



Waikato and Bay of Plenty Cross Regional Waste Strategy and Infrastructure Plan project

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Known rubbish material flows in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regions



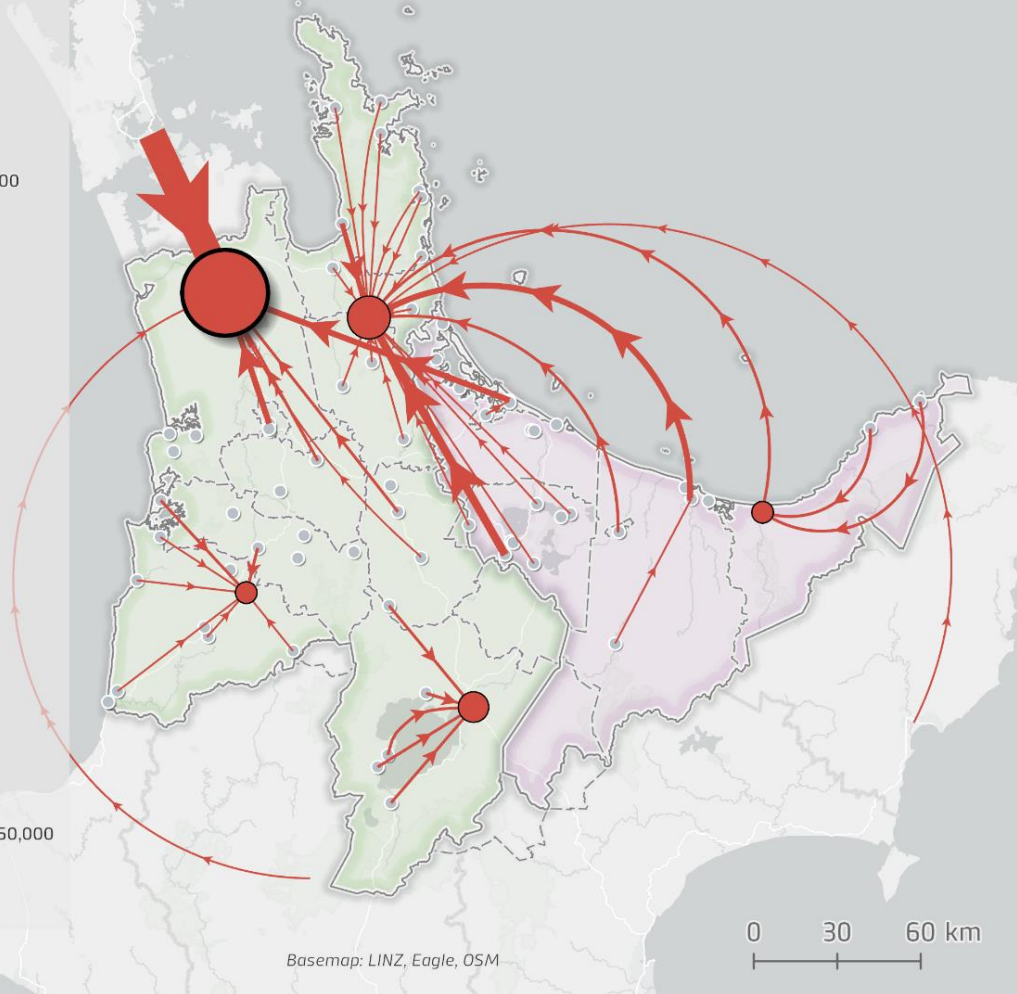
Flow, Tonnes



End Markets, Tonnes



Transfer stations



7.1% Paper



2.9% Glass



2.5% Plastic



1.3% Cans**



30.7% Kitchen waste

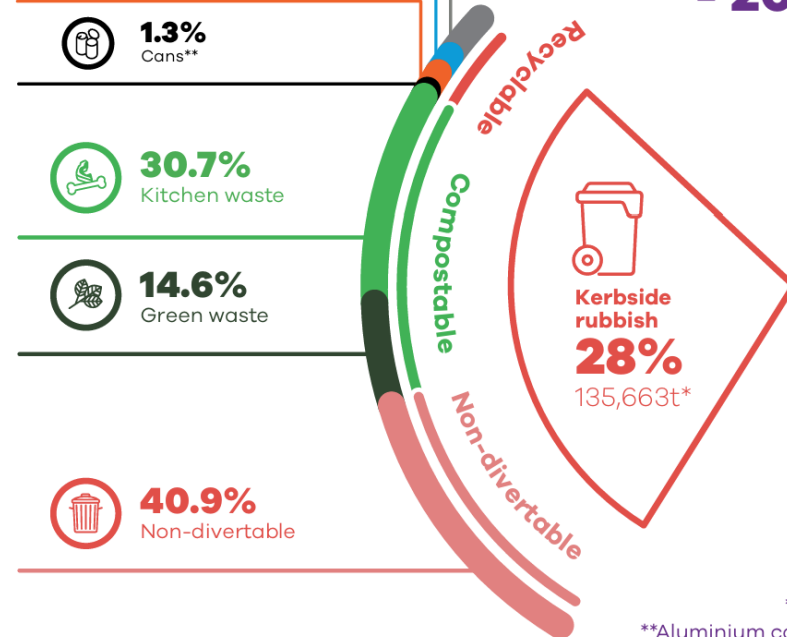


14.6% Green waste



40.9% Non-divertable

Diversion potential of kerbside rubbish from both regions - 2020



*Tonnes per annum
**Aluminium cans 0.4%, cans 0.9%

Tangata, tangata, tangata



What we're doing

Cross-regional waste strategy

- Background (current situation review)
- Waste Strategy

Waste infrastructure plan

- Options analysis + indicative Infrastructure Plan
- Business case(s) for preferred options
- Infrastructure Plan and Road Map

Why have a Cross-Regional Waste Strategy?

