

## Notice of Meeting:

I hereby give notice that an ordinary Meeting of the Environment Committee will be held on:

**Date:** Tuesday 3 March 2020  
**Time:** 9.30am  
**Meeting Room:** Council Chamber  
**Venue:** Municipal Building, Garden Place, Hamilton

Richard Briggs  
Chief Executive

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## Environment Committee OPEN AGENDA

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### Membership

Chairperson	Cr M Forsyth
Deputy Chairperson	Cr S Thomson
Members	Cr M Bunting
	Cr A O'Leary
	Cr K Naidoo-Rauf
	Cr D Macpherson
	Maangai Maaori N Hill
	Mayor P Southgate (Ex Officio)

**Quorum:** A majority of members (including vacancies)

**Meeting Frequency:** Six weekly

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Becca Brooke  
Governance Manager

**25 February 2020**

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www.hamilton.govt.nz

## **Purpose**

The Environment Committee is responsible for:

1. Governance of strategies, policies and plans relating to the wellbeing, protection, enhancement and sustainability of Hamilton's natural environment.

***In addition to the common delegations, the Environment Committee is delegated the following Terms of Reference and powers:***

### **Terms of Reference:**

1. To develop policy, approve strategies and plans concerning Hamilton's contribution and response to climate change, and to monitor their implementation.
2. To develop policy, approve strategies and plans for the sustainable use of Hamilton's natural resources, and to monitor their implementation.
3. To develop policy, approve strategies and plans for efficient and sustainable waste management and recycling, and to monitor their implementation.
4. To develop policy, approve strategies and plans for Council's corporate environmental sustainability and to monitor their implementation.
5. To develop policy, approve strategies and plans for Council's biodiversity, and to monitor their implementation.
6. To develop policy, approve and monitor implementation of strategies in relation to the Climate Action Plan.

### **Special Notes:**

- The Committee may request expert external advice through the Chief Executive as necessary.

### **The Committee is delegated the following powers to act:**

- Approval of matters determined by the Committee within its Terms of Reference.

### **The Committee is delegated the following recommendatory powers:**

- The Committee may make recommendations to Council.

The Committee may make recommendations to other Committees.

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**1 Apologies**

**2 Confirmation of Agenda**

The Committee to confirm the agenda.

**3 Declaration of Interest**

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

**4 Public Forum**

As per Hamilton City Council's Standing Orders, a period of up to 30 minutes has been set aside for a public forum. Each speaker during the public forum section of this meeting may speak for five minutes or longer at the discretion of the Chair.

Please note that the public forum is to be confined to those items falling within the terms of the reference of this meeting.

Speakers will be put on a Public Forum speaking list on a first come first served basis in the Council Chamber prior to the start of the Meeting. A member of the Council Governance Team will be available to co-ordinate this. As many speakers as possible will be heard within the allocated time.

If you have any questions regarding Public Forum please contact Governance by telephoning 07 838 6727.



# Council Report

Item 5

**Committee:** Environment Committee

**Date:** 03 March 2020

**Author:** Rebecca Watson

**Authoriser:** Amy Viggers

**Position:** Governance Advisor

**Position:** Governance Team Leader

**Report Name:** Chair's Report

<b>Report Status</b>	<i>Open</i>
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## Staff Recommendation

That the Environment Committee receives the report.

## Attachments

Attachment 1 - Environment Committee Chair's Report- 3 March 2020



## Chair's Report

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Welcome to the first ever Environment Committee meeting for Hamilton City Council. This is a Committee that will report and recommend policy and strategic direction to Council for the most significant issues affecting the wellbeing and quality of our lives, our planet and the lives of our children, grandchildren and beyond.

Our Climate Action Plan will be the most pressing plan for this Committee. It reaches into every decision and project of our organisation – transport choices, gully restoration and tree planting, waste management and minimisation, water quality and management, biodiversity preservation, built urban environments and design.

One of the first challenges for this Committee will be about focussing our attention on priorities and timeliness. Working more closely with community groups and larger stakeholders with an emphasis on communication and collaboration will be another focus.

Deputy Chair Sarah Thomson has front footed engagement with environmental, cycling, pedestrian and housing groups and developers. The lines of communication are already open.

The immediate work on for our Committee is around gathering information that will inform us about where we currently are as a Council and city with respect to our impact on the environment. Once we know where we are then we can decide where we want to go and how quickly or slowly we want to get there. My desire is for us to act with diligence and urgency.

Fellow Environment Committee members, welcome. It's time to jump on the bus and enjoy the journey.

### **Recommendation**

That the Environment Committee receives the report.

# Council Report

Item 6

**Committee:** Environment Committee **Date:** 03 March 2020  
**Author:** Sean Hickey **Authoriser:** Sean Hickey  
**Position:** General Manager Strategy and Communications **Position:** General Manager Strategy and Communications  
**Report Name:** General Manager's Report

<b>Report Status</b>	<i>Open</i>
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## Purpose

1. To inform the Environment Committee on topical issues, areas of concern and items which need to be brought to the Committee Members attention, but which do not necessitate a separate report:
  - Climate Action Plan
  - Nature in the City Strategy

## Staff Recommendation

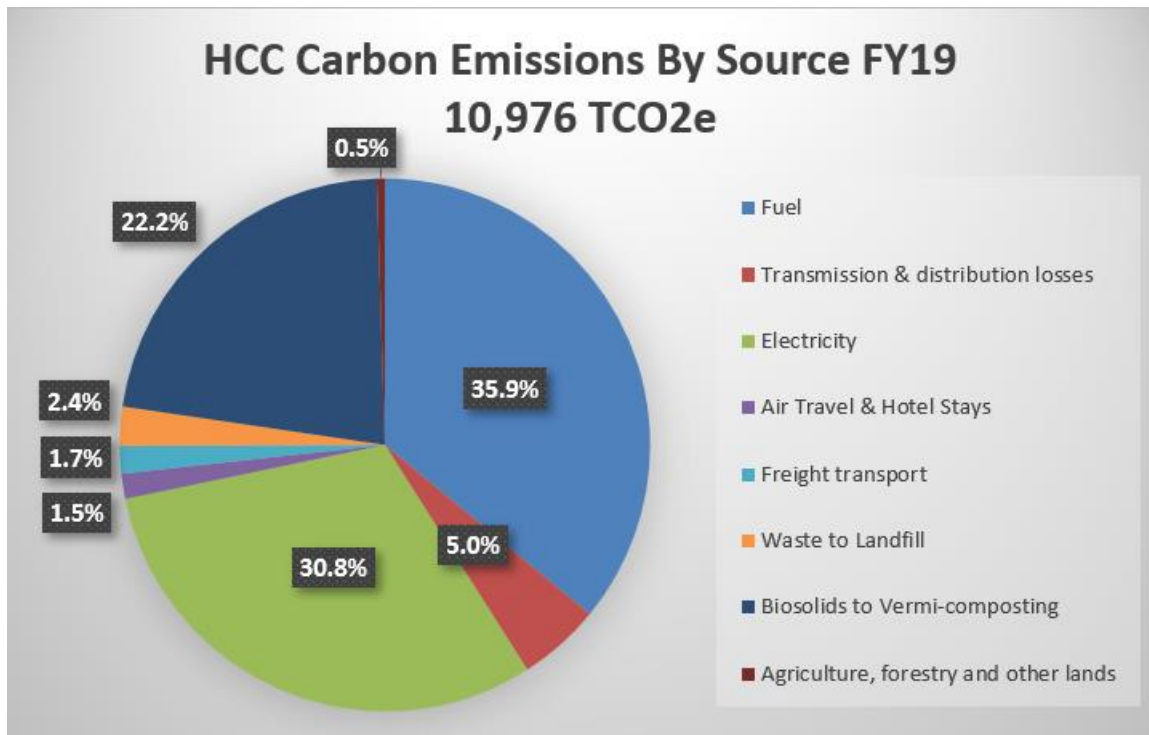
2. That the Committee receives the report

## Discussion

### Climate Action Plan:

3. This report provides updates to Committee Members on activities, actions, or projects contained within the plans or strategies for which this committee and the relevant General Manager have responsibility over and for which significant progress has been made.
4. On 8 August 2019, Hamilton City Council resolved, in partnership with Waikato Tainui, Waikato Regional Council and other strategic partners, to develop a Climate Change Action Plan for Hamilton City to be reported back to Council in April 2020.
5. An update on the progress of this was reported to the 12 February 2020 Elected Member Briefing. The presentation is attached as **Attachment 1**.
6. At the briefing, it was noted that development of the Action Plan is behind schedule. The citywide greenhouse gas emission inventory is currently being undertaken by the Waikato Regional Council and is expected to be available in March 2020. This is critical to inform key focus areas for reducing emissions in the Action Plan.
7. Staff are currently working on a revised project plan and will provide a verbal update to the Environment Committee when presenting this report.
8. Council has completed an organisation-level greenhouse gas emission inventory and results of this were also presented at the Elected Member Briefing on 12 February 2020.

9. In the 2019 financial year, Hamilton City Council produced 10,976 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (TCO<sub>2</sub>e) with fuel, electricity and biosolids to vermi-composting contributing approximately 90% of emissions.



10. Further detail and breakdown of these emissions are shown in **Attachment 1**.

#### Nature in the City Strategy

11. On [30 October 2018](#), the Community, Services and Environment Committee resolved that staff develop a Hamilton Biodiversity Strategy based on the Collective Impact Framework (as outlined in the Local Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy Pilot Project).
12. The Hamilton Biodiversity Strategy was originally planned to be developed prior to the 2019 election, however staff identified the need for greater engagement, particularly with iwi/Māori, landowners, environmental restoration groups, developers and the wider community. The redefining of timeframes was outlined in the General Manager's report in the Community, Services and Environment Committee [agenda](#) on 22 August 2019.
13. The development of the Nature in the City Strategy has recently been initiated by staff. The renaming of the strategy recognises that a broader, more accessible approach to biodiversity maintenance, restoration and enhancement will be needed in order to engage the community, capitalise on opportunities and achieve the required outcomes. Furthermore, there are opportunities to align the Nature in the City Strategy with the proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity and the recently adopted New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy.
14. Committee members will be updated on the scope of the Nature in the City Strategy (including context and analysis, community engagement approach and strategy development process and timeframes) at the 11 March 2020 Elected Member Briefing.

#### **Financial Considerations**

15. There are no financial implications to consider when receiving this report.

**Legal and Policy Considerations**

16. Staff confirm that the recommendations in the report comply with the Council's legal and policy requirements.

**Wellbeing Considerations**

17. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').
18. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report.
19. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

**Risks**

20. There are no known risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.

**Significance & Engagement Policy**

21. Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy and have assessed that the matter(s) in this report has/have a low level of significance.

**Attachments**

Attachment 1 - Climate Action Plan Update and HCC Carbon Emissions Presentation



# Climate Action Plan

30 January 2020





# Climate Action Plan Progress Report

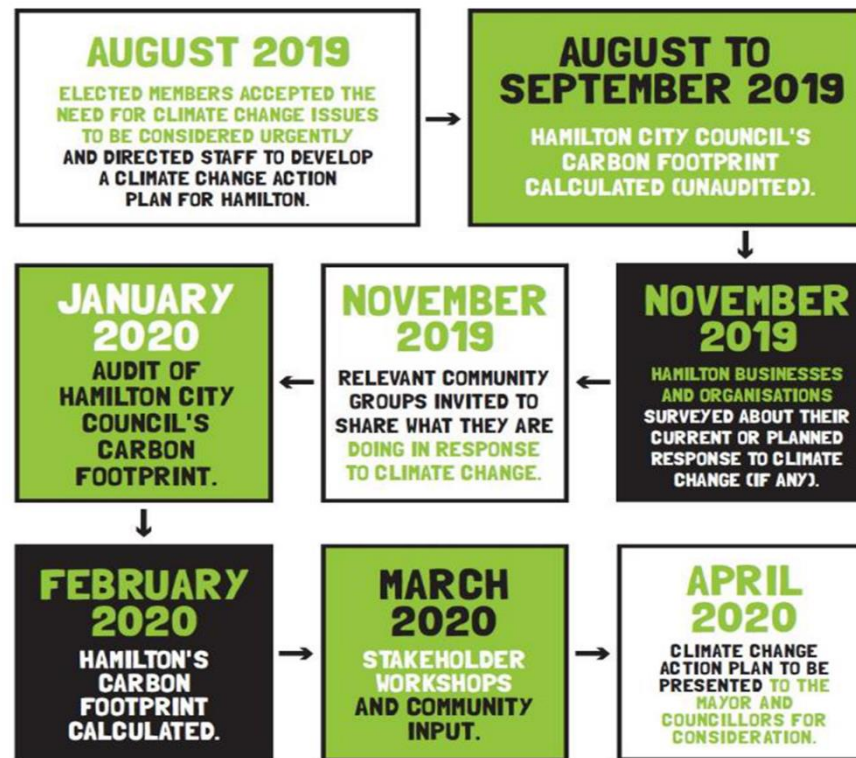


# CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN – THE JOURNEY

On the 8 August Hamilton City Council resolved to:

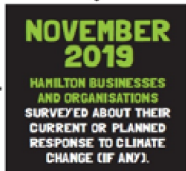
- *Accepts that there is a need for climate change issues to be considered urgently;*
- *In partnership with Waikato Tainui, Waikato Regional Council and our other strategic partners, Council develop a Climate Change Action Plan for Hamilton City (including an assessment of Hamilton's carbon footprint) to be funded from existing budgets; and*
- *Requests staff report back on progress with a draft plan for agreement at the April 2020 Council meeting.*

The Action Plan will set direction for future mitigation and adaption activity. The inclusion of key stakeholders and partners in the development of the Action Plan will result in a city wide action plan.





# CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN – PROGRESS



## Business Survey

- Survey sent to 18 organizations
- Poor response with only 2 responses
- Will focus on this group through targeted discussions in March



## Community Groups Survey

- Link to 'Your ideas' shared to 20 groups
- 18 responses received
- Shared on social media/Twitter
- Summary of key messages presented on following slide

# COMMUNITY GROUPS SURVEY – KEY IDEAS

## *How can our city reduce its carbon footprint?*

- Car free days
- Free public transport
- Close retail streets during weekends
- Light rail network
- Separated cycle lane network
- Require emission offsets for developments
- Encourage planting including more trees and ecosystem reconstruction
- Have community gardens and fruit trees
- Use less concrete – is there an environmentally friendly options
- Develop resource recovery centers

## *How can the Council work with you to reduce Hamilton's carbon footprint?*

- Recycling for inner city businesses
- Cheaper buses with them being electrified by 2030
- Plant more trees
- Stop spending on private vehicle use

# CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN – PROGRESS

Item 6

Attachment 1

**AUGUST TO  
SEPTEMBER 2019**

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL'S  
CARBON FOOTPRINT  
CALCULATED (UNAUDITED).

## Hamilton City Council's Carbon Emission Footprint

- Completed and audited
- Presented in the next section

**JANUARY  
2020**

AUDIT OF  
HAMILTON CITY  
COUNCIL'S  
CARBON  
FOOTPRINT.

**FEBRUARY  
2020**

HAMILTON'S  
CARBON  
FOOTPRINT  
CALCULATED.

