; demolition waste can be recycled.</p>

## 10.7 Measuring and monitoring

Option	Strategic assessment	Comment & Analysis of impact on Future Demand	Council's Role
<p>Status quo – occasional SWAP audits, participation surveys, and monitoring of waste flows through contracts</p>	<p>No new impacts</p>	<p>Would not impact on status quo prediction of demand.</p>	<p>Maintain existing service arrangements.</p>
<p>Increase monitoring to provide more information in certain areas, such as commercial waste composition, and waste management in rural areas, need for seasonal services.</p> <p>This should assist with gaining a clearer understanding of how those not using waste collection services are managing their waste disposal.</p>	<p>Social/Cultural: could raise awareness of waste management and alternative disposal options.</p> <p>Environment: if data highlights areas where additional services could be provided, localized issues addressed or certain customer groups targeted, then diversion of waste from landfill could be increased.</p> <p>Economic: if the above is achieved, transport and disposal costs would be reduced along with income. There may be additional costs for new programmes put in place.</p>	<p>There are some gaps in knowledge and understanding of the waste streams in the District.</p> <p>Availability of more data, and tailoring of services accordingly, could increase demand for recycling services and reduce waste to landfill. Availability of more data, assessment of, for example, complaints, unlawful disposal incidents and nuisance information and tailoring of services accordingly, could increase demand for recycling services and reduce waste to landfill.</p>	<p>Council to initiate and oversee research, studies and audits and feed results in to future iterations of WMMP and action plans.</p>

## **11 Statement of Council's Intended Role**

### **11.1 Statutory Obligations and Powers**

Councils have a number of statutory obligations and powers in respect of the planning and provision of waste services. These include the following:

- Under the WMA each Council “must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district” (s 42). The WMA requires TAs to develop and adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).
- The WMA also requires TAs to have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010. The Strategy has two high level goals: ‘Reducing the harmful effects of waste’ and ‘Improving the efficiency of resource use’. These goals must be taken into consideration in the development of the Council’s waste strategy.
- Under Section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) local authorities must review the provision of services and must consider options for the governance, funding and delivery of infrastructure, local public services and local regulation. There is substantial cross over between the section 17A requirements and those of the WMMP process in particular in relation to local authority service provision.
- Under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) Councils must consult the public about their plans for managing waste.
- Under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), TA responsibility includes controlling the effects of land-use activities that have the potential to create adverse effects on the natural and physical resources of their district. Facilities involved in the disposal, treatment or use of waste or recoverable materials may carry this potential. Permitted, controlled, discretionary, non-complying and prohibited activities and their controls are specified within district planning documents, thereby defining further land-use-related resource consent requirements for waste-related facilities.
- Under the Litter Act 1979 TAs have powers to make bylaws, issue infringement notices, and require the clean-up of litter from land.
- The Health Act 1956. Health Act provisions for the removal of refuse by local authorities have been repealed by local government legislation. The Public Health Bill is currently progressing through Parliament. It is a major legislative reform reviewing and updating the Health Act 1956, but it contains similar provisions for sanitary services to those currently contained in the Health Act 1956.
- The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (the HSNO Act). The HSNO Act provides minimum national standards that may apply to the disposal of a hazardous substance. However, under the RMA a regional council or TA may set more stringent controls relating to the use of land for storing, using, disposing of or transporting hazardous substances.
- Under current legislation and the new Health and Safety at Work Act the Council has a duty to ensure that its contractors are operating in a safe manner.

The Council, in determining their role, needs to ensure that their statutory obligations, including those noted above, are met.

## **11.2 Overall Strategic Direction and Role**

Council aims to establish a measure of control over the handling of waste in the district through its solid waste bylaw. This bylaw largely focuses on the management of waste on private properties, such as accumulation and storage issues.

The bylaw also aims to protect the general public from waste creating a nuisance or annoyance or becoming a danger to health and also provides for the protection of waste collectors and the public by prohibiting hazardous materials being placed out for collection.

Council views its role in the provision of waste management services as being not only to meet its statutory obligations but to promote sustainable management of the District's resources.

Council adopted a Zero Waste approach in 1999, and this has been one of the key principles of the existing waste management plan.

Council's role in specific areas is outlined in the WMMP. It should be noted Council will ensure that public health is adequately protected in taking forward any of the proposed actions described in the statement of options.

## **12 Statement of Proposals**

Based on the options identified in this Waste Assessment and the Council's intended role in meeting forecast demand a range of proposals are put forward. Actions and timeframes for delivery of these proposals are identified in the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

It is expected that the implementation of these proposals will meet forecast demand for services as well as support the Council's goals and objectives for waste management and minimisation. These goals and objectives will be confirmed as part of the development and adoption of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

### **12.1 Statement of Extent**

In accordance with section 51 (f), a Waste Assessment must include a statement about the extent to which the proposals will (i) ensure that public health is adequately protected, (ii) promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

#### **12.1.1 Protection of Public Health**

The Health Act 1956 requires the Council to ensure the provision of waste services adequately protects public health.

