I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Strategic Procurement Committee will be held on:

**Date:** Wednesday, 11 July 2018  
**Time:** 9.30am  
**Meeting Room:** Room 1, Level 26  
**Venue:** 135 Albert Street  
Auckland

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**Komiti Mahi Āta Torotoro Rawa / Strategic Procurement Committee**

**OPEN AGENDA**

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**MEMBERSHIP**

**Chairperson**
Deputy Mayor Bill Cashmore

**Deputy Chairperson**
Cr Ross Clow  
Cr Dr Cathy Casey  
Cr Linda Cooper, JP  
Cr Alf Filipaina  
Cr Penny Hulse  
Cr Daniel Newman, JP

**Ex-officio**
Mayor Hon Phil Goff, CNZM, JP

(Quorum 4 members)

---

Michelle Judge  
Governance Advisor  

4 July 2018

Contact Telephone: +64211950262  
Email: michelle.judge@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz  
Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

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**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
Terms of Reference

Responsibilities

The committee is established to assist the chief executive to undertake the management procedure of ensuring sound procurement processes are followed in relation to procurement of goods and services necessary to deliver on the work programme and operations outlined in the council’s adopted Annual plan.

It will ensure that reasonable purchasing procedures have been followed in awarding contracts and will provide an efficient mechanism for documenting the approvals for those contracts.

Within a framework where contracts are an operational matter delegated to the chief executive, this committee will consider all contracts beyond the chief executive’s financial delegations. The chief executive may refer contracts within his financial delegations which are sensitive or may impact on the reputation of the council.

The chief executive has power to award contracts up to $20 million alone and the power to award contracts up to $22.5 million jointly with the mayor and Finance and Performance Committee chair.

The committee will have responsibility for:

- awarding of contracts of $22.5 million or greater
- awarding of contracts less than $22.5 million which are sensitive or may impact on the reputation of the council if the chief executive refers the matter to the committee
- oversight over the procurement processes and procedures.

From time to time the committee may advise the chief executive and council on changes to the procurement and contracts probity procedures.

Powers

All powers necessary to perform the committee’s responsibilities.

Except:

(a) powers that the Governing Body cannot delegate or has retained to itself (section 2)
(b) where the committee’s responsibility is limited to making a recommendation only
(c) the power to establish sub-committees
Exclusion of the public – who needs to leave the meeting

Members of the public

All members of the public must leave the meeting when the public are excluded unless a resolution is passed permitting a person to remain because their knowledge will assist the meeting.

Those who are not members of the public

General principles

- Access to confidential information is managed on a “need to know” basis where access to the information is required in order for a person to perform their role.
- Those who are not members of the meeting (see list below) must leave unless it is necessary for them to remain and hear the debate in order to perform their role.
- Those who need to be present for one confidential item can remain only for that item and must leave the room for any other confidential items.
- In any case of doubt, the ruling of the chairperson is final.

Members of the meeting

- The members of the meeting remain (all Governing Body members if the meeting is a Governing Body meeting; all members of the committee if the meeting is a committee meeting).
- However, standing orders require that a councillor who has a pecuniary conflict of interest leave the room.
- All councillors have the right to attend any meeting of a committee and councillors who are not members of a committee may remain, subject to any limitations in standing orders.

Independent Māori Statutory Board

- Members of the Independent Māori Statutory Board who are appointed members of the committee remain.
- Independent Māori Statutory Board members and staff remain if this is necessary in order for them to perform their role.

Staff

- All staff supporting the meeting (administrative, senior management) remain.
- Other staff who need to because of their role may remain.

Local Board members

- Local Board members who need to hear the matter being discussed in order to perform their role may remain. This will usually be if the matter affects, or is relevant to, a particular Local Board area.

Council Controlled Organisations

- Representatives of a Council Controlled Organisation can remain only if required to for discussion of a matter relevant to the Council Controlled Organisation.
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<td>Declaration of Interest</td>
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<td>Confirmation of Minutes</td>
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<td>Consideration of Extraordinary Items</td>
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**PUBLIC EXCLUDED**

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<td>Procedural Motion to Exclude the Public</td>
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<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>CONFIDENTIAL: Procurement plan for food scraps processing</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>CONFIDENTIAL: Waiheke Island waste services contract</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 **Apologies**

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

2 **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 a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

3 **Confirmation of Minutes**

That the Strategic Procurement Committee:

a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Monday, 11 June 2018, including the confidential section, as a true and correct record.

4 **Petitions**

At the close of the agenda no requests to present petitions had been received.

5 **Public Input**

Standing Order 7.7 provides for Public Input. Applications to speak must be made to the Governance Advisor, in writing, no later than **one (1) clear working day** prior to the meeting and must include the subject matter. The meeting Chairperson has the discretion to decline any application that does not meet the requirements of Standing Orders. A maximum of **thirty (30) minutes** is allocated to the period for public input with **five (5) minutes** speaking time for each speaker.

At the close of the agenda no requests for public input had been received.

6 **Local Board Input**

Standing Order 6.2 provides for Local Board Input. The Chairperson (or nominee of that Chairperson) is entitled to speak for up to **five (5) minutes** during this time. The Chairperson of the Local Board (or nominee of that Chairperson) shall wherever practical, give **one (1) day's notice** of their wish to speak. The meeting Chairperson has the discretion to decline any application that does not meet the requirements of Standing Orders.

This right is in addition to the right under Standing Order 6.1 to speak to matters on the agenda.

At the close of the agenda no requests for local board input had been received.
7 Extraordinary Business

Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at that meeting if-

(a) The local authority by resolution so decides; and

(b) The presiding member explains at the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public,-

   (i) The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and

   (ii) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.”

Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

(a) That item may be discussed at that meeting if-

   (i) That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and

   (ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but

(b) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion.”
Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To note progress on the forward work programme (Attachment A).

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. This is the regular information-only report which aims to provide public visibility of information circulated to committee members via memo or other means, where no decisions are required.
3. Note that, unlike an agenda decision report, staff will not be present to answer questions about these items referred to in this summary.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Strategic Procurement Committee:
a) receive the information report – 11 July 2018.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Strategic Procurement Committee Forward Work Programme - 20180711</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Authoriser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Judge - Governance Advisor</td>
<td>Jazz Singh - General Manager Procurement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STRATEGIC PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME FY2019

This committee deals with ensuring sound procurement processes are followed in order to deliver on the work programme and operations outlined in council’s adopted Annual Plan. It has responsibility for awarding contracts of $22.5 million or greater, awarding sensitive contracts and oversight of procurement strategies, processes and procedures.

Priorities for 2018 will be on initiatives which:

1. **Delivery on Annual Plan Outcomes**
2. **Review delivery of Capital Projects**
3. **Endorse Procurement Category Strategies**
4. **Enhance Group Sourced Procurement**
5. **Improve Procurement Maturity**

The work of the Committee will:

- Approve award of contracts and variations within the Committee’s delegations.
- Monitor the delivery programme of major capital projects and recommend reporting to Finance and Performance Committee.
- Endorse procurement strategies and process improvements related to the Committee’s responsibilities.
- Monitor progress and make recommendations on group sourced procurement activities.

## Delivery on Annual Plan outcomes (Contracts to be awarded)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority #</th>
<th>Area of work</th>
<th>Reason for work</th>
<th>Strategic Procurement Committee role (decision or direction)</th>
<th>Budget / Funding</th>
<th>Expected timeframes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Organics (Food Waste) Processing</td>
<td>Approve procurement plan for food waste processing services</td>
<td>Decision: Approve Procurement Plan</td>
<td>$370m (total council family spend)</td>
<td>Q1 July 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Waiheke Island Waste Services Contracts</td>
<td>Contract extension for Waiheke Island waste services contract</td>
<td>Decision: Approve contract extension</td>
<td>$212m</td>
<td>Q1 Sept 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>City Centre Development</td>
<td>Approve procurement plan and award contract for City Centre Development project</td>
<td><strong>Decision: Agree procurement plan and award contract</strong></td>
<td>$35 million</td>
<td>Q1 Sept 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>America’s Cup 36 progress update</td>
<td>Update on the infrastructure delivery in support of AC36</td>
<td>Receive: progress update</td>
<td></td>
<td>Q1 Sept 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>St Marys Bay Outfall construction contract</td>
<td>Approve procurement plan and then award contract for St Marys Bay stormwater project</td>
<td>Decision: Agree procurement plan and award contract</td>
<td></td>
<td>Q1 Sept 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2. Review delivery of Capital Projects

### Priority # | Area of work | Reason for work | Strategic Procurement Committee role (decision or direction) | Budget / Funding | Expected timeframes Highlight financial year quarter and state month if known
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 
### 2.1 Capital Project Delivery  
|  | Elected member oversight of progress of Major Projects | **Progress to date:**  
Update received at 6 September 2017 meeting Resolution number STR/2017/37 - Item C2.  
Update received at 13 December 2017 meeting Resolution number STR/2017/61 - Item C6.  
Update received at 7 March 2018 meeting Resolution number STR/2018/11 - Item C2.  
Update received at 11 June 2018 meeting Resolution number STR/2018/32 – Item C1  
**Receive:** no decision required  
**Q1** |  
|  | | | | |  

### 2.2 Westgate multipurpose facility (integrated library and community centre) construction  
|  | Elected member oversight of progress of Westgate multipurpose facility | **Progress to date:**  
Update received at the 7 March 2018 meeting Resolution number STR/2018/11- Item C2.  
Update received at 11 June 2018 meeting Resolution number STR/2018/34 - Item C3  
**Receive:** no decision required  
**Q1** |  
|  | | | | |  

### 2.3 Forward Work Programme (Pipeline)  
|  | Elected member oversight of pipeline of activity for capital works delivery forward work programme | **Progress to date:**  
Update received at 11 June 2018 meeting – Resolution number STR/2018/25 – **Item 10**  
**Receive:** no decision required  
**Q2**  

## 3. Endorse Procurement Category Strategies

### Priority # | Area of work | Reason for work | Strategic Procurement Committee role (decision or direction) | Budget / Funding | Expected timeframes Highlight financial year quarter and state month if known
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 
### 3.1 Professional Technical Services  
|  | Implementation of professional technical services category  
|  |  
|  | **Receive:** No decision required – update from approved strategy by T&P 2016  
|  |  
|  | **Q1**  
|  |  

### 3.2 ICT Technology Services  
|  | Create a plan for engaging the market to purchase Technology Services – Cloud, Data Centre Services, Print, Network.  
|  |  
|  | **Receive:** No decision required  
|  |  
|  | **Q2**  

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*Information report - 11 July 2018*
## 4. Enhance Group Sourced Procurement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority #</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Highlight financial year quarter and state</td>
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<td>month if known</td>
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<td>FY19</td>
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<td>Jul-Sep</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Fleet Optimisation Update</td>
<td>Keep Committee informed on progress of Fleet changes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Group Sourced Procurement</td>
<td>Keep Committee informed on progress against Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>update</td>
<td>Sourced Procurement objectives</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Progress to date:
- Update received at the 7 March 2018 meeting - Resolution number STR/2018/5 – Item 10.
- Receive: no decision required.

### Progress to date:
- Update provided at the October 2017 meeting
- Resolution number STR/2017/4 – Item 11
- Update received at the meeting on 7 March 2018
- Resolution number STR/2018/4 – Item 9
- Receive: no decision required

## 5. Improve Procurement Maturity

### See completed section below

## 6. Other

### See completed section below
## Completed

### 1. Delivery on Annual Plan outcomes (Contracts awarded)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Refuse Collections</td>
<td>Change from collection of Bags to Bins for Waitakere and North Shore. Part of aligning refuse collection services across the region</td>
<td><strong>Decision:</strong> Agree to extend current contract with Veolia for a further 2 years – 6 September 2017 – Resolution STR/2017/36 – Item C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Electricity Procurement</td>
<td>Approve Procurement Plan for Electricity procurement</td>
<td><strong>Update</strong> provided at the October 2017 meeting Resolution number STR/2017/47 - Item C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>External Legal Services</td>
<td>Council has gone out to market for external legal services. Additional scope may mean the contract value over the term of the engagement will exceed $22.5m</td>
<td><strong>Decision:</strong> Agree to contract awards for 2 years. 13 December 2017 meeting, Resolution Number STR/2017/57 – Item C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Graffiti Eradication and Enforcement Services</td>
<td>Approve procurement plan for graffiti Eradication and Enforcement Services</td>
<td><strong>Decision:</strong> agree procurement plan- 13 December 2017 meeting, Resolution Number STR/2017/58 – Item C3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Electricity supply SRR</td>
<td>Approve the supplier recommendation report for electricity supply services</td>
<td><strong>Decision:</strong> agree SRR- 13 December 2017 meeting, Resolution Number STR/2017/56 – Item C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Overflow Planning Services</td>
<td>Approve the procurement plan for overflow planning services to process resource consents.</td>
<td><strong>Decision:</strong> approve procurement plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>External Recruitment Supplier</td>
<td>Current All of Government (AoG) contract expires October 2017. New AoG contracts have been negotiated by MBIE. Council will enter into AoG agreements for six months and assess whether they meet our needs.</td>
<td><strong>Decision:</strong> Agree to extend AoG agreements or run own market exercise. **Decision taken to extend AoG agreements at 4 April meeting, Resolution number STR/2018/12 – Item C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Building Consents Regional Overflow Model</td>
<td>Approve the supplier recommendation for the Building Consents Regional Overflow Model</td>
<td><strong>Decision:</strong> procurement plan agreed - 13 December 2017 meeting, Resolution Number STR/2017/60 – Item C5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Endorse Procurement Category Strategies

