



WEAVING THE
FUTURE, TOGETHER
KOTAHITANGA
ŌTOROHANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

PREPARED BY ŌTOROHANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Adopted by Council resolution on 23 April 2024
(resolution number O195)



Table of Contents

1.0 Where are we now.....	5
1.1 What is waste and why is it a problem?.....	5
1.2 What informs our plan?	5
1.2.1 The waste hierarchy	5
1.2.2 Other relevant strategies and plans.....	6
1.2.3 Ōtorohanga District Council's strategic framework and community outcomes	7
1.3 A new waste strategy.....	8
1.4 A circular economy and te ao Māori approach	9
1.5 Ōtorohanga's current waste situation	9
1.6 Future demands and gaps.....	10
2.0 Where do we want to go?	11
2.1 Our Vision for the future	11
2.1.1 Objectives.....	11
2.1.2 Targets.....	11
3.0 How will we get there?	12
3.1 Council's Intended Role.....	12
3.2 Summary of actions and proposed methods for achieving waste management and minimisation	13
Regulation	13
3.2.1 Measuring and Monitoring	14
3.2.2 Education and Engagement	15
3.2.3 Collection & Services	17
3.2.4 Infrastructure	19
3.2.5 Leadership and Management	20
3.3 Funding the Plan	23
3.3.1 Funding local actions.....	23
3.3.2 TA Waste levy funding.....	24
3.4 Monitoring, Evaluating, and Reporting Progress.....	25





3.4.1 Monitoring and Reporting	25
A.1.0 Glossary of Terms	26





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 Ōtorohanga. 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 Ōtorohanga. 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.

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 the appendix.

Where do 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 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.





1.0 Where are we now

- There is currently not enough information available to calculate an overall figure of waste to landfill for the district, as so much of it is out of Council's control.
- Council provides kerbside collection services only to householders in the main townships; and with 69% of the district living rurally, there is little information on this large quantity of household waste.
- A waste audit of kerbside waste in 2020 showed that nearly half the waste sent to landfill in the kerbside collections was made up equally of paper and food/garden waste – two materials that shouldn't go to landfill and could instead have been recycled or composted.

1.1. 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 also, if we don't manage the waste 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 Appendix 1.

Our WMMP covers all solid waste in the district, whether it is managed by Council or not. This does not necessarily mean that the Council is going to have direct involvement in the management of all waste – but there is a responsibility for the 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.

1.2. 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 (the New Zealand Waste Strategy) and other key government policies, which emphasise a circular economy for waste.



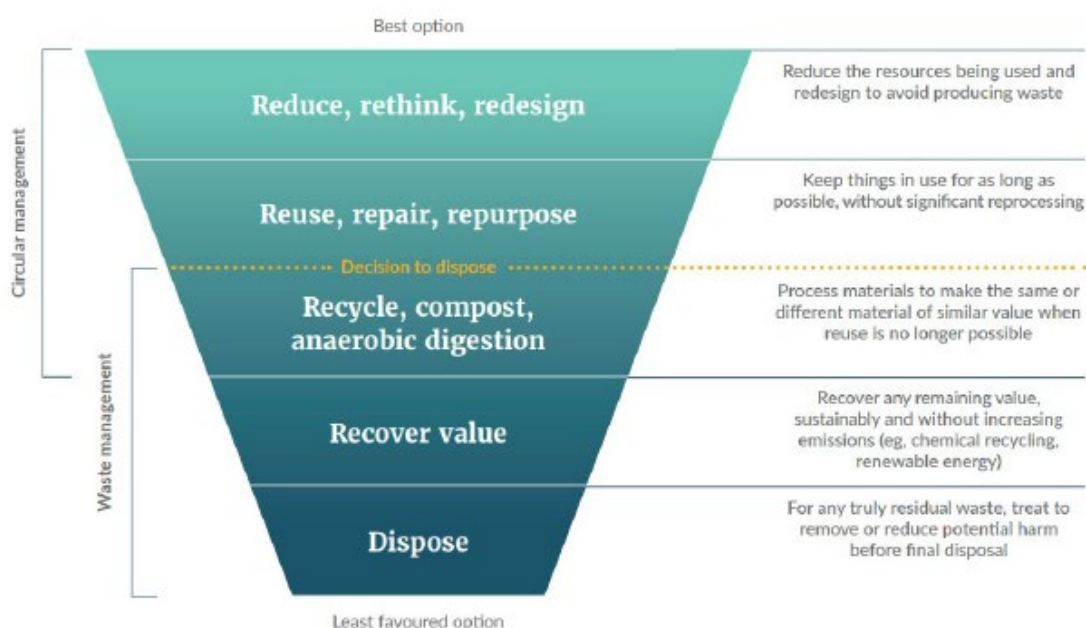


- Consider the outcomes of the 'Ōtorohanga District Waste Assessment'.
- Follow the Special Consultative Procedure set out in the Local Government Act (2002).

1.2.1. 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

1.2.2. 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. 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.





