

Waste Management and Minimisation Activity Management Plan 2024-2054



Quality Assurance Statement

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1 Executive Summary

This Activity Management Plan (AMP) provides an overview of how the Council manages the Waste Management and Minimisation activity and associated assets in an effective, cost efficient and sustainable manner.

The plan outlines key issues, goals, objectives, and the levels of service that the Council will provide to its communities. The plan provides information on any new projects and expenditure that are required to meet future demand as well as detail about life cycle management and maintenance. It provides an overview of costs and how the Waste Management and Minimisation activity is funded. The risks and uncertainties involved in undertaking the activity and how we manage these are also outlined in the plan.

1.1 What We Do

Waste minimisation and management activities in the District are delivered by the Council directly or through contracted services, collaborative partnerships, as well as relying on services and infrastructure that is independently provided by commercial and community sectors. The Council's waste minimisation and management activities operate as part of a much wider waste and resource recovery system which is represented by other government and private/community entities within the Nelson-Tasman region and beyond.

The main activities the Council provides that are within scope of this AMP are summarised below:

- The Whakaarohia Rethink Waste programme. This is managed in collaboration with Nelson City Council and is designed to engage with our communities to promote waste avoidance/minimisation initiatives and action, increase resource recovery, and minimise harm from waste. For example, behaviour change campaigns (such as Don't Bin Batteries, Love Food Hate Waste), environmental educational programmes (e.g. Enviroschools), and financial assistance through grants/subsidies (e.g. repair café, home-composting).
- Provision of five Resource Recovery Centres (RRC) where residents, businesses, commercial waste operators can drop-off recyclables/recoverable materials and waste. These sites are located at:
 - 14 Fittal Street (off Beach Road) in Richmond
 - 93 Robinson Road, Māiri, south of Motueka
 - 45 Scott Road in Tākaka in Golden Bay
 - 97 Collingwood-Bainham Road, south of Collingwood in Golden Bay.
 - Matakītaki West Bank Road in Murchison.
- Provision of a kerbside recycling collection service for all eligible properties (approximately 20,000 across the district). The Council's collections' contractor also enables a user-pays rubbish bag collection service for eligible households.

- Operation of a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) where all household recyclables (and some commercial recyclables) are sorted and on-sold. The facility is owned and operated by the Council's contractor and is located on Council land within the same site as the Richmond RRC.
- The transportation of garden waste from RRCs to commercial composting facilities within the district, under a contracted service.
- The haulage of waste and recovered materials from RRCs, to specified destinations, under a contracted service.
- The management of public place recycling bins and illegal dumping.
- The management of 22 closed landfills around the District.

In addition, the Nelson-Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit (established in 2017, and governed by a joint committee of Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council), is responsible for operating the region's landfill at York Valley, in Nelson, and also manages the temporarily closed Eves Valley Landfill near Brightwater. Although having further fill capacity, the Eves Valley Landfill was closed in 2017 to enable the consolidation of landfill assets within the region. The activities that the Business Unit are responsible for are covered by a separate Activity Management Plan prepared by the NTRLBU Unit.

The management and clearance of litter bins and other litter/detritus from roads and reserves are services provided under council's transportation and reserves and facilities activities (refer to Activity Management Plans for those activities). Liquid or gaseous wastes that are directly emitted to the air, land or water are not included as part of this activity plan, given the management of these wastes are addressed by the Resource Management Act 1991 (or replacement) and through other Council strategies and plans (e.g. wastewater).

1.2 Why We Do It

The Waste Minimisation Act (2008) requires the Council to "*promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation*" within our District and to "*have regard to the NZ Waste Strategy*". In March 2023, central government released a revised NZ Waste Strategy – Te Rautaki Para - which replaces earlier versions.

The NZ Waste Strategy (NZWS) provides high-level direction for the future of waste minimisation and management activity in Aotearoa New Zealand, including identifying priority areas for action and investment. It sets the following vision: "*By 2050, Aotearoa New Zealand is a low-emissions, low-waste society, built upon a circular economy. We cherish our inseparable connection with the natural environment and look after the planet's finite resources with care and responsibility*".

The wider waste and resource recovery sector – including central and local governments, iwi/Māori entities, community organisations and commercial waste/resource recovery operators – take on various roles to support national waste policy. Local authorities have critical roles to enable waste management and minimisation activities that protect our community’s health and natural environment, both now and in the future, while seeking to create safe and resilient communities. These activities help to extend the life of our region’s landfills, while also seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impacts associated with materials and wastes created through all stages of the value chain – from resource extraction through to end-of-life disposal.

The Council’s activities seek to enable and promote the avoidance of waste being generated in the first place, while providing methods to reduce waste and minimise the social, cultural, and environmental harm of managing residual wastes. A range of positive outcomes for our community come about from providing these waste minimisation and management activities.

The Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008 requires councils to have a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) which must be reviewed every six years. Tasman District Council has a joint WWMP with Nelson City Council which was adopted in 2019 (‘Joint Waste Plan’). Our two councils face many of the same waste management issues and share key waste services and infrastructure that cross Council boundaries. The goals, objectives, and targets from the 2019 Joint Waste Plan are shown in the table below.

Table 1: Activity Goals

| As per Nelson-Tasman Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2019 |
|---|
| <p>The Council’s long-term goals for waste management and minimisation are set out in the Joint Nelson Tasman Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2019 (‘Joint Waste Plan’). The plan presents an ambition to eliminate unnecessary waste to landfill and has the following three goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To avoid the creation of waste. 2. Improve the efficiency of resource use. 3. Reduce the harmful effects of waste. <p>The Joint Waste Plan is based on a set of guiding principles and objectives and outlines a series of aligned actions. The plan has several waste indicators to measure performance, including one that has a target for a 10% reduction in waste disposed to landfill per person by 2030. The Joint Waste Plan will be reviewed in 2024.</p> |

Under Section 50 of the WMA 2008, the Councils must review the 2019 Joint Waste Plan before 2025. Of significance for this activity also is the current work the Ministry for the Environment is leading to reform key waste legislative Acts: The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Litter Act 1979¹.

¹ [Waste legislation reform | Ministry for the Environment](#)

1.3 Our Levels of Service

The Council aims to provide the following levels of service for the Waste Minimisation and Management activity. The funding allocation in the planned budget is largely sufficient to continue to provide existing services primarily at current levels for the planning period.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>"We enable effective waste minimisation activities and services."</p> | <p>"Our kerbside services are reliable and easy to use."</p> | <p>"Our resource recovery centres are easy to use and operated in a reliable manner to divert materials from landfill and provide for the safe disposal of residual waste"</p> |
|--|--|--|

1.4 Key Issues and response

Providing safe, secure, and reliable infrastructure and services is a priority for the Council. Likewise, engagement with central government, our local communities and industry is a key focus to support initiatives that drive waste avoidance, waste minimisation and resource recovery.

Key issues identified relating to this Waste Management and Minimisation activity are shown in the table below, alongside our current and proposed responses.

Table 2: Key Issues

| Key Issue | How we are responding |
|--|--|
| <p>Uncertainty regarding central government regulations to standardise the Council kerbside collection services and introduce minimum performance standards</p> | <p>We meet new government regulations (released in 2023 which came into force on 1 February 2024) which require councils to provide a standardised kerbside recycling collection service for households in urban areas.</p> <p>The 2023 NZ Waste Strategy indicates a requirement for Councils to provide a separate food scraps collection service (plus optional garden waste) for households by 2030, and to achieve minimum performance standards, but at the time of writing, no regulations are confirmed to make these mandatory requirements for Councils. We are developing a detailed business case together with Nelson City Council to inform the decision-making process as to whether to provide a food scraps collection to households. The business case is predominately funded by a government grant.</p> <p>No budget allocation has been included in the Long Term Plan for a new food scraps collection service, however the next LTP/AMP will review the budget allocations based on outcomes of the detailed business case and government’s legislation reforms and regulations.</p> <p>We will continue with ongoing community engagement and enforcement programmes to ensure compliance with standardized kerbside services and will also investigate methods required to obtain the necessary waste data to report to government on proposed minimum performance standards.</p> |

| Key Issue | How we are responding |
|---|--|
| <p>Uncertainty regarding the reform of key waste legislation (Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and Litter Act 1979)</p> | <p>We are keeping a watching brief on proposed development of new waste legislation, while continuing to work within existing enabling and regulating Acts of Parliament.</p> <p>We will continue to advocate for local government to maintain the current share of waste levy funding we receive, and for the implementation of product stewardship schemes that can help shift costs of certain waste minimisation initiatives from ratepayers to producers/consumers where possible. Any roles/responsibilities that new legislation requires of councils will need to be appropriately resourced also.</p> <p>We continue to take a cautious approach to our capital programme and prioritise key projects that support our existing levels of service. We are continuing to work with Nelson City Council, the Landfill Business Unit, and engage with central government to seek opportunities to fund regional waste minimisation infrastructure.</p> |
| <p>New contracts for all key services from 2025</p> | <p>We have completed a 17a LGA review of Council waste services and developed a procurement strategy. This forms the basis of seeking suppliers, through a competitive tendering process, to continue the provision of Council services.</p> <p>We will allow for flexibility in the new contracts to enable shared services and/or align with new government regulations should these be required.</p> |
| <p>Upgrade of Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and managing risks relating to recyclable markets</p> | <p>A new contract for the operation of the regional MRF presents an opportunity to further explore shared services and investment collaboration with Nelson City Council. Upgrading the MRF will help to future proof its capacity and capabilities. We will seek opportunities to obtain external funding for MRF investment through central government Waste Minimisation Fund and other pathways.</p> <p>We will continue to monitor recycling commodity markets and trends, utilise local markets where possible, and build in risk/revenue sharing mechanisms into a new MRF operating contract to allow for recyclable commodity price fluctuations and support budget planning.</p> |

| Key Issue | How we are responding |
|---|---|
| <p>The Council’s limited influence to reduce waste and build a circular economy.</p> | <p>Our 2019 Joint Waste Plan has a target to reduce waste to landfill by 10% per person by 2030 and the 2023 NZ Waste Strategy sets a long term vision of a low-waste, low emissions society by 2050. However, waste is generated by everyone and influenced by numerous factors, many of which are not controlled by the Council.</p> <p>We will continue to draw on accumulated and ongoing waste levy funds (received from the government) to support waste minimisation activities in our region. This will include prioritizing work more likely to attract additional funding from external sources and/or collaborations with willing partners. For example, continuing to work with Nelson City Council and the construction sector to trial diversion of construction waste/materials at selected Resource Recovery Centres. We will also advocate to central government and industry for effective methods that support waste minimisation, such as implementing mandatory product stewardship for priority products (e.g. plastic packaging, tyres). Council waste minimisation activities will continue to support specific communities and key sectors, with a focus on certain products and wastes, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic wastes (food scraps and garden waste) Construction and demolition wastes Business waste - including commercial recyclables Reuse of products/packaging and repair services Household hazardous waste, rural wastes and illegal dumping. <p>In 2024 we will be reviewing the Joint Waste Plan and this will provide an opportunity to engage with iwi/Māori, industry and community to strengthen relationships and prioritise actions.</p> |

1.5 Financial summary

In the coming years, with strategic direction set in Aotearoa NZ Waste Strategy and through the review of the Joint Waste Minimisation and Management Plan 2019 with Nelson City Council, we plan to actively promote and enhance existing waste reduction initiatives and advocate for further local community/commercial involvement and central government support to shift towards a low-waste, low emissions circular economy. We continue to take a cautious approach to our capital programme given current uncertainty with legislative reform and fiscal constraints.

1.5.1 Operational Programme

The operational programme covers all day to day activities that are required to manage this activity. It includes the cost of providing services (such as kerbside recycling) and the cost of operating and maintaining our assets and infrastructure (such as our resource recovery centres).

The operational programme includes direct costs (e.g. payments to suppliers and contractors) and indirect costs (e.g. staff costs, interest costs and depreciation). A significant proportion of operating costs relates to disposal charges for waste from the RRCs disposed of to the York Valley Landfill.

Over the next 10 years the Council plan to spend \$122.8m of direct expenditure in the following areas:

- Kerbside recycling and rubbish collection, including MRF operation \$27.2m
- Resource Recovery Centres – operations and maintenance \$15.5m
- Resource Recovery Centres – waste transport \$6.m
- Resource Recovery Centres – waste disposal \$67.8m
- Waste minimisation projects - funded by government Waste Disposal Levy \$4.8m
- Clearance of illegal dumping \$1.45m
- Closed landfill management \$0.547m

1.5.2 Capital Programme

The Council plans to invest approximately \$13.7 million (inflated) over the next 10 years on capital improvements. Key capital improvements includes the following:

- Purchase the Materials Recovery Facility, as required under contract that expires in 2025.
- Following the award of new service contracts and pending government legislative reform, invest in the MRF to increase its capacity and capabilities (pending external funding).
- Make low cost investment to renew assets at resource recovery centres to make them safer, more convenient and enabling the diversion of waste from landfill and reduce their environmental impact.
- Make low cost investments to trial the diversion of construction waste materials and enable further waste diversion at RRCs, including supporting the implementation of product stewardship schemes for priority products (e.g. tyres).
- Follow any legislative requirements as signalled by the government relating to kerbside collection of food scraps from households, following the development of a detailed business case and engagement with the community. No capital expenditure is planned for in this AMP.
- Improve data collection and reporting systems to enable reporting to the Ministry for the Environment as required under new regulations.
- Investment in closed landfills to assess and address risks.

1.5.3 What we cannot do

The following operations and maintenance activities and capital projects are unable to be undertaken or continued over the next 10 years::

- the provision of additional refuse collections at peak times at Kaiteriteri.
- some investment in strategy development and publicity of waste minimisation projects.

These activities and projects will be suspended.

In addition, we will continue to suspend further investment in public place recycling until we have more information on central government's consideration of the implementation of a national product stewardship scheme for beverage containers.

1.5.4 Funding Impact Statement

The Council's Funding Impact Statement (FIS) for this activity is included in Appendix G. It summarises in one place how this activity will be funded and how those funds will be applied over the next 10 years.

1.5.4.1 Managing the Risks

Our present budget levels are sufficient to continue to manage risks in the medium term. However if there is forecast work (operations, maintenance, renewal, acquisition or disposal) that cannot be undertaken due to available resources, there will be consequences to the levels of service for users. These service consequences include:

- Customer dissatisfaction
- Increased waste disposed to landfill
- Negative environmental, social, cultural, financial impacts

The main risk consequences are:

- Premature deterioration or obsolescence of a key asset
- Catastrophic failure of a key asset
- Failure of contractor to deliver levels of service
- Hazardous goods incident or fire at resource recovery centre
- Serious harm or fatal accident
- Changes in recyclable products markets make recycling/resource recovery less affordable or not possible for some products.

We will endeavour to manage these risks within available funding by:

- continue to undertake regular inspections of sites and assets to actively monitor safety/environment management and assess risks
- establishing new contracts that continue to provide for council's levels of service, reflect key performance indicators including risk/revenue share with operations contractor

- focus on monitoring forecasted life of key waste assets (waste compactors and bins)
- additional capital and operations budgets to further reduce risks.

2 Introduction

The purpose of this activity management plan is to outline and to summarise in one place, the Council's strategic management and long-term approach for the provision and maintenance of its Waste Minimisation and Management activity. This is achieved through the planned management of assets, compliance with regulatory requirements, and the funding needed to provide the appropriate levels of service.

2.1 Rationale for Council Involvement

The Council's involvement in waste management and minimisation activities is primarily a statutory requirement via several Acts of Parliament, including:

- Local Government Act 2002
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Litter Act 1979
- Health Act 1956

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requires the Council to "*promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation*" within our District, to "*have regard to the NZ Waste Strategy²*", as well as requiring councils to have a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

Tasman District Council has a Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan with Nelson City Council which was adopted in 2019 ('Joint Waste Plan'). The Joint Waste Plan sets the strategic direction for both councils' waste minimisation and management activities across the region, given our two councils face many of the same waste management issues, and share key waste services and infrastructure that cross Council boundaries.

² In late 2023, the Ministry for the Environment was leading the development of new waste legislation to replace the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Litter Act 1979. According to approved Cabinet Papers from 2023, there was an indication that new legislation would require council's WMMPs to *align* with the national waste strategy (rather than only having 'regard to', as current legislation requires). [Cabinet papers seeking policy decisions on the content of new waste legislation | Ministry for the Environment](#)

In May 2024 the Minister for the Environment confirmed that work would continue on legislation reform, including a new compliance regime, extended product stewardship and a new framework with targets and accountability.

The Ministry for the Environment is responsible for setting the national strategic direction for waste policy, and in March 2023 it released a revised NZ Waste Strategy (NZWS) – Te Rautaki Para. The NZ Waste Strategy provides high-level direction for waste minimisation and management activity in Aotearoa New Zealand over the next few decades, including identifying priority areas for action and investment. The NZWS sets the following vision: *“By 2050, Aotearoa New Zealand is a low-emissions, low-waste society, built upon a circular economy. We cherish our inseparable connection with the natural environment and look after the planet’s finite resources with care and responsibility”*.

The NZ Waste Strategy helps to provide a degree of certainty for key partners and the wider community to be involved, to plan, and invest in the wider waste and resource recovery sector, including councils, iwi/Māori entities, community organisations and commercial operators. These entities take on various roles and responsibilities that support national waste policy direction.

2.2 Description of Assets and Services

2.2.1 Asset Overview

Table 3 provides an overview of the key groups of assets owned and operated by the Council throughout the Tasman District which relate to the waste management and minimisation activity.

Table 3: Assets Overview

| Asset Group | Brief description - asset type, number of assets, average age etc. | Replacement Value (\$ million (M)) 2023 | Depreciated Value (\$ million (M)) 2023 |
|---|--|---|---|
| Resource Recovery Centres (RRC) | Richmond – weighbridge, pavements, services/utilities, fencing, kiosks, buildings, barriers, fixed plant, electric gate, CCTV, and land value. | 5.475 | 4.036 |
| | Māriiri - weighbridge, pavements, concrete pad, services/utilities, fencing, kiosk, barriers, fixed plant, CCTV, and land. | 3.167 | 2.929 |
| | Tākaka - weighbridge, pavements, concrete pad, services/utilities, fencing, kiosk, barn, water supply system, barriers, fixed plant, CCTV, and land. | 4.150 | 3.107 |
| | Murchison - weighbridge, pavements, concrete pad, services/utilities, fencing, kiosk, water supply system, barriers, fixed plant, CCTV, and land. | 0.914 | 0.710 |
| | Collingwood – unsealed FXG pavement, services/utilities, fencing, kiosk, CCTV, and land. | 0.377 | 0.266 |
| Kerbside recycling/ Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) | Initial fleet of 17,000 kerbside bins purchased in 2017. The bins and MRF equipment/assets are currently owned and maintained by council's contractor. The MRF building, land, pavement, services/utilities, fencing are Council assets as part of the RRC site. Kerbside collections require a fleet of collection vehicles | 1.522 | 1.279 |

| Asset Group | Brief description - asset type, number of assets, average age etc. | Replacement Value (\$ million (M)) 2023 | Depreciated Value (\$ million (M)) 2023 |
|--|--|---|---|
| | which are owned/operated by contractor. | | |
| Other – e.g. transport bins, public place recycling bins, closed landfill assets | The Council owns five sets of public place recycling bins, single bins as well as a total of 26 waste transport bins (17 compactor bins and 9 open top bins) and 6 mobile recycling transport bins. The bins are monitored and maintained by the waste transport contractor. Public place litter bins that are located on footpaths or reserves are assets that are managed by other Council activities (i.e. Transportation, Parks). There are 22 closed landfill sites that the Council manage, and there are various assets associated with these sites (such as rock works and drainage structures). | 1.144 | 0.811 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF ASSETS | | \$16.75 M | \$13.14 M |

Five Resource Recovery Centres are located on Council land and the sites are operated and maintained by the Council’s contractors. Some mobile plant required for the site operations are owned by the site’s contractor.

The majority of the assets associated with the Council’s kerbside recycling service and the Materials Recovery Facility (where kerbside recyclable materials are sorted) are owned by the Council’s contractor. This includes blue kerbside recycling crates (for glass materials), kerbside wheelie bins with yellow lids (mobile recycling bins(MRBs)), collection vehicles, and MRF equipment. The Council provided a 1000 m² building at the Richmond RRC in which the MRF is housed along with associated infrastructure (e.g. pavements, stormwater, utilities).

Additional MRBs and blue crates are supplied to households by the Council to replace damaged/lost bins and to provide for growth in the district. These are not classified as Council’s fixed assets as they are of low value and difficult to secure. At the end of the contract term the MRF equipment and kerbside bins will be purchased by the Council at an agreed depreciated value. For this AMP it has been assumed that ownership of these assets will transfer to a new contractor in 2025 and that no net payment will be made by the Council.

There are seven sets of public place recycling bins located in specific high-use areas around the region which are Council assets and serviced by the Council's contractor. The cost of implementing these bins were originally funded by a central government public-place recycling initiative in the mid 2000s, however they are prone to high rates of contamination. The Council's current approach is to phase out the use of these bins, as other central government initiatives become implemented, such as a national container return scheme for beverage containers (currently deferred by government) and a regulated product stewardship scheme for plastic packaging.

Assets relating to closed landfills are discussed in Section 2.2.3 below.

2.2.2 Overview of waste system and Council services

Waste minimisation and management infrastructure and services exist across the region (and beyond), some of which is provided by commercial operators or the not-for-profit community sector. This AMP relates to waste minimisation and management services that are provided by the Council or the Council's contractors.

Appendix A provides detailed descriptions of the Council's waste services including the RRC operations, scope of waste minimisation programme, and kerbside collection services. An overview is provided as follows:

- The Nelson-Tasman's Whakaarohia-Rethink Waste programme³ is provided by both Tasman District and Nelson City Councils to promote and enable positive local change to avoid and reduce waste, and ensure options for the safe disposal of specific residual wastes (e.g. batteries and household hazardous wastes). Grants, subsidies, and on-going community engagement and educational programmes are provided by the councils and can target specific products/wastes (e.g. food waste/garden wastes, or packaging) and key sectors (e.g. construction sector, events, schools). In recent years, the programme has also had an increasing focus on initiatives that support the reuse and repair of materials and products as well as the avoidance of waste (e.g. Love Food Hate Waste⁴).
- Tasman District Council provides drop off facilities for specific recoverable materials (e.g. reusable or recyclable materials, household hazardous wastes, and garden wastes) at five Resource Recovery Centres (RRC) across the district, as well as at other locations that the Council supports for example, at Nelson City Council's Waste Recovery Centre on Pascoe Street, or through the private sector (e.g. charity-shops).
- The majority of wastes generated from residential and commercial activities in the Tasman District are handled at five resource recovery centres. These are located in Richmond, Māiri, Tākaka, Collingwood and Murchison and are operated by the Council's contractors. Materials received at these sites are either diverted and/or on-sold to reuse/recycling/processing facilities or transferred to York Valley landfill for disposal by the Council's contractor.

³ [Rethink Waste | Tasman District Council](#)

⁴ [Love Food Hate Waste](#)

- The Council provides a kerbside collection service for household recyclables to all eligible properties across the district, as well as offering a kerbside collection service for rubbish (via pre-paid bags).
- The Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) is operated by the Council’s contractor where all kerbside recyclables are sorted and on-sold/distributed. The Council’s contractor also manages the materials received from commercial customers at the MRF site and collects and sorts the contents of council’s public-place recycling bins.
- The Council manages 22 closed landfills across the District and provides for the clearance of litter/illegal dumping from parks, rivers and reserve locations.

The management of public litter bins and the clearance of waste from the public bins is provided under the Council’s Transportation and Reserves and Facilities activities (refer to Activity Management Plans for those activities). Enforcement of littering and illegal dumping activities is performed through the public health and safety activity of the Council.

Operational landfills in the region are provided regionally, through the Nelson-Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit, which is a joint committee of the Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council established in 2017. From 2017, an operating landfill at Eves Valley stopped receiving waste and all waste has since been directed to the York Valley Landfill (located in Nelson City). Refer to the Activity Management Plan (AMP) for the landfill business unit for details regarding the regional landfill operations.

2.2.3 Closed Landfills

This Activity Management Plan covers the management of 22 closed landfills located around the district which were historically used to dispose of various materials including domestic waste, rubble, farm waste, scrap metal etc. Within the Tasman District Council area there are 22 known locations, three of which are on privately owned land. Four of the five Council RRC operations are located on or adjacent to closed landfill sites. Site characteristics are summarised in Appendix B.

Nineteen sites classified as “closed landfills” on the Council’s land are named as follows for identification purposes:

- | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|
| • Appleby | • Māriiri old | • Richmond RRC |
| • Cobb Valley (Ernies Flat) | • Murchison RRC | • Rototai St Arnaud |
| • Collingwood | • Murchison | • Tapawera |
| • Kaiteriteri | • Ngatimoti | • Waiwhero |
| • Loddors Lane | • Old Wharf Road | |
| • Māriiri Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) | • Pah Point | |

The three privately owned closed landfills are referred to as:

- Hoult Valley

- Upper Moutere
- Upper Tākaka

Some of the locations have been natural low points in the topography and have been filled by previous landowners or used as community tips, others have been historic fly tipping locations and at some sites the material has been deposited above the natural ground level. Since the disposal of material at these sites has ceased, each of the sites have been covered and restored to varying degrees. Many of the sites are now overgrown with vegetation.

The Council has arranged biennial inspections on each of the sites over the past 16 years. These inspections are based on visual observations of each of the sites and surrounding areas, as well as sampling of any potential contamination identified at the time of assessment. Some remedial works have been carried out following these inspections.

3 Strategic Direction

Strategic direction for this activity is set by the Nelson Tasman Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2019 ('Joint Waste Plan'). Under a statutory requirement of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, the two Councils are required to review the Joint Waste Plan every six years.

The Joint Waste Plan provides overall guidance to both Councils and sets out guiding principles, objectives, alongside policies and actions designed to achieve the Joint Waste Plan's objectives. Through the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan budgeting processes, funding and staff resource is allocated to implement the Joint Waste Plan's actions.

3.1 Our Goal

Activity Goal

We aim to provide cost effective and sustainable Waste Management and Minimisation services that meet the following goals (as set out in the Joint Waste Plan):

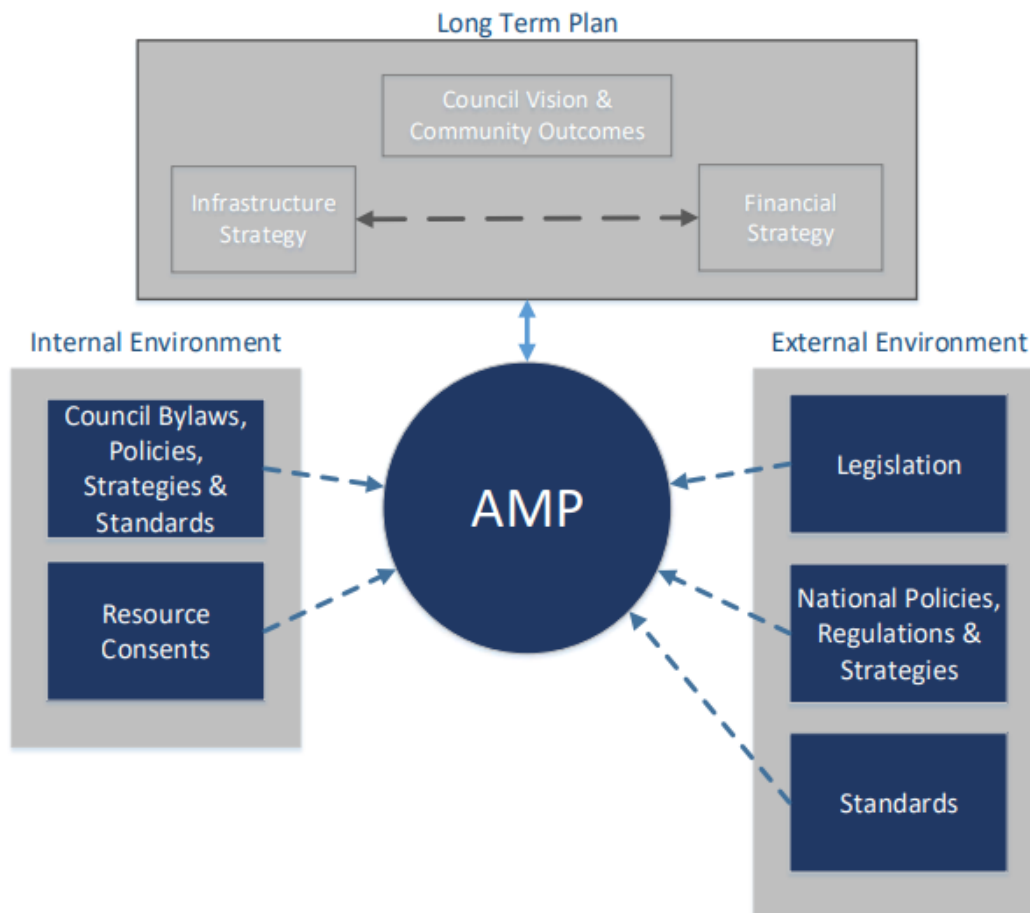
- Avoid the creation of waste.
- Improve the efficiency of resource use; and
- Reduce the harmful effects of waste.

The Joint Waste Plan presents an ambition to 'eliminate unnecessary waste to landfill' and has a target to 'reduce waste to landfill by 10% per person by 2030'.

