Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ruapehu
Ruapehu District Council

WASTE MANAGEMENT and MINIMISATION PLAN 2018-2028

www.ruapehudc.govt.nz

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Foreword

This plan reflects a significant change in direction for the management and minimisation of solid waste in the Ruapehu District.

This change in direction has largely been prompted by the planned closure of the Taumarunui landfill, following the expiry of the current consent in 2020. In considering the options available for the future management of the district's waste, Council has also considered the potential implications for other waste services.

Maximising diversion of waste from landfill is aligned with our strategic objectives as a community, and in particular cost effectiveness, environmental and sustainability goals. The closure of the landfill, and the resulting need to transport all landfill waste out of the district, further supports the desire to maximise the quantity of waste we divert and therefore minimise the quantity of waste we need to send to landfill.

The vision Council is putting forward at the core of this waste management and minimisation plan (WMMP) is:
"Zero Waste by 2040"

'Zero Waste' is a way of thinking, and an approach to waste management and minimisation, rather than an absolute target. Our priority goal during the term of this WMMP is "minimising waste to landfill", which reflects the short term priority as a result of the Taumarunui landfill closure.

Although the Waste Minimisation Act doesn't require us to update our WMMP until 2021, changing circumstances mean that a new direction and therefore a new WMMP is needed. As required, we have also updated the waste assessment which provides the data and background to the WMMP. This technical document is available as an appendix to the WMMP.

Council feels that this change in direction is the necessary and responsible path to take for the district. Feedback from the community has shown that there is general support for this significant change in direction.

Don Cameron - Mayor

Part A: The Strategy

Introduction

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) sets out Ruapehu District Council's plans for managing waste in our community. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

What happens with our waste?

Ruapehu District Council (Council) operates a landfill at Taumarunui, where just over 4,000 tonnes of rubbish was landfilled in the 12 months to June 2018 - this included a significant amount of material that could have been recycled, or organic waste that could have been composted. Nearly 70% of kerbside rubbish collected from households could be recycled or composted instead of being sent to landfill.

What is waste and why is it a problem?

Most of the things we do, buy and consume generates some form of waste. This not only costs money when we have to throw things away but, if we don't manage it properly, it can cause problems with the environment and with people's health.

In this WMMP, terms like 'rubbish', 'recycling', and 'waste' will be used that may not be familiar to you or may mean something different to the way they are used here. Definitions are provided at the end of this WMMP in Part C: Glossary of Terms.

The Waste Minimisation Act defines waste as:
"material that has no further use and is disposed of or discarded"

The Act also describes 'waste minimisation' as reducing waste and increasing the reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material. 'Diverted material' is anything that is no longer required for its original purpose, but still has value through reuse or recycling. For example – your empty drink aluminium can is waste to you, but is worth money to metal recycling companies and so becomes 'diverted material' if it is recycled.

Our WMMP covers all solid waste and diverted material in the district, whether it is managed by Council or not. This does not necessarily mean that Council is going to have direct involvement in the management of all waste – but there is a responsibility for Council to at least consider all waste in our district, and to suggest areas where other groups, such as businesses or householders, could take action themselves.

Liquid and gaseous wastes are not included except where they interact with solid waste systems. Liquid and gaseous waste include hazardous wastes like chemicals, and the outputs from wastewater treatment plants.

Why do we need a plan?

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.

City and district councils have a statutory role in managing waste. Councils are required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their city or district. Councils also have obligations under the Health Act 1956 to

ensure that our waste management systems protect public health. A key part of doing this is to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

This WMMP sets the priorities and strategic framework for managing waste in our district. Once the plan is adopted, the actions will be carried forward into our long term and annual plans to ensure the resourcing is available 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. Councils may elect to review any or all aspects of the Plan at any time prior to this, if they consider circumstances justify such a review.

While it has only been two years since the last waste management and minimisation action plan was developed, a number of actions have been completed such as education and engagement around services, audits, and infrastructure improvements. There is also now greater clarity on the council's plans with respect to the Taumarunui landfill; with the preferred option now to close the landfill and prioritise waste reduction and diversion. This issue forms a significant part of this WMMP.

