CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT COUNCIL



Waste Assessment 2025

Central Hawke's Bay District Council

30 June 2025

Document Control

Central Hawke's Bay Waste Assessment 2025				
Status	**Version**	**Author**	**Date**	**Changes**
Draft	Version 1	Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	05 June 2025	1st draft
Draft	Version 2	Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	29 June 2025	2nd draft
Draft	Version 2a	Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	1 July 2025	• Added per capita numbers • Added executive summary
Draft	Version 3	Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	7 July 2025	• Table of contents added • Table for bag prices added • Adjusted strategic objectives to align with ILM outputs. • Title headings adjusted • Added to options review • Updated tonnages for diversion
Draft	Version 4	Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	17 July 2025	• CEO review
Draft	Version 5	Reviewed by external comms specialist Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	18 July 2025	• Cover page formatted • Minor formatting adjustments
Draft	Version 6	Reviewed jointly with external comms Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	18 July 2025	• Minor edits
Draft	Version 7	Reviewed based on feedback from Councillors in Council Strategy Committee meeting Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	24 July 2025	• Minor adjustments based on Councillor feedback
Draft	Version 8	Reviewed based on Medical Officer of Health comments Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	29 Sept 2025	• Added waste hierarchy • Added waste hierarchy links to Statement of proposals- where applicable
Final Draft	Version 9	Final review by comms specialist. For public release Robert Hon Email: Robert.hon@chbdc.govt.nz	5 Feb 2026	• Alteration of graphs for easier presentation. • Adjusted error on tonnage data.

CONTENTS

Section	Page number
Executive summary	**3**
1. Introduction	**4**
Purpose and aim	4
Scope	4
Part one: Where are we now?	**6**
2. Legislative context	**7**
3. Strategic context	**8**
National context	8
Regional context	12
District context	13
4. Our District	**14**
District geography	14
Population	15
Housing	16
Economic activity	17
Household income	18
5. Waste services in the district	**18**
Waste disposal services	18
Recycling services	20
Other waste diversion initiatives	20
6. Funding council services	**21**
7. The waste situation	**25**
Waste quantities	25
Waste composition	28
Recycling quantities	31
Other waste diversion quantities	32
8. Forecast future demand	**33**
9. 2019 WMMP Performance	**35**
10. Waste related considerations for the next six years	**37**
Part two: Where do we want to be?	**39**
11. Proposed vision, goals, objectives & measures	**40**
Part three: How will we get there?	**42**
12. Statement of Proposal	**43**
Options review	44
Medical Officer of Health Statement	**50**
Appendices	**51**
Desktop Study Waste Composition Assessment	51
Medical Officer of Health feedback	54

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

This assessment is in three parts:

Part 1: Where are we now?

This section assesses the current waste situation, including:

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

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

Part 2: Where do we want to be?

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

Our vision to be a waste-free district remains. Our objectives will change to reflect current Council priorities; ensuring services remain cost effective and affordable over the longer term while balancing the need to minimise waste. Working in partnership with community and mana whenua is crucial to achieve our goals.

We are proposing three macro level measures to track our progress.

- Reduce waste generated per capita from 440 kg per year to 390 kg per person per year by 2031.
- Increase diverted materials through Council associated waste services from 95 kg per person per year to 125 kg per person per year by 2031.
- Maintain the unauthorised dumping incidents reported to the Council to less than 30 incidents per year.

Part 3: How will we get there?

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

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

- A decision needs to be made whether to continue operating the district landfill when the consent expires in 2030.
- Ensuring waste services remain affordable, noting a decision to close the landfill will change the financial

model of waste services.
- Balancing the need to increase the diversion of waste from landfill with the costs of doing so.
- Forming strategic partnerships with other councils, mana whenua, local community groups and businesses on waste-related services and infrastructure.

The assessment will give the Council a good understanding and foundation to progress and update the current WMMP for the next six years.

This waste assessment will be summarised for the updated WMMP which will outline the strategic direction and future actions for waste management in Central Hawke's Bay over the next six years. The draft WMMP will be publicly consulted prior to adoption in 2026.

1. INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 PURPOSE AND AIM

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

The assessment is essential to enable the Council to update its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). It is a legal requirement for territorial authorities to conduct the assessment and take it into consideration when reviewing and updating their WMMP.

The aim is to identify potential new or improved initiatives for solid waste activity that will contribute to the environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits as outlined in section 3 of the WMA.

Under the WMA (s44), a waste assessment must be made public along with the draft WMMP for consultation. This process must be carried out at intervals no longer than six years. Council will be updating and consulting on its WMMP in 2026.

1.2 SCOPE

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

It provides an overview of the state of waste in the district, the ideal future service model (future state) and key challenges for the district. Understanding relevant waste management information is vital to plan the WMMP review and to update target objectives and goals.

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

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

Consents for the existing Council-managed district landfill will expire in 2030. A decision to renew this consent will require a significant investment and likely result in increased operational costs balanced against revenue adjustments to break even. Economic viability will also be considered as part of future decision-making about the landfill.

Comprehensive planning will support the Council to find the best way to navigate several challenges over the next six years while balancing the need to reduce waste to landfill over the longer term.

PART 1: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

This section outlines the 'why' for this waste assessment and the relevant legislation along with proposed changes. It includes specific elements that are needed to comply with the legislation and the procedure to complete a waste assessment.

2.1 WASTE MINIMISATION ACT 2008

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

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

In making a waste assessment, the territorial authority must consult the Medical Officer of Health.

In preparation for this assessment, Council have made several assumptions based on data from other regions in New Zealand. This is to avoid significant administrative and data collection costs and is permitted under section 51 of the WMA 2008.

Under section 51, waste assessment proposals must also ensure that public health is adequately protected. The WMA also includes the power to control or prohibit how something is disposed of, which is likely to continue in the new waste legislation under proposed changes.

2.1.2 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE WASTE MINIMISATION ACT

In March 2024, the Government proposed changes to the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Litter Act 1979. Key proposed changes include the following.

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 LOCAL GOVERNMNENT ACT 2002

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

The LGA allows councils to:

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

Section 17A of the Act also requires Council to review the delivery model for its waste-related services every six years. Whilst a Section 17A review is not required as part of a WMMP, Officers have opted to begin a preliminary Section 17A review on waste services in conjunction with the WMMP review.

These initial findings will be explored further to confirm any preferred option progressed as part of the WMMP action plan.

2.2.1 CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY CONSOLIDATED BYLAWS

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

2.3 HEALTH ACT 1956

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

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

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

3. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

This section outlines the strategic context for this waste assessment and provides national, regional and district context.

3.1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND WASTE STRATEGY

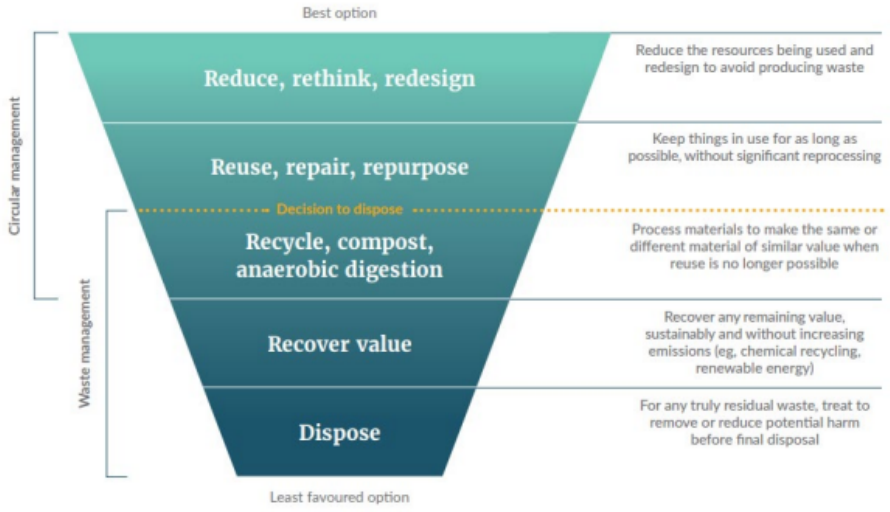
The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) has recently updated the New Zealand waste strategy, replacing the Te Rautaki Para with the Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy.