3.2 Strategic Alignment

This Activity Management Plan (AMP) is a key part of the Council's strategic planning process. This plan supports and underpins the financial forecasts and work programmes contained in planning documents like the Council's Long Term and Annual Plans.

The constraints that influence how the Council manages its activities can be internal or external and include legislation, policies, strategies and standards:



*Note the Nelson-Tasman Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2019 is not shown in this diagram but is a specific Council plan that influences the goals, objectives, and levels of service of this AMP.

3.2.1 National legislation and Council plans/strategies relevant to this activity

This activity is primarily guided by the Nelson-Tasman Joint Waste Plan, and regulated and enabled through national legislation and policy, and other key Council plans and strategies. Appendix C presents tables describing the key legislation and the Council plans and policies that have linkages to the Waste Minimisation and Management Activity. Legislation is continually being amended and replaced, so for current Act information, refer to <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.

Of significance, is the current proposed reform of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Litter Act 1979 which could result in combined legislation named 'Responsibility to Reduce Waste Act'⁵.

⁵ [Cabinet papers seeking policy decisions on the content of new waste legislation | Ministry for the Environment](#)

3.2.2 Financial Strategy

The Financial Strategy outlines the Council's financial vision for the next 10 to 20 years and the impacts on rates, debt, levels of service and investments. It guides the Council's future funding decisions and, along with the Infrastructure Strategy, informs the capital and operational spending for the Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

3.2.3 Infrastructure Strategy

The purpose of the Council's Infrastructure Strategy (which forms part of the Long Term Plan) is to identify the significant infrastructure issues for Tasman into the future and identify the principal options for managing those issues and implications of those options.

The key priorities in the strategy include:

- Providing services that meet the needs of our changing population
- Planning, developing and maintaining resilient communities
- Providing safe and secure infrastructure
- Prudent management of existing assets and environment.

The Waste Management and Minimisation activity is not currently included as part of the Council's Infrastructure Strategy.

3.3 Our Partners and Stakeholders

3.3.1 Partnerships with Te Taihū iwi/Māori

The Council is committed to strengthening partnerships with iwi and Māori of Te Taihū and providing opportunities for iwi/Māori involvement in the Council's decision-making processes in a meaningful way. There are eight iwi that whakapapa and have Statutory Acknowledgements to places within Te Taihū (Top of the South Island) and Te tai o Aorere (Tasman District). They include representation by the following entities:

- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō
- Ngāti Koata Trust
- Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust
- Te Ātiawa o te Waka-a-Māui
- Te Rūnanga a Rangitāne O Wairau
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia Trust
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rārua
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira

The Tasman District also covers the northern-western part of the Ngāi Tahu takiwā (tribal area/territory). Murchison is within the Ngāi Tahu takiwā and Ngāti Waewae iwi also have interests in this area.

Iwi Management Plans are lodged by iwi authorities and received by the Council under the Resource Management Act 1991. Once lodged with the Council, they are planning documents that the Council is required to take into account when preparing or changing Resource Management Act Plans. Iwi Management Plans document iwi worldview and aspirations for the management of resources, and help the Council and staff to better understand those factors.

The Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy (2022) and Kia Kotahi te Taihū – Together Te Taihū (signed by the three Councils of Te Taihū and eight iwi in December 2023) are two key strategic documents that are also influential in determining our community outcomes.

3.3.2 Stakeholder engagement

There are many individuals and organisations that have an interest in the management and operation of the Council's assets and services. The Council works alongside a variety of stakeholders and partners to share knowledge and views, make the most of resources, and achieve shared goals. The Council has a Significance and Engagement Policy which is designed to guide the expectations of the relationship between the Council and the Tasman community.

The stakeholders the Council consults with about this activity include:

- Elected members (Council and Community Board members)
- Nelson City Council as a key partner in the delivery of the Joint Waste Plan
- Nelson Tasman Landfill Business Unit
- Council's contractors that undertake waste activities
- Waste/Resource Recovery sector – commercial operators and community organisations
- Other territorial authorities
- Ministry for the Environment
- Regulatory (consent compliance, national regulatory bodies)
- Public Health Service (Nelson-Marlborough Health NZ Te Whatu Ora)
- Affected or interested parties (when applying for resource consents).

3.4 Key Linkages

This Plan is to be read with consideration of other Tasman District Council planning documents, including the Activity Management Policy and Infrastructure Strategy, along with the following key planning documents:

- Long Term Financial Plan 2024-34
- Annual Plan 2023/24
- Risk Management Policy
- Infrastructure Strategy.

4 Key Issues and Response

4.1 Key issues

The Council has identified key issues specific to this Waste Management and Minimisation activity, as discussed in Table 4 below. Key issues are interrelated and often investing in solutions will likely help address other issues to varying degrees.

Table 4: Key Issues

| Key Issue | Response |
|---|---|
| <p>Uncertainty regarding central government regulations to standardise Council kerbside collection services and introduce minimum performance standards</p> | <p>The Tasman District Council meets recently released government regulations to provide a standardised kerbside recycling collection service for households in urban areas⁶. The NZ Waste Strategy indicates a requirement for councils to provide a separate food scraps collection service (plus optional garden waste) for households by 2030 and to achieve minimum performance standards, however, no regulations are confirmed to make these mandatory requirements⁷.</p> <p>We have commenced work, with Nelson City Council, on a detailed business case for the provision of a new food scraps kerbside service provision for households in the region. This follows outcomes from a food waste collection trial by Nelson City Council and initial research commission by both councils. A Council collection service will rely on developing infrastructure to process the food scraps collected. A detailed business case is the next step to create an understanding of a preferred approach. Funding from the Ministry for the Environment is contributing to the cost of developing the business case which is to be completed by early 2025.</p> <p>No budget allocation has been included in this plan for a new food scraps collection service. If implemented it would be funded by targeted rates, and/or other forms of revenue that the Council receives from the government (waste levy allocation) and/or via revenue received from the NTRLBU. The next LTP/AMP will review the budget allocations based on outcomes of the detailed business case and government’s proposed regulations.</p> <p>The Council will continue to provide ongoing community engagement and enforcement programmes to ensure compliance with standardized kerbside services, as well as investigate methods required to obtain the necessary data to report to government on proposed minimum performance standards.</p> |

⁶ Under new regulations, all Councils in NZ are required to: Provide a kerbside recycling collection service to all households in urban areas (populations over 1,000) and only accept standardized materials in the recycling collections (e.g. no lids/caps, specific types of plastic containers) – as [regulated by a Gazette Notice released on 13 September 2023](#);

⁷ According to NZ Waste Strategy 2023, Councils would be expected to meet the following:

| Key Issue | Response |
|--|--|
| <p>Uncertainty regarding the reform of key waste legislation (Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and Litter Act 1979)</p> | <p>We will keep a watching brief on proposed development of new waste legislation, while continuing to work within existing enabling and regulating Acts.</p> <p>Local government input will be required to develop the proposed new Acts of Parliament, via submissions to Select Committee. Through this process, we will continue to advocate for local government to maintain the current share of waste levy funding we receive, and for the implementation of product stewardship schemes to help shift costs of certain waste minimisation initiatives from ratepayers to producers/consumers where possible. Any roles/responsibilities that new legislation requires of Councils will need to be appropriately resourced also.</p> <p>We continue to take a cautious approach to our capital programme and prioritise key projects that support our existing levels of service. We will continue to work with Nelson City Council, the Landfill Business Unit, and engage with central government to seek opportunities to fund regional waste minimisation infrastructure, including providing input on the development of government's proposed first Action and Investment Plan.</p> |
| <p>New contracts for all key services from 2025</p> | <p>We have completed a 17a LGA review of the Council's waste services and developed a procurement strategy to continue the provision of existing services. The procurement strategy provides the basis for engaging with potential suppliers through a competitive tendering process.</p> <p>Cost uncertainties associated with developing new contracted services will be managed through the procurement and ongoing contract management processes.</p> <p>At present we expect that kerbside refuse bag services will continue to be provided in the next contract. In the event that this service is substantially amended it would likely be subject to public consultation.</p> <p>We will allow for flexibility in the new contracts to enable shared services with Nelson City Council and/or align with new government regulations as required. Contracts will be designed to meet our Levels of Services and community needs and will embed new waste reporting requirements also, some of which are now regulated by government.</p> |

provide a food scraps kerbside collection service to all households in urban areas (populations over 1000) by 2030 which only accepts standard materials (i.e. optional garden wastes, not paper or compostable packaging); and meet minimum performance standards for household kerbside waste diverted from landfill which increase over time: 30 per cent by July 2026; 40 per cent by July 2028; 50 per cent by July 2030.

| Key Issue | Response |
|---|---|
| <p>Upgrade of Materials Recovery Facility and managing risks relating to recyclable markets</p> | <p>The contract for the MRF operation expires in 2025. A new contract for the operation of the MRF presents an opportunity to explore shared services and investment collaboration with Nelson City Council to upgrade the MRF and future proof its capacity and capabilities. We will seek opportunities to obtain external funding for MRF investment, through central government Waste Minimisation Fund or other pathways.</p> <p>We will continue to monitor recycling commodity markets and trends, utilise local markets where possible, and build in risk/revenue sharing mechanisms into a new MRF operating contract to allow for recyclable commodity price fluctuations and support budget planning.</p> <p>Using our waste levy funding, we will be investing in waste minimisation actions that explore reusable packaging systems to reduce reliance on single-use packaging, as well as increase recovery of recyclable materials from commercial sources. We will continue to advocate for initiatives that can shift the costs of providing recycling services from ratepayers to producers/consumers through advocating for product stewardship schemes/extender producer responsibility, including the implementation of a national container return scheme for beverage containers.</p> |
| <p>The Council's limited influence to reduce waste generated and build a circular economy</p> | <p>Included in our 2019 Joint Waste Plan is a target to reduce waste to landfill by 10% per person by 2030, however the generation of waste is influence by many players and factors outside Council's control.</p> <p>We will continue to draw on accumulated and ongoing waste levy funds to support waste minimisation activities. This will include prioritizing work more likely to attract additional funding from external sources and/or collaborations with willing partners. For example, continuing to work with Nelson City Council and the construction sector to trial diversion of construction waste/materials at selected Resource Recovery Centres. We will also advocate to central government and industry for effective methods that support waste minimization, such as implementing mandatory product stewardship for priority products. Other Council waste minimization activities are targeted to provide support to specific communities, sectors, or activities, with a focus on particular products and waste streams, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic wastes • Construction and demolition wastes (dry waste) • Business waste - including commercial recyclables • Reusable packaging, reuse of products, and repair services • Household hazardous waste (including e-waste/batteries), rural wastes, and illegal dumping. <p>In 2024/2025 we will be reviewing the Joint Waste Plan and this will provide an opportunity to engage with iwi/Māori, industry, and community to strengthen relationships and actions.</p> |

Table 4 summarises our approach to other high-level issues relating to this activity. We have generally prioritised risk reduction measures ahead of waste minimisation initiatives. We have done this with the expectation that some waste minimisation services and initiatives will be provided by commercial companies and not-for-profit organisations and that transparency in disposal prices may lead to changes in consumer behaviour.

Table 5: Council’s responses to other high-level issues

| Key Issue | How we are responding |
|--|---|
| Population and waste growth | Our kerbside services are designed to manage growth and we monitor this continuously. We include growth projections when designing upgrades to our resource recovery centres. |
| Growing demand for waste diversion | While we expect to see increases in recycling/resource recovery over time, not all waste diversion services are, or need to be, provided by the Council. We are proposing to continue to support and partner with third parties to provide waste diversion services in the region, especially where these services can be provided more efficiently than the Council. |
| Responses to climate change | Refer to Chapter 9 for discussion. |
| Increasing need for risk reduction measures | We have included budgets to continuously improve the safety of our kerbside services and resource recovery centres, including increasing the range of hazardous waste services in the district. |

| Key Issue | How we are responding |
|--|---|
| <p>Cost of landfill disposal (levy, emissions trading costs, landfill operations)</p> | <p>We expect that the cost of landfill disposal will continue to increase over time. We will signal changes early and transparently so that our communities can plan with certainty. Between 2009 and 2020, the government’s Waste Disposal Levy was applicable to Class 1 landfills only, and the levy remained at \$10/tonne for over a decade. Since 2020, the Government has increased the levy and expanded it to other classes of landfills⁸. The levy will be \$60 per tonne by July 2024.</p> <p>We have moved to weight-based charging at four of the five Resource Recovery Centres to allow for fairer pricing and gives people a better opportunity to save costs to incentivise waste minimisation.</p> <p>We maintain recovery of recyclables, scrap metal and garden waste at no cost or low cost for residential customers at Resource Recovery Centres. Operating costs for the Council’s RRCs are predominately funded through disposal fees rather than general rates, and we plan to continue to shift more towards this user-pays approach.</p> <p>We will also be carefully monitoring illegal dumping activity, to check whether increasing charges may lead to increased dumping.</p> <p>The development of further diversion services for organic wastes (e.g. providing a separate food scraps collection service for households depending on outcomes of a detailed business case) or trialing the diversion of construction materials at RRCs, may also result in reducing waste disposal costs for households and waste generators.</p> |
| <p>Regional waste management</p> | <p>We operate under a Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan with Nelson City Council. It sets the strategic goals and objectives for the Councils and for the Nelson-Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit.</p> <p>The Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is currently being reviewed and sets the direction for the next six years, alongside the two councils’ Long Term Plans.</p> |

5 Levels of Service

Activity Management Plans set out the levels of service the Council seeks to provide the community. Stakeholder groups can often have different and sometimes conflicting expectations of these levels of service and these expectations need to be managed to achieve the best value overall outcomes for communities.

The levels of service set the standards the Council aims to meet when providing a service in support of community outcomes. They are the measurable effect or result of a Council service, and can be described in terms of quality, quantity, reliability, timelines, cost or other variables.

⁸ [Waste disposal levy expansion | Ministry for the Environment](#)

The Council aims to achieve these goals while being aware of the cost implications of any changes. This section defines the levels of service provision for the Waste Minimisation and Management activity, the current performance, and the measures and targets by which these will be assessed. Performance measures that are included in the Long Term Plan are assessed annually, and reported through the Annual Report.

Levels of service can be strategic, tactical or operational. They should reflect the current industry standards and be based on:

- **Customer Research and Expectations:** Information is obtained from customers and stakeholders on the expected types and quality of service provided.
- **Statutory Requirements:** Includes the relevant legislation, regulations, environmental standards and Council bylaws that impact the way assets are managed (resource consents, building regulations, health and safety legislation). These requirements set the minimum level of service to be provided.
- **Strategic and Corporate Goals:** Provide guidelines for the scope of current and future services offered and the manner of service delivery, and define the specific levels of service the organisation aims to achieve.
- **Best Practice and Standards:** Specify the design and construction requirements to meet the levels of service and needs of customers.

5.1 Our Levels of Service

Table 6 summarises the levels of service and performance measures for the Waste Minimisation and Management activity.

[Note Blue shaded rows are the levels of service and performance measures to be included in the Long Term Plan. Unshaded white rows are technical measures that are only included in the AMP]

Table 6: Levels of Service and Performance Measures

| Levels of Service | Performance Measure (we will know we are meeting the level of service if...) | Current Performance 2022/2023 | Future Performance Targets | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | By Year 10 |
| | | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 | 2027 -2034 |
| We enable effective waste minimisation activities and services. | Reduce waste per capita going to York Valley Landfill. As measured by Nelson – Tasman total tonnage per capita recorded at York Valley Landfill, excluding special wastes ⁹ | 576 kg /person | <576 kg | <576 kg | <576 kg | <557 kg |
| | The incidence of illegal dumping does not increase over time. As measured by the number of reports of illegal dumping per annum in parks, rivers, and road reserves. | 1052022/23 82 in 2021/22 74 in 2020/21 | Less than 100 | Less than 100 | Less than 100 | Less than 100 |

⁹ “Special waste” is any material that requires special handling, pre-treatment or testing prior to disposal to ensure environmental and personnel protection. This could be a result of the quantity, concentration, composition or physical properties or hazardous nature (such as asbestos or chemical contaminated soil or waste). Examples of special waste are asbestos waste, contaminated soil, biosolids from wastewater treatment, treated sawdust and wood processing waste, animal carcasses, offal, industrial wastes. Special waste is excluded from the target because quantities of special waste are often highly variable, infrequent, and/or affected by factors outside of the council’s control.

| Levels of Service | Performance Measure (we will know we are meeting the level of service if...) | Current Performance 2022/2023 | Future Performance Targets | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | By Year 10 |
| | | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 | 2027 -2034 |
| | <p>Kerbside recyclable materials are sorted at Council facilities, and on sold / distributed to end-markets.</p> <p>As measured by Nelson – Tasman total tonnage of recyclable materials processed at the MRF, less contamination, and the proportion distributed to end-markets.</p> | <p>3740 tonnes of non-glass recyclables (excluding 15% contamination) with >95% sold/distributed to end-markets.</p> <p>1814 tonnes from Tasman 1550 tonnes from Nelson 377 tonnes commercial</p> <p>4140 tonnes of glass recyclables (minimal contamination) and >95% sold/distributed to end-markets.</p> <p>2488 tonnes Tasman 1558 tonnes Nelson 94 tonnes commercial</p> | No target – monitor quantities | No target – monitor quantities | No target – monitor quantities | No target – monitor quantities |
| Our kerbside services are reliable and easy to use. | <p>There are high levels of satisfaction with our kerbside recycling service.</p> <p>As measured through resident survey of those provided with Council’s kerbside recycling collection services.</p> | 92% satisfaction rate | at least 90% | at least 90% | at least 90% | at least 90% |
| | <p>Maintain low contamination levels in our kerbside recycling.</p> <p>As measured by our contractor at the Materials Recovery Facility.</p> | Average 7.5% of glass and non-glass recyclables | <10% | <10% | <10% | <10% |

| Levels of Service | Performance Measure (we will know we are meeting the level of service if...) | Current Performance 2022/2023 | Future Performance Targets | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | By Year 10 |
| | | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 | 2027 -2034 |
| | There are high levels of participation in our kerbside recycling service. As measured through resident survey of those provided with Council's kerbside recycling collection services who use it three times or more per annum. | 94% | at least 95% | at least 95% | at least 95% | at least 95% |
| | Customer Service Requests relating to kerbside services are completed on time. Percentage of enquiries to our contractor resolved within contracted timeframes. As measured through Confirm. | >96% | >95% | >95% | >95% | >95% |
| Our resource recovery centres are easy to use and operated in a reliable manner, to divert materials from landfill and ensure the safe disposal of residual waste. | Percentage of customer satisfaction. As measured by on-site or on-line customer surveys at Resource Recovery Centres who are very satisfied or fairly satisfied. | 98% | At least 95% | At least 95% | At least 95% | At least 95% |
| | Materials are diverted from landfill at Tasman's Resource Recovery Centres. As measured by per cent of materials, by weight, diverted for composting, reuse, and/or recycling, as recorded at each RRC. | 19% average for five RRCs | No target | No target | No target | No target |

| Levels of Service | Performance Measure (we will know we are meeting the level of service if...) | Current Performance 2022/2023 | Future Performance Targets | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | By Year 10 |
| | | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 | 2027 -2034 |
| | <p>All Council waste management and minimisation activities, facilities and services comply with the Tasman Resource Management Plan, site management plans and other appropriate legislative requirements.</p> <p>No enforcement actions are issued with regard to Council's resource recovery and waste management activities. Enforcement actions are regarded as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) abatement notices (b) infringement notices (c) enforcement orders, or (d) convictions. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

5.2 Level of Service Changes

The Council reviews its levels of service every three years, as part of the Long Term Plan process. The previous Long Term Plan set out three Levels of Service for this activity and these are retained, although the wording for one has been amended. Two other Level of Service descriptions were included in the previous AMP, however these have been merged with the other three Level of Service measures for simplicity. There are also changes to the performance measures for each Level of Service. The changes made since the last Long Term Plan are outlined in the following table.

The performance measures all align with waste indicators set out in the Joint Waste Plan.

Table 7: Summary of changes made to the Council's Levels of Service

| Level of Service or Performance Measure | Summary of change |
|---|---|
| <p>Level of service: We enable effective waste minimisation activities and services.</p> | <p>No change to the wording of this Level of Service, however the following changes have been made to the associated performance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifted one measure relating to total waste to landfill (including special wastes) from being a LTP measure to become a technical measure. This is because the other similar measure - waste to landfill (excluding special wastes) – is more meaningful to report on under the Long Term Plan. We will continue to monitor this information but will not treat it as a Long Term Plan level of service performance measure, and it therefore does not have associated targets. • Added an additional technical measure related to the recovery of recyclable material at the Materials Recovery Facility. This measure is not reported on as part of the LTP but is an operational measure to monitor Council operations. It therefore does not have associated targets. • Shifted a measure relating to participation rates in kerbside recycling collections to align instead with the second Level of Service relating to Council kerbside services. • Assigned a measure relating to incidences of illegal dumping to this Level of Service and made it a Long Term Plan performance measure also. This is to help provide an indication of the effectiveness of waste minimisation measures as well as the affordability of services (i.e. when/if waste to landfill reduces, this measure indicators whether this is a result of more waste being dumped illegally elsewhere). |

| Level of Service or Performance Measure | Summary of change |
|--|---|
| <p>Level of service: Our kerbside services are reliable and easy to use.</p> | <p>No change to the wording of this Level of Service, however the following changes are made to the related performance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retained customer satisfaction measure which is used for the performance measure under the Long Term Plan. • A measure relating to customer participation in kerbside collection services shifts to be a technical, operational measure rather than used to report on the Long Term Plan. Customer satisfaction is a more meaningful measure to reflect reliability/ease of use rather than participation. • Change the measure relating to contamination in kerbside recycling (both glass and co-mingled) from a LTP performance measure to an operational measure. • Edited wording of another technical measure relating to Customer Service Requests to relate specifically to kerbside collection services (recycling and waste) rather than 'waste management activities'. |
| <p>Level of service: Our resource recovery centres are easy to use and operated in a reliable manner <i>to divert materials from landfill and enable the safe disposal of residual waste.</i></p> | <p>We have edited this Level of Service by adding the words "<i>to divert materials from landfill and enable the safe disposal of residual waste</i>". This is to better reflect the key functions of the RRCs relating to waste minimisation and safe disposal of residual waste, while also providing an easy to use and reliable service. Amendments to the performance measures are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained customer satisfaction measure • A new technical measure is added relating to the diversion rate at each RRC, as the government is now requiring this type of information to be reported to the Ministry for the Environment. This is not a performance measure for the LTP however. Baseline information is not clear yet for each of the RRCs and there are certain material diversions (hardfill, C&D wastes, changes with product stewardship schemes) which may change in the short-term which make it difficult to determine appropriate targets. The information for this measure will continue to be collected and reported on internally. |
| <p>Level of service: Our community can easily access and use services for the safe disposal of waste.</p> | <p>No longer included as it is reflected in the amended wording for the above Level of Service above.</p> |

| Level of Service or Performance Measure | Summary of change |
|--|---|
| <p>Level of service: All Council waste management and minimisation activities, facilities and services comply with the Tasman Resource Management Plan, site management plans and other appropriate legislative requirements.</p> | <p>No longer included as a Level of Service but becomes a technical measure only.</p> |

5.3 Level of Service Performance and Analysis

The following section presents an analysis of the Council’s performance for each levels of service.

- **We enable effective waste minimisation activities and services.**

Enabling effective waste minimisation activities and services is fundamental to this activity, but determining appropriate performance measures is difficult. Decreasing waste to landfill and increasing diversion from landfill are standard objectives in the waste sector but they are often influenced by factors outside the Council’s control (economic activity and related consumption rates) and the fact that data to measure the impact of waste diversion and waste avoidance initiatives are not often accessible to councils, given that many other waste avoidance/minimisation services are provided by others across our communities, including commercial operators.

The Council has access to data to measure and report on waste to landfill per capita, and this is used as the primary performance measure for this Level of Service. Waste to landfill is measured regionally for Nelson Tasman, at the York Valley landfill. This means that the waste to landfill measurement reflects activities across the region, rather than for Tasman District Council alone.

Waste disposed to landfill can be measured as the overall total waste, or ‘municipal waste’ which is total waste less special wastes. Special wastes are materials that requires special handling, pre-treatment or testing prior to disposal. Examples of special waste are asbestos waste, contaminated soil, biosolids from wastewater treatment, treated sawdust and wood processing waste, animal carcasses, offal, industrial wastes. Because quantities of special waste are often highly variable and can be affected by large one-off events, municipal waste generally gives a better measure of waste minimisation activity in the community. A target of reducing municipal waste by 10% was included in the Joint Waste Plan 2019, and therefore this measure is used for this Level of Service. The waste per capita for 2022/2023 was 576 kg per person, and this indicates a slight reduction compared to previous years.

Illegal dumping incidences is the second performance measure assigned to this Level of Service, as it can offer an indicator of the performance of waste reduction measures. Should waste to landfill decrease – then we are wanting to measure whether this is not happening at the same time as increased illegal dumping incidences. The number of illegal dumping reports in parks, rivers, and road reserves in 2022/23 is has increased compared to previous years. The target is to keep this measure below 100.

- **Our kerbside services are reliable and easy to use.**

We survey customers annually on their satisfaction with kerbside recycling and treat this as a measure of its reliability and ease of use of the services. We have not changed the performance measure targets for kerbside recycling (90% satisfied or very satisfied). Results from the last survey in May 2023 indicated a high satisfaction rating for the kerbside recycling service (92%).

The further measure for contamination in recycling is to provide an indication of the quality of the material being presented by residents and the effectiveness of council's communications about the service. Contamination in recycling affects the value and recyclability of the materials collected, and ongoing monitoring is required to assess operational performance.

We also measure the resolution rate of requests from customers by our collection contractor as a measure of the reliability of the service. The performance measure target (>95% resolution within contracted timeframes) remains unchanged from the previous activity management plan, however it is no longer included as a Long Term Plan reporting requirement (i.e. a technical measure only). The resolution rate for the past year was 96%.

- **Our resource recovery centres are easy to use and operated in a reliable manner, to divert materials from landfill and enable the safe disposal of residual waste.**

We conduct on-site customer satisfaction surveys at our resource recovery centres every year and include questions in our annual telephone surveys from time-to-time. We are also proposing to offer on-line surveys to customers in the near future. We use the on-site surveys for reporting purposes, as they reflect the views of users, immediately after using the service and may use the results of on-line surveys to replace these on-site surveys. We have not changed the performance measure for this activity (95% satisfied or very satisfied). Surveys in 2022/23 indicated 98% of customers are satisfied or highly satisfied with RRC operations.

Ongoing site maintenance, waste diversion and planning improvements, as well as contractor performance will all impact customer satisfaction and ensure consent compliance.

5.4 Risks to achieving Levels of Service

Risks that may keep us from achieving our levels of service, and mitigation measures, are outlined in the following section.

5.4.1 Our Approach to Risk Management

The potential impact of a risk is measured by a combination of the likelihood it will occur, and the magnitude of its consequences on a Council objective. Significant risks for the Council are managed through the Council's Risk Management strategy, policy and registers.

The Council's Risk Management Framework is under ongoing development and spans the following areas of activity:

- service delivery
- financial
- governance and leadership
- strategic
- reputation
- legal
- regulatory
- health and safety
- security
- business continuity

Some features of the strategy include:

- table of consequences to help determine the risk appetite
- Enterprise Risk Register
- identifying risks
- assessing likelihood and consequence
- documenting controls, actions and escalation
- monitoring and reporting

The Council has adopted an approach to risk management that generally follows the Australian/New Zealand Standard ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines.

5.4.2 Risk Management and Assumptions

This Plan and the financial forecasts within it have been developed from information that has varying degrees of completeness and accuracy, creating some inherent uncertainties and assumptions with the potential to impact on the achievement of the Council's objectives.

5.4.3 Activity Risks and Mitigation Measures

The risks and mitigations relating to this activity are summarised below in Table 8.

Table 8: Key risks specific to this activity

| Risk Event | Mitigation Measures |
|--|--|
| <p>Serious harm or fatal accident</p> | <p>Current</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safety management actively monitored in operations contracts • safety audits scheduled regularly • recent safety improvements to mitigate key risks at resource recovery centres <p>Proposed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional capital and operations budgets to further reduce risks |
| <p>Hazardous goods incident or fire at resource recovery centre</p> | <p>Current</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Don't bin batteries" programme – free disposal at RRCs and the Council offices • actively engage with key customers on risky products • safe operating practice documents and drills by operations contractor • recent investment in improvements of fire detection systems at MRF <p>Proposed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • budget for assessment of risk profiles of each site • budget for capital and operational improvements |
| <p>Changes in recyclable products markets make recycling less affordable or not possible for some products</p> | <p>Current</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitor commodity markets with operations contractor • risk share with operations contractor <p>Proposed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scope to support recycling operations from local or national waste levy revenue |
| <p>Premature deterioration or obsolescence of a key asset</p> | <p>Current</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance performance measures included in the operations contracts • routine inspections, joint monthly inspections of RRCs, and reporting by contractor <p>Proposed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased asset condition monitoring forecasting life of key waste assets (waste compactors and bins) |

| Risk Event | Mitigation Measures |
|--|---|
| Catastrophic failure of a key asset | <p>Current</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • routine maintenance and inspections are included in the operations contracts • reactive inspection following extreme weather events. • building warrant of fitness for Materials Recovery Facility buildings <p>Proposed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased monitoring forecasting life of key waste assets (waste compactors and bins) |
| Failure of contractor to deliver levels of service | <p>Current</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • include performance monitoring and penalty provisions in operations contracts <p>Proposed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new contracts to include relevant KPIs and provisions |

5.4.4 Potential change in kerbside waste collection services

The Council currently provides a user-pays kerbside collection service for household refuse, through the Contractor that provides the kerbside recycling service. The service level and collection area is set by the Council but the commercial risk is largely carried by the Contractor, who sets the wholesale refuse bag price and receives the revenue from bag sales. The Council also allows the Contractor to provide its fully commercial services in parallel with Council-contracted services.

