



**CENTRAL
HAWKE'S BAY**
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Strategy, Growth & Community Committee Meeting Agenda

Thursday, 24 July 2025

11.00am

Council Chamber

28-32 Ruataniwha Street

Waipawa

Together we thrive! E ora ngātahi ana!

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- 1 **WELCOME/KARAKIA/NOTICES**
- 2 **APOLOGIES**
- 3 **DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**
- 4 **STANDING ORDERS**

RECOMMENDATION

That the following standing orders are suspended for the duration of the meeting:

- 21.2 Time limits on speakers
- 21.5 Members may speak only once
- 21.6 Limits on number of speakers

And that Option C under section 22 *General Procedures for Speaking and Moving Motions* be used for the meeting.

Standing orders are recommended to be suspended to enable members to engage in discussion in a free and frank manner.

5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Strategy, Growth & Community Committee Meeting - 22 May 2025

RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the Strategy, Growth & Community Committee Meeting held on 22 May 2025 as circulated, be confirmed as true and correct.

**MINUTES OF CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT COUNCIL
STRATEGY, GROWTH & COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 28-32 RUATANIWHA STREET, WAIPAWA
ON THURSDAY, 22 MAY 2025 AT 9.00AM**

UNCONFIRMED

PRESENT: Chair Kelly Annand
Deputy Chair Pip Burne
Cr Tim Aitken
Cr Gerard Minehan
Cr Brent Muggeridge
Mayor Alex Walker
Cr Exham Wichman
Pou Whirinaki Piri Galbraith

IN ATTENDANCE: Doug Tate (Chief Executive)
Nicola Bousfield (Group Manager People and Business Enablement)
Brent Chamberlain (Chief Financial Officer)
Dennise Elers (Group Manager Community Partnerships)
Dylan Muggeridge (Group Manager Strategic Planning & Development)
Mark Kinvig (Group Manager Community Infrastructure and Development)
Jane Budge (Strategic Governance Manager)
Jono Craig (Jobs in Central Hawke's Bay Coordinator)
Bridget Cover (Community and Library Services Manager)
Sarah Crysell (Communications and Engagement Manager)
Rob Hon (Environmental Waste Manager)
Annelie Roets (Governance Lead)
Libby Tosswill (Economic Development Manager)

1 WELCOME/KARAKIA/NOTICES

The Chair, Deputy Mayor Kelly Annand welcomed everyone to the meeting and acknowledged the Kawana family in the passing of their son. Council's thoughts and prayers are with the family. The Chair led the group by opening with a karakia.

2 APOLOGIES: 25.11

Moved: Cr Exham Wichman
Seconded: Cr Pip Burne

That the apologies from Councillors Jerry Greer, Kate Taylor and Pou Whirinaki Amiria Nepe-Apatu be noted and received, and that the apology for early departure from 11:00am from Councillors Pip Burne and Exham Wichman also be noted and received.

CARRIED

3 DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There were no Declarations of Conflicts of Interests declared.

4 STANDING ORDERS

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION: 25.12

Moved: Cr Brent Muggeridge
Seconded: Mayor Alex Walker

That the following standing orders are suspended for the duration of the meeting:

- **21.2** Time limits on speakers
- **21.5** Members may speak only once
- **21.6** Limits on number of speakers

And that Option C under section 21 General procedures for speaking and moving motions be used for the meeting.

Standing orders are recommended to be suspended to enable members to engage in discussion in a free and frank manner.

CARRIED

5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION: 25.13

Moved: Cr Gerard Minehan

Seconded: Deputy Chair Pip Burne

That the minutes of the Strategy, Growth & Community Committee Meeting held on 27 March 2025 as circulated, be confirmed as true and correct.

CARRIED

6 REPORT SECTION

6.1 RESOLUTIONS MONITORING REPORT

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the Resolution Monitoring Report.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION: 25.14

Moved: Cr Brent Muggeridge

Seconded: Cr Exham Wichman

That the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee notes the Resolutions Monitoring Report.

CARRIED

Doug Tate provided an update on the Headstone determination which is tracking slightly out of progress due to staff changes, but on track.

6.2 ENDORSEMENT OF THE REFRESHED ECONOMIC GROWTH STRATEGY

PURPOSE

To endorse the refreshed Economic Growth Strategy.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION : 25.15

Moved: Deputy Chair Pip Burne

Seconded: Cr Exham Wichman

That the Strategy, Growth & Community Committee endorse the Economic Growth Strategy refresh 2025.

CARRIED

1. Libby Tosswill and Dylan Muggeridge introduced the report. Key points noted:
 - The committee adopted the refreshed 2025 Economic Growth Strategy, with a focus on three priority areas: water security, land use optimisation, and growth and development. The strategy aims to deliver tangible outcomes for the community.
 - Concerns were raised about land conversion to pine in the Middle Eastern country area. Data on land use changes will be gathered and monitored.
 - An update was requested on the Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) pilot project in Central Hawke's Bay.
 - Next steps include implementation of the strategy and a progress report back to the committee in September.

6.3 ENDORSEMENT OF JOBS IN CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY STRATEGY

PURPOSE

To endorse the Jobs in Central Hawke's Bay Strategy.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION: 25.16

Moved: Mayor Alex Walker

Seconded: Deputy Chair Pip Burne

That the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee endorses the Jobs in Central Hawke's Bay Strategy.

CARRIED

Bridget Cover and Jono Craig introduced the report.

- Endorsement of the strategy to support local youth employment.
- Focus on sustainable funding and leveraging partnerships to contribute to the district's economic development.

6.4 SOLID WASTE REVIEW - ADOPT TERMS OF REFERENCE

PURPOSE

This purpose of this report is to seek the adoption of the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the review of Councils Solid Waste Activity, including a Section 17a Review of the Districts Landfill and updates to the Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). Having confirmed these.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION: 25.17

Moved: Cr Gerard Minehan

Seconded: Mayor Alex Walker

That the Strategy, Growth & Community Committee:

- 1. Adopts the draft Solid Waste Terms of Reference for the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) review project.**

CARRIED

The report was introduced by Rob Hon and Mark Kinvig.

- The committee adopted the terms of reference for the Waste Management and Minimisation Community Review project, with an emphasis on balancing affordability and the long-term financial viability of solid waste services.

6.5 ENDORSEMENT OF REGIONAL HOUSING MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

PURPOSE

To consider the Memorandum of Understanding for the Hawke's Bay Regional housing collaboration.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION: 25.18

Moved: Cr Gerard Minehan

Seconded: Cr Exham Wichman

That the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee:

- 1. Notes and endorses the direction and intent of the Draft Hawke's Bay Regional housing collaboration Memorandum of Understanding.**
- 2. Delegates to the Chief Executive the authority to finalise and agree to amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding.**
- 3. Notes the Chief Executive as the current delegate on the Leadership Group.**

CARRIED

Against: Cr Tim Aitken

Dylan Muggeridge introduced the report with key notes noted:

- The committee endorsed the direction and intent of the draft Regional Housing Memorandum of Understanding, which aims to formalise a collaborative approach among member organisations to address regional housing issues.
- Delegation to the Chief Executive to finalise the agreement.

6.6 SMART GROWTH REVIEW UPDATE

PURPOSE

To provide an update on the progress of the Smart Growth Review recommendations.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION: 25.19

Moved: Deputy Chair Pip Burne

Seconded: Mayor Alex Walker

That the Strategy, Growth & Community Committee notes the Smart Growth Review Update.

CARRIED

Nicola Bousfield and Dylan Muggeridge provided an update on the Smart Growth review, highlighting early successes and outlining future-focused recommendations.

- Key actions include the introduction of a Strategic Growth Unit and a Strategic Growth Reference Group to support ongoing development.

7 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION: 25.20

Moved: Cr Brent Muggeridge

Seconded: Deputy Chair Pip Burne

That the next Strategy, Growth & Community Committee meeting be held on 24 July 2025.

CARRIED

8 TIME OF CLOSURE

The meeting closed at 10.15am.

The Minutes of this meeting will be confirmed at the next Strategy, Growth & Community Committee meeting to be held on 24 July 2025.

.....
CHAIRPERSON

6 REPORT SECTION

6.1 RESOLUTIONS MONITORING REPORT

File Number: COU1-1400

Author: Annelie Roets, Governance Lead

Authoriser: Doug Tate, Chief Executive

Attachments: 1. Resolution Monitoring Report - 24 July 2025 [↓](#) 

RECOMMENDATION

That the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee receives the Resolutions Monitoring Report.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the Resolution Monitoring Report.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

This report is provided for information purposes only and has been assessed as not significant.

DISCUSSION

The monitoring report is **attached**.

NEXT STEPS

An updated Resolution Monitoring Report will be presented at the next Committee meeting.

20250724- Resolution and Action Monitoring Report -24 July 2025.xlsx



Strategy, Growth & Community Committee

Resolution Monitoring Report for 24 July 2025

Key	
Completed	
On Track	
Off Track	

Item Number		Item	Council Resolution	Resolution Date	Responsible Officer	Progress Report
1	10.4	Headstone Determination Cemeteries Policy 2021	1. That Council declines the headstone application in accordance with the Cemeteries Policy and direct officers to commence a Policy review within the next 18 months.	14 March 2024	Mark Kinvig	On Track - Work has commenced on the policy review and is being programmed amongst other priorities in the activity.
2	6.3	Endorsement of the Scope of the Economic Development Strategy Refresh	That the Strategy, Growth & Community Committee endorses Option 3, Light-touch strategy refresh with a 12-month focus on three priority areas – water security; land-use optimisation and growth & development – followed by a full strategy refresh in the new triennium.	27 March 2025	Libby Tosswill / Dylan Muggeridge	Complete - The 'light touch refresh' of the Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan was presented to the Committee for adoption on 22nd May 2025.
3	6.5	Endorsement of Regional Housing Memorandum of Understanding	That the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee: 1. Notes and endorses the direction and intent of the Draft Hawke’s Bay Regional housing collaboration Memorandum of Understanding. 2. Delegates to the Chief Executive the authority to finalise and agree to amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding. 3. Notes the Chief Executive as the current delegate on the Leadership Group	22 May 2025	Dylan Muggerdige/ Doug Tate	Complete - Work is ongoing and the Committee can expect an update at its next meeting, including the finalisation of the MOU.

6.2 ADOPTION OF OTANE COMMUNITY PLAN

Author: Christine Renata, Community Development Lead

Authoriser: Nicola Bousfield, Group Manager: People & Business Enablement

Attachments: 1. Otane Community Plan [↓](#) 

PURPOSE

To consider the adoption of the Ōtāne Community Plan by the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee (the Committee).

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Strategy, Growth & Community Committee adopts the Ōtāne Community Plan

BACKGROUND

Project Thrive launched a transformational initiative to build pride, prosperity and environmental protection for Central Hawke's Bay communities.

Community Plans provide a united voice to advocate for and promote initiatives and ideas of a community to councils, businesses, funders and other organisations. They represent a collective voice of the people, with clear priorities and actions for delivery.

The Ōtāne community planning process was facilitated by Council and involved an initial community planning workshop on 3 July 2022, at the Ōtāne Community Hall. A working group (WG) was established and met to work with council officers to develop a draft Ōtāne Community Plan (the Plan, attached).

Work on the Ōtāne community plan was paused due to Cyclone Gabrielle in February 2023, while the district focused on its ongoing recovery. The WG recommenced development of the plan in early February 2025. A further two community meetings were held revisiting and updating the plan prior to its adoption by Council.

The Ōtāne community was actively involved in the development of Central Hawke's Bay Integrated Spatial Plan that outlines the 30-year blueprint for growth opportunities in Ōtāne, Waipawa and Waipukurau. The Ōtāne Community Plan actions are aligned and complementary to the actions previously identified for Ōtāne, in the Integrated Spatial Plan.

DISCUSSION

Community plans form a key reference document for Council and other organisations to recognise the values and vision that the community have developed. Community plans are a key supporting document for Councils, including other agencies as guidance and reference for investment and other decisions. Community plans also help to prioritise and articulate the priorities of the community.

As a vehicle for community voice the Ōtāne Community Plan plays a key role in shaping the local view and narrative for the Ōtāne community. It has been developed by the community, for the community.

The plan sets out a vision for Ōtāne being:

Ōtāne whānau are strong, safe, welcoming and prosperous, living with a clear sense of identity and cultural integrity. We have a real sense of control over our destiny.

Te mana kaha o te whānau o Ōtāne!

This vision is supported by six goals being:

Goal One: A safer community

Goal Two: An active and connected community

Goal Three: More options to get around

Goal Four: Celebrate our past

Goal Five: Self sufficient

Goal Six: Improve our environment

The Plan does not feature any large and significant projects. They outline local community focused projects that rely on the community to lead, and, in some cases partner with Council and other organisations, for them to be realised. The intention is not that Council alone funds or leads the implementation of the Plan.

The Plan is already being successfully led by the Ōtāne Community Plan working group who have been an integral part of its establishment Plan and are now proactively working to focus on its delivery. Council's role will remain being in regular contact with the working group and supporting the co-ordination of the implementation of the Plan as appropriate.

The working group that has worked closely together on the Plan's formulation will present the plan to the Committee.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The Ōtāne Community Plan supports the delivery of actions in [Project Thrive](#), the [Integrated Spatial Plan 2020-2050](#) and is in line with the [Community Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2031](#) and the [Social Development Strategic Framework](#).

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as 'low' significance. Whilst formal engagement is not required, the Plan has been built following community led action and engagement.

OPTIONS/ ANALYSIS

Two possible options available to the Committee are shown in the table below.

	<u>Option 1</u> Adopt the Ōtāne Community Plan	<u>Option 2</u> Do not adopt the Ōtāne Community Plan
Financial and Operational Implications	There are no immediate financial implications by adopting the Plan.	If council do not adopt the plan there would be financial and operational costs revising and revisiting the project.
Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Implications	The Plan identifies projects that will need to be consider through the Long-Term Plan 2027 budget.	There are no implications.
Promotion or Achievement of Community	The Ōtāne Community Plan directly supports the outcomes of Project Thrive.	Not adopting the Ōtāne Community Plan potentially jeopardises meeting the outcomes of Project Thrive.

	<u>Option 1</u> Adopt the Ōtāne Community Plan	<u>Option 2</u> Do not adopt the Ōtāne Community Plan
Outcomes		
Statutory Requirements	There are no statutory requirements in this decision.	There are no statutory requirements in this decision.
Consistency with Policies and Plans	This option creates a new plan for officers to have awareness of. It also directly aligns with and supports other plans such as Project Thrive , the Integrated Spatial Plan 2020-2050 , the Community Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2031 and the Social Development Strategic Framework .	This option does not have any policy or plan implications.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no immediate financial implications. Operationally, officers will work through budget planning for any identified projects as part of the Long-Term Plan 2027.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

There are no obvious risks at this point that have been identified.

RECOMMENDED OPTION

This report recommends **option 1 – Adopt the Ōtāne Community Plan**, as it prioritises and articulates the priorities of the Ōtāne community.

DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY

The Strategy, Growth & Community Committee have the delegated authority to adopt the Ōtāne Community Plan.

NEXT STEPS

If the Committee adopts the Ōtāne Community Plan, officers will continue to support the implementation of the goals and actions contained in the Plan.

The soon to be launched Community Partnership Activation Fund will support the activation of this plan, and others throughout the district.





St James church.

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Rārangi Take

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Goal Six: Improve Our Environment	20

Foreword

The Ōtāne Community Plan is our blueprint for building a town where:

**Ōtāne whānau are strong, safe, welcoming and prosperous,
living with a clear sense of identity and cultural integrity.
We have a real sense of control over our destiny.**

Te mana kaha o te whānau o Ōtāne

This is our plan. On 3 July 2022, we gathered to talk about the things that matter to us and prioritise the things that we need to focus on to achieve our vision. This plan reflects our kōrero, which was the culmination of many conversations and actions already happening across our town, as well as some new ideas sparked by the conversations on the day.

We thank the Central Hawke's Bay District Council for facilitating this opportunity. Over the past five years we have been actively involved in Project Thrive and Central Hawke's Bay Integrated Spatial Plan for Ōtāne, Waipukurau and Waipawa. Many of the actions to emerge from this community planning process are consistent with our earlier kōrero during these processes. This reinforces the need for action on these issues.

We are committed to delivering on this plan. Working together and in partnership with Council and others, we know we can do it.

Thank you to everyone who was involved in the July workshop and in each and every conversation that happened before then to shape our thinking.



Ōtāne Recreation ground.

The Workshop Day

Ōtāne's Voice

On 3 July 2022, around 40 Ōtāne residents took part in the Ōtāne Community Plan workshop.

The community workshop focused on establishing a shared vision for Ōtāne. This vision was built from the things that we value about Ōtāne's past and Ōtāne now. We discussed some of the current issues and constraints and also focused on opportunities for improvement and growth. One of the reflections of the day was the sometimes frustrating reality of feeling like we are repeatedly having these conversations. By converting these conversations into a Community Plan with clear priorities we hope to generate real change and focus our investment, Council's investment and others' investments into the things that really matter.

At the start of the workshop, to get to know each other, we lined up in order of who had lived in Ōtāne the longest through to the most recent. With the group spanning from 88 years through to one month prior to the workshop there was diversity in our perspectives of Ōtāne. Many shared what had brought them to Ōtāne. This provided a fascinating insight into our community and who we are.



We then moved our kōrero to the workshop tables and worked through the following questions:

- *What are we proud of about Ōtāne from the past?*
- *What makes Ōtāne a great place to live today and what needs to happen to continue making it a great place to live*
- *What are some of the current issues and opportunities?*
- *What is our action plan - for us and for Council and others?*

Early in the afternoon we agreed that some of our key issues and opportunities were:

- *Our proud history*
- *Bridging the gap between those who have lived in Ōtāne for a long time and those who are new*
- *Making sure we retain the true community feel of our town*
- *Making our town safe and welcoming for all.*

In turn this helped us to set a really clear vision of:

**Ōtāne whānau are strong, safe, welcoming and prosperous,
living with a clear sense of identity and cultural integrity.
We have a real sense of control over our destiny.**

Te mana kaha o te whānau o Ōtāne!

For the rest of the afternoon, we worked together to define and agree what we needed to do to achieve this vision.

Work on the Ōtāne Community Plan was paused when Cyclone Gabrielle hit the region in February 2023 and while the district focused on the ongoing recovery from this event. In February 2025 a further two community meetings were held to revisit and update the plan.



Ōtāne – Past, Present and Future

What makes Ōtāne unique?

Ōtāne - Ō: place of; tāne: man; or the moon on the 27th day of the month

Ōtāne is a rural township in the Central Hawke's Bay District located just off State Highway 2 and 14km north of Waipukurau.

Ngāti Kahungunu are mana whenua and arrived in the Hawke's Bay region sometime during the 16th century. Kahungunu, whose grandfather captained the Takitimu waka from Hawaiki to Aotearoa New Zealand, settled on the eastern coast of the North Island.

Ngāti Te Whatuiāpiti

The Hapū

Ngāti Te Whatuiāpiti, also known as Ngāti Te Whatu-i-āpiti or Ngāi Te Whatuiāpiti, is the local hapū of the Ōtāne area. The hapū are descendants of Te Whatuiāpiti, who lived around the 1700s and was the undisputed leader of the region spanning from Heretaunga (Hastings) to Wairarapa and north to Wairoa. Te Whatuiāpiti was a prominent chief renowned for his leadership and strategic acumen, uniting various iwi (tribes) and maintaining peace and stability across the regions he controlled. His legacy continues to be honoured and respected by his descendants, who uphold the traditions and values he established.

Te Whatuiāpiti was the son of Te Hikawera (I) and Hinetemoa and the red-headed grandson of the red-headed warrior Takaha. Through his father, Te Whatuiāpiti was a descendant of Rākei-hikuroa by his wife Pāpāuma. Hinetemoa was a granddaughter of Ngarengare, the ancestor of Ngāti Ngarengare, a hapū of Ngāti Kahungunu based in the Wairoa District. She fled south and married Te Hikawera after her people suffered a defeat by Tama-te-rangi and Rakaipaaka. Te Whatuiāpiti had a younger brother, Te

Apunga, whose daughter Tauapare later married Te Whatuiāpiti's son, Te Hikawera. After Rākei-hikuroa's death, a lasting feud arose between the descendants of Pāpāuma (Te Hika a Pāpāuma) and the descendants of another of his wives, Ruarauhanga (Te Hika a Ruarauhanga).

Te Whatuiāpiti was known for his red hair and good looks.

The Awa

Each body of water has its own mauri, or life force. Mixing waters or altering natural systems can disrupt this mauri. Rivers and streams often have different mauri, applied to specific sections or entire ecosystems. Māori environmental concepts aim to keep parts of nature pure and connected, with kaitiakitanga/stewardship actions sustaining mauri or life force.

