

The options that will help to work towards high achievement of the vision (option 4) are based on those initiatives from the Waste management Plan 2003 plus new initiatives not yet implemented.

Priority Areas

From the Zero Waste workshop held on 31 March 2005 the top priority areas for waste minimisation were agreed as follows:

- Bylaw for licensing of waste operators, collecting waste information and levies.
- Resource Recovery Centre fully operational.
- Kerbside recycling and composting of organic waste.
- Zero waste project and pilot scheme funding.
- Container deposits, extended producer responsibility and product stewardship.
- Construction and demolition waste diversion from landfill.
- Landfill bans.
- Educational material and programmes, and cleaner production projects.

Actions that support these priorities are asterisked in the Part 2.

The Action Plan (Part 2) lists the programmes, services and waste reduction initiatives organised under the waste hierarchy and broken down into a set of six action categories as follows:

Action Categories

Action Category	Description
Direct action	Programmes or services that divert waste away from disposal, for example the recycling collection service.
Economic instruments	The development of economic incentives and disincentives, such as waste levies, as tools to promote waste reduction and, in some cases, to be used to fund waste minimisation activities and actions of the Plan.
Regulation	The development and use of legal mechanisms such as bylaws and district plan rules that promote waste regulation and waste minimisation.
Advocacy and education	The promotion of waste reduction issues that are beyond the Council's direct control, such as lobbying or partnering with local or central government to develop appropriate legislation, programmes and national standards. Promoting awareness and involvement of the whole community in waste reduction behaviour.
Leading by example	The Council will "walk the talk" by applying waste reduction actions to its own operations.
Measuring progress	The on-going collection and management of information to allow the Council to monitor, evaluate and report on progress towards waste reduction goals. Such information is to be obtained pursuant to a bylaw providing for licensing and provision of waste information from collectors, transporters of waste and operators of waste management facilities.

Waitakere City Council
Draft
Solid Waste Management Plan
2005

Part 2

Action Plan

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Solid Waste Management Plan Part 2 Action Plan

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1. Introduction to the Action Plan

This Action Plan forms Part 2 of Waitakere City Council's Solid Waste Management Plan and outlines the programme of action that will be undertaken to achieve the vision, target and goals as presented in Part 1: Zeroing in on Waste. The Action Plan generally covers a three-year period, but it is anticipated that it will be updated each year as part of the Council's Annual Plan process, following a period of public consultation as required by the Local Government Act 2002.

Part 1 and Part 2 will be more fully reviewed concurrently within a five-year period from the time of adoption. Any significant changes resulting will be incorporated into the Council's Long Term Council Community Plan process and subject to public consultation.

The Action Plan has been designed to meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 1974, 1996 and 2002, the Council's Long Term Council Community Plan 2003/2013, the Waste Management Plan 2003, the NZ Waste Strategy 2003, the Water and Sanitary Services Assessment 2005, the Waitakere City Council Waste Bylaw 2005 and the Annual Plan 2005/2006.

This Action Plan should be considered in conjunction with Part 1 Zeroing in on Waste.

2. Funding Structure

The development of a Waste Reduction Fund has been proposed in order to fund the implementation of actions as outlined in the Solid Waste Management Plan 2005. The Waste Reduction Fund would be made up of surplus revenue over costs (as obtained through user charges or other revenue) and funds from the proposed waste levy

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The Council may, in the future, support a similar regional fund.

The actions to be implemented utilising the Waste Reduction Fund include but are not limited to the following:

Waste Reduction Initiative	Cost Estimates (for the purpose of s 544 LGA 1974)
Waste Minimisation Learning Centre	\$85,000
Education and promotion	\$55,000
Zero Waste project and pilot scheme funding	\$500,000
Sponsorship of Waste Reduction Events	\$10,000
Total Cleaner Production costs	\$350,000
Waste audits	\$35,000
Resource Recovery Centre (wages, computer, contractor, maintenance etc)	\$100,000
Kerbside recycling based on 2003/04 tonnages including paper @ \$100 per tonne	\$1,200,000
Food waste collection for 10,000 tonnes @ \$150 per tonne	\$1,500,000
Transfer Station recycling and recovery of values from the waste stream destined to landfill	\$650,000
Hazardous waste management and disposal	\$50,000
Total	\$4,535,000

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Litter Costs	For the purpose of s151 LGA 1974
Litter, illegal dumping, stream cleaning (excludes abandoned vehicles)	\$530,000
Litter and waste minimisation administration costs (wages, vehicles etc)	\$300,000
Proposed Town Centre representatives (2) monitoring litter in the City (wages, vehicles etc)	\$140,000
Total	\$970,000

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3. Action Plan Tables

The following pages include a set of tables that list the specific actions to be undertaken for each priority area.