What does the plan have to contain?

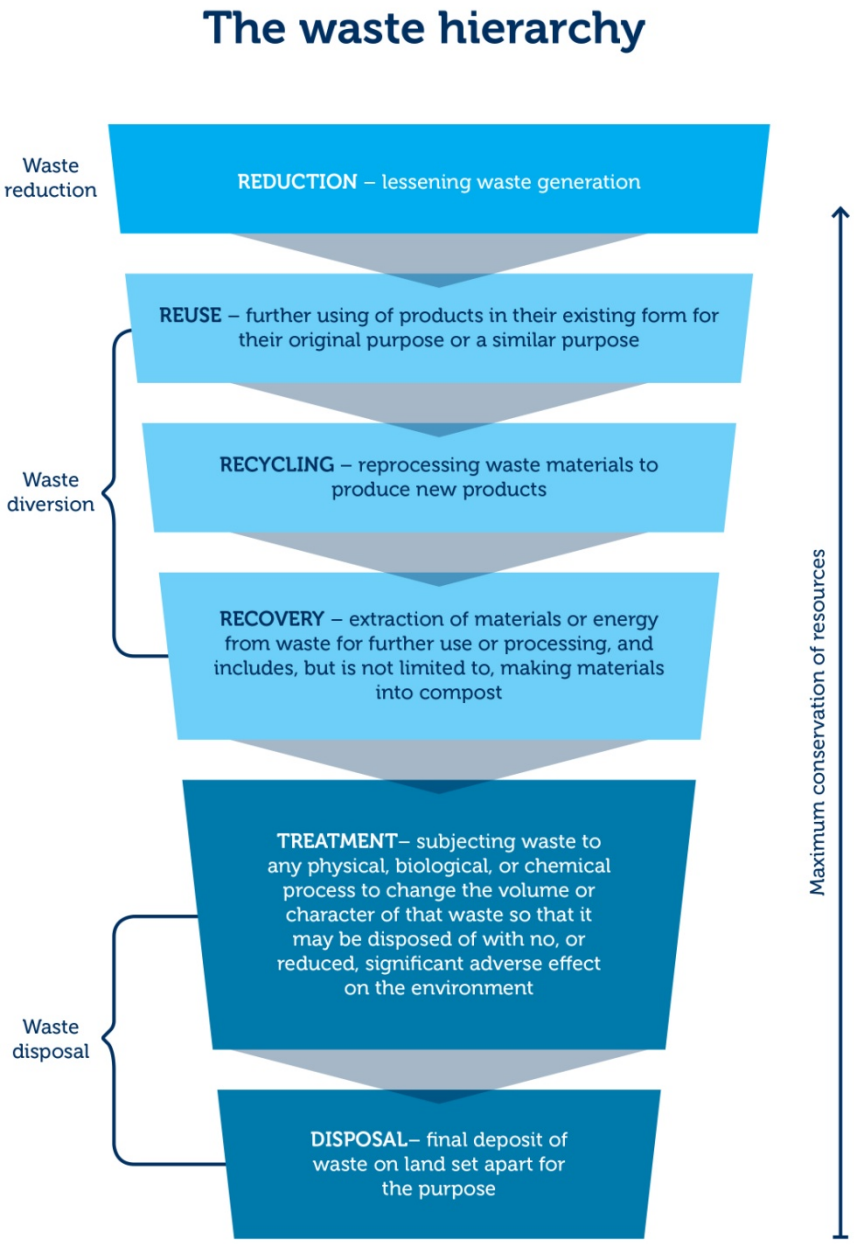
The plan must meet requirements set out in the Waste Minimisation Act, including to:

- 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' the New Zealand Waste Strategy and other key government policies, which emphasise reducing harm and improving the efficiency of resource use.
- Consider the outcomes of the 'Waste Assessment' (this is a review of all information that we have about the current waste situation in Ruapehu district, including rubbish from households and businesses).
- 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:

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy



Source: www.mfe.govt.nz

Other relevant strategies and plans

As well as aligning to Council's LTP and Annual Plans, the WMMP must also support or align with other strategies and plans.