- Defines a common future state
- Consistency
- Enables collaboration
- Future proofing
- Efficiency
- Value for money
- Cross boundary opportunities / networks



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Our existing cross regional waste system

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Networks - Reuse

Reuse and repair shops in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regions



Estimated Populated
Density
per 250x250m area, 2022

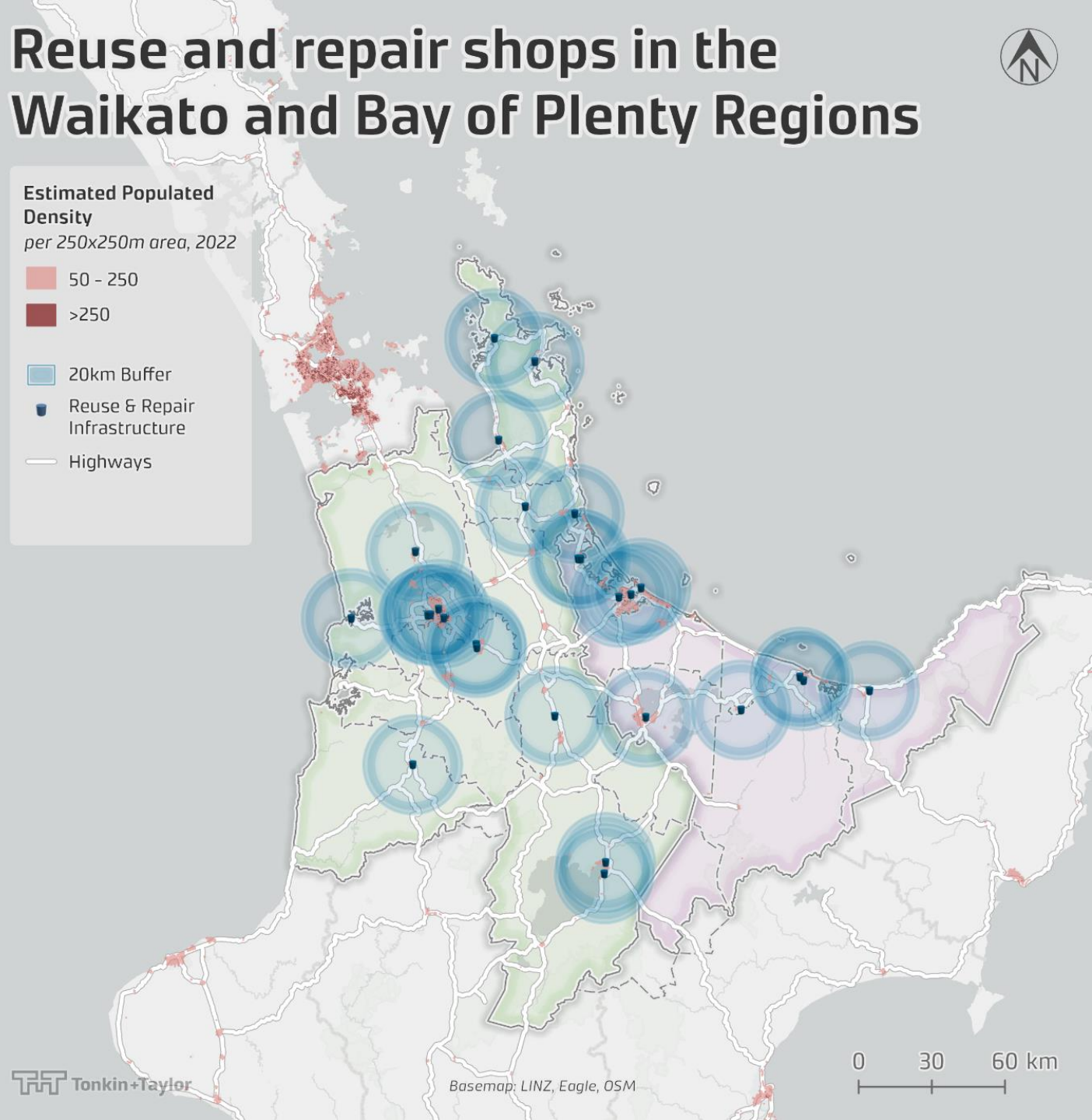
50 - 250

>250

20km Buffer

Reuse & Repair
Infrastructure

Highways



Networks – Recycling & Recovery

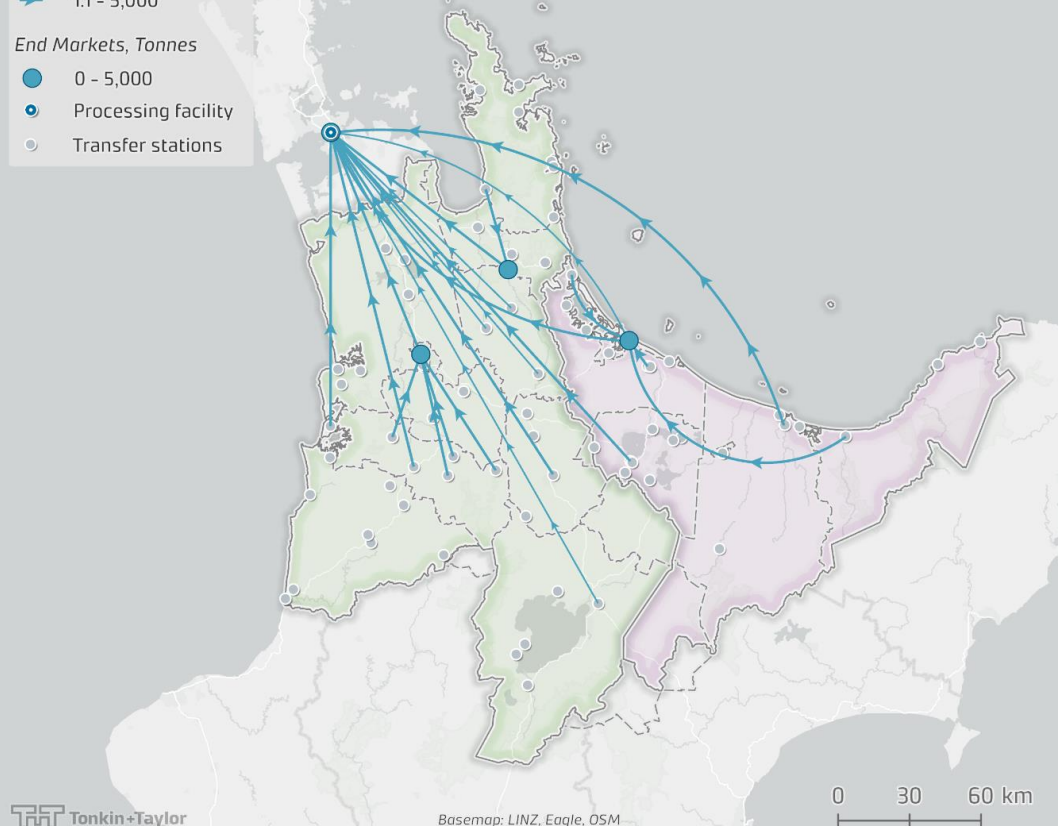
Known glass material flows in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regions