This contract concludes in 2025, and the Council may consider a change in service for the next contract. It is likely that any significant change in this service would be subject to public consultation.

6 Current and Future Demand

The ability to predict future demand for services enables the Council to plan ahead and identify the best way of meeting that demand. That may be through a combination of demand management and investing in improvements. This section provides an overview of key drivers of demand and what demand management measures the Council has planned to implement.

6.1 Demand Drivers

The future demand for Waste Minimisation and Management services will change over time in response to a wide range of influences, including:

- population growth
- changes in demographics
- climate change
- changing legislative requirements
- collaboration and partnerships between councils iwi/Māori, key sectors, stakeholders
- local economic factors including industrial and commercial demand
- supply of materials
- consumer behaviours
- seasonal factors (tourism)
- land use change
- changing technologies
- changing regional and District planning requirements
- environmental awareness.

Demand considers who is currently using the District's resource recovery centres, kerbside recycling and rubbish services, greenwaste and recycling services and waste minimisation advice and education, and who else wants or needs to use them. We look at current levels of use, patterns of use, the profile of use, and the desired level of use.

6.2 Assessing demand

Increases in population and economic activity both correlate with increased generation of residential and business wastes that require diversion to resource recovery or disposal. These key factors will place greater demands on facilities and services – requiring greater investment in kerbside services, processing facilities (such as the materials recovery facility) and leading to greater activity at Resource Recovery Centres.

The key demographic assumptions affecting future demand are:

- Ongoing population growth over the next 30 years with the rate of growth slowing over time. The overall population of Tasman is expected to increase by 7,400 residents between 2024 and 2034, to reach 67,900.

- An ageing population, with population increases in residents aged 65 years and over. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is expected to increase from 23% in 2023 to 28% by 2033.
- A decline in average household size, mainly due to the ageing population with an increasing number of people at older ages who are more likely to live in one or two person households.

To assess future demand, there are several other key factors that need consideration (such as legislative change, responses to climate change, consumer patterns, and disposal capacity), and these are summarised below:

Figure 1 shows the total waste to landfill for the region over the last ten years and Figure 2 presents the total waste per capita over the last five years.

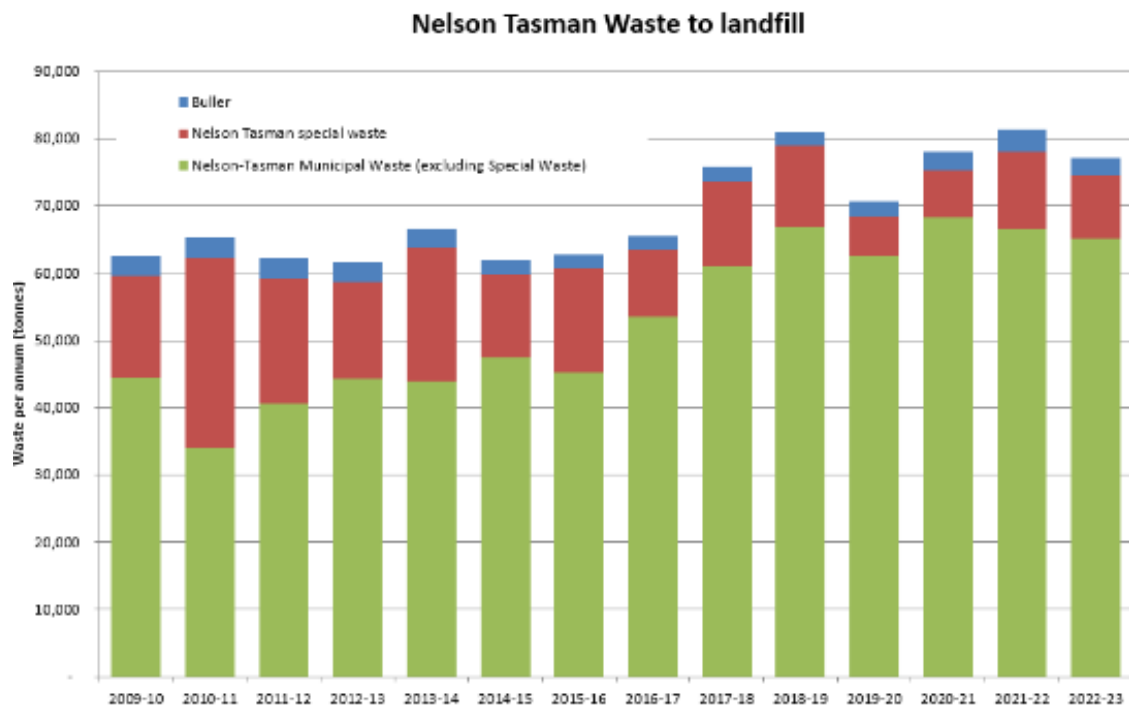


Figure 1: Annual quantity of waste disposed to York Valley Landfill since 2009 (tonnes/yr)

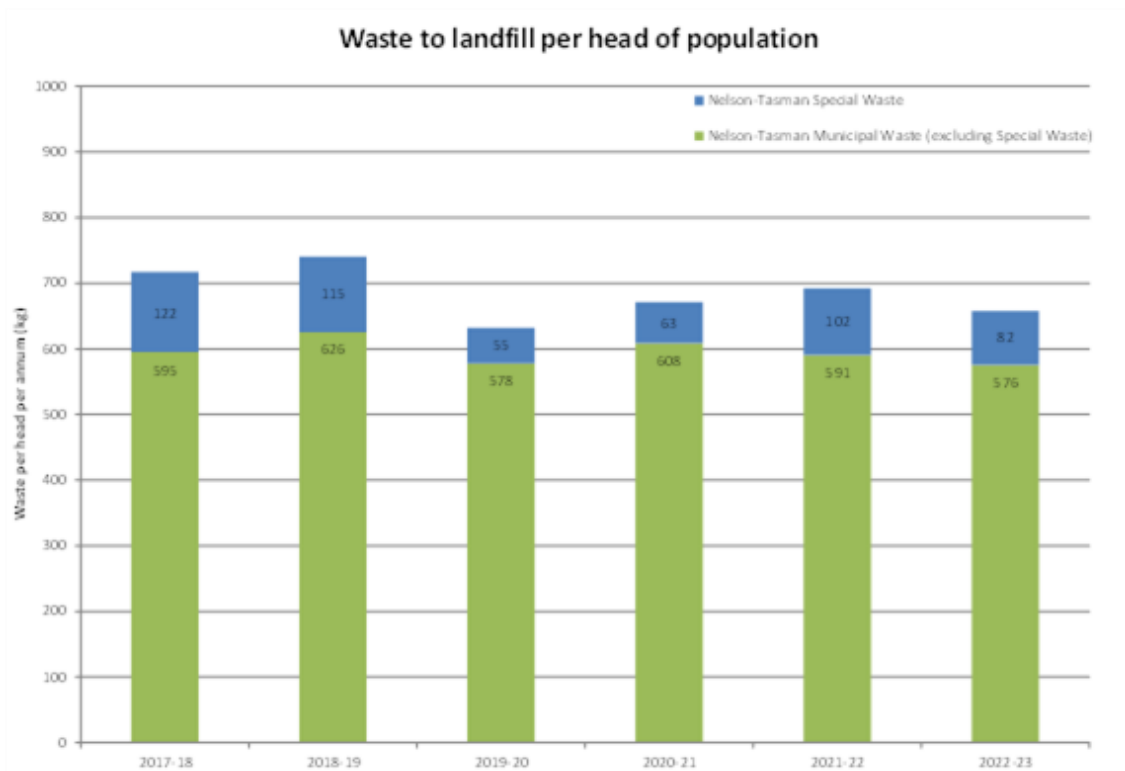


Figure 2: Nelson-Tasman quantity of waste disposed to York Valley Landfill 2017-2023 (kg/person)

- Over the last five years, the total quantity of waste disposed to landfill has fluctuated between approximately 70,000 tonnes and 80,000 tonnes per year (including waste from the Buller district). These wastes include "special wastes", which are delivered direct to landfill.
- Waste excluding special waste is often termed "municipal waste". While municipal waste has increased over time the annual amount of municipal waste **per capita** disposed to landfill from the Nelson-Tasman region has reduced marginally (Figure 2). Per capita rates have ranged between 626 kg to 576 kg per person/yr since 2017, with the lowest figure (576 kg/yr) recorded this past year (2022/2023).
- Tasman District Council services almost exclusively provide for municipal waste, and so demand for services are driven by the generation of this type of waste rather than for total waste disposed to landfill.
- Based on this trend, total municipal waste (waste excluding special wastes) disposed to landfill from Nelson Tasman is not expected to increase significantly over the period of the next AMP, but there is a high level of uncertainty regarding special waste demand, particularly contaminated soils.
- Special waste is any material that requires special handling, pre-treatment or testing prior to disposal to ensure environmental and personnel protection. Examples of special waste are asbestos waste, contaminated soil, biosolids from wastewater treatment, treated sawdust and wood processing waste, animal carcasses, offal, industrial wastes.

- Recent discussions with the civil contracting industry have indicated that disposal of soil and other excavated material is becoming a significant issue in the region, with a lack of consented disposal facilities, and tightening controls on disposal of material to land. Materials with low levels of contamination, previously regarded as “cleanfill” are no longer able to be disposed as a permitted activity as where contamination is above regional background contaminant levels and need to be disposed to Class 3 or Class 4 “managed” or “controlled” disposal facilities.
- There is in the order of 100,000 tonnes of this material produced annually, and if this material is disposed to the York Valley site it could materially shorten the life of the landfill. Conversely, with a lack of Class 3 and 4 disposal facilities, contaminated material could be disposed inappropriately to Class 5 cleanfills or to unapproved facilities or land.
- While there is adequate landfill disposal capacity in the medium to long term future at York Valley and Eves Valley Landfills to handle projected municipal waste quantities, it is both Councils’ desire and a government requirement, to minimise the amount of waste we dispose to landfill, increase the region’s capacity to divert waste, and reduce the amount of waste generated in the first place. In the absence of sufficient Class 3 or 4 disposal facilities (and other diversion and waste reduction activities), there is also a high risk that the life of the York Valley landfill will be significantly shortened.
- The 2019 Nelson-Tasman Waste Management and Minimisation Plan has an ambition of eliminating unnecessary waste to landfill and has a target of 10% reduction per capita by 2030. Meeting this target is likely to require ongoing effort and investment. With waste disposal costs increasing, and national policy direction set in the updated 2023 NZ Waste Strategy, we are expecting demand for waste diversion and waste minimisation initiatives to grow in coming years. Waste diversion capacity could be provided by Council(s), as well as by commercial or community organisations involved in the waste and resource recovery sector.
- There are key sectors and/or specific products and waste materials that can be targeted for source reduction/diversion measures. These may be targeted because of the greenhouse gas emissions generated if disposed to landfill, the quantity produced, potential harm generated when handled/disposed, and/or potential to supply the demand for recycling end-markets. Examples include organic wastes, materials from the construction/demolition sector (including soils/spoil), priority products identified by the government (e.g. tyres, refrigerant gases), other recyclable materials or products with the potential to shift towards alternative reusable or repairable models.
- Some sources of wastes materials, including special wastes, are also relatively variable, due to one-off waste loads from large infrastructure projects (e.g. contaminated land) or adverse events (such as natural disasters). These factors have historically made it difficult to plan for income, expenditure and new waste infrastructure, particularly for landfill facilities, and was a key driver for the establishment of the regional landfill business unit.

- Planning for and provision of Class 3 and 4 disposal facilities, or facilities or services to treat or dispose of contaminated soil, will need to be undertaken collaboratively in the region, with industry, landowners, Nelson City Council and the Regional Landfill Business Unit.
- Responses to the impacts of climate change will continue to influence waste activities – including actions to reduce emissions (diverting organic waste from landfill and reducing waste generated) and measures to adapt to changes (asset resilience and disaster waste planning).
- Strengthening partnerships between Councils and iwi/Māori present challenges and opportunities to support the achievement of waste minimisation outcomes.
- Ongoing legislative reform may further influence industry/consumer behaviours, including changing the roles and responsibilities of local government.

6.3 Demand Management

Demand management includes both asset and non-asset strategies to manage demand across the Waste Minimisation and Management activity. The objective of demand management is to actively seek to modify customer demands for services in order to:

- optimise utilisation/performance of existing assets;
- reduce or defer the need for new assets;
- meet the Council's strategic objectives;
- deliver a more resilient and sustainable service; and
- respond to customer needs.

Waste minimisation services and initiatives are a form of demand management and are key functions of this activity. However, the demand and supply of waste management and minimisation services is not constrained by the District boundary. Waste and diverted materials pass between Nelson and Tasman boundaries, as do the various services the councils promote and enable that help businesses, households and the wider community to avoid and reduce waste. This is why the two councils collaborate on this activity and have elected to adopt a joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The 2019 Nelson-Tasman Waste Management and Minimisation Plan recognises that effective waste minimisation can only be successful if all of the community work together. It anticipates a mixture of waste diversion activities, delivered by Councils, commercial organisations and not-for profit entities. The Council's approach to demand management centres around four key areas:

- Providing waste minimisation services and facilities where appropriate,
- Integrating Council services with the commercial and not-for-profit sector,

- Engaging with the community and sharing information to promote waste minimisation, and
- Full cost disposal pricing.

The level of success of the Tasman District and Nelson City Council's demand management measures will impact directly on the timing of capital investment for the landfill business unit, which will in turn impact on the councils' debt levels.

6.3.1 Waste minimisation services and facilities

In considering whether to invest in substantial waste minimisation infrastructure or services, the Council needs to be confident on the value of the investment. So while both Nelson and Tasman Councils will always provide some services to support waste minimisation (such as through community/industry engagement, grants/subsidies for repair/reuse initiatives, or a kerbside recycling collection), the Council's preferred approach is for commercial/community organisations to feature strongly in waste diversion and waste minimisation services also. This requires businesses and key industry/sectors and consumers to take up greater levels of responsibility for the materials/goods produced, used and associated waste generated. One method to enable this responsibility is by implementing product stewardship schemes, although government interventions have been required in recent years to progress the effectiveness of such schemes.

6.3.1.1 Product stewardship for priority products and other materials

Product stewardship (or sometimes referred to as extended producer responsibility) is where a producer, brand owner, importer, retailer or consumer accepts responsibility for reducing a product's environmental impact throughout its life cycle. It often involves product producers being responsible for a product at end of life, by enabling take-back or collection services to recover value from materials or ensure safe treatment/disposal.

While voluntary, industry-led product stewardship schemes have been operating for some years for certain products (e.g. used oil, paint, carseats, soft-plastics), in 2021 the government announced six 'priority products' which must become part of a regulated national scheme.

The six priority products are:

- Plastic packaging
- Tyres
- Electrical and electronic products (e-waste)
- Agrichemicals and their containers
- Refrigerants
- Farm plastics.

The design of national schemes for these products are in varying stages of development. The first 'priority product' scheme to become regulated is Tyrewise¹⁰ which is being implemented in 2024. All schemes require strong levels of collaboration between government, industry and the community to develop schemes that are cost-effective and ensure products are managed at their end-of-life.

Separate to these six priority products, in 2020/2021 waste levy funds were used to support the co-design of a container return scheme for beverage containers. Whether the scheme will be implemented remains uncertain however, as a decision was made in 2023 to defer the scheme's implementation.

Progress on stewardship for these types of products could significantly affect the Council's services and investment planning, by removing the need for the Council to manage these products, or by funding the Council to receive them. For example, a container return scheme, where people return their bottles for a refund of a deposit, could significantly reduce the cost of kerbside collections by reducing the need for collections, or by providing increased revenue. This scheme is also expected to eliminate the need for public place recycling facilities, and so the Council has suspended further investment in this area.

Overall product stewardship schemes are expected to expand in the region in the short to medium term, and therefore may reduce the Council's need to directly invest in specific services or facilities.

6.3.2 Collaboration with wider sector

Numerous commercial and not-for-profit operators provide waste/resource recovery services in the region, with potential for further growth. At present there are commercial recycling and greenwaste collections, scrap metal recycling, greenwaste processors and construction and demolition recovery contractors.

The not-for-profit sector also features strongly in the reuse and second hand 'op-shop' market, and in recent years this sector has expanded into e-waste and demolition recovery also. The Council is planning to continue to work with the commercial and not-for-profit sectors, to identify opportunities to collaborate and support expansion of services where appropriate.

6.3.3 Engaging with the community and sharing information to promote waste minimisation

The Council already provides activities, events, grants, and programmes that engage the community, in waste reduction. With additional waste levy funding from central government and committed staff resource, further activities can be supported over the short and medium term. This includes the continued implementation of Nelson-Tasman's Whakaarohia Rethink Waste programme.

¹⁰ [Turning Waste Into Opportunity – Tyrewise, Aotearoa New Zealand](#)

Activity in the first three years is expected to continue to focus on engagement with key commercial and not-for-profit sectors, as well as the development of an overall strategy for waste minimisation initiatives. The development of detailed businesses cases for diversion of organic and construction/demolition materials will also be a key focus during this time.

6.3.4 Disposal pricing

The Council's preference is to implement full cost disposal pricing, in conjunction with product stewardship where available. This approach may also affect demand, but at present there remains insufficient information to quantify this effect.

In the first year of this Plan we expect Resource Recovery Centre waste disposal prices to rise significantly – from \$283 to \$354 a per tonne. This is a significant increase over and above projected increases in landfill disposal fees (see Figure 6 in section 8). This increase is projected to approach full cost disposal pricing.

In subsequent years Resource Recovery Centre disposal pricing will increase modestly, following projected landfill price changes. Between 2027 and 2030, disposal fees are forecast to decrease, to \$338 per tonne in 2029/2030, before increasing again from 2031/2032.

These proposed increases could lead to a reduction in demand at Resource Recovery Centres, particularly at Richmond, where commercial customers may choose to dispose direct to landfill. This in turn could reduce the operating and maintenance costs for this facility.

Increased disposal costs may lead to increased waste diversion and waste reduction, making these options more cost effective. Increased disposal costs could also lead to increased illegal dumping and contamination of recycling, and we plan to monitor both of these activities.

7 Lifecycle Management

Lifecycle cost is the total cost to the Council of an asset throughout its life including, creation, operations and maintenance, renewal, and disposal. The Council aims to manage its assets in a way that optimises the balance of these costs. This section summarises how the Council plans to manage each part of the lifecycle for this activity.

7.1 Asset Condition and Performance

The Council needs to understand the condition of its assets as this helps inform asset management decision making. Condition monitoring programmes consider how critical an asset is, how quickly it is likely to deteriorate and the cost of data collection.

7.1.1 Resource Recovery Centres

A summary of the age, condition and performance of key Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs) assets is presented in the following table. Asset condition at resource recovery centres is not monitored formally, rather the assets are regularly inspected as part of the management of the Operations contract.

Some assets at the RRCs (waste pit, compactor, and sealed pavements) are high wear assets, with some showing definite signs of wear and tear and require considerable on-going maintenance. There may also be a need to continue to re-evaluate normal life for some of these high wear assets depending on location and use.

There is a need to improve the management of asset data for this activity. In recent years some asset additions have not been added to the asset register, leading to a risk of under-insurance and poor provision for renewals and asset maintenance. Process improvements have commenced.

To align with the strategic objectives of the 2019 Joint Waste Plan and national waste policy (i.e. NZ Waste Strategy 2023), a key focus of the RRCs is increasing resource recovery rates rather than what has traditionally been the handling and transfer of waste from the site to landfill disposal. The intent of the Resource Recovery Centre operational contracts and associated assets is to reduce the quantity of waste disposed of to landfill, by diverting recoverable resources from the waste stream, as well as providing safe waste disposal and transfer services. Materials are to be handled in a manner that maximises their reuse/saleability with further capacity progressively added to recover additional materials.

Table 9: RRC asset condition and performance

| RRC site | Asset condition and performance |
|----------|---|
| Richmond | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall the site is moderately young in terms of infrastructure. Assets are a mixture of nearly new or moderately young assets (around 30 year old). • In recent years, there have been renewals and significant improvements to pavements, some additional litter management (fencing/bunding/drainage), storage bays for glass, site clearance to extend operating space. • The Richmond waste compactor was replaced in 2019 with a new compactor. The old compactor was refurbished and deployed to Tākaka in 2020. • A new covered structure was established at the site in 2023, including related pavements and underground services. The building structure is to enable a trial of separating construction materials for increased diversion. It was partly funded through government waste levy grant. • A former Materials Recovery Facility building at the site is used for storage of paper/cardboard and holding baled product and is near end of life. It is scheduled for renewal, with funding from the kerbside recycling account. |
| Māiri | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assets in the Māiri RRC are relatively young in their asset life expectancy and most assets are in good condition. • In 2012 the Council upgraded the site by providing a new drop-off loop on the lower level to separate recycling from solid waste operations. A new waste pit, compactor, bin weight indicator and waste bin loading area were also commissioned in late 2017. • A new kiosk and some improvements to roading layout were implemented in 2022. This was to help reduce queueing, improve access to the recycling area and enable all customers to pay by weight. • Installed concrete pad (25x25m) in 2023 for storage of scrap metal and further sealed areas to enable better access to drop off area. Replaced old collection building for usedoil with a portable bunded 10ft shipping container for improved containment and handling, and additional CCTV cameras were been installed over the last few years. • The waste pit remains uncovered, which increases refuse weight and leachate due to rainfall. Future options are being developed. • The wastewater treatment system at Māiri is underperforming and has been supplemented with separate tank collection system, which has reduced the load on the wastewater system to kiosk waste only. A recent assessment of an on-site disposal facility identified that it was unlikely to be cost-effective. |

| RRC site | Asset condition and performance |
|-------------|--|
| Tākaka | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgraded in 2019/2020, with a new waste pit and refurbished waste compactor installed on the lower level. A new kiosk and weighbridge installed on the upper level, which has been reconfigured to manage only recycling and reuse. The former waste compactor has been repurposed to accept recycling. Lighting, power connections for reuse shop, including Eftpos system. Metal loop road constructed in 2023 as well as installation of additional CCTV cameras on lower level. |
| Collingwood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assets are relatively young in their asset life expectancy and have lower wear and tear than other resource recovery centres. The site is relatively small with mainly manual transfer of materials. |
| Murchison | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure at this site is basic but in reasonably good condition, the majority being constructed in 2008/09. Reasonably significant improvements to the site have been made in the past three years, including a sealed entrance way, installed weighbridge, and constructed walkways (so two shipping containers can be accessed outside the site perimeter). A drinking water supply has been installed, as well as a new kiosk, concrete pad for scrap metal and greenwaste and upgraded fencing. |

7.1.2 Kerbside Collections and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)

Most assets relating to this category are owned and maintained by the contractor. All mobile plant for kerbside collections and the MRF (vehicles, loaders, forklifts etc) are owned by the operations contractor also.

The MRF building at Richmond Resource Recovery Centre was constructed in July 2015, and is in good condition. It is owned by Council and currently maintained by the operator.

The MRF equipment is owned by the operations contractor. The MRF will be purchased by the Council at the end of the contract term (June 2025) at an agreed depreciated value.

The initial fleet of 17,000 mobile recycling bins are also owned by the collections contractor and will pass to Council at no cost in 2025. Since commencement of the contract all additional bins have been fully funded by Council.

The age of the kerbside wheelie bins varies between new and 8 years old, as the initial fleet was purchased in 2015. Condition varies depending on how bins are stored at properties and/or used by households. The bins are expected to have an average 15 year life, but as the bins are not in possession of the Council they are not considered fixed assets.

The MRF receives kerbside materials from Nelson and Tasman, and may need expansion in the short to medium term, depending on whether it continues as a regional MRF. In the event that a national container return scheme is implemented, the plant or building may also need expansion to securely manage returned containers. The commodity baler in the MRF is now over 13 years old and may need replacement at the conclusion of the current contract (2025).

7.1.3 Other Assets

Waste compactor bins used to transport waste and materials from RRCs to disposal facilities are between 11 and 4 years old, and are generally in good condition.

Open top bins are a mix of 5 bins older than 13 years and in fair condition, and 4 bins less than 6 years old. The older bins require increasing repairs and maintenance but remain serviceable.

The six mobile bins used to transport recyclables were purchased in late 2017 and are in good condition. All these bins are monitored and maintained by the waste transport contractor.

Public place recycling bins are just under 16 years old, maintained by the collection contractor but not formally monitored. The need for public place recycling bins will be reviewed when a government announcement on a national container return scheme is made. Litter bins on public land are assets that are managed as part of other Council AMPs (Transportation, Reserves/Facilities).

Closed landfill assets are inspected, and their condition reported every two years as part of the closed landfill inspection.

7.2 Operations and Maintenance

Operations include regular activities to provide services. Maintenance includes all actions necessary for retaining an asset as near as practicable to an appropriate service condition including regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating.

7.2.1 Key Maintenance and Operational Themes

The majority of assets in this activity are generally maintained on a reactive basis. Because the majority are above ground, deterioration is normally visible before failure and the risk of failure is relatively low.

Over the last three years we have begun to further improve our maintenance and condition monitoring of key assets (waste compactors, waste bins and pavement at key sites). Regular, monthly inspections of the RRC sites are being undertaken, including improving formal reporting by contractors regarding the condition and programming of heavy maintenance requirements (or renewals).

7.2.2 Operations and Maintenance Contracts

The Council currently contracts out the day-to-day operation and maintenance of most waste management and minimisation assets and services with the aim of maintaining agreed levels of service in a cost-effective manner. A list of each of the current waste management and minimisation contracts and the contractor responsible for delivering the service are detailed in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Current Waste Management and Minimisation Contracts

| Contract No. | Operations Responsibility | Description | Comment |
|--------------|---|--|---|
| 1020 | Smart Environmental Ltd | Operation and maintenance of Richmond, Māiri, Tākaka, and Collingwood Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs). | Commenced 29 June 2015, expires 30 June 2025 (extended 2 years from 2023). |
| | | Provision of kerbside solid waste and recyclables collection services, including operation and maintenance of MRF. | |
| 1160 | Fulton Hogan Ltd | Operation and maintenance of Murchison RRC. | Commenced 1 February 2019, expires 30 June 2025 (extended 2 years from 2023). |
| 1092 | Fulton Hogan Ltd | Haulage of waste, greenwaste and other materials from RRCs to landfill and processing facilities in transport bins. The bins are monitored, maintained, and repaired by the waste transport contractor. | Commenced 1 September 2017, expires 30 June 2025 (extended 2 years from 2023). |
| 1077 | Azwood Ltd (also known as Wholesale Landscapes) | Processing at composting site in Brightwater of garden waste collected at four of five RRCs. Excludes garden materials taken to the Richmond RRC which are instead redirected to adjacent commercial composting operation in Richmond, Greenwaste to Zero Ltd. | Commenced 1 February 2017, expires 31 January 2024, with approval to extend to June 2025. |

Clearance and maintenance of litter bins in the district is separate to this activity. Litter bins in road reserve are serviced by Smart Environmental Ltd through Contract 1292 and bins in reserves and facilities are serviced by Nelmac Ltd via Contract RF 2020.

The Council encourages the use of Council contracted facilities (RRCs and the MRF) by commercial contractors and through engagement with businesses, schools and the wider community to encourage the diversion of residual waste from landfill.

Waste minimisation initiatives are largely based around presenting convenient alternatives to the public that encourage the avoidance of waste being generated, and the separation of materials into the various recyclable, reusable and residual fractions prior to collection at the kerbside or Resource Recovery Centre. There is little asset maintenance required for these services as they do not involve Council facilities or key Council contracts.

The Council works in partnership with Nelson City Council to provide various waste minimisation services and initiatives, including the Whakaarohia Rethink Waste programme. For certain waste minimisation services the Council promotes or supports, the related infrastructure and assets are owned/operated by other key stakeholders and partners (e.g. Nelson City Council, construction sector and waste operators, retailers, Repair café initiatives, or the reuse sector).

7.2.3 Maintenance Strategies

7.2.3.1 Resource Recovery Centres

The Resource Recovery Centre contractors are responsible for operations and maintenance of the site. Most fixed assets on these sites are owned by Council, while most mobile plant is owned by the operations and maintenance contractors. In recent years we have been working with the contractors to increase the focus on asset maintenance and monitoring, and delegating more responsibility for significant maintenance and routine renewals. This approach will continue under new contracts due to begin in 2025.

The sealed pavements at the Resource Recovery Centre are managed separately, by Council. When these pavements fail, they tend to deteriorate quickly, due to high loadings and, in some cases, poor subbase strength. At the Richmond Resource Recovery Centre the sealed pavement is extensive (just under 10,000m²), and is constructed on top of a closed landfill. Failures on these sealed pavements can be difficult to forecast, which makes renewal planning difficult and can result in higher levels of reactive maintenance. Substantial pavement improvements have been undertaken at four of the five RRCs over the last three years.