The current government is showing a much greater in interest in waste management issues than the previous government, and has already announced a consultation on single-use plastic bags. Other areas have also been highlighted as being a priority, including:

- The landfill levy (how much it is, and what landfills it applies to).
- Product stewardship, extended producer responsibility and container deposit schemes.
- The impact of the Chinese government's restrictions on recyclable material coming into their country.

Other key strategies related to waste include the New Zealand Waste Strategy which has two goals – to reduce harm, and to improve resource efficiency.

The Horizons Regional Council adopted the 'One Plan' in November 2014[1]. This document covers the requirements of the consolidated regional policy statement, the regional plan, and the regional coastal plan for the region.

In the One Plan, the regional council states that it recognises "the need to focus on the full life cycle of waste from generation to disposal, and that waste is a wasted resource."

The structure of our plan

This plan is in three parts:

Part A: The Strategy: 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.

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

Part C: Supporting Information. 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.

[1] Available at www.horizons.govt.nz/publications-feedback/one-plan

Ruapehu District Council vision, goals, objectives and targets

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.

Our vision

"Zero Waste by 2040"

This vision reflects the aspirations of the Ruapehu district community. 'Zero Waste' is a way of thinking, and an approach to waste management and minimisation, rather than an absolute target. It is supported by the priority goal:
"Minimising Waste to Landfill"

This goal reflects the intended direction for the district away from relying on landfill disposal within the district to, instead, putting maximum effort into diversion from landfill and using landfill disposal as last resort.

This approach is aligned with the waste hierarchy, reflects the New Zealand waste strategy, and acknowledges our responsibility to manage our waste responsibly and minimise the impact on our environment; particularly as all landfill waste must be transported out of the district following the closure of the Taumarunui landfill.

Tangata whenua worldview of waste management

This vision aligns with tangata whenua principles such as kaitiakitanga and mauri, taking an integrated view of the environment and aiming to protect land, air and water from the possible negative impacts resulting from the inappropriate management of waste.

Traditionally, tangata whenua societies produced only organic wastes which could be managed by returning these to the land. In modern times, this is no longer possible due to the increase in volumes and a shift to non-organic and potentially hazardous waste types.

Kaitiakitanga, mauri, and the waste hierarchy are seen as an aligned set of principles that support our vision of minimising the amount of waste we send to landfill.

Goals and objectives

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

In some areas it makes sense for councils to collaborate to gain efficiencies, share risk and achieve greater outcomes for our communities. Where it aligns and makes sense, Ruapehu District Council will work with other territorial and regional councils, private and community sectors, and central government to achieve shared goals and objectives.

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

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO1:	Provide sustainable services that are cost-effective to the community as a whole
CO2:	View waste as a resource, improving and modifying collections and facilities so that more can be diverted from landfill
CO3:	Prioritise other waste reduction, reuse and recovery & recycling initiatives which align with other council objectives such as social & business development; and environmental protection
CO4:	Council and community work together where possible to implement projects, to maximise understanding and appreciation of waste management and minimisation, and gain benefit from community knowledge and energy
CO5:	Promote, encourage, and emphasise reduction, reuse and recycling

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

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO6:	Process and manage wastes locally wherever feasible and cost-effective
CO7:	Investigate and implement new services, facilities, or other initiatives that will increase the amount of waste reduced, reused, or recycled
CO8:	Work closely with other organisations such as local Iwi, NZDF, RAL and DOC to identify opportunities to better manage household and non-household waste streams

Goal 3: Minimise environmental harm and protect public health

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO9:	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