The Papanui Stream flows through areas of four marae: Mataweka, Tapairu, Pukehou, and Te Whatuiāpiti. Tangata whenua focus is on cultural value protection and improving waterway mauri, including the three lakes that are in varying states of mauri. 'Ngā Puna a Tara.' Lake Poukawa, Lake Roto-a-kiwa and Lake Roto-a-tara (drained). The stream, originating from springs and serving as Lake Roto-a-Tara's outlet, has faced modifications, pollution, and reductions in size and velocity, now deemed 'mauri-mate, dead or devoid of life force.



Roto-a-tara was also a name loosely connected to the island pa that saw many battles however the name of the island was known as Te Awaruaopirua and was the haunt of a legendary taniwha. The island is now known as peach island or Ohauroro island

Hawkes Bay Regional Council ranks the Papanui Stream, a tributary of the Tukituki river with the diversion of the Waipawa River into it, as poor quality. Once a cultural 'breadbasket,' it changed significantly post-European colonisation. The Ōtāne Basin, formerly Lake Roto-a-Tara, was drained for agriculture. The Waipawa River was diverted in the late 1880s, with some water still seeping through the diversion. Kaikora Stream flows near the village.

The Maunga

The range of hills above middle road is called Kaokaoroa, meaning the long hillside at its southern end is a hill or maunga named Kauehei known to local hapū as the old man. It is said that when it is going to rain the old man has his hat on. Another legend talks about the two maunga Kauehei and Kahuranaki once wanted to marry but the relationship ended as neither would cross the river.

The maunga or mountain has several versions of its name dependant on which hapū you are speaking with in the area. For Te Whatuiāpiti hapū the maunga is called Kauahehei.

Te Ōtāne

Te-o-tane was known as the fighting chief of Kahungunu and was originally from Wairoa. Local hapū recite his battles in their waiata and haka to relay his conquests and acumen he displayed in war and strategy.

Opening the Gate – The story of the Te Aute District

The Ōtāne township was founded in 1874, when Henry Tiffen's 5140 hectare Homewood farming estate was subdivided into 176 sections ranging from quarter acre to one acre, with areas set aside for churches, a school, a post office, a courthouse, a parsonage and a future railway station. The streets Rochfort, Carruthers, Ross, Bell, Higginson, Knorp, Brogden and Henderson were named after the surveyors and railway contractors.

Ōtāne overtook and replaced a neighbouring township, Kaikora (without a u), formed during the 1850s and 1860s, and became the centre of the Pātangata County from 1885 to 1977.

The Ōtāne railway station opened in 1876 as part of the Palmerston North – Gisborne railway line and operated up until 1985. There was a post office at the station from 1883 to 1912 and railway houses were built in 1927, 1945 and 1953.

Today, the community has a thriving arts and crafts group, active sports club alongside local businesses, primary school and kōhanga reo.

References

Māori History and Place Names of Hawkes Bay – J.D.H Buchanan edited by D.R Simmons

●..... ŌTĀNE’S PAST ŌTĀNE’S PRESENT ŌTĀNE’S FUTURE➔



In 2021, 760 people called Ōtāne home.

Today the township has a school, general store, café, town hall, an active sports club and a pub.

In the workshop we all talked about what we are proud of from our past and what we love and feel are some of the key issues that we face today.

The two word clouds shown capture our collective views from this exercise. The larger the word cloud the more times it was mentioned.





Above: The former Otāne Public Library is now home to Henry's Pies and Store. A war memorial is next to the 1929 art deco building.

Left: The Otāne Volunteer Fire Brigade trains on a Monday night.

Right: Otāne is home to a thriving arts and craft group which uses the old school building, that was built in 1900.



A Vision For Our Future

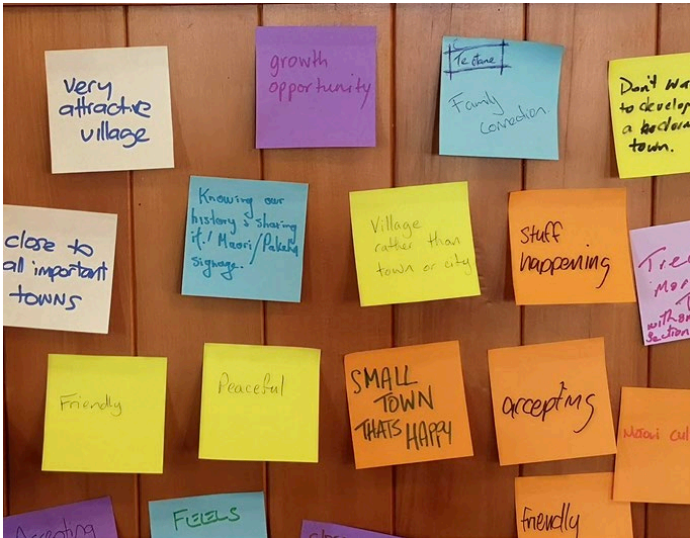
Vision Statement

Through the community workshop process, conversations and vision setting, six goals have been identified to capture the vision for Ōtāne – for now and into the future.

Each of the six goals are achievable, and supported with tangible and actionable targets to build Ōtāne's vision over time. Achieving these outcomes will take time, energy, and input from others, but ultimately, will a stronger and resilient community.

Ōtāne whānau are strong, safe, welcoming and prosperous, living with a clear sense of identity and cultural integrity. We have a real sense of control over our destiny.

Te mana kaha o te whānau o Ōtāne!



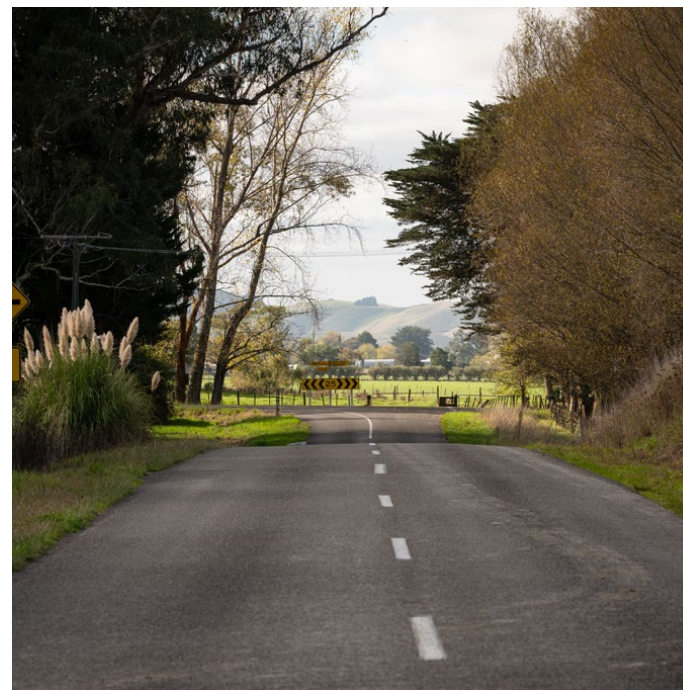


**GOAL
ONE**

A Safer Community

Our safety is an absolute priority for us. We want everyone – from our very youngest to our very oldest – to feel safe and to be safe when they are out and about in our town.

At the moment there are a number of challenges to this, including, a lack of streetlights, uneven paths, the speed and volume of traffic on our streets. We have prioritised the following actions to improve our safety.



White Road.

Action Plan: A Safer Community

Projects				Timeframe			Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Timeframe			Who Is Involved
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	
1. Reducing Speed from SH2 into Ōtāne							
1A	Change speed on SH2 before and after Ōtāne turn-off with signage.	SH2	Reduce the speed limit on SH2 down to 70 km/hr when approaching the Ōtāne turn off.		✓		NZTA, Central Hawke's Bay District Council
			There is the potential to have repeat speed signs closer to the Ōtāne turn off and clear unique signage to provide drivers advanced warning that the Ōtāne turn off is approaching.		✓		NZTA, Waka Kotahi
1B	Traffic calming and improved pedestrian safety on Higginson St.	Higginson St	Establish car parking build outs with street trees and planting to narrow the carriageway to two laneways and slow traffic.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council
			There is potential for raised table pedestrian crossings, frictional surface treatments or repeat speed signage to encourage slower speeds and improve pedestrian safety with the heavy vehicle traffic on Higginson St with a focus around Ōtāne School.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council
1C	Village bus stop.		Create a bus stop in the village		✓		Ōtāne Community and Ōtāne Progressive
2. Introducing Low level lighting							
2A	Main street lights.	Rochfort St, Dee St, Brogden St, Higginson St	Arrange low level street lighting connecting Town Centre along West to East corridor.			✓	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
3. Traffic calming on White Road							
3A	Traffic calming on White Road	White Road	Explore options to reduce speed and create safety on White Road including reducing speed limits, extending 50km area and exploring cycleway and pathways.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council

**GOAL
TWO**

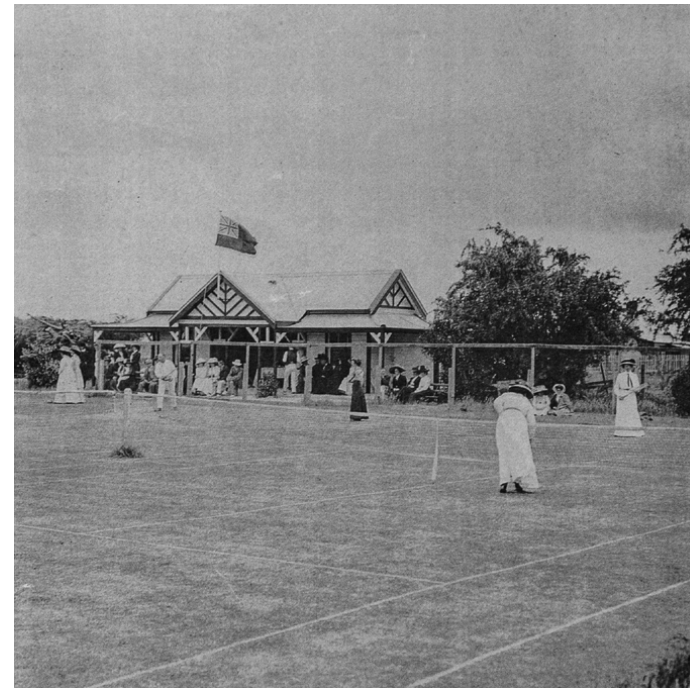
An Active & Connected Community

We have an amazing legacy of being an active and connected community.

The Ōtāne Sports Club, has a proud history rooted in the strength and spirit of our community. The Ōtāne Rugby Football Club was established in the late 1920's and the Ōtāne Netball Club was established in the mid 1970's, running as separate entities. In the early 1990's recognising the value of unity and shared purpose, both codes combined to form the Ōtāne Sports Club. The Club and community have invested in and manage facilities at the Ōtāne Recreation Ground.

Ōtāne school, founded in 1868, is an important part of our wider community and across the road is the Ōtāne Arts and Craft which opened in 1970 and remains active and popular for residents and visitors. The Ōtāne Fire Brigade formed in 1958 and many volunteers have played a role in helping keep the Ōtāne community safe.

The Ōtāne Progressive Group organise and fund projects across our town. We have prioritised the following actions to maintain and improve our sense of connection.



The Ōtāne Tennis and Croquet Club, November 1910.

Action Plan: An Active & Connected Community

Projects				Timeframe			Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Timeframe			Who Is Involved
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	
2. Support Heart							
1A	Create an attractive and connected community	Town Wide	Establish a strong community in the heart of the town, showing the story and people of the town. Create welcome to Ōtāne signs and "Whats On" noticeboard outside the Ōtāne Town Hall.		✓		Ōtāne Progressive, Ōtāne Community
			Support development of multi-purpose hub at the school.		✓		Ōtāne School Ōtāne Community
1B	Improving facilities at the sports ground	Ōtāne Sports Ground	Establish a clear path to the sports ground into the town and school .		✓		Ōtāne Sports Club, Ōtāne Progressive, Ōtāne Community, Central Hawke's Bay District Council
			Entrance and exit is clearly marked to visitors.		✓		Ōtāne Sports Club
			Upgrade facilities and explore adding shared outdoor exercise equipment.		✓		Ōtāne Sports Club Ōtāne Community
			Establish dog walking area and playground.		✓		Ōtāne Sports Club, Ōtāne Community, Progressive Ōtāne
1C	Provide a strong connection to the playground space.	Campbell St, Higginson St	Define space of entry/exit to the playground.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Ōtāne Hall Committee
			Establish safer roads and paths to the playground.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council
			Encourage more use of the community hall.		✓		Ōtāne Hall Committee

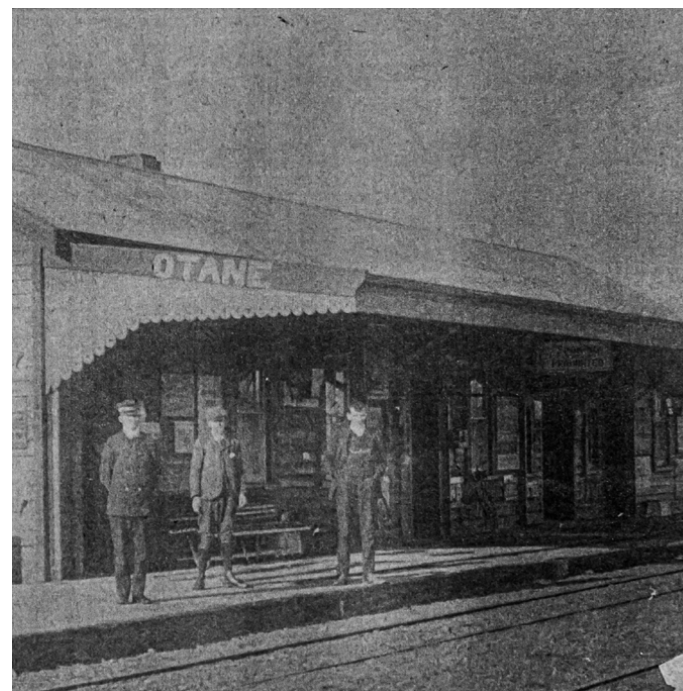
**GOAL
THREE**

More Options to Get Around

Ōtāne is a small place, but we are growing. We want to make sure people have safe and active options to get around.

We need more footpaths with low level lighting. We need safe cycling options within Ōtāne and between Ōtāne and Waipawa and Hastings. We have plans to reinstate the railway station. The connection between moving around and safety is critical for us.

We have prioritised the following actions to provide more options to get around.



Ōtāne Railway Station

Action Plan: More Options to Get Around

Projects				Timeframe			Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Timeframe			Who Is Involved
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	
1. Safe Cycle Path							
1A	Commuter Trails - Continuous and Connected Cycle Route Ōtāne to Waipawa	Whites Rd, Racecourse Rd	Improve the safety of the cycle connection by minimising road crossing points, connecting gaps in the networks and improving bridge crossing points.			✓	Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Waka Kotahi
			Utilise opportunity to connect off the main highway – White Rd / Racecourse Rd.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Waka Kotahi
			Create walking and cycling routes on Whites Road by creating limestone tracks			✓	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
1B	Commuter Trails - Continuous and Connected Cycle Route	Elsthorpe Rd	Improve the safety of the cycle connection by minimising road crossing points, connecting gaps in the networks and improving bridge crossing points.			✓	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
1C	Increase footpaths in the village	Village	Create connected network of footpaths in and around the village in particular Knorp Street, Rochfort Street and Williams Street.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council

**GOAL
FOUR**

Celebrate Our Past

Sharing our rich history is very important to us. The bilingual Historic Pavement Walk is a 2.6km trail around Ōtāne with 23 boards telling the stories of key sites and events across our town that gives locals and visitors an introduction to Ōtāne.

We are proud of our heritage and want to extend this connection from our past, to our present and into our future.

We have prioritised the following actions to celebrate our past.



Old Kaikoura Hotel Whare.

Action Plan: Celebrate Our Past

Projects				Timeframe			Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Timeframe			Who Is Involved
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	
1. Proud District							
1A	Ōtāne cultural/ historical storytelling	Town Wide	Review and extend the signage/information/art trail which highlights Ōtāne's cultural heritage. There is potential for Ōtāne Historic Pavement Walk to be a design collaboration with community, local artist and Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea to express cultural and historical identity of Ōtāne. This could also be incorporated into a wider township trail or Central Hawke's Bay trail between Ōtāne, Waipawa and Waipukurau.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Ōtāne Community, Ōtāne Progressive
1B	Ōtāne co-naming signs to Māori names	Town Wide	Extend signage and names of streets- co-use of Māori names for streets, reserves and other public places to increase the visibility of Ōtāne's Māori identity and heritage.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Ōtāne Community
			Advocate for consultation with community on future road names		✓		Ōtāne Community
1C	Ōtāne cultural/ historical storyboards	Town Wide	Locate significant events and trails to create boards with historical events shared.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Ōtāne Community
			Display the stories along main roads allowing visitors to learn about the history.		✓		Progressive Ōtāne

**GOAL
FIVE**

Self Sufficient

A key part of our vision is to be in control of our destiny.
Increasing our self sufficiency is a key part of achieving this.

We are already an incredibly motivated community.

The mahi of the Ōtāne Progressive Group, Ōtāne Sports Club, and Ōtāne School has provided us with many facilities and activities that a community of our size would not usually be able to achieve and sustain.

We are committed to continuing this tradition.

We have prioritised the following actions to become more self-sufficient.



Ōtāne School 150th Jubilee.

Action Plan: Self Sufficient

Projects				Timeframe			Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Timeframe			Who Is Involved
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	
1. Economic Growth							
1A	Attract and grow the business centre. Modernise the hall.	Higginson St	Re-establish a strong, functional village centre to respond to the local desire for a busy and successful heart.		✓		Ōtāne Progressive, Ōtāne Hall Committee
			Upgrade and protect the hall as a historical building.		✓		Ōtāne Hall Committee
			Promote freedom camping site outside Ōtāne Town Hall	✓			Central Hawke's Bay District Council
1B	Business information boards	Higginson St	Redesign rest stop space and include signage to let people know about the attractive businesses along the main street.			✓	Ōtāne Progressive, Ōtāne Hall Committee
1C	Ōtāne presence	SH2	Attract traffic to the town centre using signage.		✓		Ōtāne Progressive
			Bring Ōtāne's own character into the signage displaying cultural/historical heritage.		✓		Ōtāne Community
2. Community Resilience							
2A	Be prepared for natural emergencies	Town Wide	Develop a Community Resilience Plan.	✓			HB Emergency Management, CHBDC, Ōtāne Hall Committee
			Establish a Ōtāne Community Emergency Hub	✓			HB Emergency Managment, CHBDC, Ōtāne Hall Committee

**GOAL
SIX**

Improve Our Environment

Ōtāne is surrounded by highly productive land and our wider township is dominated by farmland.

We need to improve the quality of our streams that flow into the Papanui. We have some fantastic mature trees throughout our town, including the Avenue of Trees on Henderson Street, and want to expand on this.

We have prioritised the following actions to improve our environment.



Kauahehei Maunga.

Action Plan: Improve Our Environment

Projects				Timeframe			Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Timeframe			Who Is Involved
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	
1. Improve the Environment							
1A	Street trees along main axis	Higginson St	Celebrate the main road through town and extend the green network. This will also support the character of Ōtāne and help slow traffic on streets which will in turn improve pedestrian walkability and cycling.			✓	Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Ōtāne Community
1B	Greening Plan	Town Wide	Extend green street network EG Henderson and Miller Streets.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council
			Explore ways to improve storm water network that enhances and beautifies the streetscape.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council
			Plant trees, shrubs including natives, fruit trees and fast-growing shade trees.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council
1C	Green Spaces	Knrop St, Railway spaces, Lawrence St	Extending the existing spaces with adjacent green spaces.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Ōtāne Progressive, Ōtāne Sport Club, Ōtāne School
			Park grounds and school grounds support in green spaces.		✓		Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Ōtāne School
1D	Enhance food security		Support establishment of community garden.	✓			Ōtāne Community
			Support establishment of Pataka Kai.	✓			Ōtāne Community



6.3 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP ACTIVATION FUND

Author: Nicola Bousfield, Group Manager: People & Business Enablement

Authoriser: Doug Tate, Chief Executive

Attachments: 1. Community Partnership Activation Fund - fund terms and applicant information [↓](#) 

PURPOSE

For the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee to adopt the terms of the Community Activation Partnership Fund.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. That the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee adopts the terms of the Community Partnership Activation Fund, and
2. That officers update the Community Funding Policy to include the ongoing annual terms of the Community Partnership Activation Fund.