## Hamilton City Carbon Emission Footprint

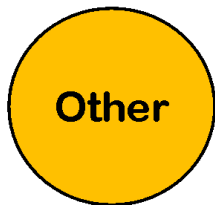
- Being undertaken by Regional Council
- Work is underway
- Now expected in late February/early March

# CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN – PROGRESS



## Stakeholder workshops

- Engagement and workshops will be targeted for groups
- Independent facilitator engaged to run workshops
- Stakeholders and proposed for approach presented in next slide
- Dependent on having City carbon emission information



## What else is happening

- Proposal for resource in Annual Plan 2020/21
- Discussions with KPGM to provide technical support
- Staff working on identifying adaptation practices being currently deployed
- Climate Change section included in all Activity Management Plans

# STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS

Stakeholder Group:		Outcome:
Key Business (developers, businesses, organisations, waste contractors, industry)	Workshops – 2hrs each	A list of what they are doing/have done in terms of understanding their emissions – this is to help us build an understanding List of initiatives that have their support and they are willing to implement that will have a city wide impact (Reduction Hamilton Cities emissions not their own). List of initiatives to reduce their own emission.
Government Agencies	Meeting with key representatives	
Education Sector	Meeting with key representatives	
Community Trusts/Funders	Meeting with key representatives	Key opportunities to support the community groups across initiatives Key opportunities to further the conversation at a National and Local level.
Key Environmental Groups	Workshop – 2hrs	List of initiatives that have their support and they are willing to implement that will have a city wide impact (Reduction Hamilton Cities emissions not their own). Key opportunities to support interest groups to further the conversation at a National and Local level.
Student Movement	Workshop – 2hrs	What can we do to support and engage youth.

# Next Steps - Action Plan

1. Develop look/feel of the Action Plan under development
2. Understand emission volumes and set targets underway
3. Engage with special interest groups ongoing
4. Hold action plan workshops with all stakeholders underway
5. Hamilton City Council mitigation and adaption priorities included in AMPs underway
6. Collate identified actions April
7. Refine draft action plan April
8. Second round of stakeholder engagement based on findings to gain collective agreement on actions, outcomes and targets expected May/July
9. Hamilton City Council key projects presented as part of Long Term Plan Process
10. Adoption of Climate Change Action Plan

# Understanding Carbon Emissions at Hamilton City Council



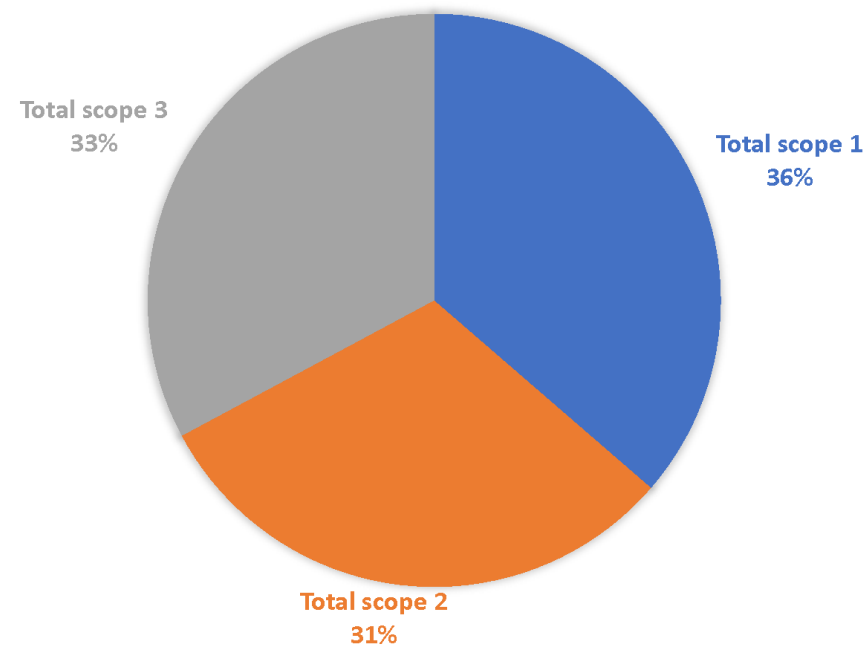
## HCC CARBON EMISSIONS BY SCOPE FY19

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol divides emissions into three scopes:

Scope 1 – All Direct Emissions from the activities we do and that is in our control. (Petrol, LPG etc)

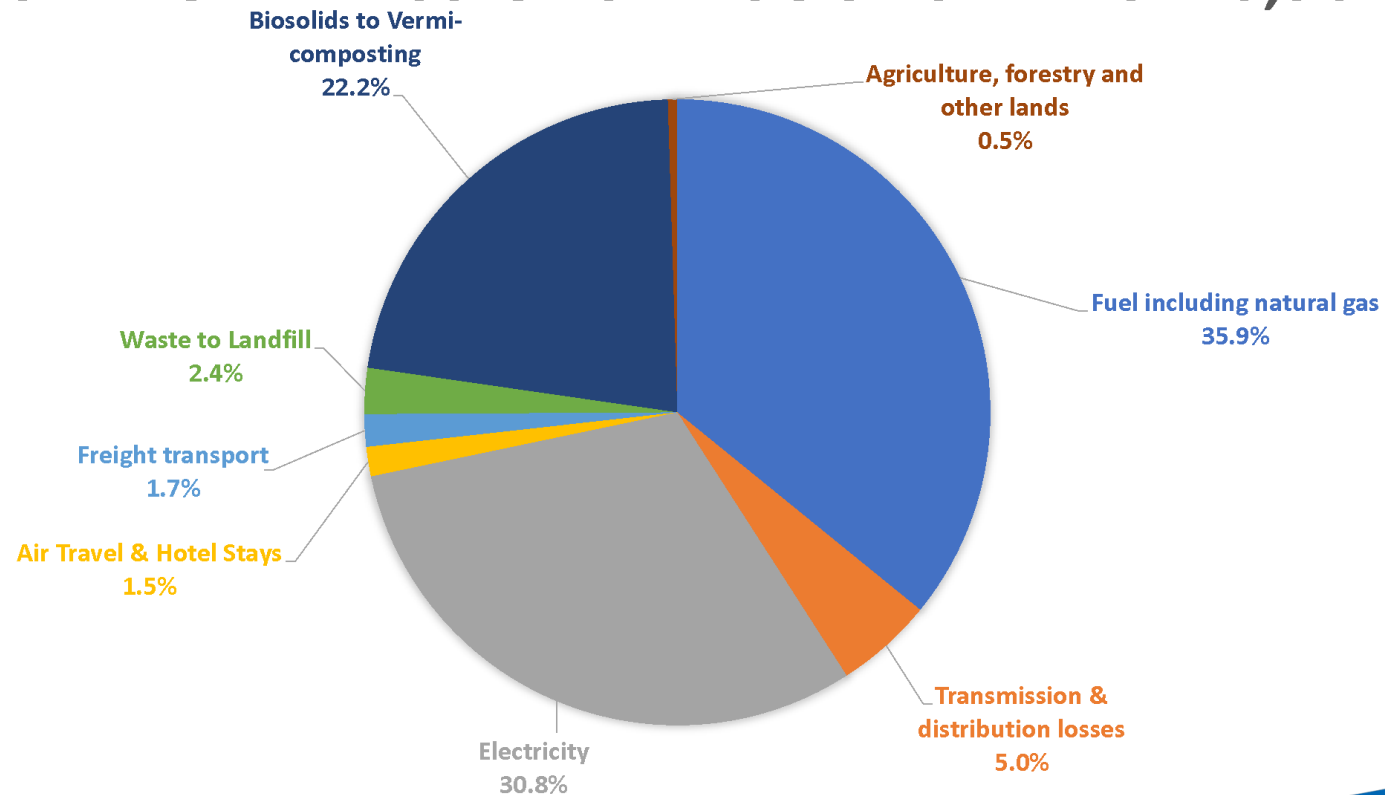
Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions from electricity purchased and used by the organisation.

Scope 3 – All Other Indirect Emissions from activities we do not own or control. (business travel, procurement and waste)

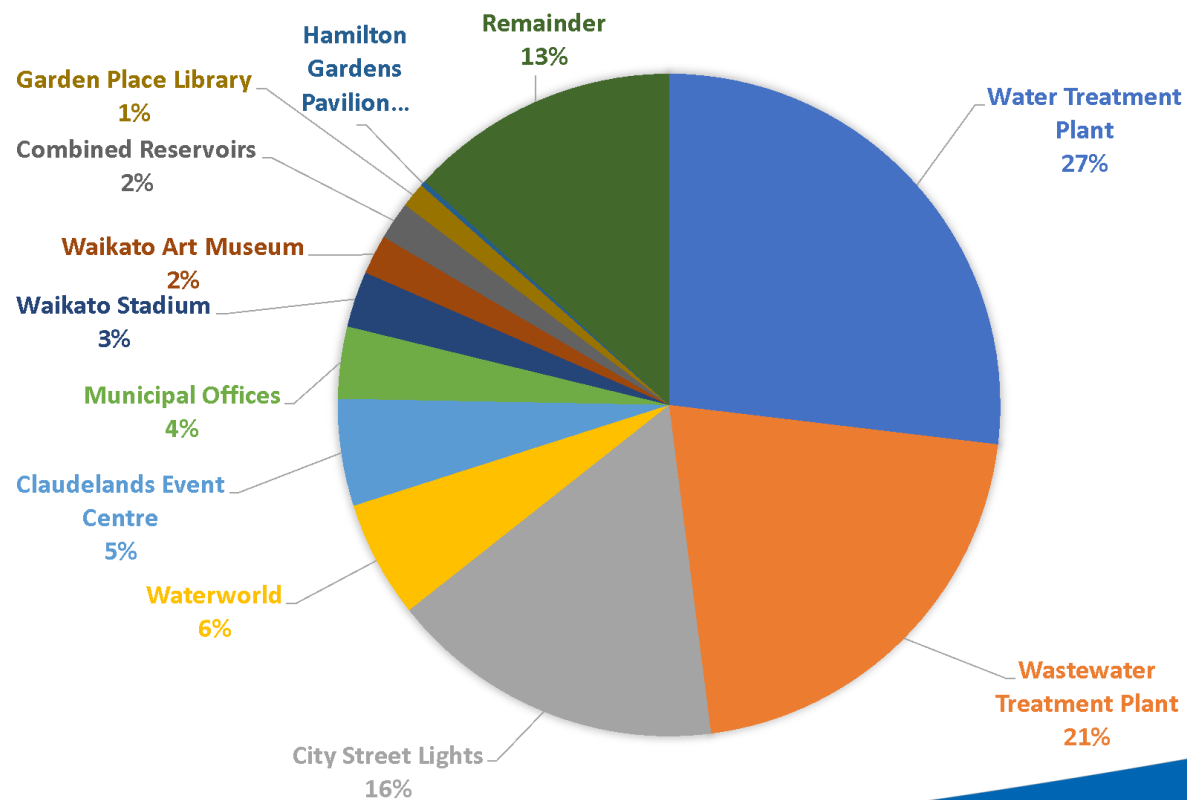




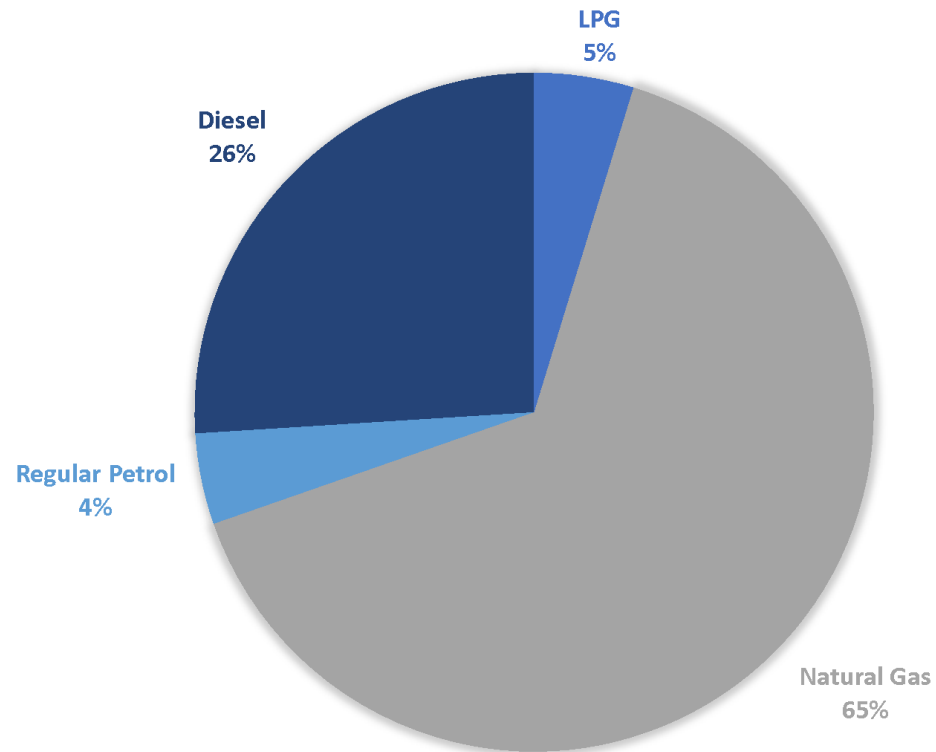
# HCC CARBON EMISSIONS BY SOURCE FY19 10,961 TCO2E