Flows, Tonnes

- Unknown volume
- 1.1 - 5,000

End Markets, Tonnes

- 0 - 5,000
- Processing facility
- Transfer stations



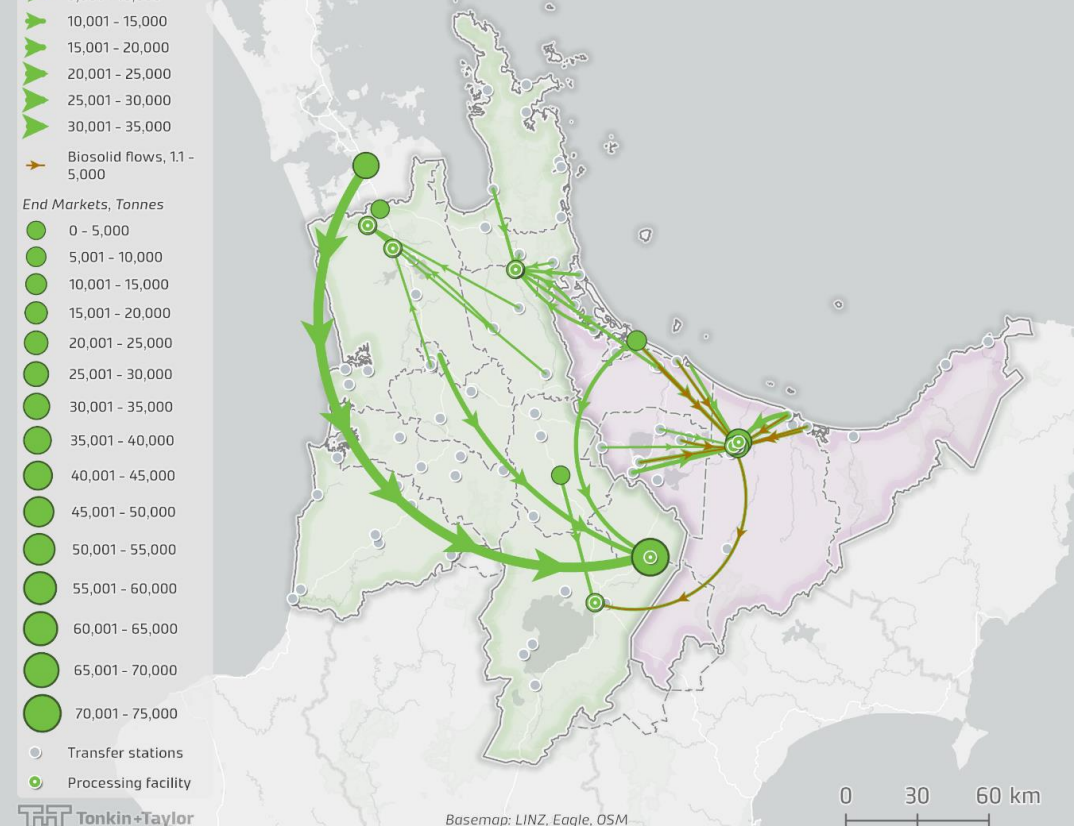
Known organic material flows in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regions

Organic flows, Tonnes

- Unknown volume
- 1.1 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 15,000
- 15,001 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 30,000
- 30,001 - 35,000
- Biosolid flows, 1.1 - 5,000

End Markets, Tonnes

- 0 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 15,000
- 15,001 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 30,000
- 30,001 - 35,000
- 35,001 - 40,000
- 40,001 - 45,000
- 45,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 55,000
- 55,001 - 60,000
- 60,001 - 65,000
- 65,001 - 70,000
- 70,001 - 75,000
- Transfer stations
- Processing facility



Networks - Recycling

Known recycling material flows in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty

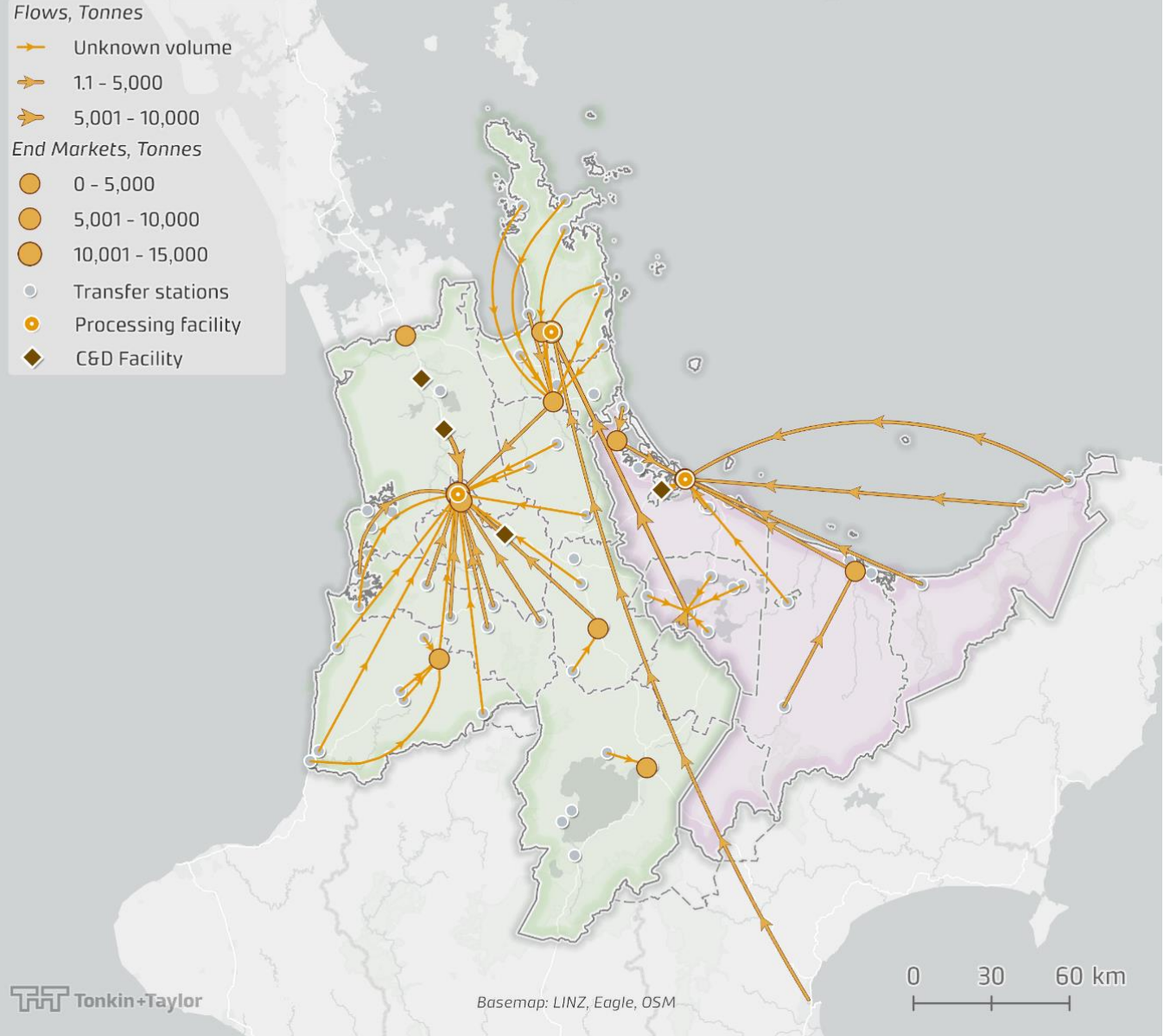


Flows, Tonnes

- Unknown volume
- 1.1 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000

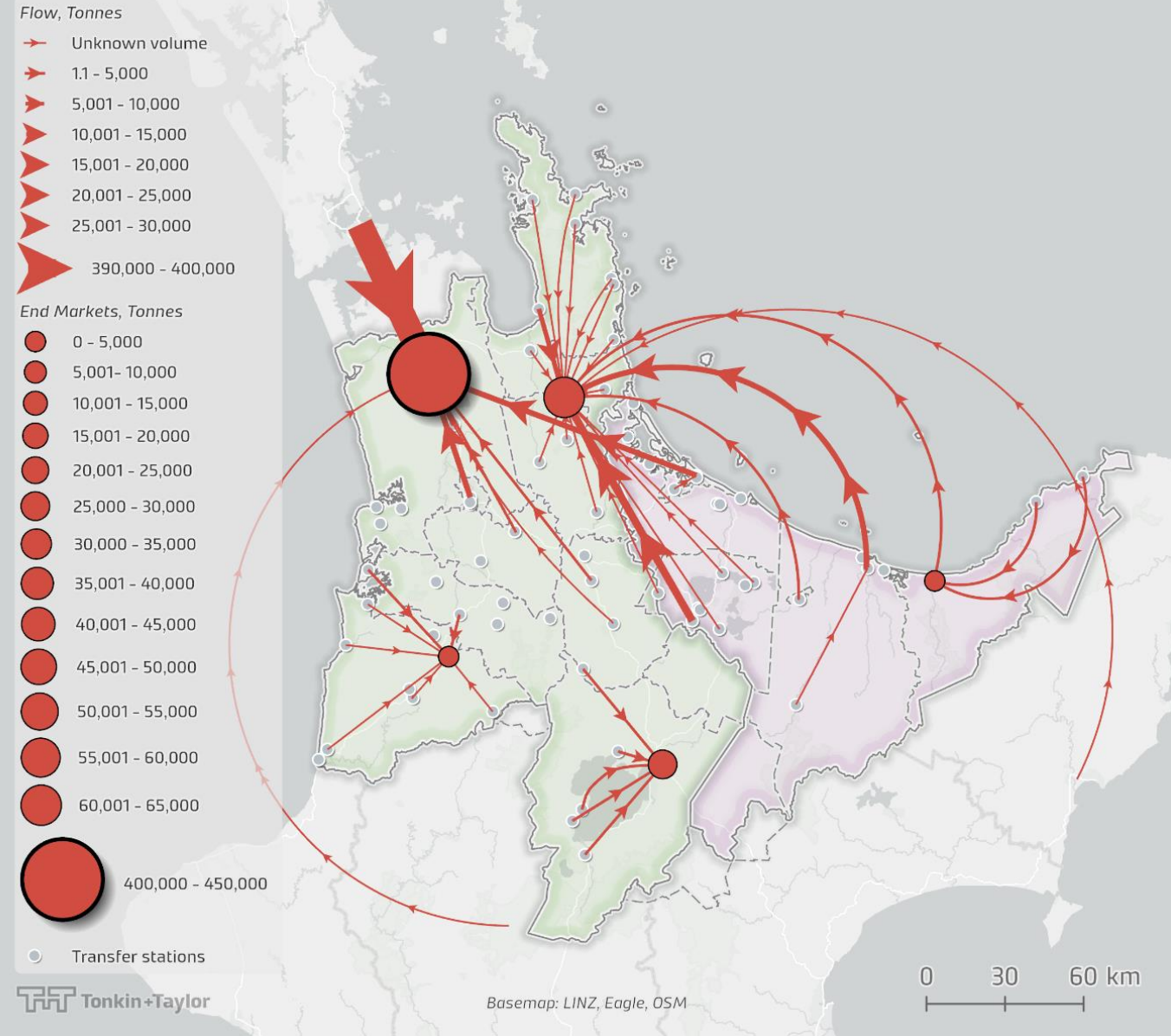
End Markets, Tonnes

- 0 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 15,000
- Transfer stations
- Processing facility
- C&D Facility



Networks - Disposal

Known rubbish material flows in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regions



Local economy opportunities

Collaboration & innovation

- Building regional relationships
- Supporting existing local enterprises and innovation to increase accessibility and demand for end markets
- Funding and investment opportunities.

Biobased primary sector & manufacturing

- Local manufacturing – substitute raw materials
- Māori leadership through business sectors, place-based solutions
- Primary sector – agriculture & horticulture
- Bioeconomy – organics circularity.

Localised supply chains

- Metal recovery
- Construction, agriculture and horticulture
- Strengthen demand for local end markets.