7.2.3.2 Kerbside collections and MRF

Infrastructure required to deliver kerbside recycling (and rubbish) collection services and the operation of the MRF, is a mixture of the Council and contractor owned. The maintenance of the MRF plant and kerbside collection bins remains the responsibility of the contractor, with a minimum service level specified by Council.

Council expects to continue to provide kerbside recycling services (and pre-paid rubbish bag collections), however the range and method to deliver these services are likely to change over time, particularly depending on outcomes of government reform (refer to Table 3).

While most of the operational costs of these services are based on contracted, fixed rates, the Council shares the recycling revenue risk with the operations contractor and carries the risk of most reactive maintenance. In recent years, a drop in recycling commodity values has resulted in the Council adding additional funding for kerbside recycling services.

At the time of writing, central government has deferred a decision to introduce a container return scheme for beverage containers. If implemented in the near future, it would likely impact council's kerbside recycling service – by reducing the volume of beverage containers collected but also increasing the revenue generated from each beverage container received at the MRF. It would also eliminate the need for public place recycling bins. This could lead to decreased costs, due to reduced collection frequency, bin clearance costs and increased value in containers collected.

The scope and timing of these types of changes will therefore influence asset maintenance requirements.

7.3 Asset Renewal/Replacement

Asset renewal/replacements is for major capital expenditure which does not significantly alter the original service provided by the asset, but restores, rehabilitates, replaces or renews an existing asset to its original service potential. Work over and above restoring an asset to original service potential is considered to be an acquisition resulting in additional future operations and maintenance costs.

The typical useful lives of assets used to develop projected asset renewal forecasts are shown in Appendix D.

Asset renewal is typically undertaken to either:

- Ensure the reliability of the existing infrastructure to deliver the service it was constructed to facilitate or
- To ensure the infrastructure is of sufficient quality to meet the service requirements.

It is possible to prioritise renewals by identifying assets or asset groups that:

- Have a high consequence of failure, e.g. critical assets
- Have high use and subsequent impact on users would be significant,
- Have higher than expected operational or maintenance costs that becomes uneconomical, and
- Have potential to reduce life cycle costs by replacement with a modern equivalent asset that would provide the equivalent service.

7.3.1 Key Renewal Themes

Most assets in this activity are above ground or mobile assets, and the majority of mobile assets are owned/provided by contractors. While the majority of assets in this activity are reasonably new (<30 years old), some of the assets are subject to high wear and tear with actual asset lives often shorter than expected. For example, pavements and buildings often suffer damage due to the unloading and loading activity and the use of heavy equipment and high payloads of waste and recycled materials.

The Council takes a relatively reactive approach to renewals for waste assets. This is due to a lack of long term maintenance data and correlation of this to waste quantities. For some sites (such as the Richmond Resource Recovery Centre) there is some uncertainty around the long term use of the site, the scale of MRF operations, and whether waste movements will increase or decrease over time.

The risk of this approach is relatively low as the majority of the assets are visible and able to be maintained before renewal is required. For high risk items (such as waste compactors) we have improved our condition assessment schedule to improve forecasting of renewals. This should reduce the risk of failure and higher reactive maintenance towards at the end of asset lives. We have also recently purchased critical parts for key assets, and these are stored at the Richmond RRC to service key assets at the Richmond RRC or other RRC sites when required.

In some instances we have renewed high use assets early and moved them to lower use locations. An example of this was a waste compactor at the Richmond RRC, which was refurbished and moved to the Tākaka site to be repurposed as a recycling compactor. A new waste compactor was then purchased for the Richmond RRC to replace the one that was taken to Tākaka.

The condition of most below ground assets is not known well. This carries some risk because four of the five RRCs are located in or near closed landfills and/or under paved surfaces that are difficult to maintain.

7.3.2 Delivery of Renewals

Procurement of renewals for this activity is considered on a case-by-case basis. Renewal of utility assets are normally delivered by the Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) operations contractor or Council's utility contractor. Renewal of small plant items or buildings are normally delivered by the RRC operations contractor. Small pavement renewals are normally delivered by a Council's road maintenance contractor or a contractor on the Council's panel of approved contractors.

Renewal of larger plant items (e.g. waste compactors or waste bins), extensive pavement renewals, extensive utility assets or buildings are normally delivered by a competitive procurement process – using Council's panel of contractors or by open tender. Renewals are also often included in capital upgrade works.

7.3.3 Deferred Renewals

Deferred renewal is the shortfall in renewals required to maintain the service potential of the assets. This can include:

- Renewal work that is scheduled but not performed when it should have been, and which has been put off for a later date (this can often be due to cost and affordability reasons).
- An overall lack of investment in renewals that allows the asset to be consumed or run-down, causing increasing maintenance and replacement expenditure for future communities.

If the renewals expenditure starts falling behind the accumulative depreciation it can indicate that the assets may not be being replaced or renewed at the rate at which they are being consumed. If this continues unchecked for too long, future communities will inherit a run-down asset, high maintenance costs and high capital costs to renew failing infrastructure.

7.4 Asset Development

Expenditure on developing new assets and services in the capital works program will be accommodated in the long-term financial plan, but only to the extent that there is available funding. New assets require consideration of how to fund future operations, maintenance and renewal costs, and consideration also needs to be taken into account for future depreciation when reviewing long term sustainability.

7.4.1 Key Asset Development Themes

New capital expenditure is used to create new assets, expand or upgrade existing assets, or increase the capacity of existing assets beyond their original design capacity or service potential.

In the short term, the Council plans to continue to focus on safety and serviceability for the resource recovery centres and the MRF operation, with any significant investment to develop waste minimisation/resource recovery assets, pending further investigation and outcomes of government legislative reform and external funding.

A detailed business case starts in 2024 (funded largely by a government's waste levy grant) to determine council's approach to diversion of household food scraps. Continuing the diversion of construction wastes at the Richmond RRC and expenditure requirements beyond Year 4, will be based on further investigations also. Outcomes from these investigations will form part of the development of the next AMP.

7.5 Asset Disposal

Disposal includes any activity associated with the disposal of a decommissioned asset including sale, demolition or relocation. Any costs or revenue gained from asset disposals is included in the long-term financial plan.

Council has no significant assets associated with this activity that it intends to dispose of in the foreseeable future. It is not unusual for councils to 'dispose' of closed landfills. As most of the closed landfills in the Tasman district are located within flood plains, close to rivers and marine environments, the Council proposes to retain them so that they can be managed appropriately. Where appropriate they will be developed as parks or reserves for public access or re-vegetated with native plants.

7.6 Prioritisation

The Council cannot afford to undertake all work at once due to financial and resource constraints. This means that the Council needs to prioritise what work it undertakes first, and what work can wait until later. There are multiple factors that affect the priority of individual works. These include:

- The need to protect public health and safety
- Statutory compliance
- Meeting the needs of tomorrow's population
- Readiness to implement works
- Co-funding opportunities
- Enabling pleasant community environments
- Benefits and risks
- District distribution
- Strategic fit.

The Council has taken all of the above into consideration when planning its programme of work. Generally, mandatory requirements such as statutory compliance take priority, and discretionary activities have been programmed second to this. In the preparation of this plan, funding constraints have limited capital work to essential works only.

8 Financials

The Council has planned a prudent financial approach to managing its assets and services. This section provides a summary of the total value of the activity and the investment that the Council has planned to make over the next 10 years.

8.1 Funding Sources

The Waste Minimisation and Management activity is currently funded through a mixture of sources, as shown in Figure 3 below.

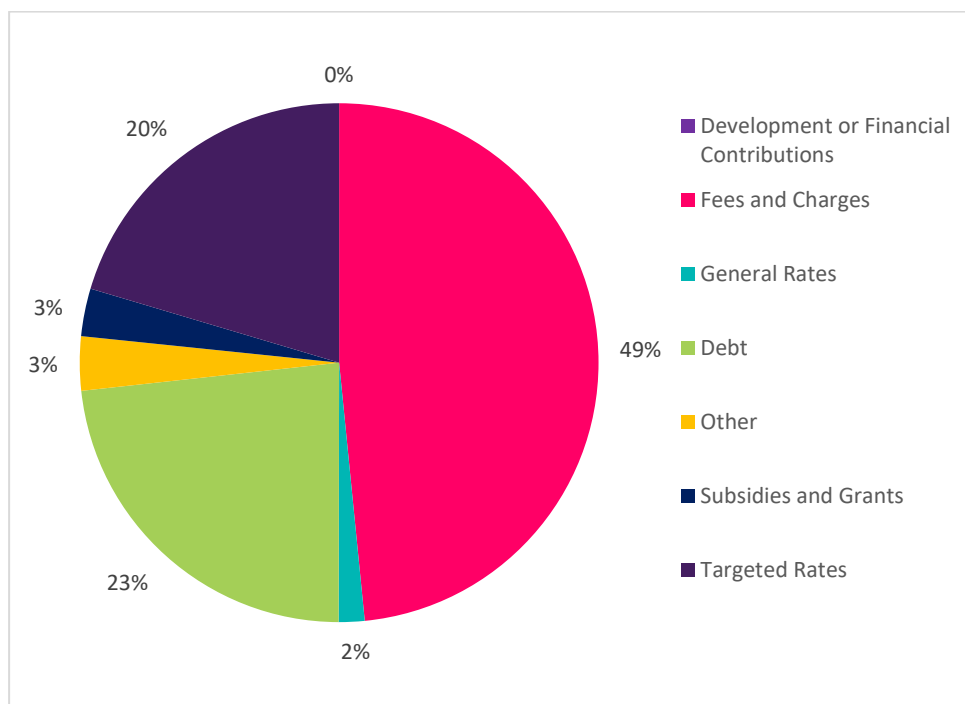


Figure 3: Funding Sources for this Activity

As shown in Figure 3 the majority of funding for this activity comes from fees and charges (48.5%), which predominately come from waste disposal charges at the RRC sites. Income from targeted rates is another key source of funding (20.4%) and is used to fund the kerbside recycling service. "Other" funding sources (3.4%) includes:

- Regional landfill revenue distributions from the regional landfill business unit (just over 69% of other revenue).
- Waste levy distributions for territorial authorities from central government (21%).
- Revenue for sale of commercial recyclables (1%), and
- Other investment income from other Council activities (9%).

Subsidies and grants refer to external funding from government or other users of the MRF.

8.1.1 Fees and Charges

Under the Revenue and Financing Policy, the Council has the ability to set a Schedule of Charges to recover some costs associated with Council's services. Some of these fees and charges are set by statute and others by the Council.

All fees and charges are reviewed each year to determine whether they need to change or not. The Council engages with the community on the proposed charges through the Special Consultative Procedure set out in Section 83 of the LGA. This typically occurs in parallel with the Annual Plan or Long Term Plan consultation, but the Chief Executive has delegated authority to amend waste management fees and charges throughout the year if required. Revenue from waste disposal is a very significant income source for this activity. Almost all revenue from fees and charges is for the disposal of waste to Resource Recovery Centres. Of this revenue, over 85% is from commercial customers.

The Council's preference is to implement full cost disposal pricing, in conjunction with product stewardship where available. When implementing this approach, the Council will also consider affordability and potentially adverse effects – for example, increased illegal dumping or high disposal costs for remote communities. At present the Council does not fully fund Resource Recovery Centre operations through disposal charges, but is proposing to move towards full funding over time. This could be achieved by raising charges at Resource Recovery Centres or by requesting additional funding from the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit.

The Council's pricing of waste disposal at Resource Recovery Centres is strongly dependent on pricing of landfill disposal at the Business Unit, as the Council pays the published gate rate for disposal of Resource Recovery Centre waste. The Council generally adds a charge to cover some of the cost of handling waste at Resource Recovery Centres and transporting the waste to landfill.

The Business Unit typically proposes disposal charges in October each year (effective 1 July of the following year), as part of its annual business plan submitted to the Council. The Council then considers proposed disposal fees at resource recovery centres (and other waste management and minimisation charges) for consultation in parallel with the Annual Plan or Long Term Plan consultation process. In recent years the regional landfill prices have risen, but they have remained in the mid-range of Council owned facilities. Figure 4 and Figure 5 shows Nelson-Tasman regional landfill and transfer station pricing over the past four years compared to other regions. Tasman current pricing (approximately \$244/tonne at landfill and \$283/tonne per tonne at RRCs, including GST) are within the mid to lower range compared to other regions.

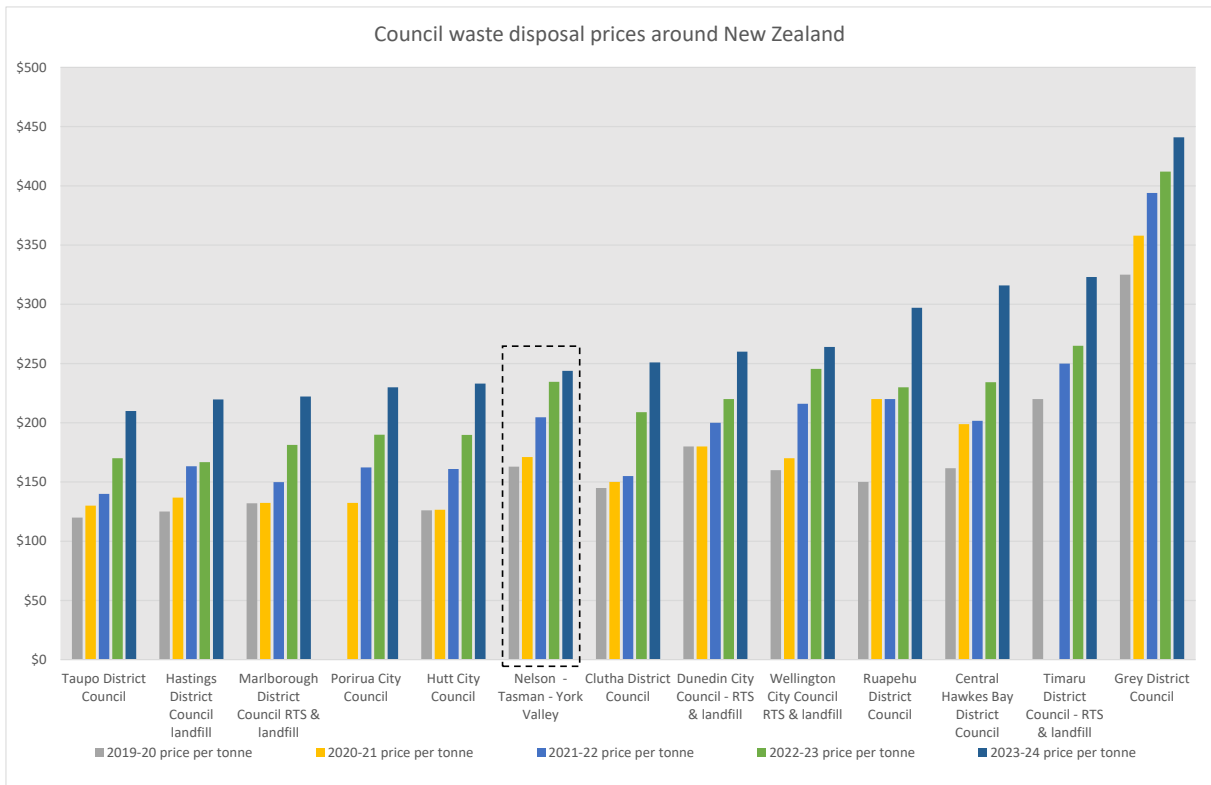


Figure 4: Comparison of waste disposal charges at Council landfills around New Zealand

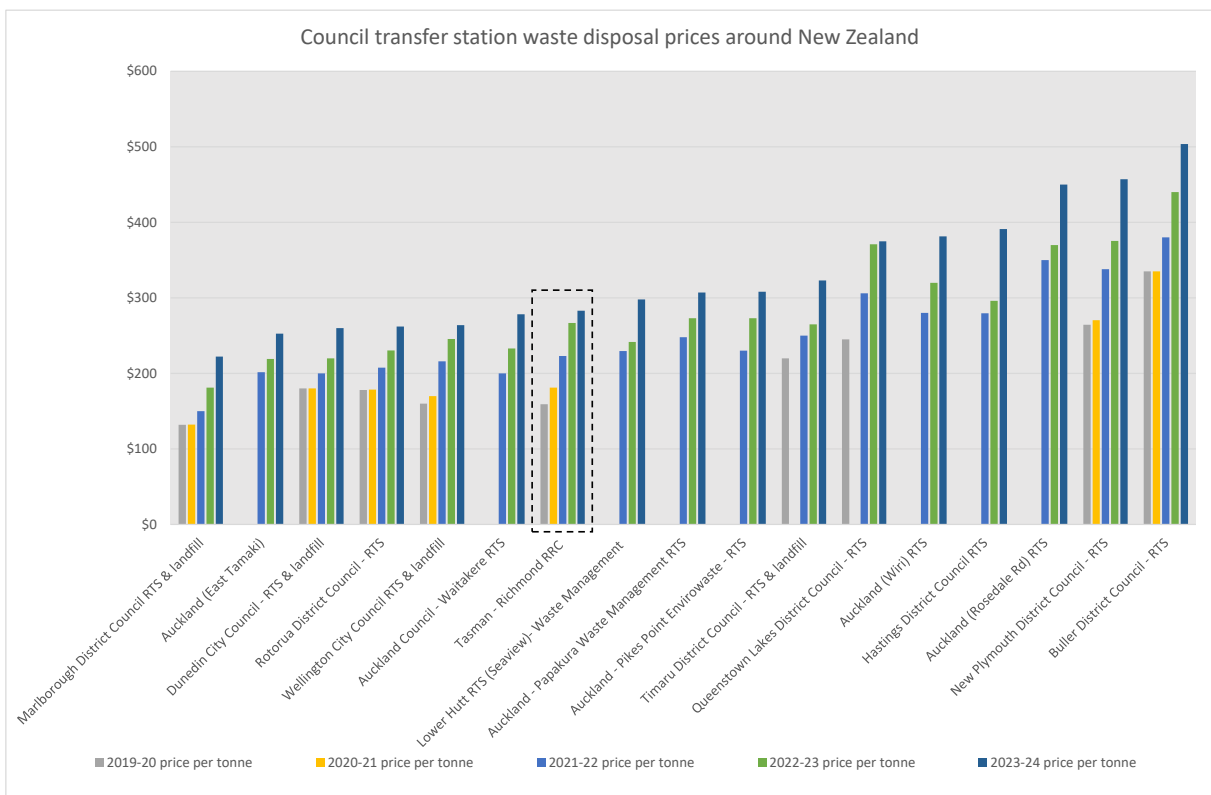


Figure 5: Comparison of waste disposal charges at Council transfer stations around New Zealand

Waste disposal prices are affected by some factors outside the control of the Council and the Business Unit. These costs include emission liabilities through the Emissions Trading Scheme and a national Waste Disposal Levy (WDL). The WDL increases to \$60/tonne on 1 July 2024. Figure 5 shows the budgeted disposal charges (\$ per tonne, including GST) for the first ten years of this plan. The charges will be dependent on confirmed charges from the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit and may also be affected by changes to emissions and waste disposal levy charges.

The budgeted income at the Resource Recovery Centres includes some provisions for increases in waste levy/disposal costs. Figure 6 shows the disposal charges used to project income and related budgets. The RRC charges will increase over the 10 year period to cover a reduction in a general rates component that has otherwise been used to date to partly subsidise the fees charged at the RRCs.

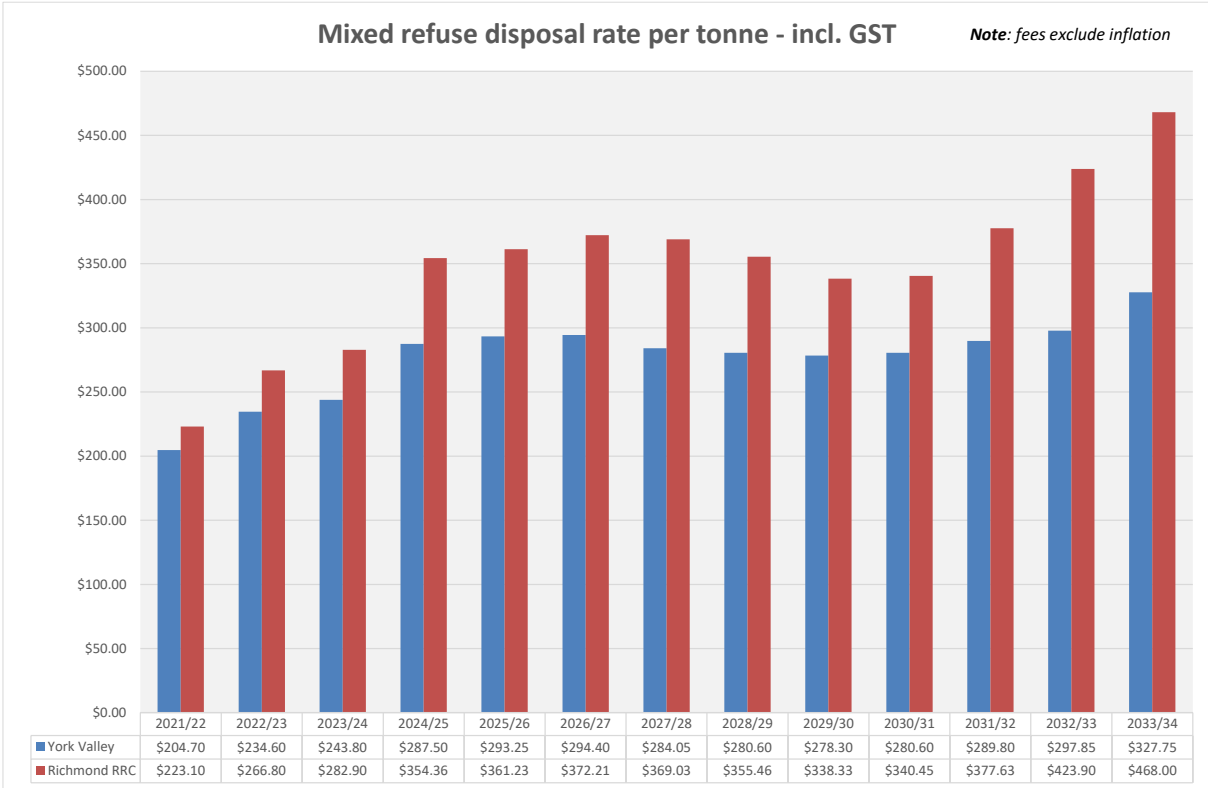


Figure 6: Proposed waste disposal charges per tonne including GST

The Council has historically charged commercial customers by weight and domestic customers by volume. The volume based approach relied on assessment by kiosk staff, was less accurate and could be perceived to be unfair. Research undertaken for the Ministry for the Environment in 2012¹¹ also indicated that price was more likely to affect waste reduction where weight based charges were implemented. In recent years the Council has progressively moved to weight based charging at all RRCs, except the RRC site in Collingwood. The size and function of the RRC at Collingwood does not warrant investment in a weighbridge.

In Richmond, many commercial waste operators can choose to dispose waste at Richmond Resource Recovery Centre or take loads direct to landfill at York Valley. The commercial revenue at the Richmond RRC has reduced which is expected to be due to waste being disposed direct to landfill. At the Richmond RRC, any drop in income from commercial loads is generally matched by lower disposal costs (paid to the landfill Business Unit by council) and lower operational costs, so the reduction in income is broadly cost neutral.

8.1.2 Waste Levy Distributions from Central Government

Fifty percent of all national waste levy income is distributed to territorial authorities by the Secretary of the Ministry for the Environment. Distribution of funding is on a population basis. Levy funds are required to be spent on waste minimisation measures that have been provided for in the Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

When proposing to increase waste disposal levy in 2019/2020 the government estimated that revenue from the waste disposal levy would increase by 500% over four years. In preparing this plan we have assumed that the Council's revenue from the waste disposal levy will remain reasonably steady following recent increases from \$10/tonne prior to 2020 to \$60/tonne from 1 July 2024¹². The income from the levy funds for the FY2024/2025 is approximately \$815,000 which has increased from approximately \$185,000/yr in 2020.

8.1.3 Revenue from Regional Landfill Business Unit

The Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit passes to Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council a "Local Disposal Levy" to fund waste management and minimisation. The Business Unit typically proposes the disposal levy in consultation with the Councils when developing its AMP. For this AMP, we have assumed local disposal levy income will rise from of \$3 million in 2024/2025 to \$4.1 million in 2033/34 (see Figure 7 below).

¹¹ Economic Factors of Waste Minimisation in New Zealand, Covec, November 2012

¹² On 30 May 2024, the Government announced there will be increases the Waste Disposal Levy for some landfill classes, including a \$15/tonne increase for 'Class 1' (municipal) landfills between 2025 and 2027. This has not been included in our estimates.

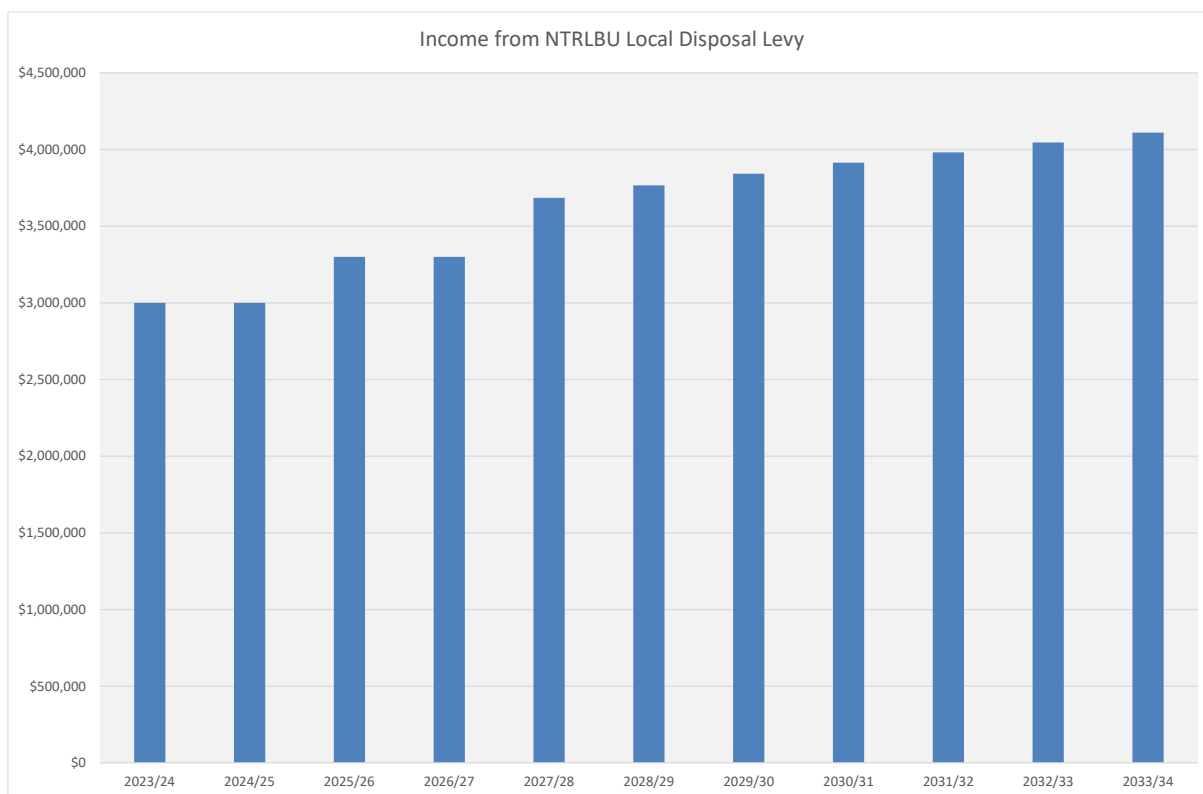


Figure 7: Expected Local Disposal Levy from Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit

8.1.4 Development Contributions

There are no development contributions for this activity.

8.2 Asset Valuation and Depreciation

The Local Government Act 1974 and subsequent amendments contain a general requirement for local authorities to comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("GAAP"). The Council requires its infrastructure asset register and valuation to be updated in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards and the AMP improvement plan.

The valuations summarised below have been completed in accordance with the following standards and are suitable for inclusion in the financial statements for the year ending June 2020.

- NAMS Group Infrastructure Asset Valuation Guidelines – Edition 2.0.
- eNew Zealand International Public Sector Accounting Standard 17; Property, Plant and Equipment (PBE IPSAS 17) and PBE IPSAS 21 (Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets).

8.2.1 Latest Asset Valuation

Assets are valued every three years. The waste management and minimisation assets were last updated as at 30 June 2022 and is reported under separate cover. The majority of information for valuing the assets is obtained from Council's Confirm database, and prior to this, asset data was held in Excel spreadsheets. The Confirm database does not yet contain a full and complete data set for all waste assets. A recent review has identified deficiencies in asset acquisition recording processes, with not all recent assets added to the database. Further refinements and improvements to data collection processes are being undertaken, with an updated valuation scheduled for mid-2024.

The data confidence is summarised in the table below and asset values based on current data are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Data Confidence

| Asset Description | Confidence | Comments |
|--|--------------|---|
| Waste Management and Minimisation Assets | B – Reliable | The asset registers provide all the major physical assets that make up each transfer station site and other waste/resource recovery assets (e.g. transport bins, MRF facility, closed landfill sites). The valuation has been based on actual contract costs, some of which date back to 2001 and have since been subject to adjustment factors. For a more accurate valuation, further attribute information needs to be collated for each asset i.e. size of building, length of fence etc. |

*Based on NZ Infrastructure Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines (NZIAVDG) – Edition 2, Table 4.3.1: Data confidence grading system.