BACKGROUND

Central Hawke's Bay District Council applied in September 2023 to the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) for the "Better-Off Funding" - a package put in place by the then government, to support the local government sector through the transition to the new water services delivery system as part of the Three Waters Reforms.

Central Hawke's Bay had a total allocation of \$11.3 million, split across two tranches:

- Tranche 1 (July 2022): \$2.83 million
- Tranche 2 (July 2024): \$8.5 million

Council successfully applied for this funding, with a deliberate strategy and programme of work set for how to use the Better-Off Funding based on the availability of two tranches of funding. Central Hawke's Bay District Council applied for the First Tranche of Better-Off Funding in September 2022 and was allocated (contractually) the first Tranche of funding, \$2.83 million, in January 2023.

As part of ongoing changes to the Three Waters Reforms, the then Government cancelled the second Tranche of funding, meaning CHBDC was left with \$2.83 million.

Following Cyclone Gabrielle, DIA and Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP) (who administers the Better-Off Funding) gave the opportunity to councils to re-allocate funding towards Cyclone Recovery activities. CHBDC took this opportunity and re-allocated \$250,000 towards coordination of its recovery efforts.

Council had the ability to further re-allocate the balance of Better-Off Funding, following the criteria set by the DIA criteria, which includes:

- Support communities to transition to a sustainable and low-emissions economy, including by building resilience to climate change and natural hazards
- Deliver infrastructure and/or services that enable housing development and growth, with a focus on brownfield and infill development opportunities where those are available
- Deliver infrastructure and/or services that support local place-making and community wellbeing.

Council resolved to allocate of the balance of the Tranche 1 Better-Off Funding in March 2024 with three objectives:

1. Reducing the burden on the rate payer,
2. Tangible community activation projects over the next 3 years, and
3. Maintaining levels of services.

In addition to the funding re-allocated to recovery, Council also resolved to allocate Better-Off Funding to housing outcomes for Central Hawke's Bay and progressing the Hawke's Bay Three Waters model. Officers then sought approval from CIP for the projects to move forward.

Part of Council's decision in March 2024 was to allocate \$740,000 for Objective 2. Tangible community activation projects over a 3-year period, this included the allocation of \$150,000 for Community Partnership Activation.

This report presents the terms of the Community Partnership Activation Fund for the Strategy, Growth & Community Committee to adopt.

DISCUSSION

Scope of the fund

The Community Partnership Activation Fund is a contestable fund that supports small, tangible, community-led projects that bring to life the aspirations of local community, and in particular deliver on the actions outlined within the existing the Community Plans in Ōtāne, Takapau, Ōngaonga, and Tikokino. It empowers community groups and mana whenua to take action and build momentum within their communities.

The fund can also support wider community projects where seed funding is required, to unlock further co-funding opportunities.

Funding rounds and application process

The primary application round will be open in August 2025 through to November 2025. A further funding round will occur in June 2026, if the funds are not fully allocated. Ongoing funding rounds will be available on an annual basis. Specific dates will be determined and communicated as the project plan is developed and implemented.

Following the allocation of the initial \$150,000 Better-Off funding, the fund will continue annually, funded through Council's community development operational budget. This annual budget of \$28,000 was removed for Year 1 of the Three-Year Plan 2024-2027 and has been reinstated from 01 July 2025.

Applications to the fund will undergo a thorough application and assessment process, that is in part determined by the CIP (on behalf of the DIA) for the allocation of Better-Off Funding.

Appointment of the panel

The timing of the first round of the Community Partnership Activation Fund coincides with the local government elections. This limits the ability to appoint elected members to the panel during and following the election. Committee and elected member appointments following the election are yet to be determined.

Officers propose that the panel will be made up of two to four elected members, that would be appointed following an expression of interest process undertaken after the local election.

Terms of the fund, process and criteria for applicants

The attached “Community Partnership Activation Fund - fund terms and applicant information” sets out the information and criteria for applications to the fund. This will be made available via Smarty Grants on Council’s website, the funding application portal.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The Community Partnership Activation Fund aligns with the development and implementation of community plans, which were an outcome identified as part of [Project Thrive](#).

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being of low significance.

OPTIONS/ ANALYSIS

Two possible options available to the Committee are shown in the table below.

	<u>Option 1</u> Adopt the terms of the Community Partnership Activation Fund	<u>Option 2</u> Do not adopt the terms of the Community Partnership Activation Fund
Financial and Operational Implications	There are financial and operational implications by adopting the terms of the Community Partnership Activation Fund - officer time for the project team that will administer and run the project to allocate the funds, alongside the panel.	Should the Committee not adopt the terms of the Community Partnership Activation Fund and instead request Officers to undertake further work to change the terms of the fund, there will be additional financial (staff time) and operational implications (including funding risks below).
Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Implications	There are no implications to the Long-Term Plan and the Annual Plan	There are no implications to the Long-Term Plan and the Annual Plan
Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes	The Community Partnership Activation Fund activates the community aspirations set out in community plans, the development of which came from Project Thrive.	Not adopting the terms of the Community Partnership Activation Fund would not support the achievement of the outcomes of Project Thrive.
Statutory Requirements	There are no statutory requirements in this decision	There are no statutory requirements in this decision
Consistency with Policies and Plans	The Community Partnership Activation Fund aligns with the development and implementation of community plans.	Not adopting the terms of the Community Partnership Activation Fund would not enable the activation and delivery of community plans.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Any projects completed through Better-Off Funding are subject to strict requirements for approval and reimbursement from CIP who administer the fund on behalf of the DIA. There are potential financial implications if projects are not accepted for reimbursement by Crown Infrastructure Partners, this risk is further explained below, and mitigations are in place. Officers have determined that this is a low risk.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

It has been some time since the original approval and allocation of Tranche 1 funding to CHBDC. Although approval has been granted by CIP for the projects set out in the March 2024 Council paper, officers note that there is an increasing risk if the Better-Off funding is not spent soon. Council has previously been suggested to redirect the Better-Off funding into three waters projects and officers expect this direction will continue to be the case for this government.

Officers have also determined there is a potential risk (relatively low) that some projects granted through the Better-Off Community Partnership Activation Fund of \$150,000 may not be approved for reimbursement from CIP. Officers are actively working to mitigate this risk, with Council's position being, prior approval has been previously granted from CIP for projects that meet the DIA fund criteria – to “deliver infrastructure and/or services that support local place-making and community wellbeing”.

Officers are further mitigating this risk with the availability of Council opex budget (that is planned for Year 2 of the Community Partnership Activation Fund) in the event this risk eventuates, or a directive is given from central government for the allocation of Better-Of Funding.

DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY

The Strategy, Growth & Community Committee have the delegated authority to adopt the terms of the Community Partnership Activation Fund.

NEXT STEPS

In the event the Committee endorses the Community Partnership Activation Fund terms, officers will move forward with developing and implementing the project plan to make the fund applications available from August 2025. This will include working with community groups and communicating the fund's availability.

Once the Better-Off Funding portion of the Community Activation Fund is exhausted (\$150,000), officers will remove the criteria, application and reporting requirements relating specifically to the DIA. The scope, intent and objectives of the fund will remain unchanged.

Community Partnership Activation Fund Terms – Process and fund criteria for applicants

Purpose of the fund

The Community Partnership Activation Fund is a contestable fund that supports small, tangible, community-led projects that bring to life the aspirations of local community, and in particular deliver on the actions outlined within the existing the Community Plans in Ōtāne, Takapau, Ōngaonga, and Tikokino. It empowers community groups and mana whenua to take action and build momentum within their communities. The fund can also support wider community projects where seed funding is required, to unlock further co-funding opportunities.

Community groups can apply for a grant from the fund, which will be assessed against the fund criteria set out below.

Fund availability

The Year 1 (1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026) funding pool available is \$150,000 which Council has allocated for community activation projects. This is externally funded by central government, through the “Better-Off Funding” for projects that meet the fund criteria set by the Department of Internal Affairs to “deliver infrastructure and/or services that support local place-making and community wellbeing.”

Once the initial \$150,000 externally funded portion of the Community Partnership Activation Fund has been exhausted, there is an ongoing annual contestable fund available for future applications subject to operational budgets.

Objectives of the fund

- Enables the delivery of actions identified in Central Hawke's Bay community plans.
- Supports mana whenua and community-led initiatives that enhance wellbeing, connection, and place-making.
- Provides leverage for co-funding opportunities from other sources.

Funding rounds and application process

- The primary application round will be open in August 2025 through to November 2025 (application dates to be confirmed and communicated).
- A further funding round will under be completed by June 2026, if the funds are not fully allocated (dates to be confirmed). Ongoing funding rounds will be available on an annual basis.
- Funding applications will be submitted via the Smarty Grants portal on Council's website.
- Applicants will be notified within four weeks of the closing date.

Funding application criteria

- Grants of up to \$20,000 per project will be considered.
- Projects must be completed within 3 months of funding approval.
- Applications over \$20,000 will be considered on an “by exception basis” on their merits.

Eligibility Criteria

Applicants must:

- Be a community group, trust, incorporated society, or mana whenua entity/group based in Central Hawke’s Bay.

Applications must:

- Be able to meet the community wellbeing fund criteria set by of the Department of Internal Affairs “Deliver infrastructure and/or services that support local place-making and community wellbeing.”
- Demonstrate alignment with one or more actions from the Ōtāne, Takapau, Ōngaonga, or Tikokino community plans or show clear evidence of community support and collaboration.
- Provide a clear project plan, budget and quotes.
- Be able to complete the project within the funding timeframe.
- Be for a project that will be completed in Central Hawke’s Bay.

What Can Be Funded

- Materials and supplies for community projects.
- Venue or equipment hire.
- Professional costs such as design or consenting.
- Promotion and engagement costs.
- Seed funding to unlock co-funding or matched investment. Seed funding will be released to applicants upon confirmation of successful co-funding, which must occur within 12 months.

What Cannot Be Funded

- Salaries or wages for staff and volunteer time.
- Ongoing operational or administrative costs.
- Meeting costs.

Assessment Criteria

Applications will be assessed on:

- Alignment with the Better-Off Funding criteria.
- Alignment with community plan priorities.
- Alignment with community wellbeing outcomes.
- Community benefit and impact.
- Feasibility and readiness to deliver.
- Ability to deliver within funding timeframes.

- Potential to attract or leverage additional funding (seed funding applications).
- Final project approval may be subject to Crown Infrastructure Partners approval (who administer the Better-Off Funding on behalf of the Department of Internal Affairs).

Reporting Requirements

- A short project report and financial summary must be submitted within two months of project completion via Smarty Grants on Council's website.
- Photos and community feedback to be submitted by the applicant following the project to showcase impact and may be used for communications purposes.
- Invoices for all expenditure are required to be submitted.

6.4 SOLID WASTE REVIEW - UPDATE AND INTENTION TO REVIEW WMMP

Author: Robert Hon, Environmental Waste Manager

Authoriser: Mark Kinvig, Group Manager - Community Infrastructure and Development

Attachments: 1. Waste Assessment 2025 [↓](#) 

PURPOSE

To present and seek support for the waste assessment report findings that will inform the updated Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) for formal adoption in April 2026.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Strategy, Growth & Community Committee:

1. **Receives and supports the findings of the draft Waste Assessment Report.**
2. **Directs Officers to proceed with updating the existing Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for formal adoption by April 2026**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2019 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) was formulated during a period of economic growth and low inflation. Since that time, the Council has been confronted with more challenging economic conditions, increased living costs, cyclone recovery efforts and a series of central government reform initiatives.

The current draft waste assessment considers these competing priorities and challenges, particularly concerning the long-term viability of the Council's landfill beyond its current consent, which is set to expire in 2030, as well as implications for the existing cost model associated with other waste-related services.

This recent assessment outlines the primary challenges facing waste management and proposes actions for an updated WMMP. The goal is to minimise landfill waste while maintaining the affordability of waste services. Officers recommend that the Committee support the findings in the waste assessment to enable development of an updated WMMP.

BACKGROUND

Officers have reviewed the current WMMP as required by Clauses 50 and 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which outline requirements for an updated waste assessment. This informs whether the Council should update or retain its WMMP. The draft waste assessment is **attached**.

The scope and timing align with the Terms of Reference (TOR) adopted under Resolution 25.17 at the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee meeting on 22 May, outlined workstreams, timelines, and outputs.

This decision authorises Officers to proceed with updating the WMMP for public consultation and adoption by April 2026 per the agreed TOR.

DISCUSSION

2019 WMMP performance

The Council completed most actions from the previous WMMP. Although some were not delivered due to resource shifts toward Cyclone Gabrielle recovery and awaiting updated government waste policies; the delayed actions will be included in the updated WMMP.

While the WMMP associated performance indicators showed some improvement, they proved difficult to measure accurately. New macro-level measures are proposed as part the updated WMMP.

Waste Assessment highlights

Waste composition

The waste assessment outlines the District's current waste composition. Officers commissioned a third party to conduct a desktop review, comparing recent surveys from similarly sized councils. The review found only minor changes in metal, organic, plastic, and paper content, indicating previous surveys remain largely relevant. Key findings:

- Organic, food, and green waste make up the largest share of divertible kerbside waste
- At landfill, treated timber and plasterboard account for the most divertible waste, with textiles following closely behind.

District waste services

Council services ensure waste management, recycling, and waste diversion are accessible to both rural and urban residents. The private sector handles much of the waste collection for urban, rural, and commercial customers. Urban and commercial users prefer private services for larger bins, while rural users value the pickup convenience. Private collectors do not include recycling as part of their service.

Funding Council waste service

Council waste services are funded by 65% private (fees and charges) and 35% public (rates) sources, as per the Revenue and Finance Policy. Revenue from the district landfill operations make up most of the private funding (fees and charges).

The landfill gate fee influences prices for other Council waste services like pre-paid bags and transfer station charges. A decision, due by 2028, on whether to renew the landfill's consent in 2030 or switch to alternatives (such as exporting waste to another landfill) will significantly affect this funding model.

Accommodating for Growth

Officers have projected waste requirements based on anticipated future growth, highlighting the need for current operations to accommodate urban expansion. Additionally, rural recycling trailers are frequently removed earlier in the day due to reaching capacity.

Additionally, infrastructure like the Waipukurau Transfer Station is unlikely to support future waste diversion options or new waste streams due to limited space. However, it has been identified for replacement in Year 8 of the current 2024-2027 Three-Year plan.

Conclusion

Officers regard the review and update of the current WMMP as essential given the considerations outlined above. It is recognised that the Council will not be able to deliver effective waste solutions alone and will require support and collaboration with mana whenua partners, community groups, local businesses, and regional stakeholders to realise its long-term strategic objectives.

The revised WMMP and associated action plans will prioritise the following key areas:

- Revising strategic waste management goals considering the prevailing economic and political environment, as well as current Council-specific priorities.
- Updating performance targets to accurately reflect progress toward these strategic objectives.
- Enhancing cooperation between the Council, mana whenua, community groups, local businesses, and regional partners.
- Developing a comprehensive understanding of the opportunities and risks associated with continued operation of the district landfill, to support informed decision-making by 2028.
- Assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of existing kerbside collection services and other waste infrastructure to ensure they are fit for future growth.
- Exploring viable and cost-effective options to recover resources that can be diverted from the waste stream.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The proposal supports the waste assessment to update the WMMP for adoption in April 2026 and is linked to the following strategic outcomes of Project Thrive:

- Smart Growth
- Environmental Responsible
- Durable Infrastructure

An updated WMMP also aligns with Council's Environmental and Sustainability Strategy which notes an updated WMMP as a key action point.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as significant and acknowledges that the formal adoption of an updated WMMP will require public consultation prior to adoption in early 2026.

OPTIONS/ ANALYSIS

The Council has 3 options with respect to this matter:

Option 1: Support the waste assessment findings and direct Officers to update the 2019 WMMP.

Option 2: Direct Officers to review the waste assessment findings and reserve decision on updating the 2019 WMMP.

Option 3: Disagree with the waste assessment findings and endorse the current 2019 WMMP.

<u>Option 1</u>	<u>Option 2</u>	<u>Option 3</u>
Support the waste assessment findings and direct Officers to update the 2019 WMMP	Direct Officers to review the waste assessment findings and reserve decision on updating the 2019 WMMP	Disagree with the waste assessment findings and endorse the 2019 WMMP with no adjustments

	<u>Option 1</u> Support the waste assessment findings and direct Officers to update the 2019 WMMP	<u>Option 2</u> Direct Officers to review the waste assessment findings and reserve decision on updating the 2019 WMMP	<u>Option 3</u> Disagree with the waste assessment findings and endorse the 2019 WMMP with no adjustments
Financial and Operational Implications	No impact as ensures we update the 2019 WMMP in a timely manner.	No financial impact unless decision is made after September 2025 which is the deadline for a decision under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A significant delay may result in financial penalties from MfE.	Likely to negatively impact financial and operation implications in future years.
Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Implications	No impact	No impact	It is not aligned with the current 3 Year Plan.
Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes	Aligned with achievement of Community Outcomes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart Growth, • Environmental Responsible • Durable Infrastructure 	Aligned with achievement of Community Outcomes providing a decision to update the 2019 WMMP is made.	Not aligned and could jeopardise Councils ability to meet its outcomes.
Statutory Requirements	Meets the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.	Possible delay in decision to update the WMMP and possible breach of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.	No impact.
Consistency with Policies and Plans	Consistent.	Consistent.	Not consistent with outcomes of the Environmental and Sustainability Strategy 2019-2023 that requires the Council to demonstrate leadership is environmental and sustainability matters locally.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications at this stage as adequate budget and resources have been allocated to complete the WMMP process.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

There are no risk implications on this specific matter at this time. However, should Council defer this decision there are likely not be risks associated with not meeting our legal requirements under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

RECOMMENDED OPTION

This report recommends Option 1: Receives and supports the draft Waste Assessment findings and directs Officers to update the 2019 WMMP. This decision is driven by the evolving circumstances since 2019 and the need to ensure that the WMMP remains suitable and responsive to emerging waste management challenges.

DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY

The Strategy, Growth and Community Committee have the appropriate delegations to make decisions on the matter.

CONSULTATION

The Statement of Proposal requires input from the region's Medical Waste Officer. At the time of writing, comments from the Medical Waste Officer have not yet been received, however, this feedback will be considered and incorporated into the updated WMMP.

COMMUNICATION

The current decision is a procedural step and it is noted that as part of the adoption of an updated WMMP, public consultation will be required.

NEXT STEPS

Subject to the Committee supporting the waste assessment findings, Officers will present the updated WMMP in a public workshop in September 2025.



**CENTRAL
HAWKE'S BAY**
DISTRICT COUNCIL



Waste Assessment 2025

Central Hawke's Bay District Council

30 June 2025

Together we thrive! E ora ngātahi ana!



Document Control

Central Hawke's Bay Waste Assessment 2025				
Status	Version	Author	Date	Changes
Draft	Version 1	Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	05 June 2025	1 st Draft
Draft	Version 2	Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	29 June 2025	2 nd Draft
Draft	Version 2a	Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	1 July 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added per capita numbers. Added executive summary Draft version sent as pre-reading for Council workshop
Draft	Version 3	Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	7 July 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table of contents added Table for bag prices added. Adjusted strategic objectives to align with ILM outputs. Title headings adjusted Added to options review. Updated tonnages for diversion
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Draft	Version 5	Reviewed by external comms specialist.	18 July 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover page formatted Minor formatting adjustments.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Central Hawke's Bay District Council has completed this Waste Assessment for 2025 as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

This assessment describes the current waste situation in the district, focusing on the tonnages collected and managed through the Council's solid waste activity. It aims to help promote effective and efficient waste management in Central Hawke's Bay and deliver the environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits as outlined under the purpose of the Act (section 3 of the WMA).

A waste assessment is mandatory for territorial authorities and provides critical information for the Council to update its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP), which is required every six years under the WMA. Both this Waste Assessment and the draft WMMP for consultation must be made public under section 44 of the WMA.

This waste assessment is in three parts:

Part 1: Where are we now? This section assesses the current waste situation, including:

- the legislative and strategic context
- relevant demographics
- waste services in the district (council and non-council)
- waste quantities, composition and flows
- forecast future demands
- performance against the 2019 WMMP and important considerations over the next six years.

The main findings are that the Council needed to focus on the long term affordability of waste services, support waste related infrastructure while finding opportunities to extract potentially divertable waste like organics, from existing waste streams.

Part 2: Where do we want to be?

This proposes a vision, goals, objectives, measures and targets for consideration.

Our vision remains to be a Waste Free district; our objectives will be adjusted to reflect the current Council priorities ensuring that services remain cost effective and affordability over the longer term while balancing the needs to minimise waste. Working in partnership with community and mana whenua to crucial to achieve our goals.