The outcomes of the strategy are listed below:



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

The strategy builds on the Government's official waste hierarchy as below:



Source: Ministry for the Environment. 2023. *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment. p 15.

Figure 2: Official waste hierarchy for New Zealand. Source: MfE website.

The strategy details the following tools the Government intends to use to achieve these outcomes.



Figure 3: Tools proposed for the updated Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy. Source: MfE website.

The current strategy is designed to create an environment that fosters the establishment of incentives to promote the recovery of valuable resources from waste, resulting in broader economic benefits. This approach ideally involves partnerships between government entities, private industry, iwi, and community groups.

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.2 CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

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

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



Figure 4: Pillars for the New Zealand climate strategy. Source: MfE.

The Government has set targets to track progress:

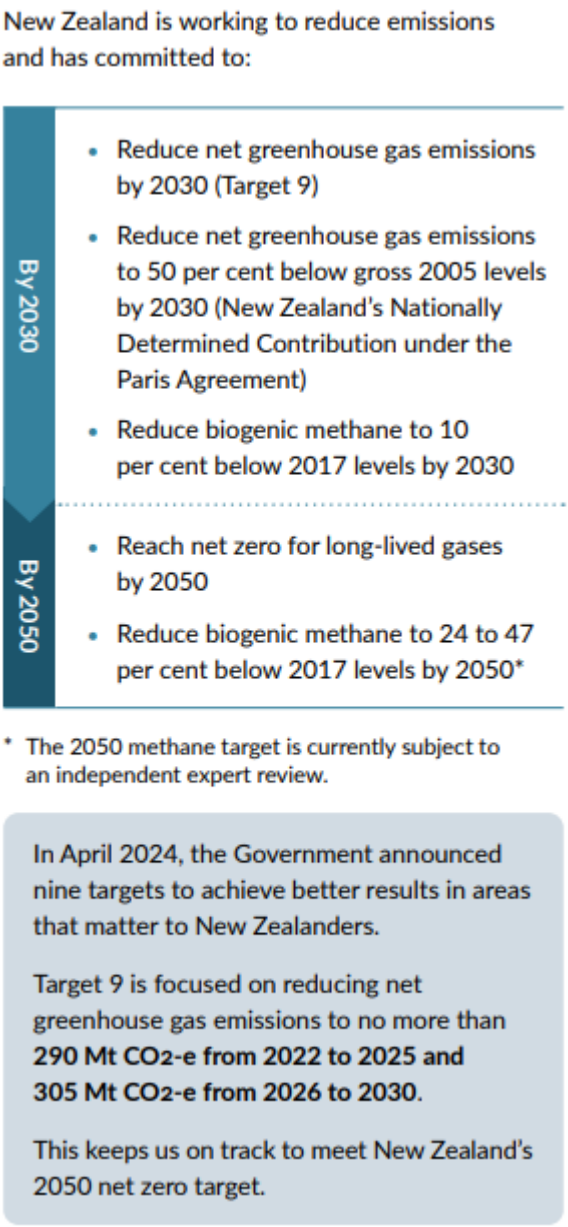


Figure 5: Targets included in the New Zealand climate change strategy. Source: MfE website.

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

3.2 REGIONAL CONTEXT

3.2.1 HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL CLIMATE ACTION JOINT COMMITTEE

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

3.3 DISTRICT CONTEXT

3.3.1 CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY ELECTED MEMBER PRIORITIES



3.3.2 ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

The Council adopted an Environmental and Sustainability Strategy in 2019 with the goal of being successful environmental guardians.

The strategy recognises four key themes.

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

The strategy recognises the need for the Council to be an example for the rest of New Zealand, preserving the beautiful natural landscapes while promoting sustainable economic growth in this district.

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

3.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL WASTE ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

Planned changes to the levels of service are generally driven by the WMMP action plans that are used to update the EWAMP, which feeds into long term plan consultation process for official adoption.

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

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

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

4. OUR DISTRICT

This section is an overview of the geographic, demographic and economic characteristics of Central Hawke's Bay, which have a significant impact on the types and volumes of waste generated. These factors must be taken into consideration when making waste management and minimisation decisions.

4.1 DISTRICT GEOGRAPHY

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



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

The district encompasses 3,327km2 and has a varied landscape, ranging from pastoral hill country, coastal plains and the Ruahine Ranges to the west. The coast borders the district on the east. Hastings District borders the district to the north with Tararua District to the south. To the west, the district shares a border along the Ruahine Ranges with the Rangitikei and Manawatu districts.

Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) is the regional authority for the district.



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

The main population centers around Waipawa and Waipukurau with smaller towns around the district including Pukehou in the north and Takapau towards the south. Several small costal settlements line the east coast of the district with Pōrangahau being the largest coastal settlement.

4.2 POPULATION

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



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

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

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

Graph | Table | Metadata | Export

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

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

Stats NZ census

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

4.3 HOUSING

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



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

4.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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

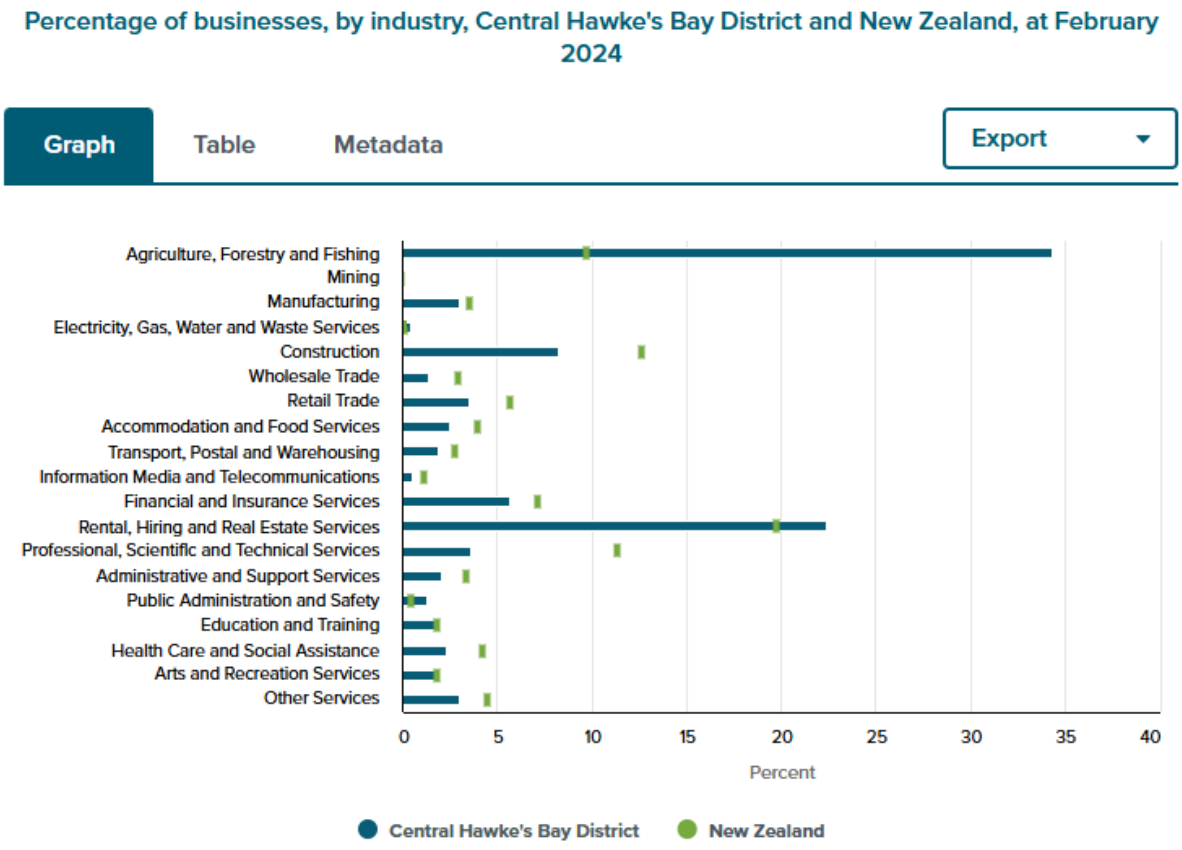


Figure 11: Economic activity by industry in Central Hawke's Bay. Source: NZ Stats.

