

Chapter 10: Solid Waste

10.1 Introduction

Activities within the district can generate significant quantities of solid waste. The collection, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of solid wastes can have positive and adverse effects on the environment. A reduction in volume will reduce the scale and intensity of those effects. Some solid waste can be treated or processed so that it is no longer waste. The demand for additional waste disposal sites in the district is expected to continue in part because of the proximity of Auckland and Hamilton. The location, operation and management of waste facilities, are addressed directly in other chapters.

10.2 Issue – Waste Reduction and Disposal

Waste can adversely affect the environment, people's health and the economy.

OBJECTIVES	POLICIES
10.2.1 Solid waste volumes are reduced.	10.2.2 Practices that reduce the volume of solid waste generated and disposed of in the district should be promoted. 10.2.3 Waste should be minimised where possible, or re-used or recycled. 10.2.4 The producers of waste should be responsible for its disposal. 10.2.5 Community involvement and private enterprise participation should be encouraged in the reduction, collection and recycling of solid waste. 10.2.6 Deleted
10.2.8 Effects of solid waste collection, recycling, recovery, transfer, treatment and disposal operations are minimised.	10.2.9 Solid waste collection, recycling, recovery, storage, treatment and disposal activities should be sited, designed and managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment, amenity values and in particular on amenity values, health and safety, high quality soils, landscapes, and ecologically and culturally sensitive areas.

10.3 Reasons and Explanations

10.3.1 Waste Reduction

Waste reduction is an important means of promoting sustainable management and supports the Waste Management Plan for Waikato District (1999) under the Local Government Act 1974. That Act promotes effective and efficient waste management practices through the waste management hierarchy: avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, dispose. The priority of the waste management plan is to reduce or eliminate waste at source. The disposal of residual solid waste has the potential to adversely affect the natural and physical environment and amenity values of the district.

10.3.2 Solid Waste Management Activities

Local authorities and private operators collect, treat and dispose of solid waste. The policy ensures that waste management facilities are located, designed and managed to minimise adverse effects. The effects vary with the receiving environment and type of waste. Waste containing hazardous substances can pose health and safety risks. The Council will undertake waste management in accordance with long-term community plans under the Local Government Act. Effects and benefits of resource recovery and recycling operations are also covered by the policy and the waste management plan.

10.4 Methods of Implementation

10.4.1 Regulatory Methods

- (a) Deleted
- (b) Rules requiring the provision of space for waste minimisation and storage of recyclable materials in comprehensive residential developments.
- (c) Rules that control activities by reference to location, scale and intensity of solid waste management activities, and hours of operation.
- (d) Rules that control the storage, use, disposal and collection of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

10.4.2 Deleted

10.4.3 Council Works and Services

- (a) Kerbside collection of domestic refuse and recyclable materials.
- (b) Operation of recycling and refuse transfer stations and acceptance of domestic hazardous wastes and farm chemicals at these stations.
- (c) The Council will fix appropriate user charges at Council owned transfer stations to reflect the cost of waste disposal.

10.4.4 Information, Education and Advocacy

- (a) As part of the implementation of the Waikato District Waste Management Plan, provide information to encourage, promote and support waste minimisation.
- (b) Increase public awareness of ways to reduce waste disposal and increase diversion.
- (ba) Promote waste management guidelines for non-residential activities.
- (bb) Increase public awareness of appropriate disposal of building and demolition materials.

10.5 Reasons for Methods

10.5.1 Regulatory Methods

Waste reduction is not often a high priority in development or land use activities but can have significant short and long term effects on the quantity of waste generated. Rules controlling waste reduction are appropriate because there are insufficient market incentives to ensure that waste reduction is considered during design, construction and demolition. Rules also implement the policy on effects of waste management activities.

10.5.2 Deleted

10.5.3 Council Works and Services

The Waste Management Plan for the Waikato District makes provision for the collection and reduction, reuse, recycling recovery treatment, or disposal in the district. It also governs the management of the Council's own activities and facilities and the waste collection and recycling services operated by the Council. Full cost recovery, including social, cultural and economic environmental costs, is a policy of the New Zealand Waste Strategy and the Waste Management Plan for Waikato District.

10.5.4 Information, Education and Advocacy

Changing public perceptions and practices is the most important aspect of improved waste management, and this will continue in accordance with the waste management plan.

10.6 Anticipated Environmental Results

ISSUE	ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS
10.6.1 Waste reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reduction in environmental pollution and land contamination through better management and disposal of solid waste. (b) Recovery of resources that will yield economic and social benefits to the community. (c) Development and other activities adopt more environmentally sustainable waste practices. (d) Minimal adverse effects from waste disposal on amenity values. (e) Improved siting, design and management of waste management activities. (f) Reduction in the volume of solid waste generated. (fa) Reduced consumption and reduced waste of resources.

10A Waste Management Guidelines

The following guidelines apply to all non-residential activities in all zones.

The guidelines may assist in reducing the amount of waste generated, and may provide economic benefits in the form of cost savings.

The main objective of the guidelines is reducing waste to landfill. The guidelines are based on a reduce, reuse, recycle philosophy.

All activities are strongly encouraged to comply with these guidelines.

Guidelines

1. Practice waste reduction.
2. Re-use materials where possible.
3. Re-usable and recyclable materials should be separated from non-recyclable materials prior to disposal.
4. Adequate space should be provided on-site for storage of separated material.
5. Undertake a review of your waste stream to identify the types and quantities of wastes generated.
6. Monitor your waste stream to minimise unnecessary waste and to reduce the cost of over supply and waste disposal.
7. When purchasing, take into account the cost of disposing of additional or unnecessary packaging, as well as the type of packaging.
8. Purchase materials that have recycled content where possible.
9. Waste includes unnecessary or inefficient use of water and energy, including electricity and fossil fuels.
10. Avoid discharge of waste to sewerage or stormwater drainage systems where possible. Consent may be required for any discharge of waste to Council's sewerage or stormwater drainage systems. Consent may be required from the Waikato Regional Council for any other discharges.
11. Remember that waste disposal costs your business or activity – reduction is usually cheaper than disposal.

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