The Waste Assessment has identified potential public health issues associated with each of the options, and appropriate initiatives to manage these risks would be a part of any implementation programme.

In respect of Council-provided waste and recycling services, public health issues will be able to be addressed through setting appropriate performance standards for waste service contracts and ensuring performance is monitored and reported on, and that there are appropriate structures within the contracts for addressing issues that arise.

Privately-provided services will be regulated through local bylaws.

Uncontrolled disposal of waste, for example in rural areas and in cleanfills, will be regulated through local and regional bylaws.

It is considered that, subject to any further issues identified by the Medical Officer of Health, the proposals would adequately protect public health.

#### **12.1.2 Effective and Efficient Waste Management and Minimisation**

The Waste Assessment has investigated current and future quantities of waste and diverted material, and outlines the Council's role in meeting the forecast demand for services.

It is considered that the process of forecasting has been robust, and that the Council's intended role in meeting these demands is appropriate in the context of the overall statutory planning framework for the Council.

Therefore, it is considered that the proposals would promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

# Appendices

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## **A.1.0 Medical Officer of Health Statement**

This Waste Assessment is currently under review by the Medical Officer of Health.

## A.2.0 Glossary of Terms

Class 1-4 Landfills	Classification system for facilities where disposal to land takes place. The classification system is provided in A.3.0 below for reference.
Cleanfill	A cleanfill (properly referred to as a Class 4 landfill) is any disposal facility that accepts only cleanfill material. This is defined as material that, when buried, will have no adverse environmental effect on people or the environment.
C&D Waste	Waste generated from the construction or demolition of a building including the preparation and/or clearance of the property or site. This excludes materials such as clay, soil and rock when those materials are associated with infrastructure such as road construction and maintenance, but includes building-related infrastructure.
Diverted Material	Anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic Waste	Waste from domestic activity in households.
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
ICI	Industrial, Commercial, Institutional
Landfill	A disposal facility as defined in S.7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Includes, by definition in the WMA, only those facilities that accept 'household waste'. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill.
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
Managed Fill	A disposal site requiring a resource consent to accept well-defined types of non-household waste, e.g. low-level contaminated soils or industrial by-products, such as sewage by-products. Properly referred to as a Class 3 landfill.
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NZ	New Zealand
NZWS	New Zealand Waste Strategy

Putrescible, garden, greenwaste	Plant based material and other bio-degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes.
RRP	Resource Recovery Park
RTS	Refuse Transfer Station
Service Delivery Review	As defined by s17A of the LGA 2002. Councils are required to review the cost-effectiveness of current arrangements for meeting the needs of communities within its district or region for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions. A review under subsection (1) must consider options for the governance, funding, and delivery of infrastructure, services, and regulatory functions.
TA	Territorial Authority (a city or district council)
Waste	Means, according to the WMA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Anything disposed of or discarded, and</li> <li>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</li> <li>c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.</li> </ul>
WA	Waste Assessment as defined by s51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A Waste Assessment must be completed whenever a WMMP is reviewed
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act 2008
WMMP	A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as defined by s43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant



### A.3.0 Classifications for Disposal to Land

In the 'Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land' (2016) the following definitions are given:

#### **Class 1 - Landfill**

A Class 1 landfill is a site that accepts municipal solid waste as defined in this Guideline. A Class 1 landfill generally also accepts C&D waste, some industrial wastes and contaminated soils. Class 1 landfills often use managed fill and clean fill materials they accept, as daily cover.

Class 1 landfills require:

- a rigorous assessment of siting constraints, considering all factors, but with achieving a high level of containment as a key aim;
- engineered environmental protection by way of a liner and leachate collection system, and an appropriate cap, all with appropriate redundancy; and
- landfill gas management.

A rigorous monitoring and reporting regime is required, along with stringent operational controls. Monitoring of accepted waste materials is required, as is monitoring of sediment runoff, surface water and groundwater quality, leachate quality and quantity, and landfill gas.

Waste acceptance criteria (WAC) comprises:

- municipal solid waste; and
- for potentially hazardous leachable contaminants, maximum chemical contaminant leachability limits (TCLP) from Module 2 Hazardous Waste Guidelines – Class A4.

WAC for potentially hazardous wastes and treated hazardous wastes are based on leachability criteria to ensure that leachate does not differ from that expected from nonhazardous municipal solid waste.

