



2023 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Contents

Introduction	1
A new plan for our community	1
The structure of our plan	1
1.0 Where are we now?	2
1.1	2
1.2 A new waste strategy	3
1.3 Tararua’s current waste situation	4
1.4 Future demands and gaps	4
2.0 Where do we want to go?	5
2.1 Our vision for the future	5
3.0 How will we get there?	8
3.1 Council’s intended role	8
3.2 Summary of actions and proposed methods for achieving waste management and minimisation	8
3.3 Monitoring evaluating and reporting progress	21
Supporting information	23
A.1.0 Glossary of Terms	24

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 4 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

Introduction

A new plan for our community

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) sets out Council’s plans to minimise and manage the waste in our district. Council has a key role in collecting, sorting and transferring waste, but we will need to work in partnership with our community, businesses and industry to achieve our goals.

Managing waste and ensuring good outcomes for the community can be a complex task. We need to look after the environment, take care of people’s health, and make sure that this is done at an acceptable cost to the community. To achieve these outcomes will require all parts of the community to work together.

The Council has a statutory role in managing waste – we are required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within Tararua. One of the key ways we do this is to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). We also have obligations under the Health Act 1956 to ensure that our waste management systems protect public health.

This WMMP sets the priorities and strategic framework for managing waste in Tararua. Once the plan is adopted, the actions will be carried forward into our long term and annual plans to ensure we have the resources to deliver the plan’s goals and objectives.

In line with the requirement of Section 50 of the WMA, our WMMP needs to be reviewed at least every six years after its adoption. Many of the actions from the previous WMMP have been completed, and in particular the areas of waste minimisation education and community engagement.

The structure of our plan

This plan is in three parts.

Where are we now: This part contains the background information that has informed the development of our WMMP. Most of this information is contained in the Waste Assessment, which is included in Part C.

Where we want to go: This contains the core elements of the strategy including vision, goals, objectives, and targets. It essentially sets out what we are aiming to achieve, and the broad framework for working towards the vision.

How are we going to get there: The action plan sets out the proposed specific actions to be taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and targets in Part A. Part B also sets out how we will monitor and report on our actions and how they will be funded.

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 1 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

1.0 Where are we now?

- The Tararua district sent nearly 6,000 tonnes of waste to landfill last year – 311 kg per person living in Tararua
- Nearly half of this was made up equally of timber and food/garden waste – two materials that shouldn't go to landfill. Most of these materials could instead be used for a range of other useful purposes
- Overall half of the waste we send to landfill could have been recycled, composted, or reused in some way
- Most of the waste comes from households – either rubbish collected at the kerbside, or taken to one of the transfer stations
- Nearly half of the rubbish collected at the kerbside is food or garden waste

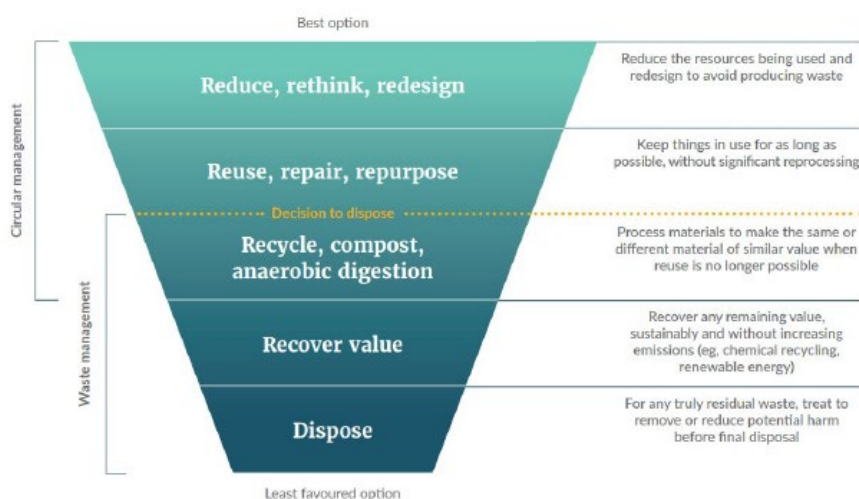
1.1 What informs our plan?