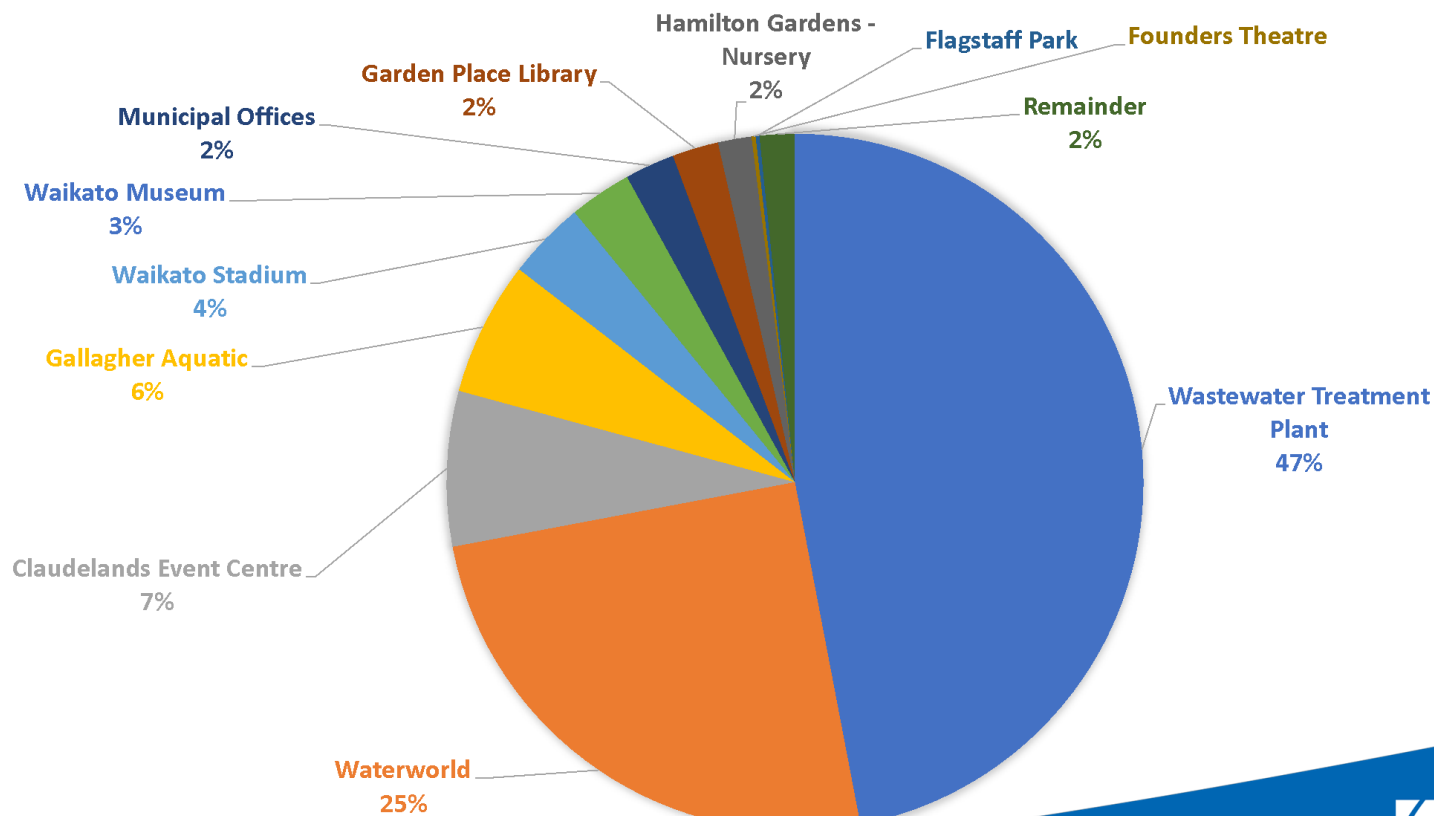
## HCC TOP 10 ELECTRICITY SITES



# BREAKDOWN OF FUEL EMISSIONS FY19



# HCC TOP 10 NATURAL GAS SITES



## OUTCOMES OF HCC'S EMISSION PROFILE

**The biggest opportunity areas are:**

- 1. Reduce our natural gas use by switching to renewable electricity**
- 2. Improve efficiency of fleet**

Through the Asset/Activity Management Plan process staff have been asked to work with their teams to identify options to reduce our emission.

Staff are also being asked to identify how assets and services can be adapted to withstand the impacts of climate change.


These projects will be presented as part of the Long Term Plan process.

### FURTHER INFORMATION

Hamilton City Council  
Garden Place, Private Bag 3010, Hamilton

 /HamiltonCityCouncil

 @CouncilHamilton

 07 838 6699

**hamilton.govt.nz**

# Council Report

Item 7

**Committee:** Environment Committee

**Date:** 03 March 2020

**Author:** Julie Clausen

**Authoriser:** Sean Hickey

**Position:** Unit Manager Strategy and Corporate Planning

**Position:** General Manager Strategy and Communications

**Report Name:** Sustainability Stocktake

<b>Report Status</b>	<i>Open</i>
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## Purpose

To inform the Environment Committee of the initiatives that have been undertaken by Hamilton City Council aligned to its 11 Sustainability Principles.

## Staff Recommendation

2. That the Environment Committee:
  - a) receives the report; and
  - b) notes that future sustainability updates will be included in the Wellbeing Outcomes Report and the production of a separate Sustainability Stocktake Report will cease.

## Executive Summary

3. In [March 2016](#), staff were asked to develop a set of sustainability principles to be considered across all Council activities and to conduct an annual stocktake to inform Council on progress in the area of sustainability.
4. The current structure of the Sustainability Stocktake Report is focused on actions taken over the previous year, providing a summary of operational activities that align with one or more of the [11 Sustainability Principles](#).
5. This Sustainability Stocktake Report covers the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 December 2019 and is attached as **Attachment 1**.
6. The key activities undertaken to support each principle are outlined. 'Case study' type initiatives are showcased to outline how one initiative can address multiple principles.
7. With the introduction of our Wellbeing Vision and Outcomes, future sustainability updates will be included in the Wellbeing Outcomes Report and the production of a separate Sustainability Stocktake Report will cease.
8. Staff consider the decision in this report to have low significance and that the recommendations comply with Council's legal requirements.

## Background

9. In [March 2016](#), the Strategy and Policy Committee requested staff, with advice from the Sustainability Advisory Panel, develop a set of sustainability principles to be considered across all Council activities.
10. In [July 2016](#), Council adopted 11 Sustainability Principles, retired the Sustainable Hamilton Strategy and requested that staff undertake an annual sustainability stocktake reviewing the implementation of the Principles. At the time of adoption, no sustainability indicators or targets were adopted.
11. Staff have presented two subsequent Sustainability Stocktake Reports focusing on operational activities that are aligned with the sustainability principles as a mechanism for reviewing how the principles have been implemented in Council's operations.

## Sustainability Stocktake Report

12. The Sustainability Principles are now considered in Council decision making through management policies, business cases and reports to Council.
13. The structure of the Sustainability Stocktake Report is focused on past actions, providing a summary of operational activities that align with one or more of the 11 Sustainability Principles.
14. The key activities undertaken to support each principle are outlined alongside any available supporting data. 'Case study' type initiatives are showcased to outline how one initiative can address multiple principles.
15. The Sustainability Stocktake Report covering the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 December 2019 is attached in Attachment 1.

## Sustainability Stocktake and Wellbeing

16. The concept of sustainability has evolved in recent years to include wider elements of sustainable development.
17. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals has further broadened the understanding of the concept of sustainability. In July 2019, New Zealand published its first Voluntary National Report towards the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
18. In May 2019, changes to the Local Government Act brought in the requirement for Council to consider social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing in all decision making.
19. Wellbeing vision and outcomes statements have been developed and community engagement is commencing on this. The wellbeing outcomes will have indicators that will be used to assess Hamilton's progress towards each wellbeing outcome. These will be reported in a Wellbeing Report.
20. The proposed Wellbeing Outcome Report will cover the impact of sustainability outcomes under the four dimensions of wellbeing. Hence the production of a separate Sustainability Stocktake Report will cease.

## Financial Considerations

21. The cost to produce each stocktake is approximately \$12,000 of staff time.



## Wellbeing Considerations

22. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the four wellbeings').
23. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the four wellbeings').
24. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

## Risks

25. There are no known risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.

## Significance & Engagement Policy

### Significance

26. Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy and have assessed that the matter(s) in this report has/have a low level of significance.

### Engagement

27. Given the low level of significance determined, the engagement level is low. No engagement is required.

## Attachments

Attachment 1 - Sustainability Stocktake Report - 1 July 2018 - 30 December 2019



13/01/2020



# Background

- In March 2016 the Strategy and Policy Committee requested staff, with advice from the Sustainability Advisory Panel, to develop a set of sustainability principles to be considered across all Council activities.
- In July 2016 Council adopted Councils 11 Sustainability Principles, retired the Sustainable Hamilton Strategy and requested that staff undertake an annual stocktake reviewing the implementation of the Principles.
- At the time of adoption, no sustainability indicators or targets were adopted.
- Staff have presented two subsequent sustainability stocktakes focusing on operational activities that are aligned with Hamilton City Councils Sustainability Principles as a mechanism for reviewing how the principles have been implemented in Councils operations.

# The principles

The principles are that Council:

1. Includes environmental, economic, social, and cultural considerations in its decision-making criteria.
2. Uses its position as a city leader to educate and influence the wider Hamilton community to embrace sustainability.
3. Anticipates and acts to prevent or mitigate environmental degradation where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage.
4. Works with central government to deliver on national greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and supports resilience to climate change in our communities.
5. Promotes walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options.
6. Works to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our city.
7. Supports the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles.
8. Ensures that it understands, prepares for and responds to the impacts of climate change.
9. Is an integral part of regional efforts to restore and protect the water quality of waterways.
10. Works with its communities to minimise the production of waste and maximise opportunities to recycle.
11. Is an integral part of regional efforts to restore and protect biodiversity in Hamilton City.

# 2018/2019 Sustainability Stocktake

- The current structure Sustainability Stocktake report is focused on actions taken over the previous year, providing a summary of operational activities that align with one or more of the 11 Sustainability Principles.
- The 2018/2019 stocktake has been completed as detailed in the principles in action section. This replaces the previous word format report.
- The key activities undertaken to support each principle are outlined, and where we have supporting data, this has been included. There are 'case study' type initiatives showcased to outline how one initiative can address multiple principles.

# The Principles in Action

## Principle one - Council includes environmental, economic, social, and cultural considerations in its decision-making criteria

- The Local Government Act states the purpose of the Council confirming its role in promoting social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing and gave more flexibility to respond to the needs of our communities.
- This wellbeing approach will provide us with a common language for explaining why we do what we do. Every service, facility or infrastructure project will have a connection to how it contributes to improving the wellbeing of Hamiltonians.
- The incorporation of a wellbeing section in strategies, activity management plans, business cases and Council report templates provides the place to explain the connection to delivering on our wellbeing to assist good decision making.
- Work is currently being undertaken to develop a Wellbeing framework with wellbeing outcomes, wellbeing targets and measures. This will result in the consideration of the Sustainability Principles as part of the wellbeing outcomes consideration. The effectiveness and impact of actions on the outcome will be measured and reported through the progress towards the outcome targets. The wellbeing measures/indicators will provide a qualitative basis for measuring change.

# Principle two - Council uses its position as a city leader to educate and influence the wider Hamilton community to embrace sustainability

## We have influenced by:

- Hamilton City Council prepared 19 submissions to external organisations on sustainability related issues including; single use plastic bags, Healthy River Plan changes, WRC Public Transport Plan and Urban Development discussion papers.
- We currently have a Community Advisor with a focus area of sustainable development.

## We have supported education by:

- Providing \$30,000 in funding towards Enviro-school programmes which works with 57 schools in Hamilton. The programme reached 17,117 students in the first 6 months of 2019.
- Internally we have a Sustainability Club, it was formed in February 2018 to improve Council's internal environmental sustainability and to promote staff to embrace sustainability. Initiatives have included, a lunch box library, soft plastic packaging recycling, worm farms and reusable bags.
- The Zoo hosted 130 students from 4 schools at the Conservation Week Schools Day.
- Council is part of the Smart Water Programme, which is an initiative with Waikato District and Waipa District Councils' Shared Services that aims to change the way people think about and use water. Council runs pre-summer awareness communication through media releases, radio advertising and the Smart Water website <http://www.smartwater.org.nz/>.
- Council also supports the Smart Water Education in Schools Programme, which aims to increase water literacy in young people.
- In 2018/2019, we supported of the planning of 38,804 plants with 3,948 volunteers contributing 9,960 hours of their time.





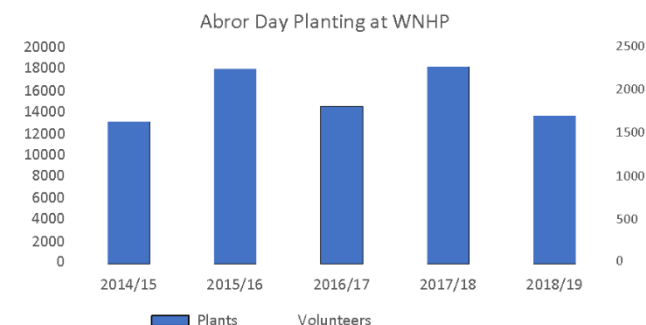
# Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park

On the outskirts of Hamilton, Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park (WNHP) is an award-winning, inter-generational ecological restoration project. Established in 2004, the long-term aim of WNHP is to reconstruct the natural forest, wetland and lake ecosystems present in pre-European times. Intensive predator control will allow vulnerable species to flourish in an urban environment and spill over to other parts of the city.

- The 'on the ground' work has involved city council staff and thousands of volunteers, locally and internationally, with many school children involved in the 'Arbor Day' plantings. This has seen 35 hectares of the park planted with over 350,000 ecologically sourced native plants conducive to the Hamilton Ecological area.
- The park is thriving thanks mainly to a dedicated bunch of volunteers that have turned out every last Saturday of the month for 3 hours to 'release' planted plants from invading weeds and continued in-fill planting to gain the goals of creating complete functioning ecological habitats, both wetland and forests.
- The 65.5ha park will serve as a focus for Hamilton's wider biodiversity restoration, including lakes and lakeshores, the Waikato River, its banks and unique gullies, and other parks with current or potential natural values (estimated to be 750 hectares).
- It will bring our natural and cultural heritage to within easy reach of New Zealand's largest inland city, and reconnect current and future generations with their environment through enhanced education, outreach and engagement opportunities.

WNHP is a wonderful example of how we include the consideration of multiple principles in our work including;

- Educating & influence the community via community planting and education programmes at WNHP.
- Actively preventing further degradation of a natural wetland area and supporting restoration of waterways.
- Being integral in the efforts to restore and protect biodiversity in Hamilton.



# Principle three - Council anticipates and acts to prevent or mitigate environmental degradation where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage

## One tool we use to prevent environmental degradation is Integrated catchment management

- An Integrated Catchment Management Plan provides a guide for stormwater, wastewater and water management, and provides a framework to allow property development to occur in a managed way.
- We are investing \$8 million over 10 years to look at ICMP's and flood hazard with \$1.1 million spent in 2018/19.
- In 2018/19, we completed the Mangaheka Integrated Catchment Management Plan.
- We began work on the Te Rapa Integrated Catchment Management Plan and continued to progress the Te Awa o Katipaki and Mangakotukutuku Integrated Catchment Management Plan s, including completing investigations and beginning stormwater system design works.
- Our Stormwater Network Improvement programme is addressing stream erosion and enhancing our gully systems including: We are investing \$38 million over 10 years on erosion prevention and mitigation. \$1.3 million was planned for 2018/19 but the programme was able to realise nearly \$720,000 of savings in the delivery of erosion control works in the Te Awa o Katipaki lower catchment.

## River bank stabilization to prevent and mitigate degradation is currently address at on a as required bases

- A section of the riverside beach at Days Park had been progressively eroding in recent years. A steep and exposed bank had formed over the length of approximately 100 metres. Studies of erosion in the Waikato River have been undertaken in 2007 and 2012 show that the Waikato River is experiencing an average bed degradation of 12 millimetres per year at Days' Park. Bed degradation can cause slow slip failures where the bank progressively slides into the river to replace material lost from the riverbed.
- We invested \$200,00 on erosion works at Days Park approximately 40 tons of material was used to fix gabion baskets and reno mattresses into position. Gabion baskets and reno mattresses are common stabilising methods for land or shoreline adjacent to water.

## Gully Restoration to prevent and mitigate environmental degradation

- We currently undertake basic maintenance in our key Gully systems, there was no funding in 2018-28 Long Term Plan for restoration work
- Opportunity for reconsideration on 21-31 Long term Plan.

# Integrated Catchment Management Plans and successful urban development.

Hamilton City Council works with developers to support sustainable infrastructure, that supports and compliments the local environment. Once such development is the Glaisdale Development in North Hamilton. This developed has featured on the Ministry of the Environment Website.