For Class 1 landfills, leachability testing should be completed to provide assurance that waste materials meet the WAC.

#### **Class 2 Landfill**

A Class 2 landfill is a site that accepts non-putrescible wastes including C&D wastes, inert industrial wastes, managed fill material and clean fill material as defined in these Guidelines. C&D waste can contain biodegradable and leachable components which can result in the production of leachate – thereby necessitating an increased level of environmental protection. Although not as strong as Class 1 landfill leachate, Class 2 landfill leachate is typically characterised by mildly acidic pH, and the presence of ammoniacal nitrogen and soluble metals, including heavy metals. Similarly, industrial wastes from some activities may generate leachates with chemical characteristics that are not necessarily organic.

Class 2 landfills should be sited in areas of appropriate geology, hydrogeology and surface hydrology. A site environmental assessment is required, as are an engineered liner, a leachate collection system, and groundwater and surface water monitoring. Additional engineered features such as leachate treatment may also be required.

Depending on the types and proportions of C&D wastes accepted, Class 2 landfills may generate minor to significant volumes of landfill gas and/or hydrogen sulphide. The necessity for a landfill gas collection system should be assessed.

Operational controls are required, as are monitoring of accepted waste materials, monitoring of sediment runoff, surface water and groundwater quality, and monitoring of leachate quality and quantity.

Waste acceptance criteria comprises:

- a list of acceptable materials; and
- maximum ancillary biodegradable materials (e.g. vegetation) to be no more than 5% by volume per load; and
- maximum chemical contaminant leachability limits (TCLP) for potentially hazardous leachable contaminants.
- For Class 2 landfills, leachability testing should be completed to provide assurance that waste materials meet the WAC.

### **Class 3 Landfill – Managed/Controlled Fill**

A Class 3 landfill accepts managed fill materials as defined in these Guidelines. These comprise predominantly clean fill materials, but may also include other inert materials and soils with chemical contaminants at concentrations greater than local natural background concentrations, but with specified maximum total concentrations.

Site ownership, location and transport distance are likely to be the predominant siting criteria. However, as contaminated materials (in accordance with specified limits) may be accepted, an environmental site assessment is required in respect of geology, stability, surface hydrology and topography.

Monitoring of accepted material is required, as are operational controls, and monitoring of sediment runoff and groundwater.

Waste acceptance criteria comprises:

- a list of acceptable solid materials; and
- maximum incidental or attached biodegradable materials (e.g. vegetation) to be no more than 2% by volume per load; and
- maximum chemical contaminant limits.

A Class 3 landfill does not include any form of engineered containment. Due to the nature of material received it has the potential to receive wastes that are above soil background levels. The WAC criteria for a Class 3 landfill are therefore the main means of controlling potential adverse effects.

For Class 3 landfills, total analyte concentrations should be determined to provide assurance that waste materials meet the WAC.

#### **Class 4 Landfill - Cleanfill**

Class 4 landfill accepts only clean fill material as defined in these Guidelines. The principal control on contaminant discharges to the environment from Class 4 landfills is the waste acceptance criteria.

Stringent siting requirements to protect groundwater and surface water receptors are not required. Practical and commercial considerations such as site ownership, location and transport distance are likely to be the predominant siting criteria, rather than technical criteria.

Clean filling can generally take place on the existing natural or altered land without engineered environmental protection or the development of significant site infrastructure. However, surface water controls may be required to manage sediment runoff.

Extensive characterisation of local geology and hydrogeology is not usually required. Monitoring of both accepted material and sediment runoff is required, along with operational controls.

Waste acceptance criteria comprises:

- virgin excavated natural materials (VENM), including soil, clay, gravel and rock; and
- maximum incidental inert manufactured materials (e.g. concrete, brick, tiles) to be no more than 5% by volume per load; and
- maximum incidental or attached biodegradable materials (e.g. vegetation) to be no more than 2% by volume per load; and
- maximum chemical contaminant limits are local natural background soil concentrations.

Materials disposed to a Class 4 landfill should pose no significant immediate or future risk to human health or the environment.

The WAC for a Class 4 landfill should render the site suitable for unencumbered potential future land use, i.e. future residential development or agricultural land use.

The WAC for a Class 4 landfill are based on the local background concentrations for inorganic elements, and provide for trace concentrations of a limited range of organic compounds.

Note: The Guidelines should be referred to directly for the full criteria and definitions.

## **A.4.0 National Legislative and Policy Context**

### **A.4.1 The New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010**

The New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010 provides the Government's strategic direction for waste management and minimisation in New Zealand. This strategy was released in 2010 and replaced the 2002 Waste Strategy.

