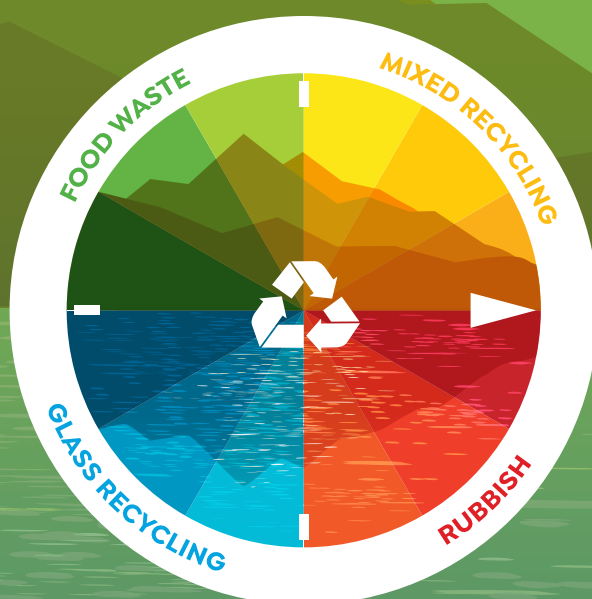


# WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN



# NO TIME TO WASTE

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# A | STRATEGY

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### OVERVIEW

Thames-Coromandel District Council (hereinafter referred to as Council) has a statutory role in managing waste. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires Council to promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district.

As part of complying with the WMA, Council is required to develop and implement a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). Council's WMMP sets out how the Thames-Coromandel district's waste will be managed, and the plan has an effective period of six years.

The current WMMP was developed in 2017 and it expires in 2023. Hence it needs to be replaced with a new WMMP. This new WMMP covers the period 2023-2029.

The operational service delivery of Council's rubbish and recycling activities are outsourced under a long-term contract. This WMMP covers two months, July and August 2023, under the incumbent contractor and thereafter under

the new contract commencing 01 September 2023.

Council has an important role in collecting and processing the waste in our district. Council works closely with the community, local businesses, other Councils, Central Government, and the wider waste industry to collaborate and discuss new initiatives to help achieve waste minimisation goals for the district.

businesses to achieve the above outcomes as well as work with likeminded organisations across New Zealand. The action plan sets out a process of continuous improvement with a focus on flexibility and planning for growth and population changes across the district.

This WMMP also reflects direction for waste and materials use set out in

#### COUNCIL'S GOALS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION ARE TO:

***Avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery***

***Manage waste responsibly***

***Collaborate with the community***

Council can only achieve these goals by collaborating with others - Iwi, the community, businesses and others in the waste sector in New Zealand. This document outlines how Council will work with residents, homeowners, and

Te rautaki para Waste Strategy and Te hau mārohi ki anamata: Aotearoa New Zealand's first emissions reduction plan.

## OUR WASTE CHALLENGE

*We can think of waste as anything that is disposed of or discarded<sup>1</sup>. What we put into our rubbish or recycling bins, construction materials that aren't used, and the uneaten food we throw away are all examples of waste.*



<sup>1</sup> This includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste). To avoid doubt, waste includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.

*Waste is a result of resources not being valued enough or being used as efficiently as possible.*

Waste causes negative environmental impacts including greenhouse gas emissions and contamination of water.

If we avoid creating waste and manage and minimise our waste effectively, we can reduce the negative impacts associated with waste avoid inefficient use of resources.

## RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGE

### THE TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

*Moving forward the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) and wider government has signalled its intention to help Aotearoa New Zealand transition to a low carbon circular economy.*

A circular economy is an alternative to the traditional linear economy. In a circular economy we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life.

A circular economy is more than about how we manage waste. The circular economy

aims to avoid waste through the consideration of end of use during the design of a product.

The Government's plan to achieve a circular economy is set out in the Emissions Reduction Plan and associated plans for transforming recycling in New Zealand including improving recycling services, capturing food waste, and updating legislation relating to waste and materials use.

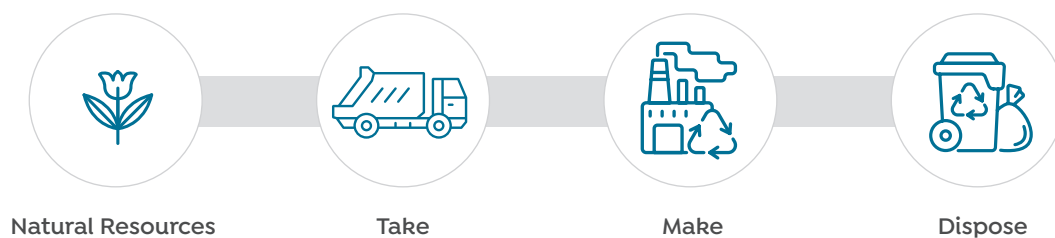
As managers of waste and resource recovery services for communities, Council have an opportunity to bring about a circular economy. This WMMP will guide how we will manage and minimise all solid waste and diverted material in the

district, whether it is managed by Council or not. Because not all solid waste is managed by Council, the vision of this WMMP cannot be achieved without strong collaboration and enablement of our community including residents and ratepayers, businesses and institutions, contractors and community groups.

Our opportunities and challenges are similar to those faced by other communities across New Zealand. This means that we will actively seek to partner with other Councils, business and communities to reduce waste, recover materials and manage waste appropriately.