# Principle four - Council works with central government to deliver on national greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and supports resilience to climate change in our communities

## **We have been an advocate by:**

- Submitting on the Zero Carbon Amendment Bill. Hamilton City Council's submission was largely in support of Local Government New Zealand's (LGNZ's) submission to the bill.

## **We are supporting the central government by:**

- Developing a Council emission profile.
- Developing a climate change action plan for the city.
- Hamilton gardens has a carbon zero strategy by 2030.

## **Operational changes that impacted on our greenhouse gases:**

- Waterworld's Pool hall air heating system was replaced with hot water heat pumps and exhaust heat recovery systems reducing natural gas usage by 20%. This is estimated to have reduced carbon emissions by 195 Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e.
- We are continuing to undertake a staged upgrade of the streetlights from high intensity discharge lamps to LED technology. This so far has delivered a reduction of 2,700,000kWh or 341 Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e per annum.
- We're improving traffic signal optimisation to reduce travel time. In May 2019, we achieved a 27% reduction in the average travel time from Mill-Seddon to Mill-Victoria.

# Principle five - Council promotes walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options

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## **We are promoting low carbon transport options**

- We offer a Kids of Bikes programme. This teaches bike skills and confidence while out riding in Hamilton safely. 1445 children from 14 schools participated in 2018/19 unfortunately this is a reduction from 2200 in 2017/18.
- We support 5 walking school buses a decline from 13 in 2017/18.
- We support the Happy Feet Programme in 20 preschools. Encouraging caregivers to park and walk a short distance to the preschool.
- We're committed to promoting and enabling people to get around the city by bike. \$52 million was approved for biking plan projects in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.
- We completed for the Claudelands Bridge cycleway.
- An e-scooter trial is currently taking place.

## **We have promoted public transport by:**

- We have installed 40 new bus shelters, 21 new accessible kerbs and 41 solar lights in our Orbiter route shelters.
- 6.31 million kms were travelled by buses in 2018/19 and increase of 7.7% with 3,488,284 first boarding in urban Hamilton is this an increase of 1% on 2017/18.
- In December 2018, the NZ Transport Agency approved the business case with Waikato Regional Council contracting KiwiRail to provide the train service, scheduled to start in mid-2020.
- The Council owns land in Rotokauri that will be used as a new transport hub to support the passenger rail service. The hub will provide a bus interchange, rail platform and park-and-ride facilities (including electric vehicle charging spaces). Works at the hub are expected to be completed before the passenger rail service starts.

Attachment 1

# Principle six - Council works to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our city

## Council requires resource efficiency through key documents:

- The District Plan;
  - All new residential units and other new buildings containing a kitchen, laundry or bathroom must use Low Flow Fixtures for showers, tap equipment and toilets, this is a minimum three star rating.
  - Full Integrated Catchment Management Plans (ICMPs) for new structure plans.
  - Sub-catchment ICMP's and/or Water Impact Assessments (WIAs) for larger developments.
- Resource consents applications;
  - We have direct responsibility for the day-to-day management of resources by ensuring resource users avoid, remedy, or mitigate the environmental impact on natural and physical resources. Resource use is controlled through providing for permitted activities (where activities have acceptable effects on the environment), and by considering resource consent applications in accordance with the objectives, policies and rules in Policy Statements and Plans.
- Hamilton is a signatory to the New Zealand Urban Design Protocol which provides a platform to help make New Zealand towns and cities more successful through quality urban design. Hamilton City Council has established an Urban Design Panel to review various development proposals within Hamilton.

## Council works to improve the resource efficiency of the City Council

- We are continuing to replace Hamilton's streetlights with new energy efficient LED lanterns (with a 50% reduction in energy usage over standard streetlights) this has contributed to a reduction in electricity usage.
- Sustainable Procurement – As a major purchaser, Hamilton City Council has a significant impact on the environment through the products and services it buys. By introducing environmentally conscious purchasing criteria we can make a significant difference to our organisation's contribution to sustainability. Sustainability criteria should be no less than a 2.5% weighting for any procurement over \$250,000.

Hamilton City Council Electricity use

43,000,000  
41,000,000  
39,000,000  
37,000,000  
35,000,000  
33,000,000  
31,000,000

FY2012 FY2013 FY2014 FY2015 FY2016 FY2017 FY2018 FY2019  
(BY)



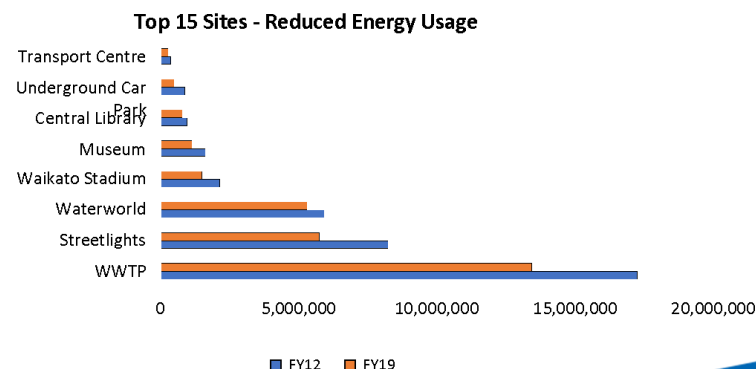
# Principle seven - Council supports the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles

## What we are doing to support the uptake of electric vehicles

- Our fleet includes two electric vehicle, one electric van and a electric vehicle compactor truck.
- We also have electric and traditional peddle bikes available for staff to use for work purposes.
- There over 16 electric charging points in Hamilton including two fast charge points installed in Caro Street in conjunction with WEL Energy. We are exploring options with partners to install charging points at key Hamilton attractions such as Hamilton Gardens, the Lake Domain and Hamilton Zoo.
- 440 electric vehicles are currently registered in Hamilton.
- Our new rubbish contractor Enviro Waste has committed to using electric vehicles as part of its services. When services begin in July 2020 25% of the collection fleet will be electric vehicles, increasing to 50% within the next five years.

## What we are doing to support renewable energy

- Continued utilisation of bio-gas at the wastewater treatment plant has allowed 15,582 GJ of bio-gas to fuel the hot water boiler at the treatment plant. This replaced 15,582 GJ of natural gas which is equivalent to 7% of Council's total energy use.



# Principle eight - Council ensures that it understands, prepares for and responds to the impacts of climate change

## **As a council we are ensuring we understand and are prepared for the impacts of climate change:**

- We are auditing our carbon emission levels and reviewing our carbon emission sources to identify reduction opportunities.
- We are working in partnership with WRC to understand Hamilton's carbon emissions and sources.
- All Asset Management Plans consider the impacts of climate change.
- We have identified our response to climate change as a key wellbeing outcome.

## **As a council we are responding to the impacts of climate change**

- We are undertaking stormwater modelling to ensure our new stormwater systems can deal with increased and more intense rainfall events.
- Our plans are structured to consider transport and water catchment impacts into the future.
- We are guided by a district plan that addresses climate change impacts such as flood hazards. 14% of Hamilton has been mapped for flood hazards.
- We have an erosion prevention and mitigation programme.
- We plant trees that are drought resistant.
- H3 are currently trialling the use couch grass at stadia as it requires less watering.



# Principle nine - Council is an integral part of regional efforts to restore and protect the water quality of waterways

## We are supporting regional efforts

- Healthy Rivers' is a proposed Waikato Regional Plan change to give effect to the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River and National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. It aims to make water quality of the Waikato and Waipa rivers and their tributaries swimmable and safe for food collection over a period of 80 years and targets four contaminant types. As a Council we are currently assessing the proposed water quality targets and how the city will need to respond to these targets.
- We are involved in Project Watershed - The Waikato River Catchment Services Project which began in 1999. These works involve maintenance of existing erosion protection works on the Waikato River which protect walkways, parks and reserves, and property. This includes some works to streams outside the Hamilton boundary which benefits Hamilton City. This currently includes work at Manganua and Mangaiti Gully.

## We are helping to protect and restore by

- Achieving full compliance of Pukete plant's resource consent. Waikato Regional Council assesses the compliance annually. The latest assessment found the site was fully compliant against nine resource consents for a variety of activities, including the discharge of treated effluent to the Waikato River. This is the first time since 2009.
- Fish barriers are being removed throughout Hamilton as part of the Comprehensive Stormwater Discharge Consent held with the Waikato Regional Council. We in 2018/19 we built two fish passages at Wymer and Waterford streams - this allows freshwater fish and other organisms to complete their lifecycles examples include.
- We regularly monitor water quality of the Waikato River at 10 key points as it passes through the city.
- The water quality at Lake Rotoroa, Rotokaeo and Horseshoe Lake are monitored.
- We pump Leachate from the cities closed landfill sites and it is then treated at the wastewater treatment plant, preventing it from entering the water table.
- In 2018/19 we received zero abatement notices, infringement, enforcement or conviction actions for spillages from the wastewater system.
- We continue to protect riparian areas through the requirement to have esplanade reserves and strips along the Waikato River and Lake Rotoroa subdivision and development.

# Principle ten - Council works with its communities to minimise the production of waste and maximise opportunities to recycle

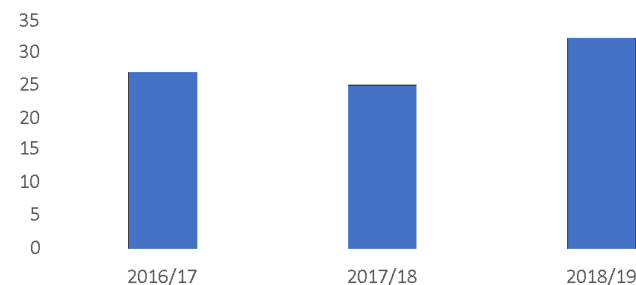
## To support communities in waste minimisation we

- We administer a contestable waste minimisation fund of \$50,000. This is allocated each year to groups and organisations in the Hamilton City area with projects that are achieving and/or promoting waste minimisation.
- Provided waste minimisation guidance and reduction initiatives at key events.
- The produce grown at Hamilton Gardens during the summer is distributed weekly to Kaivolution.
- During the year we partnered with Gourmet in the Gardens to introduce the 'Silver Service' mobile caravan. The caravan is equipped with crockery, cutlery and a dishwashing facility and will help reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill at community events. The caravan is also available for hire by community groups for local events.
- We donate the majority of kumara grown to the Salvation Army
- We run a year round waste reduction campaign 'fight the landfill'. This includes ideas on waste reduction at school, home, work and events.
  - In 2018/19 18,139 tonnes of waste were diverted from landfill at council-operated waste facilities
  - Through kerbside collection we recovered 32% of waste for recycling

## We embrace waste reduction practises

- We have 14 worm farms on site.
- We divert 14,111.75 tonnes of biosolid wastewater to a vermicomposting facility (it is mixed with paper pulp and left to breakdown and compost using worms)

Percentage of waste recovered for recycling



# Waste minimisation and the new contract

- Of our 11 sustainability principles, #10 relates directly to rubbish and recycling: “Council works with its communities to minimise the production of waste and maximise opportunities to recycle.” The new rubbish and recycling service starting in July 2020 will assist with this by increasing recycling options and diverting more waste from landfill. A key part of this is the introduction of plastics 3-7, pizza boxes and aerosols cans to the recycling collection from July 2020, as these materials are not recyclable under the current service. This will help us achieve our targets of a 50% increase in the per capita kerbside recycling and a 25% decrease in the per capita kerbside rubbish to landfill, as set out in the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2018-2024).
- The new food scraps collection from July 2020 will also help to achieve the above targets, as almost 50% (by weight) of our landfill waste can be diverted by composting organic materials instead. We can also expect a considerable reduction in the methane production and leachate from landfill by diverting food scraps from the waste stream. Food scraps will instead be composted at Hampton Downs.
- The new service will also help to achieve HCC’s sustainability principle #7 ‘to support the use of renewable energy and the uptake of electric vehicles’, as a minimum of 25% of the collection vehicles will be electric from the start of service. Within 5 years’ time, 100% of the collection vehicles will be electric.
- Staff are also embracing the opportunity to educate and influence the Hamilton community to embrace sustainability, as per Council’s sustainability principle #2. With the reduction of capacity for landfill waste in the new rubbish wheelie bin, residents will require more information around how to reduce their landfill waste. We are currently working on projects such as a trial for re-usable nappies, and a video of a waste audit followed by more sustainable solutions for a family who produce lots of waste. These projects will be widely promoted to our communities in the months prior to the new service rollout. Residents will also be able to learn about their recycling and how it is processed from September 2020 at the new Education Room, which is being built as part of the new Materials Recovery Facility at Sunshine Ave, Te Rapa.”

# Principle eleven - Council is an integral part of regional efforts to restore and protect biodiversity in Hamilton City

## We support efforts to restore and project biodiversity

- We have 59 significant natural areas in Hamilton.
- Hamilton city is one of the only cities in New Zealand to still support a resident population of long-tailed bats. We partner with the Waikato Regional Council to monitor populations of long tailed bats. Bats are of particular interest with the development of Peacocke as this area is known to be their home.
- Council is a partner in Project Halo, which aims to bring native birds, such as tui and bellbirds, back into Hamilton. The 'Halo' is a ring drawn around Hamilton, which takes in key sites where tui breed. It has a radius of approximately 20km, as this is how far tui will fly to feed.
- We are currently developing the Hamilton City Council Local Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy call Nature in the City Strategy.
- Council supports gully restoration in Hamilton through a range of initiatives, including educational material such as the Gully Restoration Guide, which offers great advice to improve your home property with native plants to encourage native wildlife.
- Noxious weeds (e.g. wooly nightshade) are regularly removed from Council's waterways.
- As part of the Southern Links developments, an ecological monitoring plan was developed to address impacts on native birds, fish and animals (specifically bats) and to restore natural habitats.
- Council has various procedures in place for vegetation and tree removal to avoid damage to habitats, to protect riverbank stability and reduce erosion.
- Council manages pest and predator control through various pest plant management programmes.

# Review of Sustainability Stocktake

# Evolution of Sustainability

Over the last three years there has been a number of new movements within sustainability thinking:

- The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals has further broadened peoples understand of the concept of sustainability. These goals have a high international profile with New Zealand a signatory. In July 2019 New Zealand published its first Voluntary National Report towards the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
- In May 2019 changes to the Local Government Act brought in the mandated need for Council's to consider the Social, Economic, Environmental and Cultural Wellbeing in all decision making. Work is currently being undertaken to develop a Wellbeing framework. This will comprise of specific community outcomes linked to the four dimensions of wellbeing.
- The Waikato Wellbeing Project (2019) in collaboration with Hamilton City Council and other key agencies aims to make Waikato the first New Zealand region to develop 10 wellbeing targets based on the United Nations Sustainable development Goals.
- In August 2019, Council committed to the delivery of a Climate Action Plan to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.

# Review of Sustainability Stocktake in light of Evolution of Sustainability

- The current structure Sustainability Stocktake report is focused on actions taken over the previous year, providing a summary of operational activities that align with one or more of the 11 Sustainability Principles.
- Staff have recognised this is an opportunity to pause and consider if the Sustainability Stocktake is the most effective vehicle for reporting how Council is delivering on sustainability outcomes with the introduction of the Wellbeing framework and the Climate Change Action Plan.

# Mapping the Sustainability Principles to Wellbeing

The principles are all considered under the four dimensions of wellbeing within our wellbeing framework.