Avoidance and Reduction of Waste Generation

Avoidance of producing waste in the first instance and reduction in waste that is produced relies on effective education programmes, and on lobbying for national initiatives or legislation to address the issue.

The Waitakere Waste Minimisation Learning Centre, opened in April 1999, is located at the Recycling and Refuse Transfer Station. The Learning Centre's education programme is aimed at school children aged 8-12 years in the belief that the best way to change public attitudes about the solid waste problem is by educating school children. The programme caters for school groups and includes a tour of the transfer station so the students can see that much more can be done with waste than just burying it. Students are given hands on experience in making compost and worm farming. They are taught what can be recycled and what is made from the material they recycle.

Schools are also encouraged to take their own waste minimisation initiatives, particularly by installing worm farms to handle the organic waste that their school generates.

The Learning Centre is a valuable resource for demonstrating good practice and is sponsored by Onyx through paper recycling and by the Zero Waste NZ Trust. A total of 4750 visitors attended the Learning Centre during 2002, including some international/senior citizen groups.

Cleaner Production works closely with businesses and schools to assist them with resource efficiency, waste minimisation, recycling, and implementing safer environmental practices. Currently, one school in Waitakere City is also trialling the EnviroSchool programme, as part of a national programme.

Cleaner production is also piloting the nationally developed Sustainable Households Programme. This programme takes householders through fortnightly modules focusing on sustainability around the home and includes waste minimisation.

Council's partnership with Ecomatters Trust advocates and assists the community to raise awareness of the problem with litter and dumping.

Waitakere City Council Waste Bylaw 2005 enables the Council to licence all operators of waste management facilities and collectors and transporters of waste, and require information on waste movements. The bylaw also provides for a levy to be imposed on waste collected, transported or disposed of within the district covered by the bylaw. The levy will be used to enforce the licence provisions and to fund waste minimisation initiatives identified in this Action plan.

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Action Category	Actions: Avoidance and Reduction	Indicative Timeframe for Implementation	Indicative Funding Source
Direct Action	*Zero Waste project and pilot scheme funding.	2007	Waste Reduction Fund
	Introduce a community initiatives grant fund.	2006	Rates and/or Waste Reduction Fund
	*Continue to fund Trash to Fashion, Clean Streams, Keep Waitakere Beautiful and similar events.	On-going	Rates
	Provide a demonstration project in a new subdivision for good waste management practice and separation of waste streams at source.	2007	Rates and/or Waste Reduction Fund
	Continue to operate the Refuse and Recycling transfer Station to maximise diversion of waste away from landfill.	On-going By 2010 divert 30% or more of waste received away from landfill	Rates and user charges
	Continue to support and fund national and regional Cleaner Production partnership waste minimisation initiatives.	On-going	Rates and/or Waste Reduction Fund
Economic Instruments	Continue user-pays policy for household waste collection and disposal.	On-going	User charges
	*Introduction of a levy on waste to landfill.	2006	Waste Reduction Fund

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Regulation	*Implement a waste operator and waste facility licensing system to enable the collection of information on all waste and adherence with standards set out in the waste bylaw and licence conditions.	August 2005	Licence fee
Advocacy and Education	*Continue and expand the education and advocacy programmes through the Waste Minimisation Learning Centre.	On-going	Rates and/or Waste Reduction Fund
	*Lobby for Extended Producer Responsibility and Product Stewardship legislation, and support local delivery of these means.	On-going	Rates
	Develop a Waste Communication Plan.	2006	Rates
Leading by Example	Cleaner Production will continue to work with businesses and the community to encourage waste minimisation.	On-going	Rates and/or Waste Reduction Fund
	Annual waste audit of Council owned sites	First audit in 2002	Rates
	Preparation of a Corporate Sustainability Strategy.	2006	Rates
	Implement the waste minimisation actions in the Corporate sustainability Strategy	On-going	Rates
Measuring Progress	Undertake an annual solid waste analysis protocol (SWAP) analysis to determine the composition of waste in the household collection and in the overall waste stream.	On-going since 1993	Rates and/or Waste Reduction Fund
	Measure residents' satisfaction with the refuse and recycling collection service is surveyed annually.	On-going since 1993	Rates
	The Council participates in regional surveys of all waste to landfill, coordinated through the Auckland Waste Managers Forum.	Every five years	Rates

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Reuse of Construction and Demolition Waste

Approximately 3,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per year are received by the transfer station via domestic vehicles. Concrete and rubble, steel, cardboard and seasonal firewood are separated and extracted as it arrives. Reusable timber, non-ferrous metals, glass bottles and bric-a-brac are also separated and extracted from the tipping floor. This represents only a fraction of the building waste generated. The issue is how to encourage separation of materials so as to increase the opportunity for processing at the transfer station. This will require discussion with builders and to find some way to ensure collection without mingling of materials. At this stage, the emphasis is on designing a process that will allow builders and sub-contractors to participate with minimum disruption.