Circular design approaches

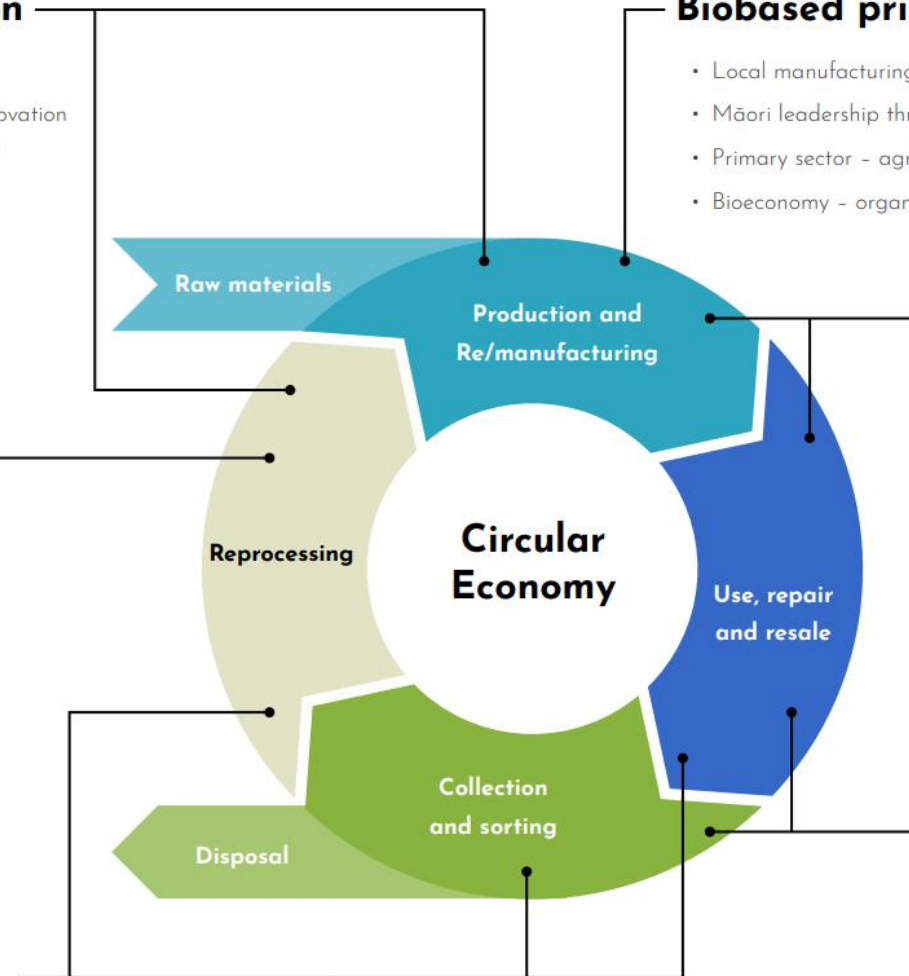
- Construction
- Public infrastructure (energy networks, water and waste, transport).

Waste strategy & data

- Regional strategic direction and long-term certainty for investment
- Data and digital tools (supply chain material tracking).

Built environment

- System-wide infrastructure for materials reuse and remanufacture.
- Construction, manufacturing of timber, plasterboard, substitution of raw materials.



Vision

Achieving a Resourceful Future Together

Harnessing shared strengths to reduce waste, develop efficient services and foster a circular future

Focus areas



Efficient and effective waste and recovery networks



Collaborating to grow circular activity and regional efficiency



Improving environmental outcomes + climate resilience through improved waste practices

Roadmap

Staged implementation across focus areas:

2027

2030

2037

2057

Plan

3 Years

10 Years

30 Years

Enabling

Prioritise organics, construction, rural waste

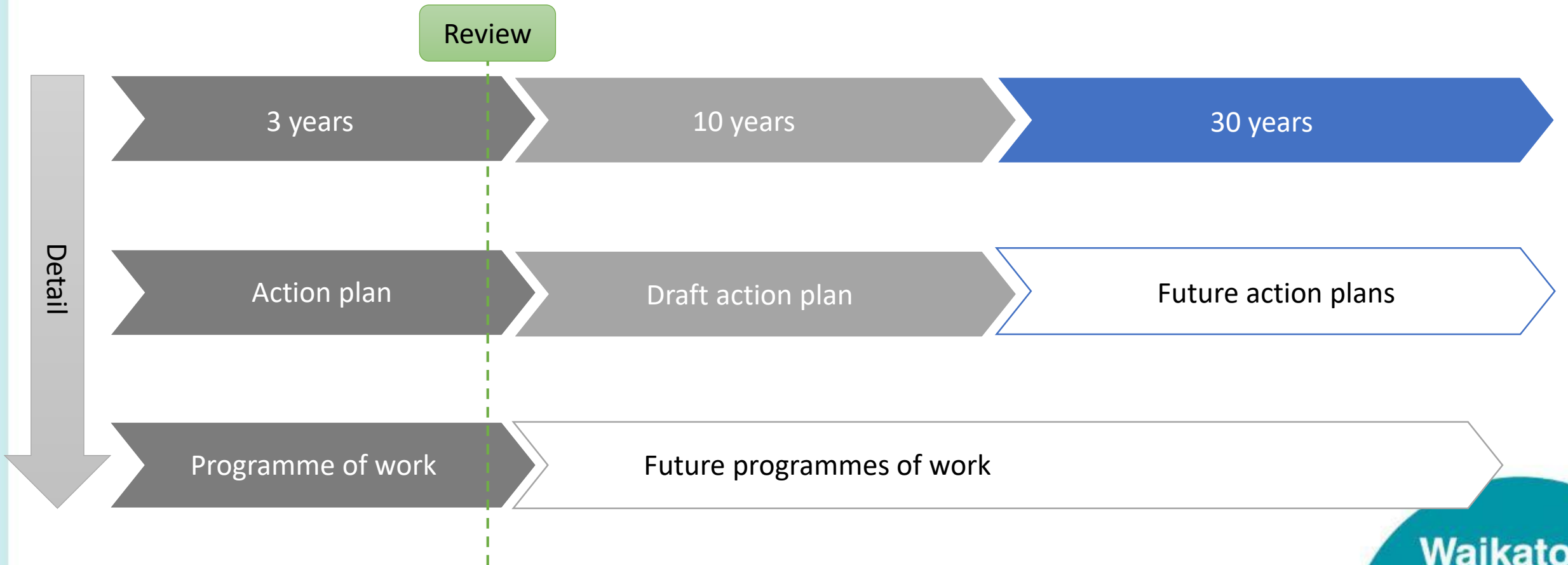
Key networks in place

Prioritise biosolids, textiles, soil

A well functioning circular system

Prioritise emerging waste streams

Action plan

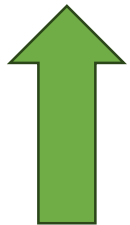


Cross Regional Waste Infrastructure Plan

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System leverage points

Investment in social circularity to move beyond BAU will look different to previous waste infrastructure.