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Waste Solutions Procurement Strategy</td>
<td>Create plan for go to market exercise for all waste collection (including food waste) and disposal activity prior to 2020</td>
<td><strong>Decision:</strong> Confirm strategy/challenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Organics (food waste) Processing caddies and food waste bins</td>
<td>Create plan for go to market exercise for all aspects of the planned Organic (food waste) collection and Processing Service together with the caddies and bins required for collection.</td>
<td>Update provided at the October 2017 meeting Resolution number STR/2017/40 - Item 9 and Resolution number STR/2017/45 – Item C1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.3 ICT Hardware
- **Create a plan for engaging the market to purchase ICT Hardware.**
- Update received at 7 March 2018 meeting – Resolution number STR/2018/10 – Item C1
- **Receive:** No decision required

### 3.4 ICT Software
- **Create a plan for engaging the market to purchase Software.**
- Update received at 11 June 2018 meeting – Resolution number STR/2018/24 – Item 9
- **Decision:** agree to endorse the Software Procurement Category Strategy

### 3.5 Vertical Construction Category Strategy
- **Development of the overall strategy for vertical construction and building.**
- Update received at 11 June 2008 meeting – Resolution number STR/2018/35 – Item C4
- **Decision:** endorse the vertical construction procurement category strategy

### 4. Enhance Group Sourced Procurement

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Sustainable Procurement Framework</td>
<td>Give effect to principles to be agreed in Group Procurement Policy</td>
<td>Update provided at the December 2017 meeting. Resolution number STR/2017/53 Item 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Improve Procurement Maturity

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Ariba update</td>
<td>Update Committee on implementation of procurement enabling technology</td>
<td>Update provided at the October 2017 meeting Resolution number STR/2017/4 – Item 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Update on Waste Solutions contracts</td>
<td>Update the Committee on the current state of all waste contracts prior to the preparation of the Waste Solutions Procurement Strategy</td>
<td>Update provided at the October 2017 meeting Resolution number STR/2017/41 Item 10 and Resolution number STR/2017/46 – item C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Review of Project 17 Contract performance</td>
<td>Update the Committee on the performance of suppliers against key performance metrics under the Project 17 Full Facilities Maintenance contracts</td>
<td>Receive: No decision required. Update provided at May 2018 meeting, Resolution number STR/2018/21 – item C2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fleet optimisation update

File No.: CP2018/12091

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To keep the Strategic Procurement Committee informed on progress made to optimise the size and composition of Auckland Council's fleet and improve its utilisation.
2. To advise the committee on plans being implemented to increase the sustainability of Auckland Council's fleet.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
3. In 2017/18, we reduced the size of Council’s fleet by 57 vehicles. To date, this has generated $247,000 in revenue, with further auction sales to happen at the end of this month.
4. We also avoided purchasing 26 new vehicles through redeployment of existing fleet vehicles, resulting in a cost saving of $600,000. This avoidance cost includes not only the price of the vehicles, but also the Custom Fleet management fee, and the telematics units (including installation and ongoing monthly software update).
5. The make-up of our fleet is currently:

   a. General Pool – 215
      i. 209 Passenger Cars
      ii. five Vans
      iii. one UTE

   b. Dedicated – 575
      i. 256 Passenger Cars
      ii. 115 SUVs
      iii. 147 UTEs
      iv. 57 Vans

6. As part of our plans to increase the fleet’s sustainability, we have ordered an additional 10 Hyundai Ioniq Full Electric vehicles (EV’s) that will be part of the General Pool. A business case to support these acquisitions is available. Initially there will be six vehicles based at Albert Street, two at Henderson and two at Orewa. The required charging infrastructure is currently being installed, and will be in place by the end of week commencing 2 July. Eight of the 10 Ioniqs ordered are now at Hyundai, ready to have the GPS tracking device fitted and branding completed. These vehicles will be ready for delivery by end of week commencing 2 July. The remaining two vehicles will be ready a week later.

7. The Fleet team are working with Council’s in-house design team to develop branding for these vehicles that reflects the fact that they are EV’s. The branding will also highlight council’s Live Lightly program.

8. Data indicates there has been an increase in the number of registered users of the PoolCar booking tool from 2,368 in November 2017 to 3,267 in June 2018.

9. The number of general pool vehicle bookings increased from 2,730 in November 2017 to an average of 5,167 per month since February 2018. This reflects far greater utilisation of the reduced sized General Pool.

10. Overnight bookings from January 2018 to June 2018 have remained reasonably consistent.
11. The Fleet team have focused on the health and safety aspects of the fleet, including repairs and maintenance as well as reducing the volume of overdue Warrants of Fitness (WOFs). Outstanding WOFs have been reduced to three at the time of this report with alerts to all drivers not to drive vehicles that do not have a current WOF. All fleet vehicles have a maintenance plan and risks are monitored.

12. At the start of calendar year 2018, we removed all the operational and business unit-specific pools. These vehicles have either been moved to the General Pool, or where they meet the criteria, have become dedicated to a role. This has seen the general pool almost double in size from 116 vehicles to approximately 215 vehicles. The efficiencies gained from this have contributed to our ability to reduce the overall fleet size and will continue to allow us to further reduce the fleet size in FY19.

13. Following discussions with Auckland Transport (AT), the business case for the transfer of their fleet (around 146 Vehicles), to be managed by Council's Fleet Team utilising the Custom Fleet model, has been approved. We aim to have the transfer completed in early July 2018. As part of the transfer we will fit the same GPS Tracking units used in Council Fleet vehicles to the AT vehicles. We will then be able to accurately measure their utilisation. We will combine the AT vehicles into the PoolCar booking system, whereby AT staff will be able to book all council pool vehicles.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Strategic Procurement Committee:

a) note the fleet update report - 11 July 2018.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Alan McDonnell - Head of Ops Services Procurement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoriser</td>
<td>Jazz Singh - General Manager Procurement</td>
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Procurement plan for food scraps processing

File No.: CP2018/10379

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To note an update on procurement of an Auckland wide food scraps processing service.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. 45 per cent of household kerbside waste sent to landfill is food scraps. A food scraps collection service serving urban Auckland is expected to divert around 50,000 tonnes of food waste per annum. Over time this is expected to increase to 75,000 tonnes per annum.
3. In October 2017, the Strategic Procurement Committee endorsed Auckland Council’s revised procurement strategy for the food scraps collection service (resolution number STR/2017/46).
4. Since this was approved staff have been undertaking further work to progress procurement of food scraps processing services.
5. Recommendations arising from this work will be presented in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation
That the Strategic Procurement Committee:

a) note the information contained in this report, on an Auckland food scraps processing service, enables transparency on the topic due for discussion in the public excluded part of the meeting.

Horopaki / Context
6. Approximately 45 per cent of kerbside waste sent to landfill in Auckland is food scraps, despite up to 35 per cent of Auckland households composting organics. Therefore, alongside waste minimisation education and home composting, other complementary council initiatives are needed to reduce the amount of food scraps going to landfill.
7. An Auckland wide collection service servicing approximately 491,000 urban households will divert around 50,000 tonnes of food scraps per annum. Over time, this is expected to increase to 75,000 tonnes per annum from households in urban Auckland.
8. In recognition of this potential for waste minimisation, a key deliverable of Auckland Council’s first Waste Management and Minimisation Plan in 2012 was the introduction of a household organics (food scraps) collection service for urban areas of Auckland.
9. The first stage of the food scraps service started in Papakura in March 2018. This service covers around 18,000 properties and will soon be integrated into the region-wide service.
10. In March 2018, Auckland Council also sought feedback through the development of the new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 and the Long-term Plan 2018-2028 on the introduction of a region-wide urban food scraps collection and the use of a targeted rate to fund this.
11. Support for the food scraps collection was reaffirmed by the Environment and Community Committee on 12 June 2018 with the adoption of Auckland Council’s Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018: Working Together for Zero Waste (resolution ENV/2018/70). This plan includes an initiative to introduce a household food scraps collection service to all urban Auckland households.
12. The introduction of a targeted rate with a cost of $67 per household to fund this food scraps collection was also approved by the Governing Body through the Long-term Plan 2018-2028 decision making process on 31 May 2018 (Resolution number GB/2018/91).

13. Now that the introduction of the food scraps targeted rate has been approved, this report seeks approval for the procurement plan for food scraps processing. This plan has been developed based on the strategy for food scraps waste processing approved by the Strategic Procurement Committee in October 2017 (resolution STR/2017/46).

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu / Analysis and advice

14. The approach and recommendations for procurement of food scraps processing services will be described in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe / Local impacts and local board views

15. Local boards have been involved in consultation on the food scraps collection through both the review of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 and the Long-term Plan 2018-2028. Local board recommendations specifically relating to the food scraps collection and targeted rate are shown in Attachment A.

16. In summary, Waitematā Local Board supported a decentralised food waste system that encourages more people to compost at home as a priority. They also support decentralised processing systems which will grow the capacity for composting locally by leveraging the existing resource recovery infrastructure. They recommended this be done in a way that supports local and small-scale initiatives for composting and local re-use in our parks and community gardens.

17. Ōrākei and Albert-Eden Local Boards also expressed some support for provision of a local composting centre and investigation into local procurement of the food scraps collection respectively.

18. Franklin, Hibiscus and Bays and Rodney local boards advocated for food waste collections for rural townships. Rodney local board sought clarification of the distinction between urban and rural, for purposes of collections and asked for a pay as you throw system in rural areas.

19. In response to this feedback, Auckland Council staff will work together with the local boards of Rodney, Franklin, Waitākere Ranges, Waiheke and Great Barrier to develop potential food scrap service solutions for households that will not currently receive the service. It is estimated that around 15 per cent of Aucklanders will not receive the service, as they live in these rural or gulf island board areas.

20. Several local boards (Hibiscus and Bays, Ōrākei, Kaipātaki and Rodney) also advocated for an opt-out food scraps collection service or discounts for those who compost at home.

21. This proposal was considered through the Long-term Plan 2018-2028 decision making process, with the Governing Body choosing to provide a service to all urban households, with no provision for opt-outs (Resolution number GB/2018/91).

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori / Māori impact statement

22. The food scraps service is of interest to mana whenua in their role as kaitiaki of natural environments.

23. As part of the overall implementation of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2012, the council has engaged with interested mana whenua and mataawaka organisations on several projects related to waste minimisation and resource recovery, such as the Para Kore ki Tāmaki project which is delivered through marae.
24. Council also consulted with mana whenua and mataawaka organisations on the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018. Some mana whenua also gave feedback on the food scraps targeted rate through the long-term plan process.

25. Of the 15 iwi authorities who submitted on the long-term plan, one iwi, Ngāti Tamaoho, commented specifically on the food waste targeted rate and expressed support for this. No iwi opposed the food waste targeted rate.

26. Para Kore Ki Tāmaki, Hoani Waititi Marae and rangatahi from Kura Kaupapa Maori o Hoani Waititi Marae all strongly advocated for a food scraps collection in their submissions to the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018. In the 214 submissions received from Māori residents there was strong support for a food-scraps collection (particularly from south Auckland residents).

27. In sum, feedback received from Māori to date has supported provision of a food scraps collection service but has not focused specifically on how these scraps should be processed.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea / Financial implications

28. On 31 May 2018, the Governing Body approved adoption of a targeted rate for the food scraps service of approximately $67 per household per annum from 2020/2021 onwards, subject to further refinement based on the experience of the Papakura roll-out and further consultation prior to introduction (Resolution number GB/2018/91).

29. This cost is made up of $50 per household to cover the direct cost for the service, and a further $17 per household to recover indirect costs. The net effect of the reduced refuse cost and the new cost for the food scraps service is an increase in rates of approximately $30 to $40 per annum per household (less than $1 per week).

30. The food scraps processing costs identified through this procurement will be described in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

Ngā raru tūpono / Risks

31. The risks arising from procurement of food scraps processing services will be described in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

Ngā koringa ā-muri / Next steps

32. Next steps arising from procurement of food scraps processing services will be described in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Local board resolutions on the food scraps collection and targeted rate</td>
<td>23</td>
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Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Fietje – Resource Recovery Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Yallop - Senior Waste Specialist (Organics)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mara Bebich - Stakeholder Manager, Infrastructure &amp; Environmental Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barry Potter - Director Infrastructure and Environmental Services</td>
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<td>Jazz Singh - General Manager Procurement</td>
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</table>
Local board resolutions on food scraps collection through the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 and Long-term Plan 2018-2028 decision making process.

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Albert-Eden

Resolution number AE/2018/1

That the Albert-Eden Local Board:

h) Provides the following feedback on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 noting that the board had to provide its feedback to the hearings panel on Thursday, 3 May 2018, before considering submissions or formally resolving its position:

i) Strongly supports the targets, initiatives, and advocacy points in the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 which will lead to real progress in addressing the region’s growing waste problems, noting the strong support shown by the Albert-Eden community.

xii. Supports the food scraps collection scheme and request further investigation into whether local procurement is more effective.

Hibiscus and Bays

Resolution number HB/2018/61

That the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board:

h) provides local board views feedback on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2018 (Attachment G) as follows:

x) Requests that the food waste collection strategy be reviewed to provide for a user-pays approach (tag or ticket system) rather than being subsidised by all ratepayers as currently proposed.

xi) Requests that the roll-out of the food waste collection strategy proposed to be rolled out in the 2018/2019 financial year in the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board
Strategic Procurement Committee
11 July 2018

Procurement plan for food scraps processing

Attachment A

Item 10

area be extended to include the Hibiscus Coast subdivision as well as the East Coast Bays subdivision.