To measure our progress, we are proposing three macro level measures to track our progress, these are reducing waste generated per capita from 440 kg per per year to 390kg per person per year by 2031, increase diverted materials through Council associated waste services from 95kh per person per year to 125 kg per person per year by 2031 and to maintain the unauthorized dumping incidents reported to the Council to less than 30 incidents per year.

Part 3: How will we get there?

This section identifies options for waste management and minimisation and will help to inform the WMMP alongside the draft vision, and goals. It also includes consultation and comments from the Medical Officer of Health.

There are several key challenges for the district over the next six years:

- A decision on whether to continue operating the district landfill when the consent expires in 2030 needs to be made.



- Ensuring waste services remain affordable, noting a decision to close the landfill will change the financial model of waste services.
- Increasing the diversion of waste from landfill while balancing the costs of doing so.
- Forming strategic partnerships with other councils, mana whenua, local community groups and businesses on waste-related services and infrastructure.

The assessment will give the Council a good understanding and foundation to progress and update the current WMMP for the next six years with these waste related priorities in mind.

This waste assessment will be summarised to form the updated WMMP to outline the strategic direction and future actions for waste over the next 6 years.

The updated WMMP will be publicly consulted prior to adoption in early 2026.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Central Hawke's Bay District Council Waste Assessment 2025 has been completed by the Council in accordance with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

1.1 PURPOSE AND AIM

The purpose of this assessment is to analyse the current waste situation in Central Hawke's Bay. This analysis is based on the tonnages collected and managed through the Council's solid waste activity.

The preparation of this waste assessment is essential to enable the Council to update its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). The aim is to identify potential new or improved initiatives for the solid waste activity that will contribute to the environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits as outlined in section 3 of the WMA 2008.

It is a legal requirement for territorial authorities to conduct a waste assessment and take it into consideration when reviewing and preparing their WMMP. Additionally, according to the WMA (s44), a waste assessment must be made public along with the draft WMMP for consultation. This process must be carried out at intervals no longer than six years.

1.2 SCOPE

This Waste Assessment outlines the management and processing of solid waste within the district and complies with the statutory obligations set out in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) and other legislation, such as the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

It outlines:

- waste services available in the district (Council and non-council)
- waste quantities, composition and flows
- key challenges the district faces
- future demands
- the existing vision, goals, objectives and targets for waste management and minimisation
- guiding principles to direct the Council's future waste state
- statement of proposals for waste service and key challenges.

Central Hawke's Bay District Council has completed a desktop review to update the composition of waste disposed of in the district, comparing the results from the last solid waste analysis protocol (SWAP) analysis in 2019 with more recent SWAP analysis results from councils of similar economic activity and size. The review provides directions to officers around how relevant the existing 2019 SWAP results still are.

Along with this SWAP review, Central Hawke's Bay District Council is completing a section 17A review of its current waste services under the Local Government Act 2002. This will assist the Council in considering the most effective service delivery model, or models, depending on the activity.

Consents for the existing Council-managed waste disposal facility, the district landfill, will expire in 2030. Given that a decision to renew this consent will require a significant investment



and likely result in increased operational costs balanced against revenue adjustments to break even, a high-level economic viability review of the landfill has also been undertaken.

This assessment provides a holistic overview of the state of waste in the district, the future ideal service model (future state), and key challenges for the district. Understanding relevant waste management information is vital in planning the review of the WMMP and to target objectives and goals.

Accurately forecasting future demands is equally important in planning for the WMMP and determining how council plans to deliver key initiatives in meeting those demands. Comprehensive planning will support the Council to find the best way to navigate these challenges over the next six years while balancing the need to reduce waste to landfill over the longer term.

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PART 1 : WHERE ARE WE NOW?

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2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The following section details the 'why' for this waste assessment and relevant legislation along with any proposed changes. It details the specific elements that are needed to comply with the various legislation and the process requirements and justification to review the current WMMP which in turn forms a long-term waste strategy for the district over the next six years.

2.1 WASTE MINIMISATION ACT 2008

Section 50 of the WMA states that before a council reviews its WMMP, they must undertake a waste assessment. The waste assessment must contain;

1. a description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority's district
2. a forecast of future demands for collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services within the district
3. a statement of options available to meet the forecast demands of the district with an assessment of the suitability of each option
4. a statement of the territorial authority's intended role in meeting the forecast demands including proposals for new or replacement infrastructure
5. a statement about the extent to which the proposal will:
 - (i) ensure that public health is adequately protected;
 - (ii) promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

In making a waste assessment, the territorial authority must consult the Medical Officer of Health. In preparation for this assessment, Council have made several assumptions based on data from other regions in New Zealand. This is to avoid significant administrative and data collection costs and is allowed for by section 51 of the WMA 2008.

Under section 51 of the WMA, waste assessment proposals must ensure that public health is adequately protected. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 also includes the power to control or prohibit how something is disposed of. This power is likely to continue in the new waste legislation.

2.12 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE WASTE MINIMISATION ACT

In March 2024, the Government proposed changes to the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Litter Act 1979. The key proposed changes are as follows:

- Creating a framework on products for consideration through a nationwide product stewardship scheme.
- Introducing a 20 percent baseline waste levy return to councils with the remaining 80 percent based on population.
- Broadening of the scope of what waste levies can be spent on.
- Introducing a tiered penalty approach for litter enforcement.
- Streamlining waste levy waiver application requirements.
- Minor administrative changes.

Consultation on the changes closed on 1st June 2025 and the Government is currently reviewing submissions.



These changes are generally practical changes. The most positive change proposed for Council is that smaller councils will get a larger share of waste levy returns and a broader scope on what they can be spent on.

Litter enforcement tweaks also provide Council with more practical legislative powers to enforce illegal dumping penalties with the tiered penalty system – allowing better cost recovery for cleaning up illegal dumping incidents.

Clarity on Nationwide product stewardship schemes (where producers have more responsibility into disposing of waste they generate) planning and implementation by Central Government will allow Councils time to adapt or plan their waste services accordingly. Officers are keeping a watching brief on this. Our waste assessment and WMMP will remain flexible to allow for and integrate any future changes.

2.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) considers the role of territorial authorities in protecting public health through various provisions. The LGA allows councils to:

- provide any activity that is considered appropriate for the effective management of waste
- own, maintain and operate works and facilities necessary to implement their waste management and minimisation plan
- make bylaws and policies relating to the management of waste.

Section 17A of the Act requires Council to review the service delivery model for its waste-related services every six years with some exceptions. It is considered prudent and efficient to complete a high-level review now and incorporate any high-level results to guide the possible WMMP reviews and its associated action plans.

Officers acknowledge that the initial results of this preliminary section 17A review may only provide a first cut, removing unfavorable service delivery options rather than recommending a clear 'winner.'

Further work is likely required to analyse available data and ensure the best option for the district. It is noted that these decisions will not be made as part of the WMMP process but rather signaled in the review process; with the final decision made through Council processes over the next six years at the appropriate time.

2.21 CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY CONSOLIDATED BYLAWS

Part 6 of the CHBDC bylaws deals with waste-related matters in the district. It establishes regulations for proper use of Council waste services, penalties for non-compliance and hazardous waste management on private and public land. These bylaws are continually reviewed in line with Local Government Act 2002 requirements.

2.3 HEALTH ACT 1956

Section 25 (1) of the Health Act discusses the role of local authorities in providing sanitary works and sanitary conveniences for public use. Sanitary works in the context of waste services are defined to include works for the collection and disposal of refuse, nightsoil, and other offensive matter.

Section 29 (n) discusses the nuisance of burning waste material, rubbish or refuse or other undertaking that produces smoke in such quantity, or in such manner, as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health.



These provisions highlight the links between public health and the adequate provision of waste disposal services.

3. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The following section details the strategic context for this waste assessment and provides context from a national, regional and district level.

3.1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND WASTE STRATEGY

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) has recently updated the New Zealand waste strategy, replacing the Te Rautaki Para with the Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy.

The outcomes of the strategy are listed below:



Figure 1: Updated Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy for New Zealand, MfE website.

The strategy details the tools the Government intends to use to achieve these outcomes and are listed below.



Fit-for-purpose legislation that supports:

- an efficient market for waste management and recycling
- optimal investment decisions
- appropriate responsibilities across the supply chain



Cost-effective, outcomes-focused investment of the waste disposal levy in infrastructure, innovation and local projects



Working with the sector, business, iwi/Māori, local government and communities to develop and implement practical cost-effective solutions



Where necessary, targeted policy and regulatory measures



Using the waste hierarchy to guide decision-making, enabling us to keep resources in the economy at their highest value where possible

Figure 2: Tools proposed for the updated Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy .
Source: MfE website

The current strategy is designed to create an environment that fosters the establishment of incentives to promote the recovery of valuable resources from waste, resulting in broader economic benefits.

This approach ideally involves partnerships between government entities, private industry, iwi, and community groups.

While no specific measurable targets have been established in the current iteration, previous waste strategy targets can serve as a reference for this waste assessment and an updated WMMP.

The table below details the previous national waste strategy 'Te Rautaki Para' national targets:

Te Raitaki Para national targets to achieve by 2030	
Waste generation	Reduce the amount of material entering the waste system by 10% per capita.
Waste disposal	Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30% per capita
Waste emissions	Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by 30%

Table 1: Former national waste strategy 'Te Rautaki Para' targets. Source: MfE

Section 44 (c) of the WMA states that the Council must have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy, however each council can tailor a plan that is designed to consider the needs, challenges and nuances of the district's community.

Councils are expected to contribute to the success of the current national waste strategy.



3.1.2 CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

Emissions from waste disposal activities are a contributor to climate change. In New Zealand, waste activities contribute up to 4.5 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions.

The Government's climate strategy affirms its commitment to meet its targets to reduce the impact of climate change and prepare for its future. There are five pillars the government intends to use to meet these strategic goals.

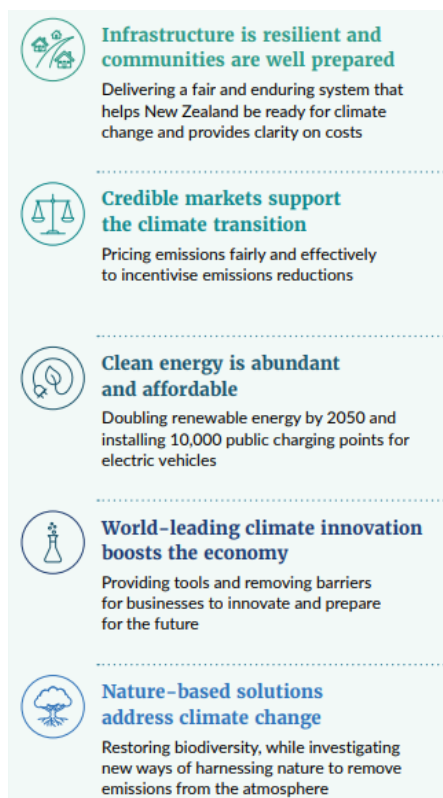


Figure 3: **Pillars for the New Zealand climate strategy. Source: MfE**



The Government has set targets to track progress:

New Zealand is working to reduce emissions and has committed to:

By 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (Target 9) • Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions to 50 per cent below gross 2005 levels by 2030 (New Zealand's Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement) • Reduce biogenic methane to 10 per cent below 2017 levels by 2030
By 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach net zero for long-lived gases by 2050 • Reduce biogenic methane to 24 to 47 per cent below 2017 levels by 2050*

* The 2050 methane target is currently subject to an independent expert review.

In April 2024, the Government announced nine targets to achieve better results in areas that matter to New Zealanders.

Target 9 is focused on reducing net greenhouse gas emissions to no more than 290 Mt CO₂-e from 2022 to 2025 and 305 Mt CO₂-e from 2026 to 2030.

This keeps us on track to meet New Zealand's 2050 net zero target.

Figure 4: Targets included in the New Zealand climate change strategy. Source: MfE website

The production of greenhouse gasses as part of waste disposal links the Council's current and future waste management strategy to the overarching national climate change strategy.

3.2 REGIONAL CONTEXT

3.2.1. HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL CLIMATE ACTION JOINT COMMITTEE

Central Hawke's Bay District Council is a member of the Regional Climate Action Joint Committee has committed to make Hawke's Bay carbon neutral by 2050. As waste contributes around 2 percent of greenhouse gas emissions regionally, appropriate waste management that considers emission reduction practices are part of the toolkit to be carbon neutral by 2050.



3.3 DISTRICT CONTEXT

3.3.1 PROJECT THRIVE

In 2016, the Council started Project Thrive, a long-term strategy to achieve the long-term Central Hawke's Bay vision to be a proud and prosperous district made up of the strong communities and connected people who respect and protect our environment and celebrate our beautiful part of New Zealand.

Seven strategic goals were identified to achieve this vision:

- A proud district
- A prosperous district
- Strong communities
- Connected citizens
- Smart growth
- Environmentally responsible
- Durable infrastructure.

To reach these goals the Council needs to focus on the following:

- Promoting smart growth
- Attracting and enabling business success
- Strengthening our district and community identity
- Protecting and promoting our unique landscape
- Planning for tomorrow to future-proof Central Hawke's Bay.

Waste services are a critical service that influences how the Council will achieve its strategic objectives to be environmentally responsible and ensuring we have durable infrastructure for waste management and minimisation.

The focus for Council's waste services would be to ensure the service supports business success and growth, a system built around minimising waste impacts on the environment to continue to protect and promote our unique landscape and planning for waste infrastructure that is future-proofed.

3.3.2 ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

The Council adopted an Environmental and Sustainability Strategy in 2019 with the goal of being successful environmental guardians, ensuring future generations THRIVE here.

The strategy recognizes four key themes:

- Leading the way in environmental sustainability.
- Ensuring environmental vitality through our way of working
- Connecting people and place
- Building a more sustainable economy.

The strategy recognises the need for the Council to be an example for the rest of New Zealand, ensuring the Council meets its regulatory requirements, and ensuring the community recognises the unique and beautiful natural landscapes – recognising their responsibility to preserve this and promoting economic activity that the local environment can sustain.



The successful adoption of an updated Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is one of the key actions of this adopted strategy.

3.2.3 RECOVERING FROM CYCLONG GABRIELLE: CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT COUNCIL THREE YEAR PLAN 2024-2027: ROAD TO RECOVERY & ELECTED MEMBER PRIORITIES.

The impact of Cyclone Gabrielle has fundamentally changed the Council's priorities.

The Council Long Term Plan (LTP) is the Council's key strategic document that outlines the Council's financial planning (budget, and source of funding), levels of service and proposed capital work programme for at least 10 years, with a focus on the first three years.

The Council adopted a three year plan on the 13 June 2024 that focused on recovery from unprecedented impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle.

In January 2023, Council adopted a first set of Elected Member Priorities, choosing to refocus and building on Project Thrive after the significance of Cyclone Gabrielle. They key focus areas are as follows:

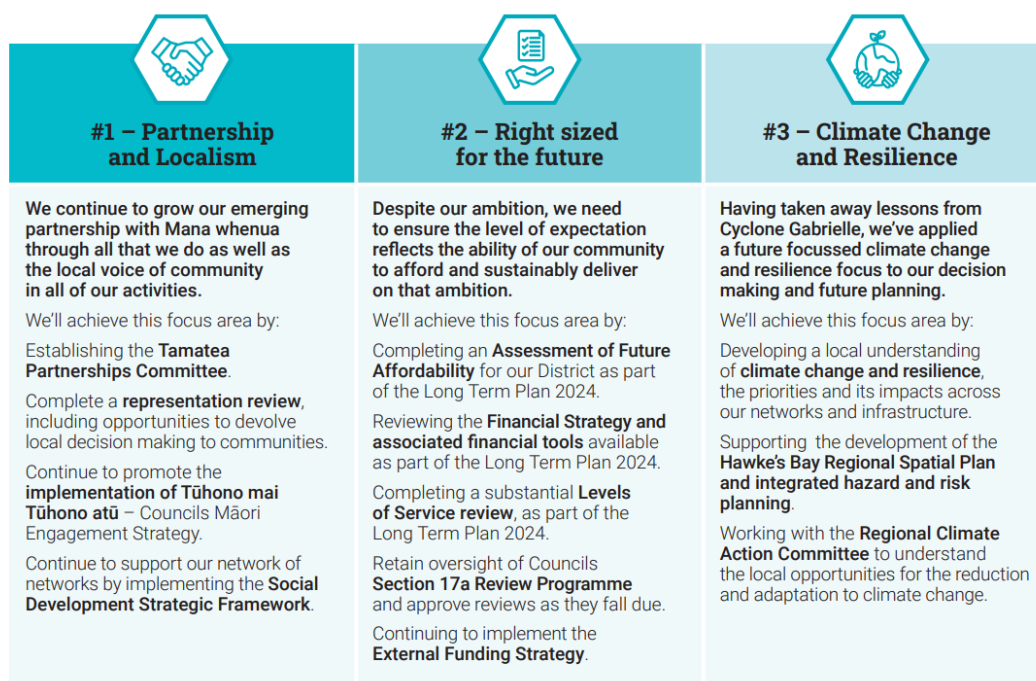


Figure 5: Key focus areas for elected members in the current triennium.

Source CHBDC website.

The five big moves also set expectations for the Council to prioritise the following outputs with a summary of what each entail.

1. Accountable Delivery



- Improvements to how we manage our service providers
 - Improved reporting requirements.
 - Reinvigorate Community Action and Care Groups.
2. Resilient Roothing
 - A prioritised approach to investments in our roading network
 3. Community Activation
 - Addressing challenges and leveraging opportunities for the Waipawa and Waipukurau town centers.
 4. Social Infrastructure
 - Enable social infrastructure that supports long-term housing needs and economic outcomes for the community.
 5. Secure Water
 - Improving water security in the district through affordable water infrastructure improvement programs.

3.2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL WASTE ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The solid waste activity aims to provide the necessary services and infrastructure for the safe disposal of residential and commercial rubbish while supporting the long-term goals of reducing waste to landfill.

The Council has an Environmental Waste Asset Management Plan (EWAMP) that details the activities and the existing waste infrastructure that supports it.

It includes a funding plan detailing the future funding demands for the current level of service and the infrastructure to maintain or enhance the current levels of service.

Planned changes to the levels of service are generally driven by the WMMP action plans that are used to update the EWAMP, which in turn feeds into LTP process for official adoption.

The EWAMP was last updated in December 2023 and is updated in line with good asset management practices. For solid waste, this plan covers the following:

- Waste disposal services – landfill, transfer stations and kerbside collections.
- Recycling services – kerbside recycling services and recycling drop off centers.
- Waste minimisation – green waste, e-waste diversion, waste education and other initiatives.
- Closed landfills – managing old landfills in the district.

The purpose of the EWAMP is to ensure ‘ongoing assessment and management of solid waste activities and their supporting infrastructure in the most cost-effective manner in line with the desired community expectations that define the levels of service.’

4. OUR DISTRICT

This section provides an overview of the important geographical, demographic and economic characteristics of Central Hawke’s Bay. These key features have a significant impact on the types and volumes of waste generated and must be taken into consideration when making decisions regarding



waste management and minimisation.

4.1 DISTRICT GEOGRAPHY

Central Hawke's Bay is the southernmost district of the Hawke's Bay Region.



Figure 6: Map of the Hawke's Bay Region.

The district encompasses 3,327km² and has a varied landscape, ranging from pastoral hill country, coastal plains and the Ruahine Ranges to the west. The coast borders the district on the east. Hastings District borders the district to the north with Tararua District to the south. To the west, the district shares a border along the Ruahine Ranges with the Rangitikei and Manawatu districts. The Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) is the regional authority for the district.



Figure 7: Map showing major settlements in the Central Hawke's Bay District.

The main population centers around Waipawa and Waipukurau with smaller towns around the district



including Pukehou in the north and Takapau towards the south. Several small coastal settlements line the east coast of the district with Pōrangahau being the largest coastal settlement.

4.2 POPULATION

Based on the most recent 2023 census, the district has approximately 15,480 residents with a median age of 43.5 years. There were 3,903 residents that identify as Māori.

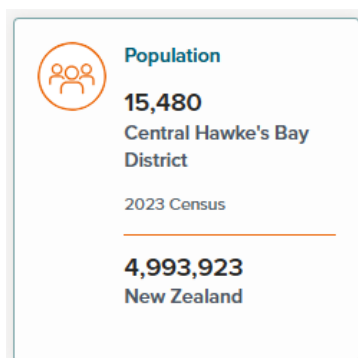


Figure 8: Population of Central Hawke's Bay District based on 2023 census. Source: StatsNZ

The largest age group is between 30-64 years (44.3%) with the next largest 65 years and over. The smallest proportion of the population are between the ages of 15 -29 years old. Residents of 15-19 years old are trending downwards with the residents above 65 trending upwards.