1. Includes environmental, economic, social, and cultural considerations in its decision-making criteria. This is part of the local government purpose under the LGA
2. Uses its position as a city leader to educate and influence the wider Hamilton community to embrace sustainability. Climate Action Plan will be our plan to lead this work
3. Anticipates and acts to prevent or mitigate environmental degradation where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage. Environmental wellbeing
4. Works with central government to deliver on national greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and supports resilience to climate change in our communities. Environmental wellbeing
5. Promotes walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options. Social wellbeing and Environmental wellbeing
6. Works to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our city. Economic wellbeing
7. Supports the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles. Environmental wellbeing and Economic wellbeing
8. Ensures that it understands, prepares for and responds to the impacts of climate change. Environmental wellbeing
9. Is an integral part of regional efforts to restore and protect the water quality of waterways. Environmental wellbeing
10. Works with its communities to minimise the production of waste and maximise opportunities to recycle. Environmental wellbeing
11. Is an integral part of regional efforts to restore and protect biodiversity in Hamilton City. Environmental wellbeing



# Proposed Recommendations for Council

1. The Sustainability Stocktake Report be replaced by the wellbeing outcome reporting. This reporting will follow the format of identifying the outcome, the targets and the measures/indicators that will signal progress to the targets. The change in the measure/indicator will be demonstrated by a range of robust indicators that can be measured over time. These can also be supported by 'case study' examples of the actions taken to deliver to the outcomes.
2. Once the wellbeing outcomes are confirmed, the sustainability principles are reviewed to determine if they are still required as separate principles.

Item 7


Attachment 1

### FURTHER INFORMATION

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# Council Report

Item 8

**Committee:** Environment Committee **Date:** 03 March 2020  
**Author:** Jamie Sirl **Authoriser:** Jen Baird  
**Position:** Team Leader - City Planning **Position:** General Manager City Growth  
**Report Name:** Draft submission on the proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity

<b>Report Status</b>	<i>Open</i>
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## Purpose

1. To seek approval from the Environment Committee of the Council's draft submission to the Ministry for the Environment on the proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity.

## Staff Recommendation

2. That the Environment Committee:
  - a) receives the report;
  - b) approves the Council's draft submission to the Ministry for the Environment on the proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity; and
  - c) notes that following approval, the final submission will be sent to Ministry for the Environment by the 14 March 2020 deadline.

## Executive Summary

3. The Ministry for the Environment (Ministry) is seeking feedback on a proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB). The submission period closes on 14 March 2020.
4. National Policy Statements (NPSs) are instruments issued by Government under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). NPSs prescribe objectives and policies for matters of national significance that are relevant to achieving the purpose of the RMA, which is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.
5. Staff recommend that the Environment Committee approves the draft submission (**Attachment 1**) to be sent to the Ministry.
6. In summary, the draft submission supports the NPS-IB and the collaborative approach taken in developing it. However, the draft submission seeks further clarity and suggests the Ministry considers minor changes in some areas.
7. Hamilton City Council's draft submission was circulated to Elected Members and Maangai Maaori on 18 February 2020 for consideration and feedback.
8. Staff have also further reviewed the draft submission and included additional material, which is outlined in Section 3.8 of the submission.

9. Staff consider the decision has low significance and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

## Background

10. The RMA places responsibilities on regional and local councils for maintaining indigenous biodiversity under Sections 30 and 31. The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna is a matter of national importance under s6(c) of the RMA. Local councils primarily meet these responsibilities through district plan provisions and the resource consent process.
11. NPSs are instruments issued by Government under the RMA. NPSs prescribe objectives and policies for matters of national significance that are relevant to achieving the purpose of the RMA, which is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.
12. NPSs can also be used to give particular direction to councils as to how they need to give effect to the policies and objectives of an NPS.
13. Developing an NPS is just one regulatory tool available to Government to protect and enhance indigenous biodiversity. A range of non-regulatory interventions (including, but not limited to, education and financial incentives) will be required to address the wider issue of indigenous biodiversity loss.
14. Biodiversity provides for the life-supporting systems that enable all organisms, including humans, to survive. Biodiversity indigenous to New Zealand is mostly found nowhere else in the world. The historic and continuing use of resources, and the impact of invasive pests, have contributed to our indigenous ecosystems being in a state of rapid decline.
15. In 2016, the Ministry announced that a collaborative group would be formed to develop a draft NPS-IB. Established in 2017, it included representatives from Forest and Bird, Federated Farmers, iwi leaders, the Forest Owners Association, the Environmental Defence Society and extractive/infrastructure industries.
16. The Ministry, Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand, Ministry for Primary Industries, Te Puni Kokiri and representatives from regional and unitary councils were also involved.
17. The Biodiversity Collaborative Group prepared a draft NPS-IB for the Associate Minister in October 2018. The Ministry then released a proposed NPS-IB for public feedback in late November 2019. Feedback on the proposed NPS-IB is required by 14 March 2020.

## Discussion

18. The proposed NPS-IB has been developed to address an identified lack of clarity on the RMA provisions relating to biodiversity protection. This lack of clarity has resulted in the differing application of local authorities in meeting their responsibilities under the RMA, which is one factor impacting on indigenous biodiversity decline.

19. The discussion document on the proposed NPS-IB states that its primary objective is to maintain indigenous biodiversity, requiring, at the least, no reduction in:
  - i. the size of populations of indigenous species
  - ii. indigenous species occupancy across their natural range
  - iii. the properties and function of ecosystems and habitats
  - iv. the full range and extent of ecosystems and habitats
  - v. connectivity between, and buffering around, ecosystems
  - vi. the resilience and adaptability of ecosystems.
20. Key elements of the proposed NPS-IB impacting on councils include:
  - i. prescribing a standard set of ecological criteria for councils in identifying Significant Natural Areas (SNAs) which will improve national consistency;
  - ii. outlining an effects management hierarchy that requires strict avoidance of specific adverse effects on SNAs from future use or development;
  - iii. placing responsibility on regional and local councils to work together to survey and record areas outside SNAs to identify likely presence of highly mobile, at-risk or threatened indigenous fauna species;
  - iv. requiring local councils to take steps to maintain indigenous biodiversity outside of SNAs, including through changes to their district plan;
  - v. outlining timeframes for required changes to district plan provisions;
  - vi. outlining how local councils need to involve iwi in SNA identification and the protection of taonga.
21. The Council's draft submission (**Attachment 1**), prepared by staff across the organisation, has considered the proposed NPS-IB from the perspective of Council's role and responsibilities under the RMA.
22. The draft submission supports the NPS-IB and the collaborative approach taken in developing it. However, the draft submission seeks further clarity and suggests the Ministry considers minor changes in some areas.

### Options

23. The Council has no obligation to make a submission; however, staff recommend making a submission on the proposed NPS-IB to ensure the Council's views are considered.

### Financial Considerations

24. The staff cost to develop the submission was approximately \$7,000.

### Legal and Policy Considerations

25. Staff confirm that the recommendations in this report comply with the Council's legal and policy requirements.

### Wellbeing Considerations

26. The purpose of local government changed on 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the four wellbeings').
27. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the four wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.

28. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.
29. The objective of the NPS-IB is to halt the decline of indigenous biodiversity as a matter of national importance. The NPS-IB is a resource management tool to achieve the purpose of the RMA to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, that enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing.

### **Social**

30. There are direct links between a healthy environment and a healthy population. A key benefit of a healthy environment is the opportunity for communities to access nature. Research indicates that spending time in nature has positive mental and physical health impacts.
31. Supporting the development of an NPS-IB that further clarifies how councils are required to protect natural areas within Hamilton helps to ensure the community continues to receive the benefits associated with nature in the urban environment. Furthermore, communities have the opportunity to be involved in ecological restoration to improve indigenous biodiversity, which can assist in improving social cohesion as a result of a connection to (and regard for) the natural environment.

### **Economic**

32. Protecting and enhancing indigenous biodiversity is the overall objective of the NPS-IB. Given that some ecological restoration will be needed in Hamilton to improve indigenous biodiversity, there are opportunities to create new economic pathways by expanding the restoration economy. The restoration economy includes the growing of eco-sourced native plants, plant and animal pest management, ecological monitoring and restoration coordination services.
33. Additionally, improved biodiversity provides for a range of ecosystem services, many of which are an essential component of primary industries such as agriculture and tourism.

### **Environmental**

34. The objective of the proposed NPS-IB is to improve the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity, which directly relates to improving environmental wellbeing.

### **Cultural**

35. The development of the proposed NPS-IB has been informed by a Biodiversity Collaborative Group, in which iwi were represented. The proposed NPS-IB is underpinned by the concept of Hutia te Rito, which recognises that the health and wellbeing of nature is vital to our own health and wellbeing. Hutia te Rito places a Te Ao Maaori lens across the proposed NPS-IB; this provides for Maaori environmental management practices to be incorporated into the management of indigenous biodiversity.
36. The proposed NPS-IB also acknowledges the importance of managing the effects of land use activities on taonga and requires local authorities to work with iwi on opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over indigenous biodiversity, including by allowing for sustainable customary use of indigenous flora.

### **Risks**

37. There are no known risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.

## **Significance & Engagement Policy**

### **Significance**

38. Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy and have assessed that the recommendation(s) in this report has/have a low level of significance.

### **Engagement**

39. The wider community can provide their feedback on the proposed NPS-IB to the Ministry separately to the Council's submission.
40. Given the low level of significance determined, the engagement level is low. No engagement is required.

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 - HCC Draft 2 Submission Proposed NPS-IB

**DRAFT 2**
**Submission by  
 Hamilton City Council**
**DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY**
**3 March 2020**
**1.0 KEY SUBMISSION POINTS**

- 1.1 HCC supports the development of the proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB).
- 1.2 HCC suggests a stronger focus on the enhancement of indigenous biodiversity and that the Ministry for the Environment consider stronger interim options to protect indigenous biodiversity.
- 1.3 Greater clarity is required on the relationship between the NPS-IB and other National Policy Statements. This will help to avoid any litigation costs through the resource consenting process falling to local councils.
- 1.4 HCC request that the Ministry for the Environment consider the practicalities of regional and territorial authorities (on top of the SNA identification requirements) being tasked with the responsibility for surveying for highly mobile fauna. HCC also seek changes for greater consistency between the indigenous vegetation cover requirements in urban and rural areas to help ensure the targets that are set will achieve the intended positive outcomes for indigenous biodiversity at a national scale.
- 1.5 HCC requests that the NPS-IB provide greater clarity regarding the ability for TAs to maintain network utilities to ensure public health and safety while meeting the requirements of managing indigenous biodiversity.

**2.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 Hamilton City Council (HCC) thanks the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) for the opportunity to make a submission to the proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB).
- 2.2 HCC is supportive overall of the NPS-IB and commends MfE on the collaborative approach taken by the Biodiversity Collaborative Group in drafting the NPSIB. This approach, in addition to the early engagement with Treaty partners and local authorities, gives HCC a strong degree of confidence that the process has enabled the key issues and opportunities for biodiversity management to be identified and optioneered. Additionally, HCC acknowledges that the development of this NPSIB has been the result of a determined effort – by many organisations – over a sustained timeframe.
- 2.3 HCC commends MfE on embedding Hutia te Rito as a fundamental concept in the management of indigenous biodiversity. The recognition of the interdependence between people and nature is a critical aspect of indigenous biodiversity management, and it provides for embedding Maatauranga Maaori into an overarching framework for maintaining and restoring indigenous biodiversity. HCC is also pleased to see Hutia te Rito provided for in the implementation requirements of the NPS-IB.



- 2.4 HCC supports the intent of developing an NPS-IB to provide greater clarity of the roles and responsibilities which local authorities (both territorial authorities and regional councils) have in relation to biodiversity management within the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) regulatory framework. HCC agrees that improved protection of indigenous biodiversity across the country is required to ensure greater consistency of management approaches. HCC is of the view that this is essential in halting the continuing decline and degradation of indigenous biodiversity.
- 2.5 Halting the decline of indigenous biodiversity is a matter of national importance directly related to delivering social, economic, environmental and cultural outcomes for communities. The NPS-IB is a regulatory tool which can clarify the responsibilities placed on regional and local authorities, however additional interventions and Government funding at a national level is required in order to maintain and enhance indigenous biodiversity.
- 2.6 HCC is of the view that this investment and resourcing is required at all levels (policy development, implementation, monitoring, financial incentives and education) of the biodiversity management system. The level of investment should recognise that two of the country's biggest export earners – tourism and primary production – rely on the ecosystem services which thriving biodiversity provides. Similarly, HCC is of the view that additional investment and resourcing will be required for the implementation of the NPSIB.
- 2.7 HCC also provided feedback on the Department of Conservation's discussion document 'Te Koiora o te Koiora – A Discussion Document on a Proposal for a Biodiversity Strategy for Aotearoa New Zealand'. In this feedback, HCC stated that the level of investment and resourcing in strategy implementation in order to improve indigenous biodiversity should be commensurate with the importance of biodiversity to our economy.

### 3.0 SPECIFIC DISCUSSION POINTS

#### 3.1 Introductory Comments

- 3.1.1 HCC has some broad matters which we would like to see addressed in the NPS-IB, as outlined in the discussion below. Where relevant, specific submission points and suggested amendments are also provided.

#### 3.2 Stronger Focus on the Enhancement of Indigenous Biodiversity

- 3.2.1 HCC is of the view that a stronger focus on enhancement is required in the objectives and policies of the NPS-IB in order to maintain indigenous biodiversity over time and improve ecosystem functioning and resilience. The discussion document highlights that, given the loss of indigenous habitat within some ecosystems and the severely degraded state of much of the nation's indigenous biodiversity, a reconstruction and restoration approach is needed<sup>1</sup>. The explanatory note to the NPSIB notes that meeting the obligations of the NPS-IB will need remaining ecosystems to be restored or enhanced and even reconstruction of indigenous vegetation cover in the most modified environments<sup>2</sup>.
- 3.2.2 HCC supports a focus on restoration and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity in the NPS-IB, and suggests some wording changes (as outlined below) to strengthen the objectives and policies.
- 3.2.3 Furthermore, HCC suggests that, as part of the RMA reforms there is an opportunity to amend Section 6(c) to include a restoration and enhancement approach (above that of protection) for indigenous biodiversity. It is anticipated that such changes will give greater weight to the enhancement of indigenous biodiversity which is sought through the NPS-IB.

<sup>1</sup> Ministry for the Environment, 2019: *He Kura Koiora i Hokia: A discussion document on a proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

<sup>2</sup> Ministry for the Environment, November 2019: *Draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

Relevant Clause	Suggested Amendment	Rationale
1.3 Purpose of National Policy Statement	The purpose of this National Policy Statement is to set out objectives and policies in relation to maintaining <u>and enhancing</u> indigenous biodiversity and to specify what local authorities must do to achieve those objectives.	As indigenous biodiversity is significantly depleted, enhancement will be required to ensure long-term ecosystem functioning. Many of the other provisions in the NPSIB are enhancement focused (such as increasing indigenous vegetation to 10% within urban areas within a specified time).
1.4 Matter of national significance	The matter of national significance to which this National Policy Statement relates is the maintenance <u>and enhancement</u> of indigenous biodiversity.	The suggested amendments provide a greater alignment to the aspirations expressed in Hutia Te Rito (as outlined in the fundamental concepts) and recognises that enhancement will be required in some areas in order for indigenous biodiversity to be maintained.
1.7 Fundamental concepts ((3) Maintenance of indigenous biodiversity	<b>(3) Maintenance of indigenous biodiversity</b> The maintenance <u>and enhancement</u> of indigenous biodiversity requires <u>an increase at least no reduction</u> , as from the commencement date, in the following: ...	
2.1 Objectives	<b>Objective 1:</b> to maintain <u>and enhance</u> indigenous biodiversity.	
2.2 Policies	<b>Policy 7:</b> to manage subdivision, use and development outside SNAs as necessary to ensure indigenous biodiversity is maintained <u>and enhanced</u> .	Furthermore, the suggested amendments also align with the concepts embodied in Hutia Te Rito allow for the mauri and hauora of indigenous biodiversity to be improved.