Reuse of Inorganic and Special Wastes

By assisting businesses to review their business practice, Cleaner Production has supported several companies participating in the cleaner production printing industry project, to take producer responsibility for special wastes. Two companies collect waste ink that would otherwise be disposed of, and refine it for sale as recycled black ink. One of the companies also works with its customers to introduce mineral-oil free inks as an alternative product to mineral-based inks. As a result of that initiative, all of Council's preferred printers make at least some use of mineral-free inks, with some using them for all print jobs.

Through the boat-building project, Cleaner Production has been working with suppliers and recyclers to identify opportunities for producer responsibility with local boat building businesses and their suppliers.

Note that the Refuse Transfer Station currently recycles the special waste categories of tyres, gas bottles and some computer parts. Useful vehicle parts including tyres, magnesium-wheels and metals are extracted and recycled from delivered derelict vehicles and the abandoned vehicles collection programme.

Reuse of Hazardous Waste

A hazardous waste collection depot operates at the Council's transfer station, and is free to residents of Waitakere City. More than 90% by weight of the hazardous waste received by the transfer station is car batteries, waste oil and paint, which can be reused or recycled. This service collected 9,503 kg of waste for recycling or safe disposal to licensed facilities in 1999/2000.

The hazardous depot at the transfer station is not licensed to accept organochlorines or PCBs.

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A sample of domestic rubbish bags in 2002 found that around 2% of household waste collected in domestic rubbish bags is potentially hazardous.

Council operates a Cleaner Production hazardous substances project that helps businesses to manage their hazardous substances and reduce hazardous waste.

Action Category	Specific Actions: Reuse	Indicative Timeframe for Implementation	Indicative Funding Source
Direct Action	<p>*Transfer Station currently separates and extracts concrete, rubble and steel as it arrives.</p> <p>*Bring the Resource Recovery Centre into full operation</p> <p>Establish an alternative inorganic collection system to the current annual kerbside collection</p>	<p>On-going By June 2008 70% of all construction and demolition waste arriving at the RTS is recycled for further use</p> <p>2006</p> <p>2007</p>	<p>Waste Reduction Fund and Cost recovery from sales</p> <p>Waste Reduction Fund /Cost recovery from sales.</p> <p>Rates/ cost recovery from sales at the Resource Recovery Centre</p>
	<p>A hazardous waste collection depot operates at the Transfer Station and 90% (by weight) of hazardous waste collected (car batteries, oil and paint) is reused or recycled.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Rates and/or Waste Reduction Fund Some cost recovery from sales</p>
Economic Instruments	<p>Tyres, gas bottles, some computer and vehicle parts will continue to be recycled through the Transfer Station.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Rates/weightbridge charges/cost recovery from sales.</p>

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Regulation					
Advocacy and Education	*Support the introduction of bans or limits for types of C & D waste to landfill as further recovery options become available.	2006		Rates	
	*include clauses relating to minimising waste and separating waste streams in contracts for Council building projects.	2006		Rates	
	Advocate for more resource centres for schools to be able to access re-useable resources (e.g. West Auckland Resource Centre).	2006		Rates and/or Waste Reduction Fund	
Leading by Example	*Cleaner Production C & D project.	2005		Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund	
	Cleaner Production Hazardous Substances project.	On-going		Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund	
	*The Council will trial construction and demolition recycling from its own development projects.	2006		Rates	
	Include clauses relating to minimising waste and separating waste streams in contracts for Council building projects	On-going		Rates	
Measuring Progress	Annual audit of waste entering the transfer station.	On-going		Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund	

Recyclables and Organic Waste

Householders and commercial premises within the city are provided with 140-litre recycling bins for setting out recyclables for collection on a fortnightly basis. The materials collected are glass bottles and jars, aluminium and tin cans, plastic containers (class 1 or 2) and paper and cardboard.

Green waste is separated on its arrival at the transfer station, with most being diverted to the Vertical Composting Units. The ten Vertical Composting Units (VCU) were installed at the transfer station in May 2001. The VCUs are capable of processing 30 tonnes of green waste into organic compost per cycle, and 7,500 tonnes are composted per year.