Kaipātiki

Resolution number KT/2018/2

That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

  g) provide feedback on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018, as per the tabled document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall views on Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018</td>
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Örākei

Resolution number OR/2018/3

That the Örākei Local Board:

  h) formally endorses the Board’s submission on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 as tabled which was presented to the Governing Body committee on 3 May 2018.

  j) provides the following further feedback on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 as follows:

    vi) supports an opt in/opt out option for a targeted rate to fund food waste collection.

Presentation by the Örākei Local Board on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan - 3 May 2018

Household Food Scraps Collection

- There is widespread concern about the practical and compulsory nature of some of the proposals, such as the introduction of the small scrap food waste bin.

- Residents commented about using the sink disposal units, which these days are in most modern and renovated homes and assist the movement of wastewater through the system. In addition many households have composting systems and worm farms. Households should be able to opt out of the food bin collection system and not be required to pay for something they will not use.

- There is again the practicality of storing the bins, particularly if the system is compulsory and the household does not use the bins and the frequency of disposal of the bin’s smelly contents. Storage is an issue and some residents were concerned about them attracting vermin.
Local Recycling and/or Composting Centres

- Submitters supported the idea of having more local recycling centres; some suggested that it should be free to take materials there.
- Submitters also supported the encouragement of home compost systems, but a local composting depot was also suggested for people to either take food and garden waste to, or their own compost if it started to build. Increasingly, properties do not have room for traditional composting systems, and gardens are too small to take all the compost that households generate.

Papakura

Resolution number PPK/2018/4

That the Papakura Local Board:

f) provide the following feedback on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any other comments about the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan?</th>
<th>The board is supportive of progressively introducing kerbside food waste service funded through the rates take.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The board is concerned about the practicalities of three bins per unit on the street front for multi-unit and intensive housing developments.</td>
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Puketāpapa

Resolution number PKTPP/2018/5

That the Puketāpapa Local Board:

p) provide feedback on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018, as per Attachment B.

The board would like to:

1. support the household food waste proposals coupled with the promotion of domestic composting.

The board would also like the Committee to consider what role kitchen sink disposal units play in dealing with food waste and advise whether these should be encouraged.

Rodney

Resolution number RD/2018/6

That the Rodney Local Board:

g) provide the following feedback on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 (WMMP):

Rural Needs
ii. request a definition of “rural” be provided in the WMMP noting that there is no current definition and that many of Rodney’s major townships (including Warkworth, Wellsford, Helensville, Riverhead and Kumeu-Huapai) are more urban than rural and are excluded from “urban” waste management initiatives

iii. support the exploration of expanding kerbside food waste collection to rural townships to give rural communities a choice to opt into this scheme, which may be on a user pays basis

**Waitematā**

Resolution number WTM/2018/2

That the Waitematā Local Board:

f) provides the following feedback on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018.

i) does not support a centralised collection of food waste.

ii) support a decentralised food waste system that encourages more people to compost at home as a priority.

iii) support a decentralised food waste collection service which grows the capacity of composting locally by leveraging the existing resource recovery infrastructure in a way that supports local and small scale initiatives for composting and local re-use in our parks and community gardens.
Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To provide an update on the Waiheke Island waste services contract.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
1. The contract for delivery of Waiheke Island waste services, which commenced on 1 July 2009, is set to expire on 30 June 2019. The contract’s scope of services includes the following:
   - collection of residential solid waste and inorganics
   - collection of recyclables
   - Waiheke Waste Transfer Station operation and haulage of materials.
2. The council has the right, under the current terms of the contract, to extend the contract term for another year from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.
3. Council is considering various options for procuring delivery of these services. These will be procured in a way that is consistent with the recently adopted Tikapa Moana Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan 2018, shown in Attachment A, and the feedback of the Waiheke Local Board.
4. Both the plan and the board’s feedback emphasise the importance of providing on-island solutions for waste services and creating local economic development opportunities.
5. An update on the procurement of the Waiheke Island waste services contract will be presented in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendations
That the Strategic Procurement Committee:
   a) note the information contained in this report, on the Waiheke Island waste services contract, enables transparency on the topic due for discussion in the public excluded part of the meeting.
   b) note that the confidential report contains information that could prejudice council’s position in negotiations with the supplier.

Horopaki / Context
7. The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 recognises the unique nature of the Hauraki Gulf Islands and their need for tailored approaches. Accordingly, the Tikapa Moana Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan was developed specifically for this region of Auckland and adopted as part of the overall waste plan.
8. The main goals of the Tikapa Moana Hauraki Gulf Island Waste Plan for Waiheke are:
   - community engagement and behaviour change to reduce waste to landfill
   - increase recycling and reuse of materials on Waiheke
   - establish a community recycling centre by 2020
   - all of Waiheke’s green and food waste is composted, using on-island solutions and maximising local economic development opportunities
• reduce waste coming on to the island
• reduce commercial and construction and demolition waste to landfill
• reduce visitor and boatie waste.

9. Auckland Council provides various waste services contracts on Waiheke Island which are key to the goals of the Tikapa Moana Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan. These services include the following:
• kerbside refuse collection to residential properties
• kerbside recycling collection to residential properties
• an annual inorganic collection
• illegal dumping services for inorganic waste
• throw’n’go bins collection at ferry points
• summer waste barge moored at Man O’ War Bay, Waiheke Island between December and February each year
• operation of the Waiheke Waste Transfer Station and haulage.

10. The contract for these key waste services is due to expire on 30 June 2019, meaning a new solution for island waste services needs to be identified.

11. There is a desire for greater community management of waste on the island. Waiheke Island has a history of proactive leadership regarding waste, which remains strong today. Significant gains were made in the diversion of waste to landfill during the eight years that waste was managed by a community owned social enterprise on the island, and these gains have continued under the current supplier.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu / Analysis and advice

12. Options for future provision of Waiheke Island waste services will be presented in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe / Local impacts and local board views

Local impacts

13. There is a desire for greater community management of waste on the island and council has provided a mentoring programme for identified local groups to support them to be involved in delivery of waste services.

14. Options for procuring Waiheke Island waste services which advance these aspirations are discussed in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

15. Once new contracts are eventually awarded, the Waiheke Island community will benefit from local economic development opportunities. Efficient delivery of waste services will also create a cleaner and more attractive island to live in, ultimately contributing to council’s vision of making Auckland a world-class city.

Local board views

16. The Waiheke Local Board was consulted throughout development of the Tikapa Moana Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan.

17. They also provided feedback on waste services during development of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 through the following resolution: ‘that Auckland Council promote locally based service providers across all the waste streams that ensures on-island control of the full waste stream with community participation within the Waiheke local board area’ (Resolution number WHK/2018/16).
18. The local board’s views on this specific procurement were also sought through a workshop held in April 2018. Their feedback will be described in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

**Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori / Māori impact statement**

19. Waste minimisation and reuse of resources is of key significance to mana whenua in their role as kaitiaki of Tāmaki Makaurau’s natural environment.

20. Mana whenua were consulted during the drafting of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 and the Tīkapa Moana Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan.

21. Their feedback was included in the plan which notes the importance to mana whenua of ‘waste minimisation and turning waste into resources’ and states that council will ‘Identify and progress waste-related opportunities with mana whenua in the islands.

22. Options for how to progress these mana whenua aspirations through the delivery of Waiheke Island waste services will be considered in future procurements.

**Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea / Financial implications**

23. The financial implications of the options available for procurement of Waiheke Island waste service contracts are discussed in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

**Ngā raru tūpono / Risks**

24. Risks arising from the options available for procurement of Waiheke Island waste service contracts are discussed in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

**Ngā koringa ā-muri / Next steps**

25. Next steps are discussed in more detail in the confidential section of the 11 July 2018 Strategic Procurement Committee meeting.

26. It is expected that staff will develop a procurement plan for how new waste services will be procured with a contract start date of July 2020. This procurement plan will be developed to align with the Tīkapa Moana-Hauraki Gulf Island Waste Plan, including exploring local options for delivery of the services.

27. Feedback on the procurement plan will be sought from the Waiheke Local Board before it is submitted to the Strategic Procurement Committee for approval.

**Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments**

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**Ngā kaihaina / Signatories**

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<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marcus Braithwaite - Senior Waste Specialist (Recycling and Inorganics)</td>
<td>George Fietje - Resource Recovery Manager</td>
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<td>Mara Bebich - Stakeholder Manager, Infrastructure &amp; Environmental Services</td>
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<td>Authorisers</td>
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<td>Barry Potter - Director Infrastructure and Environmental Services</td>
<td>Jazz Singh - General Manager Procurement</td>
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Getting to Zero Waste

Tikapa Moana Hauraki Gulf Islands
Waste Plan 2018
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Appendix Two: Aotea Great Barrier refuse and recycling volumes ............66
1 Summary of intent

This plan charts a path towards Zero Waste for four islands in the Tikapa Moana - Hauraki Gulf marine area: Aotea Great Barrier, Waiheke, Kawau and Rakino. It also signals forthcoming work on how boaties and other marine users in this area can share disposal costs of the waste they create. As well as reducing waste to landfill, the intention is to significantly reduce the waste that is polluting the gulf. The plan recognises that Zero Waste to 2040 requires joint leadership by both the council and island communities.

This plan sits within the Auckland Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2018. It identifies how the Auckland-wide vision and strategy will be implemented in the specific context of the Hauraki Gulf islands (HGI).

Hauraki Gulf Island-wide waste goals

- Divert more organic (food and garden) waste from landfill and develop systems for on-island handling of organic material
- Support mana whenua aspirations relating to waste in the gulf islands
- Divert more recyclables from landfill and develop ways to reuse more recyclables locally on islands (e.g. glass, paper and card)
- Establish community recycle centres (CRCs) on Waiheke and Aotea Great Barrier by 2020
- Bring in disposer-pays for all rubbish to landfill from 2018/2019
- Develop a system to ensure marine and boat users pay their share of waste costs
- Support community action and innovation to turn waste into resources
- Maximise and enhance waste assets in the gulf islands, including the Waiheke Transfer Station and Claris Landfill
## 2 Tikapa Moana - Hauraki Gulf Island based waste goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aotea Great Barrier</th>
<th>Waiheke</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everybody composting their food and green waste.</td>
<td>Community engagement and behaviour change to reduce waste to landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving towards zero recyclables in domestic refuse bags.</td>
<td>Increase recycling and reuse of materials on Waiheke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claris Landfill improvements, charges and alternatives.</td>
<td>All green and food waste is composted, using on-island solutions and maximising local economic development opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce waste coming on to the island.</td>
<td>Reduce waste coming onto the island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support creative iwi and community action, education and behaviour change.</td>
<td>Reduce commercial and C&amp;D waste to landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce commercial and construction and demolition (C&amp;D) waste.</td>
<td>Reduce visitor and boatie waste.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce visitor and boatie waste.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Encourage more on-island use of waste streams.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kawau</th>
<th>Rakino</th>
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<tr>
<td>Investigate options for disposer pays for refuse on Kawau and identify the approach.</td>
<td>Investigate options for disposer pays for refuse on Rakino.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop an agreed approach to inorganic material.</td>
<td>Everybody composting their food and green waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the Sandspit Wharf waste service.</td>
<td>Divert recyclables from landfill and reduce cross contamination of recyclables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support community-led composting, waste minimisation and community education on Kawau.</td>
<td>Develop local uses for cardboard.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work together to divert reusable inorganic materials from landfill.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tailored community education and ongoing support for community action and solutions.</td>
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</table>
3 Purpose

Hauraki Gulf Island communities play an important part in the growing movement in Auckland to approach waste differently. Living on an island fosters self-sufficiency and “number 8 wire” thinking. These island communities are often early adopters and leaders of more sustainable ways of living and are strongly motivated to minimise waste.

Auckland Council’s WMMP2018\(^1\) maps the path to achieving the vision of Zero Waste to landfill for Auckland by 2040. It recognises the unique nature of the HGI and their need for tailored approaches.

This plan documents current activity, captures community aspirations, and identifies goals, and actions. It will be reviewed each time the WMMP is updated.

Appendix One shows how island communities, local boards and mana whenua were engaged in the development of this plan.

Aotea Great Barrier

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4 Scope

Area covered
This plan covers the part of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park that is within the boundary of Auckland Council.

This plan has specific sections for Aotea Great Barrier, Waiheke, Rakino and Kawau, and for marine and boat users. Other islands in the Hauraki Gulf, such as Rangitoto, Tiritiri Matangi, Motukorea (Brown’s) and Hauturu (Little Barrier), are managed by the Department of Conservation (DoC) or are privately owned. The Firth of Thames is within the jurisdiction of the Waikato Regional Council.
5  Content of this plan

This plan outlines regional and waste goals for Aotea Great Barrier, Waiheke, Rakino and Kawau, and specifies actions relating to services. It also identifies mana whenua and community desires and issues relating to waste. It presents the approach in the short-to-medium-term to:

- refuse
- recycling
- food and green waste (organic waste)
- inorganic material such as building demolition material and household items
- waste facilities such as the Waiheke Island Transfer Station
- Claris Landfill on Great Barrier
- waste minimisation education and behaviour change
- supporting community action and innovation.

This plan does not include:

- beach and water clean-ups
- emergency and pollution clean-ups or waste material handling, including hazardous waste, response to storm events, rescue and recovery of adrift boats
- human effluent and other discharges from ferries and vessels. These are covered by Auckland Council’s Unitary Plan
- waste and litter services provided in parks and reserves, or as part of road maintenance
- septic tank waste.