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

4.5 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

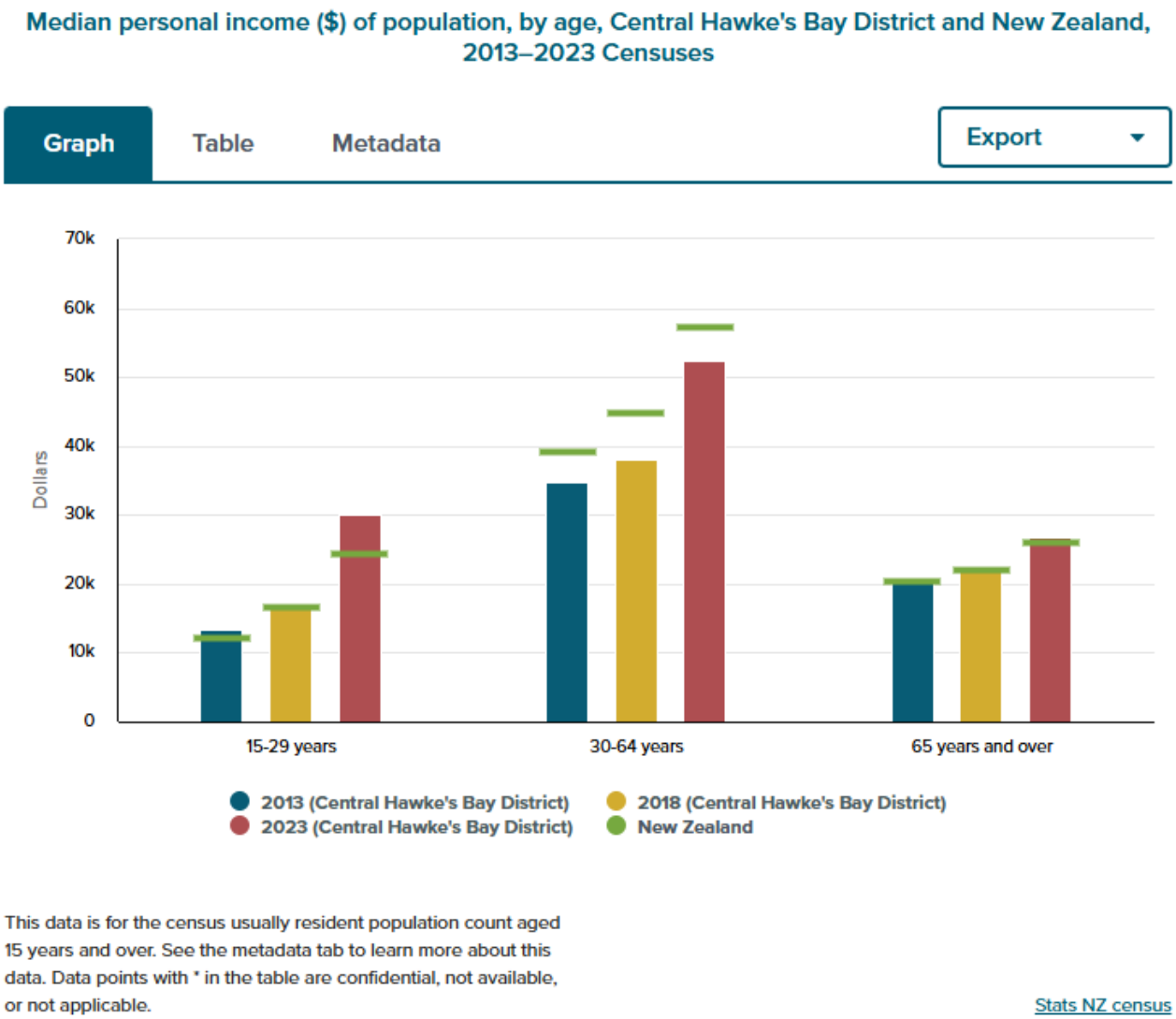


Figure 12: Median income based on age for Central Hawke's Bay residents over time. Source: Stats NZ.

5. WASTE SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

This section has information about waste services available in the district, including private and Council services.

5.1 WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES

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

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

Several private operators offer kerbside collection services in the district: wheelie bin collection for urban and rural areas, green waste collections, and skip bin services.

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

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

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

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

The table below shows the waste disposal services available in the district and the typical tonnage each collects on an annual basis.

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

(CHBDC)		

Table 2: Existing waste services in the district.

5.2 RECYCLING SERVICES

Council provides two types of recycling services for the urban and rural communities:
1. weekly kerbside collection services in urban areas, and
2. drop-off recycling facilities.

Like the waste disposal services, these are provided through contracted third-party service providers.

There are a small number of private operators in this market, mainly catering for clients who prefer a pick-up service due to generating large amounts of recyclable materials. The Council does not have private operators recycling volumes as the material bypasses Council's collection systems, but it is likely to be low.

The table below breaks down the Council's recycling services, and the average collected per annum.

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

Table 3: Summary of existing recycling services in the district.

5.3 OTHER WASTE DIVERSION INITIATIVES

The Council provides other waste diversion opportunities to residents in two main ways.
1. Encouraging behavior change through events and waste education in local schools.
2. Waste diversion options - typically accessed through the transfer stations.

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

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

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

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

Table 4: Council waste diversion services.

6. FUNDING COUNCIL SERVICES

This section provides an overview of how existing Council services are funded in line with the Council's revenue and funding policy, and commentary on each activity's business model for additional context.

6.1 SOLID WASTE ACTIVITIES

The Council's solid waste activity and funding is documented below and in the 2024-2027 Three Year Plan.

Activity	Funding model
Landfill operations	100% user pays
Closed landfill management	100% funded through general rates
Kerbside refuse collection	80% funded through targeted rates with 20% funded through bag sales
Kerbside recycling collection	100% funded through targeted rates
Transfer station – operations	60% through fees and charges with 40% through general rates

Permanent recycling drop-off centres and mobile recycling trailers	100% funded through general rates with support from external MfE waste minimisation levies
Other waste diversion initiatives	100% funded through external MfE waste minimisation levies

Table 5: Funding model for Council related waste services.

The funding needs to achieve a maximum of 65/35 percent funding split between private funding and general rates funding.

6.2 LANDFILL OPERATIONS

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

6.3 TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS

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

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

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

Users are now paying waste disposal fees that are more reflective of the true cost of waste disposal. This means they are more aware of how much they are producing and are incentivised to consider diverting waste before disposing it to landfill.

The next table shows the weight-based charges at the Waipukurau Transfer Station.

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

Table 6: Prices at the Council transfer stations.

6.4 KERBSIDE REFUSE OPERATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7: Targeted rates for kerbside refuse collection and pre-paid bag pricing.

For a household within the collection zone that disposes of one 60L bag weekly, the annual disposal fee for the 2025/2026 year will be $240 per annum. If a household disposes of two bags weekly (120L worth of waste per week) it would cost $442.53 per annum.

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



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

There are options to consider for further cost efficiencies in kerbside waste collection, which could be investigated and implemented in the future:

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

6.5 KERBSIDE RECYCLING COLLECTION OPERATIONS

Kerbside recycling collections run weekly for residents within the collection zone and use a three-crate system: one for paper, one for plastics and one for glass.

All residents within the zone are charged a targeted rate, which is set in line with the contract and operational costs of the service. Any unbudgeted or unforeseen costs are generally covered by waste minimisation levy returns.

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

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

Adjusting the zones, collection methodology and service delivery model to the kerbside refuse collection system could create efficiencies whilst removing barriers to recycling.

6.6 RECYCLING DROP-OFF CENTRES

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

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

The Council also provides a mobile recycling trailer service in five rural settlements: Argyll, Elsthorpe, Flemington, Omakare and Sherwood.

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

6.7 CLOSED LANDFILL MANAGEMENT

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

6.8 WASTE DISPOSAL LEVY RETURNS

The Waste Disposal Levy was established under the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008. The levy for the 2024/2025 financial year is set at $60 per tonne for all Class 1 landfill with the government approving a $5 increase per year until 2027/2028. A portion of the collected levy within a region is returned to councils based on the population size.