The plan must meet requirements set out in the Waste Minimisation Act, including to:

- Consider the 'Waste Hierarchy' which sets priorities for how we should manage waste (see figure 1)
- Ensure waste does not create a 'nuisance'
- 'Have regard to' Te rautaki para and other key government policies, which emphasise a circular economy for waste
- Consider the outcomes of the 'Tararua District Waste Assessment'
- Follow the Special Consultative Procedure set out in the Local Government Act (2002).

The waste hierarchy

The 'waste hierarchy' refers to the idea that reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering waste is preferable to disposal (which in New Zealand usually means a landfill). The waste hierarchy can be shown like this:



– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 2 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

Source: www.mfe.govt.nz

Other relevant strategies and plans

As well as aligning to Council’s Long Term Plan (LTP) and Annual Plans, the WMMP must also support or align with other strategies and plans. Most importantly, this includes Te rautaki para (the New Zealand Waste Strategy).

Te rautaki para has a clear circular economy focus – this means that instead of the more commonplace process of making something, using it, and then either recycling it or sending it to landfill – we manage things in a circular way, as the diagram below shows.



Source: www.mfe.govt.nz

1.2 A new waste strategy

Since Tararua’s last WMMP was adopted, in 2018, central government has made progress on a number of waste issues:

- A new national waste strategy has been adopted, in 2023 – Te rautaki para – with a focus on a ‘circular economy’
- New Zealand’s first emissions reduction plan has been completed, with the second in development – this has implications for waste, as organic waste like food and garden waste going to landfill creates greenhouse gas emissions
- Legislation relating to waste is under review
- The landfill levy has been increased, and applies to a wider range of landfills than previously
- Rules have been introduced for household kerbside collections (Feb, 2024), known as ‘kerbside standardisation’ – this puts certain requirements on Council relating to provision of household kerbside recycling and food scraps collections (by 2030)
- Standards have also been set relating to how well household kerbside collections perform
- A number of ‘product stewardship’ programmes are being developed for things like tyres, farm plastics and chemicals, and e-waste (amongst others)

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 3 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

- Many products have been banned completely, such as plastic supermarket bags and produce bags

Many of these changes have significant implications for the way that we manage our waste in Tararua, and are going to mean changes to the way we have done things in the past.

1.3 Tararua’s current waste situation

Last year, the Tararua district sent nearly 6,000 tonnes of waste to the landfill near Waipukurau; an average of 311 kilograms per person. A small amount, which is collected by a private waste company, went to a different landfill for disposal. Some materials were diverted from landfill like garden waste, and recycling like glass bottles and jars, paper and cardboard, metal and plastic containers.

Most of the rubbish sent to landfill is either collected from householders at the kerbside, or is taken to a transfer station (like at Dannevirke or Pahiatua) by residents and then goes to landfill from there. About a third of the rubbish comes from other sources, like the businesses in the district or from construction projects.

Nearly half of the rubbish the district sent to landfill shouldn’t have gone there – about a quarter of it was garden waste or food scraps that could have been composted, and another quarter could have been recycled through the recycling collection or at transfer stations.

Nearly half of the rubbish that is collected in kerbside collections is garden waste or food scraps – and nearly another quarter could have been recycled.

Organic waste (food scraps, garden waste, cardboard, timber, etc) going to landfill creates greenhouse gases, and much of this could instead be made into a useful product.

There is also a lot of construction waste and concrete/rubble sent to landfill, which could potentially be reused or used as fill.