The New Zealand Waste Strategy has two goals. These are to:

- reduce the harmful effects of waste
- improve the efficiency of resource use.

The strategy's goals provide direction to central and local government, businesses (including the waste industry), and communities on where to focus their efforts to manage waste. The strategy's flexible approach ensures waste management and minimisation activities are appropriate for local situations.

Under section 44 of the Waste Management Act 2008, in preparing their waste management and minimisation plan (WMMP) councils must have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy, or any government policy on waste management and minimisation that replaces the strategy. Guidance on how councils may achieve this is provided in section 4.4.3.

A copy of the New Zealand Waste Strategy is available on the Ministry's website at

[www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/new-zealand-waste-strategy-reducing-harm-improving-efficiency](http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/new-zealand-waste-strategy-reducing-harm-improving-efficiency).

### **A.4.2 Waste Minimisation Act 2008**

The purpose of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) is to encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal to protect the environment from harm and obtain environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits.

The WMA introduced tools, including:

waste management and minimisation plan obligations for territorial authorities

a waste disposal levy to fund waste minimisation initiatives at local and central government levels

product stewardship provisions.

Part 4 of the WMA is dedicated to the responsibilities of a council. Councils "must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district" (section 42).

Part 4 requires councils to develop and adopt a WMMP. The development of a WMMP in the WMA is a requirement modified from Part 31 of the Local Government Act 1974, but with even greater emphasis on waste minimisation.

To support the implementation of a WMMP, section 56 of the WMA also provides councils the ability to:

- develop bylaws
- regulate the deposit, collection and transportation of wastes
- prescribe charges for waste facilities
- control access to waste facilities
- prohibit the removal of waste intended for recycling.

A number of specific clauses in Part 4 relate to the WMMP process. It is essential that those involved in developing a WMMP read and are familiar with the WMA and Part 4 in particular.

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) provides a regulatory framework for waste minimisation that had previously been based on largely voluntary initiatives and the involvement of territorial authorities under previous legislation, including Local Government Act 1974, Local Government Amendment Act (No 4) 1996, and Local Government Act 2002. The purpose of the WMA is to encourage a reduction in the amount of waste disposed of in New Zealand.

In summary, the WMA:

- Clarifies the roles and responsibilities of territorial authorities with respect to waste minimisation e.g. updating Waste Management and Minimisation Plans (WMMPs) and collecting/administering levy funding for waste minimisation projects.
- Requires that a Territorial Authority promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district (Section 42).
- Requires that when preparing a WMMP a Territorial Authority must consider the following methods of waste management and minimisation in the following order of importance:
  - Reduction
  - Reuse
  - Recycling
  - Recovery
  - Treatment
  - Disposal
  - Put a levy on all waste disposed of in a landfill.
  - Allows for mandatory and accredited voluntary product stewardship schemes.
  - Allows for regulations to be made making it mandatory for certain groups (for example, landfill operators) to report on waste to improve information on waste minimisation.
  - Establishes the Waste Advisory Board to give independent advice to the Minister for the Environment on waste minimisation issues.

Various aspects of the Waste Minimisation Act are discussed in more detail below.

### **A.4.3 Waste Levy**

From 1 July 2009 the Waste Levy came in to effect, adding \$10 per tonne to the cost of landfill disposal at sites which accept household solid waste. The levy has two purposes, which are set out in the Act:

- to raise revenue for promoting and achieving waste minimisation
- to increase the cost of waste disposal to recognise that disposal imposes costs on the environment, society and the economy.

This levy is collected and managed by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) who distribute half of the revenue collected to territorial authorities (TA) on a population basis to be spent on promoting or achieving waste minimisation as set out in their WMMPs. The other half is retained by the MfE and managed by them as a central contestable fund for waste minimisation initiatives.

Currently the levy is set at \$10/tonne and applies to wastes deposited in landfills accepting household waste. The MfE published a waste disposal levy review in 2014. The review indicates that the levy may be extended in the future:

“The levy was never intended to apply exclusively to household waste, but was applied to landfills that accept household waste as a starting point. Information gathered through the review supports consideration being given to extending levy obligations to additional waste disposal sites, to reduce opportunities for levy avoidance and provide greater incentives for waste minimisation.”

### **A.4.4 Product Stewardship**

Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, if the Minister for the Environment declares a product to be a priority product, a product stewardship scheme must be developed and accredited to ensure effective reduction, reuse, recycling or recovery of the product and to manage any environmental harm arising from the product when it becomes waste.