More investment in deeper leverage points (relationships, collaboration, networking, public campaigns) with some supporting infrastructure (spaces, reusable fleets, platforms for exchange and sharing)



Less investment in shallow leverage points (e.g. waste disposal, associated hard infrastructure, technology, plant)

Frame waste infrastructure investment as local economic development, local jobs, resilient supply chains, multiple returns/outcomes (rather than just waste prevention)

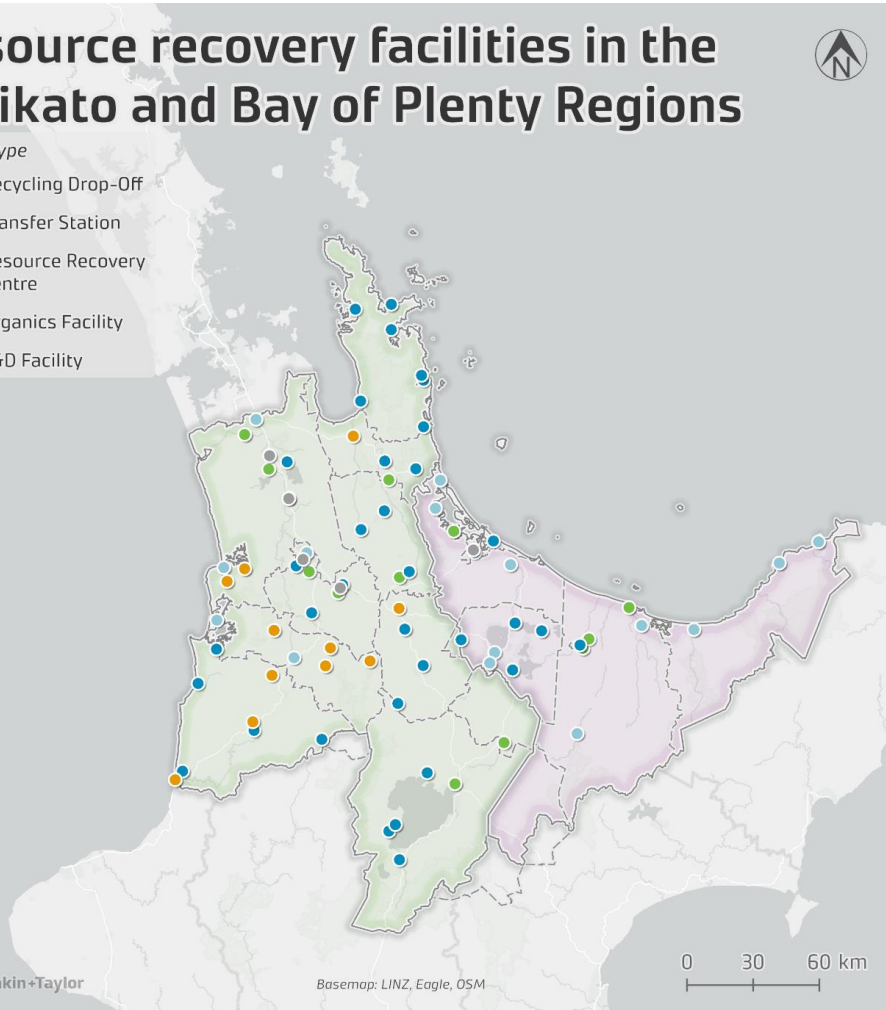


Existing Waste Infrastructure

Resource recovery facilities in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regions

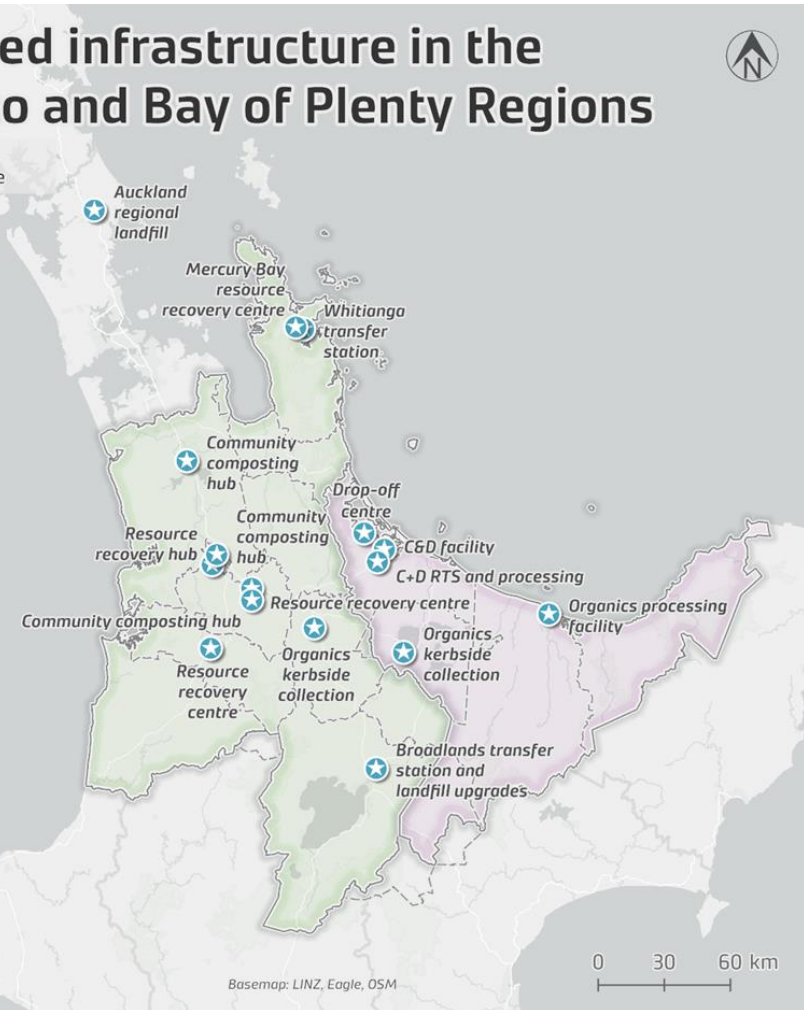
Facility type

- Recycling Drop-Off
- Transfer Station
- Resource Recovery Centre
- Organics Facility
- C&D Facility