Percentage of population by life-cycle age group, Central Hawke's Bay District and New Zealand, 2013–2023 Censuses

Graph

Table

Metadata

Export

Category	2013 (Central Hawke's Bay District)	2018 (Central Hawke's Bay District)	2023 (Central Hawke's Bay District)	2013 (New Zealand)	2018 (New Zealand)	2023 (New Zealand)
Under 15 years	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.4	19.6	18.7
15-29 years	14	14	14.1	19.9	20.5	19.4
30-64 years	48	45.4	44.3	45.4	44.6	45.3
65 years and over	17.3	19.8	21.2	14.3	15.2	16.6

This data is for the census usually resident population count. See the metadata tab to learn more about this data. Data points with * in the table are confidential, not available, or not applicable.

[Stats NZ census](#)



Figure 9: Percentage of population based on age group over time. Source: NZ Stats.

4.3 HOUSING

The district has 6,867 private dwellings with 5,910 dwellings currently occupied.

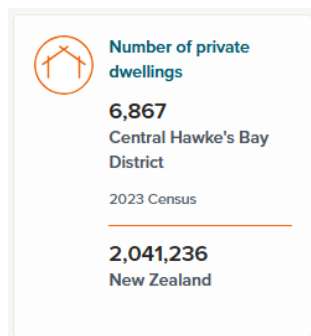


Figure 10: Number of private dwellings in the district based on 2023 census. Source: NZ Stats

4.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic activity for the district is driven by primary industry activities, e.g. agriculture. Real estate activities, followed by construction activity both for housing and manufacturing are the next largest drivers of economic activity in the region.



Percentage of businesses, by industry, Central Hawke's Bay District and New Zealand, at February 2024

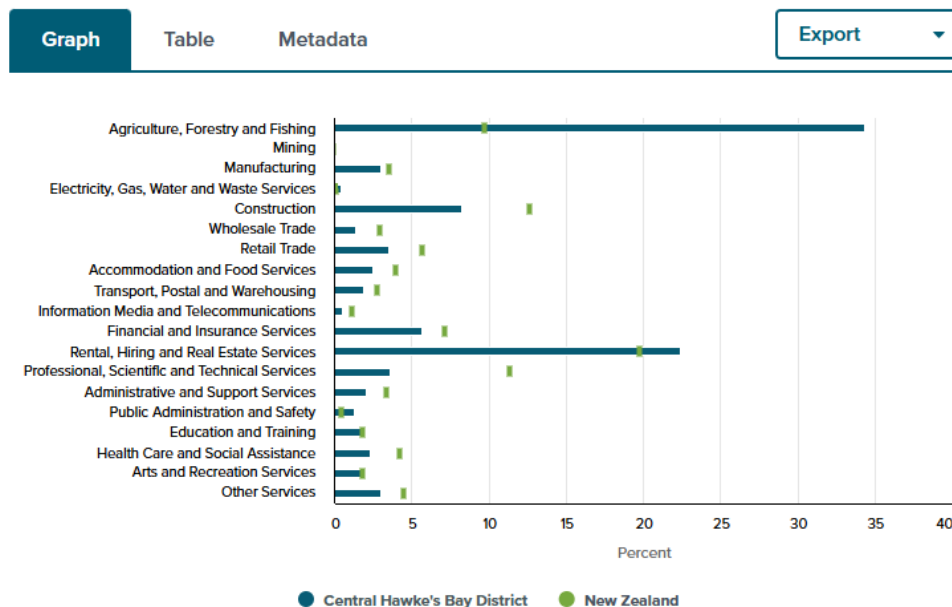


Figure 11: Graph showing economic activity split by industry in the Central Hawke's Bay District. Source: NZ Stats

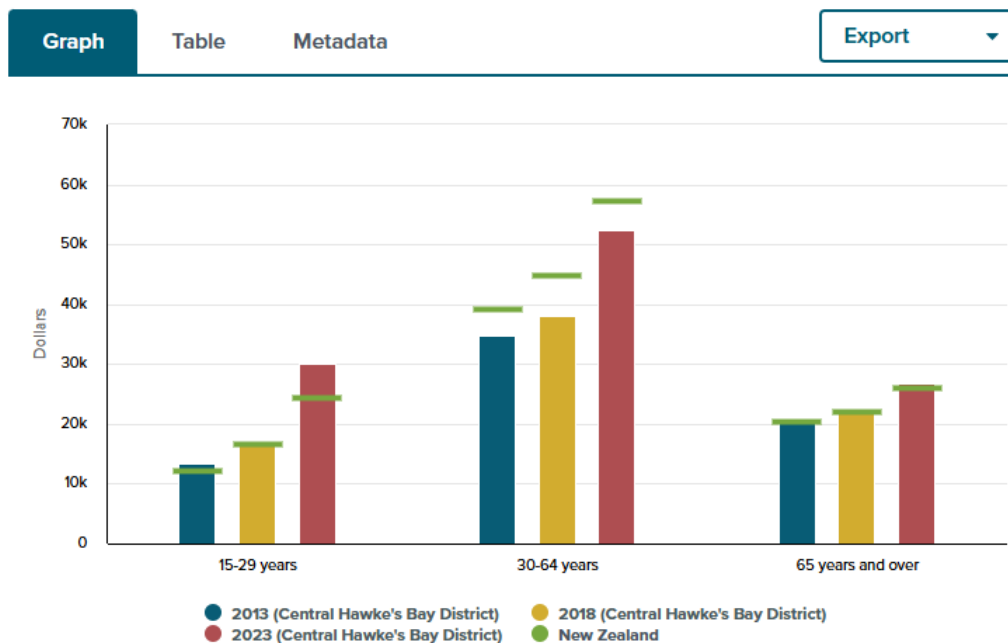
Manufacturing activity is largely linked to services that support agricultural activity. These are typically engineering firms that support logistics and farming equipment and meat processing plants, such as large-scale abattoirs and pet food production. How this economic activity influences waste requirements is discussed in the relevant sections of this document.

4.5 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The median income for residents aged 30-64 years has increased since 2018 to around \$52,300 per annum. Residents aged 15-29 years have a median income of around \$30,000 per annum. Unsurprisingly, residents over 65 have a lower median income at approximately \$26,000.



Median personal income (\$) of population, by age, Central Hawke's Bay District and New Zealand, 2013–2023 Censuses



This data is for the census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over. See the metadata tab to learn more about this data. Data points with * in the table are confidential, not available, or not applicable.

[Stats NZ census](#)

Figure 12: Median income based on age for Central Hawke's Bay residents over time. Source: Stats NZ.



5. WASTE SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides information around the waste services that are currently available in the district, including private and Council services.

5.1 WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES

The Council provides the following services through contracted third party service providers, which are funded through targeted rates. Services are limited to urban residents who reside within a prescribed collection zone.

1. Weekly kerbside collections via a pre-paid bag in urban areas.
2. Two transfer stations for residential customers.
3. A district landfill for commercial customers.

Several private operators offer kerbside collection services in the district. They provide wheelie bin collection for urban and rural areas, green waste collections, and skip bin services, which are not offered by the Council.

The Council offers drop-off waste services at two transfer stations in Waipukurau and Pōrangahau. These services are typically used by small to medium businesses, residents outside the collection area, and residents with large amounts of waste.

The district landfill is used by commercial waste collectors, both in and out of the district. The landfill accepts the following waste types in line with the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) guidelines:

- municipal solid waste (MSW)
- contaminated soils
- biosolids
- abattoir waste or animal carcasses
- medical waste
- treated hydrocarbon waste
- asbestos contaminated waste.

The district landfill gives the Council certainty of what materials can be safely disposed of at the landfill. This allows the Council to provide clarity on what waste it accepts at the transfer station provided the health and safety risks are managed.



The table below shows the breakdown of the waste service types available in the district and the typical tonnage each collects on an annual basis.

Waste management services	Description	Annual estimated tonnages
Council waste disposal facility	CHBDC Landfill	10,500 tonnes per annum
Council transfer stations	Waipukurau Transfer Station	2,000 tonnes per annum
	Pōrangahau Transfer Station	80 tonnes per annum
Council kerbside rubbish services	Prepaid rubbish bag collections within the urban zones of Waipawa, Waipukurau, Otāne, Ongaonga, Tikokino, Takapau and Pōrangahau.	400 tonnes per annum
Council beach communities kerbside rubbish services	Prepaid rubbish bag collections in six beach settlements.	20 tonnes per annum
In-district private kerbside rubbish services	Private wheelie bin collections.	2,200 tonnes per annum
Out-of-district private kerbside rubbish services & waste from other councils	Out-of-district private wheelie bin collections and other council waste services.	3,200 tonnes per annum
In-district private skip bin waste services	Private skip bin operators operating inside the district.	800 tonnes per annum
Out-of-district private skip bin waste services	Private skip bin operators operating outside the district.	1,280 tonnes per annum
Clean fill disposal facility – class 5 clean fill (virgin material) only (CHBDC)	Waipawa CHBDC clean fill site	50 tonnes per annum

Table 2: Table summarising the existing waste services in the district.

5.2 RECYCLING SERVICES

Council provides two types of recycling services for the urban and rural communities:

1. Weekly kerbside collection services in urban areas
2. Drop-off recycling facilities.

Similar to the waste disposal services, these are provided through third party service providers under a contractual agreement.

There are a very small number of private operators in this market, mainly catering for clients who prefer a pick-up service due to generating large amounts of recyclable materials.



The Council does not have any data on recycling amounts that are collected by private operators as the material bypasses Council's collection systems, but it is likely to be low.

The table below provides the breakdown of the types of recycling services the Council provides, and the average collected tonnages per annum.

Recycling services	Description	Annual estimated tonnages
Urban kerbside recycling services (CHBDC)	3-crate recycling system	Glass: 650 -700 tonnes
Fixed recycling drop-off centres	Waipawa, Waipukurau, Otāne, Ongaonga, Tikokino, Takapau and Pōrangahau	Paper/plastics/tins: 450 -500 tonnes
Rural mobile recycling trailers	Argyll, Elsthorpe, Flemington, Omakare and Sherwood	

Table 3: *Table summarising the existing recycling services in the district.*

5.3 OTHER WASTE DIVERSION INITIATIVES

The Council provides other waste diversion opportunities to residents. These are broken into two main activity types.

1. Encouraging behavior change through events and waste education in local schools.
2. Waste diversion options - typically accessed through the transfer stations.

The diversion options are largely operated through third party service providers under a contractual agreement. Some initiatives are provided by staff or through collaboration with community groups.

There are private waste diversion initiatives operating in the district. These are generally operated by charitable groups such as the Food Basket, Cranford Hospice and the Central Hawke's Bay Community Op Shop or by private businesses, e.g. Waipawa Op Shop.

The table below provides the breakdown of the types of waste initiatives the Council provides and their estimated tonnages or measures (where relevant).



Waste minimisation initiatives	Description	Annual estimated tonnages or measures
Green waste diversion	Waipukurau and Pōrangahau Transfer Stations	780 tonnes
E-waste diversion	Waipukurau and Pōrangahau Transfer Stations	60 tonnes
Steel diversion	Waipukurau and Pōrangahau Transfer Stations	75 tonnes
Tyre diversion	Waipukurau and Pōrangahau Transfer Stations	40 tonnes
Agrecovery	Waipukurau Transfer Station	Managed by Agrecovery – data not provided to CHBDC
Paint	Waipukurau Transfer Station	0.75 tonne
Oils	Waipukurau Transfer Station	1.5 tonnes
Hazardous waste	One-off events - Hazardous Waste Day	1 tonne
Salvage Workshop	Salvaging materials from transfer station for repair and resell	3 tonnes
Car child seat recovery	Waipukurau Transfer Station	0.5 tonnes
Event recycling bins	Free recycling bins for events	5 events per annum
Waste Minimisation Education Programme	Zero Waste Education and EnviroSchools Programme	9 schools
Environmental and sustainability grants	Grants to initiatives that reduce waste to landfill.	\$20k funding per annum.

Table 4: Table summarising the waste diversion services the Council provides.

6. FUNDING COUNCIL SERVICES

The following section provides an overview of how the existing Council services are being funded in line with the Council's existing revenue and funding policy. It will provide commentary on each activity's business model for additional context.



6.1 SOLID WASTE ACTIVITIES

The following table details the solid waste activity funding as per the Council's current 2024-2027 Three Year Plan.

Activity	Funding Model
Landfill operations	100% user pays
Closed landfill management	100% funded through general rates
Kerbside refuse collection	80% funded through targeted rates with 20% funded through bag sales
Kerbside recycling collection	100% funded through targeted rates
Transfer station – operations	60% through fees and charges with 40% through general rates
Permanent recycling drop-off centres and Mobile Recycling Trailers	100% funded through general rates with support from external MfE waste minimisation levies.
Other waste diversion initiatives	100% funded through external MfE waste minimisation levies.

Table 5: Table summarising the funding model for Council related waste services.

The funding needs to achieve a maximum of 65 percent to 350 percent funding split between private funding and general rates funding.

6.2 LANDFILL OPERATIONS

The district landfill is budgeted to break even with revenue covering the costs of operations and capital expenditure borrowings. The gate fees are set every year to break even based on predicted tonnages and costs considering existing asset management plans, a bespoke cost model and historical data. No general rates support the landfill activities.

6.3 TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS

The transfer stations are funded through a user pays system (approximately 60 percent) with the balance funded through general rates (approximately 40 percent). The transfer station fees are set in line with the landfill gate fees.

The post processing and a portion of the operational costs of waste diversion options such as e-waste, tyres and hazardous waste available at the transfer station are funded through external waste levy returns.

In December 2024, the Waipukurau Transfer Station shifted from charging by volume to weight. This has enhanced the accuracy of waste data, established a more equitable charging system, and improved cost recovery.

With users now paying disposal fees that are more reflective of the true cost of waste disposal, they are



more aware of how much they are producing and the cost; incentivising users to consider diverting waste before disposing it to landfill.

The table below details the weight-based charges at the Waipukurau Transfer Station.

Waste type	Fees per tonne	
	2024/2025	2025/2026
General waste	\$390	\$400
Green waste	\$140	\$150

Table 6: *Table detailing the prices at the Council transfer stations.*

6.4 KERBSIDE REFUSE OPERATIONS

The provision for a weekly kerbside collection service within the urban collection zone is funded through targeted rates for residents within the collection zone. These rates are set based on the contract and operational costs of the collection service.

The disposal costs (landfill fees) of any collected waste is paid through the revenue generated from the sale of the pre-paid rubbish bag. The recommended price of the bags is set in line with the landfill disposal fees with a portion added to cover the manufacturing, freight, distribution and profit margin for retailers.

This system allows residents who reside outside the collection zone to purchase pre-paid bags and dispose of these for free at the transfer stations.

The table below details the targeted rates charged per household (HH) for kerbside refuse operations and the price of a pre-paid bag.

Kerbside refuse collections	2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Targeted rates per HH per annum	60L rubbish bag RRP	Targeted rates per HH per annum	60L rubbish bag RRP
	\$53.61	\$3.60	\$36.93	\$3.90

Table 7: *Table detailing the Council targeted rates for kerbside refuse collection and pre-paid bag pricing.*

For a household within the collection zone that disposes of 160L bag weekly, the annual disposal fee for the 2025/2026 year will be \$240 per annum. Conversely, if a household disposes of two bags weekly - 120L worth of waste per week - it would cost \$442.53 per annum.

By comparison, the pre-paid rubbish bag prices are mid-range when compared with councils that use a pre-paid rubbish bag system.



Figure 13: Graph showing the comparative prices of pre-paid rubbish bags (largest bags only).

There are options to consider for further cost efficiencies in the kerbside waste collection service operations. These include:

- adjustments to the collection zone to consider growth; possibly reducing the cost per household
- the methodology and frequency of collection
- reconsidering the current delivery service model.

These options could be investigated and implemented in the future.

6.5 KERBSIDE RECYCLING COLLECTION OPERATIONS

Kerbside recycling collections is a weekly collection using a three-crate system: one for paper, one for plastics and one for glass for residents who live within the collection zone. A targeted rate is charged to all residents within the collection zone.

The targeted rate is set in line with the contract and operational costs of the service. Any unbudgeted or unforeseen costs are generally covered by waste minimisation levy returns.

The table below details the targeted rates charged to each household (HH) who qualify for kerbside recycling collections.

Kerbside recycling collections	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
	Targeted rates per HH per annum	Targeted rates per HH per annum	Targeted rates per HH per annum
	\$138.64	\$133.35	\$136.34

Table 8: Table detailing the Council targeted rates for kerbside recycling services over time.

Adjusting the zones, collection methodology and service delivery model to the kerbside refuse collection



system could create efficiencies whilst removing barriers to recycling.

6.6 RECYCLING DROP-OFF CENTRES

The Council provides fixed recycling drop-off centres at the following locations:

- Waipawa
- Waipukurau
- Otāne
- Onga Onga
- Tikokino
- Takapau
- Pōrangahau.

For rural communities, the Council also provides a mobile recycling trailer service to five rural settlements: Argyll, Elsthorpe, Flemington, Omakare and Sherwood.

These drop-off centres allow residents who are outside the collection zones or users who have large amounts of recycling. This service benefits the community as a whole and is funded through general rates. As with kerbside recycling, any unbudgeted overruns are funded by waste minimisation levy funds.

6.7 CLOSED LANDFILL MANAGEMENT

The Council oversees seven closed landfills in the district, following legislative requirements. Each landfill has a discharge consent from the Hawke's Bay Regional Council specifying environmental monitoring needs to minimise impacts. An annual budget funded through general rates is needed to fund these requirements.

6.8 WASTE DISPOSAL LEVY RETURNS

The Waste Disposal Levy was established under the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008. The levy for the 2024/2025 financial year is currently set at \$60 per tonne for all Class 1 landfills. A portion of the collected levy within a region is returned to councils based on the population size.

The levy can be accessed by individuals, communities or territorial authorities to promote, support or improve waste diversion services or infrastructure (like recycling), or introduce new waste diversion options using reduce, reuse, recycle and circular economy principles.

The Council uses the levy returns fund to promote waste minimisation efforts in the district. These include:

- waste minimisation education within the district
- supporting the EnviroSchools programme
- e-waste and hazardous waste diversion at the transfer stations.
- supporting environmental and sustainability grants
- seed-funded community-led waste minimisation initiatives
- waste minimisation infrastructure improvements
- external assistance on waste minimisation matters
- supporting unbudgeted costs for Council recycling services.

Unspent levy funds are held in reserve to support longer-term planned waste minimisation initiatives.



6.9 WASTE MINIMISATION CONTESTABLE FUNDS

The Ministry for the Environment also administers a contestable waste minimisation fund. The funds are allocated towards different projects nationwide that promote reusing, reducing and recycling materials. The Council has used these to supplement capital expenditure for large-scale waste-related projects.

6.10 CLOSED LANDFILL PROVISIONS

Beginning in 1991, following the Resource Management Act, councils were mandated to allocate a portion of their revenue annually to establish a 'Closed Landfill Provision Fund'.

The purpose of this fund is to guarantee sufficient financial resources for closing existing landfills and to support the necessary maintenance and monitoring activities for a minimum of 30 years post-closure.

This approach minimises the need to utilise general rates for the management of historical landfills, as outlined in section 6.7. Currently, the Council sets aside approximately \$90,000 per annum into this provision.

7. THE WASTE SITUATION

This section provides data around the current waste situation in Central Hawke's Bay, including current waste quantities based on available data, composition of the waste and recycling and other diversion volumes in the district.

7.1 WASTE QUANTITIES

This section analyses the current output of waste within both urban and rural areas across the district. The Council has made some assumptions about the origin of the waste due to lack of granularity of the data. These assumptions are permitted under section 51 of the WMA 2008.

7.1.1 WASTE TO LANDFILL QUANTITIES

The district landfill is a Class 1 facility that accepts waste from within the district and outside the district in line with MfE criteria. The following graph shows the waste received over the last five years split by district and out-of-district waste.