### 3.3 Greater Clarity on the Relationship Between the NPS-IB and other National Policy Statements

- 3.3.1 HCC is of the view that greater clarity is required regarding the relationship between the existing and proposed national policy statements and the NPS-IB. This is of particular importance in the relationship between the NPSIB and the proposed National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD). Greater central government guidance would help to avoid any perverse or conflicting requirements on local authorities resulting from the suite of national policy statements, assist territorial authorities in their regulatory role and reduce the potential for litigation costs.
- 3.3.2 The NPS-UD promotes urban density and places requirements on territorial authorities (TAs) to ensure that adequate land supply is available for residential and commercial activities. For territorial authorities with a high demand for housing (such as Hamilton City), consideration needs to be given to how local authorities in high growth areas reconcile any potential conflict between working towards indigenous biodiversity targets under the NPS-IB and the requirements under other national policy statements. HCC notes that the discussion document outlines that the NPS-UD highlights that territorial authorities are required to provide open space as part of a quality urban environment, however open space is used for a range of purposes, not all of which are conducive to indigenous biodiversity management.
- 3.4 **Part 1: Preliminary Provisions – 1.5 Application (Temporal Application)**
- 3.4.1 HCC supports a phased approach to implementing the requirements of the NPS-IB, particularly

around plan changes that will require significant resourcing, funding and appropriate expertise.

### 3.5 **Part 3: Implementation Requirements – 3.8 Identifying Significant Natural Areas**

- 3.5.1 TAs will need to carefully consider how best to obtain the required information (including desktop and on-site assessments) to identify and support SNA identification through the plan making process. This includes how TAs consult with the wider community, particularly those landowners who may have a newly identified SNA or increased level of protection or restrictions on land use which will apply to their property.
- 3.5.2 HCC understands that Section 3.8(8) is not intended as a rolling two-year review of all SNAs. Rather, HCC understands that it is intended as a timeframe to notify a plan change to incorporate any changes to existing SNA or new additional SNAs identified. It is assumed that for those TAs who have appropriately identified SNAs within their district plan, the two-year provision required by Section 3.8(8)) will not be onerous and will be infrequent. HCC would like clarification that this is the case.
- 3.5.3 HCC is concerned that implementation of the NPS-IB will involve a significant level of discretion when applying the medium and high classification criteria. There may be some contexts (for example in Hamilton's Peacocke area) when considering Nationally Threatened Long-tailed Bat habitat, the SNA area could be classified as high and potentially apply to pasture land. 3.19(1) of the NPSIB outlines the effects on SNA (including connectivity with other areas) requires all effects to be avoided, this raises uncertainty and may unnecessarily restrict the ability to look at the wider effects management hierarchy where net-gain outcomes could be achieved. This uncertainty could potentially be resolved through the NPS-IB providing greater clarity between the SNA rarity and distinctiveness criteria (specifically attribute 1), the intention of the highly mobile fauna provisions of the NPSIB and the definition of 'habitat'.
- 3.5.4 HCC supports Section 3.19(3) and the proposed timeframes, as the ability to include this policy within the district plan without a requirement to follow the Schedule 1 RMA process within one year is easily achievable. Consideration on whether there is scope within the NPS-IB to give immediate effect to a wider scope of provisions is recommended. To strengthen the interim protection sought by the NPS-IB, HCC requests that consideration be given to amending the NPS-IB to enable 3.19(1) and (2) to be inserted into District Plans (along with the policy) without the need to follow the Schedule 1 process. Noting that for this to be applicable to activities in a district plan where Council has not provided discretion of over ecological effects (e.g. controlled and restricted discretionary activities) the NPSIB could make this a mandatory requirement as a matter of discretion.
- 3.5.5 HCC notes that SNAs and related objectives, policies and rules have immediate legal effect upon notification of a plan change, however newly proposed provisions relating to areas outside SNAs that relate to an SNA do not. The ability for the NPSIB to provide a greater level of interim protection, such as the option suggested above or any other alternative, would be supported.
- 3.6 **Highly Mobile Fauna**
- 3.6.1 HCC seeks greater clarity on the responsibilities for sourcing data for highly mobile fauna, and suggests that due the scale, complexity, expertise and associated cost involved, that this responsibility may be a role that would better sit with the Department of Conservation, with a defined role for involving regional and local councils (to ensure adequate funding commensurate to the role). Another, more pragmatic option particularly in areas not intended for change in land use or development would be to require this information at the time of development, and for this cost to be borne by the developer.
- 3.6.2 HCC would also support a greater level of clarity between SNA and the highly mobile fauna areas (as outlined in Section 3.15) whether through the NPS-IB or supporting guidelines. Habitat is explicitly defined in the proposed NPS-IB, and Appendix 2 rarity and distinctiveness criteria includes habitat of nationally threatened species, however Section 3.15 refers to areas outside of SNAs where highly

mobile fauna have been (or are likely to be) sometimes present. Greater clarity on criteria for highly mobile fauna areas would assist in the identification of areas to be mapped or described in district plans.

### 3.7 Indigenous Vegetation Cover in Urban and Rural Areas

- 3.7.1 Implementation method 3.17 (Increasing indigenous vegetation cover) of the NPS-IB outlines the requirements for assessment of indigenous vegetation cover in urban and rural areas and the requirement for establishing a timeframe to achieve an increase in indigenous vegetation cover. HCC notes that 10% indigenous vegetation cover is the minimum which is required to ensure ecosystem functioning within urban areas<sup>3</sup>.
- 3.7.2 HCC supports increasing indigenous vegetation cover to 10% within urban areas in order to improve ecosystem function. Current analysis undertaken for the Hamilton context indicates that approximately 2% of land within Hamilton City has indigenous vegetation cover, and that with the restoration and enhancement of the remaining gully network this would result in approximately 9%. In addition, the greenfield development areas within Hamilton City have differing characteristics which will impact the opportunity to increase the areas of indigenous vegetation cover. For example, the Peacocke growth area has a significant gully network and river frontage, while the Rotokauri growth cell is predominantly flat pasture with very little existing indigenous vegetation cover. Given its potential for high housing yield, this could be in conflict with opportunities for indigenous biodiversity restoration.
- 3.7.3 However, HCC considers that the differential approach to indigenous vegetation cover between urban and rural areas is inconsistent with a number of the objectives, policies and methods in the NPS-IB. In order to recognise and provide for Hutia Te Rito, achieve connectivity between – and buffers around – ecosystems and enhance the ecological integrity of ecosystems, indigenous biodiversity needs to be managed in an integrated manner across administrative boundaries.
- 3.7.4 HCC is concerned that a differential approach to indigenous vegetation cover between urban and rural areas could have unintended consequences, whereby rural areas which have less than 10% indigenous vegetation cover may function as a severance to ecosystem corridors and connections. HCC is also of the view that the differential approach to indigenous vegetation cover in urban and rural areas will undermine the ability for restoration and enhancement at a landscape scale across the region to be achieved. Therefore, HCC would like to see rural areas included in the 10% indigenous vegetation cover target. HCC suggests the following wording changes to strengthen the objectives, policies and methods in the NPS-IB.

Relevant Clause	Suggested Amendment	Rationale
3.12 Existing activities in SNAs	(5) for rural areas, if the assessment indicates an area has less than 10 per cent indigenous vegetation cover ... for increasing indigenous vegetation cover <u>in that area to at least 10 per cent of the area.</u>	The differential approach to indigenous vegetation cover between urban and rural areas undermines the fundamental concept of connectivity and buffering between and around ecosystems, and is in contradiction with maintenance of indigenous vegetation being a matter of national importance. This approach may also compromise the ability to progress the objectives of the NPSIB (particularly Objectives 3 and 5) and operationalise the concept of Hutia Te Rito.

<sup>3</sup> Bruce D. Clarkson, Catherine L. Kirby and K.J. Wallace - 2018: Restoration targets for biodiversity depleted environments in New Zealand. Prepared for The Biodiversity Collaborative Group.

		The differential approach to indigenous vegetation cover between urban and rural areas also undermines Section 3.4 (Integrated approach) as it potentially prevents a 'mountains to the sea' approach in managing biodiversity.
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3.7.5 Furthermore, HCC is concerned that the flexibility in determining the specified timeframe for achieving 10% indigenous vegetation cover may result in the loss of some ecosystems. HCC would like to see a timeframe set for achieving 10% indigenous vegetation cover within the NPS-IB.

### 3.8 Relationship with infrastructure operation and maintenance

3.8.1 HCC has legal requirements (for example, under the Health Act 1956 and Local Government Act 2002) to undertake works efficiently and effectively for functional and operational purposes in order to ensure public health and safety. HCC acknowledges that provision has been made for functional and operational requirements in relation to new network utilities (which will include three waters management) in new subdivision, use and development in the NPS-IB.

3.8.2 While HCC supports a restoration and enhancement approach to managing indigenous biodiversity (as outlined in Section 3.16 - Restoration and Enhancement), HCC is concerned that this approach may impact on HCC's ability to undertake network utility operation and maintenance in existing areas for existing infrastructure. By way of example, HCC maintains a number of stormwater devices as part of stormwater management within Hamilton. Some of these devices may, over time, develop ecological values in or around them and could have potential to become an SNA regardless of original municipal purpose. From time to time these devices require maintenance, the works required by HCC to manage these devices may temporarily or long term, impact on ecological values. HCC requests that the NPS-IB provide greater clarity regarding the ability for TAs to maintain network utilities to ensure public health and safety while meeting the requirements of managing indigenous biodiversity.

### 3.9 Central Government Resourcing and Support to Achieve NPS-IB

3.9.1 As previously mentioned, HCC is supportive overall of the NPS-IB. However, HCC is of the view that the implementation requirements of the NPSIB will necessitate additional resourcing from central government. In particular, addressing issues such as highly mobile fauna, highly complex issues or indigenous biodiversity management across local authority boundaries will require additional resourcing at a local and regional level. While resourcing is not an issue which can be addressed through any changes to the NPS-IB, HCC requests that resourcing is provided as part of the implementation support to ensure that indigenous biodiversity is maintained and enhanced.

## 4.0 FURTHER INFORMATION AND OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS SUBMISSION POINTS

- 4.1. Should the Ministry for the Environment require clarification of the above points, or additional information, please contact Jamie Sirl (Team Leader City Planning) on 07 929 2714, email [jamie.sirl@hcc.govt.nz](mailto:jamie.sirl@hcc.govt.nz) in the first instance.
- 4.2. Hamilton City Council would welcome the opportunity to meet with representatives from the Ministry for the Environment to discuss the content of our submission in more detail.

Yours faithfully

**Richard Briggs**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

# Council Report

**Committee:** Environment Committee      **Date:** 03 March 2020  
**Author:** Kirsty Quickfall      **Authoriser:** Eeva-Liisa Wright  
**Position:** Waste Minimisation Advisor      **Position:** General Manager  
 Infrastructure Operations

**Report Name:** Update on 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Actions

<b>Report Status</b>	<i>Open</i>
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## Purpose

1. To inform the Environment Committee on the progress of the Actions within the 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

## Staff Recommendation

2. That the Environment Committee receives the report.

## Executive Summary

3. A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) is the Council's strategy to ensure the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their city or district are met.
4. In September 2018 the Council adopted the [2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan](#).
5. The 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation plan outlines 33 actions that set out the Council's Strategy and targets for managing and minimising the waste generated by households, businesses and industries in Hamilton
6. Overall, most of the actions are ongoing over the 6-year term of the plan. Of the 33 activities detailed in the 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, 30 actions are underway and 3 have been completed.
7. Staff consider the matters in this report have a low level of significance and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

## Background

8. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA 2008) requires Council to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan that articulates Hamilton's plan to promote waste management and minimisation.
9. Waste Management and Minimisation Plans are required to be reviewed every 6 years with the WMA 2008 defining the process for review and the content that must be included in the WMMP.

10. Council adopted its first WMMP in April 2012 which outlined the high-level intentions to meet Council's obligations under the WMA 2008. Key achievements in the implementation of the 2012-2018 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan included:
  - i. Implementation of a grants programme for innovative waste minimisation activities and projects
  - ii. Completion of a comprehensive review of the kerbside collection service, Lincoln St Transfer Station and Hamilton Organics centre
  - iii. Development of the Fight The landfill branding
  - iv. Introduction of infringements issued under the Litter Act 1979 to enable enforcement for littering and illegal dumping
  - v. Co-design of a Waste Awareness Strategy by community groups in Hamilton, Waikato and Waipa districts and Waikato Regional Council.
11. A review of the 2012-2018 WMMP was initiated in 2017 and in September 2018, following a public consultation process, Council adopted the [2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan](#).
12. The 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2018-2024 WMMP) contains 33 actions and a range of waste minimisation targets that set out how Council intends to work towards the vision of:
 

*"Hamilton: where waste minimisation and resource recovery are an integral part of our lifestyle and economy."*
13. The volume of waste disposed to landfill is continuing to increase, as are our overall volumes of waste. We have a growing population, more houses and industry development, all of which will bring significant benefit to Hamilton, however will also generate more waste that needs to be managed and minimised.
14. The actions within the 2018-2024 WMMP look to ensure we have the infrastructure and services in place to manage waste and that we are supporting our community to avoid, reduce and recycle waste.
15. The 2018-28 10 Year Plan has 4 non-financial performance measures for the Rubbish and Recycling activity which are reported on a quarterly basis to the Finance Committee. The [Rubbish and Recycling Performance Measures for Quarter 1 \(July – September 2019\)](#) were presented to Elected Members at the 11 February 2020 Finance Committee meeting.

## Discussion

16. The action plan within the 2018-2024 WMMP sets out how Council intends to work towards our vision, goals and objectives. It sets out clear, practical initiatives that Council will implement.
17. The actions within the 2018-2024 WMMP are summarised into key themes. A description of each activity theme and the relevant performance metrics can be found in **Attachment 1**.
18. While the action plan forms part of the 2018-2024 WMMP, it is intended to be a 'living' document that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress. A summary of progress achieved against all 33 actions since September 2018 when the 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan was adopted can also be found in **Attachment 1**.
19. Overall, most of the actions are ongoing over the 6-year term of the plan. Of the 33 activities detailed in the 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, 30 actions are underway and 3 have been completed.