The following voluntary product stewardship schemes have been accredited by the MfE:

- Agrecovery rural recycling programme
- Envirocon product stewardship
- Fonterra Milk for Schools Recycling Programme
- Fuji Xerox Zero Landfill Scheme
- Holcim Geocycle Used Oil Recovery Programme (no longer operating)
- Interface ReEntry Programme
- Kimberly Clark NZ's Envirocomp Product Stewardship Scheme for Sanitary Hygiene Products
- Plasback
- Public Place Recycling Scheme
- Recovering of Oil Saves the Environment (R.O.S.E. NZ)
- Refrigerant recovery scheme
- RE:MOBILE
- Resene PaintWise
- The Glass Packaging Forum

Further details on each of the above schemes are available on:

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/product-stewardship/accredited-voluntary-schemes>

#### **A.4.5 Waste Minimisation Fund**

The Waste Minimisation Fund has been set up by the Ministry for the Environment to help fund waste minimisation projects and to improve New Zealand's waste minimisation performance through:

- Investment in infrastructure;
- Investment in waste minimisation systems and
- Increasing educational and promotional capacity.

Criteria for the Waste Minimisation Fund have been published:

1. Only waste minimisation projects are eligible for funding. Projects must promote or achieve waste minimisation. Waste minimisation covers the reduction of waste and the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste and diverted material. The scope of the fund includes educational projects that promote waste minimisation activity.
2. Projects must result in new waste minimisation activity, either by implementing new initiatives or a significant expansion in the scope or coverage of existing activities.
3. Funding is not for the ongoing financial support of existing activities, nor is it for the running costs of the existing activities of organisations, individuals, councils or firms.
4. Projects should be for a discrete timeframe of up to three years, after which the project objectives will have been achieved and, where appropriate, the initiative will become self-funding.
5. Funding can be for operational or capital expenditure required to undertake a project.
6. For projects where alternative, more suitable, Government funding streams are available (such as the Sustainable Management Fund, the Contaminated Sites Remediation Fund, or research funding from the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology), applicants should apply to these funding sources before applying to the Waste Minimisation Fund.
7. The applicant must be a legal entity.
8. The fund will not cover the entire cost of the project. Applicants will need part funding from other sources.
9. The minimum grant for feasibility studies will be \$10,000.00. The minimum grant for other projects will be \$50,000.00.

Application assessment criteria have also been published by the Ministry.

#### **A.4.6 Local Government Act 2002**

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) provides the general framework and powers under which New Zealand's democratically elected and accountable local authorities operate.

The LGA contains various provisions that may apply to councils when preparing their WMMPs, including consultation and bylaw provisions. For example, Part 6 of the LGA refers to planning and decision-making requirements to promote accountability between local authorities and their communities, and a long-term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority. This part

includes requirements for information to be included in the long-term plan (LTP), including summary information about the WMMP. More information on the LGA can be found at [www.dia.govt.nz/better-local-government](http://www.dia.govt.nz/better-local-government).

#### **A.4.6.1 Section 17 A Review**

Local authorities are now under an obligation to review the cost-effectiveness of current arrangements for meeting community needs for good quality infrastructure, local public services and local regulation. Where a review is undertaken local authorities must consider options for the governance, funding and delivery of infrastructure, local public services and local regulation that include, but are not limited to:

- a) in-house delivery
- b) delivery by a CCO, whether wholly owned by the local authority, or a CCO where the local authority is a part owner
- c) another local authority
- d) another person or agency (for example central government, a private sector organisation or a community group).

Local Authorities have three years from 8 August 2014 to complete the first review of each service i.e. they must have completed a first review of all their services by 7 August 2017 (unless something happens to trigger a review before then).

Other than completion by the above deadline, there are two statutory triggers for a section 17A review:

- The first occurs when a local authority is considering a significant change to a level of service
- The second occurs where a contract or other binding agreement is within two years of expiration.

Once conducted, a section 17A review has a statutory life of up to six years. Each service must be reviewed at least once every six years unless one of the other events that trigger a review comes into effect.

While the WMMP process is wider in scope – considering all waste service provision in the local authority area – and generally taking a longer term, more strategic approach, there is substantial crossover between the section 17A requirements and those of the WMMP process, in particular in relation to local authority service provision. The S17A review may however take a deeper approach go into more detail in consideration of how services are to be delivered, looking particularly at financial aspects to a level that are not required under the WMMP process.

Because of the level of crossover however it makes sense to undertake the S17A review and the WMMP process in an iterative manner. The WMMP process should set the strategic direction and gather detailed information that can inform both processes. Conversely the consideration of options under the s17A process can inform the content of the WMMP – in particular what is contained in the action plans.



#### **A.4.7 Resource Management Act 1991**

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) promotes sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Although it does not specifically define 'waste', the RMA addresses waste management and minimisation activity through controls on the environmental effects of waste management and minimisation activities and facilities through national, regional and local policy, standards, plans and consent procedures. In this role, the RMA exercises considerable influence over facilities for waste disposal and recycling, recovery, treatment and others in terms of the potential impacts of these facilities on the environment.