The Base Useful Lives for each asset type as published in the NZIAVDG Manual were used as a guideline for the lives of the assets in the valuation. Generally, lives are taken as from the mid-range of the typical lives indicated in the Valuation Manual where no better information is available.

On 1 July 2017 the assets associated with the Eves Valley landfill were transferred to the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit. The value of these are also shown in Table 12 and have been subtracted to give a net value of the activity, excluding Eves Valley.

Table 12: Waste Management and Minimisation Asset Valuation

| | Gross Replacement Cost (\$ 000) | Fair Value (\$ 000) | Annual Depreciation (\$/yr. 000) |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| Total Assets 1 April 2017 | 13,628 | 9,613 | 342 |
| Eves Valley assets at 1 April 2017 | 3,862 | 1,952 | 98 |
| 1 April 2017 less Eves Valley | 9,766 | 7,661 | 244 |
| Total Assets 30 June 2020 | 15,611 | 10,075 | 371 |
| Eves Valley assets at 30 June 2020 | 4,671 | 2,845 | 76 |
| 30 June 2020 less Eves Valley | 10,940 | 7,230 | 295 |
| Increase | 12% | -6% | 21% |

8.2.2 Depreciation

Depreciation of assets must be charged over their useful life. The Council calculates depreciation on a straight line basis on most infrastructural assets at rates which will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values, over their useful lives. The optimised replacement value (gross replacement cost) and the annual depreciation of the waste management and minimisation assets is summarised in Table 12.

8.3 Financial Summary

The Council's Funding Impact Statement (FIS) for this activity is included in Appendix G of this AMP. It summarises in one place how this activity will be funded and how those funds will be applied over the next 10 years.

8.3.1 Project Drivers

All expenditure must be allocated against at least one of the following project drivers.

- **Operation and Maintenance:** operational activities that do not involve the renewal or upgrade of assets, or work that is necessary in order to provide on-going services at the agreed levels.
- **Renewals:** significant work that restores or replaces an existing asset towards its original size, condition or capacity.
- **Increase Level of Service:** works to create a new asset, or to upgrade or improve an existing asset, beyond its original capacity or performance.
- **Growth:** works to create a new asset, or to upgrade or improve an existing asset, beyond its original capacity or performance to provide for the anticipated demands of future growth.

This is necessary for two reasons as follows:

- Schedule 13(1) (a) and section 106 of the Local Government Act require the Council to identify the total costs it expects to have to meet relating to increased demand resulting from growth when intending to introduce a Development Contributions Policy.
- Schedule 10(2)(1)(d)(i)-(iv) of the Local Government Act requires the Council to identify the estimated costs of the provision of additional capacity and the division of these costs between changes to demand for, or consumption of, the service, and changes to service provision levels and standards.

All new works have been assessed against these project drivers. Some projects may be driven by a combination of these factors and an assessment has been made of the proportion attributed to each driver.

8.3.2 Scope Risk and Funded Capital Programme

When developing this work programme, the Council needs to estimate how much to budget for each project. Often, the Council cannot be certain what the actual costs or scope of the project will be because the design is yet to be completed. Typically, the Council has more confidence in the cost and scope of projects that are planned within the first three years. After this, estimates are usually based on simple concept designs.

To address this uncertainty, the Council has incorporated funding of scope risk into capital project budgets. The amount of scope risk included varies from 10% to 40% of the project estimate, depending on the expected complexity of the individual project. Based on history, it is unlikely that all individual projects will need the full amount of allocated scope risk funding, in reality there will be some under and over spending.

8.3.3 Total Expenditure

Figure 8 shows the total expenditure for the waste management and minimisation activity over the 10-year timeframe.

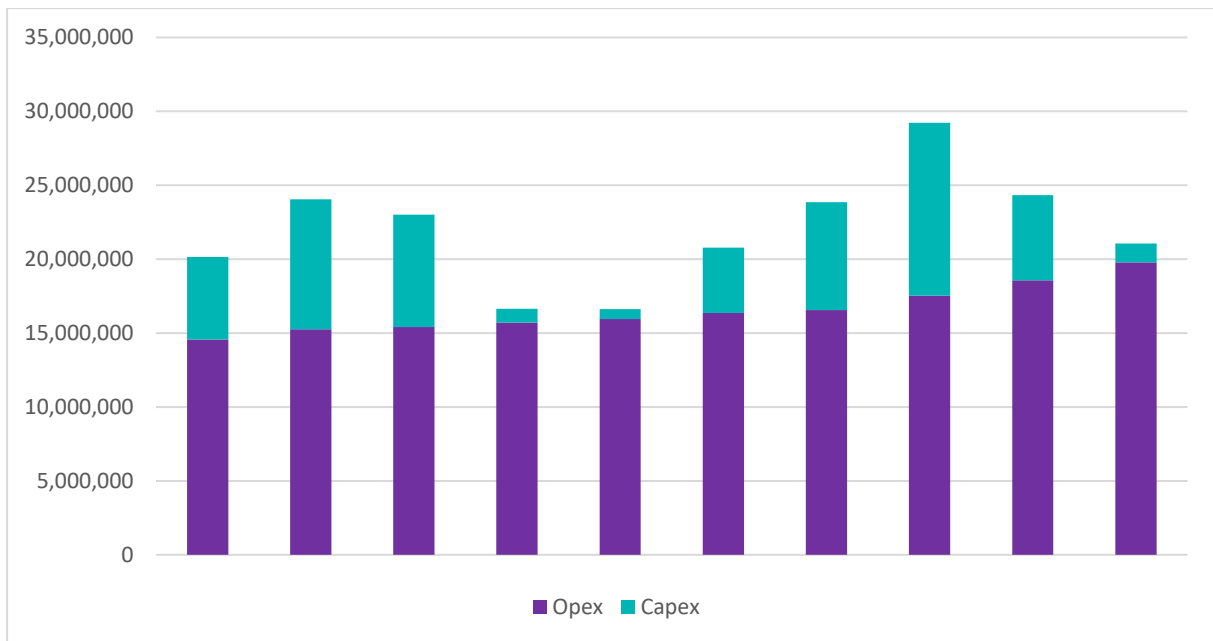


Figure 8: Total Annual Expenditure Years 1 to 10 Including Inflation

Growth in operating expenditure is generally limited to years 5 to 7 (relating to the replacement of recycling crates/bins) as well as overall population growth leading to growth in kerbside recycling activity, higher waste volumes and greater transport and disposal costs. Capital expenditure fluctuations primarily relate to MRF building and equipment upgrades and RRC renewals.

8.3.4 Total Income

Figure 9 shows the total income for the waste management and minimisation activity over the 10-year timeframe.

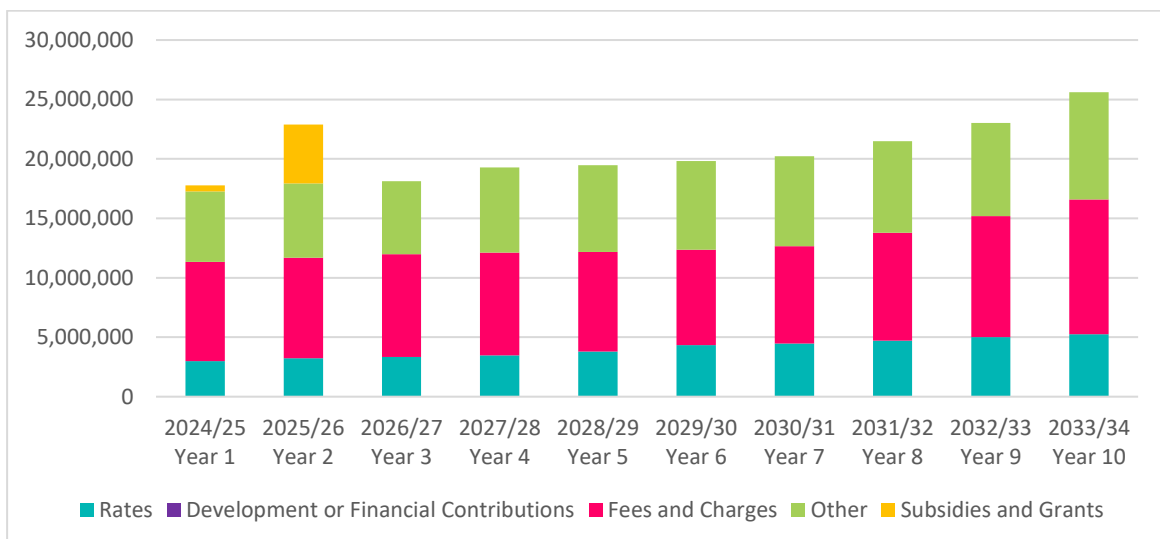


Figure 9: Total income (10 years)

Income throughout the period is dominated by fees and charges and 'other' income, which is mainly the Local Disposal Levy income from the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit (around 70%) and the national waste disposal levy (around 20%). Income from subsidies and grants is an assumed government grant or funding from Nelson City Council to fund extension of the Materials Recovery Facility in Years 1 and 2.

Growth in rates income is driven by growth in targeted rates for kerbside collection services, while general rate decreases modestly corresponding to an increase in fees charged at the RRCs over the 10 year term. Increases in targeted rates relate to the replacement of recycling bins.

8.3.5 Operational Costs

Figure 10 shows the total operating expenditure budgets for this activity for the 10 year timeframe. Operating costs are dominated by "direct costs", which include payments to operations contractors and payments for landfill disposal. Increases are due to the cost of replacing kerbside recycling bins and costs rising over time due to inflation and increases in population leading to higher operational costs (including transport and disposal costs).

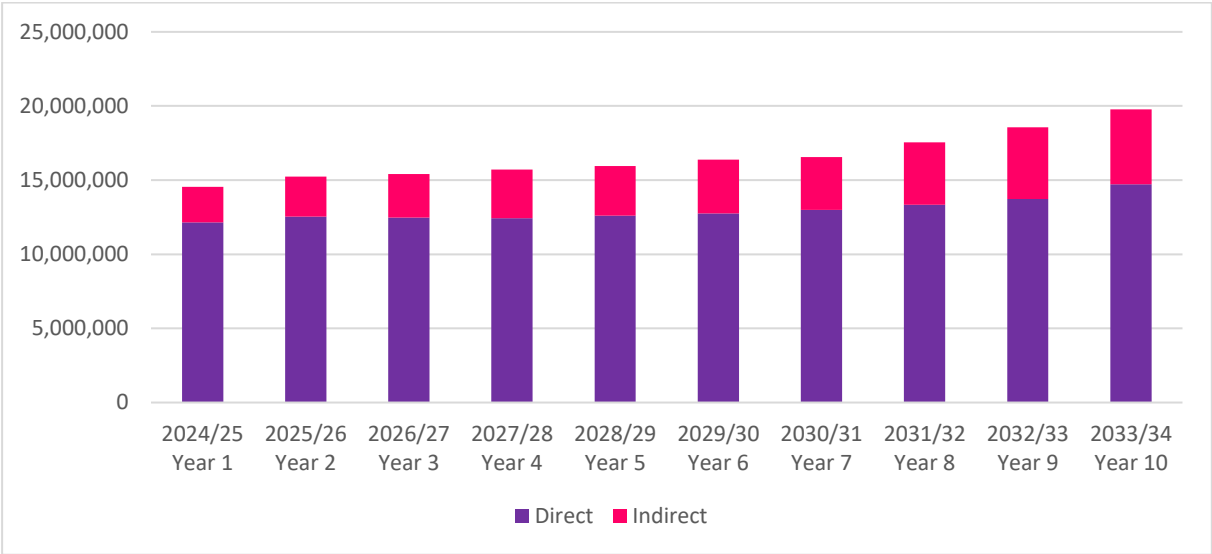


Figure 10: Total operating expenditure budgets (10 years)

8.3.6 Capital Expenditure

Figure 11 shows the total capital expenditure for this activity for the 10 year timeframe.

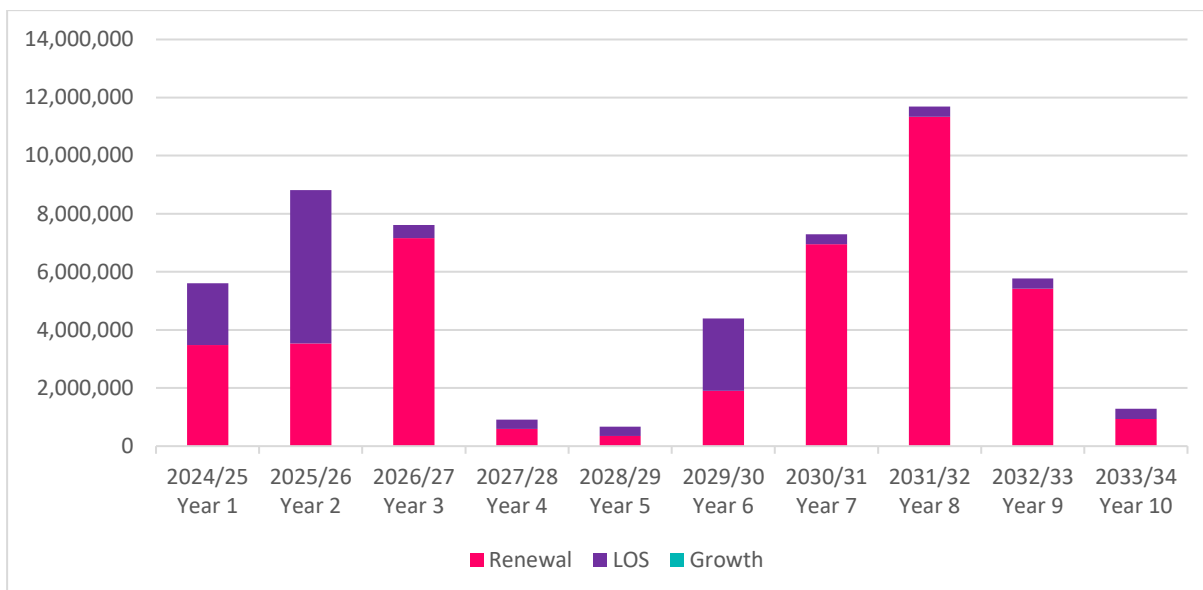


Figure 11: Total capital expenditure budgets (10 years)

New capital expenditure for the activity over the 10 year term is modest, following recent improvements at the RRCs which have lifted levels of service. Expenditure in the short-term is primarily due to the purchase of the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) as part of current Build-Own-Operate-Transfer contract (Year 1), and a proposed extension to the MRF building (Years 1-2) and MRF equipment upgrades in Year 6.

In later years, capital expenditure will be dominated by renewals and improvements at the RRC sites and other waste minimisation activities, nominally \$100,000 per annum. These activities will be prioritised based on further investigations following the trial of dry waste diversion at the Richmond RCC, as well as outcomes from the review of the Joint Waste Plan in 2024/2025 which may identify future capital needs for the region. In addition, outcomes from the detailed business case into a households food scraps collection and government legislative reform will determine potential future operational and/or capital budget requirements. These will be incorporated into the next Long Term Plan/Activity Management Plan processes.

The key projects for the first 10 years are (excluding inflation):

| Description of project/programme | Year | Total Value (\$million) |
|---|--------------|-------------------------|
| Richmond Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) – purchase of plant and equipment upgrades | Year 1, 6 | \$2.58 |
| Richmond Materials Recovery Facility – investigation and construction of expanded MRF building and equipment. | Years 1-2 | \$5.22* |
| Waste minimisation infrastructure (priority to be defined by the Joint Waste Plan and further investigations) | Year 1 - 10 | \$1.05 |
| RRC site renewals - drainage, compactor, bins, weighbridge, | Years 1 - 10 | \$3.383 |

| Description of project/programme | Year | Total Value (\$million) |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|
| buildings | | |
| RRC safety improvements | Years 1 – 10 | \$0.335 |
| RRC environmental controls | Years 1 - 10 | \$0.318 |
| RRC improvements - pavements, minor projects | Years 1 - 10 | \$1.247 |
| Closed Landfill improvements- improve capping and erosion protection | Years 1 and 3 | \$0.33 |
| * entirely reliant on external funding | | |

Changes in government policy and regulations over the next two years may require a change in investment in the next AMP (prepared in 2026).

8.3.7 What we cannot do

There are some operations and maintenance activities and capital projects that are unable to be undertaken within the next 10 years. These include:

- the provision of additional refuse collections at peak times at Kaiteriteri
- over-the-counter sales of pre-paid rubbish bags at the Council Service Centre (available through retail/supermarkets only)
- Any capital upgrades and improvements at Resource Recovery Centres other than safety and compliance improvements, and essential renewals.
- Some development of strategy and publicity for waste minimisation projects

We will continue to suspend further investment in public place recycling until we have more information on central government’s consideration of the implementation of a national product stewardship scheme for beverage containers.

9 Climate Change, Natural Hazards and Environment

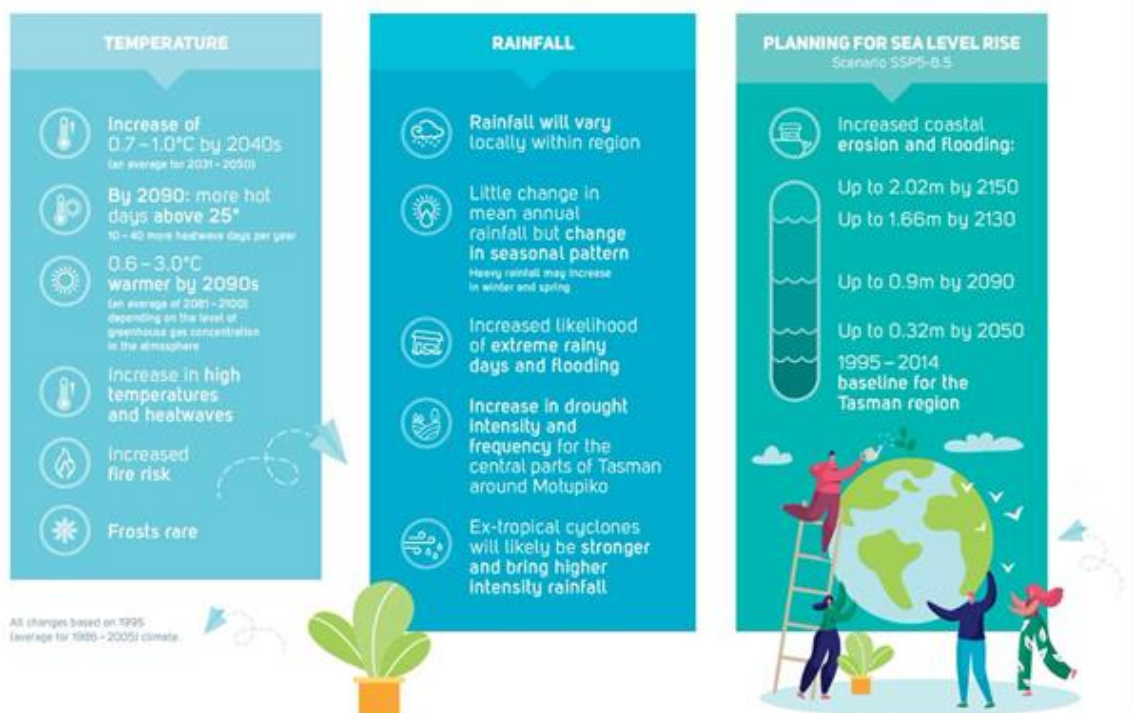
9.1 Climate Change and Natural Hazards

The Tasman region is susceptible to a wide range of natural hazards including coastal inundation, flooding, earthquakes, fires, and tsunamis, some of which are exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, including:

- **Sea level rise:** sea level rise is a significant climate challenge for Tasman as a large proportion of its urban infrastructure is coastal or low lying. These areas will become more vulnerable to coastal erosion and inundation over time.
- **Heavy rainfall and flooding events:** higher intensity rainfall events mean Tasman will experience more regular and extensive flooding from streams, rivers and stormwater overflows, with an associated increase in land instability.
- **Droughts and high temperatures:** with a warmer climate, the temperature of the water within our rivers and streams will increase and affect habitats. Droughts will result in a higher risk of fires.

The Council acknowledges that there is a range of potential impacts (environmental, social, economic and cultural) associated with climate change, and that these impacts may vary depending on the specific location within the Tasman District. The following infographic summarises climate change impacts for Tasman District.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS FOR THE TASMAN DISTRICT



9.1.1 Responding to Climate Change

The two key ways to respond to climate change are:

- Mitigation - reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing carbon sinks and the Council is committed to emissions reduction targets for its own activities in line with government targets.
- Adaptation - the process of responding to current and future climate related impacts and risks. This means managing our assets in a way that makes them more resilient, or in some instances, it may mean moving those assets.

The Council has a key role to play in reducing its own corporate emissions as well as supporting and providing leadership on climate change mitigation and adaptation actions across the community. This includes understanding and accounting for risks and resilience-building associated with climate change and natural hazards.

In 2019, the Council adopted the '*Tasman Climate Action Plan*' (Action Plan). The Action Plan is the Council's initial response to the urgent need to take action on climate change, to build climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This document is under review and will be replaced with the '*Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan*' in mid-2024, which will guide our transition to a low-carbon, resilient, and innovative Tasman District.

The updated Action Plan outlines the key areas of focus for our efforts, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), building climate resilience (adaptation), leading by example and empowering communities to act. It includes strategies for reducing emissions from the Council's operations, as well as measures to enhance the resilience of our infrastructure, communities and ecosystems.

A detailed regional risk assessment is also underway to identify the key areas of vulnerability. The next step will be to develop appropriate strategies and adaptation plans to mitigate these risks. The risks and opportunities to reduce emissions (mitigation) and respond to climate related impacts (adaptation) relating to the Waste Minimisation and Management activity include the following:

- **Enable waste minimisation action (reduce, reuse, recycle)** – to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions generated during the production and consumption of goods and services.
- **Divert organic wastes from landfill** – to reduce bio-genic methane emissions from landfill.
- **Utilise wastes as resources** – to sequester carbon, reduce reliance on extraction of materials, and build community resilience.
- **Manage disaster wastes** – to plan, respond and manage disaster wastes utilising local collection services and recovery and disposal assets.

- **Embed adaptation features into waste assets and services** – to plan, maintain, invest in council’s waste collection services and assets in ways that build in resilience to climate change impacts and maintain levels of service to the community. Building resilience can have the following benefits:
 - assets will withstand the impacts of climate change;
 - services can be sustained; and
 - assets that can endure may potentially lower the lifecycle cost and reduce their carbon footprint.

9.2 Potential Negative Environmental Effects

Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires an outline of any significant negative environmental effects that an activity may have on the local community. Potential negative effects associated with the waste management and minimisation activity are outlined in the following table.

Table 4: Negative Effects

| Effect | Description | Mitigation Measures |
|--|---|--|
| Dust, odour and windblown litter (Social and environmental effects) | Kerbside collections: Loose kerbside recycling materials and broken solid waste bags may become windblown litter and odorous if not collected promptly. | This is managed through the contract specification. Short to medium term options include moving to collections in Mobile Recycling Bins. |
| | Recyclables Processing: Excessive recyclable materials may become windblown litter. | This is managed through the contract specification and regular inspection of the site. Short to medium term options include improved handling facilities. |
| | Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs): These can become odorous, dusty and give rise to windblown litter if incorrect operating procedures are not applied. | RRCs are also operated in accordance with Site Management Plans. RRC contracts allow for monthly KPI inspections which penalise contractors if the site is untidy or not operated correctly. |
| | Operational Landfills: These can become odorous, dusty and give rise to windblown litter if incorrect operating procedures are not applied. | This is managed by the contractor as detailed in the contract specifications and landfill management plan and checked through regular inspections. |
| Discharges of pollutants to water and land (Environmental) | Resource Recovery Centres: There is the possibility of stormwater contamination on site if materials are not managed well. | The development and operation of RRCs must meet certain resource consent conditions. This is managed through the contract specification and regular inspection of the site. |

| Effect | Description | Mitigation Measures |
|--|---|---|
| effects) | Operational Landfills: Landfills produce leachate – this may cause contamination of groundwater or surface water if not collected and treated appropriately. There is also the possibility of stormwater contamination on site. | The operation of the landfill must meet resource consent conditions. The landfill is also operated in accordance with a Landfill Management Plan. This is managed through the contract specification and regular inspection of the site. |
| | Closed Landfills: If closed landfills are not capped off and vegetated correctly, they may release additional solid waste or leachate to the environment. | Closed landfills are consented under a 'Global Consent' which requires remediation of certain identified landfills and inspections of all closed landfills every two years to determine if further remediation is required. |
| Disruptions to service (Social and economic effects) | Kerbside collections: Disruption to kerbside solid waste services can cause a public health effect if wastes are not collected in a timely manner. | This is managed by the contractor through the provision of back-up plant and the use of subcontractor services. |
| | Resource Recovery Centres: Failure to open these centres can prevent businesses operating and create public health risks with the storage of waste on properties. | Waste can be stored at residences or businesses for short periods of time. In the event of longer closure waste can be transported to another Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) or direct to landfill. |
| | Operational Landfills: Failure to operate the landfill can prevent restrict the operation of RRCs and create public health risks with the storage of waste on properties. | RRCs have some storage capacity on site. In the event of closure of the York Valley Landfill the Eves Valley landfill can re-open at short notice. |
| Unaffordable or uneconomic cost of services (Social and economic effects) | The loss of viable markets for recovered materials can have a negative effect on the economic viability of recycling. | Procurement of recycling services requires contractors to provide evidence of experience and track record in recycling markets. The Council and the contractor share the revenue risk for recyclable materials and are then both motivated to maximise quality. |
| | The costs of providing the services. | The Council is exploring shared services arrangements with Nelson City Council to reduce projected |

| Effect | Description | Mitigation Measures |
|---|--|---|
| | | <p>debt and overall operating costs.</p> <p>The Council uses competitive tendering processes to achieve best value for money for works it undertakes.</p> |
| <p>Discharge of methane and carbon dioxide (Environmental and economic effects)</p> | <p>Operational Landfills: Landfills produce gas, including methane. Methane contributes 15 times the effect that carbon dioxide does to the "greenhouse effect".</p> | <p>Mothballing of the Eves Valley Landfill will reduce methane emissions and ETS liabilities. Gas capture at the York Valley Landfill reduces potential liabilities at this site.</p> |

9.3 Potential Positive Environmental Effects

Potential positive effects are outlined in 5 below.

Table 5: Positive Effects

| Effect | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| Public health benefits | <p>The Council provides kerbside collection services to 80% of properties and operates five resource recovery centres across the district which together enables people with access to safe and sanitary waste disposal. Management of closed landfills and removal of illegal dumping and litter are also aspects of this activity which provide public health benefits.</p> |
| Economic benefits | <p>Waste minimisation activities (e.g. reuse, repair, recycling) support the 'circular economy' - a strategic goal of government policy – which the Council enables through providing various waste minimisation programmes/services across the district (including grants and subsidies) and through its own procurement activities. Council's waste minimisation activities help develop the operations of local commercial organisations and social enterprises that work across the waste/resource recovery sectors, as well as extend the life of the NRLBU landfill operations.</p> <p>Providing access to waste disposal and recycling services at reasonable cost also supports economic activity in our district. The Council provides kerbside collections are at reasonable cost due to Council's factor of scale, and waste disposal and recycling in more remote locations are part funded from general rates.</p> |
| Environmental benefits | <p>Numerous environmental benefits result from the provision of recycling/resource recovery services, waste minimisation activities (e.g. reduce, reuse, repair), and organic waste composting, such as reducing the requirement for landfill disposal (and associated carbon emissions and leachate generation), reducing the extraction of materials and associated environmental impacts (from avoiding/reducing waste generated in the first place, and recycling materials), and supporting soil health through utilising organic wastes in composts/soil amendments. Managing and monitoring closed landfills, clearing litter/illegal dumping, and dealing with wastes generated during disasters also helps to protect our natural environment and reduce ecological harm.</p> |

9.4 Environmental Management

9.4.1 Resource Consents

The statutory framework defining what activities require resource consent is the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 and subsequent amendments. The RMA is administered locally by the Council, as a unitary authority, through the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP).

An important aspect of the waste management and minimisation activity is to ensure that any discharge of contaminants to the district's land, air or water is managed responsibly.

The Council's waste management and minimisation facilities have an essential role in ensuring that waste produced within the district is properly collected and disposed of in ways that meet community expectations and avoid causing significant adverse effects in the environment.

Under the RMA and TRMP, resource consents are required for disposal of wastes and any associated odours and discharges. Other resource consents can also be required for installation and operation of waste management and minimisation facilities, such as Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs).

The Council has designated most of the waste management and minimisation sites, which is an alternative way provided for in the RMA of authorising the land use aspects of public works.

The Council holds resource consents or designations for all of its waste management and minimisation activities to the extent required by the RMA and current rules in the TRMP. A summary of resource consents held for the Council's waste management and minimisation activities is provided in Appendix G.

9.4.2 Resource Consent Reporting and Monitoring

An ongoing programme is required for "consent renewals" for those components of the Council's activities, as well as a monitoring programme for compliance with the conditions of permitted activities or resource consents. Consent renewals have been programmed in the Capital programme. Use of the Council's monitoring databases allows the programming for consent renewal prior to expiry.