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

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

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

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

6.9 WASTE MINIMISATION CONTESTABLE FUNDS

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

6.10 CLOSED LANDFILL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

7. THE WASTE SITUATION

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

7.1 WASTE QUANTITIES

This section covers waste quantities in urban and rural areas across the district. Some assumptions are made about the origin of the waste as permitted under section 51 of the WMA 2008 due to the lack of granularity in data.

7.1.1 WASTE TO LANDFILL QUANTITIES

The district landfill is a Class 1 facility that accepts waste from within and outside the district in

line with MfE criteria. The following graph shows the waste split over the last five years.

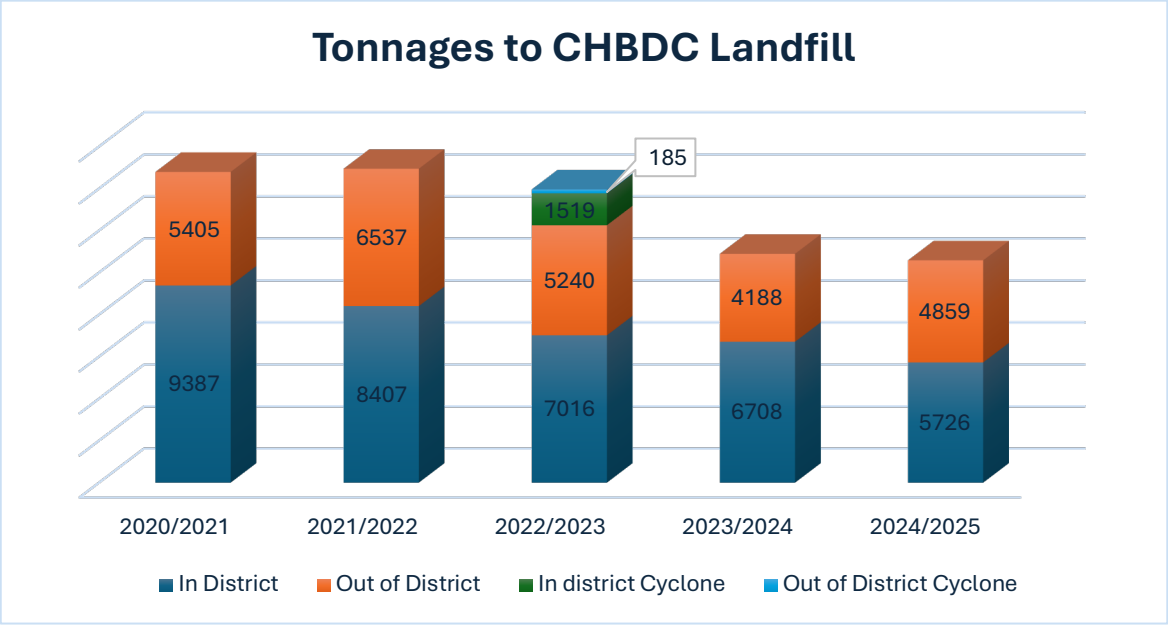


Figure 14: Amount of waste disposed of at the landfill over time split by source.

For this assessment, analysis is provided for in-district waste only as the waste management and minimisation strategies that originate outside the district are managed by the local authority where the waste originates from.

In-district landfill waste volumes suggest that waste has trended downwards over the last five years.

7.1.2 DISTRICT WASTE VOLUMES

The next table shows n-district waste volumes by activity and the tonnages generated over the last three financial years.

Activities	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	3 year average
Council kerbside collections	325 tonnes	415 tonnes	425 tonnes	390 tonnes
Council transfer stations	2,448 tonnes	2,330 tonnes	1,985 tonnes	2,252 tonnes
Private kerbside collectors	2,260 tonnes	2,340 tonnes	2,345 tonnes	2,315 tonnes
Other district waste direct to landfill	1,982 tonnes	1,723 tonnes	975 tonnes	1,560 tonnes
Total	7,015 tonnes	6,708 tonnes	5,730 tonnes	6,517 tonnes

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

Data shows both out-of-district and in-district waste going to landfill has reduced, which is likely due to several factors.

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

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

7.1.3 WASTE TO LANDFILL PER CAPITA

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

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

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

7.1.4 DISTRICT RESIDENTIAL WASTE

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

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

7.1.5 DISTRICT RURAL WASTE

The Council has limited data on rural waste.

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

Most of this waste is almost certainly organic. Reviewing the green waste disposed of at the transfer station, it is almost certain that organic waste from rural areas is dealt with on site by either being reused for agricultural purposes or is burnt.

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

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

7.1.6 DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL WASTE

As outlined in section 4.4, manufacturing and processing agricultural output generates the most industrial waste. The main producers are Silver Fern Farms (meat processing plant), Ovation (pet food processing) and Centralines (local electricity network manager).

Between 400-600 tonnes of industrial waste are disposed of at the district landfill annually. These volumes are small when compared to the scale of the processing activity. The waste received at the landfill is restricted to unrecoverable organics, unrecyclable packaging and office waste.

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

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

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

7.1.7 DISTRICT BIOSOLIDS WASTE

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

The Council also accepts biosolids from outside the district, particularly from Tararua District Council, through negotiation. The amount and frequency of disposal is not consistent and varies annually. Biosolids coming from outside the district is expected to decrease over time as producers seek beneficial reuse options for dewatered sewage sludge.

7.1.8 DISTRICT HAZARDOUS AND MEDICAL WASTE

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

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

7.2 WASTE COMPOSITION

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

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

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

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

7.2.1 UPDATED 2019 SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL (SWAP) ANALYSIS

The Council engaged an independent third-party advisor, Morrison Low, to perform a desktop study to update our 2019 SWAP analysis. A copy of the review can be found in Appendix 1 of this assessment.

It compared the 2019 SWAP analysis results against more recent SWAP results from the following councils / facilities located in districts with similar levels of service and economic activity.

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

The review concluded that the proportion of organics, paper, plastics and metals in collected or deposited waste is unlikely to have altered significantly since the 2019 SWAP analysis. The table below details the proposed adjustments based on the desktop study.

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

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

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

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

7.2.2 WASTE TO LANDFILL COMPOSITION

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

Activity sources	Percentage of total weight	Estimated tonnes per annum based on in-district waste-to-landfill data over the last 3 years
Construction and demolition	18.8%	1,220
Industrial/commercial/institutional	4.3%	280
Transfer station- mixed activities	34.5%	2252
Council kerbside waste collections	6.0%	390
Private kerbside waste collections	35.5%	2315
Special waste	0.9%	60
TOTAL	100%	6,517