20. One of the more significant 2018-2024 WMMP actions planned to be undertaken in 2019/20 is the roll out and implementation of the new kerbside rubbish and recycling collection service, which is progressing well and is on-track for the new service to be started in July 2020 as planned.
21. A significant action that has been completed in 2019/20 was the review of the existing Solid Waste Bylaw 2012. This review resulted in the development of the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019 being adopted by Council on 28 November 2019. This bylaw sets the controls to regulate waste material within the city and supports the implementation of the new rubbish and recycling kerbside collection service and aligns with the vision and objectives of the 2018-2024 WMMP.

### **Financial Considerations**

22. In the financial year 2018/2019 Council received \$638,620 Waste Levy fund. Total expenditure was \$585,277.
23. Under the WMA 2008, territorial authorities are required to use the Waste Levy funding they receive from the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) 'on matters that promote or achieve waste minimisation', and 'in accordance with its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan'.
24. Councils are required to report annually to MfE on progress with completing actions identified within their respective Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and how Waste Levy funding has been utilised for the completion of these actions. Hamilton City Council's annual report that was submitted to MfE in October 2019 can be found in Attachment 2.
25. This is a regular operating activity funded through the 2018-28 Long-Term Plan.

### **Legal and Policy Considerations**

26. Staff confirm that this matter complies with the Council's legal and policy requirements under the WMA 2008.
27. The WMA 2008 states that territorial authorities must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the districts.
28. Council meets this requirement through the implementation of actions within their approved 2018-2024 WMMP.

### **Wellbeing Considerations**

29. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').
30. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.
31. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

### **Social**

32. The need to review our kerbside services was identified in the 2012-2018 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Council undertook a detailed review of the services provided to the community and developed a range of options all of which included expanded recycling of plastics and other recyclable material.
33. Consultation with the community in 2016 indicated overwhelming support for increased recycling.



## Economic

34. Waste is often a resource that has not been recovered and utilised. When materials or resources are diverted from the landfill there is the potential to create new business opportunities and innovate more efficient ways of producing and consuming.

## Environmental

35. The actions within the 2018-2024 WMMP, which includes the provision of an expanded recycling collection service, is the principle way that Council will deliver on Sustainability Principle 10 – Council ‘works with its communities to minimise the production of waste and maximise opportunities to recycle’ over the duration of the plan.

## Cultural

36. Effective and efficient waste management and minimisation are important concerns to Iwi in the Waikato Region. This is highlighted in section 26.2.2 of Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai ao: Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan which states:

“Waste disposal, if not managed properly, will threaten the mauri of the land and the surrounding water bodies, particularly the Waikato River. Waste deterioration and the inappropriate storage and use of chemicals can cause waste and chemical leaching into the environment.”

37. The 2018-2024 WMMP provides Councils plan to ensure that the requirements of the WMA 2008 are met, and that Council is able to manage and minimise waste generated by households, businesses and industries in Hamilton.

## Risks

38. There are no known risks associated with this matter.

## Significance & Engagement Policy

### Significance

39. Having considered the Significance and Engagement Policy, staff have assessed that the matters in this report have a low level of significance.

### Engagement

40. Community views and preferences are already known to the Council through statutory consultation processes of the proposed 2018-2024 WMMP which was undertaken between 9 October 2017 and 19 November 2019, then at Hearings on 1 March 2018.
41. During this process 342 submissions were received with 96.2 per cent of submissions indicating that the Council should be doing more to reduce, reuse and recycling our waste in Hamilton.

## Attachments

Attachment 1 - 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan - Action Status Update - February 2020

Attachment 2 - Hamilton City Council - Waste Levy Spend - Annual Report to Ministry for the Environment - 2019

Attachment 1: 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan - Action Plan Update

The following table summarises the key themes and performance metrics as detailed in the [2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan \(WMMP\)](#) and provides an update on progress to complete WMMP actions and activities. The table records progress from the time of WMMP adoption in September 2018 up until February 2020.

1. Services

The Council delivers a range of waste services already and there is scope to review additional services that will support increased waste minimisation in Hamilton. This will be achieved through the Implementation of the new rubbish and recycling service in July 2020.

2018-2024 WMMP Performance metrics:

- New Services implemented in line with the contract
- Reporting of annual volume of hazardous waste collected via Council -provided services

Ref	WMMP Activities	New or existing action	Timeframe	Proposed funding mechanism	WMMP Objectives Reference	Status as at February 2020	Update and Comments
1	Implement new rubbish and recycling services and undertake a comprehensive education and information campaign to support the implementation.	New	2018-2021	Levy and Rates	1,2,3,4,5,7	In progress	Currently underway with implementation of new services scheduled to start July 2020
2	Provide and promote hazardous waste disposal services for household hazardous waste.	Existing	Ongoing	Levy	1,2,4,5,7	In progress	Solid Waste Advisory Group (SWAG – made up of staff from Waikato, Waipa, HCC and Waikato Regional Councils) project identified to educate community around correct procurement, disposal and management of hazardous waste to commence next financial year
3	Review CBD waste services to identify and implement opportunities for improved waste minimisation in this area.	New	2018-2024	Levy and Rates	1,2,3,4,5,7	In progress	Scoping potential initiatives aligning with the new rubbish and recycling kerbside collection service.
4	Identify and implement services for targeted waste streams including electronic waste.	New	2018-2024	Levy and Rates	1,2,3,5,6,7	In progress	Link to Action 20 and feasibility study for targeted waste streams included in Contestable Waste Fund review

2. Partnerships

The Council only manages about a quarter of the waste generated in Hamilton, if we are going to achieve our vision, goals and objectives we need to work with others in our community. This will be achieved by developing relationships and partnerships with key sectors and groups including iwi, business and industry, and other key stakeholders.

2018-2024 WMMP Performance Metrics:

- Identification of champions and detail of support provided

Ref	WMMP Activities	New or existing action	Timeframe	Proposed funding mechanism	WMMP Objectives Reference	Status as at February 2020	Update and Comments
5	Recognise the interests of Iwi and other cultures and encourage and support mechanisms to build capacity and participation in sustainable waste management.	Existing	Ongoing	Levy	1,2,3,5,6	In progress	Integrated across all projects and included within Council Reports
6	Work with business and industry organisations to assist local businesses to reduce waste and increase recycling.	New	2018-2024	Levy	1,2,3,5,6,7	In progress	Involvement in the Plastic Free July initiative (2018 and 2019), partnership with 10 local cafes, local tattoo artist and ‘faces of Hamilton’ video series. Bespoke reusable prize products a huge success.  SWAG Business Engagement project has commenced in conjunction with Ambassador programme.
7	Partner with the Waikato District Health Board and other health related organisations regarding the management of medical waste.	New	2018-2024	Levy, Partnerships	1,2,3,5	In progress	Connection established to implement waste reduction initiatives Year 3 20/21

## Attachment 1: 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan - Action Plan Update

8	Partner with the community sector to identify efficiencies or opportunities for cooperation / partnership, particularly around reuse of materials.	New	2018-2024	Levy, Rates, Partnerships	1,2,3,5,6	In progress	<p>Waikato Hospice videos developed. Hugely successful video campaign 'Reusing with Hospice Waikato' to tell the stories of the people behind the scenes e.g. the Linen Ladies (15,000 views alone!), The Stella Rack, The Book Request Service.</p> <p>Waikato Hospice pop-up shop initiative, born over a cup of coffee, resulted in a staggering \$3100 donation raised over 2-day WasteMINZ conference held in Hamilton during September 2019.</p>
9	Identify and support community and business champions in waste reduction and avoidance.	New	2018-2024	Levy	1,2,5	In progress	<p>Waste Business Champion projects undertaken with Zibido Hair Salon, Volare Bakehouse and Hospice Waikato.</p> <p>Early Childhood Education (ECE) Cloth Nappy project on track to be completed in March 2020.</p> <p>Extensive project partnering with Ministry for Health, Waikato District Health Board, local ECE Centres and numerous families. Project outcomes and toolkit expected to be rolled out nationally, despite the original regional intent to provide solutions to address concerns for new service and single use nappies perceived 'issues'.</p>
10	Collaborate with local government organisations, NGOs and other key stakeholders to undertake research and actions on various waste issues including (but not limited to) influencing central government regulation and product stewardship for key waste streams such as electronic waste, tyres, plastic bags, packaging etc.	Existing	Ongoing	Levy	1,2,3,5,6	In progress	<p>Council Staff input at WasteMINZ Territorial Authority (TA) Forum and sector group projects. Waste industry submissions including Product Stewardship and Waste Levy.</p> <p>Participation (requested by Ministry for the Environment) in consultations, projects and industry best practice.</p> <p>Developed relationship with University of Waikato and ongoing discussion regarding investigations into the alternative reuse of materials.</p>
11	Collaborate with key stakeholders to investigate and implement opportunities to address the growing construction and demolition (C&D) waste issue, including waste avoidance, reuse and recovery.	New	2018-2024	Levy, Rates, Partnerships	1,2,3,5,6,7	In progress	<p>Toolkit for waste minimisation in the Construction and Demolition industry on track to be completed late March 2020. Established groups of key influencers internally and externally to support and align new development and growth with new rubbish and recycling kerbside collection service.</p> <p>Success story: Collaboration with Auckland Council to introduce a 'Waste Calculator' to assist developers, architects and planners at design stage to ensure consideration given to new kerbside service and beyond.</p>

### 3. Events

Events are an increasing source of waste generation, but they are also a great opportunity for education on waste minimisation. This will be achieved by improving waste minimisation at events at Council sites and support event organisers to implement effective waste minimisation activities.

#### 2018-2024 WMMP Performance Metrics:

- 50% reduction in waste to landfill from events (baseline required)
- Number of events incorporating waste avoidance and minimisation activities

Ref	WMMP Activities	New or existing action	Timeframe	Proposed funding mechanism	WMMP Objectives Reference	Status as at February 2020	Update and Comments
12	Improve waste minimisation at events held at Council sites.	New	2018-2024	Levy, Rates, Partnerships	1,2,4,5,7	In progress	Staff have provided ongoing support for Silver Service initiative, Waste Minimisation at Rugby Sevens (2018, 2019, 2020), Waste Minimisation at Waikato Show (2018, 2019 and 2020) back of house and front of house initiatives.
13	Support event organisers to implement waste minimisation at events.	New	Ongoing	Levy, Partnerships	1,2,4,5,7	In progress	Provision of wheelie bin and cover hire for small events, Event Waste Minimisation Guidelines for all event sizes, Vendor Event Waste Minimisation Guidelines as well as a review of the Event permit request process.

Attachment 1: 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan - Action Plan Update

4. Education

A key part of achieving our vision, goals and objectives is making it easy for all Hamiltonians to do the right thing. To do this the Council needs to ensure the right information is accessible and available for our community. This will be achieved by supporting and developing information and education programmes that raise awareness and promote waste minimisation.

2018-2024 WMMP Performance Metrics:

- Annual reporting of education programmes outcomes

Ref	WMMP Activities	New or existing action	Timeframe	Proposed funding mechanism	WMMP Objectives Reference	Status as at February 2020	Update and Comments
14	Support information and education programmes that raise awareness and promote waste minimisation, including developing multi-language resources.	New	By 2020	Levy	1,2,3,4,5,7	In progress	Overall education plan supported by annual plans and aligned with new service education and communication plans.
15	Promote reducing food waste and the beneficial reuse of organic material.	Existing	Ongoing	Levy	1,2,3,4,5,7	In progress	Love Food Hate Waste campaign supported by HCC for an additional year to align with and support the new rubbish and recycling kerbside collection service (provision of a new food scraps collection service) to eligible residential properties and all council facilities.  Food scraps collection implemented at Claudelands site ahead of the roll out of the new kerbside food waste collection service.
16	Develop targeted waste minimisation information and education programmes e.g. for youth, elderly, business and C&D industry.	New	2018-2024	Levy	1,2,3,4,5,6	In progress	Annual projects linked to actions 8,9 and 14 including alignment with service change education project stream.

5. Litter and illegal dumping

Keeping Hamilton clean is an important part of waste management and minimisation. The Council already has a strong enforcement program for illegal dumping, but we are still experiencing increasing incidents of littering and illegal dumping. This will be achieved by ensure effective management of litter and illegal dumping is undertaken and developing and implementing plans to reduce illegal dumping and littering.

2018-2024 WMMP Performance Metrics:

- Community satisfaction with litter rates, measured during community surveys
- 10% reduction in litter and 15% reduction in illegal dumping in comparison to 2017 data

Ref	WMMP Activities	New or existing action	Timeframe	Proposed funding mechanism	WMMP Objectives Reference	Status as at February 2020	Update and Comments
17	Keep the streets clean by clearing litter and illegal dumping.	Existing	Ongoing	Rates	1,2,4,5,7	In progress	Council became a member of the Keep New Zealand Beautiful group in October 2019.  Key successes include aligning with action 1 (implementation of the new rubbish and recycling kerbside collection service) and the inclusion of specific new service provider key performance indicators to mitigate litter.
18	Develop and implement a plan to reduce illegal dumping and littering, including education and strong enforcement.	New	2018- 2024	Levy, Rates, Partnerships	2,5,6,7	In progress	Council adopted the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw on 28 November 2019 which provides increased enforcement and control measures.  Council have approved Litter enforcement including the ability to issue infringement notices.

6. Grants

Council started the Contestable Waste Minimisation Fund as part of the 2012 Waste Plan implementation. The \$50,000 annual fund has successfully funded a range of projects, providing community groups and businesses with an opportunity to pilot new ideas and to get projects up and running. This will be achieved by continuing to provide grants to third parties for promoting or achieving local waste minimisation initiatives within the community.

## Attachment 1: 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan - Action Plan Update

### 2018-2024 WMMP Performance Metrics:

- Successful implementation of annual grants programme

Ref	WMMP Activities	New or existing action	Timeframe	Proposed funding mechanism	WMMP Objectives Reference	Status as at February 2020	Update and Comments
19	Issue grants to third parties for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste minimisation and manage grants.	Existing	Ongoing	Levy	1,2,3,4,5	In progress	Waste Fund rounds 2017/2018 completed December 2018 2018/2019 completed December 2019 2019/2020 completed February 2020
20	Evaluate the current grant model and investigate and implement opportunities for low interest loans and / or targeted grants.	New	By Dec 2019	Levy	1,2,3,4,5	In progress	Timing for the completion of this action has been delayed. Review expected to be completed by November 2020.

## 7. Data

Having good data is important for the Council to make informed decisions on our waste management and minimisation priorities. This will be achieved by establishing and improving access to information on waste from both Council and private waste collectors and facilities.