Existing commercial and community waste contracts on Aotea Great Barrier, Waiheke and Rakino will remain in place until they expire, unless the council and the contractor agree otherwise. From 1 July 2018, this plan will guide what is delivered via new contracts for service.

This plan can also inform applications to the council’s Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund\(^2\) (WMIF) which supports community action and innovation to minimise waste.

6 Regional waste priorities for Auckland

The Auckland Plan includes the aspirational goal of Zero Waste to landfill by 2040. Zero Waste involves redesigning resource life cycles so that minimal waste is created, and all products and materials can be reused. The aim is to operate from as high up this internationally recognised waste hierarchy as possible.

The WMMP focuses on the 20 per cent of the waste stream that the council has direct influence over; primarily the domestic kerbside collection service. Current regional priorities are to:

- introduce disposer-pays for kerbside refuse collection, through disposer-pays bags or bins
- introduce a kerbside organic waste collection of food and green waste in urban areas (and support home composting in other areas)
- establish a regional network of CRCs
- encourage waste reduction at source through informed purchasing and producer responsibility
- support community innovation, action and leadership, in part through provision of the council’s WMIF.

The WMMP guides and encourages communities across Auckland to reduce, recycle and reuse as much as possible.

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7 Tikapa Moana - Hauraki Gulf islands’ waste priorities

The WMMP sets the strategic direction for waste management and minimisation across all of Auckland, including the HGI. Waste services on the islands must support the vision and goals of the region. A top priority for island communities is to remove organic (food and garden) material from waste streams and deal with this material on-island, mainly via composting.

There are eight priority areas for the HGI overall, underpinned by a focus on community engagement, education and behaviour change.

- Divert more organic (food and garden) waste from landfill and develop systems for on-island handling of organic material
- Divert more recyclables from landfill and develop ways to reuse more recyclables on-island (glass, paper/card, tin, aluminium, etc)
- Bring in disposer-pays for all rubbish to landfill from 2018/2019 (see section on funding and disposer-pays)
- Support mana whenua aspirations relating to waste in the gulf islands
- Establish a Community Resource Recovery Park and a CRC on Aotea Great Barrier
- Develop a system to ensure that marine and boat users pay their share of waste costs (see section on marine and boat users)
- Support community action and innovation to turn waste into resources
- Maximise waste assets in the gulf islands, including the Waiheke Island Transfer Station and Claris Landfill
8 Mana whenua

“Tangata whenua ethics and values can provide the framework to explore strategies and techniques to deal with solid waste in the Auckland region, as modern concepts of valuing natural resources, reusing, recycling materials, and care with disposal of residual waste have many synergies with the Tangata Whenua world view” (Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, Auckland Council 2012, p27).

Mana whenua have a role and responsibility to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with their kawa or protocols. This role is to sustain the mauri of the natural environment for current and future generations. To exercise kaitiakitanga, mana whenua have advised that they need to participate in decision-making on waste management and minimisation policies, and be able to design and deliver waste programmes that meet the aspirations of whanau and hapū.

Waste minimisation is noted in iwi management plans. For example, the Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan 2004 notes that:

"Unsustainable levels of solid waste continue to be generated by communities and businesses in the Hauraki tribal region. Changing people’s waste management behaviours to perceiving waste as a resource will be difficult. Landfills and contaminated sites are the by-product of inefficient waste management practices by individuals, households and groups."

As well as including waste management and minimisation in their environmental and kaitiaki roles and responsibilities, Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea have identified waste minimisation and turning waste into resources as an economic opportunity for their people.

These objectives align with the Zero Waste goals of the WMMP.

Disposal of human ashes in the Hauraki Gulf Tikapa Moana is noted as a particular issue for mana whenua, but is outside the scope of this plan.

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4 Kaitiakitanga is the exercise of guardianship by the Tangata Whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship (Resource Management Act 1991).

Support for mana whenua aspirations

One of the eight HGI goals in this plan is shown below, including how it will be given effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support mana whenua aspirations relating to waste in the HGI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seek to understand and enable mana whenua aspirations relating to waste in the islands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Opportunities for mana whenua, iwi and hapū relating to waste will continue to be identified and progressed in the Hauraki Gulf, especially on Aotea Great Barrier and Waiheke.

Para Kore ki Tamaki – Zero Waste Marae

Para Kore ki Tamaki is a Zero Waste programme for marae across Auckland. It was developed by, and is run by, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, and is based on the national Para Kore programme. The Para Kore team has supported Piritahi Marae on Waiheke and Kawa Marae on Aotea Great Barrier on their journey towards Zero Waste.

Piritahi Marae, Waiheke
9  Funding and the move to disposer pays

Providing waste services to Aotea Great Barrier, Waiheke, Kauwau and Rakino is more expensive than on the mainland due to the islands' isolation and the expense of shipping materials off-island for disposal or recycling. Since 2010, each rateable property on these islands has been charged a set targeted rate for waste services annually. Kauwau rateable properties are not charged a targeted rate as there are no on-island waste collection services.

As the targeted rate does not cover the full cost of providing service to these islands, waste collection services are subsidised through regional rates funding. The WMMP recommended continued subsidisation of the cost of waste services to the HGI in the short-term – at this stage, until 2025. This gives time for all aspects of waste services to the HGI to be determined, including moves to disposer-pays for household refuse collection. The aim is to reduce the level of subsidy over time by reducing the waste produced on-island and introducing disposer-pays for refuse collection. Waiheke, Great Barrier and Rodney Local Boards were closely involved in this process and will continue to make recommendations to the Governing Body as required.

Indicative waste costs for the four islands receiving ratepayer-funded waste services are shown in the table below. These costs are updated from the financial information prepared in 2015 to inform the council’s long-term plan discussions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative costs – 2015/2016</th>
<th>Waiheke Island</th>
<th>Aotea Great Barrier Island</th>
<th>Rakino Island</th>
<th>Kauwau Island</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible rateable properties</td>
<td>5412</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per rateable property for waste services - including GST</td>
<td>$471</td>
<td>$1710</td>
<td>$1638</td>
<td>$179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted rate for waste services paid by each rateable property</td>
<td>$242</td>
<td>$242</td>
<td>$242</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicative regional rates funding subsidy per rateable property (incl GST)</td>
<td>$229</td>
<td>$1468</td>
<td>$1396</td>
<td>$179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


7 The council does, however, provide three molok bins, located at Sandspit Wharf for Kauwau residents to dispose of household refuse and recycling.
As agreed in the WMMP 2012, recycling and inorganic collections across Auckland, including the HGI, are rates-funded. Waste to landfill will be disposer-pays, through disposer pays bags or bins. The 2018 WMMP proposes disposer-pays for kerbside refuse collection from 2018/2019.

Disposer-pays is being introduced to better connect waste generation with the costs of disposal and help to incentivise waste minimisation. Prior to amalgamation, Auckland councils with disposer-pays funding methods for refuse (bags or bins) sent the least waste to landfill – as little as 104kg per person per year. Those using rates funding and unrestrained volumes sent as much as 199kg per person per year.

The 2012 WMMP recommended that the HGI be considered as an entity and that the same amount be charged across islands for disposer-pays. Disposer-pays is likely to mean that council-specific, prepaid refuse bags will be required for kerbside refuse collections. Waiheke Island and Aotea Great Barrier residents may have a choice to use either disposer-pays refuse bags or wheelie bins.

How disposer-pays might work on Rakino and Kawau, as well as for marine and boat users and for visitors to the islands, will be investigated in 2018. Residents and ratepayers will be consulted through the council’s annual plan process.

See the WMMP for more on funding of waste services.
10 Aotea Great Barrier

He aha te mea nui o te motu Aotea. He moana, he whenua, he tangata.

What is the essence of Great Barrier Island? It is the sea, it is the land, and it is the people.⁸

The Great Barrier Local Board vision is to “create the world’s most liveable island”. Supporting more sustainable living underpins this vision. Since 2015, the board has funded community discussion to develop a shared vision for the island’s environmental future. Waste management and minimisation have featured strongly in these conversations.

Key features of the Aotea Great Barrier community are presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Around 900 permanent residents (2013 Census)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>462 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44% one-person households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60% public land administered by Department of Conservation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mainly European and Māori</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngāti Rehua Ngatiwai ki Aotea is the local iwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91% European, 18% Maori, 3% Pacific, 1% Asian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17% born overseas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Older and lower income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median age 54, the oldest in the Auckland region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,100 median household income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53% employed, 149 local businesses, three local schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the Great Barrier demographic report card⁹ for more on the island’s community.

People come to the island for a unique way of life and residents live an alternative “off the grid” lifestyle, with local power, water, septic and drainage systems. Community motivation for sustainable living and doing things differently tends to be high.

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⁸ Great Barrier Local Board Plan 2014.
Great Barrier – Waste Stats

Refuse into Claris landfill (tonnes 2015/16)

- Kerbside Refuse: 224
- Commercial Refuse: 51
- Public Drop Off Points Refuse: 97
- Port Fitzroy Barge: 4
- Inorganic and mixed load: 265
- TOTAL REFUSE: 641

Recycling (tonnes 2015/16)

- Cardboard: 50
- Glass: 111
- Aluminium: 2
- Tin Cans: 2
- Plastic: 4
- Recycling (Mixed): 19
- TOTAL RECYCLING: 188

Summer barge (tonnes 2015/16)

- Recycling (11) Rubbish (4) TOTAL 15
  (Glass made up 9 tonnes, Plastic 2 tonnes)

Cost of waste services (2015/16)**

- Total annual cost is approximately $850,000, or around $1700 per rateable property (including GST). Great Barrier ratepayers pay around $240 of this per property and the rest is subsidised by regional rates funding. Staged reduction of this subsidy is intended.

Support for community action

- Council resources community education and behaviour change, local waste minimisation and community-led waste action and solutions.

**Financial information for Aotea Great Barrier is updated from information prepared for the council’s 2015 Long Term Plan discussions.
Aotearoa Great Barrier waste profile
Claris Landfill is the main point of waste disposal on the island. Recycling (glass, plastic, tin, steel) is shipped to Auckland for sorting and diverting to markets for reuse. Some card and paper is used on-island and the rest is shipped to Auckland. The remaining refuse material goes to the landfill which is also the only disposal point for septic tank sludge. The resource consent for this landfill expires in 2027, its capacity is dropping, and work has begun to explore alternatives for waste disposal.

The population increases over summer and holiday period with visitors and boaties, with consequent increases in waste volumes. This graph shows waste tonnages from mid-2013 to mid-2016, with kerbside refuse collection volumes trending down, recycling volumes increasing slightly and a decrease in refuse volumes at public drop-off points. See Appendix Two for a breakdown of refuse volumes by season and source (kerbside, drop-off, summer barge or commercial), and of recycling by season and type (card, glass, tin, etc).

Residential waste and recycling collected on Great Barrier Island 2013-16 (tonnes)

What is going to landfill?
The latest analysis of refuse bags in September 2014 (winter season) and January 2015 (summer season) showed that food waste comprised 30.6 per cent of the weight of the average kerbside bag in winter and 45 per cent in summer. This may be linked to concerns about composting encouraging dogs and rats, and visitors dumping food waste before leaving the island.

The waste audit found that 58 per cent of the winter and 62 per cent of the summer contents of kerbside refuse bags could be diverted from landfill. The island currently has no kerbside collection of plastic, aluminium, steel, tin and glass containers, which could help explain the high proportion of recyclable materials in its refuse. The weekly tonnage

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10 See [http://www.makethemostofwaste.co.nz](http://www.makethemostofwaste.co.nz) for more on how recycling is handled.
of C&D waste has also increased in every survey since August 2010, though the biggest waste issue on the island is household waste.

The latest waste audit noted a drop in card and paper levels found in kerbside refuse collected. Kerbside card and paper recycling was introduced in late 2013 and the next waste audit will clarify the extent of card and paper in kerbside refuse collected (and going to landfill).

In 2016/2017, the council worked with the community to develop a new way to collect, reuse and recycle inorganic items with a view to establishing a CRC where these items could be repaired and reused on the island. This will result in local employment, income generation and reduced waste to landfill.

The relatively high waste costs on the island are linked to visitor influxes and the higher costs of providing services. Currently, there is $1460 (approx.) shortfall between the cost of waste services (around $1700 per rateable property) and what ratepayers pay through a targeted rate ($240)\(^{12}\). The difference is a subsidy that is paid through regional rates funding. The planned staged reduction of this subsidy makes it a priority to reduce the costs of waste collection services on the island.

### Okiwiti Passion – Growing local food and waste wise kitchens

Okiwi Passion is a market garden that aims to reduce the island’s dependency on Auckland for its food supply by growing an extensive range of produce and seedlings for local gardeners. Produce is available at a small local market and via a fruit and vegetable box delivery service. Most of the island’s cafes are supplied with salad greens from Okiwiti Passion. The group also helped form the North Barrier Co-op for purchasing bulk organic dry goods. This has around 20 members and is run on volunteer labour. Caity Endt provides workshops teaching locals and visitors how to compost, be waste wise in the kitchen and be more self-sufficient with food. Okiwiti Passion was featured in July 2016 on Country Calendar.

Caity Endt from Okiwiti Passion leading a cheese-making Workshop

\(^{12}\) Financial information for Aotea Great Barrier is updated from information prepared for the council’s 2015 Long-term Plan discussions.
Great Barrier Island Community Gardens

The Great Barrier Island Community Garden sits on DOC land beside the Medlands Church. It receives community waste such as coffee grinds from a local café, shredded paper from council offices, and waste carpet for making paths and use as mulch. Compost and other gardening related courses are offered. Residents and visitors are free to help themselves to the produce and leave a koha in the honesty box. Local food outlets use the fresh herbs grown in the gardens.