Now under a consent granted in 2003 from Auckland Regional Council, food waste can be co-mingled and processed with the green waste... The composting unit requires a certain ratio of green waste to food waste in order to operate properly. The existing consent only provides for the composting of domestic quantities of food waste. In order to compost commercial quantities of food waste, a larger composting facility and significantly more green waste would be needed.

The Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) analysis undertaken once year indicates that organic material is the largest proportion of waste found in domestic rubbish bags entering the transfer station, and is a significant landfill management issue when disposed of as it generates methane on breaking down. Methane is one of the greenhouse gases contributing to climate change. For that reason, it is considered a priority in terms of minimising waste. Approximately 10-11,000 tonnes of kitchen organic waste per year are transferred directly to landfill from the transfer station.

It is anticipated that once the waste levy is in place, there will be sufficient funding available by the end of 2006 to pilot a kitchen waste collection to feed into the composting operation.

Council's Cleaner Production partnership with a local food waste collector has resulted in an estimated 500 tonnes of food waste from commercial operators per year being diverted from landfill and used for stock feed.

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Action Category	Specific Actions: Recyclables and Organic Waste	Indicative Timeframe for Implementation	Indicative Funding Source
Direct Action	<p>*Introduction of a household kitchen waste collection for composting.</p> <p>*Continue with the provision for green waste collection for composting at the Transfer Station.</p> <p>Continue with selling subsidised compost bins to households.</p> <p>*Continue to provide a free kerbside recycling collection service to all households and businesses.</p> <p>Liaise with contractors, businesses and other organisations to secure markets for additional recyclable materials.</p> <p>Tyres, gas bottles, some computer and vehicle parts will continue to be recycled through the Transfer Station.</p> <p>*Cleaner production works with local businesses to identify opportunities for recycling special wastes or using alternatives.</p>	<p>December 2006</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p>	<p>Waste Reduction Fund</p> <p>Rates</p> <p>Rates</p> <p>Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund</p> <p>Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund</p> <p>Rates/weightbridge charges/sales</p> <p>Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund</p>
Economic Instruments			
Regulation	<p>*Investigate and impose bans or limits on green waste going to landfill.</p> <p>District Plan provisions to incorporate space allocation requirements for recycling facilities in multi-unit residential and commercial buildings as is the case for medium density housing.</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>2005</p>	<p>Rates</p> <p>Rates</p>

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Advocacy and Education	<p>Continue to educate school children on "hands-on" methods of composting and worm farming at the Waste Minimisation Learning Centre. The participating schools are also provided with free worm farms and worms to compost food waste at schools.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund</p>
	<p>*Continue to work with businesses that produce organic waste to promote reduction and recycling initiatives.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund</p>
	<p>*Encourage schools to reduce their organic waste through composting, worm farming and the EnviroSchools programme.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund</p>
	<p>*Extend the availability of the EnviroSchools and Sustainable Households education programmes.</p>	<p>2006</p>	<p>Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund</p>
	<p>Lobby for national waste legislation that addresses organic waste reduction.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Rates</p>
	<p>Support industry groups and government agencies to promote development of suitable national standards for organic composting and products.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Rates</p>
	<p>Support research and development of new markets for recovered materials and technologies for reducing organic waste and to support beneficial use.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Rates</p>
	<p>Advocate for cooperation between TLAs in waste management planning, policy and service implementation as appropriate with respect to organics, and continue membership in the regional Organic Waste Working Group.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Rates</p>

Leading by Example	The Council's food waste fed to the on-site worm farms.	On-going	Rates
Measuring Progress	Conduct an annual residents' satisfaction survey regarding provision of waste services including organic waste collection.	On-going	Rates
	Regular auditing and reporting of the Council's waste streams, tonnages and diversion rates...	On-going	Rates

Recovery, Residual Waste and Closed Landfills

Excluding kerbside recycling, the amount of domestic waste together with litter and dumping generated from Waitakere City and deposited at the transfer station equates to 154 kg per person or 450 kg per household. This figure has been decreasing since the 1998/99 peak of 218 kg per person. A substantial proportion of this waste (25% in 2004/05) is recycled or composted, with the remainder (75%) currently going to landfill outside the City.

The main types of waste by weight that do not go to landfill are metal (both from the recycling collections and metal recovered from the tipping floor) and green waste, which is separately collected at the gate and composted.

Target

By 2010, 30% or more waste entering the Refuse and Recycling Transfer Station (from within and outside the city) is diverted from landfill through recycling, recovery or composting.

There are no longer any active landfill sites in Waitakere City since the balefill at Kays Road was closed. The Council currently manages 47 confirmed historic landfill, balefill and cleanfill sites and has identified another 14 potential sites which will require verification. Management of these sites is currently carried out by Council's Aftercare section.