#### LINEAR ECONOMY

TECHNICAL & BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS MIXED UP  
ENERGY FROM **FINITE RESOURCES**



#### CIRCULAR ECONOMY

ENERGY FROM **RENEWABLE RESOURCES**



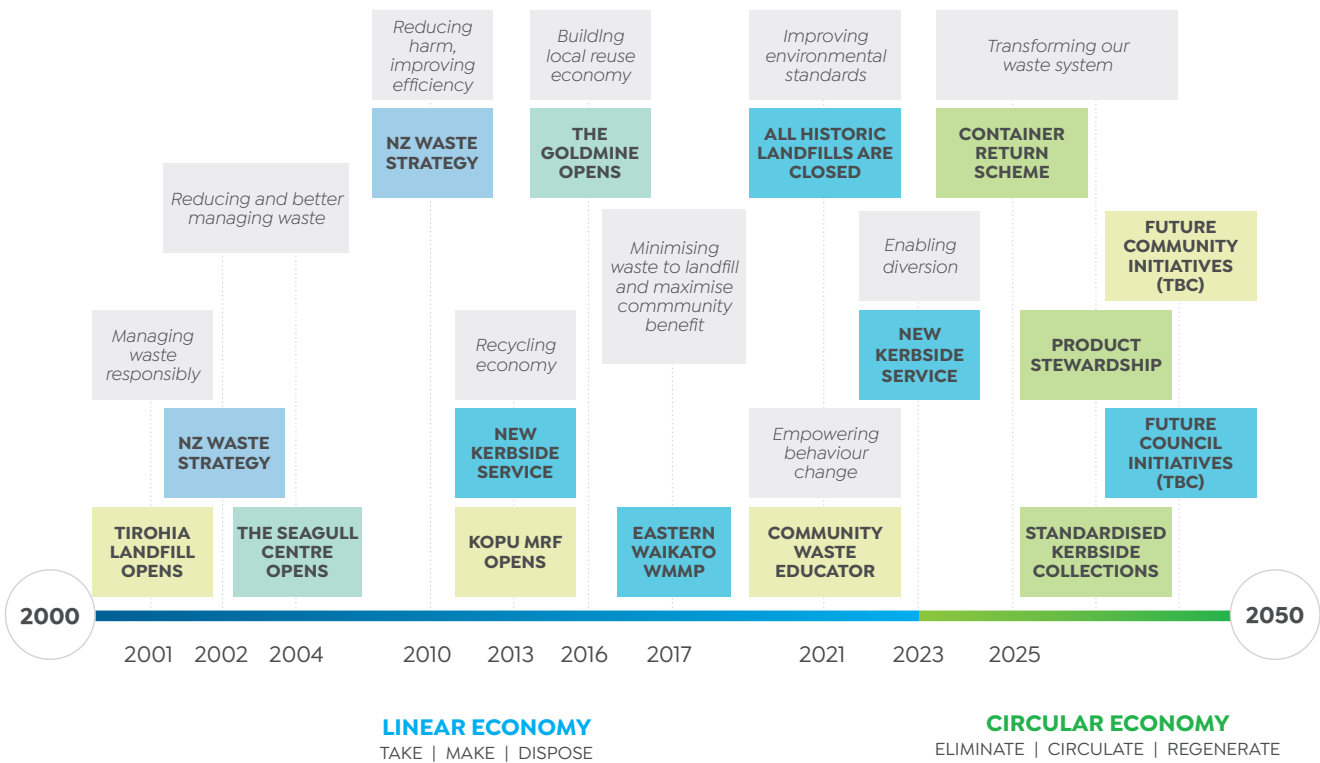


## THAMES-COROMANDEL DISTRICT JOURNEY

Thames-Coromandel's waste minimisation journey to date and proposed way forward is depicted in the graphic below. Key achievements so far include work undertaken by Council but also key Community Groups and include:

- ✓ Provision of a kerbside collection service with a separate collection for source separated kerbside recyclables and glass.
- ✓ The collection and diversion from landfill of various materials collected refuse transfer stations (RTS).
- ✓ Active community groups working in waste minimisation and including the establishment of community operated resource recovery centres.
- ✓ Waste and resource recovery education initiatives.
- ✓ Working in partnership with neighbouring Councils and local government across New Zealand on areas of common interest including:
  - Joint contract procurement and delivery.
  - Joint waste strategy development.
  - Advocacy for national initiatives, for example Container Return Scheme, Product Stewardship and national waste data framework.

### TCDC 2000–2050



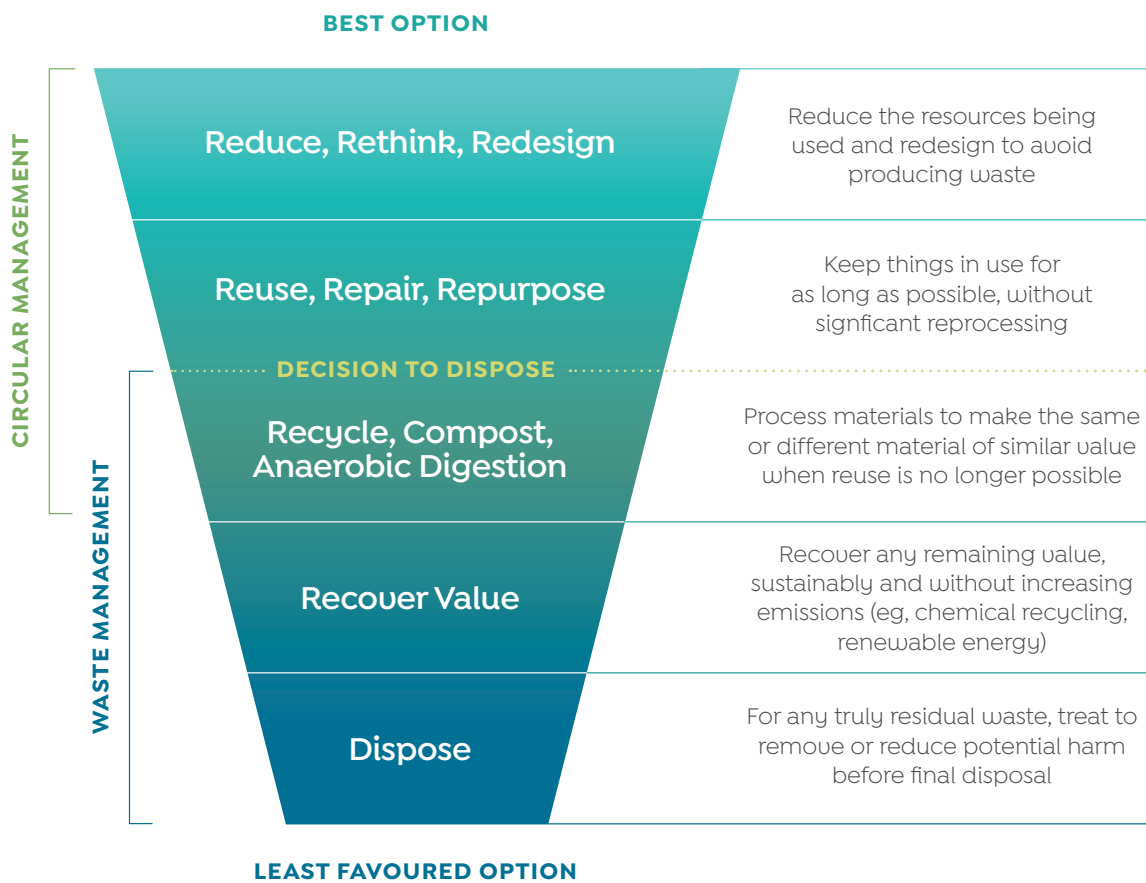
**Key**

- WHAT DOES THIS REPRESENT
- COUNCIL ACTIVITY
- PRIVATE SECTOR ACTIVITY
- THAMES COROMANDEL COMMUNITY ACTIVITY
- PAST/ACTIVE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WASTE STRATEGY
- FUTURE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WASTE STRATEGY & LEGISLATION UNDER DEVELOPMENT

# THE WASTE HIERARCHY

The WMMP uses the waste hierarchy below as a guide to prioritising activity, focussing on reducing waste before recycling or recovery of materials. Where materials cannot be recycled or recovered the focus is on safe treatment and disposal.