Targets

Code	Objective	Code	Target
CO1	Reduce the total quantity of waste to landfill	T1	A reduction in the total quantity of waste sent to landfills from 368kg per person per annum in 2016 to 175kg per person per annum by 2022
CO2	Prioritise waste reduction, reuse and recovery & recycling initiatives which align with other council objectives such as social & business development; and environmental protection	T2	An increase in the total quantity of material diverted from (class 1) landfills from 222 kg per person per annum in 2016 to 640 kg per person per annum by 2022.
CO3		T3	All waste initiatives and services implemented during the term of this WMMP take into consideration broader council social and environmental objectives during the development and assessment of costs and benefits stages
CO4		T4	A minimum of three new initiatives are implemented by 2020 which focus on waste reduction, reuse or recovery/recycling
CO5	Improve council access to information on waste and recovered materials in both Council-contracted and private sector activities	T5(a)	By 2020, all council-controlled waste contracts include clauses requiring the contractor to provide data on all refuse and diverted materials collected (both council services and other services) and this requirement is notified at the tender stage of procurement
		T5(b)	By 2020, introduce a waste licensing system which includes a mechanism to collect waste data relating to council and privately collected waste

SMART Targets

The targets developed for this plan are SMART targets. The list below shows how our targets are in line with each of the criteria:

Specific: Each target relates to a defined waste stream

Measureable: The targets are all quantified and based on data that is currently available

Achievable: The targets are based on outcomes from specific actions, and the level of performance we are aiming for is in line with best practice already achieved by other councils in New Zealand or overseas

Relevant: These targets will be good indicators of how well we are progressing towards our vision, goals and objectives

Time-Related: We are trying to meet the targets by 2022, and will set annual targets for the purposes of monitoring progress

What we have considered

In preparing this WMMP we have taken into account a wide range of considerations including the following:

- The potential future costs of operating a landfill in the district
- Costs of alternative management approaches
- Information on the waste we generate and manage in our district
- Projections of how our population, visitor numbers, and economy might change over time
- The waste hierarchy
- Public health
- Tangata Whenua worldview on waste

The detail of the above information is contained in the Waste Assessment (and other supporting documentation) which is presented in Part C.

We have also taken into account a large number of plans, policies and legislation and their requirements. These include the following:

- The Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008
- The Local Government Act (LGA) 2002
- The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996
- The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991
- The Health Act 1956
- The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Climate Change (Emission Trading) Amendment Act 2008
- The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS)
- Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: A Guide For Territorial Authorities (2015)
- Regional Policy Statement (the One Plan) for the Horizons Region (2014)
- Council's Long Term Plan

Further information on the above plans, policies and legislation and how it has been considered in the formulation on this plan is contained in the Waste Assessment.

The waste situation

Long term and global considerations

There is increasing awareness of waste issues globally, for example with the issues of plastic waste in the oceans, the amount of food that is wasted, and recently with the role of China in the global recycling markets becoming more uncertain. While consumption and populations continue to grow, waste management and minimisation will continue to be an important issue locally and globally.

Summary of national waste situation and activities

The management requirements in New Zealand for landfills have become more strict, and operating landfills has become more expensive, partly due to the regulations and partly due to extra costs like the $10 per tonne waste disposal levy (paid to government) and the inclusion of landfills in the New Zealand emissions trading scheme. Apart from a decrease during the global financial crisis in 2011 and 2012, the amount of waste sent to landfill in New Zealand has been increasing fairly rapidly. New Zealand is now sending a third more waste to landfill than we did back in 2009 when the waste disposal levy was introduced.

With the change of government in late 2017, it is now more likely that there will be changes made to national regulation and tools such as the waste levy, which is currently $10 per tonne, product stewardship schemes, and the emissions trading scheme. This makes it particularly important that Council takes full consideration of the possible future cost of operating their own landfill.

There may also be more work done on the lack of data in New Zealand, following on from previous projects that only focused on urban waste going to landfills.

A national project focusing on farm waste is in the final stages, with trials of various options taking place around the country. The outcomes of these trials will be important for Ruapehu district, with so much farming activity in our area.

Our district

In 2016, just over 4,000 tonnes of waste was sent to Taumarunui landfill, with an unknown quantity sent to the NZDF landfill in Waiouru. This consisted of waste collected at the kerbside through the Council collection, waste sent to landfill from the resource recovery centres around the district, and waste that is taken directly to the landfill by private contractors, householders, and businesses.