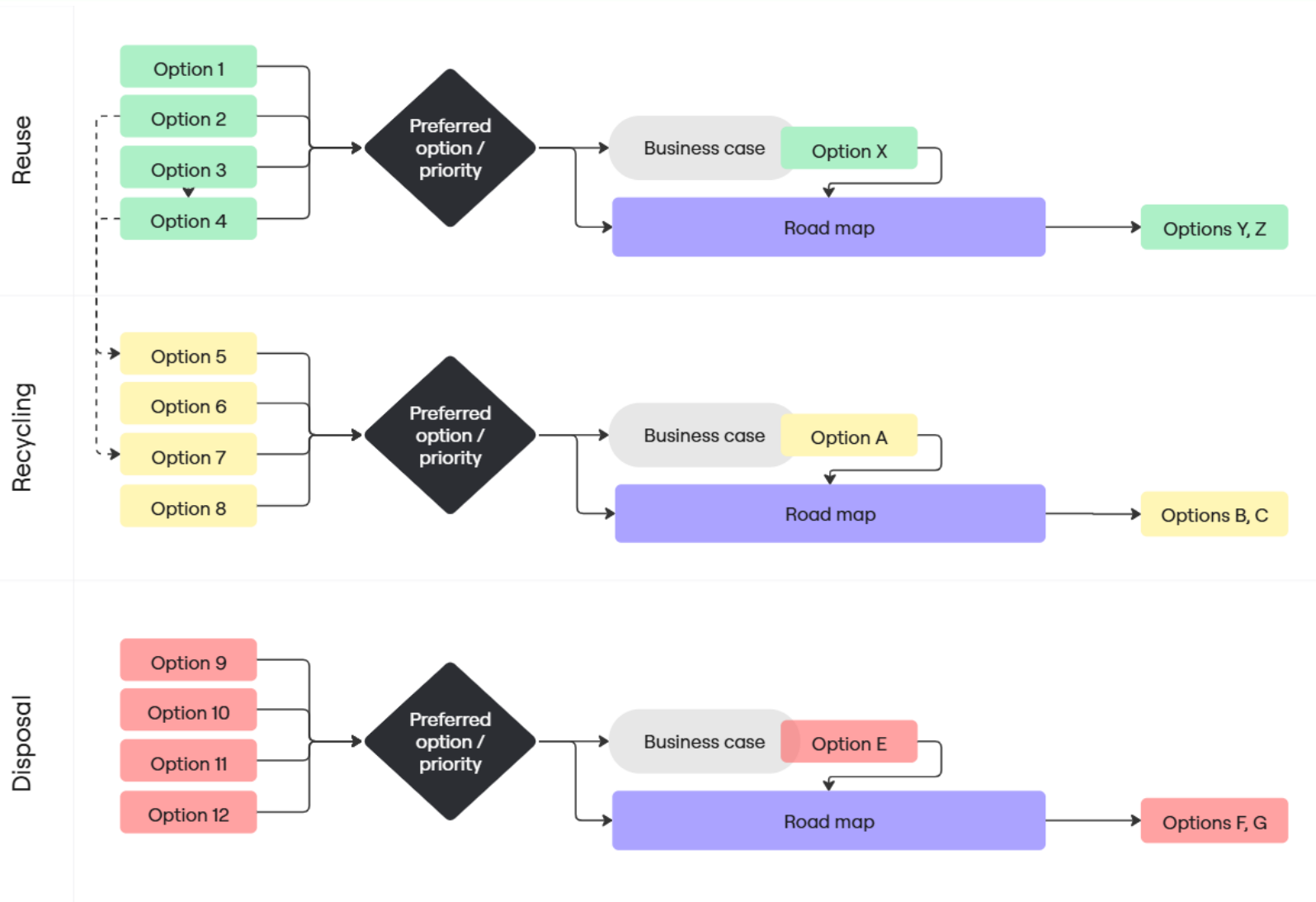


Proposed infrastructure in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regions

- ★ Planned Infrastructure



Infrastructure plan development process



Options analysis

Key strategic issues

Network efficiency + accessibility

Climate change (carbon emissions, resilience)

Infrastructure gaps and recovery of material

Affordability of waste recovery and disposal

Legislation and regulatory changes

Growth and changing demand

Key activity areas

Reuse / repair

Recycle / recover

Disposal

Options development

Options for each activity area

Scale (community based, large regional infrastructure)