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Action Category	Specific Actions: Recovery, Residual Waste and Closed Landfills	Indicative Timeframe for Implementation	Indicative Funding Source
Direct Action	Continue to provide a competitive, user-pays domestic waste collection and disposal service available to all properties through private contractors.	1 July 2005 By 2010 volume per capita of litter, dumping and household waste (excluding recyclables) generated from Waitakere City and deposited at the RTS is less than 145 kg.	User charges
	Continue to use private sanitary landfills that meet legislative requirements for waste disposal through contracts with private operators.	1 July 2005	User charges
	Continue to provide user-pays waste drop-off and transfer services at the Refuse and Recycling Transfer Station at The Concourse.	On-going	User charges
	Continue monitoring and aftercare of closed landfills on council-owned land, in accordance with legislative requirements to ensure environmental and public health risk is minimised.	On-going	Rates
	Continue to provide litter bins and litter collection for public areas, stream cleaning, illegal dumping and abandoned vehicle collection.	On-going	Rates
	Investigate and consider provision of additional resource recovery, recycling, composting and alternative processing facilities to further divert waste from landfill to beneficial use as funding becomes available.	On-going	Rates and/or Waste Reduction Fund

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	Transfer Station currently separates and extracts timber for firewood on a seasonal basis.	On-going	Rates/ Waste Reduction Fund
	Provision and enhancement of the litter and illegal dumping collection and enforcement programmes.	On-going	Rates and/or Waste Reduction Fund
Economic Instruments	*Implement a levy on waste to landfill to increase the incentive to reduce residual waste to landfill, and to fund additional programmes and services aimed at reducing waste.	2006	Provides income source for a Waste Reduction Fund
Regulation	*Impose bans or limits on specific residual materials being sent to landfill, as options for reuse or recycling become available.	2006	Rates
	*Licensing of all waste collectors operating within Waitakere City to ensure a quality collection service is provided to residents and ratepayers.	2005	Licence fee
Advocacy and Education	*Lobby central government for national waste legislation that addresses the reduction of residual waste.	On-going	Rates
	Encourage Local Government New Zealand to set up a working party to support the New Zealand Waste Strategy and carry out any investigations necessary to support its implementation.	On-going	Rates

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	Continue to support research, networking and partnerships with respect to waste minimisation.	On-going	Rates
	Advocate for co-operation and partnership between neighbouring districts and industry as appropriate with respect to developing waste disposal alternatives in the medium to long term.	On-going	Rates
Leading by Example			
Measuring Progress	Implement a programme to more accurately identify residual waste quantities, such as, through the waste operator licensing system. Report on tonnage information annually.	2005	Rates and/or licence fee

Note: *Priority actions

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Appendix 1: Progress on the relevant New Zealand Waste Strategy Targets in relation to solid waste

NZ Waste Strategy targets	How we are meeting the target	Further work needed
Waste minimisation		
1.1 Report progress on waste minimisation and management.	Good reporting on waste collected by Council and waste received at Transfer Station still lack privately collected waste data.	Information required under the new WCC Waste Bylaw 2005 should filled the gap in information.
1.3 10 major businesses working with council developing and promoting waste minimisation in the sector.	Met in full at the local level through Cleaner Production programmes.	MfE have taken responsibility for meeting this target through extended producer responsibility programmes.
1.4 Access to recycling facilities.	Met in full with 100% of households with recycling collection service.	
1.5 Building regulations require space allocation for recycling facilities in multi-unit residential and commercial buildings.	Requirement for multi unit properties under WCC Waste Bylaw 2005.	Re-enforce with changes to the Building Act and Building Regulations.
1.6 Waste minimisation targets for Council owned waste facilities.	Audits undertaken and targets to be developed for inclusion in a Corporate Sustainability Strategy.	Corporate Sustainability Strategy to be drafted.
Organic waste		
2.1 Measure organic waste quantities and set targets for diversion.	Organic waste is calculated as 50% by weight of domestic refuse (Analysis of Waitakere City Refuse, 2004).	Establish a kitchen waste collection to divert this organic waste for composting.
2.2 Diversion of 60% of garden waste to beneficial use.	Met in full with composting of all garden waste that is separated at the Transfer Station with the exception of some invasive weed species.	
Construction and demolition waste		
4.1 Quantify construction and demolition waste quantities and set targets for diversion (4.2 50% diverted by December 2005).	Quantities entering Transfer Station known and some timber is recovered for firewood, some materials diverted to the Resource Recovery Centre.	The Resource Recovery Centre to become fully operational, and targets for diversion of C & D waste set.