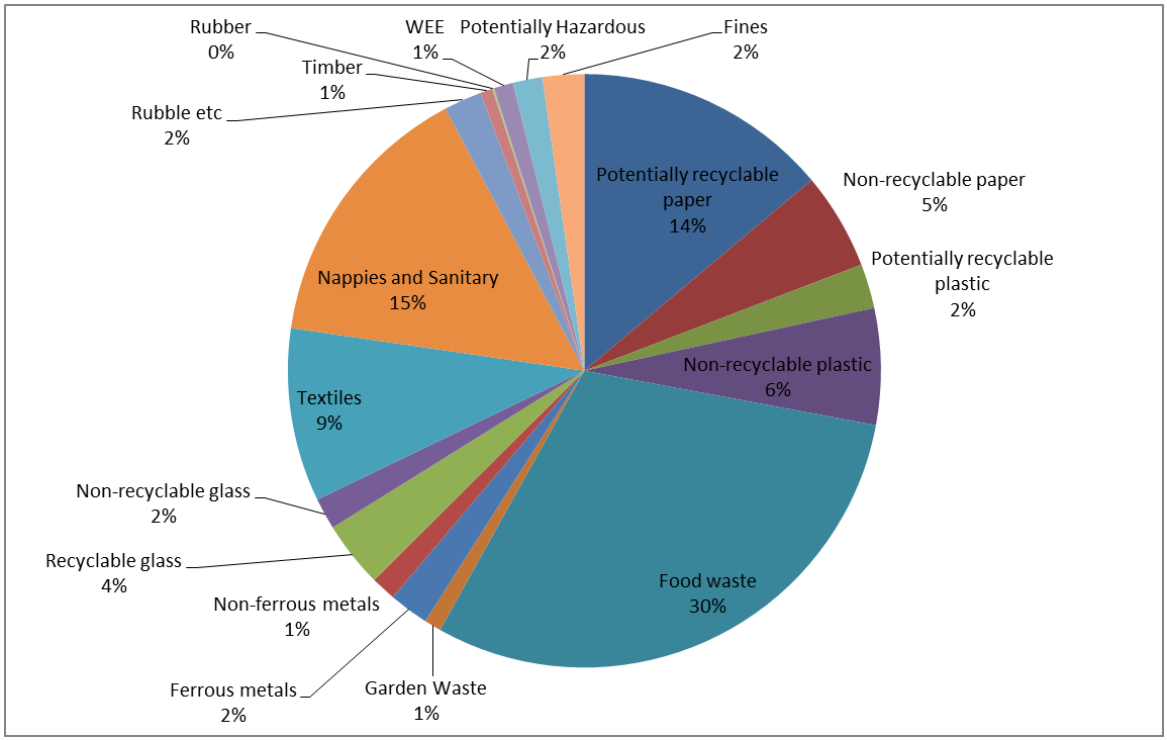
An estimated total 12,000 tonnes of solid waste from Ruapehu was disposed of to land in the last year. This includes other waste that does not go to ‘Class 1’ landfills. Waste disposed of at Class 2-4 landfills is estimated nationally to be approximately double the quantity of waste that is sent to a Class 1 landfill, like Taumarunui.

Just under 3,000 tonnes of waste was recovered in 2016, largely through the Council kerbside recycling collection and resource recovery centres.

Composition of waste to landfills

A survey was undertaken of the waste being thrown into the Taumarunui landfill, figure 2 shows the types of materials we throw out. The biggest single amount is food waste, and most of this material could be recovered for composting. We also throw away lots of plastic, paper, metal, and glass all of which can be recycled.

Figure 2: Composition of Landfill Rubbish



The rubbish surveyed at the landfill was mostly made up of bags, and so there is probably a higher proportion of construction and demolition waste and other industrial-type wastes going into the landfill.

Material diverted from landfill

Although we are throwing away about 4,000 tonnes of material into landfill each year, we are recovering nearly 3,000 tonnes each year as well. Material that is recovered from landfill is called 'diverted material'.

The main materials diverted from the district are glass bottles and jars, paper/card, metals, and greenwaste. All recyclable materials are bulked at the Taumarunui landfill/transfer station, and transported for recycling at facilities in Auckland or north Waikato.

Greenwaste is chipped and stored on the landfill site.