THE WASTE HIERARCHY  
AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND WASTE STRATEGY  
MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (2023)



## 2. POLICIES, PLANS AND REGULATIONS

Relevant statutory, non-statutory, and policy documents that apply to the district's WMMP are listed below.

TABLE 2.1  
**RELEVANT STATUTORY POLICY FOR WASTE  
IN THE THAMES-COROMANDEL DISTRICT**

NATIONAL	REGIONAL	THAMES-COROMANDEL
<b>STATUTORY</b>	Waikato Regional Policy Statement	Annual Plan 2023/2024
Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (currently under review)	Waikato Regional Plan	Long Term Plan 2021 - 2031
Health Act 1956	Waste Strategic Action Plan 2020-2025	Operative District Plan (adopted April 2010)
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996		Proposed District Plan (adopted October 2021)
Resource Management Act 1991		Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (adopted June 2017 and expires May 2023)
Local Government Act 2002		
Litter Act 1979 (under review)		
Climate Change Response Act 2002		
<b>NON-STATUTORY</b>		
Emissions Reduction Plan 2022		
Te rautaki para Waste Strategy 2023		
NZ Emissions Trading Scheme		





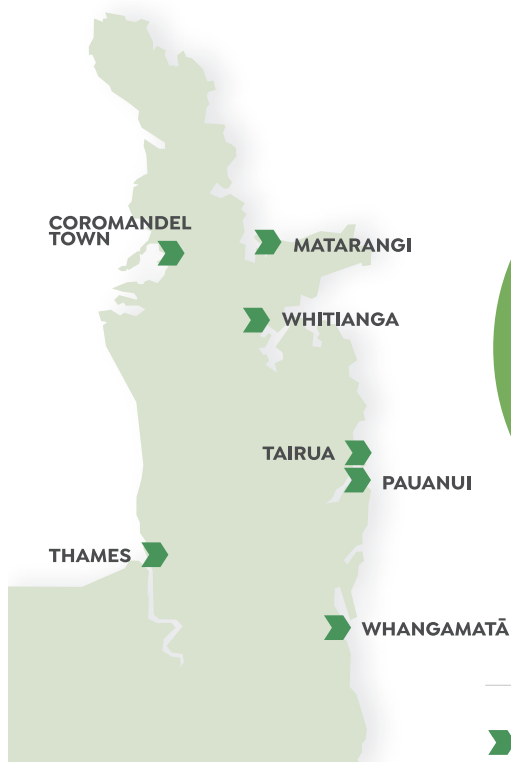
### 3. THE CURRENT SITUATION

#### OVERVIEW

Currently those living in Thames-Coromandel District have access to a range of options to safely dispose of landfill waste and divert materials from landfill. These include:

- ✓ A Council kerbside collection service consisting of a wheelie bin for rubbish; a food waste bin; mixed recyclables bin; and glass crate for customers paying a solid waste rate.
- ✓ A network of seven RTS that accept material drop offs.
- ✓ Recyclables and similar materials dropped off at the RTS are processed at a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).
- ✓ Various community owned and operated RRCs including the Goldmine (Coromandel), The Seagull Centre (Thames) and a new RRC to be established at the Whitianga RTS ('Wāhi Tukurua' The Mercury Bay Resource Recovery Centre (MBRRC)).
- ✓ A soft plastics recycling scheme was launched in the district in June 2022.
- ✓ Green waste (and food waste) from 1 September 2023 will be processed into compost.
- ✓ Rubbish from the district is currently sent to Tirohia Landfill.
- ✓ Council supports (through WMF resources) of the education role associated with the Seagull Centre.
- ✓ Council also provide a number of additional services, litter and illegal dumping management and closed landfill management.
- ✓ Support for waste education through development of education material and messaging for the community, continued funding of the Enviroschools program and the Zero Waste Education schools programs.

#### THAMES-COROMANDEL DISTRICT REFUSE AND RECYCLING TRANSFER STATION LOCATIONS





SEAGULL  
CENTRE



MERCURY BAY RESOURCE  
RECOVERY CENTRE



**CILT**  
COROMANDEL INDEPENDENT LIVING TRUST  
SUPPORTING OUR COMMUNITY

Community owned and operated RRCs from top to bottom: Seagull Centre, Wāhi Tukurua, The Goldmine Re-use Centre (CILT).





*There is no such thing as 'away'. When we throw anything away, it must go somewhere.*

## OVERVIEW

### COUNCIL KERBSIDE RUBBISH AND RECYCLING

The quantity of Council kerbside rubbish and recycling is approximately 6000 T of waste generated with around 3000 T going to landfill. Data suggests more material could be recovered. A continuing focus on education is targeted on reducing the waste generated e.g. reducing food wastage and encouraging reusable materials (coffee cups, packaging).

### FUTURE DEMAND

Analysis of population and economic growth projections for Thames-Coromandel suggests that with no change in behaviour the quantity of rubbish and recycling will grow until around 2030 and then decline due to dropping population<sup>2</sup>. Consumption and therefore waste generation on a per capita basis for New Zealand is increasing suggesting that Council will experience an increase in the volume of materials requiring management.

A trend to targeting a wider range of material streams, including through product stewardship schemes with associated funding, has an

impact on space and resource requirements.

With increasing cost of delivering services, this underlines the value of working with the community and others to reduce waste. This will reduce the amount of material collected, and therefore manage costs, for disposal or recycling. With costs for waste disposal increasing ensuring that services and infrastructure allow Council to maximise recovery is also important. This is reflected in the collection services commencing in late 2023 and adoption of flexible designs for RTS upgrades (providing for resource recovery activity and recycling of a wider range of materials).

<sup>2</sup> Population projection Thames-Coromandel District, accessed from: <https://population.infometrics.co.nz/thames-coromandel-district>, June 2022

# NO TIME TO WASTE



**25L BIN FOR  
FOOD ORGANICS  
(NEW SERVICE)**

*Weekly  
collection*



**240L BIN FOR  
COMBINING  
RECYCLABLES**

*Fortnightly  
collection*



**TWO  
45L CRATES FOR GLASS**

*Fortnightly  
collection*



**140L  
RUBBISH BIN**

*Fortnightly  
collection*





Organic material made up approx 61% of the kerbside refuse of properties audited, with most of this being kitchen waste.