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

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

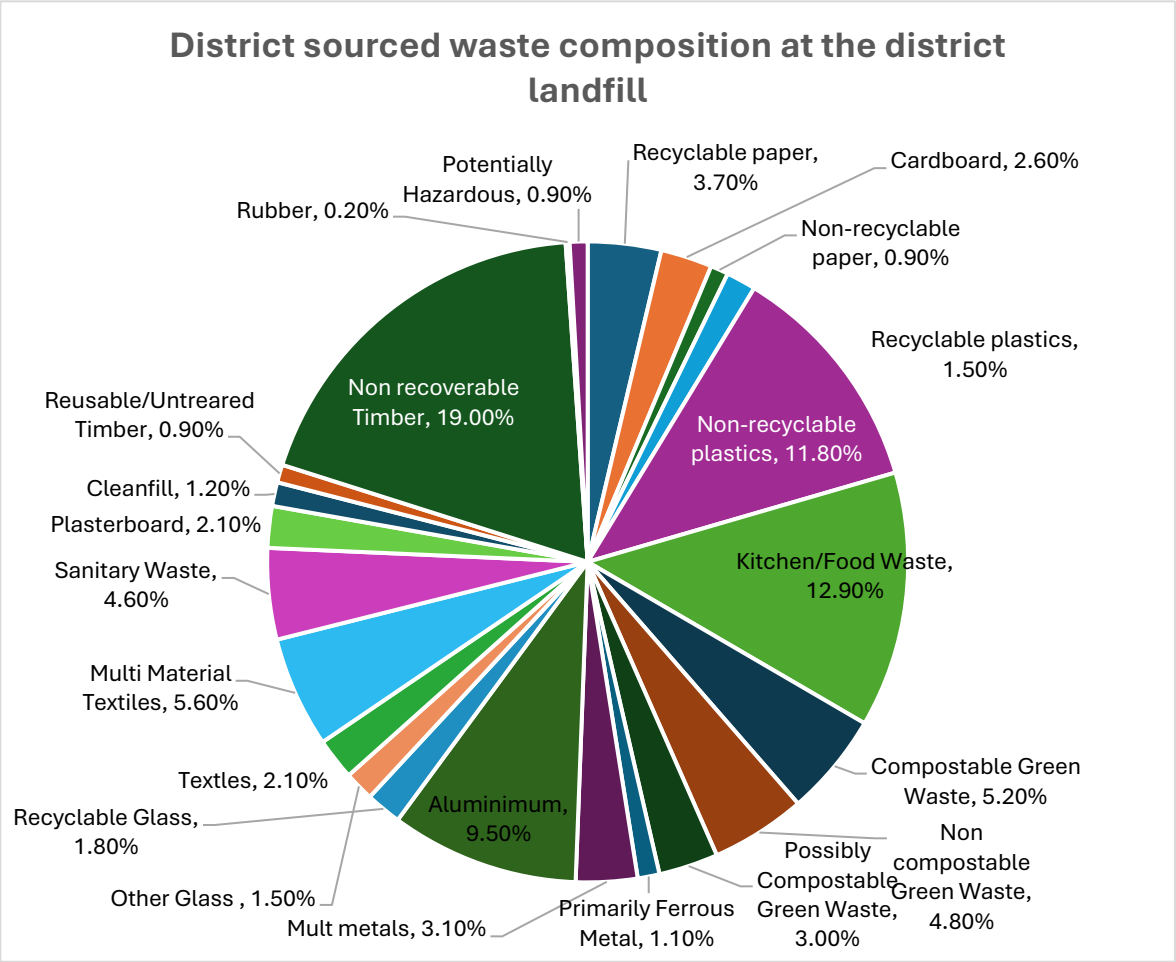


Figure 15: **District-sourced waste disposed at the landfill by composition.**

7.2.3 KERBSIDE RESIDENTIAL WASTE COMPOSITION

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

Composition of kerbside waste	Proportion of total (May 2019)	Adjusted proportion based on SWAP desktop review
Paper	9.0%	8.0%
Plastics	12.1%	9.6%
Organics	53.1%	51.6%
Ferrous metal	2.6%	2.6%
Non-ferrous metal	1.0%	1.0%
Glass	5.4%	6.5%
Textiles	4.8%	5.9%
Sanitary paper	6.0%	7.4%
Rubble	2.9%	3.6%
Timber	1.0%	1.25%
Rubber	0.2%	0.25%

Potentially hazardous	1.2%	1.45%
Uncategorised	0.70%	0.85%

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

The most waste going to landfill is organics, including kitchen waste and green waste. Providing better organic waste diversion will make the biggest contribution to reducing residential waste to landfills.

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

7.2.4 WASTE FLOWS

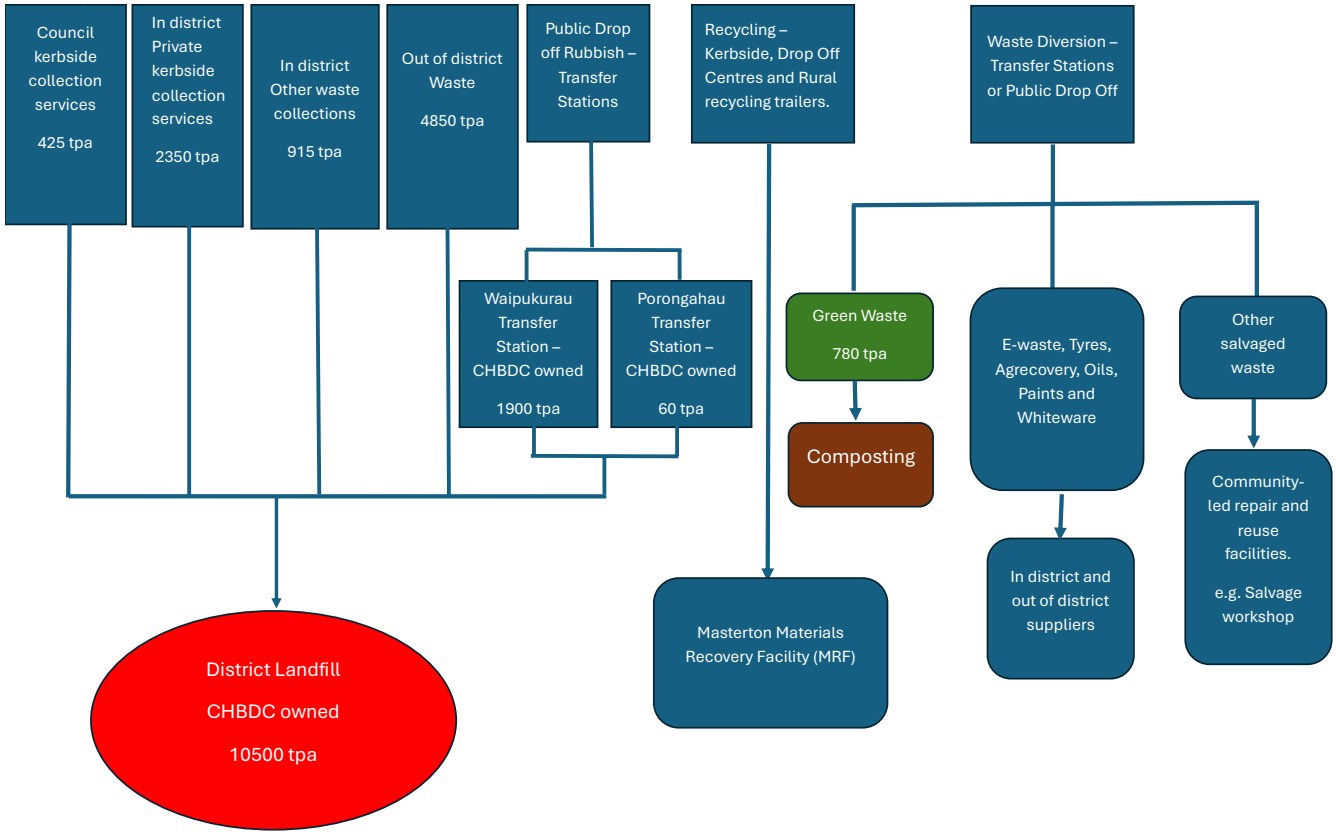


Figure 16: Figure showing waste flows through the Council's waste system.

7.3 RECYCLING QUANTITIES

This section analyses the district's current recycling quantities in the urban and rural areas. It includes key trends for services and looks at whether the service provided is adequate to capture all the materials that are potentially recyclable in our waste as identified through the SWAP review.

7.3.1 URBAN & RURAL RECYCLING QUANTITIES

The total recycling quantities for the district (urban and rural) over the last four years follow.

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

Table 13 Recovered recyclable materials through Council recycling services over time.

Recycling volumes are stable, indicating those who use the service continue to do so. Additional analysis is required to identify factors that may limit increased recycling.

7.4 OTHER WASTE DIVERSION QUANTITIES

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

7.4.1 GREEN WASTE DIVERSION QUANTITIES

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

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

The following table shows green waste diversion by financial year, noting the method of measuring quantities prior to the installation of the weighbridge is likely to be less accurate.

Financial year	Annual quantities
2024/2025	320 tonnes
2023/2024	498 tonnes*+
2022/2023	650 tonnes*+

*These tonnages have been converted from cubic meters.
+Green waste tonnages artificially high due to the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle.

Table 14: Annual quantities of green waste at the transfer station over time.

7.4.2 OTHER DIVERSION QUANTITIES

The Council provides other diversion options at both transfer stations. These include:

- tyres
- e-waste
- scrap metal
- waste salvaged for upcycling by a community led group known as the Salvage Workshop, and
- paint and hazardous waste.

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

Material type	Tonnages per annum		
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025*
Tyres	No data	No data	20
E-waste	35	36	60

Scrap metal	63	60	75
Paint & hazardous waste	0.9	0.8	0.75
Salvaged materials	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	3
Concrete	80	50	255

Table 15: Annual quantities of other waste diverted through Council services.