E-waste is also collected and recycled through the South Waikato Achievement Trust in Tokoroa. Tonnages are available as a collated figure being transported out of the Taumarunui facility. These are shown below, along with greenwaste.

Table 2: Material diverted from landfill

Tonnes/annum	2016/17
Paper/cardboard	576
Plastics type 1 & 2	173
Glass bottles and jars	1,331
Greenwaste	560
TOTAL	2,640
Diversion Rate	40%

Waste minimisation performance

The services provided by Council currently show a 40% diversion rate. The amount of waste sent to landfill per person each year is average at 368kg.
The last WMMP did not include any targets.

Projections of future demand

Total waste and recovered material quantities in Ruapehu District are estimated to grow slowly over the next ten years in line with population and economic growth. For the purposes of projecting total waste quantities, it has been assumed that kerbside refuse, greenwaste, and all recyclables will grow in line with population. Council population projections have been used for estimating kerbside recycling and refuse. It is assumed that other waste to landfill (mainly industrial / commercial / institutional waste and drop-off materials) and construction / demolition waste will grow at a similar rate as GDP.

Key issues

The Waste Assessment looked across all aspects of waste management in the district, (including some of the data presented in this section), and identified the main areas where we could improve our effectiveness and efficiency in managing and minimising waste.

Local council issues: issues under Council's area of control are:

1. **Landfill disposal:** Council has the choice between continuing to use the landfill at Taumarunui (which would need a new consent), or using the site for other purposes and using a landfill out of the district. The landfill at Waiouru is also close to the end of its life, although this is not in Council's direct control.
2. **Kerbside recycling:** Increasing the capacity of the kerbside recycling collection, so that householders are able to have the majority of their recycling collected at the kerbside.
3. **Food Waste:** Food waste is likely to represent a large proportion of the waste being landfilled. This is potentially the biggest opportunity to improve diversion.
4. **Waiouru Kerbside Services:** Although Waiouru township has previously not been directly in Council's control, the closure of the NZDF landfill in August 2018 prompted Council to implement a kerbside collection service for all residents within the township, taking advantage of an existing kerbside collection service for NZDF personal in Waiouru. This kerbside collection service is comparable to kerbside services to the rest of the district.
   At the time of writing this service is not part of a contractual agreement and Waiouru will become part of any future kerbside services contract across the district. Residents currently have to travel 27km to access our nearest transfer station, discussions with NZDF regarding establishment of a transfer station in Waiouru are ongoing.

5. **Farm waste:** while originating in similar locations to rural waste, farm waste is usually very specific types of material and requires specific management. These include things like silage wrap, drench and farm chemical containers, leftover chemicals, veterinary supplies etc. Estimates suggest that there could be substantial quantities of farm waste in the district, and we need to make sure this is well understood and managed.
6. **Cleanfill Disposal:** formal cleanfill disposal (class 4 landfills) are not easily accessible in the district.
7. **Data and Monitoring:** although there is some composition data, the composition of waste going into the landfill is not well understood.
8. **Regulation:** Council does not have a bylaw.

Addressing these issues is a key focus of the WMMP.

Part B: Action plan

Introduction

The following action plan sets out how Council intends to work towards the vision, goals, and objectives, and address the issues outlined in Part A of the WMMP.

The action plan aims to set out clear, practical initiatives that Ruapehu District Council will implement, either on our own or jointly. While the action plan forms part of the WMMP, they are intended to be useful 'living' documents that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress. Under the WMA 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. These changes would be made as part of the annual planning process.

Considerations

This action plan is a strategic document outlining high level intentions for actions to meet our obligations under the WMA.

Further work will be required to determine the costs and feasibility of some projects, which may impact how, when or if they are implemented. Detailed assessments of some actions will be carried out prior to their implementation.

In some instances, the delivery of the actions set out in this action plan will depend on the development or amendment of contractual arrangements with providers. The nature of these contractual arrangements cannot be pre-empted and may impact the nature, timing or cost of these projects.