### 2018-2024 WMMP Performance Metrics:

- Data available for analysis by 2020
  - No weeks with more than 20 complaints of uncollected household rubbish and recycling
  - Audit carried out 3 yearly
- All waste data carried out in alignment to the National Waste Data Framework

Ref	WMMP Activities	New or existing action	Timeframe	Proposed funding mechanism	WMMP Objectives Reference	Status as at February 2020	Update and Comments
21	Ensure access to information on waste from both council and private waste collectors and facilities. Capture data on quantities, composition, origin and destination, and the use of the service, in line with the National Waste Data Framework.	Existing - expanded	Ongoing	Levy, Rates	2,3,4,5,6,7	In progress	Licensing requirements captured in Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw linking Action 31.  Alignment of regional licencing requirements is underway in conjunction with other Waikato and Bay of Plenty Councils. This is expected to be completed by December 2020.
22	Monitor and report on waste related complaints received through Council's service request system.	Existing	Ongoing	Rates	2,3,4,5,6,7	In progress	Targeted Waste Minimisation inbox linked to Fight the Landfill website to answer waste related queries.
23	Carry out community surveys on waste management and minimisation services within the City.	New	Ongoing	Levy	2,3,4,5,6,7	Complete	Community and staff surveys completed in April 2019
24	Ensure a household rubbish and recycling composition analysis is undertaken at least every three years for both council and private kerbside services.	Existing	Ongoing	Levy	2,3,4,5,6,7	In progress	Waste Assessment completed in 2017. Next Waste Assessment scheduled to be completed 6 months post roll out of new service, in early 2021.
25	Monitor progress and support WasteMINZ National Waste Data Framework project.	New	Ongoing	Levy	3,5,6,7	In progress	Regular liaison, input and updates from WasteMINZ
26	Monitor and report on Council's contracted waste services including rubbish and recycling collection data from the kerbside.	Existing - expanded	Ongoing	Levy, Rates	2,3,4,5,6,7	In progress	Dedicated Rubbish and Recycling Contract Manager employed.  10 Year Plan – Non-Financial performance measures reported quarterly. Link to Action 1 for the implementation of the new rubbish and recycling kerbside collection service and inclusion of contract key performance indicators to provide monthly data.

Attachment 1: 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan - Action Plan Update

8. Council Management

Council staff will implement the actions contained within the 2018-2024 WMMP and will ensure that the Council is learning by doing with waste minimisation. This will be achieving by implementing best practice waste avoidance, reduction and minimisation within Council sites and operations

2018-2024 WMMP Performance Metrics:

- Health and Safety Incident reports received from contractor at each contractor meeting – no serious incidents reported
- Report on the number of sites implementing waste minimisation – with quarterly reporting to track progress against waste and recycling rates

Ref	WMMP Activities	New or existing action	Timeframe	Proposed funding mechanism	WMMP Objectives Reference	Status as at February 2020	Update and Comments
27	Fund waste minimisation advisors to lead waste management and minimisation within Council and coordinate the implementation of this Plan.	Existing	Ongoing	Levy	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	Complete	Staff resourced to implement new service link to Action 1  Additional staff resourced to coordinate and project lead WMMP Actions.  Success story. HCC Waste Minimisation staff ‘champions’ identified to support community events showcasing the new rubbish and recycling kerbside collection service.
28	Review of the 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) and development of the 2024-2030 WMMP.	Existing	2024	Levy	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	In progress	Review of 2018-2024  Actions updated as initiatives implemented.  Review of WMMP scheduled to commence 2022/2023.
29	Ensure that services provided by Council are in line with and promote current health and safety guidelines.	Existing	Ongoing	Rates	3,7	In progress	Linked to Action 1, ensure new rubbish and recycling kerbside collection service contract includes specific key performance indicator’s and reporting around Health and Safety.
30	Implement best practice waste avoidance, reduction and minimisation within Council sites and operations; and share knowledge and experience gained from such activities.	Existing	By 2024	Levy	1,2,4,5,7	In progress	In progress. Link to Action 1 new service includes all Council facilities to provide rubbish, recycling and organic collection services.  Trial underway of new rubbish, recycling and food scrap bins at key Council Community facilities including Claudelands, Waterworld, Hamilton Zoo and Hamilton Gardens.

9. Regulatory

Effective Bylaws and Plans will be integral to delivering a range of waste minimisation actions. They can provide the Council with both the driver for change and the ability to undertake enforcement. This will be achieved by completing an update of the Solid Waste Bylaw to align to the 2018-2024 WMMP, obtain regional consistency, facilitate data collection, ensure planning supports the changes in the rubbish and recycling kerbside collection service; and allow the implementation of waste licensing for operators and collectors

2018-2024 WMMP Performance Metrics:


- All waste collectors and operators are licenced by 2020
- New developments meet the needs of the kerbside collection service

Ref	WMMP Activities	New or existing action	Timeframe	Proposed funding mechanism	WMMP Objectives Reference	Status as at February 2020	Update and Comments
31	Update the Solid Waste Bylaw for regional consistency, to facilitate data collection and to ensure it supports the changes in kerbside service.	New	2018/19	Levy, Rates	2,3,4,5,6,7	Completed	Completed the review of the Solid Waste Bylaw and Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019 adopted by Council on 28 November 2019.

Attachment 1: 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan - Action Plan Update

32	Implement waste licensing for operators and collectors, potentially as part of a regional or sub regional initiative.	New	By Dec 2019	Levy, Rates	2,3,4,5,6,7	In progress	<p>Link to Action 21</p> <p>Licensing requirements and improved waste data collection captured in Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw</p> <p>Alignment of regional licencing requirements is underway in conjunction with other Waikato and Bay of Plenty Councils. This is expected to be completed by December 2020.</p>
33	Implement and enforce requirements for any properties and developments to ensure waste management and minimisation considerations are taken into account at the design phase, including storage space requirements and access for collection vehicles.	Existing - expanded	In conjunction with HCC planning processes	Levy, Rates	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	In progress	<p>Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019 includes the requirement for Waste Plans.</p> <p>Projects in progress: Relationships established internally and externally to inform, educate and influence key stakeholders to develop Waste Plans as required by the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019.</p> <p>Processes being developed to capture Waste Plans at consent stage of applications.</p> <p>Development of tools to support developers, architects and planners to ensure waste management and minimisation requirements align with new rubbish and recycling kerbside collection service, 2018-2024 WMMP and the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019. Expected completion by June 2020.</p>





Ministry for the  
Environment  
*Māori Mā Te Taiao*

• • • REDUCE • REUSE • RECYCLE • RECOVER • • •

Territorial Authorities Levy Spend Report

IMPORTANT: READ THE GUIDANCE TEXT BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.

Complete all parts of this form. The amounts listed in each section should be in dollar figures excluding GST.  
Please forward your completed form to waste.ta@mfe.govt.nz.

Part A: Confirmation of Levy Money Received

Territorial Authority:

Hamilton City Council

Contact person:

Kirsty Quickfall

Payment date	Amount
Previous Payments	\$3,961,535.90
Previous Expenditure	\$3,577,660.97
Outstanding Amount	\$383,874.93
20-July-2018	\$155,946.12
20-October-2018	\$152,278.56
20-January-2019	\$165,368.51
20-April-2019	\$165,027.17
Total to be reported	\$1,022,495.29

Part B: Money Spent on Waste Minimisation Activities												
This section allows you to explain how you are using your levy money to promote or achieve waste minimisation in accordance with s 32 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.												
1. Details of project or initiative	2. WMMP reference (insert page number or section ref)	3. Amount reduced, reused, recycled or recovered			4. Measure of waste minimisation promotion		5. Classification (reduction, re-use, recycling or recovery)	6. Category	7. Status (new, existing or expansion)	8. Amount of levy money spent	9. Total cost of initiative (if different to 8.)	10. Additional comments
		Choose from drop down menus. Add as many rows as needed. Example:			Choose from drop down menus. Add as many rows as needed. Example:							
		300	Litres	Paint	120	Attendees at workshop						
Waste Minimisation Staff	Page 18 - Action 27						Reduction	Other Initiatives	Expansion	\$251,398.08		
Contestable Waste Fund	Page 17 - Action 19						Reduction	Education and Communication	Existing	\$35,892.10		Refer Section D for fund recipients
WasteMINZ membership	Page 16 - Action 10						Reduction	Other Initiatives	Existing	\$800.00		
WasteMINZ Conference (Christchurch)18	Page 16 - Action 10						Recovery	Research and Reporting	Existing	\$4,864.98		Wasteminz conference and TA forum
Plastic Free July	Page 16 - Action 6	3000	other	Paper and cardboard			Re-use	Education and Communication	Expansion	\$11,472.20		
Community Rubbish and Recycling Survey	Page 18 - Action 23						Recycling	Research and Reporting	New	\$21,830.00		
ECE Project	Page 16 - Action 9						Reduction	Education and Communication	New	\$6,073.09		Currently underway, reporting unavailable
Waste Ambassador programme Hospice	Page 17 - Action 16						Re-use	Other Initiatives	New	\$11,962.11		
Waste Ambassador programme C&D	Page 16 - Action 11						Reduction	Other Initiatives	New	\$11,962.11		Currently underway, reporting unavailable
Kerbside education campaigns	Page 17 - Action 17						Recycling	Education and Communication	Existing	\$34,479.40		Strategic campaigns around illegal dumping, how to present your recycling properly and targetted student end of year/new year competition. Included videos.
Love food Hate Waste	Page 17 - Action 15						Reduction	Education and Communication	Expansion	\$1,030.00		
Website updates	Page 17 - Action 16						Recovery	Education and Communication	Expansion	\$9,225.00		
Behaviour Change and Engagement	Page 15 - Action 1						Reduction	Education and Communication	Expansion	\$22,428.40		Expansion of our behaviour Change and Engagement Plan to align with the education around roll out of new service and response to customer survey
New Rubbish and Recycling Service	Page 15 - Action 1						Reduction	Services	New	\$47,348.52		Undertake a comprehensive education and information campaign to support implementation of new service. Included community events and open days
Event Guidelines	Page 16 - Action 12						Reduction	Education and Communication	Expansion	\$500.00		Expanded as a requirement for all event permit holders to submit a site waste waste management plan
Recycling Bin trial Council sites	Page 16 - Action 12						Reduction	Infrastructure	New	\$70,000.00		Trial of new recycling bins including organic collection from key Council facilities pre roll out of new service
Solid Waste Bylaw review	Page 19 - Action 31-33						Reduction	Research and Reporting	New	\$30,007.00		Review and update of SW Bylaw to include requirement of site waste plans for recovery of waste during construction and to incorporate storage and collection points for new wheelie bin service
Sub Regional Waste Awareness Group	Page 16 - Action 10						Reduction	Education and Communication	Existing	\$7,837.00		Waste Awareness programme delivered in conjunction with Waikato regional and Waikato and Waipa Districts Councils and community
Event Minimisation - Waikato Show	Page 16 - Action 13	990	litres	Plastic - packaging			Recycling	Services	Existing	\$1,108.36		
Event Waste Minimisation - Rugby Sevens	Page 16 - Action 13	1.46	tonnes	Glass - any			Recycling	Services	Existing	\$3,000.00		
Community event bin hire	Page 16 -Action 13	2	tonnes	Plastic - packaging			Recycling	Infrastructure	New	\$2,045.83		
		1.025	tonnes	Paper and cardboard								
Total levy expenditure for this period										\$ 595,264.18	\$0.00	



Levy not yet spent – will be carried forward to next period	\$437,231.11		
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Part C: Total Expenditure		
Includes levy and other non-levy funding on Waste Management and Minimisation Activities		
	Estimated spend on Waste minimisation activities or initiatives this financial year	Total annual spend on Waste management and minimisation this financial year
Education	\$128,937.19	
Services	\$51,456.88	\$7,158,789.00
Infrastructure	\$72,045.83	
Research and Reporting	\$56,701.98	
Other	\$276,122.31	
Total Expenditure	\$885,264.18	\$7,158,789.00

Part D: Additional Comments
<p><i>Please provide any additional information on the projects or initiatives you have listed in Part B above. For example, more details about the project itself and how it is contributing to the priorities and objectives set out in your WMMP. We encourage you to provide us with as much information as possible to enable a comprehensive overview of waste levy spending across NZ.</i></p>
<p>HCC Contestable Waste Fund 2018/19 Successful recipients</p> <p>The Western Community Centre \$2,063.10 Expansion of the current recycling bin system to include all rooms at the Centre.</p> <p>Patricia Avenue School \$5000 Install a recycling bin system in all classrooms at the school. 3R Group Ltd \$3,192 Continue a resource recovery programme for child car seats - requesting a subsidiary per car seat.</p> <p>Waikato Environment Centre Trading as Go Eco \$9,950 Expansion of E waste collection to include depots at community centres and a collections service specifically for businesses.</p> <p>Waikato Environment Centre Trading as Go Eco \$2,500 Facilitate waste audits and waste minimisation workshops within the NGO and Faith communities.</p> <p>Hillcrest High School \$2,575 Install a recycling bin system in all classrooms at the school.</p> <p>Zero Below \$1,600 Carry out a feasibility study to research how a successful DIY Garage Sale could be replicated in Hamilton.</p> <p>Zibido Hair \$2,000 Educate other hair salons on sustainable approaches to their business. Fraser High School \$2,292 Build compost bins, start worm farms, shred plastic for reuse, and build a trial recycling sorting bay.</p> <p>NB: \$4,000 grant to Whanangaroa Environment Centre Inc from HCC Contestable Waste Fund 2017/18 also paid during this financial year.</p>

# Council Report

**Committee:** Environment Committee      **Date:** 03 March 2020  
**Author:** Carmen Fortin      **Authoriser:** Amy Viggers  
**Position:** Governance Advisor      **Position:** Governance Team Leader  
**Report Name:** Environment Committee Draft Schedule of Reports 2020

<b>Report Status</b>	<i>Open</i>
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## Purpose

1. To inform the Environment Committee regarding the draft 2020 Schedule of Reports.

## Staff Recommendation

2. That the Environment Committee:
  - a) receives the draft 2020 Schedule of Reports; and
  - b) notes that the Schedule of Reports is intended to be a living document that will be updated as necessary and will be made available to Elected Members and Maangai Maaori on Diligent.

## Background

3. The Chief Executive undertook to provide Elected Members with schedules for the tasks and responsibilities to be undertaken each calendar year by the Council and the Council Committees.
4. The purpose of the schedules is to provide Committee Members with oversight of the planned and upcoming activities for which they are responsible as members of the Environment Committee. The schedules set out the key reports and pieces of work assigned to the Environment Committee as well as the intended meeting dates where these will be presented.
5. The schedules have been developed by the Principal Advisors and Chair of the Committee in conjunction with key staff, the Strategy Unit, and the Governance Unit. Content covers:
  - Standing agenda items and regular reports;
  - The development, review, and status reporting of strategic plans and policies;
  - Anticipated submissions and legislative reports;
  - Items relating to the Annual Plan and 10 Year Plan;
  - Reporting of joint organisations, stakeholder groups, and established taskforces; and
  - Business as usual matters identified by staff as requiring governance decisions or oversight.

6. In order for Members to have a current view of Environment Committee activities throughout the year, the schedules will need to be updated when new items arise or when timing or circumstances change. Members will have access to the updated schedules on Diligent.
7. The Governance Unit and the Principal Advisors' Executive Assistants will take responsibility for maintaining up-to-date documents.
8. 2020 Report Schedules for all Committees will be presented at each of their first meetings of 2020.

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 - Draft Environment Committee 2020 Schedule of Reports

Environment Committee 2020 Schedule of Reports					
Reports	3-Mar-20	3-Jun-20	10-Sep-20	8-Dec-20	Future
Chairs Report					
General Managers Report					
Schedule of Reports					
Climate Change Action Plan					
Sustainability Stocktake Report					
Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018-24					
Biodiversity Strategy					
Biodiversity Update					
Annual Wellbeings Outcome					
Sustainability Principles					
<b>Stakeholder Section</b>					
Go Eco					
Restore - Gull Restoration					
Ministry of Environment					
Waikato Regional Council					
<b>Submissions</b>					
Proposed National Policy Statement on Biodiversity Strategy					