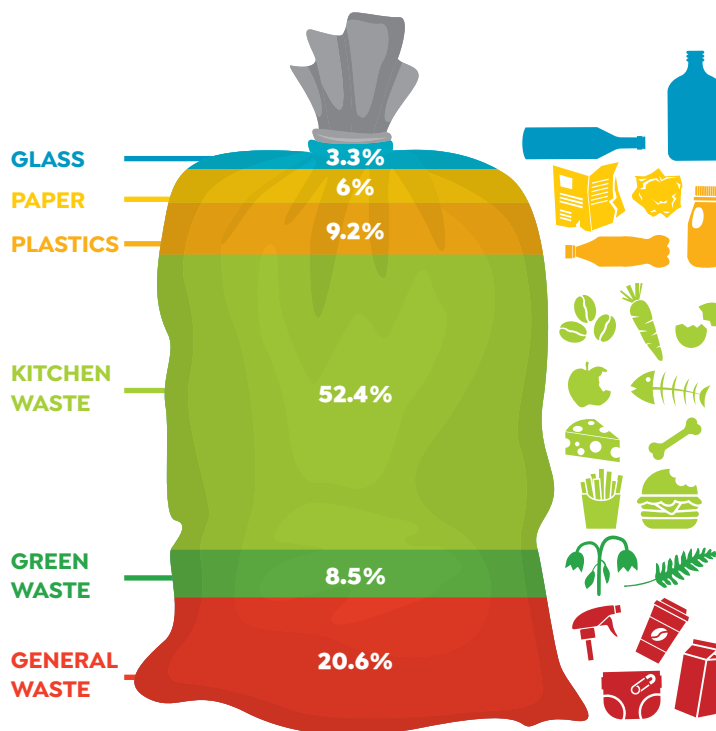
## WASTE COMPOSITION

Waste composition data was audited from a sample of the districts kerbside rubbish bags in March 2021<sup>3</sup> (Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP)). A SWAP captures a snapshot of waste composition at a single point in time across a small subset of the larger population. For this reason, SWAP results can only be used as an indication of possible wider regional trends.

Of note, the audit identified that organic material (kitchen waste and green waste) made up approximately 61% of the kerbside refuse of properties audited, with most of this being kitchen waste.

This is expected to decrease with the introduction of the council's new kerbside food scrap collection service commencing on 1 September 2023.

FIGURE 3.1  
COUNCIL KERBSIDE RUBBISH BAG COMPOSITION  
(SWAP RESULTS)



<sup>3</sup> The Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) is the methodology developed by MfE for measuring the composition of waste based on sorting and weighing sub-samples of the waste stream.

# HOW MUCH DO WE RECYCLE

Composition data has been combined with the quantity of rubbish disposed to landfill and recycling data (averaged between 2017 and 2021)<sup>4</sup>. This provides a basis to determine the capture of materials ‘available’ in the waste stream.

Good recovery rates are already being achieved for glass (over 90%), paper/ card (over 40%), metals and organics (green waste). While

the recovery rate for plastics is relatively low, this reflects limited markets for many types of plastic (numbers 3, 4, 6 and 7).






The key opportunities are organics (food waste), timber and other construction and demolition waste.

Commentary on the current recovery is provided in Table 3.1 and is consistent with local government areas in New Zealand with similar

infrastructure and services. This information informs the opportunities outlined on the next page.

**The key opportunities are organics (food waste), timber and other construction and demolition waste.**

TABLE 3.1  
COUNCIL RECOVERY RATES

PAPER/ CARDBOARD	PLASTICS	GLASS	METAL	ORGANICS
				
<p>Commercial materials direct to landfill are likely to be offset by commercial collections taken directly for processing/ recycling at a nearby MRF.</p>	<p>With limited markets for many plastics (mixed materials and resin codes 3, 4, 6, 7) the level of recovery is consistent with similar Council areas.</p>	<p>Reflects effective source separation.</p>	<p>The recovery rate for ferrous metals (iron, steel) suggests there is potential to capture more material for recycling, for example bulky steel at RTS.</p> <p>The recovery rate for non ferrous reflects high recovery of aluminium cans but suggest there is potential to increase the recovery of non ferrous metals at RTS.</p>	<p>Expected to increase significantly with the introduction of a food waste collection in from 1 September 2023.</p>

<sup>4</sup> Provided by Smart Environmental, Councils Solid Waste Contractor





Single use is still single use no matter what it is made from

## OUR ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

### OPPORTUNITIES

*The following key opportunities have emerged that recognise Thames-Coromandel and the opportunity to build off systems that are already in place and very successful:*

- ✓ Strong existing community groups (being the Seagull Centre and the Goldmine in Coromandel) that have demonstrated capability to deliver resource recovery to achieve meaningful diversion and are seeking further growth opportunities.
- ✓ Partnership opportunities with nearby Councils building off relationships that already exist.
- ✓ Diversion of high numbers of glass and kerbside recyclables from landfill through source separated collections which as of 2023 will also include organics.
- ✓ Diversion of significant volumes of material

through operation of a large network of existing RTS and community resource recovery centres.

Opportunities are also likely to emerge from funding available through Central Government which is targeting organic waste collection services, organic waste processing and resource recovery infrastructure (including transfer station upgrades). In addition to investment in local solution there are likely to be opportunities to collaborate with Councils and national organisations to address common opportunities and issues. Examples may include supporting regional process solutions where economies of scale bring benefits to the Thames-Coromandel community, advocating for national policy and investment and contributing to research and innovation activity.

In collating and considering information about the change demand, delivery of waste

services in the district, several issues were identified. These issues represent challenges in delivering effective services, as well as in achieving the aims to reduce environmental harm and maximise resource efficiency. In many cases the issues also present opportunities for Council, the community, and/or the private sector to improve waste minimisation and management in the district.