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Hazardous waste	
5.3 Recovery and recycling for priority hazardous waste will increase by 20% by 2012.	95% by weight of hazardous waste brought to the Transfer Station is recycled.
Contaminated sites	
6.1 By Dec 2008 all sites on the Hazardous Activities and Industry List will have been identified.	Not started.
6.2 By Dec 2010 all sites on the Hazardous Activities and Industry List will have been subject to a rapid screening system in accordance with Ministry guidelines.	Not started.
6.3 All high risk contaminated sites will have been managed or remediated.	All Council owned sites have consents and are managed or being remediated.
Waste disposal	
9.1 Funding policy is to ensure full cost recovery can be achieved for all waste treatment and disposal.	Met in full.

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12 October 2005

Draft Solid Waste Management Plan
Waitakere City Council
Private Bag 93 109
Henderson
WAITAKERE CITY

Dear Sir/Madam

Submission on the Waitakere City Council's Draft Waste Management Plan 2005

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the above plan.

As a general comment, EnviroWaste is supportive of the Council's goals for Zero waste from Waitakere City.

EnviroWaste provides a number of waste management services throughout New Zealand. EnviroWaste's services include the provision of transfer stations, kerb side collections, recycling facilities, wheelie bin services and the like. EnviroWaste also operates a site assessment and remediation consultancy.

Within the Auckland area, we operate the Patiki Road, Pikes Point, Wiri and Constellation Drive Transfer Stations and a variety of collection services to businesses and households. We also operate the Rosedale Road Cleanfill, Greenmount Closed Landfill and the newly opened at Hampton Downs Landfill in North Waikato.

The following comments address specific provisions of the draft plan.

Avoidance and Reduction of Waste Generation

Direct Action

EnviroWaste supports the development of a community initiatives grant fund for initiatives that reduce waste in a sustainable manner. We suggest that, if such a fund is instituted, Waitakere City make use of the expertise and experience of representatives from community groups, business and the waste and recyclables collection and processing industries when making decisions on allocation of fund monies. This would assist in the development of sustainable waste management initiatives that avoid duplication and make most efficient use of, and complement, existing local community, Council and private sector services and facilities.

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Economic Instruments

EnviroWaste supports the provision of incentives for waste minimisation.

EnviroWaste supports user pays in the provision of refuse collection and disposal services. We consider it important that waste producers, at both the household and business levels, understand the full costs of waste management.

EnviroWaste supports the use of waste levies as an incentive for waste minimisation and to fund sustainable waste minimisation programmes. However, we consider that levies should be introduced, set and monitored at the national level, as a result of robust economic and policy analysis, rather than on an ad hoc basis by territorial authorities.

Levies set at the territorial authority level are likely to be introduced on different timeframes, involve different amounts, and be supported by different licensing regimes. If not set at an appropriate level and subject to a national monitoring regime they may also encourage levy avoidance tactics: false declarations, movement of waste across district boundaries, and possibly even illegal dumping.

Advocacy and Education

EnviroWaste supports Waitakere City's efforts on wastes education and advocacy through its Waste Minimisation Learning Centre.

Measuring Progress

EnviroWaste considers that regular waste analysis surveys, as proposed, are a key requirement for the planning of efficient and effective waste management and minimisation services.

Reuse of Construction and Demolition Waste, Reuse of Inorganic and Special Wastes, Reuse of Hazardous Waste

Direct Action

EnviroWaste supports Waitakere City's efforts to reuse C&D, inorganic, special and hazardous wastes.

In respect of the hazardous waste collection depot at the Concourse Transfer Station, we consider it important for the public to have the maximum opportunity to deposit hazardous wastes at appropriate facilities with trained staff, to both keep them out of the general waste stream and safeguard the health of people and the environment.

Recyclables and Organic Waste

Direct Action

EnviroWaste supports Waitakere City's efforts in continuing and expanding services and facilities for the collection and recycling of materials from households and businesses.

Advocacy and Education

EnviroWaste supports the idea of co-operation between TLAs, and any other initiatives that promote consistency of waste policy and service implementation throughout the Auckland Region.

Recovery, Residual Waste and Closed Landfills

Direct Action

EnviroWaste supports Waitakere City's intention to use private sanitary landfills that meet legislative requirements for disposal of the City's residual waste.

The investigation of additional facilities to divert waste from landfill is also supported. EnviroWaste would be happy to make available the knowledge and expertise of staff if this would be of assistance in future investigations.

In conclusion we at EnviroWaste wish to re-iterate our support for Waitakere City's goals for Zero waste.