7.4.3 DIVERTED WASTE PER CAPITA

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

8. FORECAST FUTURE DEMAND

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

8.1 POPULATION GROWTH

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

This section uses the medium growth scenario projections as below to predict future waste demands in the next six years.

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

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

8.2 HOUSING GROWTH & EARTHQUAKE PRONE BUILDINGS

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

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

Both growth and earthquake strengthening requirements mean infrastructure to manage construction and demolition waste are still needed.

8.3 FORECAST WASTE DEMANDS

As shown in table 16, the population is estimated to be over 19,000 by 2033.

Figure 17 projects waste demand growth in the district to 2033 looking at two scenarios.
1. keeping up with growth, and
2. a 2 percent reduction in waste generation per year.

The projections use a baseline of 6,517 tonnes to landfill (the average amount of district-sourced waste over the last 3 years) and increase based on population projections multiplied by the average of 440 kg per capita per annum for 'the keeping up with growth' scenario.

The 2 percent reduction scenario will reduce the 440 kg per capita number by 2 percent over the future years.

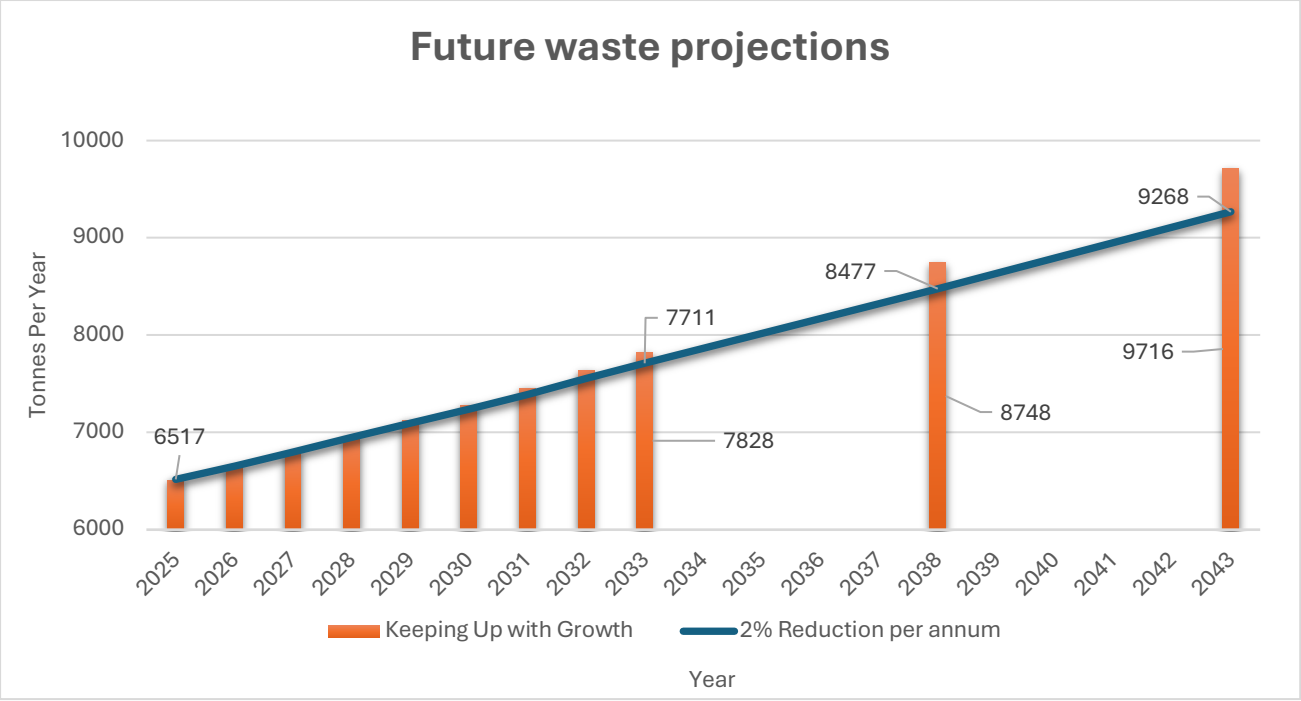


Figure 17: **Waste demand projections based on population increase.**

A 2 percent reduction in waste generated in the district will see the tonnages to landfill remain steady. The 2

percent reduction was selected in line with proposed waste targets (refer section 11.2).

9. 2019 WMMP PERFORMANCE

This section discusses the 2019 WMMP performance.

9.1 2019 WMMP VISION, GOALS AND TARGETS

Our vision

A "Waste Free CHB"

Goals and Objectives

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

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

OBJECTIVES	
O1	Provide sustainable services that are cost-effective to the community as a whole
O2	View waste as a resource, improving and modifying collections and facilities so that more can be diverted from landfill
O3	Prioritise waste reduction, reuse and recovery & recycling initiatives which align with other council objectives such as respecting and protecting our environment and providing efficient and appropriate infrastructure and services
O5	Promote, encourage, and emphasise reduction, reuse and recycling
O6	Remove or reduce barriers that are preventing the community from making best use of existing waste diversion services, and any potential new services

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

OBJECTIVES	
O7	Process and manage wastes locally wherever feasible and cost-effective
O8	Investigate and implement new services, facilities, or other initiatives that are proven in New Zealand, and will increase the amount of waste reduced, reused, or recycled
O9	Work closely with the Central Hawke's Bay community on waste management and minimisation through the waste reference group

Goal 3: Minimise environmental harm and protect public health

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

Goal 4: Work in partnership with others

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

9.2 2019 WMMP TARGETS

The first is an aspirational long-term target.

To increase diversion from landfill to 70% by 2040

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

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

- Conducive central government policies and legislation.
- Technological solutions to reprocess extracted waste for beneficial reuse.
- Viable markets for extracted resources.

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

To increase diversion from landfill to 48% by 2025

The baseline for these two targets is 32% diversion from landfill in 2018/19[1].

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

As detailed in section 7.2.2, a move to divert organic waste will help to significantly increase diversion overall. To be effective, the Council (or a trusted partner) will likely need to introduce a kerbside organic collection and invest in supporting infrastructure. Such moves are likely to cost more in the short term, and this must be balanced with other funding priorities, such as cyclone recovery and new water reform requirements.

The third is a service-related target.

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

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

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

9.3 2019 WMMP ACTION PLAN SUCCESS

The following initiatives were successfully introduced from the 2019 action plan.

- Updated the solid waste bylaw.
- Increased enforcement on illegal dumping.
- Improved waste data collection and communication.
- Introduced rural recycling trailers.

- Supported Paper for Trees and the Enviroschools programme.
- Established connections with Tamatea Pōkai Whenua, regional waste officers and local zero waste advocates.
- Completed green waste composting trials and workshops.
- Introduced user-pays landfill and kerbside rubbish collections.
- Expanded kerbside services and closed non-performing infrastructure.
- Initiated a community-led reuse centre.
- Submitted feedback on government waste policy changes.
- Awarded grants to community-led waste diversion initiatives and events through the Environmental and Sustainability Grant process.

The following actions were incomplete:

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

The Council also implemented other waste-related initiatives that were not in the 2019 Action Plan in response to community needs including the following:

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

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

10. WASTE RELATED CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE NEXT SIX YEARS

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

10.1 DEFINING THE PROBLEM

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

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

We will seek to achieve the following strategic objectives to address the problem statement:

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

10.2 KEY CONSIDERATIONS

The key considerations and their alignment with the ILM problem statement and objectives are as follows.

Key considerations		
Considerations	**Consequence of the issue**	**Alignment with ILM**
The future of the district landfill	The district landfill's consent expires in 2030 and renewing it requires significant investment and increased tonnages to stay viable. A decision on the landfill's future must be made by 2028 to allow time for approvals and construction. If the landfill option is not viable, alternative solutions should be explored and discussed with the community. A well-supported waste disposal plan must be ready by 2030 to ensure continued service for the community.	Goal 1 Goal 3
Effective and affordable waste management services	Effective and affordable waste management is a necessity for the community. The costs of maintaining these services continue to increase due to external and market factors. As the costs increase, communities may be forced to use inappropriate waste disposal options out of necessity.	Goal 1 Goal 2
Enabling more resource recovery through our waste system	New Zealand's strategy aims to reduce landfill waste by recovering reusable resources. The Council should investigate affordable, eco-friendly resource recovery systems that are accessible and supported by the community. These new arrangements ideally involve partnerships with mana whenua, local community groups, and businesses to ensure successful implementation by the Council.	Goal 1 Goal 2 Goal 3
Changing our community's perception of waste	We need community support to achieve our Waste Free CHB vision. We recognise that certain demographics are not receiving our waste minimisation messaging, and we will need to develop innovative strategies to effectively engage with these groups.	Goal 3

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

PART 2: WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE?