## ISSUES

TABLE 3.2  
ISSUES

KEY ISSUES	POTENTIAL RESPONSE
<p><b>EDUCATION AND AWARENESS</b></p> <p>Our community is very interested about what happens to their rubbish and recycling, what can and can't go into their recycling bins, and why, and what volume of material we produce in the district. Council needs to provide more information to support increased education and awareness for our community members.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refresh education information material online.</li> <li>• Provide annual data on our website regarding key materials that have been recycled (e.g. glass, plastics 1,2,5, card/paper, tins/cans).</li> <li>• Work with community groups and Solid Waste Contractor to increase awareness about what can be recycled, and what happens to it.</li> <li>• Support local resource recovery groups to hold workshops on waste education.</li> </ul>
<p><b>KERBSIDE SERVICES</b></p> <p>Council provides kerbside collections of rubbish and recycling in 95% of the district. Some parts of the district are impractical to service with conventional kerbside services due to distance or the nature of roading infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review kerbside eligible properties as and when required.</li> <li>• Consideration of the services provided for holiday makers during peak population periods as and when required.</li> </ul>
<p><b>RTS SITES AND DROP OFF FACILITIES</b></p> <p>Councils seven RTS sites were opened in the 1990s and in many cases the layout of the sites needs review.</p> <p>There continues to be ongoing vandalism and misuse causing damage to council's mobile refuse compactors and after-hours arrangements across the district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RTS sites would benefit from redesign to encourage more recycling and material recovery.</li> <li>• Work closely with local resource recovery groups to reduce waste going to landfill.</li> <li>• Review what services being provided are effective and well received.</li> <li>• Review other alternatives that may be more appropriate and have been successful elsewhere</li> <li>• Consider cost to the ratepayer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>FARM WASTE</b></p> <p>Rural waste managed on farms make up a proportion of the total waste that is currently being generated in the district, however there is no data collected regarding this waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an opportunity to explore the management of farm waste in the district and work collaboratively with the farming community on solutions to improve any issues identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>WASTE DATA</b></p> <p>There are opportunities to improve the quality and quantity of waste data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearly specify the waste quantity and composition reporting requirements of contractors.</li> <li>• Undertake waste audits on a regular basis.</li> <li>• Collaborate with the community and businesses to understand what data is needed to make investment decisions and prioritise quality data collection and sharing.</li> </ul>

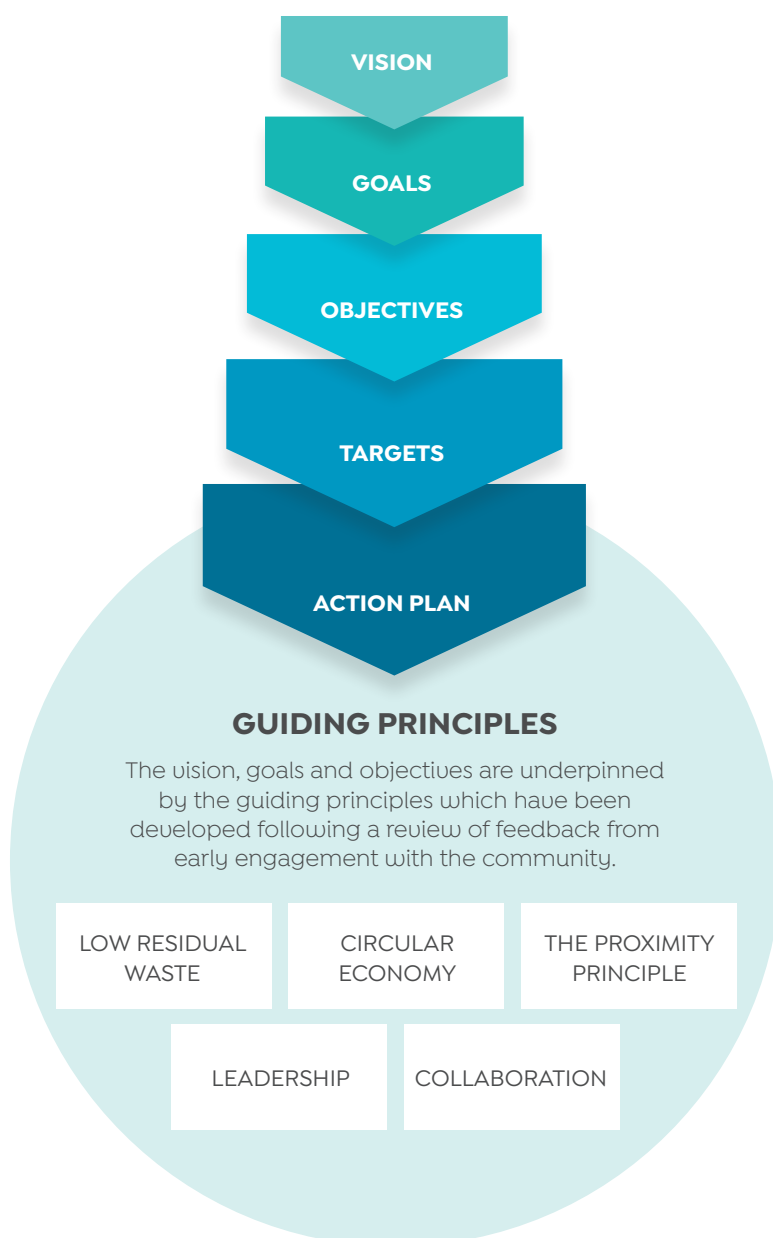
## 4. VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

### BACKGROUND

The preparation of this WMMP and the Waste Assessment have included a review of the Vision – Goals – Objectives framework set out in the previous WMMP. The relationship between Vision, Goals and Objectives is illustrated below<sup>5</sup> and defined below.

FIGURE 4.1

#### VISION, GOALS OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS



### TANGATA WHENUA VIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Feedback from Iwi was sought and has been considered as part of the development and the life of this WMMP.

<sup>5</sup> Sourced from Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning – A Guide for Territorial Authorities, MfE 2015.





# OUR COROMANDEL COMMUNITIES – TAKING ACTION TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE.

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This is the 2023 – 2029 vision for waste management and minimisation in the Thames-Coromandel Region.

Table 4.1 provides a summary of the Vision, Goals and Objectives and associated targets for waste management and minimisation for the district.