Under section 30 of the RMA, regional councils are responsible for controlling the discharge of contaminants into or on to land, air or water. These responsibilities are addressed through regional planning and discharge consent requirements. Other regional council responsibilities that may be relevant to waste and recoverable materials facilities include:

- managing the adverse effects of storing, using, disposing of and transporting hazardous wastes
- the dumping of wastes from ships, aircraft and offshore installations into the coastal marine area
- the allocation and use of water.

Under section 31 of the RMA, council responsibility includes controlling the effects of land-use activities that have the potential to create adverse effects on the natural and physical resources of their district. Facilities involved in the disposal, treatment or use of waste or recoverable materials may carry this potential. Permitted, controlled, discretionary, noncomplying and prohibited activities, and their controls, are specified in district planning documents, thereby defining further land-use-related resource consent requirements for waste-related facilities.

In addition, the RMA provides for the development of national policy statements and for the setting of national environmental standards (NES). There is currently one enacted NES that directly influences the management of waste in New Zealand – the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004. This NES requires certain landfills (e.g., those with a capacity of more than 1 million tonnes of waste) to collect landfill gases and either flare them or use them as fuel for generating electricity.

Unless exemption criteria are met, the NES for Air Quality also prohibits the lighting of fires and burning of wastes at landfills, the burning of tyres, bitumen burning for road maintenance, burning coated wire or oil, and operating high-temperature hazardous waste incinerators.

These prohibitions aim to protect air quality.

#### **A.4.8 New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme**

The Climate Change Response Act 2002 and associated regulations is the Government's principal response to manage climate change. A key mechanism for this is the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) The NZ ETS puts a price on greenhouse gas emissions, providing an incentive for people to reduce emissions and plant forests to absorb carbon dioxide. Certain sectors are required to acquire and surrender emission units to account for their direct greenhouse gas emissions or the emissions associated with their products.

Landfills that are subject to the waste disposal levy are required to surrender emission units to cover methane emissions generated from landfill. These disposal facilities are required to report the tonnages landfilled annually to calculate emissions.

The NZ ETS was introduced in 2010 and, from 2013, landfills have been required to surrender New Zealand Emissions Units for each tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (equivalent) that they produce. Until recently however the impact of the NZETS on disposal prices has been limited. There are a number of reasons for this:

- The global price of carbon crashed during the GFC in 2007-8 and has been slow to recover. Prior to the crash it was trading at around \$20 per tonne. The price has been as low as \$2, although since, in June 2015, the Government moved to no longer accept international units in NZETS the NZU price has increased markedly.
- The transitional provisions of the Climate Change Response Act, which were extended in 2013 (but have now been reviewed), mean that landfills have only had to surrender half the number of units they would be required to otherwise. These transitional provisions were removed in January 2017 which will effectively double the price per tonne impact of the ETS.
- Landfills are allowed to apply for 'a methane capture and destruction Unique Emissions Factor (UEF). This means that if landfills have a gas collection system in place and flare or otherwise use the gas (and turn it from Methane into CO<sub>2</sub>) they can reduce their liabilities in proportion to how much gas they capture. Up to 90% capture and destruction is allowed to be claimed under the regulations, with large facilities applying for UEF's at the upper end of the range.

Taken together (a low price of carbon, two for one surrender only required, and methane destruction of 80-90%) these mean that the actual cost of compliance with the NZETS has been small for most landfills – particularly those that are able to claim high rates of gas capture. Disposal facilities have typically imposed charges (in the order of \$5 per tonne) to their customers, but these charges have mostly reflected the costs of scheme administration, compliance, and hedging against risk rather than the actual cost of carbon.

The way the scheme has been structured has also resulted in some inconsistencies in the way it is applied – for example class 2-4 landfills and closed landfills do not have any liabilities under the scheme. Further, the default waste composition (rather than a SWAP) can be used to calculate the theoretical gas production, which means landfill owners have an incentive to import biodegradable waste, which then increases gas production and which can then be captured and offset against ETS liabilities.

Recently, however the scheme has had a greater impact on the cost of landfilling, and this is expected to continue in the medium term. Reasons for this include:

- In June 2015, the Government moved to no longer accept international units in NZETS. This has had a significant impact, as cheap international units which drove the price down cannot be used. Many of these were also of dubious merit as GHG offsets. This has resulted in a significant rise in the NZU price.
- The transitional provisions relating to two-for-one surrender of NZUs were removed from 1 January 2017, meaning that landfills will need to surrender twice the number of NZUs they do currently – effectively doubling the cost of compliance.