In addition, EnviroWaste strongly supports the exploration of the potential for both private sector and regional partnerships in the provision of waste minimisation, resource recovery and other waste services and facilities. We consider that waste minimisation goals will only be achieved if the waste industry as a whole adopts a partnering culture based on mutual success. We would like to explore further any areas of mutual interest with Waitakere City.

Thank you again for the opportunity to make a submission on Waitakere City's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan.

Yours sincerely



Paul Bishop
Chief Executive Officer

Chief Executive	
Corporate Services	
City Services Moselle	
Consultancy Services	
ECO - WATER	
Strategic Group	
Consent Services	
Field Services	
SW	✓

Waitakere City Council

DRAFT 2006 DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY

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POLICY COVER SHEET

Policy name	Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2006
Adoption information – date, committee, resolution number	Adopted by Council on
Review date	By 30 June 2009
Complying with what legislation, if so, list Section etc	Sections 101, 102, 106, 197-210, and Schedule 13 of the Local Government Act 2002. Sections 407 and 409 of the Resource Management Act 1991
Executive summary	<p>Council will levy development contributions under the Local Government Act 2002 at the time of subdivision or development of land to fund the capital expenditure required to be made by the Council on community facilities and reserves to cater for growth.</p> <p>The policy provides schedules for contributions for the following asset groups:</p> <p>Network infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roothing • Public transport • Water Supply • Waste water • Stormwater <p>Reserves</p> <p>Community Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Centre Development, • Infrastructure on Parks, • Halls and libraries <p>Cemetery and Crematoria</p> <p>Financial contributions may also be taken under the Resource Management Act 1991, as a condition of a resource consent for submission or development for the purposes of mitigating the effects of subdivision and development. A financial contribution may not be taken for anything for which a Development Contribution is taken.</p>
Key words as listed on agenda item	Development contributions, financial contributions, community facilities, costs of growth, community infrastructure, network infrastructure, reserves
Consultation Programme	[needs updating]
Access to the Policy	The policy is available at the Civic offices, libraries and on the Council's website www.waitakere.govt.nz . Contact the Call Centre, ph 839 0400 for further information or copies.
Key supporting documents	<p>[needs updating]</p> <p>Worksheets for asset groups.</p> <p>Waitakere City Populations Projections Study (Version 11 – 31 May 2005) Census 2001 statistics.</p> <p>[Growth model – by its proper name??]</p> <p>Waitakere City Council Activity Plans and Codes of Practice</p> <p>Economic Impact Study 2004</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A85</p>

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1. INTRODUCTION

A Long Term Council Community Plan contains details of the Council's strategic vision, financial policies and a budget of expenditure for the 10 year period commencing from the date of its adoption. It is reviewed, using the special consultative procedure in s.83 of LGA 02 at 3 yearly intervals as required by the Local Government Act 2002 ("LGA 02").

Waitakere City Council ("Council") adopted its first Long Term Council Community Plan in 2003. That Plan related to the 10 year period from 2003 to 2013 ("LTCCP 2003"). The Council adopted its first Development and Financial Contributions Policy under LGA 02 in June 2004. (This resulted in an amendment to LTCCP 2003.) Under the provisions of LGA 02 a local authority may levy development contributions to fund all or part of the capital expenditure incurred by the Council in providing for any additional network infrastructure and community infrastructure to accommodate growth.

This Policy is a result of the first review of the Council's LTCCP, for the 10 year period commencing 1 July 2006 ("LTCCP 2006") and the special consultative process undertaken prior to its adoption.

This Policy seeks to ensure that:

- the capital expenditure attributable to growth is recovered simply, predictably and robustly; and
- a sustainable approach is taken in respect of development within the City in accordance with LGA02 and the sustainable development priority in LTCCP 2006.

2. COMMENCEMENT

This Policy will be operative from 1 July 2006 and will remain in force until revoked by the Council. The policy will next be reviewed in 2009 as part of the 3 yearly cycle for the preparation and review of the Council's LTCCP. Prior to the next review Council may elect to amend this Policy, but any amendment will necessarily involve an amendment to the LTCCP requiring consultation with the community using the special consultative process.

This Policy applies to all applications for resource consent, building consent or services connection received on or after 1 July 2006. The Policy contains transitional provisions in respect of applications received prior to 1 July 2006 and also in relation to property subdivided prior to 30 June 2004 (the date upon which the Council's first Development Contributions and Financial Contributions Policy was adopted).