TABLE 4.1

## VISION – GOALS – OBJECTIVES – TARGETS

OUR COROMANDEL COMMUNITIES – TAKING ACTION TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE		
OBJECTIVES	TARGET (S)	MEASURE
GOAL : AVOID AND REDUCE WASTE AND MAXIMISE RECOVERY		
OBJ01: <b>Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educate the community and local businesses with the support of the solid waste contractor, recognised industry experts and waste minimisation and resource recovery groups in the district through innovative information sharing and investment in additional staff resources. To include further development of existing and new education programmes which include schools and young people and educate on how to reduce waste and maximise recovery.</li> <li>2. Information and education resources produced and available to the community (composting, recycling, reuse, refuse options)</li> </ol>	Information available to residents and businesses
OBJ02: <b>Reduction of waste to landfill</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 per cent per person, by 2030</li> <li>2. Waste disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30 per cent per person, by 2030</li> </ol> <p><i>Note: these targets align with the Te rautaki para Waste Strategy released by the Ministry for the Environment in March 2023</i></p>	% waste to landfill
GOAL : MANAGE WASTE RESPONSIBLY		
OBJ03: <b>Improve data capture to monitor progress and to enable evidence-based investment decisions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete a solid waste analysis protocol (audit) every three financial years and display information on TCDC website</li> <li>2. Publish annual data on materials collected, recycled and disposed to landfill from households and at transfer stations</li> </ol>	SWAP survey (s) completed  Contractor reporting
OBJ04: <b>Deliver services to meet the needs of residents and visitors to our district</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Measure annually the kerbside and RTS services (first survey to set the baseline)</li> <li>2. To develop and implement a solid waste bylaw by end 2025/2026 financial year</li> </ol>	Survey undertaken and baseline set Bylaw implemented
OBJ05: <b>Provide efficient cost-effective waste services that mitigates adverse effects to people and the environment</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To facilitate (through a contractor) a kerbside collection service that can be funded through rates and user charges</li> <li>2. To continue to develop and maintain a network of drop off infrastructure that facilitates resource recovery across the district and review when required</li> </ol>	Resource recovery services offered through the RTS network and through community group initiatives
OBJ06: <b>Ensure our waste management facilities and services maximise resource recovery and mitigates adverse effects to people and the environment</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Investigate options for the recovery and reuse of local materials such as construction and demolition waste and organics</li> </ol>	Reports following investigations
GOAL : COLLABORATE WITH THE COMMUNITY		
OBJ07: <b>Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill, promoting local solutions and product reductions at source (product stewardship)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop grant funding criteria to enable the distribution waste levy funds not used by Council</li> <li>2. Demonstrate 1-2 initiatives of working with industry, Iwi, community, and local businesses annually towards this goal</li> <li>3. Council to actively pursue funding opportunities through Government or industry</li> </ol>	Grant funding scheme developed and in use Initiatives demonstrated

## 5. OUR CONTRIBUTION TO CREATING A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The focus of options identification and evaluation has been on meeting forecast demand, as well as addressing key issues and drivers identified through the waste assessment process. Options are evaluated with reference to the Vision, Goals and Objectives.

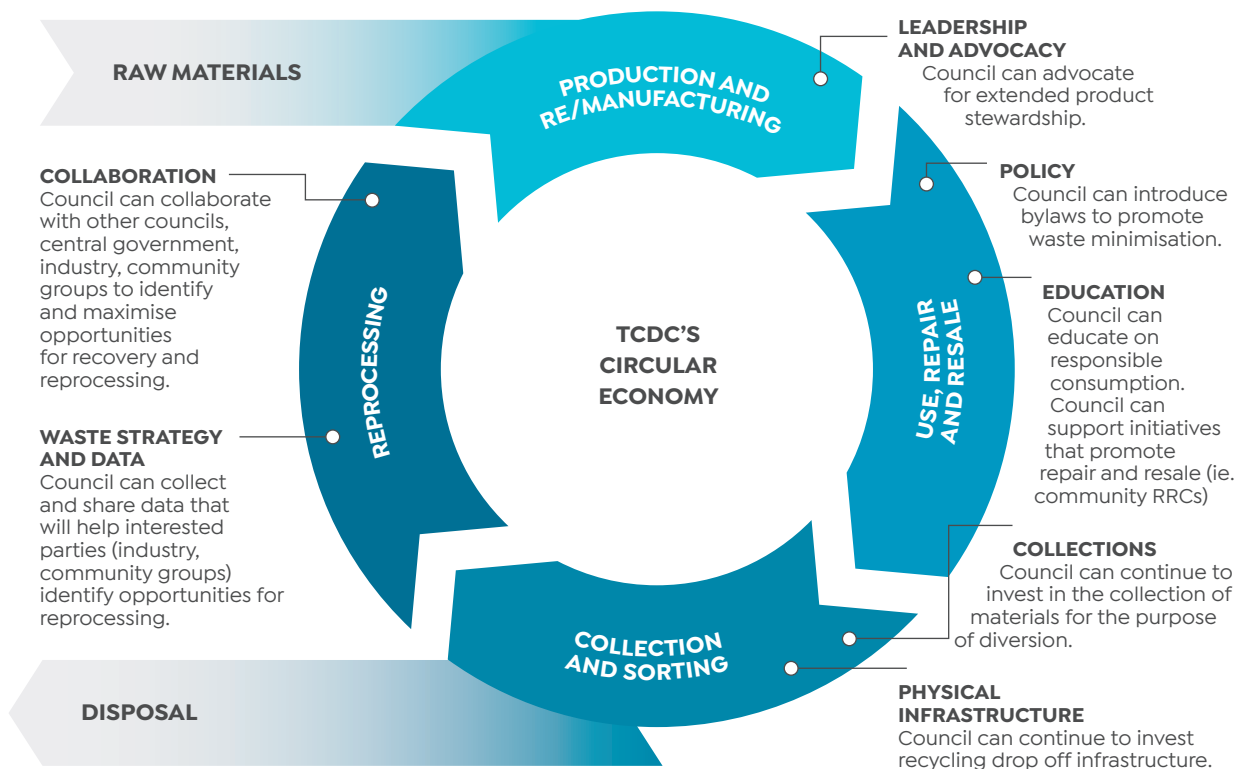
Options put forward for the waste assessment form an integrated, systematic approach to waste minimisation and resource recovery that aims to reduce

a reliance on raw materials and disposal to landfill and promote keeping materials in the economy. This relies on a combination of infrastructure (including collection), education and/or availability of information for the community, collaboration, leadership and regulation or policy. These are supported by having the right data to inform strategic and operational decision making. Based on the analysis and discussion presented in

the Waste Assessment the following options have been included in councils action plan.