Audits of the rubbish coming into the transfer stations, and then going to landfill, tells us where these waste materials are coming from. Most of the food scraps and garden waste going to landfill gets there through household kerbside rubbish collections – and most of the rest is delivered directly to a transfer station by a resident. Most of the recycling going to landfill also gets there from households, either through kerbside collections or direct to a transfer station; although some of the recycling is from commercial sources. Most of the rubble/cleanfill, timber, and plasterboard is from the construction sector.

However, a large part of what is going to landfill could be managed in other ways like recycling and composting.

1.4 Future demands and gaps

Like the rest of New Zealand, waste quantities in Tararua district are likely to keep increasing as the population and economy grows. This growth, along with a number of changes in the way waste is managed due to government policies and changes in the types of wastes we create, mean

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 4 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

that there are a number of improvements could be made to the way waste is managed, or could be managed in the future, in the Tararua district. The main areas where we could improve our effectiveness and efficiency in managing and minimising waste:

- A lot of organic waste is being sent to landfill (especially from households) where it creates greenhouse gases, and could instead be turned into a useful product
- Central government rules are going to mean changes will need to be made to kerbside recycling collections, and Council will need to introduce a household kerbside food scraps collection (by 2030)
- Central government has also set some targets for the district to achieve in diverting household kerbside waste through recycling and food scraps collections
- The landfill that the district’s waste currently goes to is an unlined facility with no gas capture system in place
- Council doesn’t have much control over how the private sector handles waste, and doesn’t have enough information to know whether this is working well or not – this includes other types of landfills besides the landfill in Waipukurau, and how rural areas are managing waste (both farms, and rural households)
- Council spends a lot of money providing the four transfer stations in the district, and at three of these sites charges are based on volume because there is no weighbridge – which is not an accurate way to measure waste
- There is no facility to reuse, recover or recycle construction/demolition waste, nor many other difficult materials like textiles
- Recycling has to be sent out of the district to be sorted and sold
- In the past, mana whenua have not been involved much in waste management and minimisation
- Medical waste management will become an increasing issue with an ageing population
- Disaster waste management is becoming an increasing issue across the country and there needs to be some plans in place
- Additional waste minimisation education could help address many of the issues above

Addressing these issues is a key focus of the WMMP.

2.0 Where do we want to go?

2.1 Our vision for the future

This section sets out what we want to try and achieve through our plan. It has been developed after listening to the views of people in our community, considering how we can work best together, and taking into account all of our obligations.

2.1.1 Our vision

Tararua’s vision for our district is:

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 5 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

“Thriving Together - Ka huri tahi ngatahi Tararua We thrive together. Vibrant, connected communities where our land and waters are nurtured and our people flourish. Mā te whenua, mā te waiora tātou e ora ai hei hapori ngangahau hei hapori honohono hoki”

This vision reflects the aspirations of the Tararua community.

2.1.2 Goals and objectives

Our vision will be realised through achieving a set of supporting goals and objectives set out below. Our goals are *to be a community that*:

Goal 1: is knowledgeable about our journey towards a sustainable, low-waste, low-emissions future

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO1:	Effective education and communication create a community that is knowledgeable about a low-waste, low-emissions future
CO2:	There are collaborative opportunities for the community to be engaged in managing their waste

Goal 2: actively supports its people and place through waste minimisation and management

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO3:	Waste and resource recovery services and facilities are accessible, reliable, and sustainable
CO4:	Waste is managed and minimised in a way that protects public health
CO5:	Waste is managed and minimised in a way that protects the environment

Goal 3: values resources, both now and for the future

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO6:	Iwi, industry, businesses, residents, and council are actively engaged in keeping resources in circulation

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 6 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

Goal 4: is open to new initiatives to reduce, rethink, and redesign waste

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO7:	Opportunities for innovative waste solutions are explored

Goal 5: is collaborative and connected in how we deliver resource recovery

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO8:	Central government, councils, private waste sector, businesses, mana whenua, and our community collaborate on resource recovery and waste challenges and solutions

2.1.3 Targets

This plan is expected to guide the next six years of waste management and minimisation in the Tararua District. During this time, we expect the way waste is managed in New Zealand to change. To help facilitate these changes Council has recently (December 2023) taken on the management of its Transfer Stations in house and thus enabling an agile approach to waste management and resource recovery.