9.4.3 Auditing

Regular inspections of key sites are completed and recorded to ensure the Council's maintenance contractor is operating in accordance with a number of key performance indicators including performance measures required under any consent conditions or other legislative requirements.

In addition to audit assessments, non-compliance incidents are recorded, notified to the Council's Compliance Monitoring team and mitigation measures put in place to minimise any potential impacts.

9.4.4 Environmental Reporting and Monitoring

Where required by consent conditions an annual report is also prepared for each site. Annual reports are prepared for the following sites:

- Richmond Resource Recovery Centre (RRC),
- Māiri RRC,
- Tākaka RRC,

- Murchison RRC and closed landfill,
- Closed landfills (monitoring report every two years).

The reports summarise operational activities, any physical works undertaken on site, details any monitoring results, identifies trends, discusses current performance, highlights any non-compliances and recommends any changes to the monitoring programme.

9.4.5 Council’s Annual Report

The extent to which the Council has been able to meet all of the conditions of each permit is reported in its Annual Report.

9.4.6 Property Designations

Designations are a way provided by the RMA of identifying and protecting land for future public works. Once given effect, a designation remains valid for the life of the Tasman Resource Management Plan or until the requiring authority removes or alters the designation. All of the designations for waste management and minimisation activities have been given effect.

Alterations to some designations (e.g., boundaries) and outline plans for proposed work may be required from time to time. Designations do not negate the ongoing need for regional resource consents (e.g., water permits) required for the designated site or purpose.

Table 136: Property Designations

| ID | Location of Site | Site Name/ Purpose | Duration of Designation |
|------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| D160 | Beach Road, Richmond | Waste management facility | Indefinite – given effect |
| D161 | Robinsons Road, Māriri | Tip | Indefinite – given effect |
| D162 | State Highway 63, St Arnaud | Tip | Indefinite – given effect |
| D163 | Eves Valley | Sanitary landfill solid waste disposal | Indefinite – given effect |
| D164 | Murchison, Matakita West Bank Road | Sanitary landfill solid waste disposal | Indefinite – given effect |
| D166 | Collingwood West | Solid waste tip | Indefinite – given effect |

10 Asset Management Processes and Practices

Good quality data and asset management processes are the heart of effective planning. This section outlines our approach to asset management, our processes, and provides an overview of our data management systems and strategies that underpins the stormwater activity.

10.1 Appropriate Practice Levels

The Office of the Auditor General (OAG) uses the International Infrastructure Management Manual (IIMM) as the benchmark against which New Zealand councils measure their activity management practices. There are five maturity levels in the IIMM; Aware, Basic, Core, Intermediate and Advanced. The IIMM sets out what the requirements are for each level against each area of the activity management system.

In 2020, the Council reviewed its Activity Management Policy and adopted an updated version. The Policy sets out the Council's activity management objectives and appropriate levels of practice. For the Waste Management and Minimisation activity the Council has determined that the appropriate level of Level of Activity Management is 'core' level of practice for demand forecasting, asset register data and asset condition.

10.2 Service Delivery Reviews

10.2.1 Activity and asset management teams

The Council has an organisational structure and capability that supports effective asset management planning. Multiple teams across the Council have responsibility for the different aspects of activity and asset management. The focus of the teams ranges from a strategic focus at a Long Term Plan/Infrastructure Strategy level, which involves a cross-Council team, through to a focussed delivery of the capital projects programme and a detailed, operational focus at the Operational team level.

The activity management planning function is managed by the Strategic Planning team, Operations are the responsibility of the Utilities and Transportation teams, while Projects and Contracts are managed by the Programme Delivery team.

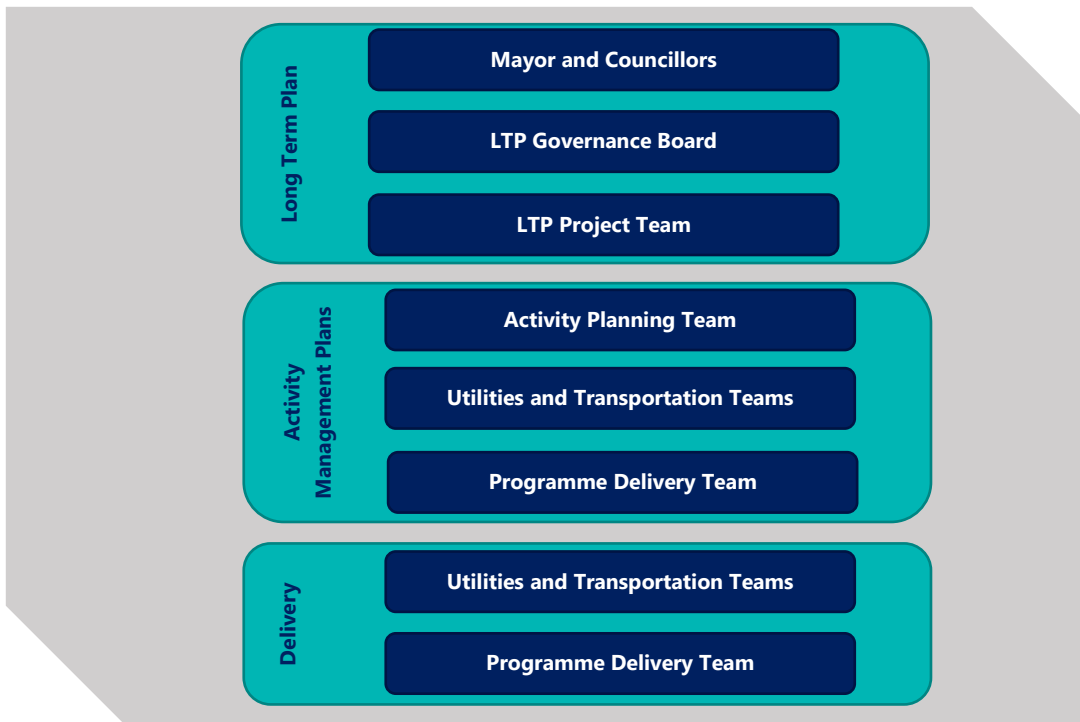


Figure 12: Teams Involved in Activity and Asset Management

The Infrastructure Planning team prepares the update of the activity management plans and oversees implementation of the improvement plan. The draft plans are reviewed internally and released for consultation, then amended as required and adopted by the Council for implementation.

10.2.2 Staff Training

The Council allows for continued development of staff to ensure that best practice is maintained and that the Council retains the skills needed to make improvements in asset management practices.

10.2.3 Professional Support

The Council has a need to access a broad range of professional service capabilities to undertake investigation, design and procurement management in support of its significant capital works programme, as well as support with activity management practice. There is also a necessity on a as-needed basis to access specialist skills for design, planning and policy to support the in-house management of the Council's networks, operations and maintenance.

10.2.4 Procurement Strategy

The Council has a formal Procurement Strategy that it follows in order to engage contractors and consultants to assist the Council. This strategy has been prepared in part to meet Waka Kotahi/NZ Transport Agency's requirements for expenditure from the National Land Transport Fund, and it considers the procurement environment that exists within the Tasman District. It is due for review to remain aligned with Council's strategies. It principally focuses on Engineering Services activities but is framed in the NZ Transport Agency procurement plan format, which is consistent with whole-of-government procurement initiatives.

10.2.5 Service Delivery Reviews

In 2014, Section 17A was inserted into the Local Government Act which requires the Council to review the cost effectiveness of its current arrangements for providing local infrastructure, services, and regulatory functions at regular intervals. Reviews must be undertaken when service levels are significantly changed, before current contracts expire, and in any case not more than six years after the last review.

Table 14 below summarises the reviews that have been completed to date and when the next review is required for this activity.

Table 14: Summary of Reviews

| Scope of Review | Summary of Review | Review Date | Next Review |
|---|---|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Waste Services – LGA Section 17a Review | <p>The Section 17a review included the assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection services • Processing of recyclables and (potential) food scraps • Operation of RRCs and transport of waste to landfill • Other options, as required under S17A, such as shared service arrangements and CCO type models. <p>Options were assessed and scored against several financial and non-financial criteria to identify the preferred way forward.</p> | 2022/2023 | Before end of new contracts |

In addition to the Section 17A reviews, the Council is reviewing its current capability and capacity against the requirements of the future programmes of work set out in its activity management plans. To enhance the department’s ability to deliver the capital and operational works programme the following actions are to be undertaken:

- a review of the capital programme for the next five years to better understand project complexities and delivery requirements.
- investigate a new project management system to track and report project delivery progress.
- increase the number of Project Managers to enable the project delivery requirements.

10.3 Asset Management Systems and Data

10.3.1 Information Systems and Tools

The Council has a variety of systems and tools that support effective operation and maintenance, record asset data, and enable that data to be analysed to support optimised life-cycle management. These are detailed below. There is a continual push to incorporate all asset data into the core asset management systems where possible; where not possible, attempts are made to integrate or link systems so that they can be easily accessed.

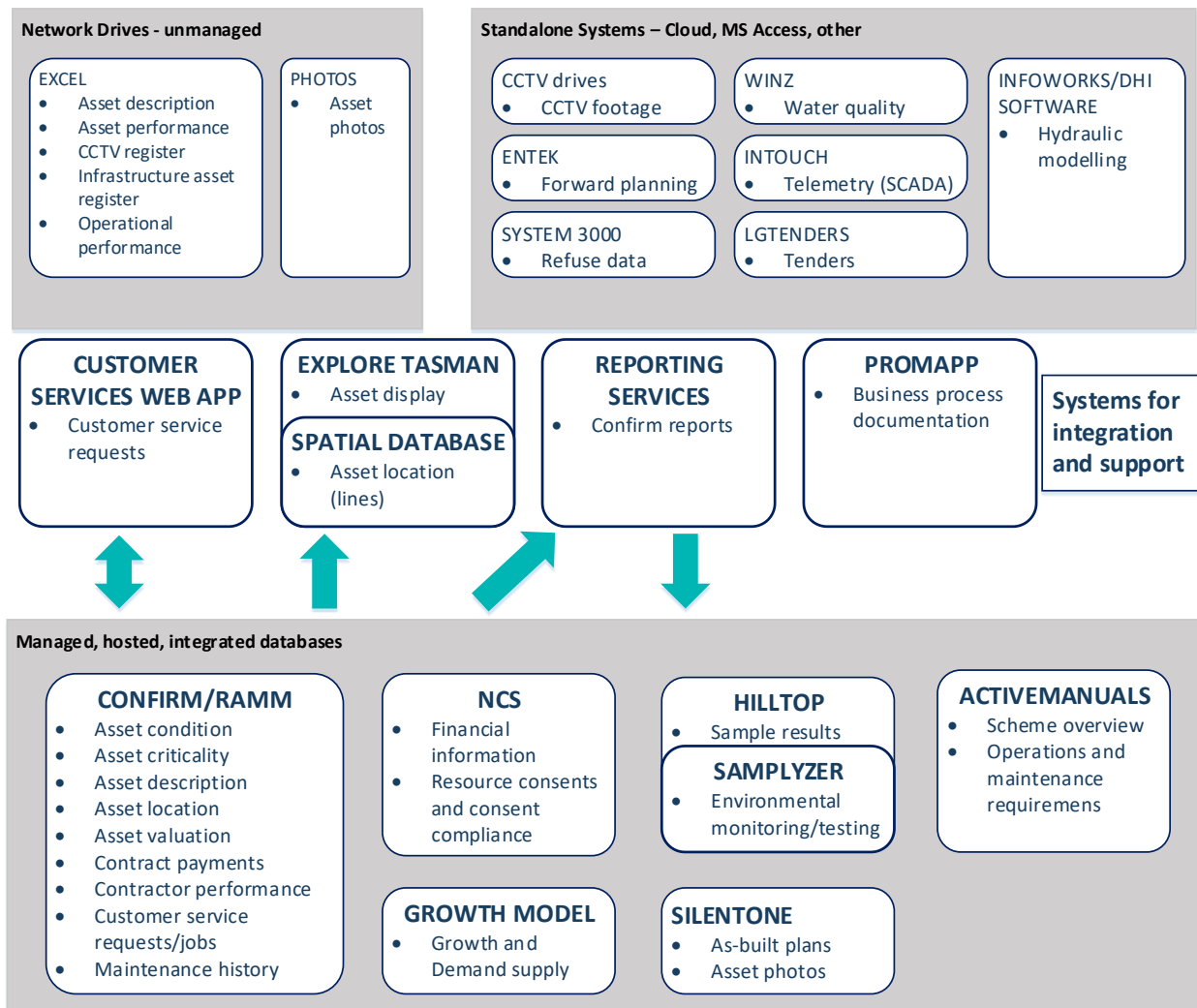


Figure 13: Council's Information Systems and Tools

10.3.2 Asset Data

Appendix H summarises the various data types, data source and how they are managed within the Council. It also provides a grading on data accuracy and completeness where appropriate. The Council is implementing a staged alignment to the NZ Asset Metadata Standards.

10.4 Critical Assets

Knowing what's most important is fundamental to managing risk well. By knowing this, the Council can invest where it is needed most, and it can tailor this investment to the right level. This will avoid over investing in assets that have little consequence of failure, and will ensure assets that have a high consequence of failure are well managed and maintained. For infrastructure, this is knowing Tasman's critical assets and lifelines, such as:

- arterial road links including bridges;
- water and wastewater treatment plants;
- trunk mains;
- main pump stations;
- key water reservoirs;
- stopbanks; and
- detention dams.

Waste infrastructure is not categorised as critical assets and lifelines. The Nelson Tasman Lifelines Report summarises all lifelines within Nelson and Tasman. Within the report there was a number of actions identified to improve the Region's infrastructure resilience.

The Council also recently developed an asset criticality assessment framework for water supply, waste water and stormwater. The framework is defined by:

- a 'Criticality Score' from one (very low criticality asset) to five (very high criticality asset);
- a set of 'Criteria' against which each asset will be assessed and assigned a Criticality Score (see one above); and
- a set of straightforward, logical rules, measures and proxies under each criteria that can be assessed for each asset and enable a criticality Score to be assigned in a spatial (i.e. GIS) context.

For each asset, the criticality has been assessed against the following five criteria:

1. Number of people that would be affected if the asset failed.
2. Asset failure would prevent/impair use of a critical facility.
3. Ease of access/complexity of repair.
4. Asset failure has potential for environmental/health/cultural impacts.
5. Asset failure has potential to initiate cascading failures and/or asset has interdependencies with other assets.

Based on the above, asset criticality has been assessed for all assets across the district and mapped spatially in a GIS viewer. The vulnerability of critical assets to natural hazards has been identified through the overlay of natural hazards information such as coastal inundation and sea level rise, stormwater and river flooding, fault lines, tsunami risk and liquefiable soils.

The asset criticality framework will help to ensure that the appropriate level of effort is being made to manage, maintain and renew them, and will extend to ensuring that the Council has adequate asset data to enable robust decisions to be made regarding the management of those assets.

10.5 Quality Management

The Council has not implemented a formal Quality Management system across the organisation. Quality is ensured by audits, checks and reviews that are managed on a case by case basis. The table below outlines the quality management approaches that support the Council’s asset management processes and systems.

Table 15: Quality Management Approaches

| Activity | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| Process documentation | The Council uses Promapp software to document and store process descriptions. Over time, staff are capturing organisational knowledge in an area accessible to all, to ensure business continuity and consistency. Detailed documentation, forms and templates can be linked to each activity in a process. Processes are shown in flowchart or swim lane format, and can be shared with external parties |
| Planning | The Long Term Plan (LTP) and associated planning process are formalised across the Council. There is a LTP project team, LTP governance team, and Asset Management Plan (AMP) project team that undertakes internal reviews prior to the Council approval stages. Following completion of the AMPs, a peer review is done, and the outcomes used to update the AMP improvement plans. |
| Programme Delivery | This strictly follows a gateway system with inbuilt checks and balances at every stage. Projects cannot proceed until all criteria of a certain stage have been completely met and formally signed off. |
| Subdivision Works | Subdivision sites are audited for accuracy of data against the plans submitted. CCTV is performed on all subdivision stormwater and wastewater assets at completion of works and again before the assets are vested in the Council. If defects are found, the Council requires that they are repaired before it will accept the assets. |
| Asset Creation | As-built plans are reviewed on receipt for completeness and adherence to the Engineering Standards and Policies. If anomalies are discovered during data entry, these are investigated and corrected. As-built information and accompanying documentation is required to accompany maintenance contract claims. |

| Activity | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| Asset Data Integrity | Monthly reports are run to ensure data accuracy and completeness. Stormwater, water, wastewater, coastal structures, solid waste and streetlight assets are shown on the corporate GIS browser, Explore Tasman, and viewers are encouraged to report anomalies to the Activity Planning Data Management team. |
| Operations | Audits of a percentage of contract maintenance works are done every month to ensure that performance standards are maintained. Failure to comply with standards is often linked to financial penalties for the contractor. |
| Levels of Service | Key performance indicators are reported annually via the Council's Annual Report. This is audited by the Office of the Auditor General. |
| Reports to the Council | All reports that are presented to the Council by staff are reviewed and approved by the Senior Management Team prior to release. |

11 Improvement Planning

Activity management plans have been developed as tools to help the Council manage their assets, deliver on the agreed levels of service, and identify the expenditure and funding requirements of the activity. Continuous improvements are necessary to ensure the Council continues to achieve the appropriate level of activity management practice along with delivering services in the most sustainable way while meeting the community's needs.

Establishment of a robust, continuous improvement process ensures that the Council is making the most effective use of resources to achieve an appropriate level of asset management practice. Assessment of our Activity Management Practices

11.1 Assessment of our Activity Management Practices

In 2021 the Council undertook an asset management maturity review. Targets were developed in consultation with Waugh Infrastructure Management Ltd. The maturity levels were based on the International Infrastructure Management Manual descriptions of maturity.

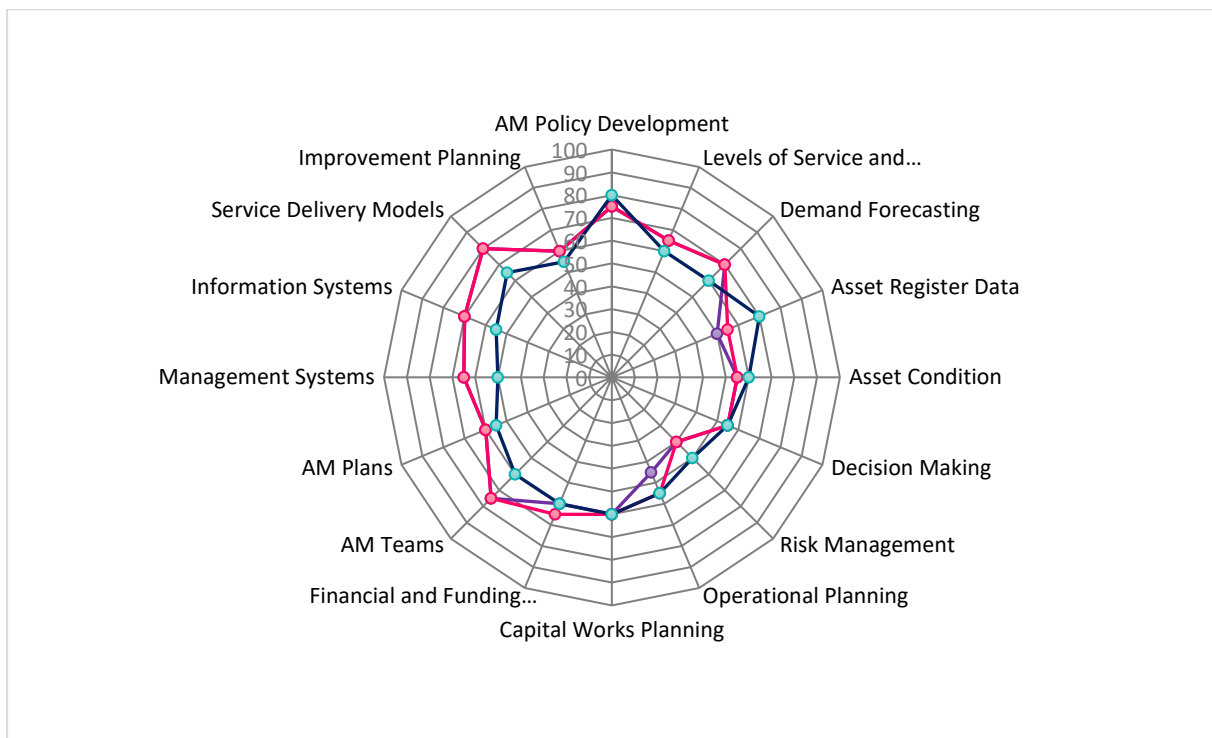


Figure 14: Waste Minimisation and Management Asset Maturity Levels

Figure 14 shows that there are some gaps between where Council's current practice is and where it is desired to be. Focus areas for improvements are Asset Register Data and Risk Management, as well as Operational Planning. Various actions required to close these gaps have been included in the Improvement Plan outlined in the section below.

11.2 Improvement Plan

Establishment of a robust, continuous improvement process ensures that the Council is making the most effective use of resources to achieve the appropriate level of asset management practice. The continuous improvement process includes:

- identification of improvements;
- prioritisation of improvements;
- establishment of an improvement programme;
- delivery of improvements; and
- ongoing review and monitoring of the programme.

All improvements identified are included in a single improvement programme encompassing all activities. In this way opportunities to identify and deliver cross-activity or generic improvements can be managed more efficiently, and overall delivery of the improvement programme can be monitored easily.

11.2.1 Summary of Recent Improvements

Based on the peer review and internal evaluations and reviews, the Council has made improvements to its general activity management plan and specific asset management processes. Some of the Council's key achievements in the asset management processes over the previous three years include:

- asset criticality framework has been implemented for the critical infrastructure;
- developers and Council officers are operating in accordance with the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual.

Since 2021, the Council has also made the following specific improvements to asset (and operations) management for this activity:

- Began to undertake initial asset condition assessments of key assets (waste compactors and bins, and RRCs) and regular site inspections together with Councils' contractors.
- Improved the capture of asset data in Confirm system for five RRCs, including updating asset register, new capital assets, and as-built data.
- Completed Section 17a review of the Council's key contracted waste services, and developed a procurement strategy for new contracts. The Section 17A review included a high-level review of level of services at Resource Recovery Centres (e.g. opening hours and services offered).
- Improved data collection templates and reporting systems for waste to meet new Ministry for the Environment's reporting requirements introduced on 1 January 2023. Developing further data collection requirements to meet additional regulations which come into force on 1 July 2024.
- Secured funding from the Ministry for the Environment and established a covered waste sorting area at the Richmond RRC to trial diversion of construction/demolition materials.

- Initiated the review of the 2019 Joint Nelson Tasman Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, including preparing a Waste Assessment with Nelson City Council.
- Commissioned research with NCC to investigate options for household food scraps collections.
- Secured funding from the Ministry for the Environment to develop a detailed business case to support decision making on the provision of a food scraps collection service for households.

11.2.2 Summary of Planned Improvements

A list of the planned activity specific improvement items is presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Specific Improvement Items

| Improvement Item | Further Information | Need for Improvement | Priority | Status | % Complete | Expected Completion Date | Cost/Resource Type | Comments |
|---|--|---|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Review of services and s17A review and procurement strategy | Review scope of kerbside collections and other contracted waste services. | Key contracts for waste services expire in 2025 and review of scope and structure required. | High | Near complete | 90% | January 2025 | Staff time, and consultant | Procurement of new services begins early 2024. Contracts end June 2025. |
| Prepare Waste Assessment with Nelson City Council | Provides stock take of regional waste infrastructure, services and analysis of future demand, to inform Council's planning for waste management and minimisation services. | The Waste Assessment is a statutory requirement under s50 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. | High | Near complete | 90% | September 2024 | Staff time, NCC staff and consultant | The Waste Assessment provides the basis for the Councils' next Joint Waste Plan. |

| Improvement Item | Further Information | Need for Improvement | Priority | Status | % Complete | Expected Completion Date | Cost/Resource Type | Comments |
|--|---|---|----------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Review Waste Management and Minimisation Plan | The Council is required to review the WMMP at least every six years. | Provides strategic direction for regional waste activities. | High | In progress | 20% | 2025 | Staff time, Joint Working Party, NCC staff, Councillors, iwi, consultant. | Public consultation on a new plan will required. |
| Renewal strategy: to review and improve renewal cycle for key assets | The assets for the activity are relatively new, but subject to high wear. | An improved renewal strategy is required for key assets. | High | In progress | 50% | June 2025 | Staff time | |
| Prepare additional data reporting template for MfE requirements | The Ministry for the Environment requires data reporting on diverted materials from 1 July 2024 | Council data collection and reporting systems need updating to align with Ministry's requirements | Medium | In progress | 75% | December 2024 | Staff time, Consultant | Waste Minimisation (information Requirements) Amendment Regulations 2023. Government has also proposed performance standards for councils' kerbside collections. |

| Improvement Item | Further Information | Need for Improvement | Priority | Status | % Complete | Expected Completion Date | Cost/Resource Type | Comments |
|--|--|---|----------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Review requirements for receipt and handling hazardous wastes at RRCs | The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 places some restrictions and controls on receipt and handling of some materials accepted at Resource Recovery Centres. | Operational measures are in place at sites to provide for health and safety risks relating to potentially hazardous wastes, however there is a need to review requirements. | Medium | In progress | 20% | 2026 | Staff time, contractor, and consultant | Government waste legislation reform and implementation of some product stewardship schemes for certain hazardous wastes (e.g. agrichemicals/refrigerants) will also inform this. |
| Update description of assets to include smaller assets and components. | The Activity Management Plan does not describe all the assets associated with contracted services and operations. | Update and complete Council asset data in Confirm. | Medium | In progress | 50% | 2025 | Staff time, contractors | New contracts will require accurate records of all assets associated with services and sites/operations. |
| Sensitivity analysis of operations estimates | Consider sensitivity analysis for waste streams, costs and income in next AMP. | To support activity planning | Medium | Not started | | June 2025 | Staff time | |
| Develop strategic plan for waste | New staff FTE to develop strategic | To support local and regional | Medium | Not started | 0% | 2025 | Staff time | Working with NCC to support the Rethink |

| Improvement Item | Further Information | Need for Improvement | Priority | Status | % Complete | Expected Completion Date | Cost/Resource Type | Comments |
|--|--|---|----------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| minimisation programmes | approach for waste minimisation projects/initiatives in Tasman/ regional focused | activity planning | | | | | | Waste programme within the Tasman district and across specific to key sectors/community groups. |
| Apply Critical asset framework to waste infrastructure/ assets including closed landfill | Key risk relating to climate change impacts to be assessed and monitored for key waste infrastructure. | To support activity planning for long term renewals and capital expenditure | Medium | Not started | 0% | July 2026 | Staff time | Key risk relating to climate change impacts to be assessed and monitored for key waste infrastructure. |

Appendix A Description of Key Waste Services

A.1 Waste minimisation services

The most significant driver for waste minimisation in the Tasman District is the Nelson Tasman Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (Joint Waste Plan). This plan was last amended in 2019. One of the three goals of the Joint Waste Plan and this waste management and minimisation activity management plan is "to avoid the creation of waste". Method 1.2.1.1 of the Joint Waste Plan states: *"The Councils will identify opportunities to develop, implement and promote activities, events and programmes that engage the community, in waste reduction. These programmes will be directed by the Council priorities around waste stream reduction."*

The Council works towards this goal through the implementation of waste minimisation initiatives. Waste minimisation covers initiatives that either seek to reduce the amount of waste being produced or divert waste from being disposed of in a landfill where it will effectively be lost as a resource. To achieve this goal the Council can:

- Provide services and facilities
- Manage or create demand
- Enable positive changes in the community.

The bulk of Council activity in the waste management and minimisation area involves providing services (like Resource Recovery Centres and kerbside recycling, see below) and managing or creating demand (by setting disposal prices or regulating activities). The Council's other waste minimisation activities largely aim to enable positive change.

The Council seeks to do this by:

- Collecting and disseminating information and advice
- Part funding or supporting waste minimisation activities (through grants, contracting for services or other support)
- Working with business and communities to identify and remove barriers to waste minimisation
- Promoting and recognising successful initiatives.

The Council's waste minimisation activities are mainly delivered by:

- Promoting waste minimisation through the EnviroSchools programme and initiatives led by Community Development staff
- Small initiatives that fund or promote waste minimisation action, such as:
 - Waste minimisation publicity
 - Compost bin incentive scheme and other composting initiatives
 - Promoting and supporting event recycling

- Support of the Paintwise and Agrecovery programmes
- Support of other product stewardship initiatives as they arise
- Provision of grants or other funding support for initiatives.

All of these activities are coordinated (and in some instances jointly delivered with) Nelson City Council under the Whakaarohia Rethink Waste programme.

A.2 Resource Recovery Centres

The Council currently owns five Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs) located in Richmond, Māiri (Motueka), Tākaka, Collingwood and Murchison. Waste from each of these RRCs is transported to landfill for disposal and recyclable materials are dispatched direct to market or via the Richmond RRC.

The Council contracts out the day-to-day operation and maintenance of its RRC's. Each RRC varies in size and capacity and provides varying degrees of service.