- The United Nations Climate Change Conference, (COP21) held in Paris France in November – December of 2015, established universal (but non-binding) emissions reduction targets for all the nations of the world. The outcomes could result in growing demand for carbon offsets and hence drive up the price of carbon. Balanced against this however is the degree to which the United States, under the new Republican administration, will ratify its commitments.

These changes to the scheme mean that many small landfills which do not capture and destroy methane are now beginning to pay a more substantial cost of compliance. The ability of landfills with high rates of gas capture and destruction to buffer the impact of the ETS will mean a widening cost advantage for them relative to those without such ability. This could put further pressure on small (predominantly Council owned) facilities and drive further tonnage towards the large regional facilities (predominantly privately owned).

If for example, the price of carbon were to rise to \$50 per tonne, the liability for a landfill without gas capture will be \$65.50 (based on a default emissions factor of 1.31 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per tonne of waste), whereas for a landfill claiming 90% gas capture (the maximum allowed under the scheme), the liability will be only \$6.55. This type of price differential will mean it will become increasingly cost competitive to transport waste larger distances to the large regional landfills.

More information is available at [www.climatechange.govt.nz/emissions-trading-scheme](http://www.climatechange.govt.nz/emissions-trading-scheme).

#### **A.4.9 Litter Act 1979**

Under the Litter Act it is an offence for any person or body corporate to deposit or leave litter:

- In or on any public place; or
- In or on any private land without the consent of its occupier.

The Act enables Council to appoint Litter Officers with powers to enforce the provisions of the legislation.

The legislative definition of the term "Litter" is wide and includes refuse, rubbish, animal remains, glass, metal, garbage, debris, dirt, filth, rubble, ballast, stones, earth, waste matter or other thing of a like nature.

Any person who commits an offence under the Act is liable to:

- An instant fine of \$400 imposed by the issue of an infringement notice; or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 in the case of an individual or \$20,000 for a body corporate upon conviction in a District Court.
- A term of imprisonment where the litter is of a nature that it may endanger, cause physical injury, disease or infection to any person coming into contact with it.

Under the Litter Act 1979 it is an offence for any person to deposit litter of any kind in a public place, or onto private land without the approval of the owner.

The Litter Act is enforced by territorial authorities, who have the responsibility to monitor litter dumping, act on complaints, and deal with those responsible for litter dumping. Councils reserve the

right to prosecute offenders via fines and infringement notices administered by a litter control warden or officer. The maximum fines for littering are \$5,000 for a person and \$20,000 for a corporation.

Council powers under the Litter Act could be used to address illegal dumping issues that may be included in the scope of a council's waste management and minimisation plan.

#### **A.4.10 Health Act 1956**

The Health Act 1956 places obligations on TAs (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 (Part 2 – Powers and duties of local authorities, section 25). It specifically identifies certain waste management practices as nuisances (S 29) and offensive trades (Third Schedule). Section 54 places restrictions on carrying out an offensive trade and requires that the local authority and medical officer of health must give written consent and can impose conditions on the operation. Section 54 only applies where resource consent has not been granted under the RMA. The Health Act enables TAs to raise loans for certain sanitary works and/or to receive government grants and subsidies, where available.

Health Act provisions to remove refuse by local authorities have been repealed.

#### **A.4.11 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act)**

The HSNO Act addresses the management of substances (including their disposal) that pose a significant risk to the environment and/or human health. The Act relates to waste management primarily through controls on the import or manufacture of new hazardous materials and the handling and disposal of hazardous substances.

Depending on the amount of a hazardous substance on site, the HSNO Act sets out requirements for material storage, staff training and certification. These requirements would need to be addressed within operational and health and safety plans for waste facilities. Hazardous substances commonly managed by TAs include used oil, household chemicals, asbestos, agrichemicals, LPG and batteries.

The HSNO Act provides minimum national standards that may apply to the disposal of a hazardous substance. However, under the RMA a regional council or TA may set more stringent controls relating to the use of land for storing, using, disposing of or transporting hazardous substances.

#### **A.4.12 Health and Safety at Work Act 2015**

The new Health and Safety at Work Act, passed in September 2015 replaces the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992. The bulk of the Act came into force from 4 April 2016.

The Health and Safety at Work Act introduces the concept of a Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking, known as a PCBU. The Council will have a role to play as a PCBU for waste services and facilities.

The primary duty of care requires all PCBUs to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable:

1. the health and safety of workers employed or engaged or caused to be employed or engaged, by the PCBU or those workers who are influenced or directed by the PCBU (for example workers and contractors)

2. that the health and safety of other people is not put at risk from work carried out as part of the conduct of the business or undertaking (for example visitors and customers).