Council's intended role

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. Council will do this through our internal structures responsible for waste management and collaboration with other organisations. We are responsible for a range of contracts, facilities and programmes to provide waste management and minimisation services to the residents and ratepayers of the Ruapehu District.

Action plan

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

Table 3: Proposed Actions

Action Area	Key Actions	Issues Addressed and What it Will Do
Collection Services	Extend kerbside recycling collection, introduce food waste collection, expand resource recovery centres	Ensure maximum diversion of key waste streams for householders
Infrastructure	Close Taumarunui landfill, use alternative disposal point, establish Class 4 landfill (cleanfill) at Taumarunui	Minimise Council's exposure to potential future landfill management costs
Regulation	Introduce a solid waste bylaw to support other WMMP actions	Ability to use regulatory powers if necessary, and clarify roles and responsibilities
Monitoring and measuring	Increase monitoring of waste streams	Target future actions towards areas of greatest potential
Education and Engagement	Increased education and engagement to support new services, and establish a Zero Waste Action group	Customers will understand new services and use them effectively, and be directly engaged in zero waste activities
Leadership and Management	Collaborate with NZDF regarding Waiouru disposal/diversion options	Householders in Waiouru will have access to services comparable with the rest of the district

Regulation

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Contribution to Targets
Bylaws	Develop and implement a solid waste bylaw that is aligned to and supports any changed services or operations, following the expiry of the consent for Taumarunui landfill in 2020 and tendering services	New	2021	Minimal – waste levy	General support
Enforcement	Take enforcement action against those that dump rubbish illegally where possible	Existing	Ongoing	Rates	General support

Rationale: Ruapehu District Council currently does not have a solid waste bylaw. It would be sensible to develop and adopt one that is aligned with any changes to services and management options, particularly with the significant changes that are proposed. Continued enforcement action against those that dump illegally will support the implementation of more positive management options.

Data

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Contribution to Targets
Develop a data strategy that is aligned with the national waste data framework	Develop a data strategy that is aligned with the national waste data framework will ensure that Council is collecting accurate and appropriate data to use in future waste assessments. This may involve carrying out 'SWAP' composition studies, and/or using a weighbridge to collect data on the quantity of wastes from kerbside rubbish and recycling collections.	New	2018	$15 - $25k – waste levy	General support and guides future actions

Rationale: Better data on a wider range of waste streams will provide essential information to support procurement processes, enable Council to better prioritise waste management and minimisation activities in future, and to benchmark against other local authorities.

Education and Engagement

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Contribution to Targets
Extended education and engagement	Extend education and engagement to provide additional information on existing services (particularly for visitors) and, in particular, about new services should these be introduced	New	As required	$5-8k, depending on scope of change – levy funding	General support and specific support of any service changes
Home composting scheme	Provide subsidised home composting bins, along with targeted education and support to ensure these are used. Target households that would not have access to the kerbside collection system.	New	2019	$5K annually – levy funding	General support, and a small contribution to diversion from landfill
Zero Waste Action group	Establish a community-led zero waste action group, supported by Council through coordination and some funding, to delivery project areas prioritised and planned by the community	New	2019	$2k annually initially – levy funding	General support

Rationale: the community needs to understand the motivations and reasons for actions Council takes, and how they can support these. When/if services are changed or new services are introduced, a one-off campaign will be needed to ensure that householders use services to the maximum potential possible and that contamination is minimised.

Collections

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Contribution to Targets
Improve kerbside recycling	Improve existing services, by increasing capacity for the recycling collection and expanding the range of materials collected	New	2020-21	Waste levy initially, rates thereafter	Direct contribution to diversion from landfill
Introduce a food waste collection	Introduce a kerbside food waste collection	New	2020-21	Waste levy initially, rates thereafter	Direct contribution to diversion from landfill
Extend Resource Recovery Centres	Increase range of materials accepted at resource recovery centres and transfer station, potentially including reuse and farm waste	New	2020-21	Waste levy initially, rates thereafter	Direct contribution to diversion from landfill
Mitigating user-pays rubbish collections	Consider options to mitigate the impact of user-pays rubbish collections on low-income, larger families	New	2019	None required	No impact

Rationale: Currently the kerbside recycling collection suffers from lack of capacity for all recyclables from a household. Extending the service would ensure that householders can divert the maximum quantity of recyclables from landfill.