Evaluation criteria

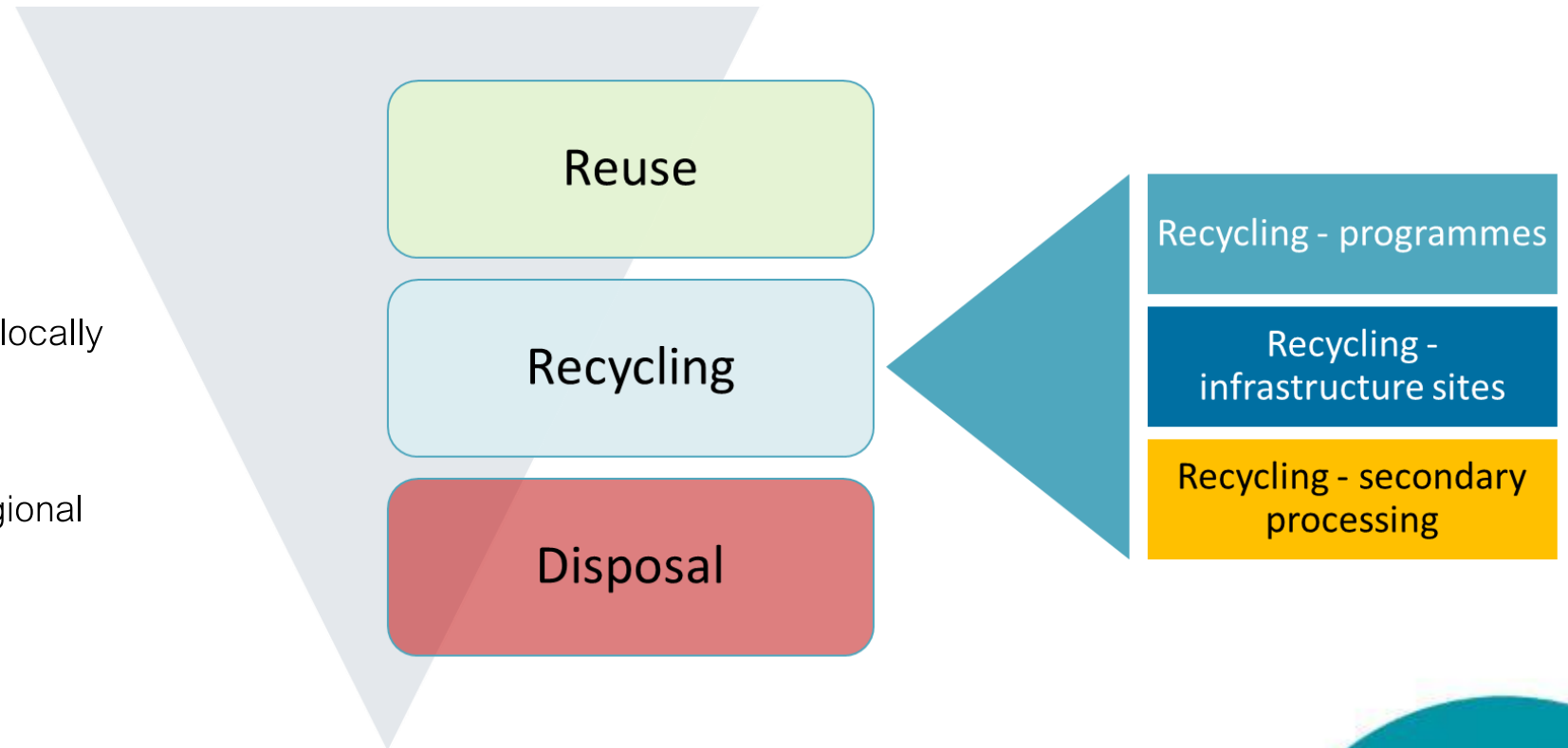
Evaluation criteria/Te ao Māori lense

What shall we do when

Prioritise for business case development

Options approach

- Programme
 - Design of networks, systems or approaches that can be applied locally
- Infrastructure sites
 - Large scale regional or cross regional sites



Options at a glance

1 Develop re-use infrastructure or programmes	2 Refillable and reusable packaging network	3 Share scheme network	4 Food rescue network	5 Standardisation of kerbside collections regionally	6 Farm waste collections, processing and recovery
7 Transfer station network	8 Community resource recovery centre network	9 Cross-regional container return scheme	10 Small scale C&D sorting	11 Small-scale organics network	12 Medium scale organics processing facility
13 Textiles collections, processing and recovery	14 E-waste collections, processing and recovery	28 Bulky waste collection	15 Regional resource recovery parks	16 Regional material recovery facilities	17 Centralised C&D processing facilities
18 Large-scale organics facilities	19 Biosolids processing and recovery	20 Waste timber processing	21 Plastics secondary processing	22 Metals secondary processing facility	23 Paper secondary processing facility
27 Tyre processing	29 Glass secondary processing	24 Class 1 landfill disposal facilities	25 Class 2 - 5 landfill network	26 Hazardous waste disposal	

Key

Reuse

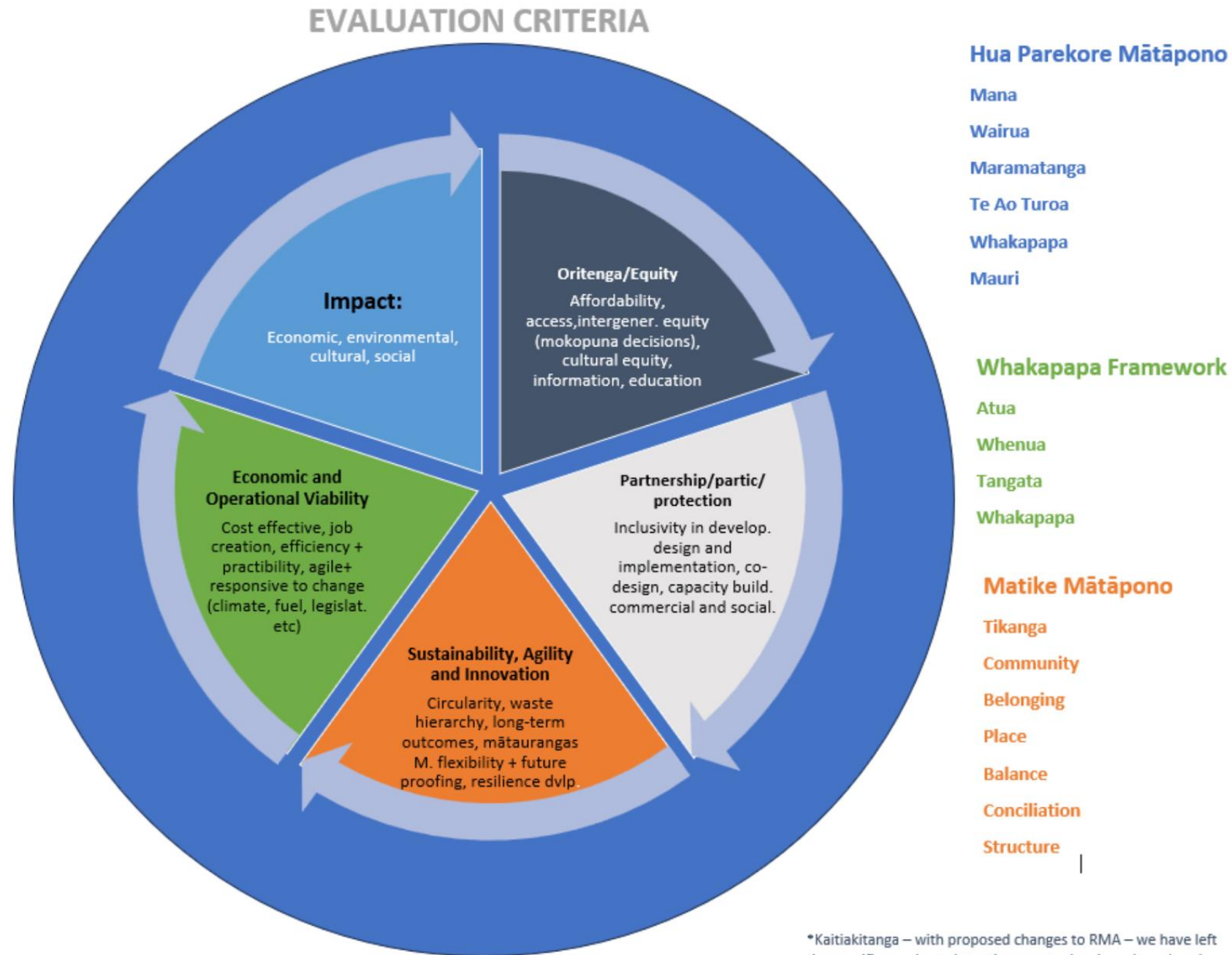
Recycling - programmes

Recycling - infrastructure sites

Recycling - secondary processing

Disposal

Evaluation criteria – te ao Maori framework



*Kaitiakitanga – with proposed changes to RMA – we have left the specific word out. Intention was to develop a broad eval. wheel that supported kaitiakitanga without direct reference.

Next steps

1

Gather perspectives from iwi, local government, community and industry

2

Complete draft road map and infrastructure plan

3

Progress to business case for priority options

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