A key role of the community garden is its communal worm farm.

Locals using the communal worm farm at the community garden.

Sarah Harrison – resource gatherer, artist and potter

Sarah Harrison set up the “Rat Shed” in Shoal Bay Tryphena, as a place for people to take unwanted items to find a new home. People are welcome to come and take anything they find. Sarah also creates art out of objects collected from these items. She looks for the creative and functional potential in everything and tries to keep materials out of the Claris Landfill. “I eye up everything that comes in… what can that be used for, by whom and if not, how can it break down?”

Sarah traces her reuse journey back to her childhood on Aotea Great Barrier. Her family made do with what was around them and adapted things to meet their needs. Inspiration has also come from visiting third world countries and seeing people’s resourcefulness in finding creative solutions.

“The artist’s role is to inspire and encourage people to look at ‘trash’ in a different light and to keep those conversations around waste minimisation flowing. We are not necessarily going to sort the problem singlehandedly, but hey, every drop in the bucket helps to fill it eventually!”

Sarah Harrison on her “Heineken” wall

The “Rat Shed”, Shoal Bay, Tryphena
Iwi and community drivers

“Environmental responsibility means being authentic. Sustainability won’t just happen. It’s a belief, an attitude, a journey of social responsibility and we know that together everything is possible.” Ngāti Rehua Hapū Management Plan.¹³

“We could become a Zero Waste island like Cappanori¹⁴ in Italy.” (local resident).

Aotea is an important ancestral home of Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea people. The Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea Hapū Management Plan 2013 comprehensively sets out what is important to the iwi. In relation to waste, what is most important is that Ngāti Rehua are fully engaged in meaningful discussions about how waste is managed, any changes being considered, opportunities to exercise kaitiakitanga, and to develop social and economic opportunities regarding waste.

The Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea Trust Board has identified waste minimisation as an area of possibility for its hapū in terms of employment generation and supporting its aspirations as kaitiaki. In 2013, the iwi received WMIF support to explore the feasibility of resource recovery enterprises on Aotea Great Barrier. Ngāti Rehua will proactively seek ongoing opportunities for its people as waste management and services evolve on the island.

Alongside iwi, other residents are engaged and passionate about the island and its future. As the stories above and below show, there are many community waste initiatives with high interest and energy around waste locally.

Multiple surveys, workshops and discussions have been held with the local community about waste. Feedback supports maximising on-island handling of waste, with the goal of a self-sustaining system that deals with the majority of waste on-island. Major community drivers and concerns relating to waste are summarised below.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reducing waste costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing waste created and sent to landfill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being more enterprising, creative and self-managing of waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We want</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerbside collection and well managed drop-off points for visitors and residents with boat/remote access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More food and green waste composting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More on-island handling of waste, creating income and jobs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A CRC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We are concerned about</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boaties and visitor waste polluting the island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The level of packaging (plastic and card) coming on to the island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More illegal dumping with moves to disposer pays</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having to pay more for waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stonewall Store**

The Stonewall Store at Tryphena models sustainability and waste minimisation. It has stopped using plastic bags, buys from local suppliers, increased its bulk food bins, and now supplies a wide range of dry goods and cleaning products in bulk. Food scraps are supplied to a farmer with pigs, and cardboard/paper is reused, composted or separated for recycling. Only eco products are used in cleaning the store. Owner Joss also supports an island cooperative buying group and a weekly local produce market outside her store.
Waste goals and key actions for Aotea Great Barrier

These goals and actions draw on iwi, community and council priorities, and will be pursued by working together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Key actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everybody composting their food and green waste.</td>
<td>Community will: • Keep food and green waste out of refuse bags. • Increase home and community composting, mulching and chipping. Auckland Council will: • Continue to resource local community education, composting and behaviour change. • Help develop organic waste processing systems and find solutions for managing noxious weeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving towards zero recyclables in domestic refuse bags.</td>
<td>Community will: • Keep recyclables out of refuse bags. • Recycle properly at drop-off points. • Promote through community education. Auckland Council will: • Introduce a kerbside recycling service in 2017/18 for all recyclables. • Support on-island reuse of paper, glass and other materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish a CRC by 2020.</td>
<td>This is a major initiative. It involves trialling a new inorganic approach; understanding what material can be utilised on island; developing reuse and repair initiatives; and building capacity to run a Community Recycling Centre by 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claris Landfill improvements, charges and alternatives.</td>
<td>Community will: • Keep food and green waste, recycling and reusable inorganic material out of landfill. Auckland Council will: • Introduce gate charges for all waste to landfill and sludge (not reusable inorganics or recyclables). • Reduce opening hours. • Continue to introduce sustainability features to the landfill. • Start work on landfill alternatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce waste coming on to the island.</td>
<td>Community will: • Develop a local action plan to reduce packaging, e.g. communal ordering and bulk buying, becoming plastic bag free. Auckland Council will: • Support community efforts to reduce waste coming onto the island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals</td>
<td>Key actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community will</td>
<td>Auckland Council will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negotiating with big suppliers to minimise packaging, and developing safe on-island drinking water sources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support creative iwi and community action, education and behaviour change.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Develop local awards and incentives to reward waste leaders, hold an annual event.  
| • Share inspiring local stories.  
| • Attend regional and national gatherings such as Community Recycling Network hui. |  
| • Continue to resource community education, action and behaviour change and support iwi initiatives. |
| **Reduce commercial and C&D waste.** |  
| • Keep food and recycling out of landfill.  
| • Minimise packaging, model Zero Waste practices.  
| • Explore options for keeping C&D waste out of the landfill. |  
| • Work with local community and business to reduce C&D waste going to landfill. |
| **Reduce visitor and boatie waste.** |  
| • Promote Aotea Great Barrier as a Zero Waste, sustainable community.  
| • Promote a pack in/pack out policy for visitors. |  
| • Develop a disposer-pays system for boats.  
| • Review waste coming onto the summer barge.  
| • Identify better management options for visitor waste. |
| **Encourage more on-island use of waste streams.** |  
| • Continue community initiatives to use all paper and card on-island for composting. |  
| • Research on-island uses for glass and support community-led solutions. |
These goals and actions will be pursued with a view to reducing waste costs and supporting community-led solutions and initiatives. Examples include ensuring all occupied households have food waste and compost bins, and developing communal access to wood chipping and mulching.

Developing a CRC by 2020 is seen as a game changer. There is interest in this becoming an environmental hub for the island which can showcase sustainable living, and drive positive environmental and social change.

Short-term waste cost reductions will come from introducing landfill charges for refuse and reviewing the number of public drop-off recycling points. The potential introduction of region-wide disposer-pays for refuse from 2018/2019, including the HGI, will further reduce waste costs and incentivise waste minimisation. As disposer-pays comes in, there are concerns that littering and refuse dumping on the island will increase. Practical strategies to monitor and address this will need to be put in place prior to disposer-pays coming into effect.

### Claris Landfill going more “eco”

Developments are underway at Claris landfill, including recycling bays and a public “living loo” toilet block (see www.naturallow.co.nz/). Upgraded solar panels will run all electrics, the weighbridge, amenities and the living loo, making the site fully self-sustaining for power needs.

### Waste services for Aotearoa Great Barrier to 2020

Over the next three years, waste services will change:

- Kerbside recycling for all recyclables will be introduced in 2018/2019. This will include glass, plastic, tin, aluminium, paper and card. Weekly in summer and fortnightly in winter.
- Reduced public drop-off sites for recycling from 2018/2019, taking the time to get the number right (‘retired’ sites can be used for education and community use).
- A new approach to inorganic collection and on-island use of inorganic materials will be trialled, with steps taken towards establishing a Community Recycling Centre by 2020.
- Disposer-pays for domestic refuse proposed to be introduced from 2018/2019.
- Summer barge to remain in place until a disposer-pays system for boaties is introduced.
- Gate charges to be introduced in 2017/2018 for all refuse to landfill and continue with reduced landfill opening hours over winter.
Reduced and comingled\textsuperscript{15} public drop-off points

The open and unmonitored nature of the drop-off points allows the service to be abused by poor sorting of recyclables and illegal dumping of material not suitable for the sites.

Reducing drop-off points once kerbside recycling is introduced and requiring more material to be taken to Claris Landfill for disposal or recycling will improve recycling rates and reduce service costs. Over 2018/2019 a trial will be undertaken to keep four source separated drop-off points, combined with a weekly comingled kerbside collection that will be kerb sorted by contractors.

Landfill changes

Use of the Claris Landfill has long been free to residents and businesses on Aotea Great Barrier, making this an attractive option for refuse and unwanted items. It also means that there is little incentive to minimise waste and the landfill fills up faster.

Over and above the kerbside and public drop-off refuse collection, approximately 45 tonnes of material per year enters Claris Landfill from commercial and residential users. A gate charge to bring refuse to the landfill will reduce the cost burden on ratepayers and encourage minimisation by commercial and residential users.

Any further changes to landfill hours will be consulted on with the community to ensure appropriate access.

Disposer-pays and waste charges

The council’s WMMP 2012 signalled a move to disposer-pays for domestic refuse to landfill region-wide in 2018/2019, including the HGI.

The WMMP is being reviewed and an updated version will be adopted by July 2018. Any change to disposer-pays or timing will be consulted on as part of this review and may affect the timing and service approach outlined below.

Introducing disposer-pays will be investigated during 2018 in consultation with the local board and the community. It is likely to mean that residents and visitors will buy prepaid bags for household refuse. There will also be implications for how public refuse drop-off services operate, e.g. through disposer-pays coupons or tokens. Charges for disposer-pays for waste to landfill will be set in consultation with the local board and consulted on through the council’s annual planning process. Feasibility, fairness and affordability will be key criteria in decision-making.

Developing a disposer-pays system for boaties for their waste will also be investigated. Any changes here will need to be accompanied by a community education and awareness campaign. See the section on marine and boat users for more information.

\textsuperscript{15} Comingled means all recycling goes into one bin (card, paper, glass, tin, etc).
The table below summarises waste services and likely service changes up to 2020. Any significant changes to these services will involve consultation and communication before introduction.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service type</th>
<th>Service to 1 July 2017</th>
<th>July 2017 – June 2018</th>
<th>From July 2018 – June 2019</th>
<th>From July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refuse collection</td>
<td>Weekly kerbside refuse collection</td>
<td>Planning for disposer-pays for weekly kerbside refuse collection</td>
<td>Disposer-pays introduced for weekly kerbside refuse collection, via bins or bags, in line with the WMMP review</td>
<td>Disposer-pays weekly kerbside refuse collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four public refuse drop-off points</td>
<td>Four public refuse drop-off points</td>
<td>Disposer-pays proposed to be introduced for public refuse drop-off points, in line with the WMMP review</td>
<td></td>
<td>Disposer pays public refuse drop-off points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegally dumped refuse removal and abandoned vehicle collections</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Continue (with contingency measures to mitigate increased dumping with the introduction of disposer-pays)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter bins and loose litter collections</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling collection</td>
<td>Weekly kerbside collection of paper and card only</td>
<td>Weekly kerbside collection of paper and card only</td>
<td>Full kerbside recycling with kerbside sort by contractors (weekly summer, fortnightly winter)</td>
<td>Full kerbside recycling (weekly summer, fortnightly winter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 drop-off recycling sites (not comingled)</td>
<td>13 drop-off recycling sites (not comingled)</td>
<td>Reduced number of recycling sites (keep)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continue, review as necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Attachment A

#### Item 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service type</th>
<th>Service to 1 July 2017</th>
<th>July 2017 – June 2018</th>
<th>From July 2018 – June 2019</th>
<th>From July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic collection</td>
<td>Annual kerbside inorganic collection</td>
<td>New annual approach to inorganics developed, based on 2016/2017 trial</td>
<td>Continue with new annual service</td>
<td>CRC established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer barge at Fitzroy</td>
<td>Refuse and recycling bins for boaties' waste provided December to February each year</td>
<td>Develop a marine users' disposer-pays system.</td>
<td>Disposer pays system for boaties, in line with the WMMP</td>
<td>Disposer pays system for boaties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claris Landfill</td>
<td>Introduce gate charges for all refuse to landfill in 2018</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Seek to increase cost recovery for the landfill operation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community education and support</td>
<td>On-island waste minimisation education and support for community action.</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Continue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Any significant changes to the services above will be consulted upon and communicated appropriately, before being introduced.

Aotea Great Barrier has clear opportunities and the community leadership to make major strides towards becoming a zero waste island. This can happen swiftly, by working together and employing more of the creative thinking and community energy for change that is already so evident.
11 Waiheke Island

“This is an environmentally aware community that cares deeply about protecting and cherishing the environment, the land, the water, the air”.16

“We support community-driven initiatives to reduce waste going to landfill”.17

The Waiheke Local Board vision is to create the world’s most liveable city at the local level. Its area includes Waiheke Island, Rakino Island and over 10 other small islands in the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park. Rakino has its own section in this plan and the other islands are either administered by the Department of Conservation or are privately owned, with no council waste services.

Waiheke Island is around 15,500 hectares18 and a 35-minute ferry ride from downtown Auckland. The following mana whenua groups claim customary and historical interests in the island: Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Maru, Ngai Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngāti Tamaterā, Te Patukirikiri and Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua19. Key features of the Waiheke community are presented below.