Introducing a kerbside food waste collection will divert a significant proportion of waste from landfill. Food waste can be processed locally into a beneficial product.

Farm waste is a specific waste stream which requires specific management and services. A project is currently underway trialling various services that are targeted at farm wastes. Council could implement the outcomes of this project, once results are known.

Infrastructure

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Contribution to Targets
Alter Taumarunui site, and use an alternative disposal point	Allow Taumarunui landfill consent to expire and use an alternative disposal point, establishing a Class 4 (cleanfill) disposal site	New	2020	Rates	Direct contribution to diversion from (class 1) landfill

Rationale: Analysis shows that continuing to operate a landfill in the district is likely to cost more in the long term than using an alternative out of district option. This is particularly true if other services are developed or introduced, such as extended kerbside recycling and a new food waste collection.

Leadership & Management

Reference & Title	Description	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	Contribution to Targets
Waiouru Services	Collaborate with NZDF to develop a comprehensive service for Waiouru.	Extension of existing	2019	Waste levy and/or rates	Could contribute to diversion from landfill, depending what services are provided

Monitoring evaluating and reporting progress

Monitoring and Reporting

Progress on development and implementation of the WMMP will be reported to Council through the Chief Executive's leadership team on an annual basis, or more frequently as required to review progress and make decisions in respect to the WMMP and its implementation.

Actions with significant financial implications will be referred to Council for decisions at the appropriate time.

This WMMP contains a number of actions with carrying timeframes (refer to Part B), as well as a set of waste minimisation targets.

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. 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 fees[2]
- Targeted rates - a charge applied to those properties receiving or capable of receiving a particular council service
- Waste levy funding - The Government redistributes funds from the $10 per tonne 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 (including councils) 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.

[2] 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.

Funding considerations take into account a number 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.

The potential sources of funding for each of the actions are noted in the tables in Part B of 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 and efficiencies. It is anticipated that by setting appropriate user charges, reducing costs through avoided disposal, more efficient service delivery from joint working, and targeted application of waste levy money, the increased levels of waste minimisation as set out in this WMMP will be able to be achieved without overall additional increases to the average household cost.

TA Waste levy funding

Council receive, based on population, a share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment. It is estimated that at the current rate of $10 per tonne our council's total share of waste levy funding will be approximately $48,000 per annum (in 2018).

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 Plans – including participating in regional, sub-regional and national activities.

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

Part C: Supporting information

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
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	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	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 Delivery Review	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.
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	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
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:
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).

How the targets are calculated

The targets are based on estimates that we have made of how much impact the actions set out in this plan should have. The estimates are based on the outcomes of modelling we did to calculate what would happen when we undertake the proposed actions in the plan and what the cost impacts would be.

The targets have also been structured to align with the Indicators in the National Waste Data Framework.

A.2.1 Target 1: Total kg per person to landfill.

The amount of general waste sent to landfill per person is predicted to decrease significantly from 368 kg per person in 2016/17, to 175 kg per person in 2022/23.

It is important to note that although the usually resident population of the district is not predicted to increase during this time, the total quantities of waste are predicted to increase slightly due to visitor numbers. If visitor numbers are lower than predicted, then this target may be exceeded. If the usually resident population of the district does unexpectedly increase, then the target may be more difficult to achieve.

A.2.2 Targets 2, 2a, 2b and 2c: A decrease in kerbside household waste to landfill.

The amount of material that is diverted from landfill is predicted to increase significantly following the introduction of new collection services, other services, and facilities.

The total amount of diverted material per person is currently 222 kg per person per annum. In 2022/23, this is predicted to increase to around 640 kg per person per annum.

As above, if visitor numbers are lower than predicted and the total waste stream does not increase, this target may be more difficult to reach. If the usually resident population of the district does unexpectedly increase, then the target may be easier to achieve.

Target 2 aligns with the National Waste Data Framework Indicator 2A. Target 2a aligns with the National Waste Data Framework Indicator 3A.