Government, industry and councils around the country are already working on issues like:

- Product stewardship for tyres, e-waste, plastic packaging and other difficult items
- Development of a container return scheme
- An increase and expansion of the levy charged at landfills
- Better consistency between kerbside collections in different areas

Other areas that are likely to change include:

- The way information about waste is collected and monitored
- The New Zealand Waste Strategy
- Reviews of legislation like the Waste Minimisation Act
- More investment in facilities to manage our waste within New Zealand

This means that things are going to change in the Tararua District too, and this depends on a lot of factors beyond our control locally thus making it hard to set a target that will cover the next six years.

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 7 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

3.0 How will we get there?

The Action Plan sets out how Tararua could work towards the vision, goals, and objectives, and address the key issues and future demand.

The Action Plan aims to set out clear, practical initiatives that could be implemented, either by Council, the community, or jointly. While the action plan forms part of the WMMP, it is intended to be a useful ‘living’ document that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress. Under the Act, the plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of the WMMP, as long as the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the strategy as set out in Part A.

In some cases, further research might be required to work out the costs and feasibility of some projects. This might change how, when, or if they are implemented. Completing some other actions might depend on changing contractual arrangements with providers, or setting up new contracts. These type of arrangements can be unpredictable and this also might impact the nature, timing or cost of these projects.

3.1 Council’s intended role

The Council intends to oversee, facilitate and manage a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. The Council will do this through our internal structures responsible for waste management. We are responsible for a range of contracts, facilities and programmes to provide waste management and minimisation services to the residents and ratepayers of Tararua district.

3.2 Summary of actions and proposed methods for achieving waste management and minimisation

Action Area	Key Actions	Issues Addressed and What it Will Do
Regulation	Review, extend and fully implement local waste regulation supported by monitoring	This will help council set standards and gather data so we can plan and manage waste better.
Data	Installation of another weighbridge to enable more accurate data collection and charging	Consistent, high quality data will help us track our progress.
Communications	Continue community engagement and education,	Community understanding and correct use of services will

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 8 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

	and initiate more engagement with commercial sectors	improve, and commercial sectors will become more aware of waste issues outside Council's control
Collections	Investigate options to meet central government requirements, including supporting services such as a possible household rubbish collection	Government requirements will be met, and services will be used effectively and efficiently
Infrastructure	Waste infrastructure provision will be reviewed and improved, to ensure each site provides the right range and level of services required by that community	Waste infrastructure will be provided in a cost-effective way while achieving waste diversion and providing comprehensive and accurate data on waste flows
Leadership and Management	Council will support and lobby for continued central government work on national issues such as extended producer responsibility, disaster waste planning and regulatory reform while engaging locally with mana whenua, community and businesses	Tararua-specific issues will be communicated and incorporated into central government work, and Council will work collaboratively within the district to solve waste issues outside its control.

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 9 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

Regulation

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Councils' Role; Funding
R1	Amend the solid waste bylaw to support kerbside services and reflect changes in legislation (if required)	Achievement of performance standards Data gaps	Local regulation can be very effective in supporting and encouraging diversion services. With a new Act in development, this action should be scheduled to take place in 2027/28 once the detail of new legislation is known	Regulator; Rates and levy
R2	Fully implement provisions in the current bylaw and require private collectors to report on quantities of household kerbside waste collected	Enable provisional calculation of kerbside diversion and progress towards performance targets	Assist in planning interventions towards achieving kerbside diversion performance targets	Regulator; Rates and charges
R3	Regularly audit kerbside recycling bins (and food scraps, when started) and implement a contamination enforcement system	Households will be encouraged to use kerbside services correctly with minimal contamination, and awareness of what materials are accepted will increase	Awareness, and correct use, of services will increase which will contribute towards better waste management and minimisation overall and support progress towards	Regulator / provider; Rates and levy