The operation and maintenance of the Richmond, Māiri, Tākaka, and Collingwood RRCs is managed under Contract 1020 by Smart Environmental Ltd. Waste from these four RRCs is transported to landfill by Fulton Hogan through Contract 1092.

The service provided at the larger RRCs (Richmond, Māiri and Tākaka) includes loading waste into the hopper of compactor units, removing full bins from the compactor, and positioning them for collection by the haulage contractor. It also includes movement of empty bins into position at the compactor or loading point.

At Collingwood RRC the contractor provides skip bins for collecting waste. When the bins are full they are hauled to Tākaka RRC by Smart Environmental Ltd where the waste is tipped into the hopper on site and transferred to compactor bins for onward haulage to landfill.

The Murchison RRC and waste haulage operation is managed by Fulton Hogan under Contract 1160. Under this contract Fulton Hogan Ltd is responsible for the day to day operation and management of the Murchison RRC site, maximising recycling and recovery of materials and ensuring the site is kept clean and tidy. Waste is emptied into a short-term storage pit and transferred to open top bins for haulage and disposal at landfill.

Contracts 1020 and Contract 1092 are set up to enable the following key services at the five Resource Recovery Centres:

- Staffing of the sites, as required, to carry out the specified operations to a high level of customer service.
- Receipt of waste, recoverable materials (greenwaste and recyclables) and (in some instances) reusable materials.
- Collection, accounting for and delivery of disposal fees to the Council.
- Direction of customers to appropriate recovery and disposal areas.
- Loading of waste into open top and compactor transport bins, operation of a waste compactor or loading plant where a compactor is not available.

- Communication to the haulage contractor regarding collection of transport bins.
- Separation, stockpiling and sale of recoverable resources. Car bodies, whiteware, steel scrap, waste oil, car batteries, plastics, tin cans, aluminium cans, paper, cardboard and glass are the minimum range of diverted materials. It is expected that more materials will be recovered by the contractor over time.
- Regular inspections of the site and equipment to satisfy the requirements of the specified maintenance schedules.
- Programming, execution and reporting of routine maintenance tasks.
- Arranging for quotations for completion of larger maintenance items, as required.
- Collection, accumulation and reporting of statistical data as required.
- Hosting educational site visits for schools and other interested groups.

The five Resource Recovery Centres are described in the following sections.

A.2.1 Richmond Resource Recovery Centre

The Richmond RRC was commissioned in 1989 and is located at 14 Fittal Street (off Beach Road), Richmond. It is the largest of the five RRCs and handles around 63% of all municipal waste in the Tasman District. It is also a key hub for the processing and dispatch of recyclable materials from around the District. It is located on the site of a past closed landfill.



Figure 15: Richmond RRC – Recycling Drop Off with Kiosk and Waste Pit in Background

The Richmond Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) serves Richmond, Brightwater, Wakefield and the wider Waimea Plains area. It provides the following services:

- Receipt of solid waste, recyclables, hardfill, car bodies, whiteware and scrap metal etc from the general public and commercial operators.
- Collection of disposal and handling fees on behalf of the Council.
- Handling, compaction and loading of solid waste for transportation to disposal at landfill.
- Handling, stockpiling, compaction of recyclables, car bodies, whiteware and scrap metal. These materials become the property of the contractor and are disposed of at markets at their discretion.
- Management and disposal of tyres (currently quartered and disposed of at landfill).

- Acceptance of items for product stewardship schemes (currently paint and empty agricultural chemical containers).
- Acceptance of waste oil which is collected by a separate contractor as part of a nationwide scheme.
- Acceptance of car and household batteries, which are recycled.
- Acceptance of LPG cylinders, which are recycled.

A.2.2 Māiri Resource Recovery Centre

The Māiri RRC was commissioned in 1992 and is located at 93 Robinson Road, Māiri, south of Motueka. The site is partly formed over a closed landfill, which operated on site until 1992.



Figure 16: Māiri RRC – Entrance from Robinson Road

Māiri Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) serves the Motueka Plains and Valley, Moutere, Coastal Tasman and Dovedale areas. It provides the following services:

- Receipt of solid waste, greenwaste, recyclables, hard fill, car bodies, whiteware and scrap metal etc. from the general public and commercial operators.
- Collection of disposal and handling fees on behalf of Council.
- Handling, compaction and loading of solid waste for transportation to disposal at landfill.
- Handling of greenwaste for removal by another contractor.
- Handling, stockpiling, compaction of recyclables, car bodies, whiteware, and scrap metal. These materials become the property of the contractor and are disposed of at markets at their discretion.
- Management and disposal of tyres (currently quartered and disposed of at landfill).
- Acceptance of items for product stewardship schemes (currently empty agricultural chemical containers).
- Acceptance of waste oil, which is collected by a separate contractor as part of a nationwide scheme.
- Acceptance of car and household batteries, which are recycled.
- Acceptance of LPG cylinders, which are recycled.

A.2.4 Tākaka Resource Recovery Centre

The Tākaka RRC was commissioned in 1994 and is located at 45 Scott Road, Tākaka in Golden Bay. The site was commissioned in 1995, replacing a solid waste tip in Rototai Road, Waitapu. The Tākaka Resource Recovery Centre was upgraded in 2019/2020, with a new waste pit and refurbished waste compactor installed on the lower level. A new kiosk and weighbridge installed on the upper level, which has been reconfigured to manage only recycling and reuse. The former waste compactor has been repurposed to accept recycling.



Figure 17: Tākaka RRC – recycling drop-off and reuse shop in foreground, with waste compactor, scrap metal and greenwaste drop-off in background

The Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) provides the following services:

- Receipt of solid waste, greenwaste, recyclables, hardfill, car bodies, whiteware and scrap metal etc. from the general public.
- Collection of disposal and handling fees on behalf of Council.
- Handling and loading of solid waste (excluding greenwaste, car bodies, whiteware and scrap metal), for transportation to landfill for disposal.
- Handling of greenwaste, for removal by another contractor.
- Handling, stockpiling, compaction of recyclables, car bodies, whiteware, and scrap metal. These materials become the property of the contractor and are disposed of two markets at their discretion.
- Management and disposal of tyres (currently quartered and disposed of at landfill).
- Acceptance of items for product stewardship schemes (currently empty agricultural chemical containers).
- Acceptance of waste oil which is collected by a separate contractor as part of a nation-wide scheme.

- Acceptance of car batteries which are recycled for lead content.
- Acceptance of LPG cylinders which are recycled for scrap metal content, and
- Operation of a reuse shop on site.

A.2.5 Collingwood Resource Recovery Centre

The Collingwood RRC is located at 97 Collingwood-Bainham Road, south of Collingwood in Golden Bay. The site was commissioned in 1999 replacing a solid waste tip which operated on the same site.



Figure 18: Collingwood RRC – Entrance from Collingwood-Bainham Road

The Collingwood Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) serves Collingwood, the Aorere Valley and many of the small nearby coastal settlements. It provides the following services:

- Receipt of solid waste, greenwaste, recyclables, hardfill, car bodies, whiteware and scrap metal etc. from the general public.
- Collection of disposal and handling fees on behalf of the Council.
- Handling and loading of solid waste for transportation to the Tākaka RRC and then to Landfill.
- Handling of greenwaste for removal by another contractor.
- Handling, stockpiling, compaction of recyclables, car bodies, whiteware and scrap metal. These materials become the property of the contractor and are disposed of two markets at their discretion.
- Management and disposal of tyres (currently quartered and disposed of at landfill).
- Acceptance of items for product stewardship schemes (currently paint).
- Acceptance of waste oil.

- Acceptance of car and household batteries, which are recycled.
- Acceptance of LPG cylinders which are recycled for scrap metal content.
- Operation of a reuse container on site.

A.2.6 Murchison Resource Recovery Centre

The Murchison RRC was constructed on the landfill site on Matakītaki West Bank Road in Murchison in 2008. It replaces a landfill that operated on the same site from 1990 to 2009.



Figure 19: Murchison RRC – Recycling Shed on Left Background and Closed Landfill to the Right

The Murchison RRC services the township of Murchison and the surrounding area. The RRC provides the following services:

- Receipt of solid waste, greenwaste, recyclables, hardfill, car bodies, whiteware and scrap metal etc. from the general public.
- Collection of disposal and handling fees on behalf of the Council.
- Handling, loading and transport of solid waste (excluding greenwaste, car bodies, whiteware and scrap metal), for transportation to landfill for disposal.
- Handling of greenwaste for disposal.
- Handling, stockpiling, and compaction of car bodies, whiteware, and scrap metal. These materials become the property of the contractor and are disposed of at markets at their discretion.
- Acceptance of waste oil, which is collected by a separate contractor as part of a nation-wide scheme.
- Acceptance of car batteries, which are recycled.
- Acceptance of LPG cylinders, which are recycled for scrap metal content.
- Operation of a reuse shop on site.

A.3 Kerbside Services

In October 2014 the Council entered into an eight year contract with Smart Environmental Ltd for kerbside collection services (and operation of four of Council's five Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs). The contract was extended by two years and expires in 2025.

Key components of the collection service are:

- Fortnightly collection of mixed recyclable materials in 240 litre wheelie bins and glass in 55 litre recycling crates from around 18,600 properties.
- Weekly Council rubbish bag collections, with Smart Environmental responsible for the sale, supply, distribution, and marketing of rubbish bags.
- Operation of a materials recovery facility at the Richmond RRC for sorting recyclable materials.
- Management and sale of all recyclable material collected at the kerbside and RRCs.



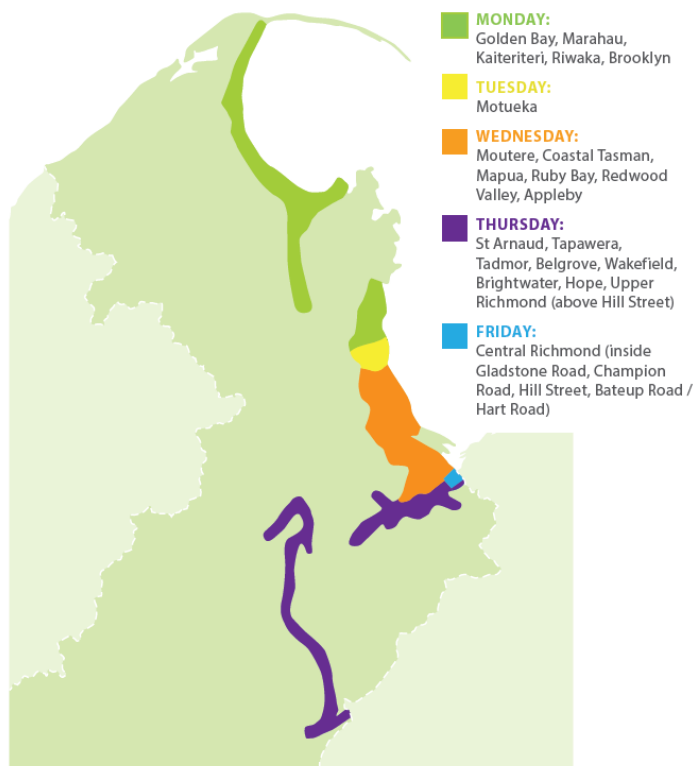


Figure 20: Extent of Kerbside Collections

A.3.1 Kerbside rubbish bag collection service

The Council offers, through Smart Environmental, a user-pays rubbish bag collection to approximately 19,600 properties within the Refuse/Recycling rating area (Figure 15). The coverage of the district is reasonably widespread, with the exception of the Murchison area, Motueka Valley, Dovedale and parts of the Moutere Valley. The service covers approximate 89% of the district population.

The Council contracted service includes 45 and 60 litre pre-paid rubbish bags. These bags are available from the Council offices, supermarkets and other stores throughout the district. The revenue from bag sales and disposal costs for rubbish collected lie with Smart Environmental.

Within the District, there are also a significant number of private companies offering residential rubbish collection in strong competition with Council. These companies hold a significant share of the residential market and offer a variety of wheelie bin or bag options. Private contractors generally focus on offering a 'lowest cost mixed solid waste' service and this may discourage waste avoidance/reduction in favour of convenience.

Private collection companies generally deliver collected solid waste to Council's Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) sites or may transport waste direct to York Valley landfill.

The Council does not own any assets associated with this service. This AMP considers just the services provided under contract for Council.

A.3.2 Kerbside Recyclable Collection

The Council provides a kerbside recycling collection to approximately 19,600 properties in the Refuse Recycling rating area (Figure 15). The coverage of the district is reasonably widespread, with the exception of the Murchison area, Motueka Valley, Dovedale and parts of the Moutere Valley. The service is funded by Refuse Recycling targeted rate and covers approximate 89% of the district population.

This service expands continuously with in-fill and subdivision within the targeted rating area. From time to time, and normally at the time of the Long Term Plan review, the Council considers extensions to the rating area.

A.4 Operation of the Materials Recovery Facility

The Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) is located at the Richmond RRC and is owned and operated by Smart Environmental until the end of the contract term (2025). The facility is where collected recyclable materials are sorted and on-sold/distributed to end-markets for reprocessing/recycling.



Figure 21: Exterior Photo of Richmond Resource Recovery Centre (RRC)

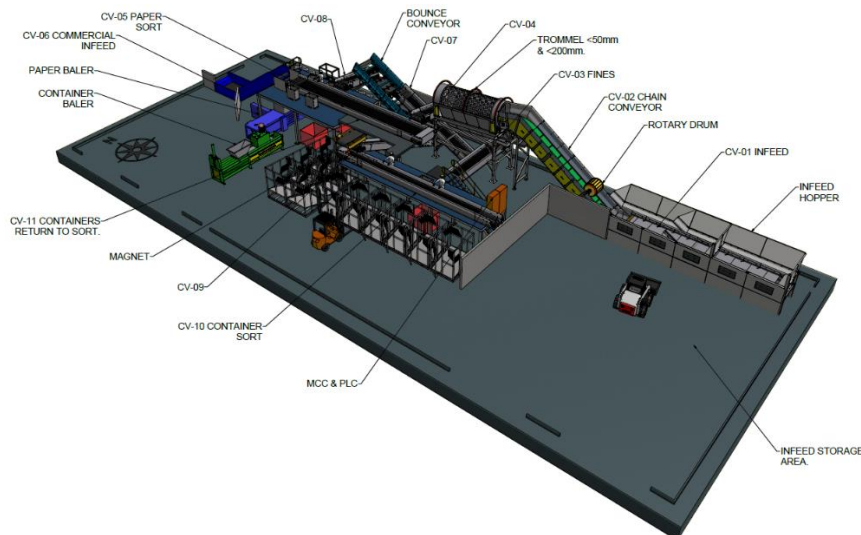


Figure 22: Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at Richmond

Collection vehicles for the services under Contract 1020 are owned by the contractor and the contractor's owner-drivers.



Figure 23: New Vehicles for Recycling Services

The contract for the MRF operation provides the following services:

- Operation and maintenance of the MRF at the Richmond Resource Recovery Centre for sorting recyclable materials from all customers, including councils.
- Collection of recyclables from Public Recycling Bins and transport to MRF at Richmond RRC for processing.
- Management and sale of all recyclable material collected at the kerbside and Resource Recovery Centres.

A.5 Hazardous Waste Services

Some of the materials and chemicals that are routinely used in our homes, farms, towns and workplaces may themselves be hazardous or may contain hazardous chemicals.

When these products are no longer needed it is necessary that they are disposed of in an appropriate manner to reduce harm to the environment and people's health. The Resource Recovery Centres offer hazardous waste facilities for the following hazardous materials:

- Batteries
- Paint
- LPG cylinder gas bottles
- Oil
- Fuels
- Agri-chemicals containers
- Household batteries.

For the safe disposal of other household hazardous waste, Tasman District Council provides a drop off service in conjunction with Nelson City Council. There is a nominal fee to be paid at the Nelson City Council Transfer Station for use of the service.

Numerous chemicals and substances have been historically used for agriculture and horticulture in the Tasman district. Some are still in current use. Such waste needs to be disposed of safely to protect human and animal health as well as the environment.

The agrichemical industry assists with the disposal of unwanted agrichemicals and their containers from farming activities. The Agrecovery Rural Recycling Programme coordinates this disposal service. Refer to their website for more details, <http://www.agrecovery.co.nz/>.

Collection and acceptance of redundant farm agrichemicals will fall within this activity, although progress has been limited to date and more work is scheduled for 2021. This will include supporting annual or bi-annual on-farm collections. The Council is also monitoring other pilot recycling schemes for rural properties.

Commercial premises are responsible for the correct disposal of hazardous waste that they produce. There are a number of companies that specialise in the disposal of commercial hazardous waste.

For further information about other waste and resource recovery services that exist in the Nelson-Tasman region, refer to the councils' Joint Waste Assessment 2017 and Joint Waste Assessment 2024.

Appendix B Site Characteristics of Closed Landfills

Table 17: Current Site Characteristics of Each of the Closed Landfills in the District

| Site | Landfill Characteristics | | | | | | Vegetation | | | | Nearby Environment | | | Management ⁴ | | Ownership | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|--------------|---|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Years closed ¹ | Size ² | Capped | Lined | Waste burned | Contains hazardous waste | No vegetation | Grassed | Overgrown | Re-vegetated | Downstream drinking water bore ³ | Coastal environment | River | Actively managed | Passively managed | Tasman District Council | Crown land | Private Land |
| Appleby | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Cobb Valley (Ernie's Flat) | 15-40 | • | | | | ? | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Collingwood Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) | 5-15 | • | ✓ | | | ? | ✓ | | | | ✗ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Hoult Valley * | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Kaiteriteri | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | | ? | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✗ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| Lodders Lane | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | ✓ | ? | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Mariri (old) | 15-40 | ● | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | |
| Mariri (RRC) | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ? | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Murchison (old) | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | ✓ | ? | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Murchison (RRC) | <5 | • | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |

| Site | Landfill Characteristics | | | | | | Vegetation | | | | Nearby Environment | | | Management ⁴ | | Ownership | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|--------------|---|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Years closed ¹ | Size ² | Capped | Lined | Waste burned | Contains hazardous waste | No vegetation | Grassed | Overgrown | Re-vegetated | Downstream drinking water bore ³ | Coastal environment | River | Actively managed | Passively managed | Tasman District Council | Crown land | Private Land |
| Ngatimoti | 15-40 | • | p | | ? | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Old Wharf Rd | 15-40 | ● | ✓ | | ✓ | ? | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Pah Point | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | ✓ | ? | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Richmond (RRC) | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Rototai | 5-15 | ● | p | p | ✓ | ? | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| St Arnaud | 5-15 | • | ✓ | | ✓ | ? | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Tapawera | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Tasman/Highway | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Tasman/Kina | 15-40 | • | ✓ | | ✓ | ? | | | ✓ | | ✗ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Upper Moutere * | 15-40 | • | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ? | | ✓ | | | ✗ | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Upper Takaka * | 15-40 | • | | | ? | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✗ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ |

| Site | Landfill Characteristics | | | | | | Vegetation | | | | Nearby Environment | | | Management ⁴ | | Ownership | | |
|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|--------------|---|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Years closed ¹ | Size ² | Capped | Lined | Waste burned | Contains hazardous waste | No vegetation | Grassed | Overgrown | Re-vegetated | Downstream drinking water bore ³ | Coastal environment | River | Actively managed | Passively managed | Tasman District Council | Crown land | Private Land |
| Waiwhero | 15-40 | • | ✓ | p | ✓ | ? | | | | | X | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |

- 1 Years since closure: MfE guideline ranges regarding need for monitoring. 2 Size: • <15,000m³ n 15,000-100,000m³.
- 3 Downstream drinking water bores identified using Explore Tasman (GIS system used by Tasman District Council).
- 4 Managed by Tasman District Council ✓ = yes x= no p = partially capped/lined ? = unknown. * Privately owned.

Appendix C Legislation and Strategic Framework

Table 18: Legislation that influence the Waste Minimisation and Management activity

| Key Legislation | How it relates to this activity |
|---|---|
| <p>Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (under review)</p> | <p>The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) is the key legislative driver for the Council’s waste management and minimisation activities. Part 4 of the WMA sets out the responsibilities of territorial authorities in relation to waste management and minimisation.</p> <p>Section 42 of the WMA states that the Council “must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district”.</p> <p>Activities required of the Council by the WMA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adoption of a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP); • review of the WMMP at least every six years; • preparation of a Waste Assessment prior to review of the WMMP. <p>Cabinet papers were approved end of 2022 to begin the development of new legislation which will combine the WMA with the Litter Act 1979 to form a new Act to be called ‘Responsibility to Reduce Waste’ Act. Changes may relate to the roles and responsibilities of local government and the distribution of waste disposal levy funds.</p> |
| <p>Local Government Act 2002</p> | <p>The Local Government Act requires local authorities to prepare a ten-year Long Term Plan and 30-year Infrastructure Strategy, which are to be reviewed every three years. The Act requires local authorities to be rigorous in their decision-making by identifying all practicable options and assessing those options by considering the benefits and costs in terms of the present and future well-being of the community. This activity management plan provides information to support the decisions considered in the Long Term Plan.</p> <p>In 2008 some responsibilities of the Council with respect to waste management and minimisation were transferred to and modified in the Waste Management Act.</p> <p>Section 11A of the LGA 2002 indicates that solid waste collection and disposal are core services of a territorial authority and that the Council, in considering its role, “must have particular regard to” the contribution these make to its communities.</p> <p>Under Section 4 of the Local Government Act 2002 local authorities are required to ‘recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes. Further sections of the Act, particularly 77 and 81, detail the scale of requirement for local</p> |

| Key Legislation | How it relates to this activity |
|--|--|
| | <p>authorities to seek contributions and involvement from Māori in consultation and decision-making processes. Te Tiriti o Waitangi – The Treaty of Waitangi Treaty of Waitangi is an agreement between Māori and the Crown.</p> |
| <p>Resource Management Act 1991 (and new Acts enacted 2023 – Natural Built Environment Act 2023 and Spatial Planning Act 2023)</p> | <p>Sets out obligations to protect New Zealand’s natural resources such as land, air, water, plants, ecology, and stream health. Resource consents draw their legal authority from the Resource Management Act 1991.</p> <p>The Resource Management Act 1991 (or the Acts which replace it) is administered locally by Tasman District Council, as a unitary authority, through the Tasman Resource Management Plan. The following section discusses key consents that the Council holds in order to undertake this activity.</p> <p>A Resource Management Review commissioned by government (Randerson Report, 2020) has recommended significant reform of the environmental management system. Decisions are expected in 2021 on the scope and timing of system reform, Ministerial and cross-government governance arrangements, and working arrangements with Treaty partners and local government.</p> <p>On 17 May 2021 the National Environmental Standard for the outdoor storage of tyres was enacted. These regulations come into force on 20 August 2021. The changes limit the storage and processing of tyres on Resource Recovery Centres, in particular where tyres exceed 100m³ in volume or are within 50m of the Coastal Marine Area. Where these thresholds are exceeded a resource consent will be required.</p> <p>Changes to Resource Management Act or other National Environmental Standards could impact on the management of the Councils waste related activities.</p> |
| <p>Litter Act 1979 (under review)</p> | <p>Defines the offence of littering on public or private land.</p> <p>Requires the Council (and other landowners) to provide and maintain litterbins in places where litter is likely to be deposited, and to empty these bins at regular intervals.</p> <p>It also gives powers to the Council to appoint Litter Control Officers and Litter Wardens and to enforce the provisions of the Act.</p> <p>Central government has indicated it is commencing a review of the Litter Act 1979 in combination with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.</p> |
| <p>Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996</p> | <p>The purpose of this Act is to protect the environment, and the health and safety of people and communities, by preventing or managing the adverse effects of hazardous substances and new organisms.</p> <p>The Act places restrictions and controls on the transport and storage of hazardous substances. This places requirements on the Council in the receipt and handling of some materials accepted at Resource Recovery Centres and any collection services.</p> |

| Key Legislation | How it relates to this activity |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Climate Change Response Act 2002 | <p>The Climate Change Response Act 2002, Climate Change (Waste) Regulations 2010 and Amendments to the Climate Change (Unique Emissions Factors) Regulations are implemented through the New Zealand Emission Trading Scheme (NZ ETS).</p> <p>The NZ ETS requires those emitting greenhouse gases to pay for increases in emissions, whilst rewarding emission reductions. The waste sector is affected by the NZ ETS, as those who operate landfills are required to participate in the scheme, report emissions and surrender emission units. The cost of emission units is passed on to customers of landfills through increased prices for waste disposal. Emissions from closed landfills are not captured by the NZ ETS.</p> <p>The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 provides a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement and allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change.</p> <p>In May 2019, the Government decided to introduce it as an amendment to the Climate Change Response Act 2002. The objective was to ensure that all key climate legislation is within one Act.</p> <p>The changes do four key things. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set a new domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for New Zealand to reduce net emissions of all greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane) to zero by 2050 and reduce emissions of biogenic methane to 24–47 per cent below 2017 levels by 2050, including to 10 per cent below 2017 levels by 2030 • establish a system of emissions budgets to act as stepping stones towards the long-term target • require the Government to develop and implement policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation • establish a new, independent Climate Change Commission to provide expert advice and monitoring to help keep successive governments on track to meeting long-term goals. <p>The government issued its first Emissions Reduction Plan in 2022 and a National Adaptation Plan in 2023. The ERP sets an emissions budget and related actions, include several relating to reducing organic waste disposal and improving landfill gas capture.</p> <p>The Council will need to work closely with the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit and the Nelson City Council to work to reduce the emissions of waste, as well as investigate adaptation measures relating to waste infrastructure and disaster waste planning.</p> |
| Health Act 1956 | Territorial authorities are required to provide sanitary works for the collection and disposal of refuse, for the purpose of public health protection. |

| Key Legislation | How it relates to this activity |
|--|---|
| | During the Covid-19 lockdowns, waste management and minimisation was deemed an essential service. |
| Public Works Act 1981 | The Public Works Act provides the statutory authority to acquire land for a public infrastructure. |
| Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 | Health and Safety legislation requires that staff and contractors are kept safe at work. New legislative changes to the act will mean improved health and safety measures will be required. The Health and Safety at Work Act regulations also control how some hazardous materials must be handled and managed. |
| Building Act 2004 | Sets out the rules for the construction, alteration, demolition and maintenance of new and existing buildings in New Zealand. Amendments to the Act are expected to legislate the requirement for waste management plans on building sites. |
| Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEM) | Local authorities are required to coordinate CDEM through regional groups across the "4Rs" (reduction, readiness, response and recovery) and encourage cooperation and joint action between those groups. Recent disaster events have again highlighted the pivotal role waste management plays in the response phase. |

Table 19: Council Policies and Strategies

| Council Documents | How it relates to this activity |
|---|--|
| Nelson – Tasman Joint Waste Assessment 2017 | The first waste assessment was prepared jointly with Nelson City Council in 2010 and a second waste assessment was prepared in 2017. An update is being drafted at the time of writing. Waste assessments are required under the WMA 2008 to be prepared every six years. These assessments review the provision of services and the Council's proposed response to future demand. |
| Nelson – Tasman Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2019 | The Nelson – Tasman Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan was prepared in 2012 and reviewed in 2018-2019. An amended plan was adopted in September 2019. It includes a target of 10% reduction in waste per capita by 2030. The plan is available at: https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/key-documents/more/environment-reserves-and-open-space/joint-waste-management-and-minimisation-plan/ |

| Council Documents | How it relates to this activity |
|---|---|
| Tasman District Council District Plan – Tasman Resource Management Plan | <p>A combined regional and district plan with statements of issues, objectives, policies, methods and rules addressing the use of land, water, coastal marine area and discharges into the environment.</p> <p>Guides the use of natural and physical resources, where and how the region will grow, and related land development.</p> <p>Establishes rules and the regulatory framework through which certain activities are permitted and other activities and land uses require consents from council. These can include consents for a range of waste-related activities and operations in the region, such as resource recovery centres, transfer stations, landfills, cleanfills, and also the application of biosolids to land, and removal of potentially contaminated soils as part of land development.</p> <p>Enforcement and compliance of the Plan’s rules interact with other waste activities also, such as managing litter, illegal dumping, burning of waste, and contaminated land management.</p> <p>New RMA legislation proposes that Nelson and Tasman prepare a joint Regional Spatial Strategy and Natural and Built Environment Plan. Scoping work is underway.</p> |
| Tasman Regional Policy Statement (TRPS) | An overview of significant resource management issues with general policies and methods to address these. |
| Tasman District Council Financial Strategy | Sets out the how the Council funds its activities, projected population growth rates, funding expenditure, projected debt levels and management of investments. |
| Tasman District Council Infrastructure Strategy | <p>Identifies infrastructure issues, principal options for managing issues and implications of those options. It forms part of the council’s Long Term Plan.</p> <p>The LTP’s 30yr Infrastructure Strategy does not include waste assets but will be considered in future reviews and are covered by council’s waste Activity Management Plan.</p> |
| Tasman District Council Procurement Strategy | The procurement strategy dictates the process for all procurement at the Council. The strategy does cater for scale and size of the acquisition. Tasman’s strategy mentions the principles of sustainability need to be considered throughout the entire procurement process, including ‘environmental procurement’. There exist opportunities to minimise waste and support the circular economy through the councils’ procurement of goods and services. |
| Draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan (2023) | The strategy and its implementation plan are expected to be finalised in 2024. The draft plan includes waste related actions such as reducing emissions through reduced consumption and waste disposal, as well as consideration of climate change adaptation measures that help provide for resilient waste infrastructure and services |

| Council Documents | How it relates to this activity |
|--|--|
| Other Activity Management Plans (AMP) | The Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit provides disposal of waste for Tasman District Council. The AMP of the business unit outlines the proposed service levels and cost of disposal for Council. |
| Kia Kotahi te Tauihu – Together Te Tauihu, signed by three councils and eight iwi in December 2023 | This document set out councils’ partnership with iwi and forms the basis for how the councils can support iwi/Māori participation in planning and decision-making activities, including the development and delivery of the Joint Waste Plan and this AMP. |