The PCBU's specific obligations, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- providing and maintaining a work environment, plant and systems of work that are without risks to health and safety
- ensuring the safe use, handling and storage of plant, structures and substances
- providing adequate facilities at work for the welfare of workers, including ensuring access to those facilities
- providing information, training, instruction or supervision necessary to protect workers and others from risks to their health and safety
- monitoring the health of workers and the conditions at the workplace for the purpose of preventing illness or injury.

A key feature of the new legislation is that cost should no longer be a major consideration in determining the safest course of action that must be taken.

WorkSafe NZ is New Zealand's workplace health and safety regulator. WorkSafe NZ will provide further guidance on the new Act after it is passed.

#### **A.5.0 Other legislation**

Other legislation that relates to waste management and/or reduction of harm, or improved resource efficiency from waste products includes:

- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Radiation Protection Act 1965
- Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996
- Agricultural Chemicals and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.

For full text copies of the legislation listed above see [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz).

#### **A.6.0 International commitments**

New Zealand is party to international agreements that have an influence on the requirements of our domestic legislation for waste minimisation and disposal. Some key agreements are the:

- Montreal Protocol
- Basel Convention
- Stockholm Convention
- Waigani Convention
- Minamata Convention.

More information on these international agreements can be found on the Ministry's website at [www.mfe.govt.nz/more/international-environmental-agreements](http://www.mfe.govt.nz/more/international-environmental-agreements).

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**The Meeting of the Regulatory & Services Committee  
will be held on Tuesday, 14 July 2020  
in the Council Chamber commencing at 9.00am**

**A G E N D A**

**Apologies**

**Public Forum**

A period of 30 minutes is set aside for public forum at the commencement of this meeting. Each speaker during the public forum section of the meeting may speak for three minutes.

**Declarations of Conflict of Interest**

Any member having a "conflict of interest" with an item on the Agenda should declare it, and when that item is being considered abstain from any discussion or voting. The member may wish to remove themselves from the meeting while the item is being considered.

**PART A – REGULATORY**

**1 Monthly Report - Regulatory & Planning Services (Manager, Planning, Compliance & Capability) (340000)**

**Pgs. 1-19**

Attached is the report from the Manager, Planning, Compliance & Capability covering Regulatory and Planning Services activities for the month of June 2020.

**Recommendation**

*That the report from the Manager, Planning, Compliance & Capability on Regulatory and Planning Services activities for the month of June 2020 be received.*

**PART B – NON REGULATORY**

**2 Monthly Report - Finance & Corporate Services (Manager, Finance & Corporate Services) (211000)**

**Pgs. 21-29**

Attached is the report from the Manager, Finance & Corporate Services covering activities for the month of June 2020.

**Recommendation**

*That the report from the Manager, Finance & Corporate Services for the month of June 2020 be received.*

**3 Monthly Report - Operations & Services (Manager, Operations & Services) (440000)**

**Pgs. 31-40**

Attached is the report from the Manager, Operations & Services covering activities for the month of June 2020.

## **Recommendation**

*That the report from the Manager, Operations and Services for the month of June 2020 be received.*

### **4 Monthly Report - Economic and Community Development (Economic and Community Development Manager) (309005)**

**Pgs. 41-48**

Attached is the report from the Economic and Community Development Manager covering activities for the month of June 2020.

## **Recommendation**

*That the report from the Economic and Community Development Manager for the month of June 2020 be received.*

### **5 Monthly Report – Events and Community Activities (Events and Venues Manager) (340000)**

**Pgs. 49-53**

Attached is the report from the Events and Venues Manager covering events and community activities for the month of June 2020.

## **Recommendation**

*That the report from the Events and Venues Manager for the month of June 2020 be received.*

### **6 Context for the Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee Review – (Manager, Operations & Services) (401250)**

**Pgs. 55-57**

Attached is a report requesting the Committee to approve the establishment of the Operational Road Safety Group and disestablishment of the eastern Bay Road Safety Committee

## **Recommendation**

- 1. That the report 'Context for the Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee Review' be received*
- 2. That Council approve and Operational Road Safety Group to be established subject to;*
  - i). Development of a 'Terms of Reference' to be agreed by the member Councils;*
  - and*
  - ii). Terms of Reference to include the appointment of an Elected Member from each partner Council*
- 3. That, subject to the agreed terms of reference for the Operational Road Safety Group that the Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee be disestablished.*



7 **Waste Assessment 2020 – (Manager, Operations & Services) (406070)**

**Pgs. 59-139**

Attached is a report from the Manager, Operations and Services, covering Waste Assessment 2020

**Recommendation**

*That the report "Waste Assessment 2020" be received.*

R B George

**Chief Executive Officer**

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