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 10 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

kerbside diversion
performance targets

Measuring and Monitoring

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role; Funding
M1	Collect data on participation and set out rates and use audit data mentioned above for kerbside recycling collections (and food scraps, once started), by locality	Better understanding of the community's use of council services and opportunities for education and engagement	Will enable Council to identify localities where there is low participation in services, or high contamination, and target education and engagement accordingly	Provider; Rates and levy
M2	Increase monitoring where necessary to provide more information on non-household waste streams	Better quality data on wider range of waste types and sources, including farm waste	Addresses some current gaps in understanding on certain waste streams. Better data could enable Council to improve and target services more appropriately	Regulator, Provider; Rates and levy

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 11 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

M3	Identify alternative ways to monitor waste going through RTS with no weighbridges – e.g. seek funding, or use a nearby weighbridge, or install a weighbridge	Waste must be charged by volume at three of the four RTS, with conversion factors used to report by weight	More accurate charging and measuring of waste quantities at these facilities	Provider Rates and levy
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Communications

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council’s Role; Funding
EE1	Identify opportunities for consistent, targeted, direct engagement that can be delivered where there is low participation in recycling (and food scraps services, when these are in place), and/or high contamination	Prevent contamination in kerbside recycling through education and engagement Encourage participation in services such as kerbside recycling and (when available) food scraps collections	Need for education/ engagement (i.e. demand) is proactively identified and addressed	Provider or Funder; Levy (any rates?)

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 12 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

	E&E can be targeted in areas where it is needed			
EE2	Regular reminders through various channels of Council's services, and what options are available to divert different materials	Proactive reinforcement of initial service introduction information to ensure a consistent high level of awareness	More diversion of recyclables and other materials is encouraged and reinforced to become routine behaviour	Provider or Funder Levy (and rates?)
EE3	Initiate wider engagement with industry, community, and other agencies through regional waste action groups (e.g. C&D, health, retail, industry)	<p>Improve the management of various materials, moving up the hierarchy, by engaging with the sources – C&D waste, non-household recyclables, agricultural wastes, etc.</p> <p>Working with the community and industry would improve their engagement, understanding, and awareness of waste issues, and enable closer relationships with other agencies such as Te Whatu Ora</p>	<p>Improved understanding of needs in the district and service gaps, and who is best to address them.</p> <p>Increased responsibility taken by various sectors for waste management within the community.</p> <p>Better understanding across the board of non-household waste management and opportunities to move up the hierarchy</p>	<p>Facilitation/Leadership, Funder, Provider</p> <p>Council could initiate groups and facilitate, possibly with low-level funding for project work</p> <p>Council may be able to provide options that support these other sectors in moving up the hierarchy;</p> <p>Rates and levy</p>

Collections

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 13 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role; Funding
CS1	Investigate options for meeting central government's requirement for a household food scraps collection for Dannevirke, Woodville, and Pahiatua and begin implementation to ensure service is available from 1 January 2030	Compliance with kerbside standardisation requirements, and progress towards meeting performance standards	Householders in these areas will have a convenient service to enable diversion of food scraps from landfill Council may wish to extend the collection service to a wider area than that strictly required	Provider; Rates and levy
CS2	Investigate options for introducing a rates-funded (but user-pays) council-run or -contracted household kerbside rubbish collection service; consult with community and implement overall best option (based on, for e.g. value for money to community)	Council would have more ability to influence waste management practices of householders, and would be able to ensure that large (240L) wheeled bins are not routinely used for rubbish collections. Services could be funded through a UAC or targeted rate per user package.	Reduced household kerbside waste to landfill (and, conversely, increased diversion through recycling and, when introduced, food scraps collection) would strongly support progress towards meeting performance standards	Provider - implement preferred collection methodology where possible – e.g. new or amended contracts Rates and levy
CS3	Investigate a user-pays garden waste collection for urban areas where this is not already provided by the private sector,	May encourage further diversion of green waste from landfill and	Provision of a convenient service may encourage more residents to divert garden waste from landfill rather than	Liaise with contractor/s to facilitate provision of user-pays service;