Appendix D Asset Lives

| Feature Type | Useful Life (years) | Minimum Remaining Useful Life (years) |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Buildings | 50 | 5 |
| Waste Compactors | 25 | 2 |
| Electrical equipment | 5-50 | 2 |
| Fencing | 50 | 2 |
| Humeceptor sediment treatment device | 50 | 2 |
| Landfill | No Depreciation-100 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous items | No Depreciation -80 | 5 |
| Streetside recycling / rubbish bins | 10 | 2 |
| Roading / carpark | No Depreciation -50 | 5 |
| Stormwater other assets | 80 | 5 |
| Wastewater other assets | 20-80 | 5 |
| Wastewater pipes | 80 | 5 |
| Water supply assets | 80 | 5 |
| Weighbridges | 60 | 5 |
| Stormwater chamber, cleaning eye, inlet structure, outlet structure, Soak pit, sump | 80 | 5 |
| Stormwater channels | No Depreciation | |
| Stormwater collection ponds | No Depreciation | |
| Stormwater culvert, manholes | 120 | 5 |
| Stormwater flap gates | 50 | 5 |
| Stormwater Pipes | See SW table | 5 |
| Water supply Miscellaneous items | 15 | 2 |

| Feature Type | Useful Life (years) | Minimum Remaining Useful Life (years) |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| Water supply Pipes | Varies | 5 |
| Water supply Pumps | 20 | 2 |
| Water supply Reservoir / dam | 80 | 5 |
| Water supply tanks, valves, air valves, | 50 | 5 |
| Wastewater Building structure | 50 | 5 |
| Wastewater Chamber, Monitoring point, Cleaning eye, Pump station, Structure, Valve chamber | 80 | 5 |
| Wastewater Control cabinet & Electrical equipment | 15 | 2 |
| Wastewater Flowmeter / meters | 20 | 2 |
| Wastewater Manholes | 100 | 5 |
| Wastewater Miscellaneous items | 15 | 2 |
| Wastewater Oxidation pond | No Depreciation | |
| Wastewater Pipes | See WW table | 5 |
| Wastewater Pumps | 20 | 2 |
| Wastewater Telemetry | 15 | 2 |
| Wastewater Valve, Vents | 50 | 5 |
| Wastewater pipe or wastewater assets at Eves Valley Landfill | | 13 |

Appendix E Detailed Operating Budgets

| ID | Name | Description | Total Budget | Financial Year Budget (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|--|
| | | | 2024-54 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 3030/31 | 2031/32 | 2032/33 | 2033/34 | 2034-44 | 2044-54 | |
| | Illegal Dumping in Reserves | Cost of illegal dumping clearance in reserves | 67,500 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 22,500 | 22,500 | |
| | Recycling Revenue Support | Provision for cost share of low recycling revenue | 100,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | RRC programmed compactor maintenance | RRC programmed compactor maintenance | 718,170 | 23,939 | 23,939 | 23,939 | 23,939 | 23,939 | 23,939 | 23,939 | 23,939 | 23,939 | 23,939 | 239,390 | 239,390 | |
| | RRC Trade Waste charges | Cost of trade waste charges at RRCs | 85,860 | 2,862 | 2,862 | 2,862 | 2,862 | 2,862 | 2,862 | 2,862 | 2,862 | 2,862 | 2,862 | 28,620 | 28,620 | |
| | RRC Water charges | Cost of water charges at RRCs | 128,490 | 4,283 | 4,283 | 4,283 | 4,283 | 4,283 | 4,283 | 4,283 | 4,283 | 4,283 | 4,283 | 42,830 | 42,830 | |
| 72003 | Waste Minimisation Grants | Grants to businesses and community groups to minimise waste | 3,750,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | |
| 72009 | School waste engagement | School waste engagement | 150,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| 72010 | Community waste engagement | Community waste engagement | 150,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| 72012 | Community organics engagement | Community organics engagement | 150,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| 72013 | Reuse Programmes | Reuse Programmes | 1,250,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | |
| 72014 | Waste reduction in Council projects | Waste reduction in Council projects | 1,500,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | |
| 72015 | Waste data collection | Waste data collection | 300,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| 72016 | Business waste engagement | Business waste engagement | 500,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | |
| 72017 | Kerbside safety | Investigation and audit of kerbside safety | 750,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | |
| 72019 | Construction Waste Recovery | Construction Waste Recovery | 2,825,000 | 60,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | |
| 72020 | Organic Waste Diversion | Organic Waste Diversion | 600,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | |
| 72021 | Cleanfill management | Cleanfill management | 25,000 | 25,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 72022 | Waste Data Reporting | Waste Data Reporting | 300,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| 72026 | Refuse Insurance | Cost of insurance for all of waste activities | 2,122,830 | 70,761 | 70,761 | 70,761 | 70,761 | 70,761 | 70,761 | 70,761 | 70,761 | 70,761 | 70,761 | 707,610 | 707,610 | |
| 72027 | H&S Investigations & remediation | Investigation of health and safety needs | 852,960 | 28,432 | 28,432 | 28,432 | 28,432 | 28,432 | 28,432 | 28,432 | 28,432 | 28,432 | 28,432 | 284,320 | 284,320 | |
| 72033 | RRC EFTPOS | EFT POS terminal hire | 19,770 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 6,590 | 6,590 | |
| 72034 | RRC programmed site maintenance | Routine maintenance excluding pavement, bin and compactors | 2,040,105 | 68,004 | 68,004 | 68,004 | 68,004 | 68,004 | 68,004 | 68,004 | 68,004 | 68,004 | 68,004 | 680,035 | 680,035 | |
| 72037 | RRC reactive site maintenance | Reactive maintenance excluding pavement, bin and compactors | 4,054,020 | 135,134 | 135,134 | 135,134 | 135,134 | 135,134 | 135,134 | 135,134 | 135,134 | 135,134 | 135,134 | 1,351,340 | 1,351,340 | |
| 72040 | RRC electricity | Cost of electricity not included in ops contracts | 30,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | |
| 72041 | RRC rates | Cost of rates and water | 751,980 | 25,066 | 25,066 | 25,066 | 25,066 | 25,066 | 25,066 | 25,066 | 25,066 | 25,066 | 25,066 | 250,660 | 250,660 | |
| 72042 | Event recycling | Event recycling | 300,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| 72043 | Organic material investigations | Organic material investigations | 40,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 72044 | Product Stewardship | Product Stewardship | 300,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| 72045 | Richmond RRC operations | Richmond RRC operations contractor | 16,520,625 | 550,688 | 550,688 | 550,688 | 550,688 | 550,688 | 550,688 | 550,688 | 550,688 | 550,688 | 550,688 | 5,506,875 | 5,506,875 | |

| ID | Name | Description | Total Budget | Financial Year Budget (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget | |
|-------|---|---|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--|
| | | | 2024-54 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 3030/31 | 2031/32 | 2032/33 | 2033/34 | 2034-44 | 2044-54 | |
| 72046 | Support for e-waste recycling | Support of Nelson Environment Centre and other local initiatives | 40,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 72047 | Waste Transport Costs | Transport of waste to landfill | 16,796,507 | 513,994 | 514,340 | 514,593 | 514,756 | 515,420 | 515,394 | 520,082 | 524,184 | 528,871 | 532,973 | 5,569,957 | 6,031,942 | |
| 72048 | Landfill Disposal Costs | Cost of landfill disposal | 225,693,469 | 6,590,240 | 6,728,243 | 6,759,208 | 6,524,411 | 6,456,582 | 6,403,216 | 6,536,711 | 6,823,844 | 7,098,925 | 7,893,909 | 78,939,090 | 78,939,090 | |
| 72049 | Greenwaste Transport Costs | Cost of greenwaste transport | 3,434,610 | 114,487 | 114,487 | 114,487 | 114,487 | 114,487 | 114,487 | 114,487 | 114,487 | 114,487 | 114,487 | 1,144,870 | 1,144,870 | |
| 72050 | Greenwaste Processing Costs | Cost of greenwaste processing | 3,087,600 | 102,920 | 102,920 | 102,920 | 102,920 | 102,920 | 102,920 | 102,920 | 102,920 | 102,920 | 102,920 | 1,029,200 | 1,029,200 | |
| 72053 | Recycling Transport Costs | Transport from RRCs | 1,558,890 | 51,963 | 51,963 | 51,963 | 51,963 | 51,963 | 51,963 | 51,963 | 51,963 | 51,963 | 51,963 | 519,630 | 519,630 | |
| 72054 | Hazardous Waste Projects | Hazardous Waste Projects | 300,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| 72055 | RRC consent sampling and reporting | Cost of sampling and reporting | 162,165 | 5,406 | 5,406 | 5,406 | 5,406 | 5,406 | 5,406 | 5,406 | 5,406 | 5,406 | 5,406 | 54,055 | 54,055 | |
| 72056 | RRC consent monitoring lab fees | Cost of lab analysis | 96,675 | 3,223 | 3,223 | 3,223 | 3,223 | 3,223 | 3,223 | 3,223 | 3,223 | 3,223 | 3,223 | 32,225 | 32,225 | |
| 72058 | Closed Landfill Maintenance | Proactive and reactive maintenance | 600,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | |
| 72060 | Closed landfill rates | Rates for closed landfill sites | 103,710 | 3,457 | 3,457 | 3,457 | 3,457 | 3,457 | 3,457 | 3,457 | 3,457 | 3,457 | 3,457 | 34,570 | 34,570 | |
| 72061 | Closed Landfill Monitoring | Cost of inspection and reporting | 750,000 | 5,000 | 45,000 | 5,000 | 45,000 | 5,000 | 45,000 | 5,000 | 45,000 | 5,000 | 45,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | |
| 72062 | Closed landfill monitoring lab fees | Cost of lab analysis | 75,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | |
| 72063 | Murchison closed landfill monitoring | Cost of inspection and reporting | 90,000 | 0 | 6,000 | 0 | 6,000 | 0 | 6,000 | 0 | 6,000 | 0 | 6,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | |
| 72064 | Murchison closed landfill monitoring lab fees | Cost of lab analysis | 22,500 | 0 | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 | 7,500 | 7,500 | |
| 72065 | General district illegal dumping | Cost of clearance of illegal dumping | 112,500 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 37,500 | 37,500 | |
| 72066 | Kerbside illegal dumping | Cost of clearance of illegal dumping | 7,500 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | |
| 72067 | Riverside illegal dumping | Cost of clearance of illegal dumping | 187,500 | 6,250 | 6,250 | 6,250 | 6,250 | 6,250 | 6,250 | 6,250 | 6,250 | 6,250 | 6,250 | 62,500 | 62,500 | |
| 72068 | Abandoned vehicle collection | Cost of collecting dumped vehicles not on road reserve | 15,000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 5,000 | 5,000 | |
| 72069 | Illegal Dumping Disposal Fees | Cost of disposal of illegal dumping | 45,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 15,000 | 15,000 | |
| 72073 | Mariri RRC operations | Mariri RRC operations contractor | 12,291,642 | 409,721 | 409,721 | 409,721 | 409,721 | 409,721 | 409,721 | 409,721 | 409,721 | 409,721 | 409,721 | 4,097,214 | 4,097,214 | |
| 72074 | Takaka RRC operations | Takaka RRC operations contractor | 4,739,553 | 157,985 | 157,985 | 157,985 | 157,985 | 157,985 | 157,985 | 157,985 | 157,985 | 157,985 | 157,985 | 1,579,851 | 1,579,851 | |
| 72076 | Murchison RRC operations | Murchison RRC operations contractor | 910,800 | 30,360 | 30,360 | 30,360 | 30,360 | 30,360 | 30,360 | 30,360 | 30,360 | 30,360 | 30,360 | 303,600 | 303,600 | |
| 72079 | Retender kerbside contract | Allowance to procure kerbside services | 175,000 | 100,000 | 75,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 72080 | Kerbside Advertising | Publishing of calendars and public information | 155,000 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| 72084 | Kerbside bags and recycling | Base cost of kerbside recycling collections (and bags on user pays) | 40,711,080 | 1,357,036 | 1,357,036 | 1,357,036 | 1,357,036 | 1,357,036 | 1,357,036 | 1,357,036 | 1,357,036 | 1,357,036 | 1,357,036 | 13,570,360 | 13,570,360 | |
| 72085 | Kerbside property growth and route extensions | Payment for servicing additional properties since start of contract | 17,822,702 | 245,740 | 297,517 | 329,181 | 346,207 | 365,552 | 382,703 | 402,180 | 419,470 | 439,093 | 456,535 | 5,700,456 | 8,438,068 | |
| 72087 | Agchem Projects | Agchem Projects | 500,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | |
| 72088 | Rural Waste Projects | Rural Waste Projects | 500,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | |
| 72089 | New and replacement MRBs | Supply of new and replacement MRBs | 1,597,910 | 43,947 | 74,406 | 53,873 | 36,900 | 164,838 | 164,838 | 165,103 | 38,188 | 41,143 | 38,794 | 387,940 | 387,940 | |
| 72090 | New and replacement crates | Supply of new and replacement crates | 301,217 | 10,709 | 16,980 | 12,752 | 9,258 | 9,882 | 9,383 | 9,991 | 9,523 | 10,132 | 9,648 | 96,480 | 96,480 | |

| ID | Name | Description | Total Budget | Financial Year Budget (\$) | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget | | |
|-------|------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | 2024-54 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 3030/31 | 2031/32 | 2032/33 | 2033/34 | 2034-44 | 2044-54 | |
| 72091 | MRF operations | Operation of Richmond Materials Recovery Facility | 18,356,250 | 611,875 | 611,875 | 611,875 | 611,875 | 611,875 | 611,875 | 611,875 | 611,875 | 611,875 | 611,875 | 611,875 | 6,118,750 | 6,118,750 |
| 72092 | Household Waste Projects | Household Waste Projects | 250,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 72096 | Compost Bin Incentive Scheme | Compost bin subsidy | 300,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 72097 | In-house programme | Council facilities - recycling and waste minimisation | 75,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 72100 | Paintwise expenses | Paint recycling at RRCs | 105,000 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| 72110 | MRF waste disposal | Allowance for disposal of contaminated recycling | 6,159,545 | 162,901 | 173,221 | 177,177 | 179,313 | 181,739 | 183,893 | 186,337 | 188,511 | 190,975 | 193,170 | 2,052,511 | 2,289,797 | |

Appendix F Detailed Capital Budgets

| ID | Name | Description | Project Driver % | | | Total Budget | Financial Year Budget (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|--------|----------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Growth | IncLOS | Renewals | | 2024-54 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 3030/31 | 2031/32 | 2032/33 | 2033/34 | 2034-44 | 2044-54 |
| 76002 | Waste minimisation infrastructure | Capital investment for waste minimisation - could include organic or dry waste facilities from Y3 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 8,762,798 | 155,056 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 3,853,871 | 3,853,871 |
| 76003 | Expand existing MRF building | Extend the existing building, replace the dry store and build a new office facility to better sort and store fibre and accommodate a new contract. | 0 | 100 | 0 | 5,216,819 | 500,000 | 4,716,819 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76004 | MRF plant purchase | Purchase plant from Smart Environmental | 0 | 100 | 0 | 2,582,891 | 700,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,882,891 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76005 | RRC consent renewals | Murchison 2028, Richmond stormwater 2041, Mariri 2044, Takaka 2049 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 111,097 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40,159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70,938 | 0 |
| 76006 | RRC site renewals | Renewals includes buildings, pavements, compactors, compactor bins, weighbridges, drainage and all other RRC assets | 0 | 0 | 100 | 5,169,001 | 158,937 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,405,728 | 2,604,336 |
| 76007 | RRC compactor renewals | RRC compactor renewals | 0 | 0 | 100 | 389,938 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 389,938 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76008 | RRC bin renewals | RRC bin renewals | 0 | 0 | 100 | 469,063 | 0 | 97,813 | 47,500 | 142,500 | 0 | 95,000 | 0 | 23,750 | 0 | 62,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76009 | RRC weighbridge renewals | RRC weighbridge renewals | 0 | 0 | 100 | 50,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76010 | RRC building renewals | RRC building renewals | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1,135,895 | 483,729 | 483,728 | 0 | 0 | 166,875 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,563 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76011 | RRC Pavement Renewals | RRC Pavement Renewals | 0 | 0 | 100 | 342,282 | 132,750 | 0 | 0 | 12,625 | 24,313 | 0 | 0 | 164,844 | 7,750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76012 | RRC computer renewals | No longer budgeted separately | 0 | 0 | 100 | 807,248 | 148,233 | 0 | 0 | 94,145 | 0 | 0 | 94,145 | 0 | 0 | 94,145 | 282,435 | 94,145 | |
| 76013 | RRC drainage renewals | RRC drainage renewals | 0 | 0 | 100 | 71,114 | 24,748 | 8,552 | 0 | 0 | 9,445 | 0 | 19,096 | 0 | 0 | 9,273 | 0 | 0 | |
| 76014 | RRC safety improvements capital | Site safety minor improvements | 0 | 100 | 0 | 1,009,476 | 33,466 | 33,466 | 33,466 | 33,466 | 33,466 | 33,466 | 33,695 | 33,695 | 33,695 | 33,695 | 336,950 | 336,950 | |
| 76018 | Mariri Wastewater System | This is an upgrade prior to closure of York Valley landfill. Additional to renewal works. | 0 | 100 | 0 | 309,008 | 309,008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76019 | Richmond RRC second weighbridge | Richmond Resource Recovery Centre second weighbridge | 0 | 100 | 0 | 4,960 | 4,960 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76032 | Closed landfill improvements | Provide erosion protection to closed landfills | 0 | 100 | 0 | 331,775 | 206,249 | 0 | 125,526 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76033 | RRC environmental controls | Improvements to reduce discharges or contain materials | 0 | 100 | 0 | 941,460 | 31,382 | 31,382 | 31,382 | 31,382 | 31,382 | 31,382 | 31,382 | 31,382 | 31,382 | 31,382 | 313,820 | 313,820 | |

| ID | Name | Description | Project Driver % | | | Total Budget | Financial Year Budget (\$) | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget | | |
|-------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------|----------|--------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Growth | IncLOS | Renewals | 2024-54 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 3030/31 | 2031/32 | 2032/33 | 2033/34 | 2034-44 | 2044-54 | |
| 76036 | RRC pavement upgrades | RRC pavement upgrades | 0 | 100 | 0 | 3,000,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 76037 | RRC minor improvements | RRC minor improvements | 0 | 100 | 0 | 742,500 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 247,500 | 247,500 |

Appendix G FIS Statement

**Solid Waste
Funding Impact Statement**

| Actual 2023 \$000 | Plan 2024/25 \$000 | Plan 2025/26 \$000 | Plan 2026/27 \$000 | Plan 2027/28 \$000 | Plan 2028/29 \$000 | Plan 2029/30 \$000 | Plan 2030/31 \$000 | Plan 2031/32 \$000 | Plan 2032/33 \$000 | Plan 2033/34 \$000 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING | | | | | | | | | | |
| 852 | 34 | 41 | 84 | 52 | 105 | 163 | 214 | 522 | 783 | 964 |
| 2,771 | 2,947 | 3,193 | 3,258 | 3,429 | 3,685 | 4,163 | 4,246 | 4,188 | 4,236 | 4,281 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6,135 | 8,365 | 8,457 | 8,649 | 8,636 | 8,381 | 8,043 | 8,202 | 9,089 | 10,178 | 11,338 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,517 | 7,150 | 7,475 | 7,591 | 8,950 | 8,935 | 8,955 | 9,097 | 9,464 | 9,791 | 10,899 |
| 15,275 | 18,496 | 19,166 | 19,582 | 21,067 | 21,106 | 21,324 | 21,759 | 23,263 | 24,988 | 27,482 |
| APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12,544 | 13,707 | 14,150 | 14,324 | 14,618 | 14,648 | 14,701 | 14,956 | 15,563 | 16,148 | 17,084 |
| 343 | 434 | 543 | 638 | 871 | 834 | 768 | 879 | 1,231 | 1,756 | 1,950 |
| 1,202 | 1,637 | 1,787 | 1,900 | 2,014 | 2,104 | 2,416 | 2,253 | 2,510 | 2,627 | 2,621 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14,089 | 15,778 | 16,480 | 16,862 | 17,503 | 17,586 | 17,885 | 18,088 | 19,304 | 20,531 | 21,655 |
| 1,186 | 2,718 | 2,686 | 2,720 | 3,564 | 3,520 | 3,439 | 3,671 | 3,959 | 4,457 | 5,827 |
| SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING | | | | | | | | | | |
| 274 | 515 | 4,965 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,751 | 2,511 | 1,327 | 5,099 | (2,437) | (2,633) | 973 | 5,143 | 9,980 | 3,580 | (1,499) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,025 | 3,026 | 6,292 | 5,099 | (2,437) | (2,633) | 973 | 5,143 | 9,980 | 3,580 | (1,499) |
| APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 132 | 353 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| 6,135 | 5,255 | 8,774 | 7,574 | 876 | 635 | 4,362 | 7,254 | 11,646 | 5,732 | 1,251 |
| (1,056) | 136 | 169 | 209 | 214 | 214 | 11 | 1,520 | 2,253 | 2,264 | 3,035 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,211 | 5,744 | 8,978 | 7,819 | 1,127 | 887 | 4,412 | 8,814 | 13,939 | 8,037 | 4,328 |
| (1,186) | (2,718) | (2,686) | (2,720) | (3,564) | (3,520) | (3,439) | (3,671) | (3,959) | (4,457) | (5,827) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix H Resource Consents Relating to the Council's Waste Activities

Please note that this list may not be exhaustive, is only accurate at the time of compilation and is subject to change. Short-term consents are required from time to time for construction activities including the installation of bores for monitoring wells or fresh water sources at waste management and minimisation facilities.

Table 20: Schedule of Current Resource Consents Relating to the Waste Management and Minimisation Activity

| Location | Consent No. | Consent Type | Effective Date | Expiry Date |
|--|-------------|--|----------------|-------------|
| RRCs | | | | |
| Richmond RRC | RM050981V2 | Discharge to water | 6/11/2012 | 2/06/2041 |
| | RM100281 | Land use – recycling centre | 31/5/2010 | N/A |
| | RM051064 | Land use – outline plan | 3/2/2006 | N/A |
| | RM031343 | Land use – outline plan | 4/2/2004 | N/A |
| Māiri RRC | RM090392V1 | Discharge to land | 31/08/2009 | 31/08/2044 |
| | RM060748 | Land use – outline plan | 11/10/2006 | N/A |
| Collingwood RCC | NN990433V1 | Land Use | 20/10/2013 | N/A |
| Tākaka RRC | RM940041 | Land Use | 23/6/1994 | N/A |
| | RM140174 | Discharge to land & water | 24/6/2014 | 24/6/2049 |
| Murchison RRC | RM071027 | Discharge to Air | 8/5/2008 | 15/04/2028 |
| | RM071231 | Discharge to land & water | 8/5/2008 | 15/04/2028 |
| Closed Landfills | | | | |
| Tasman District Council Closed Landfills | RM090694V2 | Global consent – discharge to air, land, and water | 13/11/13 | 21/12/2044 |
| | RM090695 | Land use | 21/12/2009 | 21/12/2044 |
| Rototai Closed Landfill | RM090203 | Coastal disturbance | 20/8/2009 | 29/07/2044 |
| | RM130779 | Land use – operate cleanfill site | 29/11/2013 | 29/11/2048 |
| | RM130780 | Coastal disturbance | 29/11/2013 | 29/11/2048 |

Appendix I Asset Data

Table 21: Data Types and Information Systems

| Data Type | Information System | Management strategy | Data Accuracy | Data Completeness |
|-------------------|--|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| As-built plans | DORIS (Council's Digital Office and Record Information System) | As-built plans are uploaded to DORIS, allowing digital retrieval. Each plan is audited on receipt to ensure a consistent standard and quality. | 2 | 2 |
| Asset condition | Confirm | Assets are inspected by a consultant or staff and the inspection information is entered directly into Confirm using the Connect mobile application. | N/A | N/A |
| Asset criticality | Confirm | When a new asset is created, the staff will make an assessment on criticality. Criticality of asset can be modified by authorized users should circumstances change. | 4 | 3 |

| Data Type | Information System | Management strategy | Data Accuracy | Data Completeness |
|-------------------|--|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Asset description | Confirm / spreadsheets | <p>All assets are captured in Confirms Site and Asset modules, from as-built plans and maintenance notes. Hierarchy is defined by Site and three levels of Asset ID (whole site, whole asset or asset). Assets are not broken down to component level except where required for valuation purposes. It is also possible to set up asset connectivity, but this has not been prioritised for the future yet.</p> <p>Detail on some datasets held in spreadsheets relating to Utilities Maintenance Contract 1065; work is in progress to transfer this detail to Confirm as resourcing allows.</p> | 2 | 2 |
| Asset location | Confirm (point data) / GIS (line data) | Co-ordinates for point data completely (NZTM) describe spatial location. Line data links to GIS layers that describe the shape. | 2 | 2 |
| Asset valuation | Confirm | Valuation of assets done based on data in Confirm and valuation figures stored in Confirm. | 2 | 2 |
| Contract payments | Confirm | All maintenance and capital works contract payments are done through Confirm. Data on expenditure is extracted and uploaded to NCS. | N/A | N/A |

| Data Type | Information System | Management strategy | Data Accuracy | Data Completeness |
|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Contractor performance | Confirm | Time to complete jobs is measured against contract KPIs through Confirms Maintenance Management module. | N/A | N/A |
| Corporate GIS browser | Local Maps (Tasman ArcGIS Portal) | Selected datasets are made available to all Council staff through this internal GIS browser via individual layers and associated reports. | N/A | N/A |
| Customer service requests | Customer Services Application / Confirm | Customer calls relating to asset maintenance are captured in the custom-made Customer Services Application and passed to Confirm Enquiry module or as a RAMM Contractor Dispatch. | N/A | N/A |
| Environmental monitoring / testing | Hilltop / spreadsheet | Laboratory test results performed on monitoring and testing samples (from treatment plants and RRCs) are logged direct into Hilltop via an electronic upload from the laboratories. Due to historical difficulties in working with Hilltop data, it is duplicated in spreadsheets. | 2 | 2 |

| Data Type | Information System | Management strategy | Data Accuracy | Data Completeness |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Financial information | NCS Database | <p>The Council's corporate financial system is NCS, a specialist supplier of integrated financial, regulatory and administration systems for Local Government. Contract payment summaries are reported from Confirm and imported into NCS for financial tracking of budgets.</p> <p>NCS also holds Water billing information, while asset details and spatial component are recorded in Confirm and cross-referenced.</p> | N/A | N/A |
| Infrastructure Asset Register | Spreadsheet | High-level financial tracking spreadsheet for monitoring asset addition, disposals and depreciation. High-level data is checked against detail data in the AM system and reconciled when a valuation is performed. | 2 | 2 |
| Forward planning | Spreadsheets, GIS Mapping | Forward programmes for the Council's activities are compiled in excel, These are loaded onto GIS based maps for information and in order to identify clashes and opportunities. | N/A | N/A |

| Data Type | Information System | Management strategy | Data Accuracy | Data Completeness |
|-----------------------------|--|---|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Growth and Demand Supply | Growth Model | A series of linked processes that underpin the Council's long term planning, by predicting expected development areas, revenues and costs, and estimating income for the long term. | 2 | 2 |
| Maintenance history | Confirm | Contractor work is issued via Confirms Maintenance Management module. History of maintenance is stored against individual assets. Prior to 2007 it was logged at a scheme level. | 2 | 2 |
| Photos | Network drives / DORIS (Digital Office and Record Information System) Sharepoint | Electronic photos of assets are stored on the Council's SharePoint file sharing portal. Coastal Structures and Streetlight photos have been uploaded and linked to the assets displayed via Explore Tasman. | N/A | N/A |
| Processes and documentation | Promapp | Promapp is process management software that provides a central online repository where Council's process diagrams and documentation is stored. It was implemented in 2014 and there is a phased uptake by business units. | 2 | 5 |

| Data Type | Information System | Management strategy | Data Accuracy | Data Completeness |
|--|--|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Resource consents and consent compliance | NCS | Detail on Resource Consents and their compliance of conditions (e.g. sample testing) are recorded in the NCS Resource Consents module. | 2 | 2 |
| Reports | Confirm Reports | Many SQL based reports from Confirm and a few from RAMM are delivered through Confirm Reports. Explore Tasman also links to this reported information to show asset information and links (to data in DORIS and NCS). | N/A | N/A |
| Tenders | GETS (NZ Government Electronic Tendering Service) | Almost all New Zealand councils use this system to advertise their tenders and to conduct the complete tendering process electronically. | N/A | N/A |
| Waste data (tonnage, types) | OWLS – Online Waste Levy System, managed by Ministry for the Environment | All New Zealand landfill operators, transfer stations, and most councils use this system to report to the Ministry on tonnages and other information relating to wastes disposed to landfill. | N/A | N/A |