11. PROPOSED VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVE & MEASURES

This section reviews the previous WMMP vision, goals and objectives and suggests updates as well as targets and methods to track progress within the current context.

11.1 PROPOSED VISION, GOALS & OBJECTIVES

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

VISION: A WASTE FREE CHB

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

Objectives:

O1	Waste services are right sized for the district.
O2	Invest in resilient, cost-effective and future-proofed waste infrastructure.
O3	Innovative waste service delivery models that drive cost efficiencies.
O4	Regional and local mutually beneficial waste services and infrastructure arrangements.
O5	Local partnerships for resource recovery services.
Goal 2:	**Waste management solutions will seek to minimise the impact of waste on the environment**
O6	Ensure Council waste systems and infrastructure minimise environmental impacts.
O7	Advocate to central government on policies that are conducive for waste diversion.
O8	Incentivise community waste-related actions that support better environmental outcomes.
Goal 3:	**Solid waste options that are supported by community, stakeholders and partners**
O9	Reduce barriers to waste diversion and implement if cost effective.
10	Easy to understand, engaging waste minimisation messaging that aligns with Te Ao Māori.
11	Promote, encourage and emphasise reduction, reuse and recycling.
12	Support community, local zero waste groups, businesses and farmers to minimise waste.

11.2 PROPOSED TARGETS

As discussed in section 9.2 the current targets and measures used to track progress lack consistency and are difficult to collect due to the nature of the operations. The previous WMMP set three targets:

1. To increase diversion from landfill by 70 percent by 2040.
2. To increase diversion from landfill by 48 percent by 2025.

3. To increase participation rate for kerbside recycling (measured by set out rates) to 60 percent by 2025.

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

The updated WMMP proposes switching to a weight per capita target and introducing a new measure around unauthorised dumping.

A target to reduce the district sourced waste to landfill over time allows Council to measure progress on waste diversion through both private and council led options within the district.

Increasing the diverted waste target over time allows Council to measure the effectiveness of embedding waste minimisation in the Council's waste management services or any Council-led waste minimisation initiatives.

Three new targets are proposed:

1. **Reduce district sourced waste to landfill from 440 kg to 390 kg per person per year by 2031.**
2. **Increase diverted materials through Council associated waste services from 95 kg per person per year to 125 kg per person per year by 2031.**
3. **The number of unauthorised dumping incidents reported to the Council is less than 35 incidents per year.**

PART 3: HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

12. STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

The Waste Minimisation Act requires councils to consider the following:

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

The following options review lists the proposals that the Council will consider over the next six years subject to a consultation process.

These proposals have been identified to align with the proposed goals and objectives as set out in Part 2 of this assessment.

The proposals are ranked based on priority (see definitions below) and where they fit within the waste hierarchy (where applicable). Refer to figure 2 in section 3.1.1 for the official waste hierarchy.

Priority	Definition
High	The proposal is time sensitive, considered critical to achieving the goals and has significant influence on the success of other proposals. The Council will prioritise resources to address these first.
Medium	The proposal is less time sensitive, positively contributes to achieving the goals but has limited impact on the success of other proposals. Council resources may be allocated if excess capacity exists or after all high-priority proposals have been addressed.
Low	The proposal is not time sensitive, a small contribution to achieving the goals and is unlikely to impact the success of other proposals or is dependent on the outcome of other proposals for its success. Council resources should be allocated only if a suitable opportunity arises.

12.1 OPTIONS REVIEW

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

Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Waste hierarchy	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid waste services are affordable and financially viable for the long term	Assess economic viability of the district landfill to inform a decision to extend the landfill by 2028.	New	The Council must decide if it will commit to continuing to landfill after consent expiring in 2030 by 2028. Officers will need to prepare a business case to inform this decision.	Dispose	High	O1 & O2
	Explore opportunities to use the district landfill as a shared waste disposal infrastructure for other Councils.	New	Positioning the district landfill as a shared waste infrastructure for other Councils an option to ensure will long-term economic viability of the landfill whilst providing other councils security of access and predictable costs.	Dispose	High	O1, O2, O3, O4 & O6
	Explore options to access a new waste disposal infrastructure if the Council decides not to renew the landfill consent after 2030.	New	The district needs to explore other waste disposal options if the landfill is unfeasible after consent expiry.	Dispose	High	O1, O2, O3, O4 & O6
	A concept design for a facility to replace the Waipukurau Transfer Station.	New	The Waipukurau Transfer Station is set for replacement in 2033. If Council decides not to reconsent the landfill, a new transfer station is required to accommodate the increased capacity and additional space for future waste diversion options.	Dispose	High	O1, O2 & O6
	Review kerbside collection operations.	New	Reviewing our operations ensures our services meet current and future community needs. Adjustments, like changing our methodology or service delivery models through a Section 17A review, can offer cost efficiencies.	Dispose, recycle	High	O1& O3

Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Waste hierarchy	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid waste services are affordable and financially viable for the long term	Review efficiencies of our rural recycling trailers.	Existing	The rural recycling trailers have been successful but are starting to experience capacity issues. There is a case to convert the trailer to permanent recycling drop-off centres.	Recycle	High	O1, O2, O3 & O6
	Align transfer stations and district landfill hours with demand.	Existing	Adjusting the opening hours at the transfer station could reduce costs but could be inconvenient for residents and businesses.	Recycle, dispose	Low	O1 & O3
	Introduce licensing for private waste operators.	Existing	Private waste operators are operating within the district. Licensing could help regulate the times and days of collections to ensure it is streamline while helping the Council understand the waste flows within the district.	Dispose	Med	O4 & O7
	Establish green waste composting hubs on unused old landfills.	New	Setting up composting hubs for green waste at closed landfills allows access to green waste disposal and processing sites for rural communities. It will be challenging to make it cost effective.	Recycle, compost	Low	O4 & 10
	Evaluate leasing options for old landfills.	New	Leasing out old landfills could generate a new income stream that can subsidise the costs to manage the old landfills.	N/A	Med	O3
	Expand kerbside refuse and recycling collections.	New	Expanding the current kerbside waste collection boundaries to accommodate growth may reduce the cost of services due to improved cost efficiencies at the expense of existing private waste collector's demand.	Recycle, dispose	Low	O9 & 11,
	Review feasibility of a kerbside organics collection service.	Existing	Implementing a kerbside organics collection will be considered if deemed cost effective.	Compost, anaerobic digestion	Med	O1 & 11
	Review Council revenue and finance policies for waste services.	New	Current revenue and finance policies impact how the waste services are funded. Increasing the proportion of private funding (e.g. fees and charges) could incentivise	N/A	Med	O1

Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Waste hierarchy	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid waste services are affordable and financially viable for the long term			waste diversion by having large waste producers cover more disposal costs.			
	Support marae-based waste diversion initiatives.	New	Local maraes are central to our Māori community. Collaborating with local mana whenua partners on a 'proof of concept' for resource recovery could provide a cost-effective blueprint for community-based waste diversion.	Reuse, repair, repurpose	High	O3, O5, 10 & 11
	Explore regional organics and construction and demolition diversion options.	Existing	Hastings and Napier district councils intend to commission technical and feasibility studies on a regional organic and construction & demolition processing option.	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion.	Med	O1, O2, O3 & O4
	Explore in-district organic waste diversion processing.	Existing	Commission a study to explore an in-district solution for managing this waste including possible links with existing processing options already available or planned by the local industry.	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion.	Med	O1, O2, O3 & 12
	Provide easier access to residents to dispose of common household hazardous waste.	Existing	The Council provides an annual event for the safe disposal service for residential quantities of hazardous waste. Upskilling staff and further transfer station investment will allow year-round disposal option.	Recover value.	Med	O3, O6 & O8
Waste management	Adopt a litter control policy	New	A litter control policy will guide the strategy to address unauthorised dumping. This policy covers training, legislative requirements, and enforcement systems.	Reduce, rethink, redesign	High	O6 & O8

Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Waste hierarchy	Priority	Alignment with objectives
solutions will seek to minimise the impact of waste on the environment	Improve waste data capture systems	Existing	Review current waste data capture system, e.g. software and work with district businesses and industry to ascertain their waste demands and data on the environmental impacts.	N/A	Med	O3 & 11
	Complete literature review on environmental impacts of waste to energy options	New	A literature review on the environmental impacts of various waste-to-energy options will clarify their role as a possible waste disposal solution for the Council.	Recover value	High	O2 & O6
	Consider ways to help communities facing financial hardship with waste disposal.	New	Some members of our community are engaging in illegal dumping due to financial challenges. Collaborating with social services to identify practical, fair, and equitable solutions for proper waste disposal is worth exploring.	N/A	Med	O3 & O8
	Upskill team on legislation & policy that facilitate waste minimisation.	Existing	Technical knowledge of internationally proven waste diversion policies and proven legislation such as, national product stewardship schemes, enables officers to provide informed feedback to central government.	N/A	Med	O2, O7 & 11
	Research options for safe disposal of emerging waste streams, e.g. solar panels, PFAs.	New	There is a lack of understanding of the environmental impacts of future or emerging waste streams such as solar panels and PFAs. Upskilling of staff is key to be prepared to ensure safe disposal of these emerging waste streams.	Recover value/Dispose	Med	O6 & O7
	Create a waste futures forum represented by mana whenua, Health NZ and other stakeholders.	New	Establishing a group consisting of representatives from mana whenua and stakeholders to assist in shaping and providing feedback will assist in shaping and support future waste options.	N/A	High	O9 & 11
	Develop waste minimisation messages that reflect Te Ao Māori principles.	New	Develop messaging that aligns with Te Ao Māori principles with mana whenua enhancing engagement of our mana whenua communities.	Reduce, rethink, redesign	High	11 & 12

Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Waste hierarchy	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid waste options that are supported by community, stakeholders and partners	Coordinated waste minimisation education for the district.	Existing	Better coordination among waste minimisation service providers in the district that aligns theory with practical applications to make lessons more effective. This requires schools' cooperation.	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Low	11 & 12
	Create a waste minimisation event calendar.	Existing	Community members often miss our events. A calendar can improve resource allocation, planning, and provide timely notifications. Designing events for different age groups can maximise impact.	N/A	Med	11 & 12
	Explore embedding waste minimisation measures in Council procurement processes.	Existing	Embedding waste minimisation measures and targets when we procure services provides valuable data and demonstrates leadership through our actions.	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Med	06 & 11
	Create clear and engaging waste management and minimisation education videos.	Existing	The current messaging format lacks video content that is engaging. There is an opportunity with Health NZ to broaden messaging.	Reuse, repair, repurpose, dispose	High	10, 11 & 12
	Identify obstacles to waste minimisation.	Existing	Identify barriers to waste minimisation for businesses and our urban and rural communities. Council may find opportunities for quick wins or use the information to plan future potential waste strategies and services.	N/A	High	O6, O9, 11 & 12
	Offer free waste assessment audits to local businesses and maraes.	New	A waste assessment audit can encourage businesses and maraes to consider e waste minimisation.	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Med	O6, O9, O11 & O12
	Encourage local construction businesses to provide community access surplus building materials.	Existing	Local businesses and community groups seek unused building materials. Facilitating the collaboration between these groups and building material waste producers may open opportunities to access these materials and reduce waste to landfill.	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Med	O4, O5, 11 & 12

Goal	Possibilities	Existing OR new	Commentary	Waste hierarchy	Priority	Alignment with objectives
Solid waste options that are supported by community, stakeholders and partners	Work with partners to initiate pilot projects for targeted resource recovery.	Existing	The child seat reuse programme with the Parenting and Pregnancy Hub demonstrates the feasibility and cost-efficiency of targeted waste diversion. More opportunities may exist.	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Med	O4, O5, 11 & 12
	Establish a local zero-waste hub.	Existing	Local organisations and businesses that promote waste diversion would benefit from a centralised hub. This hub would enable them to meet, exchange ideas, and coordinate their efforts, thereby enhancing collaboration.	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Low	O4 & 12
	Explore options to reuse roading and civil infrastructure waste.	New	Consider evaluating and if possible, incorporating reusable waste materials into Council infrastructure projects.	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Med	11 & 12
	Review feasibility of green waste composting trial.	Existing	The Council has tested basic composting at the Waipukurau Transfer Station to some success. If feasible over the longer term, Council will look to formalise this operation.	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion.	High	O3, O4 & 12
Solid waste options that are supported by community, stakeholders and partners	Review design of Council waste infrastructure to create engaging themes and consistent branding.	New	Having attractive, clean and integrated waste infrastructure in the district, e.g. litter bins and recycling drop off centres will make users more inclined to use them appropriately and provide another touch point to further waste messaging.	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Med	O8, O9 & 11

13. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH STATEMENT

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: DESKTOP STUDY WASTE COMPOSITION ASSESSMENT

Desktop study SWAP analysis – June 2025
Central Hawke's Bay District Council

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

Comparable SWAP Analyses

The comparable SWAP analyses are:

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

Waste Categories Compared

We examined the proportion of waste in the following categories:

- Paper
- Plastics
- Organics
- Metals

Results

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

Table 1 - Difference in percentage from 2019 to 2024

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

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

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

© Morrison Low

Conclusion

In conclusion, from the desktop study carried out, it is our view that the data from the SWAP analysis carried out in 2019 can be used for the purposes of the 2023 waste assessment.

Health New Zealand
Te Whatu Ora

26 September 2025

Robert Hon
Environmental Waste Manager
Central Hawke's Bay District Council
PO Box 127
28-32 Ruataniwha Street
Waipawa 4210

Tēnā koe Robert,

Medical Officer of Health comments under Section 51 Waste Minimisation Act 2008

1. Thank you for providing a copy of the draft Central Hawke's Bay District Council Waste Assessment as part of the consultation process under Section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act). This letter summarises my review, as Medical Officer of Health, undertaken by National Public Health Service in Te Matau a Māui.
2. Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora (Health NZ) acknowledges the unprecedented events and challenges of recent years including the impacts of COVID-19, Cyclone Gabrielle and the recovery effort. This has required Council to adapt, reprioritise, and at times do more with less, while continuing to support the community's recovery.
3. These comments are provided in the spirit of partnership, recognising Council's significant mahi in this space and our shared goal of protecting the health and wellbeing of the Central Hawke's Bay community. The purpose is to highlight issues of public health and community wellbeing covered in the Assessment, rather than to provide a detailed technical analysis.

Waste management and human health impacts

4. Robust waste minimisation and management are foundational to protecting human health, and Council is encouraged to retain a strong focus on health within the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). The purpose of the Act is to encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to protect the environment from harm, and to provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits. These benefits also contribute to improved community health and wellbeing.
5. Important considerations for protecting health within the WMMP include:
    - Ensuring equitable access to waste minimisation practices and effective waste management so that all residents are able to benefit, including rural households and those experiencing hardship.

TeWhatuOra.govt.nz
PO Box 447, Napier, 4140
Waea pūkoro: +64 6 834 1815

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

perspectives into planning, infrastructure development and decision-making processes, not only messaging.

- Carrying forward relevant unfinished actions from the 2019 WMMP, including food waste processing feasibility, Council procurement practices, and construction and demolition diversion, to ensure momentum is not lost.
- Giving greater emphasis to organics diversion and green waste solutions, as these represent a significant opportunity to reduce landfill and generate co-benefits for health and climate.

8. Health NZ appreciates the opportunity to contribute to this process and looks forward to continuing to work alongside Council to ensure the WMMP delivers improved waste outcomes, environmental protection, and health benefits for the people of Central Hawke's Bay.

Ngā mihi,



Dr Isabel Foley

Medical Officer of Heath, Te Ikaroa-Central
National Public Health Service
Te Matau a Māui Hawke's Bay

Please direct any enquiries to:

Reynold Ball

Health Protection Officer, Te Ikaroa-Central
National Public Health Service
Te Matau a Māui Hawke's Bay
+64 027 279 3893 | reynold.ball@tewhatuora.govt.nz