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 14 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

	and implement as appropriate/feasible	reduce need for recycling centres and transfer stations	putting it in rubbish bins or taking it to transfer stations.	Rates
CS4	Investigate virtual trading marketplaces e.g. freecycle pages, Civilshare, FB marketplace	Increase reuse of materials and diversion of target materials e.g. C&D waste	Meets demand for materials, and demand for increased reuse	Facilitate/leadership; Rates and levy
CS5	Introduce regular e-waste collection 'amnesty' days	Improve management of this waste stream	Improved management of this waste stream	Facilitate/leadership, and/or provision; Rates and levy

Infrastructure

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role; Funding
IN1	Rationalise RTS provision, using a Circular Resource Network approach (focusing on materials and logistics at different scales)	Provision of RTS is efficient, while also ensuring that sites are available at an appropriate scale and size across the district	RTS sites can provide more effectively for capture and diversion of a range of materials	Strategic and/or facilitation/leadership and/or funder and/or provider Rates, levy, and user charges

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 15 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

IN2	Consider landfill disposal options from the perspective of greenhouse gas implications	Other landfill disposal options may have a better carbon outcome than the current one used	The loss of greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced if rubbish is sent to a lined landfill with gas capture system	Provider; Rates
IN3	Investigate options, particularly collaborative, to ensure that a processing option is available for organic wastes either in the district or nearby by 2030	High quantity of organic waste going to landfill	Meet demand for organic waste diversion	Facilitation/leadership and/or funder and/or provider Rates and levy
IN4	Investigate options for construction and demolition waste and provision for deconstruction	Increased diversion of C&D waste	Meet demand for C&D waste diversion	Strategic and/or facilitation/leadership and/or funder and/or provider
IN5	Explore options for recyclables processing in nearby districts	No MRF within the district	Ensuring long term access to a high quality MRF facility in a nearby district will give certainty that recyclables can be processed to a high standard	Strategic and/or facilitation/leadership and/or funder and/or provider Rates and levy
IN5	Where possible, provide for reuse stores, repair sites, community workshops,	Improve access to infrastructure, provide for reuse channels, provide space for community	There will be better access to infrastructure across the region, with consistent provision of the various	Collaborate and/or facilitate/leadership and/or provision;

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 16 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

	demonstrations and courses at key network sites		facilities, materials accepted, and education/engagement undertaken	Rates and levy
IN6	Standardised signs and branding, material acceptance and quality standards, customer service	Supports many other initiatives	Supports actions to meet many key issues	Facilitate/leadership – direct provision Rates and levy
IN7	Provide space for product stewardship schemes collection points at key network sites (e.g. Dannevirke and Pahiatua) as required	Supports and enables diversion of several difficult materials Could support focus on higher levels of waste hierarchy (depending on PS system)	Enables better management of many difficult materials	Facilitate/leadership – direct provision; Rates and levy
IN8	Extend services Dannevirke to act as a regional hub where required	Supports wider RR network, enables better material diversion	Addresses a number of issues	Facilitate/leadership – direct provision Rates, levy and user charges

Leadership & Management

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 17 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Councils' Role; Funding
LM1	Advocate to central government for extended producer responsibility	Implementation of product stewardship addresses problem waste streams at the source	Using the provisions in the WMA will help to ensure that the true cost of waste management of a product is reflected in its price. Product stewardship schemes for difficult waste streams such as e-waste and tyres will help Council provide management options for these waste streams.	Facilitate/leadership - advocate to central government for stronger regulation and extended producer responsibility; Rates and levy Work with other councils and agencies to support similar lobbying efforts; Rates and levy
LM2	Work closely with mana whenua, community groups, and the private sector to progress opportunities for increased waste reduction and diversion	Successful implementation will enable waste reduction and increased waste diversion	Encourage the community to be more involved in waste minimisation, and potentially reduce waste and increase waste diversion.	Facilitate/leadership, funder: coordinate and support initiatives; Rates and levy
LM4	Support regional and national projects improving waste management planning in disaster situations	Proactive planning in place for disaster waste	Proactive planning in place for disaster waste	Facilitate/leadership - provide information as requested, and any other input required