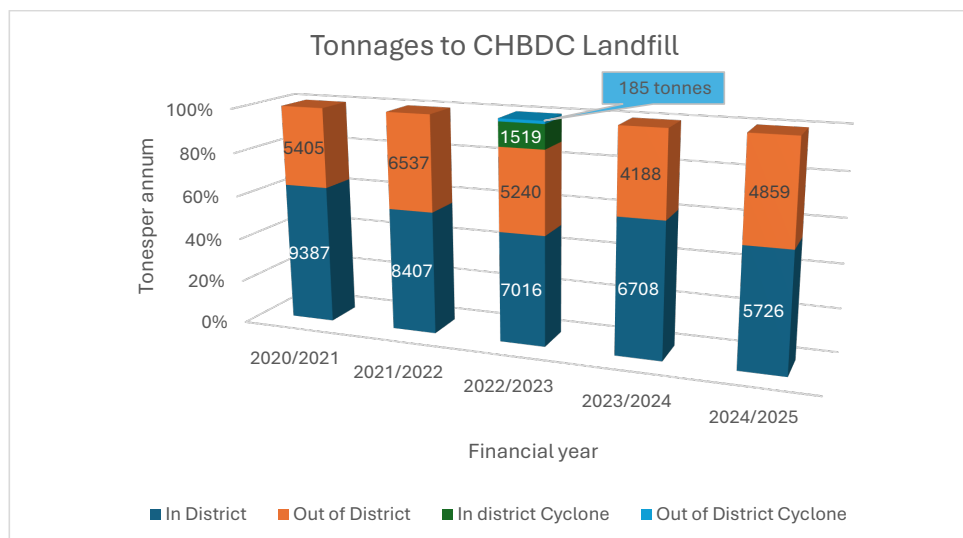


Figure 14: Graph showing the amount of waste disposed of at the landfill over time split by the location of generation.

For this assessment, commentary will only be provided for in-district waste tonnages. Waste management and minimisation strategies that originate outside the district are managed by the local authority where the waste originates from.

In-district waste volumes to our landfill suggest that waste is trending downwards over the last five years.

7.1.2 DISTRICT WASTE VOLUMES

The in-district waste volumes are broken down into various activities. The table below shows these activities and the tonnages generated over the last three financial years.

Collection Type	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Council kerbside Collections	325 tonnes	415 tonnes	425 tonnes
Council transfer stations	2,448 tonnes	2,330 tonnes	1,980 tonnes
Private kerbside collectors	2,260 tonnes	2,340 tonnes	2,345 tonnes
Other district waste direct to landfill.	1,982 tonnes	1,723 tonnes	975 tonnes
Total	7,015 tonnes	6,708 tonnes	5,725 tonnes

Table 9: Waste volumes generated in the district by service type over time.

Data shows a reduction in both out-of-district and in-district waste going to landfill, which is likely due to several factors:

- Residents are more conscious of waste diversion.
- Large industrial or commercial producers have alternative disposal options or implement waste



- reduction measures.
- Restricted commercial activities produce less waste due to economic conditions.
- Consumers have reduced discretionary spending due to the financial environment leading to lower waste volumes.

7.1.3 WASTE TO LANDFILL PER CAPITA

Considering the waste volumes to landfill, the average in-district waste generated per person per year is **approximately 440kg per person per annum**. We will use this as a baseline to measure future progress.

While this is low compared to the national average of 734kg per person per year, it's also expected as some waste may not enter the Council's system, such as waste that is disposed in farm dumps or burned.

The baseline figure we use to measure future progress can be adjusted if future policies mean more waste needs to enter the Council's system.

7.1.4 DISTRICT RESIDENTIAL WASTE

With 6,967 households eligible for collection, the average kerbside waste tonnage from Council and private collections is about 397kg per person per year. This is reasonable when compared with the waste to landfill per capita, which includes waste generated through industrial activities.

It is noted that this figure is less accurate as it does not account for residents outside the collection zone who dispose of their residential waste at the transfer station. This figure is unlikely to be suitable as a baseline to track progress.

7.1.5 DISTRICT RURAL WASTE

CHBDC has limited data on rural waste. A GHD study commissioned by the Waikato Regional Council concluded that there is potentially 125,000 tonnes of waste that is attributed to agricultural activity in the Hawke's Bay Region. Considering that agriculture comprises about 40 percent of land use in Central Hawke's Bay, there is potentially around 50,000 tonnes of waste per annum generated in the rural areas.

The majority will almost certainly be organic-based waste. Reviewing the green waste disposed of at the transfer station, it is almost certain that organic waste from rural areas is dealt with on site by either reusing for agricultural purposes or is burnt.

Some non-organic waste from rural households does enter the waste system through private collections, private drop-offs at the transfer stations and the Council's rural collections or through one-off burials e.g. large quantities of dead stock. The remainder is likely disposed of in private farm dumps.

Is difficult to ascertain the amount of the rural waste going through the Council waste system and how much of it goes into private farm dumps or is burnt. Drivers for disposal into private dumps are likely around the cost and the practicalities of accessing Council waste services.

7.1.6 DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL WASTE

As outlined in section 4.4, the main economic activity that generates industrial waste is manufacturing and processing agricultural outputs. The main industrial waste producers in the district are Silver Fern Farms through the meat processing plant, Ovation (pet food processing) and Centralines, the local



electricity network manager.

Between 400 tonnes of industrial waste are disposed of at the district landfill annually but these volumes are small when compared to the scale of the processing activity. The waste received at the landfill is restricted to unrecoverable organics, unrecyclable packaging and office waste.

Most of the waste produced is likely reusable organics with mutually beneficial private reuse arrangements in place, e.g. offal from meat processing being processed into pet food, or on-site waste disposal options.

Private industry is reluctant to share waste data or the nature of their arrangement as these are commercially sensitive. As such, it is difficult for the Council to determine the demand for industrial waste.

If on-site disposal of organic waste is in place, e.g. disposal of biosolids to land, it is managed appropriately as no negative environmental effects have been seen or complaints received.

7.1.7 DISTRICT BIOSOLIDS WASTE

The Council operates six sewage treatment plants in the district, which produce dewatered sewage sludge. At present, sludge is disposed of on land under a resource consent, with landfill disposal the backup option.

The Council also accepts biosolids from outside the district, particularly from Tararua District Council, through negotiation. The amount and frequency of disposal each year.

It is expected that biosolids coming from outside the district will decrease over time as producers seek beneficial reuse options for dewatered sewage sludge.

7.1.8 DISTRICT HAZARDOUS AND MEDICAL WASTE

The landfill disposes of medical and hazardous waste by permit. Medical waste is minimal due to few facilities, mainly from local doctors and vets.

Most hazardous waste includes asbestos and contaminated soil from local housing and infrastructure projects. The volume is unpredictable but correlates with construction activity. This legacy waste will decrease over time.

7.2 WASTE COMPOSITION

This section analyses the make-up of waste produced within the district. Councils generally obtain this information through a standardised sampling method known as a Solid Waste Assessment Protocol (SWAP) analysis.

The Central Hawke's Bay District Council completed a full SWAP analysis in 2019.

For this assessment, the Council has commissioned an external third party to conduct a comparative review of the 2019 outputs against recent SWAP analysis results from other councils with similar economic activities and waste services.

This comparative review updates the 2019 SWAP analysis and considers whether the composition of waste going to landfill has materially changed without requiring the Council to commit to a costly full SWAP analysis. This is permitted under section 51 of the WMA 2008.



7.2.1 UPDATED 2019 SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL (SWAP) ANALYSIS.

The Council engaged Morrison Low as an independent third-party advisor to perform a desktop study to update our 2019 SWAP analysis.

The desktop study compared the 2019 SWAP analysis results against more recent SWAP results from councils or facilities located in districts that have similar levels of service and economic activity.

The 2019 SWAP analysis was compared against the most recent SWAP analysis results from the following councils.

1. Hastings District Council
2. York Valley Landfill located in Tasman-Nelson District
3. Horowhenua District Council.

The review concluded that the proportion of organics, paper, plastics and metals in collected or deposited waste is unlikely to have altered significantly since the 2019 SWAP analysis.

The table below details the proposed adjustments based on the desktop study.

Waste category	Hastings District Council	York Valley Residential	York Valley Landfill	Horowhenua District Council	Proposed adjustments
Paper	0%	-4.40%	+2.90%	0%	-1.5 %
Plastics	-3.80%	-4.70%	+3.80%	- 5.10%	-2.5%
Organics	-3.60%	-5.70%	- 0.1%	+3.20%	-1.5%
Metals	+1.70%	-3.30%	+3.2%	-0.4%	0%

Table 10: Proposed adjustment to 2019 SWAP analysis based on desktop study.

A copy of the review can be found in Appendix A of this assessment.

The increased paper waste some councils are experiencing is likely due to the growth in online shopping due to cardboard packaging and the move from carrier bags to paper-based bags. It is conceivable that a small percentage of this is not recycled and is sent to waste.

Plastic waste has reduced across the three councils, which is likely driven by manufacturers moving away from plastic packaging as understanding about the harm plastic causes the environment grows. This has prompted more to opt to recycle plastic waste.

7.2.1 WASTE TO LANDFILL COMPOSITION

The following table details the breakdown of district waste linked to the activity source:

Activity sources	Percentage of total weight	Estimated tones per annum based on the in-district waste to landfill data over the last 3 years.
Construction and demolition	18.5%	1,220
Industrial/commercial/institutional	4.0%	330
Transfer station- mixed activities	30.0%	1,980



Council kerbside waste collections	6.5%	430
Private kerbside waste collections	39.0%	2,570
Special waste	1.0%	65
TOTAL	100%	6,595

Table 11: Percentage of waste based on activity type for waste generated within the district.

The chart below shows the likely waste composition after adjusting the 2019 SWAP analysis results based on the SWAP review results.

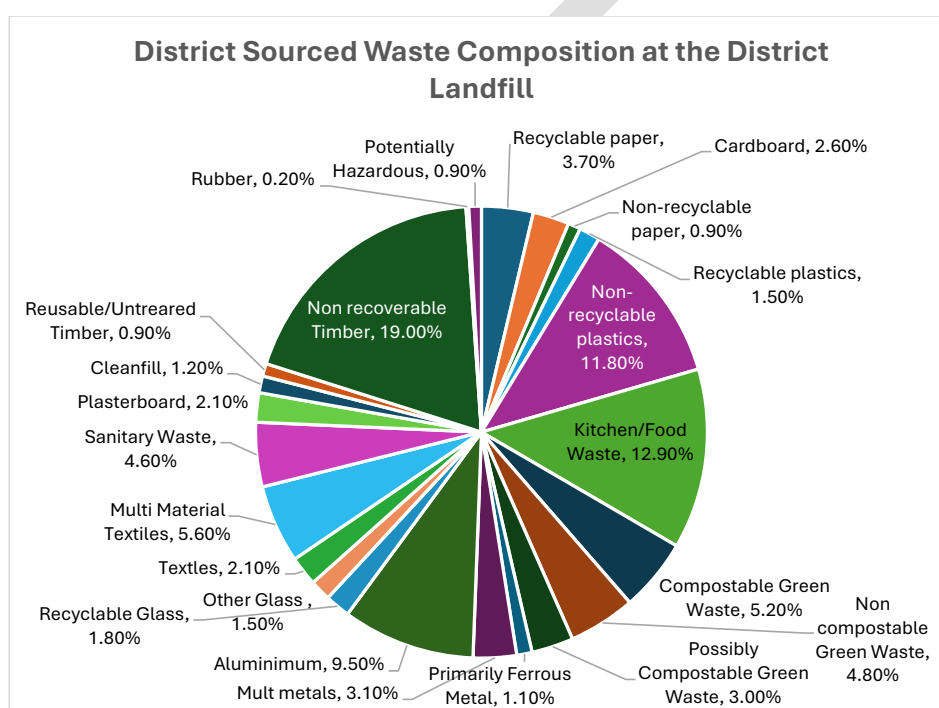


Figure 15: Pie chart showing percentage of waste by type disposed of at the landfill.

7.2.2 KERBSIDE RESIDENTIAL WASTE COMPOSITION

Similarly, the table below shows the adjusted 2019 kerbside residential waste composition SWAP results based on the desktop study results.

Composition of kerbside waste	Proportion of total (May 2019)	Adjusted proportion based on SWAP desktop review
Paper	9.0%	8.0%
Plastics	12.1%	9.6%



Organics	53.1%	51.6%
Ferrous metal	2.6%	2.6%
Non-ferrous metal	1.0%	1.0%
Glass	5.4%	6.5%
Textiles	4.8%	5.9%
Sanitary paper	6.0%	7.4%
Rubble	2.9%	3.6%
Timber	1.0%	1.25%
Rubber	0.2%	0.25%
Potentially hazardous	1.2%	1.45%
Uncategorised	0.70%	0.85%

Table 12: Table of waste split by composition after adjustment for kerbside waste.

The highest amount of waste to landfill is organics, including kitchen waste and green waste. Providing better organic waste diversion will make the biggest contribution to reduce residential waste to landfill.

The challenge for the district is to ensure there is available infrastructure to process the collected organic waste with markets willing to reuse the outputs. This along with an adjustment of the kerbside system will assist in making organic waste diversion cost effective.



7.2.3 Waste Flows

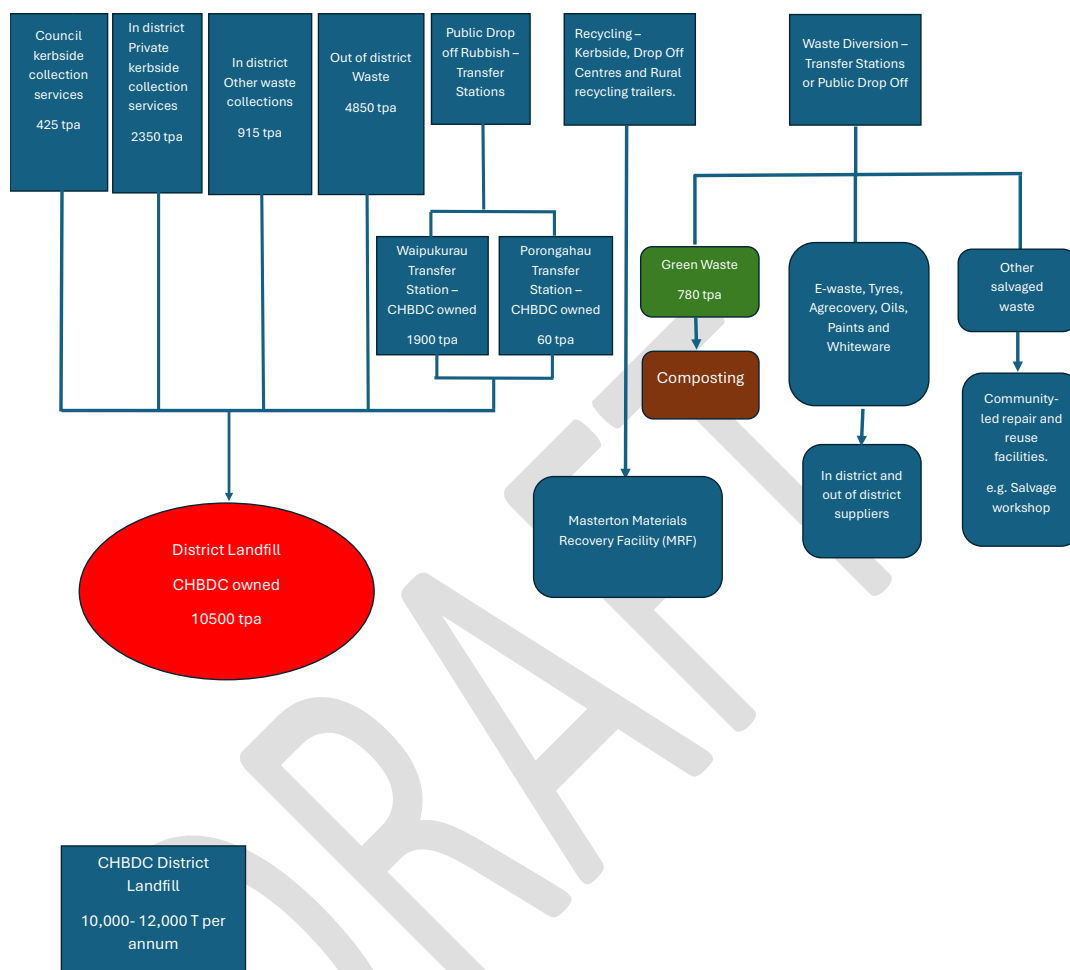


Figure 16: Figure showing waste flows through the Council's waste system.

7.3 RECYCLING QUANTITIES

This section analyses the current recycling output in the district's urban and rural areas. It provides key information about trends for recycling services and whether the service provided is adequate to capture more materials that are potentially recyclable in our waste as identified through the SWAP review.



7.3.1 URBAN & RURAL RECYCLING QUANTITIES

The total recycling quantities for the district (urban and rural) over the last four years are as follows:

Recycling material	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Glass	687 tonnes	742 tonnes	654 tonnes	670 tonnes
Paper/cardboard /plastics/cans	358 tonnes	502 tonnes	490 tonnes	495 tonnes

Table 13 Table of recovered recyclable materials through Council recycling services over time.

The amount of recycling we collect is stable, indicating those who use the service continue to do so. Additional analysis is required to identify factors that may limit increased recycling.

7.4 OTHER WASTE DIVERSION QUANTITIES

This section details the volume of existing Council waste diversion services, specifically green waste, e-waste, tyres and salvaged materials in the district.

7.4.1 GREEN WASTE DIVERSION QUANTITIES

The Council provides a green waste diversion option at the transfer station. Green waste is charged at a lower rate than general waste to encourage residents to separate their green waste at disposal.

In December 2024, the transfer stations switched from measuring and charging by volume to tonnage. This has given Council more accurate data on green waste diversion in the district.

The following table details green waste diversion, noting that volume method of capture prior to the installation of the weighbridge is likely to be less accurate.

Financial year	Annual quantities
2024/2025	780 tonnes*
2023/2024	4980m3
2022/2023	6500m3 – artificially high due to clean up from Cyclone Gabrielle.

*these tonnages were extrapolated from Dec to May 2025 data after the weighbridge was installed

Table 14: Table detailing the annual quantities of green waste at the Transfer Station over time.

7.4.2 OTHER DIVERSION QUANTITIES

The Council provides other diversion options at the transfer station. These include:

- Tyres
- E-waste
- Scrap metal
- Waste salvaged for upcycling by a community led group known as the Salvage Workshop.
- Paint and hazardous waste

The table below shows the material diverted by type in tonnes. However, this data is only recent since the infrastructure to collect these weights has only been in place at the transfer station since Dec 2024.



Material type	Tonnages per annum		
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025*
Tyres	No data	No data	20
E-waste	35	36	60
Scrap metal	63	60	75
Paint & hazardous waste	0.9	0.8	0.75
Salvaged materials	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	3
Concrete	80	50	255

Table 15: Table detailing the annual quantities of other waste diverted through Council services.

7.4.2 DIVERTED WASTE PER CAPITA

In summary, when considering kerbside recycling and other waste diversion efforts, the amount of waste diverted from landfill per person per annum in the district is approximately **95kg per person per annum**. This could be used as a baseline to measure continued success.

8. FORECAST FUTURE DEMAND

This section discusses the forecast demand for future waste services in the district. It uses data from Squillions' August 2023 report 'Framing the future of Central Hawke's Bay' to estimate the waste demands for at least the next six years up to 2031, when the next WMMP review is required.

8.1 POPULATION GROWTH

The Council has commissioned Squillions Ltd to complete a 'State of the District' report periodically. The report provides data on projected population growth under three growth scenarios: low, medium and high.

The medium growth scenario is used for this section to predict waste demands over the next six years. The following table is an excerpt from the report showing the proposed population increase under medium growth.



Year	Total	0-14 years	15-39 years	40-64 years	65+ years
2018	14,650	3,050	3,650	5,100	2,850
2019	14,900	3,090	3,740	5,080	2,990
2020	15,400	3,150	3,950	5,150	3,150
2021	15,700	3,190	4,090	5,130	3,290
2022	15,950	3,300	4,100	5,150	3,400
2023	16,220	3,260	4,230	5,190	3,540
2024	16,510	3,300	4,370	5,120	3,720
2025	16,830	3,340	4,400	5,240	3,850
2026	17,150	3,370	4,460	5,360	3,960
2027	17,490	3,410	4,520	5,470	4,090
2028	17,860	3,450	4,610	5,570	4,230
2029	18,210	3,490	4,710	5,640	4,370
2030	18,580	3,540	4,770	5,760	4,510
2031	18,970	3,580	4,850	5,870	4,670
2032	19,390	3,640	4,920	6,020	4,810
2033	19,810	3,690	5,000	6,150	4,970
2038	21,900	4,010	5,440	6,890	5,560
2043	24,100	4,330	5,910	7,740	6,120
2048	26,720	4,760	6,430	8,740	6,790
2053	29,530	5,120	7,170	9,530	7,710

Table 16: *Table showing the modelled increase in population split by age group under a 'medium growth scenario'. Source: State of the District by Squillions Ltd.*

8.2 HOUSING GROWTH & EARTHQUAKE PRONE BUILDINGS

Based on the growth projections (section 8.1) the report concludes that 1,100 new houses would be required to accommodate the growth over the next 10 years, approximately 110 houses per year.

The Council has also noted approximately 10 earthquake prone buildings in the district. The current legislation requires these buildings to be strengthened within an agreed timeframe once the Council has notified the owners.