***Refuse what you do not need; reduce what you do need; reuse what you consume; recycle what you cannot refuse, reduce, or reuse; and rot (compost) the rest.***

FIGURE 5.1  
**COMPONENTS OF COUNCILS CONTRIBUTION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN THAMES-COROMANDEL**







*Every generation needs regeneration.*



## WASTE ASSESSMENT OPTIONS

TABLE 5.1  
WASTE ASSESSMENT OPTIONS BY CATEGORY

### COLLECTION

Maintain levels of service in new waste collection contract

Periodically review collection services

Investigate service alternatives (i.e. drop offs, mobile services) in addition to kerbside (food waste (from September 2023), general waste, recycling)

### LEADERSHIP

Advocate to central government for extended product stewardship

Council to invest in waste minimisation activity at an organisational level

Partner with neighbouring authorities and other agencies to advocate for national change

Partner with neighbouring authorities and other agencies to advocate for regional change

### COLLABORATION

Investigation of establishment of local forum on Circular Economy with specific focus on opportunities to collaborate

Include community, lwi and local business engagement during feasibility work (if relevant) for additional resource recovery initiatives to identify opportunities for collaboration

Explore joint education initiatives

### WASTE STRATEGY AND DATA

Develop a data strategy that is aligned with the national waste data framework that reports on materials collected, recycled, and disposed to landfill from households and at transfer stations and that includes consideration of regional material flow mapping initiatives

Conduct a feasibility study by end of financial year 2026/2027 to explore the management of organics, construction and demolition waste and other wastes within the district

Update Council's quarterly and annual reporting measures to align with the WMMP

### POLICY

Create an investment strategy in local waste innovation and research which may include the development of a grant funding scheme (WMF allocation following development) by end financial year 2026/2027

Develop a waste bylaw and review by end financial year 2025/2026

Continue to review rates and rate structures to align with servicing of residents and businesses and charges at RTS and drop off locations

Continue to deliver services in accordance with councils procurement policy that promotes sustainability, emissions reductions and social benefits

### PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Investigation and potential implementation of alternative drop off points (recycling, rubbish and organics). Note - link to feasibility assessment of additional bespoke collection services (waste strategy and data)

Continue to upgrade and maintain RTS network to enable and encourage waste minimisation and resource recovery; and provide appropriate hazardous waste management services

Explore community involved service delivery models for waste services, including verifying their capacity, capability, and expertise to meet legal requirements and deliver the required level of service

*Note – these options will need to be approved through the LTP process before funding is available.*

### EDUCATION

Development of Council education tools and resources

Develop a waste education strategy and update

Establish a waste education officer role or equivalent function

Council to support the reduction of waste at source by providing information to households and businesses on how to reduce, reuse, recycle and home compost and how to address hazardous waste management

## 6. FUNDING THE PLAN

The funding of the implementation of this WMMP will likely include user charges, general rates, levy payments returned to the Council and distributed through the (new) grant funding scheme proposed and grant funds applied for by Council under the Waste Minimisation Fund.

## 7. MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING PROGRESS

*The assessment of the current situation highlighted gaps in information about waste generation, collection and management in the district. In some cases, information exists (for example private collections not delivered by Council) but data is not available to Council.*

Progress in achieving the Vision – Goals – Objectives of this WMMP will be monitored by collecting the data outlined below (Table 7.1). With progress being measured against the targets set out in the Action Plan (Part B of this WMMP).

TABLE 7.1  
DATA SOURCE AND DESCRIPTION

DATA SOURCE	INFORMATION	COMMENT
SOLID WASTE COUNCIL CONTRACTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kerbside rubbish, recycling and food waste</li><li>• RTS rubbish, recycling and recovery</li></ul>	Contractor reporting
OTHER COLLECTORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kerbside private collectors</li><li>• Commercial waste</li></ul>	Bylaw data (once in place)
COUNCIL CONTACT DATABASE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Illegal dumping incidents recorded through Request for Service</li><li>• Litter bins and clean-up recorded by Parks and Open spaces Contractor</li></ul>	
SOLID WASTE REPORT, COMPLETED ANNUALLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data summary (including bylaw and grant funding)</li></ul>	
TARGETED DATA COLLECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Solid Waste Analysis Protocol</li><li>• Service surveys</li></ul>	Targeted surveys

Progress on implementing this WMMP will be summarised annually in an annual solid waste data report which will be made available on the Council website. Reporting will note current performance against the targets based on available information. In the early stages of this WMMP implementation, it is likely that there will be significant gaps in the available data limiting councils ability to quantify progress.

# ACTION PLAN

## 8. ACTION PLAN

*This Action Plan sets out the programme of action for achieving the Vision - Goals - Objectives and targets of this WMMP.*

The Action Plan covers the full life (six years) of this WMMP, but provides more detail for years one and two. The Action plan sets out actions with operational and financial implications for the district. Where actions have operational or financial implications, they need to be confirmed in the councils core planning documents - the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.



## TARGETS AND MEASUREMENTS

The targets and measures provided in Table 4.1 provide a high level measure of progress. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting will focus on gathering data to annually assess progress against these targets, inform refinement of existing actions and development of future actions.

## INDICATIVE COSTS

The evaluation of options included a high level estimate of costs for various actions. Appropriately staged options investigation, procurement and policy design can be accommodated within councils existing budget for waste services. New services and capital investment will all have an impact on costs.

The figures below provide indicative funding operational and capital funding requirements. The activities and funding details are provided in the Action Plan tables in Table 8.1.

FIGURE 8.1  
INDICATIVE COSTS FOR THE ACTION PLAN – OPERATIONAL

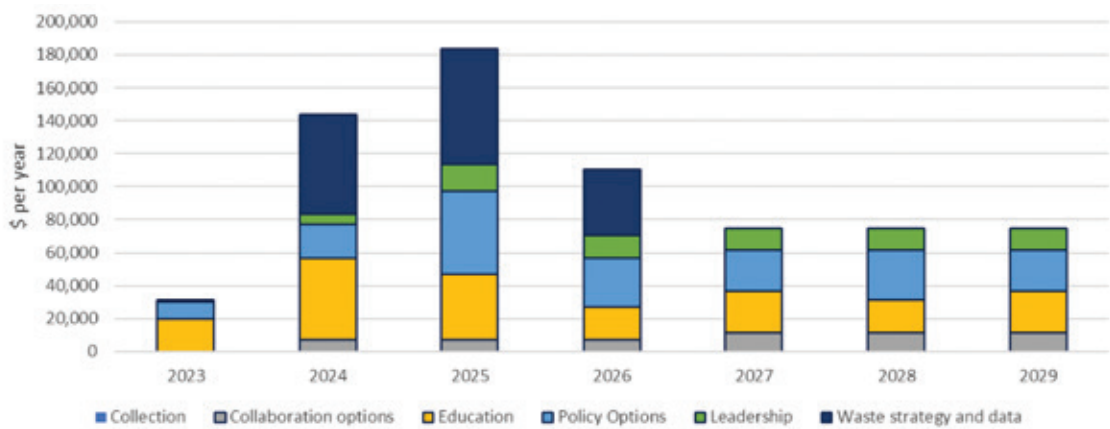
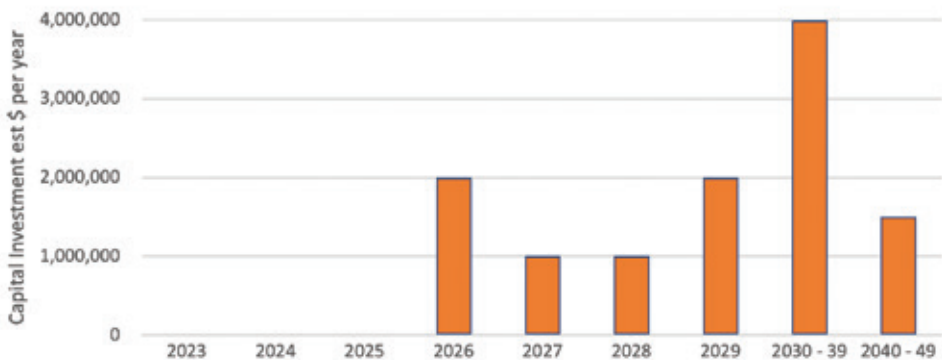