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 18 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

				Rates and levy
LM5	Support national sector organisations in lobbying for better vocational training and to encourage new recruits to the sector	Ensures that Tararua-focused issues are incorporated in national-level work on these issues	Tararua-specific issues are addressed in national-level work	Facilitate/leadership – provide support and information to national sector organisations; Rates and levy

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 19 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

Funding the plan

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (s43) (WMA) requires that the Councils include information about how the implementation of this Plan will be funded, as well as information about any grants made and expenditure of waste levy funds.

Funding local actions

There are a range of options available to local councils to fund the activities set out in this plan (as individual and/or collaborative actions). These include:

- Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) - a charge that is paid by all ratepayers
- User Charges - includes charges for user-pays collections as well as transfer station gate fees¹
- Targeted rates - a charge applied to those properties receiving a particular council service
- Waste levy funding - The Government redistributes funds from the waste levy to local authorities on a per capita basis. By law 50% of the money collected through the levy must be returned to councils. This money must be applied to waste minimisation activities
- Waste Minimisation Fund - Most of the remaining 50% of the levy money collected is redistributed to specific projects approved by the Ministry for the Environment. Anyone can apply to the WMF for funding for projects
- Sale of recovered materials - The sale of recovered materials can be used to help offset the cost of some initiatives
- Private sector funding - The private sector may undertake to fund/supply certain waste minimisation activities, for example in order to look to generate income from the sale of recovered materials etc. Council may look to work with private sector service providers where this will assist in achieving the WMMP goals.

Funding considerations take into account a number of factors including:

- Prioritising harmful wastes;
- Waste minimisation and reduction of residual waste to landfill;
- Full-cost pricing - ‘polluter pays’;
- Public good vs. private good component of a particular service;
- That the environmental effects of production, distribution, consumption and disposal of goods and services should be consistently costed, and charged as closely as possible to the point they occur to ensure that price incentives cover all costs;
- Protection of public health;
- Affordability; and
- Cost effectiveness.

¹ Most councils in the region own transfer stations and or landfills and are able to set the fees at these facilities and can derive income from these activities. In accordance with s46 (2) of the Act, the Councils can charge fees for a facility that are higher or lower than required to recover the costs to provide the service, providing the incentives or disincentives will promote waste minimisation.

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 20 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

The potential sources of funding for each of the actions are noted in the WMMP. Budgets to deliver the activities set out in this plan will be carefully developed through our Annual Plan and Long Term Plan processes. The approach taken will be to implement as many of the activities as possible while controlling costs and, where possible, taking advantage of cost savings, efficiencies and focused central government support.

Individual projects are listed within the Councils long term Plan which includes funding source and timings.

3.2.1 TA Waste levy funding

Council receive, based on population, a share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment.

The WMA requires that all waste levy funding received by Councils must be “spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and in accordance with their WMMP”.

Waste levy funds can be spent on ongoing waste minimisation services, new services, or an expansion of existing services. The funding can be used on education and communication, services, policy research and reporting, to provide grants, to support contract costs, or as infrastructure capital.

We intend to use our waste levy funds for a range of waste minimisation activities and services as set out in the Action Plan.

In addition, we may make an application for contestable waste levy funds from the Waste Minimisation Fund or other focused funds, either separately, with other Councils, or with another party. This can provide additional funds for waste minimisation activities.