Around 8,340 permanent residents (2013 Census)
- 36% households - 30% were unoccupied at the time of the 2013 Census
- 66% of households are couples with children
- 33% one person only households

Mainly European/Pakeha and Maori
- 90% European, 11% Maori, 3% Pacific, 3% Asian
- 28% born overseas

Older aged and middle income
- Median age 45.3, the second oldest in the region (after Great Barrier), 19% aged 65 and over
- $51,100 median household income, median personal income $27,200
- 61% employed, over 1000 local businesses, three local schools

See the Waiheke Island Demographic Report Card20 for more on the island’s community.

Waiheke Island has a history of proactive leadership regarding waste, which remains strong today (see the stories later in this section). Significant gains were made in the

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diversion of waste to landfill during the eight years that waste was managed by a community-owned social enterprise, and these gains have continued. Waiheke was one of the first communities in Auckland to undertake comprehensive community recycling.

Waste reduction messaging became a celebrated art form in the Waiheke ‘junk to funk’ extravaganza, and waste minimisation features strongly in local events such as sustainability festivals, Zero Waste events such as the Ostend Market and the local Santa parade.

The proximity of Waiheke to downtown Auckland sees the population grow to more than 30,000 in the summer months. Thousands more visitors arrive by ferry and private boat for short trips.

In November 2015, Waiheke Island received international attention when it was rated the fifth best destination in the world to visit in 2016 by Lonely Planet\(^{21}\) and the fourth best island in the world in the Condé Nast Best Islands in the World List\(^{22}\).

**Waiheke waste profile**

The Waiheke Transfer Station includes a resource recovery facility and a second-hand shop (the New Hope Shop). It is the main point for the collection and sorting of waste prior to being shipped off-island to the mainland for recycling or disposal. Waiheke also has community-based waste solutions and initiatives underway, provided by a range of organisations.

Inorganic collections are annual from 2016. In 2016/2017, the council worked with the local community to develop a new way to process and reuse inorganic items on-island, with a view to establishing a Community Resource Recovery Park from 2020. This is an exciting development for Waiheke that will result in local employment, income generation and reduced waste to landfill.

The indicative annual cost of waste services on Waiheke is $2.89 million\(^{23}\). Currently, there is a difference approximately $230 between the cost of waste services (approximately $470 per rateable property) and what Waiheke ratepayers pay through a targeted rate ($240). The shortfall is subsidised through regional rates funding. A staged reduction of this subsidy is planned and reducing the costs of waste on the island is a priority.

Waiheke experiences visitor and boatie influxes over the summer and holiday periods, with consequent increases in waste volumes. The graph below shows waste volumes from mid-2013 to mid-2016. The volume (tonnes) of refuse generated on Waiheke has increased overall in the last three years, with a high point during the peak period in December/January 2016. Recycling volumes tend to double over the summer period (November to January), and varying volumes of green waste are disposed of, with a high point in May 2016.


\(^{23}\) The figures in this paragraph are from 2014/15 and were prepared to inform discussions on council’s long-term plan.
The chart below shows increasing levels of refuse volumes over the last three years in the peak season (Nov-Apr) and the winter season (May-Oct). The increase was especially marked in 2015/2016.

When considered by source of refuse, the greatest source overall and increase in volume in 2015/2016 is from commercial and casual refuse (businesses, visitors and residents), as shown in the chart below. This is likely to reflect a high number of visitors and a busy season for commercial operators in 2015/2016.
The chart below shows an increase in recycling volumes in the peak (Nov-Apr) months between 2014 and 2016, but a decrease in recycling volumes in the off peak (May-Oct) months over the last three years (likely to be predominantly residents).

When considered by source, there was a significant jump in commercial and casual recycling in 2015/2016 in the peak season (possibly supported by a strong focus on Zero Waste events on the island), though kerbside (residential) recycling volumes over the last three years have remained fairly constant.
Community engagement process

The Waiheke section of this plan seeks to address the unique challenges of this popular island and reflect the clear aspirations of an engaged community.

In response to a request for local input to this plan, a small group of people involved in community led waste initiatives on Waiheke was resourced by Auckland Council to help develop its content. Community goals and priorities for waste were a key area of interest.

A new partnership called the Island Waste Collective (IWC) was created to manage this process and engage the community. IWC established a steering group consisting of members of local organisations, subject matter experts, council staff, the Waiheke Local Board and people involved in developing Essentially Waiheke (see next section).

Key stakeholders attended workshops including:

- an initial waste plan engagement community workshop
- reuse and recycling workshop
- commercial waste and recycling workshop
- organic waste workshop
- steering group workshops
- final community workshop.

The following presents waste goals, key actions and directions arising from the council and the Waiheke Island community.
Essentially Waiheke

In 2016, the Waiheke Local Board funded a community process to refresh a 10-year plan for Waiheke. Called Essentially Waiheke, the plan aims to enhance the mauri (life force or essence) of Waiheke’s places and people. Involving more than 600 people over eight months, the plan builds on earlier iterations in 2000 and 2005. It describes the character of Waiheke Island and its people, and presents a vision of Waiheke in 2035.

The central challenge identified in this plan is how Waiheke can retain its special character, while experiencing ongoing pressures relating to population growth, urban development and high levels of visitors. Fear of losing the special nature of Waiheke through unsustainable development is the greatest concern for locals. The process also included specific waste questions, with feedback reflected in this plan.

Essentially Waiheke includes a clear vision for waste on the island which encourages community waste management and embraces a Zero Waste philosophy to reduce waste to landfill. It also promotes:

- community gardens and sustainable farming activities
- a local recycling centre
- organic and local food systems.

The council funds the Waiheke Resources Trust to reduce food waste, save money and support home composting through an initiative called Kai Conscious Waiheke (see the Kai Conscious story further below)
Waiheke Island – Waste stats

### Rubbish (tonnes 15/16)
- Refuse into Transfer Station (business/casual): 4,087
- Kerbside Refuse: 1,459
- Throw & Go Bins: 226
- Min Charge Items: 486
- Public Litter Bins: 152
- Molok Refuse Bin: 7
- Illegal Dumping: 45
- Free of charge: 62
- Contaminated recycling: 5
- Noxious Weed Amnesty (15/16 only): 90

**Total rubbish tonnes: 6,589**

### Recycling (tonnes 2015/16)
- Transfer Station Recycling: 796
- Kerbside Recycling: 1,187
- Throw & Go Recycling: 114
- Public Recycling Bins: 124
- Molok Recycling Bin: 9

**Total recycling tonnes: 2,230**

### Summer barge (tonnes 15/16)
- Refuse: 6
- Recycling, incl paper/card: 5
- Inorganic: 1

**Total: 12**

### Cost of waste services (2014/15)**
- Total indicative annual cost is $2.89 million, or around $470 per rateable property (including GST). Waiheke ratepayers pay around $240 of this per property and the rest ($230) is subsidised by regional rates funding.

### Other activities
- Waste education and community contracts
- Composting courses
- Waste Minimisation Innovation Fund grants

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*Free of charge (FOC) applies to community based businesses that experience illegal dumping issues – e.g. Red Cross, SPCA and Marae. Other areas across the region do not receive FOC services.

**Financial information for Waiheke is updated from information prepared for the council’s 2015 Long Term Plan discussions.*
Ostend Market - Zero Waste by 2017

Ostend Market has been running every Saturday since the late 1970s. In recent times, instead of using the standard refuse bins, waste stations peopled by friendly locals help visitors sort their waste into recyclables, compostables, Bokashi food waste or as a last resort, landfill. By the end of 2017, the organisers of the market aim to have dispensed with the landfill option altogether.

The Ostend Market is a social enterprise, with proceeds from stall holders’ fees going to the Waiheke Community Childcare Centre. The Bokashi waste collected on market day is dug into the Ostend Community Garden. The children of the Waiheke Community Childcare Centre have two plots in this garden, and learn to grow their own vegetables.

This Zero Waste approach was developed with assistance and advice from the Waiheke Resources Trust, Home Grown Waiheke and Auckland Council.

The onus is on stallholders to minimise waste by using compostable cups and packaging in place of polystyrene and single-use plastics such as bags and straws, and examining their operations to eliminate of any non-recyclables. Since many of the island’s businesses operate at the market, the Zero Waste message has a ripple effect out into local businesses and the wider community.
Waiheke waste goals and actions
The Waiheke community shares Auckland’s commitment to Zero Waste by 2040 and the widely accepted waste hierarchy, amended to reflect the community’s preference for on-island solutions.

Waiheke waste hierarchy

[Diagram of waste hierarchy: Reduce, Reuse, Upcycle, Recycle, Downcycle, Dispose. On-island solutions should be prioritised over off-island solutions.]
### Waste goals and actions for Waiheke

Drawing on community and council priorities, waste goals and key actions for Waiheke are as follows. These will be pursued by the community, iwi and council working together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>KEY ACTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community engagement and behaviour change to reduce waste to landfill.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Community will</strong>&lt;br&gt;Engage and educate the Waiheke community to ensure it has a clear vision for waste on the island which encourages community waste management and embraces a Zero Waste philosophy, to reduce waste to landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase recycling and reuse of materials on Waiheke.</strong></td>
<td>• Learn from Xtreme Zero Waste Raglan, HGI and others.&lt;br&gt;• Keep recyclables out of refuse bags.&lt;br&gt;• Recycle properly at drop-off points.&lt;br&gt;• Incentivise and communicate how to recycle right on Waiheke.&lt;br&gt;• Seek to understand what motivates people to recycle, and what doesn’t.&lt;br&gt;• Support local collaboration and initiatives to reuse and recycle, such as op shops.&lt;br&gt;• Encourage and celebrate the “gifting” culture on Waiheke for reuse and recycling items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Establish a Community Resource Recovery Park from 2020.</strong></td>
<td>This major collaborative community, iwi and council initiative involves:&lt;br&gt;• trialling a new inorganic approach in 2016/17&lt;br&gt;• learning from this to understand what material can be used on-island</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Attachment A

### Key Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community will</th>
<th>Auckland Council will</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- developing reuse and repair initiatives</td>
<td>- Continue to resource local community education initiatives, composting and waste behaviour change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- working together to develop an inspiring and effective Community Resource Recovery Park from 2020.</td>
<td>- Help develop organic waste processing systems and solutions to manage household organic waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Keep food and green waste out of refuse bags</td>
<td>- Waste audit/swap analysis to include organic material and compost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increase home and community composting</td>
<td>- Work with the community to increase on-island use of organic material and composting, including enterprise opportunities for businesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Continue education to reduce household food waste</td>
<td>- Support community efforts to reduce waste coming on the island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Develop a community-led campaign to support businesses to divert waste and compostables from landfill</td>
<td>- Consider charging for green waste drop-off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Investigate infrastructure to support kerbside and commercial organic collection</td>
<td>- Support community-led food waste campaign for businesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Explore and support local enterprise opportunities around organic material, for example how to continue a viable organic waste service</td>
<td>- Support on-island reuse of paper, glass and other materials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All of Waiheke's green and food waste is composted, using on-island solutions and maximising local economic development opportunities.</td>
<td>Reduce waste coming on the island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce commercial and C&amp;D waste to landfill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOALS</td>
<td>KEY ACTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Investigate opportunities for the reduction of cleanfill entering landfill sites on the island.²⁴ | - Support local community and businesses to reduce building demolition material going to landfill.  
- Provide data on volumes and trends for C&D material on Waiheke.  
- Investigate the feasibility of comingled public recycling drop-off at the Transfer Station. |
| - stewardship.                                                        | - Support local community and businesses to reduce building demolition material going to landfill.  
- Provide data on volumes and trends for C&D material on Waiheke.  
- Investigate the feasibility of comingled public recycling drop-off at the Transfer Station. |
| - Assess on-island community engagement strategies to see what is most effective and opportunities to improve. | - Support local community and businesses to reduce building demolition material going to landfill.  
- Provide data on volumes and trends for C&D material on Waiheke.  
- Investigate the feasibility of comingled public recycling drop-off at the Transfer Station. |
| - Explore options for keeping building and demolition waste out of the landfill, including Waiheke School’s demolition to be reused and recycled in the community. | - Support local community and businesses to reduce building demolition material going to landfill.  
- Provide data on volumes and trends for C&D material on Waiheke.  
- Investigate the feasibility of comingled public recycling drop-off at the Transfer Station. |
| - Explore options and feasibility to reuse more materials on-island and infrastructure to support this. For example a shredder for hard plastics and a glass crusher. | - Support local community and businesses to reduce building demolition material going to landfill.  
- Provide data on volumes and trends for C&D material on Waiheke.  
- Investigate the feasibility of comingled public recycling drop-off at the Transfer Station. |
| - Trial engineered composite board (ECB). This is a process that converts unwanted and low value waste materials destined for landfill into a viable and saleable product. This avoids transport and disposal costs of waste off-island. | - Support local community and businesses to reduce building demolition material going to landfill.  
- Provide data on volumes and trends for C&D material on Waiheke.  
- Investigate the feasibility of comingled public recycling drop-off at the Transfer Station. |

²⁴ Goals and actions relating to cleanfill and road construction waste were added by the Waiheke Local Board at their 22 June 2017 meeting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>KEY ACTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investigate the issues related to road construction waste and opportunities for diversion.</td>
<td>Auckland Council will work with planners to find creative solutions to reduce removal of earth and redistribute fill onsite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce visitor and boating waste.</td>
<td>Work with Auckland Transport to investigate issues and opportunities to recycle road construction waste and identify actions that will enable this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further enabling actions identified by the Waiheke community.</td>
<td>Develop a dispose-pays system for boaties. Identify better management options for visitor waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote Waiheke as a Zero Waste, sustainable community.</td>
<td>Promote a pack in / pack out policy for visitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree a process and methodology for presenting waste costs transparently, including the split between household, commercial and visitor tonnage or volume.</td>
<td>Investigate applying a local waste levy, for refuse drop-off at the transfer station, to incentivise fund waste reduction activities. The levy could be used for contestable funding for strategic and innovative community led waste intervention projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure ongoing community involvement and participation in waste planning and delivery on the island.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Attachment A

**Waiheke Island waste services contract**
Waiheke waste champions
The Waiheke community is passionate, vocal and proactive. Since the council’s Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund began in 2013, over $185,000 of this funding has gone to groups on Waiheke. Here are just a few of the creative, community led waste initiatives underway on Waiheke.