Both the growth and earthquake prone building concerns mean infrastructure to manage construction and demolition waste will still be required going forward.

8.3 FORECASTED WASTE DEMANDS

As shown in table 16, the number of inhabitants is estimated to be over 19,000 by 2033. Figure 17 below shows the possible waste demand by 2033, assuming the Council maintains the current diversion services in proportion to growth.

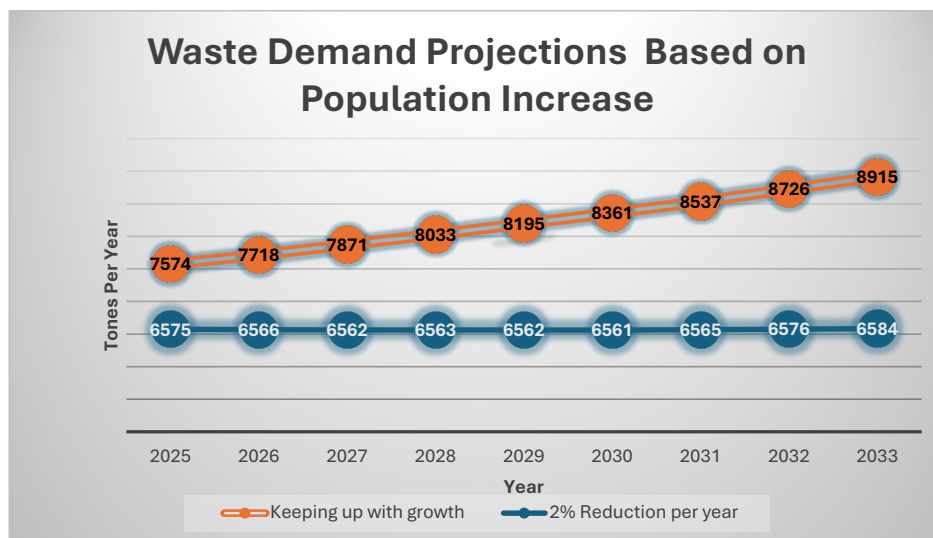


Figure 17: Graph showing waste demand projections based on population increase.

The graph above details the projected waste production in the district with two scenarios:

1. Keeping up with growth.
2. 2 percent reduction in waste generation per year.

A 2 percent reduction in waste generated in the district will see the tonnages to landfill remain steady. The 2 percent reduction was selected in line with proposed waste targets (refer section 11.2).



9. 2019 WMMP PERFORMANCE

This section discusses the performance of the 2019 WMMP.

9.1 2019 WMMP VISION, GOALS AND TARGETS

Our vision

A "Waste Free CHB"

Goals and Objectives

Our vision will be realised through achieving a set of supporting goals and objectives set out below.

Goal 1: A community committed to minimising waste sent to landfill

OBJECTIVES

- 01 Provide sustainable services that are cost-effective to the community as a whole
- 02 View waste as a resource, improving and modifying collections and facilities so that more can be diverted from landfill
- 03 Prioritise waste reduction, reuse and recovery & recycling initiatives which align with other council objectives such as respecting and protecting our environment and providing efficient and appropriate infrastructure and services
- 05 Promote, encourage, and emphasise reduction, reuse and recycling
- 06 Remove or reduce barriers that are preventing the community from making best use of existing waste diversion services, and any potential new services

Goal 2: A community that considers, and where appropriate implements, new initiatives and innovative ways to assist in reducing, reusing and recycling wastes

OBJECTIVES

- 07 Process and manage wastes locally wherever feasible and cost-effective
- 08 Investigate and implement new services, facilities, or other initiatives that are proven in New Zealand, and will increase the amount of waste reduced, reused, or recycled
- 09 Work closely with the Central Hawke's Bay community on waste management and minimisation through the waste reference group

Goal 3: Minimise environmental harm and protect public health

OBJECTIVES

- 10 Consider the environmental impact and public health implications of all waste management options and choose those which are cost-effective to the community, while also protecting environmental and public health

Goal 4: Work in partnership with others

OBJECTIVES

- 11 Work in partnership with others on waste management and minimisation where possible
- 12 Work with industry to support national initiatives to improve waste management and minimisation



9.1.2 2019 WMMP TARGETS

The first is an aspirational long-term target.

To increase diversion from landfill to 70% by 2040

The Council continually works towards this aspirational diversion target. Council will have to consider introducing new services in the future, explore technological solutions and introduce governance policies to support this goal.

The Council is subject to other external factors to achieve these goals in a cost-effective manner. The key factors are:

- conducive central government policies and legislation
- technological solutions to reprocess extracted waste for beneficial reuse
- viable markets for extracted resources.

The second is a target specifically relating to the term of this plan, and the actions proposed.

To increase diversion from landfill to 48% by 2025

The baseline for these two targets is 32% diversion from landfill in 2018/19¹.

The Council improved its diversion rate from 32 percent in 2018/2019 to between 36 percent to 40 percent in recent years. The unprecedented events over the last six years, including impacts from Covid-19 and Cyclone Gabrielle, and high inflation rates followed by a fiscally constrained environment have required Council to shift its focus and reallocate financial resources to other priorities. When put in this context, the increase in diversion rate is commendable.

Moving forward, as detailed in section 7.22, a move to divert organic waste will increase diversion significantly. To be effective, the Council (or trusted partner) will likely need to introduce a kerbside organic collection and invest in supporting infrastructure. Such moves are likely to cost more in the short term and this must be balanced with other funding priorities, such as cyclone recovery and new water reform requirements.

The third is a service-related target.

To increase participation in kerbside recycling services (measured through set out rates) to 60% by 2025

Calculating participation rates can be complex. Some users do not produce enough recycling to put out weekly and may only do so fortnightly or monthly. Additionally, some users prefer to drop their recycling at designated centers over the collection service.

When assessing the percentage of residents who put out at least one of three crates for collection at least once a month, the participation rate is between 80-85 percent. This indicates that there is a subset of eligible households who are not participating in the Council's recycling service.



9.2 2019 WMMP ACTION PLAN SUCCESS

The following highlights the successful initiatives introduced from the 2019 action plan.

- Updated the solid waste bylaw.
- Increased enforcement on illegal dumping.
- Improved waste data collection and communication.
- Introduced rural recycling trailers.
- Supported Paper for Trees and Enviroschools program.
- Established connections with Tamatea Pōkai Whenua, regional waste officers and local zero waste advocates.
- Completed green waste composting trials and workshops.
- Introduced user-pays landfill and kerbside rubbish collections.
- Expanded kerbside services and closed non-performing infrastructure.
- Initiated a community-led reuse centre.
- Submitted feedback on government waste policy changes.
- Awarded grants to community-led waste diversion initiatives and events through the Environmental and Sustainability Grant process.

The following list outlines the actions that were incomplete:

- Assess food waste processing feasibility.
- Include waste minimisation in Council procurement.
- Discuss waste gaps with businesses and farmers.
- Increase SWAP survey frequency.
- Review construction and demolition diversion at landfill.
- Switching from pre-paid bags to wheelie bins.

The Council also implemented other waste-related initiatives that were not in the 2019 Action Plan in response to community needs. Some of these initiatives include the following:

- Supporting farmers during the 2021 droughts through the Plasback scheme.
- Initiated a litter clean-up event on sections of state highways with support from Waka Kotahi.
- Introduced recycling systems and infrastructure at Central Hawke's Bay College.

While not achieved, all the objectives in the plan were achieved, it provides a good foundation for the district to progress towards its vision of a Waste Free CHB. The Council recognises that it has different challenges over the next six years and the new WMMP should reflect these competing priorities.

10. WASTE RELATED CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE NEXT 6 YEARS

This section discusses the key waste related issues that have been identified from the solid waste activity over the next six years.

10.1 DEFINING THE PROBLEM

The Council completed an Investment Logic Mapping (ILM) exercise to define a problem statement that the WMMP review should consider.

The resulting problem statement is as follows:



How do we continue to provide affordable community waste services while protecting our environment?

The strategic objectives derived from the problem statement we will seek to achieve are as follows:

- Objective 1: Solid waste services are affordable and financially viable for the long term.
- Objective 2: Waste management solutions will seek to minimise the impact of waste on the environment.
- Objective 3: Solid waste options that are supported by community, stakeholders and partners.

10.2 KEY CONSIDERATIONS

The key considerations and their alignment with the ILM problem statement and objectives are listed below:

Key considerations		
Considerations	Consequence of the issue	Alignment with ILM
The future of the district landfill	<p>The district landfill consent expires in 2030, and renewing it requires significant investment and increased tonnages to stay viable.</p> <p>A decision on the landfill's future must be made by 2028 to allow time for approvals and construction.</p> <p>If the landfill option is not viable, alternative solutions should be explored and discussed with the community.</p> <p>A well-supported waste disposal plan must be ready by 2030 to ensure continued service for the community.</p>	Objective 1 Objective 3
Effective and affordable waste management services	<p>Effective and affordable waste management is a necessity for the community.</p> <p>The costs of maintaining these services continue to increase due to external and market factors.</p> <p>As the costs increase, communities may be forced to use inappropriate waste disposal options out of necessity.</p>	Objective 1 Objective 2
Enabling more resource recovery through our waste system	<p>New Zealand's strategy aims to reduce landfill waste by recovering reusable resources.</p> <p>The Council should investigate affordable, eco-friendly resource recovery systems that are accessible and</p>	Objective 1 Objective 2 Objective 3



	<p>supported by the community.</p> <p>These new arrangements ideally involve partnerships with mana whenua, local community groups, and businesses to ensure successful implementation by the Council.</p>	
<p>Changing our community's perception of waste</p>	<p>We need community support to achieve our Waste Free CHB vision.</p> <p>We recognise that certain demographics are not receiving our waste minimisation messaging, and we will need to develop innovative strategies to effectively engage with these groups.</p>	<p>Objective 3</p>

Table 17: *Table summarising the key considerations for waste in the district.*

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PART 2: WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE?

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11. PROPOSED VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVE & MEASURES

This section reviews the previous WMMP vision, goals and objectives and suggest updates considering the current context. It also suggests targets and methods to track progress.

11.1 PROPOSED VISION, GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The Council reviewed the previous WMMP in a different political and environmental context. Now, facing new priorities and challenges along with different government direction, it is prudent to adapt the WMMP vision, goals, and objectives accordingly.

VISION: A WASTE FREE CHB

Goal 1: Solid waste services are affordable and financially viable for the long term

Objectives:

- O1 Waste services are right-sized for the district.
- O2 Invest in resilient, cost-effective and future-proofed waste infrastructure.
- O3 Innovative waste service delivery models that drives cost efficiencies.
- O4 Regional and local mutually beneficial waste services and infrastructure arrangements.
- O5 Local partnerships for resource recovery services.

Goal 2: Waste management solutions will seek to minimise the impact of waste on the environment

- O6 Ensure Council waste systems and infrastructure minimise environmental impacts.
- O7 Advocate to central government on policies that are conducive for waste diversion.
- O8 Incentivise community waste-related actions that support better environmental outcomes.

Goal 3: Solid waste options that are supported by community, stakeholders and partners

- O9 Reduce barriers to waste diversion and implement where cost effective..
- O10 Easy to understand, engaging waste minimisation messaging that aligns with Te Ao Māori.



- O11 Promote, encourage and emphasise reduction, reuse and recycling.
- O12 Support community, local zero waste groups, businesses and farmers to minimise waste.

11.2 PROPOSED TARGETS

As discussed in section 9.1.2 the current targets and measures used to track progress lack consistency and are difficult to collect due to the nature of the operations.

In the previous WMMP, the three targets are as follows:

1. To increase diversion from landfill by 70 percent by 2040.
2. To increase diversion from landfill by 48 percent by 2025.
3. To increase participation rate for kerbside recycling (measured by set out rates) to 60 percent by 2025.

Percentage diversion seems reasonable, but the unclear definition makes consistent measurement difficult. Accurate data collection is complex and resource intensive. Similarly, measuring kerbside recycling participation is challenging as some residents recycle intermittently. Additionally, households or businesses in the collection zone may use drop-off centers instead of crates, reducing participation rates artificially.

A better target measure is waste per capita—the annual waste produced per resident. A decrease indicates increased diversion, while more recycling material per resident shows higher usage of recycling services, irrespective of their location in the collection zone.

The updated WMMP suggests switching to this measure to a weight per person per year target and introducing a new measure around unauthorised dumping.

The new WMMP proposes three new targets as follows:

- 1. Reduce district sourced waste to landfill from 440kg to 390kg per person per year by 2031.**
- 2. Increase diverted materials through Council associated waste services from 95kg per person per year to 125kg per person per year by 2031.**
- 3. The number of unauthorised dumping incidents reported to the Council is less than 30 incidents per year.**



PART 3: HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

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12. STATEMENT OF PROPOSALS

The Waste Minimisation Act requires councils to do the following:

- Include a statement of their proposal for meeting the forecast demands including proposals for new or replacement infrastructure.
- A statement about the extent to which the proposals will:
 - ensure that public health is adequately protected
 - promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

The following section summarises the priority proposals (subject to a public consultation process) for the Council to continue meeting and managing the forecast demand on waste in the district. The options are aligned with the proposed goals and objectives set out in Part 2 : Where we want to be.

12.1 OPTIONS REVIEW

The table below details specific options the Council could consider and are included for transparency. The options will be reviewed, with stakeholder and mana whenua input. These options will be summarised and consolidated by themes to form the updated Waste Management and Minimisation Plan actions.

Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid waste services are affordable and financially viable for the long term	Refine the economic viability of the district landfill to inform a decision by 2028.	New	The Council must decide by 2028 if landfilling will continue with the current consent ending in 2030. Refining options will help with an informed decision. Public consultation is required for this significant choice.	High	O1, O2
	Collaborate with other councils on the role of the district landfill as a shared waste disposal infrastructure.	New	Security of supply will minimise the risk to the long-term economic viability of the landfill. It could be a 'win-win' solution for both council in terms of resilience and costs controls over the longer term.	High	O1, O2, O3, O4, O6



Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid waste services are affordable and financially viable for the long term	Explore options for new waste disposal infrastructure if the landfill is not consented.	New	A contingency plan for where the waste will be disposed if the Council decides not to re-consent the landfill in 2028 needs to be completed. This needs to be done in parallel with an economic viability review so the Council can make an informed decision on the matter. This is a significant decision and will require public consultation.	High	O1, O2, O3, O4 O6
	A concept design for a facility to replace the Waipukurau Transfer Station.	New	The Waipukurau Transfer Station is set for replacement in 2033. If Council decides to re-consent the landfill, this timeline may change. It is prudent to complete preliminary work on the concept of the facility that includes on-site waste diversion possibilities.	High	O1, O2, O6
	Review kerbside collection operations.	New	Reviewing our operations ensures our services meet current and future community needs. Adjustments, like changing our methodology, will likely offer cost efficiencies long-term.	Med	O1, O3
	Review efficiencies of our rural recycling trailers.	Existing	The rural recycling trailers have been successful but experience capacity issues at certain locations. It is advisable to consider converting these sites to permanent drop-off centers.	Med	O1, O2, O3, O6
	Align transfer stations and district landfill hours with demand.	Existing	Adjusting the opening hours at the transfer station could improve cost efficiency, though it may affect accessibility.	Low	O1, O3
	Introduce licensing for private waste operators.	Enhance	Some private operators may collect waste within the district but dispose of it outside, raising the landfill gate fee. Licensing can help control this, though enforcement may be challenging.	Med	O4, O7



Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid waste services are affordable and financially viable for the long term	Explore jointly delivered waste services with neighbouring councils.	Enhance	Collaborative service delivery contracts with other councils can provide cost savings through scale. There are other complexities, like loss of local jobs and less direct control of deliveries, but the cost efficiencies may outweigh these concerns.	Med	O1, O3, O4
	Establish green waste composting hubs on decommissioned landfills.	New	Setting up composting hubs for green waste at closed landfills will make disposal convenient. However, it may be challenging to manage, require new consents, and be cost-neutral.	Low	O4, O10
	Evaluate leasing options for closed landfills.	New	Leasing old landfills could generate income to subsidise waste operations. However, this would require changes in planning rules and additional management with revenue streams are likely to be low. likely	Low	O3
	Expand kerbside refuse and recycling collections.	New	Expanding kerbside refuse and recycling collection to rural areas improves accessibility for residents. However, this raises cost-effectiveness concerns and may cause tension with established private collectors.	Low	O9, O11,
	Implement a kerbside organics collection service.	Existing	Expanding service without a clear plan for processing the collected food and organic waste may not be cost effective.	Low	O1, O11
	Review policies on revenue and finance for waste services.	New	Current revenue and finance policies fund solid waste services. Increasing private funding could incentivise waste diversion by having large waste producers cover more disposal costs.	Med	O1
	Support marae-based waste diversion operations.	New	Local maraes are central to our Māori community. Collaborating with local mana whenua partners on a 'proof of concept' for resource recovery could provide a cost-effective blueprint for community-based waste diversion.	High	O3, O5, O10, O11



Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid waste services are affordable and financially viable for the long term	Explore regional organics and construction and demolition diversion options.	Existing	Hastings and Napier district councils intend to commission technical and feasibility studies on a regional organic and construction & demolition processing option. This collaboration is cost-effective and meets district needs.	Med	O1, O2, O3, O4
	Explore in-district organic waste diversion processing.	Existing	Commission a study to explore an in-district solution for managing this waste including possible links with existing processing options already available or planned by the local industry.	High	O1, O2, O3, O12
	Provide easier access to residents to dispose of common household hazardous waste.	Existing	The Council annually provides a safe disposal service for residential quantities of hazardous waste once a year at a significant cost., e.g. pesticides. Upskilling staff and investing in transfer station infrastructure allows year-round access, reducing illegal dumping of such waste.	Med	O3, O6, O8
Waste management solutions will seek to minimise the impact of waste on the environment	Adopt a litter control policy	Enhance	A litter control policy will guide the strategy to address unauthorised dumping. This policy covers training, legislative requirements, and enforcement systems.	High	O6, O8
	Improve waste data capture systems	Enhance	Review current waste data capture system, e.g. software and work with district businesses and industry to ascertain their waste demands.	Med	O3, O11
	Complete literature review on environmental impacts of waste to energy options	New	A literature review on the environmental impacts of various waste-to-energy options will clarify their role as a possible waste disposal solution for the Council.	High	O2, O6
	Consider ways to help communities facing financial hardship with waste disposal.	New	Some members of our community are engaging in illegal dumping because of financial challenges. Collaborating with social services to identify practical, fair, and equitable solutions for proper waste disposal is worth considering.	Med	O3, O8

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Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Waste management solutions will seek to minimise the impact of waste on the environment	Upskill team on legislation, policy settings that facilitate waste minimisation.	Enhance	Technical knowledge of internationally proven waste diversion schemes, including national product stewardship schemes, enables officers to provide feedback to central government. This ensures that adaptable waste systems are considered for potential future implementation.	High	O2, O7, O11
Solid waste options that are supported by community, stakeholders and partners	Develop waste minimisation messages that reflect Te Ao Māori principles.	New	With our mana whenua partners, we can provide messaging that aligns with Te Ao Māori principles, increasing the reach of our messaging, aligning with the Councils partnership approach with mana whenua.	High	O11 & O12
	Coordinated waste minimisation education for the district.	Existing	Better coordination among waste minimisation service providers in the district that aligns theory with practical applications to make lessons more effective. This requires schools' cooperation.	Med	O11 & O12
	Create a waste minimisation event calendar.	Existing	Community members often miss our events. A calendar can improve resource allocation, planning, and provide timely notifications. Designing events for different age groups can maximise impact.	Med	O11 & O12
	Explore embedding waste minimisation measures in Council procurement processes.	Existing	Embedding waste minimisation measures and targets when we procure services provides valuable data and demonstrates leadership through our actions.	Med	O6 & O11
	Create clear and engaging waste minimisation visuals and videos.	Existing	The current messaging is unclear, hard to find, and lacks video content. Changing our approach will ensure broader reach and better engagement.	High	O10, O11 & O12



Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid Waste options that are supported by community, stakeholders and partners	Identify obstacles to waste minimisation.	Existing	Obtaining feedback from businesses and residents to identify barriers to waste minimisation assists the Council in achieving quick wins and optimising effective waste diversion strategies during the planning and implementation phases.	High	O6, O9, O11, O12
	Offer waste assessment audits to local businesses.	New	A waste assessment audit can encourage businesses to prioritise waste minimisation.	Med	O6, O9, O11, O12
	Encourage local construction businesses, mana whenua, and community groups to access surplus building materials.	Existing	Local businesses and community groups seek unused building materials. Facilitating the collaboration open avenues for cost-effective beneficial reuse options for this waste.	Med	O4, O5, O11, O12
	Work with partners to initiate pilot projects for targeted resource recovery.	Existing	The child seat reuse programme with the Parenting and Pregnancy Hub demonstrates the feasibility and cost-efficiency of targeted waste diversion. More opportunities may exist.	Med	O4, O5, O11, O12
	Establish a local zero-waste hub.	Existing	Local organisations and businesses that promote waste diversion would benefit from a centralised hub. This hub would enable them to meet, exchange ideas, and coordinate their efforts, thereby enhancing collaboration.	Med	O4, O12
	Explore options to reuse roading and civil infrastructure waste.	New	Local civil companies might already be reusing infrastructure waste. Evaluating and incorporating these materials into Council projects will create demand for recovered materials.	Med	O11, O12
	Identify opportunities green waste composting trial outputs.	Existing	The Council has tested basic composting at the Waipukurau Transfer Station. Testing the demand for the outputs will provide clarity on whether to continue with the trials.	High	O3, O4, O12



Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid Waste options that are supported by community, stakeholders and partners	Encourage regenerative farming in local agriculture.	New	Regenerative farming replenishes soil nutrients by recycling organic materials and cutting waste, though setup costs could be high. Collaborating with Federated Farmers to engage technical experts could generate interest in the concept.	Low	O11, O12
	Review design of Council waste infrastructure to create engaging themes and consistent branding that is engaging to users.	New	Having attractive, clean and unified waste infrastructure in the district, e.g. litter bins and recycling drop off centres will make users more inclined to use them appropriately and provide a touch point to further waste messaging.	Med	O8, O9, O11



13. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH STATEMENT

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requires the Medical Officer of Health to review the Waste Assessment. The Medical Officer statement can be found in Appendix 2.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Desktop Study Waste Composition Assessment

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Desktop study SWAP analysis – June 2025

Central Hawke's Bay District Council

Central Hawke's Bay District Council has requested our assistance with finalising their waste assessment. As part of this, we have completed a desktop study of three SWAP analyses comparable to Central Hawke's Bay District Council, where no centralised organic waste collection takes place.