3 DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

In this Policy:

"backlog" means the portion of the planned (or completed) capital projects that is required to rectify a shortfall in service capacity to meet existing community demand at agreed levels of service

"capital expenditure" means expenditure of a capital nature incurred by the Council in relation to community facilities and extends to include capital expenditure incurred by a developer acting in accordance with a developer agreement as defined by this policy in relation to community facilities to be vested in Council and (if permitted by law) amounts paid to Watercare Services Limited by way of capital levies for trunk wastewater disposal systems and treatment facilities.

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"catchment" means the area identified in this Policy for the collection of a development contribution.

"community facilities" has the same meaning as in section 5 LGA 02 and means reserves, community infrastructure or network infrastructure for which a development contribution may be required in accordance with this Policy.

"community infrastructure" has the same meaning as in section 197 LGA 02 and means land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the Council to provide public amenities and includes land that Council will acquire for that purpose.

"district plan" means the district plan for Waitakere City and includes a transitional plan and a proposed plan.

"community outcomes" means the Community outcomes or vision statements which have been established as part of the process of developing the LTCCP 2006. These are expressed as twenty year city vision statements which head and guide each strategic platform. The LTCCP 2006 lists the groups of activities that Council will undertake in order to support and achieve these community outcomes.

"developer agreement" means an agreement entered into between a developer, or developers in accordance with paragraph 19 of this Policy

"gross floor area" has the same meaning as in the district plan and means the sum of the total floor area of a building or buildings measured from the exterior face of exterior walls, or from the centre line of walls erected on a site boundary, but does not include:

- covered or enclosed loading docks;
- covered or enclosed loading or unloading areas;
- internal vehicle parking areas;
- enclosed pedestrian malls (other than floor space used directly for retail sales)

"growth" means the portion of planned (or completed) capital projects providing capacity in excess of existing community demand at agreed levels of service

"household unit" (or HH) is described in paragraph 14(a) of this Policy

"household equivalent unit" (or HEU) is described in paragraph 14(b) of this policy

"LGA 02" means the Local Government Act 2002

"LTCCP 2006" means the Long Term Council Community Plan for the 10 year period commencing 1 July 2006.

"minor household unit" (or MHU) has the same meaning as in the district plan and means a building intended for use as living accommodation by people which has a gross floor area (excluding any garaging for motor vehicles) not exceeding 65 square metres, the use of which is associated with an existing dwelling on the same site.

"network infrastructure" means the assets used for:

- roads and other transport
- water supply,
- wastewater collection treatment and/or disposal
- stormwater a collection management and disposal

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"Northern Strategic Growth Area" (also "NOSGA" and "NORSGA") means the areas in the north of Waitakere City depicted in the plans attached as Appendix 1 and marked "Hobsonville" and "Massey North"

"received" in relation to applications for resource consent, building consent or services connection consent means:

- delivered to the Council's Civic Offices (not a Service Centre) during normal business hours;
- complete in all material respects; and
- accompanied by payment (by acceptable form of tender) of all consent fees payable at the time of application.

"renewal" means the replacement of an existing asset at the end of its life with a modern equivalent asset with the same function and capacity

"reserve" means land required for recreation purposes in the Waitakere City Council Parks Strategy and intended to be held as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977

"residential purposes" means a use of land involving the occupation of a building or part of a building as living accommodation by people who regard that place as their home or place of abode. For these purposes "building" includes a dwelling, unit, apartment, minor household dwelling or bach, but does not include a building which provides temporary living accommodation, accommodation for travellers, a hospital, rest home, residential care facility or prison.

"RMA" means the Resource Management Act 1991

4. **FUNDING THE COST OF GROWTH**

The methods of funding the operating and capital expenditures of Council's activities are set out in the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy, under the nine strategic platforms established by LTCCP 2006. That document identifies which Council activity, or groups of activities, contributes to each community outcome together with a cost of service statement for each platform. This provides the basis for calculating the cost of growth table shown in this Policy.

The Revenue and Financing Policy states that where capital expenditure can be funded from development contributions Council will generally use that source of funding to meet the cost of growth of the City in preference to other funding sources such as, for example, borrowing (debt funding), financial contributions collected under the Resource Management Act 1991 or rates collected under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Council often has to invest in community facilities to create extra capacity to meet demand caused by the growth of the city over time in advance of an actual requirement for that extra capacity. It is not considered equitable to ask the current ratepayers to pay for community facilities which are provided for the future users of such facilities when the current ratepayers are already paying for the depreciation and operating costs of the existing facilities and will also be required to pay for a share of the depreciation and operating costs relating to the infrastructure provided for future ratepayers.

Other reasons justifying a decision to adopt a development contributions policy include:

- (a) Rates funding would result in the distribution of costs of growth among all ratepayers, both current and future. There is a limit to which rates can be increased to fund capital expenditure.

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