Zero Waste Events Waiheke
Working to eventually make every Waiheke event Zero Waste to landfill (Waiheke Resources Trust).

Kai Conscious Waiheke
Waiheke Resources Trust, with support from Auckland Council, has been working to reduce food waste under the Kai Conscious Waiheke umbrella since 2013. Initially established in Blackpool, Kai Conscious has since expanded into one new community each year. It now exists in Blackpool, Rocky Bay, Oneroa and most recently, Surfdale.

Ongoing support is provided to established Kai Conscious communities, along with information to new residents through a “Welcome to Waiheke” pack which covers a broad range of sustainability topics and is available in English and Spanish.

Engagement is predominantly at household level, as well as community groups and local businesses. Events are held in local halls on awareness, education and support for waste issues, with a focus on reducing household food waste.
New Hope Shop

Located at the Ostend Transfer Station, proceeds from the sale of second hand goods go back into the community via three annual community funding rounds and hardship grants for individuals and families in need.

Countdown Waiheke gets rid of single use plastic bags

Countdown Waiheke store manager Dave Collo and BYO Bag Waiheke founder Deb Lyttle celebrate the supermarket’s decision to ditch single-use disposable plastic bags.

Countdown Waiheke stopped providing single-use plastic checkout bags in May 2016. Shoppers can bring their own bags, buy compostable bags for 15 cents each, or reusable bags. This is a huge victory for the group BYO Bag Waiheke, which has spent the last five years educating the community about the damage single use plastic has on marine life.

It has successfully lobbied most shop owners on the island to look at alternatives to plastic bags and given out several “local hero” awards to businesses. It has also encouraged individuals to use reusable bags – like those produced by the BYO Bag sewing bee, which has sewn more than 1200 to date.

**Home Grown Waiheke Trust Surfdale Community Project**

Home Grown Waiheke, supported by an Auckland Council Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund grant, has begun a weekly kerbside collection of food waste from homes in Surfdale. The first collection, on 11 August 2016, yielded 160kg of food waste from 40 households. Currently, 150 households have signed up for the collections. When participation reaches 250 households, Home Grown Waiheke estimates it will be collecting and composting a tonne of food waste a week.

Food and compostable waste from local events are also composted. The Matariki celebrations at Piritahi Marae took part, attended by 1500 people. The organic waste was mostly meat, fat and bones from the hangi, and was composted without difficulty.

Home Grown Waiheke has demonstrated that garlic, shallots, and broad bean plants are now thriving in compost made from the PLA cups used at the Cable Bay Fat Freddy’s Drop concert.

The aim is to compost all food waste and use it to grow food locally.

Waste wise workers at the Fat Freddy’s Drop concert on Waiheke Island, summer 2016

For more about the work of the Waiheke Resources Trust, see: [https://www.facebook.com/waihekeresourcestrust/photos/?tab=album&album_id=1084646011565819](https://www.facebook.com/waihekeresourcestrust/photos/?tab=album&album_id=1084646011565819)
Engineered (Eco) Composite Board – A Waiheke community-led project

Engineered Composite Board (ECB) is a technical process that turns a range of refuse products that typically go to landfill into reusable products and material. This material would be sold to the community for use in creating raised vegetable gardens, park benches or other crude constructions.

It has been estimated that ECB could collect and reuse up to 30 per cent of the waste sent to landfill on Waiheke. ECB holds promise for Waiheke and there is community interest in exploring this further.

Waste services for Waiheke to 2020

Waste service changes in the next three years are as follows:

- a review of the two Throw and Go bins at both ferry points and promotion of a pack in/pack out approach to visitor waste for those on short visits to the island
- disposer-pays for domestic refuse proposed from 2018/2019 (see section below on disposer-pays)
- a move to fortnightly recycling collection in 2019/2020 with potential provision of recycling bags as an alternative to bins
- investigate the feasibility of a comingled public recycling drop-off service at the Transfer Station
- a new approach to on-island use of inorganic materials is being trialled with the intent to establish a Community Recycling Centre by 2020
- summer barge to remain in place until a disposer-pays system for boaties is introduced (see section on marine and boat users).

Inorganic collections were held every two years until 2016, when an annual bookable on-property inorganic collection service began. In 2016/17, a new approach to dealing with inorganic materials from the collection was trialled on Waiheke. The trial involved understanding what inorganic material can be use on the island; developing reuse and repair initiatives; and building local capacity.

Waste minimisation, education and behaviour change programmes are provided by on-island community partners.
Current waste collection contracts are in place until 30 June 2019. No substantial changes to refuse and recycling will occur before then. There is provision to renew the current waste collection services for one or two years after June 2019 at the council’s discretion.

**Disposer-pays and waste charges**

Any changes to disposer-pays approaches or timing will be consulted on as part of the implementation of the 2018 WMMP and may affect the timing and service approach outlined below.

How disposer-pays can occur on Waiheke will be investigated during 2017/2018, in consultation with the local board and the community. It is likely that residents and visitors will use either prepaid bags or pay for a bin collection service for household refuse.

As disposer-pays comes in, there are concerns that littering and refuse dumping on the island will increase. Practical strategies to monitor and address this will need to be in place before disposer-pays starts.

Any changes to the targeted rate paid by Waiheke ratepayers for waste services will be set in consultation with the local board and consulted upon through the council’s annual plan process.

Developing a disposer-pays system for marine and boat users for their waste will also be investigated. Any changes will have to be accompanied by a community education and awareness campaign. See the section on marine and boat users for more information.

The table below summarises Waiheke waste services and likely service changes. Any significant changes to these services will be consulted on and communicated before being introduced.
## Proposed services and charging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waiheke Transfer Station</strong></td>
<td>• Waste collection point for Waiheke, contract in place to 30 June 2019.</td>
<td>• Review future of operation.</td>
<td>Review future of operation.</td>
<td>Review future of operation and implement approach from June 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Annual review of gate charges.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illegally dumped refuse removal and abandoned vehicle collections.</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Continue, with contingency measures to mitigate increased dumping with the introduction of disposer-pays.</td>
<td>Continue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Litter bins and loose litter collections.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Review of Throw and Go bins at both ferry points.</td>
<td>Potential disposer-pays for public refuse bins.</td>
<td>Continue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycling collection</strong></td>
<td>Weekly kerbside recycling collection.</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Move to fortnightly recycling collection; potential provision of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tikapa Moana Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic collection</td>
<td>Investigate the feasibility of a commingled public recycling drop-off service at the Transfer Station.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>council-supplied recycling bags 1 July 2019 new contract/s let for recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bookable, annual on-property collection of inorganic material.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Community Resource Recovery Park established from June 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Trial of a new inorganic processing approach begins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer barge at Man O War Bay</td>
<td>Refuse and recycling bins for boaties’ waste provided December to February each year.</td>
<td>Develop a marine users’ disposer-pays system.</td>
<td>Proposed disposer-pays system for boaties, timed to align with disposer-pays for kerbside collections.</td>
<td>Proposed disposer-pays system for boaties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community education and support</td>
<td>On island waste minimisation education and support for community action</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>Continue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 Rakino Island

Rakino is part of the Waiheke Local Board area. Rakino lies north-east of Motutapu Island and has an area of 1.5km². The island is largely privately-owned, with around 114 dwellings and 20 people who are usually resident, though this number varies. The New Zealand Census combines the usually resident populations for Rangitoto, Motutapu and Rakino and in 2013 this combined population was 63. Most Rakino property owners live on the Auckland mainland or elsewhere and have baches on the island.

There are no shops or grid electricity on Rakino. Households generate their own power (mostly solar), and have their own water, septic and drainage systems. The island has a passenger wharf in Sandy Bay, with a freight wharf allowing barge access in the adjacent Home Bay. There is a ferry service to downtown Auckland. There is an active Rakino Ratepayers Association on the island. See the Association’s website for more information.

Rakino is free of animal pests such as rats, which makes effective handling of waste critical to ensuring the island remains pest-free.

Map of Rakino Island  Arrow showing location/scale of Rakino
Rakino waste profile
People on Rakino take their refuse and recycling to 11 drop-off bin stations located around the island. This is transported regularly to Home Bay for sorting and barging to the mainland for disposal and recycling. Home Bay is the main depot for waste collection and is the place where materials are stockpiled, awaiting transportation off the island.

An annual inorganic collection began in 2016 (previously it was biannual). The material collected is barged to the mainland for disposal. However, at least 30 per cent of the waste collected in this way shouldn’t be disposed of via those services – lawnmowers, workshop refuse, and C&D waste.

Illegal dumping is also collected as required. Dumping of refuse at Home Bay by the waste stations is a significant issue. Twelve abandoned vehicles were taken off the island in 2015/2016. The cost of waste services in 2015/2016 was $144,000, or around $1640 per rateable property27. Rakino ratepayers pay a targeted rate for waste services of $242 annually per rateable property, with the remainder funded through regional rates.

On Rakino, the major waste issues are:
- the high costs of transporting waste
- high levels of inorganic material, including abandoned vehicles
- high levels of cardboard and of food waste, especially in summer months
- illegal dumping, alongside difficulty in identifying those doing this dumping.

27 Financial information for Rakino is updated from information prepared for the council’s 2015 Long-term Plan discussions.
Rakino – Waste Stats

Refuse (tonnes 2015/16)
- Refuse from public drop-offs: 34
- Inorganic collection: 36
- 12 abandoned cars removed in 2015/16

Recycling (cubic metres 2015/16)
- Paper and cardboard: 187
- Glass and plastic: 122
- TOTAL RECYCLING (cu metres): 309

Key issues
- Influx of visitor and boatie waste in holiday periods
- High levels of food/green waste going to landfill
- Illegal dumping and high levels of inappropriate and inorganic waste, including abandoned cars
- Minimising packaging coming on to the island
- Supporting on island use of cardboard

Cost of waste services (2015/16)
Total annual cost is approximately $144,000, or around $1640 per rateable property (including GST). Rakino ratepayers pay $242 of this per rateable property and the rest is funded through regional rates.

Support for community action
Rakino Ratepayers Association obtained Waste Minimisation innovation funding for an on island bokashi scheme. The Association has bigger plans (see story below).
Bokashi for all on Rakino

On Rakino, at peak times up to 44 per cent of waste volume is food and green waste. With the local nursery needing compost, ratepayers’ association applied to the council’s Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund for subsidised Bokashi bins. Forty-four households paid $20 each for two bins.

A bokashi bin exchange facility will be established and potentially a food waste bin that visitors and boaties can use to create more compost. Longer term, mulching and processing green waste is an aspiration to help the nursery provide more plants for locals.

Bokashi bin set deployed per household

Compost from a bin waiting to go into the ground

Rakino Nursery

Planting natives on the slope into West Bay
Community interests and priorities

Via discussions with members of the Rakino Ratepayers Association, members of this community would like the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th>Waste services and community education that reflect the realities of the island.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased composting and recycling to keep food and recyclables out of landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We want</td>
<td>More transparency about waste costs and volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More food composting (in train as noted above).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alternative uses for cardboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effective approaches to inorganic material and dumping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are concerned about</td>
<td>Boaties, visitor and locals’ waste polluting the island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Animal pests threat if waste is not handled properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How disposer pays might work on the island.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The drop-off bin stations were renovated in 2016, including new signage.

Waste goals for Rakino

Disposer-pays for refuse or waste sent to landfill is being implemented across Auckland in 2018/2019, including the HGI. Recycling and inorganic collections will continue to be rates funded. How disposer-pays for refuse might operate in Rakino will be investigated in 2018 and be developed in consultation with Rakino residents and ratepayers.

Developing a disposer-pays system for marine and boat users for their waste will also be investigated in 2017/2018. Any changes here will need to be accompanied by a community education and awareness campaign. See the section on marine and boat users for more on this.