Comparable SWAP Analyses

The comparable SWAP analyses are:

- Hastings District Council
- York Valley Landfill
- Horowhenua District Council

Waste Categories Compared

We examined the proportion of waste in the following categories:

- Paper
- Plastics
- Organics
- Metals

Results

The results show very little movement in the proportion of waste category between SWAP analyses carried out in 2019 and 2024. Table 1 below provides the results and shows the lowest movement was 0% and the highest movement was -5.7%.

Table 1 - Difference in percentage from 2019 to 2024

Waste Category	Hastings District Council Residential (2019-2024)	York Valley Landfill residential (2022-2024)	York Valley Landfill total waste (2022-2024)	Horowhenua District Council Residential (2018-2022)
Paper	0%	-4.4%	2.9%	0%
Plastics	-3.8%	-4.7%	3.8%	-5.1%
Organics	-3.6%	-5.7%	-1%	3.2%
Metals	1.7%	-3.3%	3.2%	-0.4%

Based on these results, the following assumptions can be made for any movement in the proportion of waste categories at Central Hawkes Bay District Council from 2019 to 2024:

- The movement is expected to be similar to the comparable SWAP analyses.
- It is likely that there would not be any movement at all.



Conclusion

In conclusion, from the desktop study carried out, it is our view that the data from the SWAP analysis carried out in 2019 can be used for the purposes of the 2025 waste assessment.



Appendix 2

To be completed.

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6.5 CLIMATE ACTION JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Author: Kim Anstey, Planning Manager

Authoriser: Doug Tate, Chief Executive

Attachments: Nil

PURPOSE

To provide recommendations to Council from the Climate Action Joint Committee (CAJC) relating to the release and findings of the Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee:

1. **Receives and notes the Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment technical report, as recommended by the Climate Action Joint Committee.**
2. **Considers the findings and opportunities for further work outlined in the Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment technical report, including how to integrate climate risk information into decision-making at all levels, as recommended by the Climate Action Joint Committee.**
3. **Acknowledges the recommendations from the Climate Action Joint Committee that Central Hawke's Bay District Council:**
 - 3.1 **Commit to providing staff resource and funding for ongoing collaboration on climate action, including allocating budget in the next Long-Term Plan to enable a future iteration of the *Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment* to be undertaken during the 2027-2037 period.**
 - 3.2 **Commits to regional collaboration on climate action to continue progressing action to build resilience.**
 - 3.3 **Commits to processes of continuous improvement to address the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities including Tāngāta Whenua.**

BACKGROUND

Climate change risk assessments have been recognised across the country as a key foundational piece for driving adaptation action and enabling communities to build resilience to a changing climate. Many regions and districts have already completed their first climate change risk assessments, following the publication of the first National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA) in 2020.

In August 2024, the Climate Action Joint Committee (CAJC) requested work proceed at pace to produce the region's first climate change risk assessment, based on existing available data and information and noting it would be a starting point for future work.

The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) subsequently engaged independent risk experts, Urban Intelligence, to undertake this assessment. Data to inform the assessment was gathered from national and local sources, including information provided by the five HB councils. Significant collaborative effort across the five councils and CDEM was required to deliver this work at pace.

The output of this work is a public-facing technical report. This report brings together available data and information with expert analysis to provide a snapshot in time of Hawke's Bay's climate risks at regional and district-levels.

It is intended to serve as a shared resource and public evidence base about our known climate risk. It also provides a foundation for further climate risk and adaptation work across the region.

This report gives us our first regional picture of climate risks. It highlights risks that require further attention, identifies limitations and gaps in our evidence base and outlines opportunities for further regionally and locally led action.

It provides useful key findings at both regional and district-levels. The report also specifically notes climate-related hazard data limitations and opportunities. Undertaking this assessment has highlighted to staff the scale of this challenge and the need for a co-ordinated and collaborative approach to ongoing investment in climate data.

DISCUSSION

Climate Action Joint Committee

On Friday 9 May 2025 meeting, the Climate Action Joint Committee (CAJC) formally received the *Climate Change Risk Assessment* [Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment Report](#) and passed the following resolutions.

That the Climate Action Joint Committee:

1. *Receives and considers the Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment staff report.*
2. *Receives the independent Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment technical report produced by Urban Intelligence.*
3. *Recognises and acknowledges the collaborative effort to deliver a public-facing assessment that forms the first shared evidence base of climate risk for the region.*
4. *Shares the key findings and opportunities for further work set out in the Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment technical report with the five partner councils, our regional PSGEs and Taiwhenua organisations, HB CDEM Group Joint Committee, HB Lifelines organisations, the Regional Planning Committee and Central Government partners.*
5. *Requests that the TAG reports back to the CAJC on options to progress a region-wide climate data investment strategy/roadmap and regional climate change collaboration governance models, considering the roles and responsibilities of Emergency Management and councils by 30 September 2025.*
6. *Recommends to the five partner councils that they:*
 - 6.1 *Note the publication of the Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment technical report.*
 - 6.2 *Consider the findings and opportunities for further work outlined in the Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment technical report, including how to integrate climate risk information into decision-making at all levels.*
 - 6.3 *Commit to providing staff resource and funding for ongoing collaboration on climate action, including allocating budget in the next Long Term Plan to enable a future iteration of the Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment to be undertaken during the 2027-2037 period.*
 - 6.4 *Commit to regional collaboration on climate action to continue building resilience.*
 - 6.5 *Commit to processes of continuous improvement to address the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities including tangata whenua.*

The *Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment* technical report can be found [here](#). All parties listed above in the CAJC resolutions were also emailed a copy of the report after its release in May, noting the relevant references to key findings and opportunities for further work.

Some of the CAJCs recommendations to the partner councils seek an ongoing or future council commitment, such as the provision of budget in future LTPs. Others seek in-principle commitments to working together collaboratively on climate action and continuous improvement.

These recommendations acknowledge that our understanding of climate change is always changing, and we can achieve more, faster, when we share data and information in a consistent way and work together to build on our collective learnings.

Given decisions to commit resourcing, including allocating budget in upcoming Long-term Plans (LTPs) are for future Councils, the proximity to local government elections, staff recommend that the Council **acknowledges** the CAJCs recommendations are seeking future commitments which are subject to future decisions. The Council can consider those when appropriate (e.g. during future LTP deliberations).

Central Hawke's Bay Context

The key findings in the report for Central Hawke's Bay helpfully build on work underway to understand the climate risks facing our district. The report also usefully highlights information gaps we have so we can build on our knowledge over time. Climate change and resilience has been a key focus area for Council, most recently through the 2022 – 2025 Elected Member priorities with a specific focus on climate change risk. Other focus areas include:

- Councils Infrastructure Strategy focussing on future risk in planning for future
- Environmental and Sustainability Strategy
- Economic Development Action Plan – recognising the need to focus on the challenges of Water Security and land diversification initiatives based on a changing environment.

Climate change risk will also be a growing area of focus as the Governments Resource Management Act reform programme progresses, requiring Council to more clearly understand the hazards and risks that are constraining or limited the district's ability to grow and develop into the future.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as not meeting the 'high' threshold. While climate change is a significant issue, this report is to receive recommendations from the joint committee via a climate change risk assessment report. That report does not contain specific recommendations for individual councils.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Council is receiving recommendations from the CAJC. The *Risk Assessment Report* itself does not contain recommendations for individual councils.

There are no financial and resourcing implications arising from receiving and noting the *Hawke's Bay Climate Change Risk Assessment* technical report, considering its findings, or 'acknowledging' the other recommendations made by the CAJC.

Future Council decisions on staff resourcing, work to embed climate risk considerations across the organisation and funding for regional collaboration on climate action may have financial and resource implications, which will need to be considered at that time.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

There are reputation and political risk implications for not acknowledging the work of the CAJC and therefore not adopting the recommendations in this report that seek to receive, note and acknowledge this work. Councillors and officers have been a key part of this regional project since 2023.

NEXT STEPS

TAG officers are continuing to work collaboratively across partner councils on joint climate action. Officers within each organisation are considering the findings of the risk assessment, including options to ensure climate risk considerations are being embedded at all decision-making levels within their respective organisations.

As noted above, the CAJC has requested the TAG reports back 'on options to progress a region-wide climate data investment strategy/roadmap and regional climate change collaboration governance models, considering the roles and responsibilities of Emergency Management and councils by 30 September 2025'. The TAG intends to provide options to the CAJC at a workshop on 1 September 2025.

6.6 REIMAGINING FLOOD RESILIENCE - STEERING GROUP MEMBERSHIP APPOINTMENT

Author: Kim Anstey, Planning Manager

Authoriser: Doug Tate, Chief Executive

Attachments: 1. **Formal Request for Members** [↓](#) 

PURPOSE

To appoint two elected members to the Reimagining Flood Resilience Tukituki Steering Group, which is being established and led by Hawke's Bay Regional Council as part of the Reimagining Flood Resilience project.

Before the resolution, Hawke's Bay Regional Council staff will provide a brief presentation on updates on the Upper Tukituki Scheme Review.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Strategy, Growth and Community Committee:

1. **Appoints Councillors _____ and _____ to the Upper Tukituki Steering Group for the Reimagining Flood Resilience project.**
2. **Notes that six-monthly update reports will be provided to Council on the Reimagining Flood Resilience project by the Central Hawke's Bay Technical Advisory Group officers.**

BACKGROUND

Earlier in 2025, Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) presented Council with an overview of the Reimagining Flood Resilience project (the Project). HBRC has subsequently formally sent an invitation to nominate two Councillors to sit on one of the Project's Steering Groups.

The Project has been initiated in direct response to the recommendations of the Hawke's Bay Independent Flood Review. It focuses on two major flood schemes: the Heretaunga Plains Flood Control Scheme and the Upper Tukituki Flood Control Scheme. Combined, these schemes provide a level of flood protection for 84% of Hawke's Bay's population.

The Upper Tukituki Flood Scheme includes the headwaters of the Tukituki down to the confluence with the Papanui Stream, passing the towns of Waipukurau, Waipawa and Ongaonga, which is of particular interest to Central Hawke's Bay.

At the governance level, HBRC is forming steering groups comprising elected members from local Councils and representatives from Post Settlement Governance Entities. They will provide strategic oversight and confirm project recommendations to HBRC. Two Steering Groups will be established (one for each of the flood control schemes), both administered by HBRC. It is anticipated that Steering Group meetings will begin in late July 2025 and will occur 6-8 weekly. We understand Terms of Reference will be considered at the Groups' first meeting.

DISCUSSION

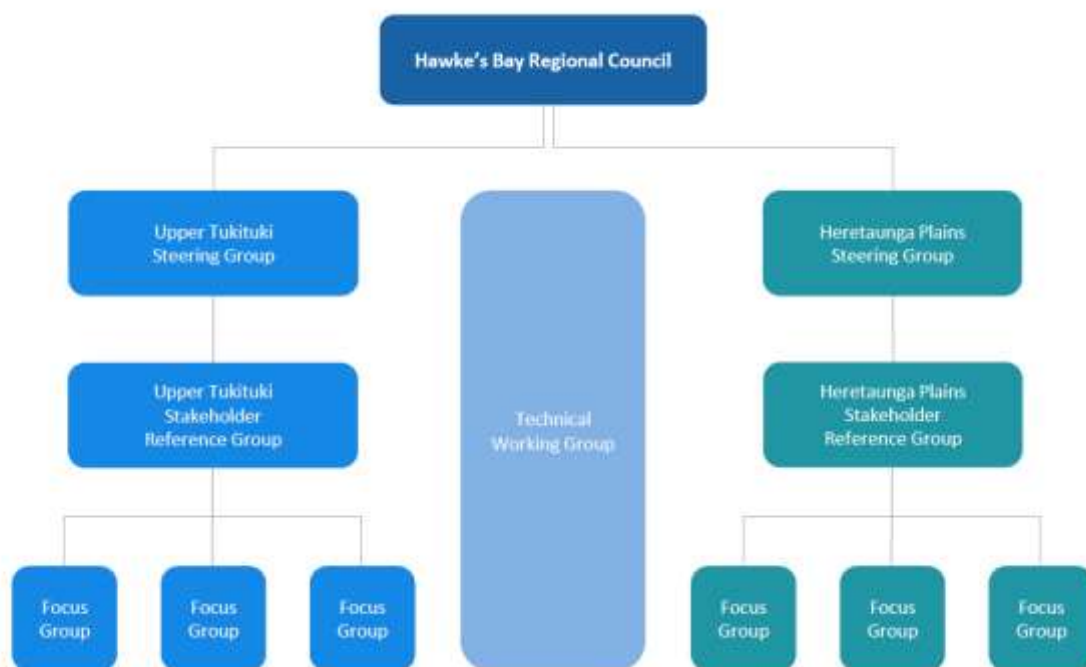
Central Hawke's Bay District Council has been invited to nominate two elected members to sit on the Upper Tukituki Steering Group alongside two governors each from HBRC and Tamatea Pokai Whenua.

Project Structure

The first step in initiating the project was to establish a Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG group membership comprises officers from:

- Hawke's Bay Regional (lead), Napier City, Hastings District, and Central Hawke's Bay District Councils
- Mana Ahuriri
- Tamatea Pōkai Whenua
- Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated.

The primary role of the TAG is to provide technical guidance and support for the Project, and for the mana whenua and governance members involved. The TAG is currently finalising their Terms of Reference. They have commenced meeting and are working collaboratively on the Project.



The structure also includes a stakeholder reference group for each scheme that will be Mana Whenua and community member based. Membership to this group is by invitation so that there is a broad representation of skillsets and knowledge. The focus groups' membership and number required will be confirmed through further discussions with the project team members.

Project benefits

The project seeks to consider the future of the two flood control schemes, including balancing the management of risks from flooding with affordability. It also aims to consider how engineering solutions can work alongside nature to provide improved flood resilience, including consideration of Mātauranga Māori principles.

The steering group is programmed to meet over the next 12 months to provide recommendations that feed into the HBRCs. However overall, this is a medium- to long-term project and it is anticipated that implementing the determined outcomes may take decades. TAG officers will ensure Council remains updated through six-monthly project updates.

NOTE THAT NOMINATIONS MAY NEED TO BE REVIEWED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NEXT TRIENNIUM.OPTIONS

There are primarily two options available to Council at this time:

1. **Approve** the appointment of two Councillors to the Reimagining Flood Resilience Upper Tukituki Steering Group. It is preferred that a member from each of the Aramoana-Ruahine and Ruataniwha wards be appointed, recognising that both our rural and urban communities are affected by the potential recommendations of this steering group. This option would also see the community represented on the steering group alongside governors from Hawke's Bay Regional Council and Tamatea Pokai Whenua.
2. **Do not approve** the appointment of Councillors to the Reimagining Flood Resilience Upper Tukituki Steering Group. This option would mean that Central Hawke's Bay governors would not be represented on the steering group.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

Councils' participation in this steering group aligns with our 'together we thrive' values of prosperous district, strong communities and environmental responsibility. It also aligns with our focus area of climate change and resilience.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement policy, this decision has been assessed as 'low' and does not meet the criteria for requiring further engagement.

However, the project will be of interest to the wider community, including mana whenua, businesses, and residents. Discussions with these groups as the project progresses will be key to determining the long-term direction, priorities, and acceptable levels of investment and risk for flood resilience. Meaningful engagement throughout the project will help ensure that decisions reflect community values, needs, and willingness to adapt.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION**

There are no obvious risks with this decision. The steering group should be seen as a way of driving regional planning and decision making in relation to flood resilience and is a positive step for the region and the district.

DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY

The Strategy, Growth & Community Committee has the authority to make this decision.

RECOMMENDED OPTION

The preferred option is Option A to ensure HBRC is able to progress with establishing the Project's governance arrangements including forming the Reimagining Flood Resilience Tukituki Steering Group.

Council governance would be providing strategic oversight and confirming project recommendations to HBRC in relation to an activity that is typically outside the scope of territorial local authorities. However, the project has the potential to have significant impact on the Central Hawke's Bay community, hence the recommendation to be involved and provide strategic advice.



29 May 2025

Mayor Alex Walker &
Doug Tate
Central Hawke's Bay District Council
PO Box 127
WAIPAWA 4240

VIA EMAIL: alex.walker@chbdc.govt.nz
doug.tate@chbdc.govt.nz

Tēnā kōrua Alex and Doug

REIMAGINING FLOOD RESILIENCE – STEERING GROUP MEMBERSHIP

Further to previous discussions between our respective organisations, including a presentation made to your councillors in a workshop on 30th October 2024, I write to formally invite Central Hawke's Bay District Council (CHBDC) to participate in the Steering Group overseeing the Upper Tukituki Scheme part of the *Reimagining Flood Resilience Project*.

I invite you to appoint two governance members from your Council to sit on the Steering Group to provide project governance and confirm recommendations which will be presented to Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC).

The Project has been initiated in direct response to the recommendations of the Hawke's Bay Independent Flood Review. It is focused on the two major flood schemes: the Heretaunga Plains Flood Control and Drainage Scheme and the Upper Tukituki Flood Control Scheme. Combined, these schemes provide a level of flood protection for 84% of the population of Hawke's Bay.

The Project seeks to consider what the future of these major schemes should be, through the following key questions / topics:

- What do we want the flood resilience schemes to deliver for our communities now and into the future?
- How do we balance management of risks from flooding with affordability?
- Some storm events will be too big for the schemes – how do we actively manage flood waters that overtop stopbanks?
- How should flood resilience reflect Mātauranga Māori?
- How can engineering solutions work alongside nature to provide improved flood resilience?
- How much are communities willing to pay to increase their resilience to flooding, and how should this be paid for?

These are significant questions for our community. Implementing the outcomes determined through this Project may take decades and have intergenerational impacts.

Te whakapakari tahi i tō tātau **taiao**. Enhancing our **environment** together.

06 835 9200 | info@hbrc.govt.nz | 159 Dalton Street, Napier 4110 | Private Bag 6006, Napier 4142

hbrc.govt.nz

We anticipate the Steering Group needing to meet approximately every 1 to 2 months from July 2025 to early in 2026. Staff from CHBDC are already participating in a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to provide technical advice and support for the Steering Group.

If you require further information, please contact with your staff TAG member Dylan Muggeridge or Louise McPhail on 027 200 7308 (louise.mcphail@hbrc.govt.nz).

I look forward to your reply.

Nāku iti nei, nā



Hinewai Ormsby

Chair

Phone: 06 835 9200
Cell: 021 077 0088
Email: cr.hinewai.ormsby@hbrc.govt.nz



Dr Nic Peet

Chief Executive

Phone: (06) 835 9200
Mobile: 027 415 8043
Email: nic.peet@hbrc.govt.nz

7 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

RECOMMENDATION

That the next Strategy, Growth & Community Committee meeting be held on 18 September 2025.

8 TIME OF CLOSURE