3.2.2 Funding business and community actions

Councils have the ability under the WMA (s47) to provide grants and advances of money to any person, organisation or group for the purposes of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation, as long as this is authorised by the WMMP.

We intend to continue our grants program where businesses, community groups and other organisations can apply for funding from council for projects which align with and further the objectives of this WMMP.

3.3 Monitoring evaluating and reporting progress

3.3.1 Monitoring and Reporting

Progress on the WMMP action plan will be reported Council annually. A high-level update will be provided on some actions, such as those that involve ongoing monitoring of opportunities or solutions, while others will be reported in more detail. At least annually there will be a detailed update against the entire action plan.

Updates will be reported to MFE as required and currently Annually.

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 21 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 22 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

Supporting information

Glossary of terms

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 23 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

A.1.0 Glossary of Terms

C&D Waste	Waste generated from the construction or demolition of a building including the preparation and/or clearance of the property or site. This excludes materials such as clay, soil and rock when those materials are associated with infrastructure such as road construction and maintenance, but includes building-related infrastructure.
Cleanfill	A cleanfill (properly referred to as a Class 4 landfill) is any disposal facility that accepts only cleanfill material. This is defined as material that, when buried, will have no adverse environmental effect on people or the environment.
Disposal	final deposit of waste into or onto land, or incineration
Diverted Material	Anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic Waste	Waste from domestic activity in households.
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
Food waste	Any food scraps – from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, tea bags, coffee grounds
Green waste	Waste largely from the garden – hedge clippings, tree/bush prunings, lawn clippings
Hazardous waste	Waste that can cause harm or damage, to people or the environment, like strong chemicals. Shouldn't go in to landfills.
ICI	Industrial, Commercial, Institutional
Landfill	Tip or dump. A disposal facility as defined in S.7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Includes, by definition in the WMA, only those facilities that accept 'household waste'. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
LTP	Long Term Plan
Managed Fill	A disposal site requiring a resource consent to accept well-defined types of non-household waste, e.g. low-level contaminated soils or industrial by-products, such as sewage by-products. Properly referred to as a Class 3 landfill.
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
MGB	Mobile garbage bin – wheelie bin.
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 24 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
New Zealand Waste Strategy	A document produced by the Ministry for the Environment in 2010. Currently being reviewed.
NZWS	New Zealand Waste Strategy
Putrescible, garden, greenwaste	Plant based material and other bio-degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials
Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and b) in relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product
Reuse	The further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose
RRP	Resource Recovery Park
RTS	Refuse Transfer Station
Rubbish	Waste, that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill
Service Review	<p>Delivery As defined by s17A of the LGA 2002. Councils are required to review the cost-effectiveness of current arrangements for meeting the needs of communities within its district or region for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions. A review under subsection (1) must consider options for the governance, funding, and delivery of infrastructure, services, and regulatory functions.</p>
TA	Territorial Authority (a city or district council)
Transfer Station	Where waste can be sorted for recycling or reprocessing, or is dumped and put in to larger trucks for transport to landfill
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment; but b) does not include dilution of waste

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 25 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	

WA	Waste Assessment as defined by s51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A Waste Assessment must be completed whenever a WMMP is reviewed
Waste	Means, according to the WMA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anything disposed of or discarded, and b) Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed or discarded.
Waste Assessment	A document summarising the current situation of waste management in a locality, with facts and figures, and required under the Waste Minimisation Act.
Waste Hierarchy	A list of waste management options with decreasing priority – usually shown as ‘reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose’
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act (2008)
WMMP	A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as defined by s43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant
Zero Waste	A philosophy for waste management, focusing on Council/community partnerships, local economic development, and viewing waste as a resource. Can also be a target (but not in this case).

– Confidential – Internal Use Only		Policy # PM
Version No:	File Ref: 12/8390	Page 26 of 28
Date: 11/2023	Adopted: 30 October 2024	
Review date: 2029	Owner: Group Manager - Infrastructure	