Drawing on community and council priorities, waste goals for Rakino in the medium term are as follows. These will be pursued by the local community, the council and other stakeholders working together.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>KEY ACTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investigate options for disposer-pays for refuse on Rakino.</td>
<td>Work with the council to identify issues and options for disposer-pays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everybody composting their food and green waste.</td>
<td>Keep food and green waste out of refuse bins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase home and community composting, mulching and chipping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divert recyclables from landfill and reduce cross contamination of</td>
<td>Keep recyclables out of refuse bins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recyclables.</td>
<td>Recycle properly at drop-off points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promote recycling through community education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop local uses for cardboard.</td>
<td>Seek to reduce cardboard coming on to the island and use all card on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work together to divert reusable inorganic materials from landfill.</td>
<td>Keep reusable inorganic material out of landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work with the council to divert reusable inorganic material from landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seek to minimise illegal dumping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailored community education and ongoing support for community action</td>
<td>Advise the council of any support needed for community action and solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and solutions.</td>
<td>Provide support as required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auckland Council will</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work with the Rakino community to identify issues and options for disposer-pays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support local community education, composting and behaviour change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide the local community with regular information on refuse and recycling volumes on Rakino.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support greater on-island use of cardboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work with the Rakino community to divert more inorganic material from landfill and reduce volumes on the island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The waste team will work with Auckland Transport and the biosecurity team to remove illegal vehicles and help keep the island pest-free.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Waste services for Rakino to 2020

The waste services to be provided to 2020 are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refuse collection.</td>
<td>Eleven public refuse drop-off points, located around the island.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Investigate the potential for introducing disposer-pays.</td>
<td>Implement preferred option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegally dumped refuse removal and abandoned vehicle collections.</td>
<td>Continue, but work with the community to reduce.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter bins and loose litter collections.</td>
<td>Continue.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling collection.</td>
<td>11 drop-off recycling sites.</td>
<td>Continue.</td>
<td>Continue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community education and support</td>
<td>Support for community education and waste minimisation, including council staff support for local initiatives.</td>
<td>Include an education campaign to increase on-island use of cardboard and reduce inappropriate waste and abandoned vehicles.</td>
<td>Continue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any potential changes to waste related fees and charges from 2018/19 will be consulted on with Rakino residents and ratepayers.
13 Kawau

Part of the Rodney Local Board area, Kawau is located south of the Tāwharanui Peninsula, 8km by sea from Sandspit Wharf. At the 2013 Census, 78 people usually reside on Kawau, with 51 occupied and 303 unoccupied dwellings. The island is predominantly privately-owned, with around 10 per cent owned by the Department of Conservation and two council-owned wharf areas.

![Map of Kawau Island](image1)

There are 14 iwi with an interest in the wider Rodney area\textsuperscript{26} and the tribes of Ngāti Tīpuna and Ngāti Wai were the early occupants of Kawau Island. In the 1830s the island was bought from local Māori, agriculture and copper mining began and ownership of the island changed hands many times, including ownership by Governor George Grey in the 1860s. The island began to be subdivided in 1912. See here\textsuperscript{29} for more on the history of Kawau Island.

There is a strong ethos of self-determination and community spirit in the Rodney Local Board area, including Kawau. A Kawau Island Advisory Committee liaises with the board and there are a range of networks and community groups linked to the island, such as the Kawau Island Residents and Ratepayers Association (KIRRA)\textsuperscript{30} and Friends of Mansion House.

Kawau waste profile

There are very limited council-funded waste services on Kawau Island. This includes no litter bins, inorganic waste collections or waste education programmes. The council does, however, provide three Molok bins at Sandspit Wharf on the mainland for Kawau residents to dispose of household refuse and recycling. Kawau residents are responsible for transporting their waste to the Molok bins, either in person or via one of the local barge operators.

The Molok bins are currently funded through rates. There is no targeted rate for waste is currently levied against Kawau ratepayers. The Molok bins are in lieu of a kerbside refuse and recycling service, which is not feasible due to the geography of the island. The two Moloks for refuse each have a five-cubic-metre capacity and the recycling Molok has a three-cubic-metre capacity.

From 25 December to the end of January, the Moloks are emptied daily. For extra capacity during the busiest summer and holiday weekends, the council also provides nine-cubic-metre skips are also provided at Sandspit Wharf.

Refuse from these Moloks is taken to the Snells Beach Transfer Station for disposal. Recycling is stockpiled at the Northland Waste yard and taken to Auckland for processing.

Accumulation of refuse around the Moloks on Monday 15 September 2014.

They had been emptied on Wednesday 10 September.

The Moloks are intended for domestic-type refuse generated by marina users, Kawau Island residents, holiday home owners and visitors returning via the ferry. However, in practice they are also used by visitors to the wharf, commercial operators and local mainland residents.

Widespread misuse of the Sandspit Molok bins by Kawau and mainland residents, commercial operators and visitors is a significant issue. Around 37 per cent of the waste collected at these bins is inorganic-type material that does not belong in refuse or recycling bins and could be reused, recycled or recovered.
Waste volumes more than double over the peak summer period, with the resulting mess and ongoing concern for local residents. In addition, illegal dumping of inorganic material is common. This is unsightly and costly to clean up.

While information on the volumes and composition of materials collected via the bins is available, it is not possible to identify what material is from Kawau and what is from other sources.

An analysis of the composition of waste coming from Sandspit Wharf in September 2014. From this analysis:

- 21 per cent was compostable
- 34 per cent was recyclable
- 3 per cent was reusable
- 42 per cent required landfill disposal (i.e. was in fact refuse).

Key waste issues for Kawau are what to do with inorganic material generated on the island, how to improve the waste service provided at Sandspit Wharf and minimise its misuse, and how to handle disposer-pays for refuse from 2018/19.

**Waste goals and actions for Kawau**

From discussions with the Kawau Island Advisory Committee, the key issues are finding a solution for inorganic material and the community being more active and self-determining around how its waste is handled. Drawing on community and council priorities, waste goals and actions for Kawau in the medium term are as follows. These will be pursued by the local community, council and other stakeholders working together.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>KEY ACTIONS</th>
<th>Auckland Council will</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop an agreed approach to inorganic material</td>
<td>Work with the council around options for inorganic material collection and funding.</td>
<td>Work with the Kawau community and Rodney Local Board on options for inorganic material collection and funding. This may involve consulting the Kawau community through the annual plan about a potential targeted rate for an inorganic collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify approach to disposer-pays for refuse, in relation to Kawau</td>
<td>Work with the council to identify issues and options for disposer-pays for refuse.</td>
<td>Work with the Kawau community to identify issues and options for disposer-pays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the Sandspit Wharf Molok bin waste service</td>
<td>Work with the council to improve waste services to Kawau via the Molok bins on Sandspit Wharf.</td>
<td>Work with the Kawau community and other stakeholders to improve the Sandspit Wharf Molok bin waste service, and minimise its misuse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Support community-led composting, waste minimisation and community education on Kawau | • Keep food and green waste out of the Molok bins  
• Increase home and community composting, mulching and chipping.  
• Recycle properly at Sandspit Wharf.  
• Generate local action and solutions for waste. | • Support local community education, composting and behaviour change.  
• Promote the Waste Minimisation Innovation Fund to the Kawau community. |
Waste services for Kawau

The Molok bin service for refuse and recycling for Kawau residents and visitors will continue in the short-term, with additional skip bins as required from 24 December-6 February, plus long weekends.

The council will work with Kawau residents in 2017/2018 to review the Sandspit Wharf Molok bin waste service in preparation for disposer-pays. Issues and options to discuss include:

- how to deal with inorganic material on Kawau (consulted on via the council’s annual plan process)
- resolving issues with the Molok bins provided at Sandspit Wharf.

Disposer pays for refuse or waste sent to landfill is being implemented across Auckland in 2018/2019, including the HGI. How disposer-pays for refuse might operate for Kawau will be investigated and be developed in consultation with residents and ratepayers.

Developing a disposer-pays system for marine and boat users for their waste will also be investigated in 2017/2018. The disposer-pays service designed for marine and boat users may affect the revised waste service design for Kawau residents. See the section on marine and boat users for more information.
14 Boat users and coastal areas

There are three major marine areas within Auckland Council boundaries:

- the coastline of the Manukau Harbour
- the coastline of the Waitemata Harbour
- the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park incorporating islands and several popular sailing routes.

Current waste services for boat users

Current services for boat users in the HGI area are:

- a waste barge moored in Fitzroy Harbour, Aotea Great Barrier, between late December and end February each year
- a waste barge moored at Man o War Bay, Waiheke Island over the same period.

These barges contain bulk refuse and recycling bins, and are free for boat users.

While the Molok bins located at Sandspit Wharf are not intended for use by boat users, their location and easy access mean they are used as refuse and recycling bins by boat users and the public. Waste volumes more than double over the peak summer period, and issues related to dumping and mess cause ongoing concern for local residents and visitors.

Litter bins are provided at a range of boat ramps and wharves around the Manukau and Waitemata Harbours, with a council skip provided during summer at high use areas such as Martins Bay, Scotts Landing and Leigh in the Rodney area. Provision of these bins will be reviewed to align with the intent of the WMMP for people to be responsible for their own waste. These bins also are regularly abused through being used by locals.

Leigh Wharf (pictured right) is a popular site for boaties. The private bin service becomes overfilled. As noted, the council also provides a front loader bin at the wharf from December to February, for refuse only.
Martin’s Bay – turning fish waste into resources

At the height of summer, the council-owned Martin’s Bay Holiday Park fishers can produce 270 litres of fish waste per day. Composting this resource through a council-supported Bokashi system turns waste into valuable compost.

In a processing area, fish waste is transferred to a 90-litre bin. A half shovel of sawdust is spread over the top, then finished with a sprinkle of Bokashi ‘Zing’ – a mixture of wheat bran, molasses and various micro-organisms. This is pushed down with an oversized masher to remove the air. The result is an 80kg bin of compost additive with minimal odour. Food scraps from the holiday park’s kitchens are also added, further reducing waste going to landfill.

Holiday Park Manager Edwina Vine plans to provide schools and community groups with high quality compost – for free. “We don’t want to sell it – we want to give back to the community.”

Disposer-pays for boat users to be explored in 2018

Boat users produce significant amounts of refuse and recycling each year, as well as fish waste, but do not bear the total costs of disposal and recycling as this is funded through rates.

An integrated disposer-pays approach will be developed for the HGI in 2018. This includes an appropriate system for boat users and coastal areas.

A fair disposer-pays system for boat users to pay their share of costs needs to be workable, with benefits that outweigh the costs of establishing the system and enforcing it.

Options to explore include:

- Hauraki Gulf-specific or Auckland-region prepaid refuse and recycling bags, disposed of at island based drop-off points and the mainland
- land-based bulk refuse bins and recycling facilities, with boat users purchasing appropriate prepaid bags for disposal at these points. This was trialled in the Bay of Islands in 2011/2012, with only around 40 per cent compliance; 60 per cent of the waste was in black sacks instead of the pre-paid bags. Unofficial audits of the waste collected showed it was approximately a 50/50 split of refuse and recyclable material. Anecdotal evidence suggested the non-compliance was a combination of not knowing how the system worked and not wanting to pay.
- Coin-operated bulk refuse facilities (“Jack Trash” bins) could be used, or more sophisticated versions allowing paying by text or card. The Marlborough Sounds area has had a generally good experience of these.
- Thames Coromandel District Council trialled an honesty box-type system for refuse disposal. Compliance for this system was estimated at around 33 per cent.

Research\textsuperscript{31} suggests those who own their own vessel and cruise the gulf for extended periods are likely to be the main users of a disposer-pays waste service. This group tends to be on the water for extended periods and visit shores less often. Other groups are considered more likely to store their own waste for the short time they are on the water and dispose of it once back on shore.

Composition data and feedback from boat users suggests recycling facilities for boat users would be worthwhile. Recyclable material is estimated at 33-50 per cent (by weight) of the waste coming from marine users. As noted, the provision of litter bin services at boat ramps and wharves will also be reviewed.

Boat users will need significant education and communication regarding any changes. This will need to extend beyond the Auckland area. Enforcement requirements could be reduced in some areas by ensuring that good education and communication material is available.

## Appendix One: Mana whenua and community engagement undertaken to develop this plan

The table below summarises the engagement to help develop this plan. In all cases the significant documentation relating to each group and island was reviewed and the knowledge and expertise of Auckland Council staff was used throughout.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Engagement processes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mana whenua</td>
<td>• Presentation and discussion at Hauraki Gulf Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Presentation and discussion with Auckland Council’s Infrastructure and Environmental Services Mana Whenua Advisory Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discussion with Te Waka Angamua staff at Auckland Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aotea Great Barrier</td>
<td>Two workshops with the Great Barrier Local Board, waste contractors and Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwiwi ki Āotea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Door-to-door survey of residents on service options and proposals and survey promoted and accessible through local media.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discussion with local community waste educator (Envirokiwi).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiheke</td>
<td>• Workshop with community waste stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In response to a request from the community, a small group of interested local stakeholders was resourced to engage with Māori and the local community to identify community waste related goals and priorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discussions with Waiheke Local Board representatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakino</td>
<td>• Discussions with the Rakino Ratepayers Association and review of a draft by the association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawau</td>
<td>• Discussions with the Kawau Advisory Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discussions with Rodney Local Board representatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Conservation</td>
<td>• Review of the draft plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat users</td>
<td>• Engagement with boat users and stakeholders will occur when disposer-pays options are worked through in 2017/18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A 2012 Eunomia report on disposer-pays issues and options for boat users in the gulf involved consultation with various stakeholders, which informed this plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix Two: Aotea Great Barrier refuse and recycling volumes

Great Barrier Island refuse (excl. inorganic)

The chart above shows that refuse volumes have dropped significantly in the peak season, but are reasonably static in the summer and low seasons. The reduction in peak season is shown in both the kerbside refuse collection and public drop-off points – see chart below.

Great Barrier Island refuse (peak season) - by source
Recycling volumes are increasing slightly in the low season (likely to be predominantly residents); but fluctuate in the peak and summer seasons. Glass is the main item recycled by volume, followed by cardboard – see chart below.
Exclusion of the Public: Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

That the Strategic Procurement Committee:

a) exclude the public from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

C1 CONFIDENTIAL: Procurement plan for food scraps processing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</th>
<th>Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)</th>
<th>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.</td>
<td>s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities. s7(2)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations). In particular, the report contains commercially sensitive information that could prejudice council's position in negotiations with waste service suppliers.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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C2 CONFIDENTIAL: Waiheke Island waste services contract

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</th>
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