FIGURE 8.2  
INDICATIVE COSTS FOR THE ACTION PLAN – CAPITAL





## ACTION PLANNING TABLE

TABLE 8.1  
ACTION PLAN

PROJECT	OBJECTIVE(S)	TARGET(S)	FUNDING
COLLECTION			
Maintain level of service in new waste collection contract	4	4.1	Rates and user charges
Periodically review collection services	2, 4, 5	2.1, 4.1, 5.1, 5.2	Rates and user charges
Investigate service alternatives (i.e. drop offs, mobile services) in addition to kerbside (food waste (from September 2023), general waste, recycling)	2, 4, 5	2.1, 4.1, 5.1, 5.2	Targeted rates (new) Waste levy (new)
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE			
Investigation and potential implementation of alternative drop off points (recycling, rubbish and organics). <i>Note - link to feasibility assessment of additional bespoke collection services (waste strategy and data)</i>	2, 4, 5	2.1, 4.1, 5.1, 5.2	Targeted rates (new) Waste levy (new)
Continue to upgrade and maintain RTS network to enable and encourage waste minimisation and resource recovery; and provide appropriate hazardous waste management services	2, 5, 6	2, 5, 6	Grant funding, waste levy (new), user charges (new)
Explore community involved service delivery models for waste services, including verifying their capacity, capability, and expertise to meet legal requirements and deliver the required level of service	1, 2, 7	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 7.2, 7.3	Grant funding, waste levy (new)
COLLABORATION OPTIONS			
Investigation of establishment of local forum on Circular Economy with specific focus on opportunities to collaborate	1	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	n/a
Include community, lwi and local business engagement during feasibility work (if relevant) for additional resource recovery initiatives to identify opportunities for collaboration			
Explore joint education initiatives	1		
EDUCATION			
Development of Council education tools and resources	1	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	Waste levy (existing)
Develop a waste education strategy and updates			Waste levy (new)
Establish a waste education officer role or equivalent function			
Council to support the reduction of waste at source by providing information to households and businesses on how to reduce, reuse, recycle and home compost and how to address hazardous waste management			



## ACTION PLANNING TABLE (continued)

TABLE 8.1  
ACTION PLAN

PROJECT	OBJECTIVE(S)	TARGET(S)	FUNDING
POLICY OPTIONS			
Create an investment strategy in local waste innovation and research which may include the development of a grant funding scheme (WMF allocation following development) by end financial year 2026/2027	7	7.1, 7.2	Waste levy (new)
Develop a waste bylaw and review by end financial year 2025/2026	4	4.2	
Continue to review rates structures to align with servicing of residents and businesses and charges at RTS and drop off locations	5	5.1, 5.2	n/a – Councils existing funding
Continue to deliver services in accordance with councils procurement policy that promotes sustainability, emissions reductions and social benefits	All	All	
LEADERSHIP			
Advocate to central government for extended product stewardship	All	All	n/a – Councils existing funding
Council to invest in waste minimisation activity at an organisation level			
Partner with neighbouring authorities and other agencies to advocate for national change			
Partner with neighbouring authorities and other agencies to advocate for regional change			
WASTE STRATEGY AND DATA			
Develop a data strategy that is aligned with the national waste data framework that reports on materials collected, recycled and disposed to landfill from households and at transfer stations and that includes consideration of regional material flow mapping initiatives	All	All	n/a – Councils existing funding
Conduct a feasibility study by end of financial year 2026/2027 to explore the management of organics, construction and demolition waste and other wastes within the district			Waste levy (new), user charges
Update Council’s quarterly and annual reporting measures to align with the WMMP			

A scenic landscape photograph showing a dense green forest in the foreground, leading to a coastal area with waves and distant islands under a sunset sky. A large blue arc graphic is positioned on the right side of the image.

WE DO NOT INHERIT  
THE EARTH FROM OUR  
ANCESTORS, **WE BORROW  
IT FROM OUR CHILDREN**



## 9. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### **CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

The circular economy is an alternative to our traditional linear economy based on three principles:

- Eliminate waste and pollution
- Circulate products and materials (at their highest value)
- Regenerate nature

### **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

### **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

### **LTP**

Long Term Plan

### **MATERIAL STREAM**

A subset of waste e.g., commercial waste, green waste etc.

### **PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP**

Taking responsibility for the products we use e.g., responsible disposal or recycling of a product and/or designing a product which can be broken down into recyclable or reusable components

### **RECOVERY RATE**

Percentage of extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing including making waste or diverted material into compost

### **RECYCLING**

The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials

### **REFUSE**

An alternative name for rubbish. Material with little other management options other than landfill

### **RRC**

Recycling and Recovery Centre

### **RTS**

Refuse Transfer Station

### **RUBBISH**

Waste, that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill

### **SWAP**

Solid Waste Analysis Protocol. Captures a snapshot of waste composition at a single point in time across a small subset of the larger population

### **WA**

Waste Assessment as defined by s51 of the WMA. A Waste Assessment must be completed whenever a WMMP is reviewed

### **WASTE**

Means, according to the WMA:

- 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 HIERARCHY**

A guide to prioritising activity, focussing on reducing waste before recycling or recovery of materials. Where materials cannot be recycled or recovered the focus is on safe treatment and disposal

### **WASTE MINIMISATION FUND**

A fund administered by the Ministry for the Environment which is generated through the waste levy (a charge added per tonne of waste that raises revenue for initiatives to reduce waste and encourage resource recovery)

### **WASTE LEVY FUNDING**

Funding Council receives through the Waste Minimisation Fund

### **WMA**

Waste Minimisation Act 2008

### **WMMP**

A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as defined by s43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008