Figure 2 - The Circular Economy



Source: www.mfe.govt.nz

1.2.3. Ōtorohanga District Council's strategic framework and community outcomes

Ōtorohanga is a fabulous district and we want to ensure that everyone who calls this place home is nurtured and enabled to be their best. We want the district to be dynamic, inclusive, and unique - a place where kiwi can fly and this means focusing on people, place and partnerships to achieve the outcomes:





These community outcomes underpin what we are all working to achieve as a district, and various strategies (including this Plan) aim to deliver these outcomes. Waste management is a specific part of Council's sustainability theme; specifically, "implementing better waste management to contribute to the national goal of a circular economy"; while widely supporting all three themes of resilience (climate adaptation/mitigation), sustainability (environmental protection and emissions reduction) and transformation (improving service delivery and looking to the future).

Other key documents that feed into the strategic direction of Council include:

- Asset Management Plans
- Ōtorohanga Town Concept Plan
- Kāwhia, Aotea, Ōpārau Concept Plan and Rural Concept Plan
- Wellbeing Strategy

1.3. A new waste strategy

Since Ōtorohanga'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, known as 'kerbside standardisation' – this puts certain requirements on Council relating to provision of household kerbside recycling and food scraps collections.
- Standards have also been set relating to how well household kerbside collections perform.
- Several 'product stewardship' programmes are being developed for things like tyres, farm plastics and chemicals, and e-waste (amongst others)
- 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 Ōtorohanga and are going to mean changes to the way we have done things in the past.

1.4. A circular economy and te ao Māori approach

Ōtorohanga District Council recognises the importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi as the founding document of Aotearoa/New Zealand, which establishes a relationship between the Treaty partners, these being Iwi/Māori and the Crown. We also recognise that not only is there an obligation on Council to engage with Iwi/Māori, but that it makes good sense to do so. By working in partnership with Iwi/Māori we want to ensure that everything we do is aimed at supporting the wellbeing of everyone in our community. Council has an appointed Iwi Liaison Officer as a part of this partnership.

1.5. Ōtorohanga's current waste situation

There is insufficient information available to calculate an overall figure for landfill disposal for Ōtorohanga district, as such a large proportion of the landfill waste is out of Council's control; collected at kerbside by private operators and/or handled at privately-run transfer stations or managed on site within the large rural population. The disposal rate of domestic kerbside refuse for Ōtorohanga has been calculated to be 58kg per capita per annum. This figure is only based on the data available, which is only for council's bag-based household kerbside rubbish collection.

Over half of the surveyed rubbish the district sent to landfill didn't need to go there – about half of it was garden waste or food scraps that could have been composted, and another 15% could have been recycled through the recycling collection or at transfer stations.

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 compost product.

Compared to other districts, Ōtorohanga doesn't send that much waste to landfill. However, this is typical for a district with a large rural population, and little significant commercial operations. What we do know is that a large part of what is going to landfill doesn't need to be there.





1.6. Future demands and gaps

Like the rest of New Zealand, waste quantities in Ōtorohanga district are likely to keep increasing as the population and economy grows. This growth, along with several changes in the way waste is managed due to government policies and changes in the types of wastes we create, mean that improvements could be made to the way waste is managed, or could be managed in the future, in the Ōtorohanga district. The main areas where we could improve our effectiveness and efficiency in managing and minimising waste:

- Diverting more organic waste from landfill, where it creates greenhouse gases and could instead be turned into a useful product.
- Central government rules mean changes will need to be made to kerbside recycling collections, and Council will need to introduce a household kerbside food scrap collection to some areas.
- 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 and none of the gases created are captured.
- 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, transfer stations, and how rural areas are managing waste (both farms, and rural households).
- 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 has not been involved much in waste management and minimisation.
- 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.

The vision for the Ōtorohanga District is:

“Through our focus on People, Places and Partnerships we will achieve a sustainable, low waste Ōtorohanga District, improving wellbeing for te tangata me te taiao - for people and environment’

2.1.1. Objectives

Our vision will be realised through achieving a set of objectives outlined below:

- 1) To promote the concept of waste minimisation and circular economy to encourage individuals, households, and businesses to take responsibility for their consumption and waste. Providing leadership, information, and support to all groups.
- 2) To actively encourage community participation in all waste reduction and circular economy activities.
- 3) To target specific components of the waste stream in all sectors of the community and achieve optimum reduction, re-use, and recycling of them. Implementing the kerbside standardisation for recycling and food waste collections.
- 4) To understand our waste stream to enable measurement of changes and the effectiveness of reduction initiatives.
- 5) To progressively extend the range of waste stream components targeted and facilitate their reduction, re-use, or diversion to recycling.
- 6) To ensure that the costs of waste disposal are progressively apportioned to those who generate the waste.

2.1.2. Targets

The targets will be calculated once the action plan has been agreed.





3.0 How will we get there?

The Action Plan sets out how Ōtorohanga could work towards the vision, goals, and objectives, and address the key issues and future demand. These are 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 types 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 Ōtorohanga district.





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

Regulation

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand Alignment with Te rautaki para	Council's Role
R1	Introduce a local solid waste management bylaw that enables private waste operators to be licensed and, as a licence condition, require provision of data to Council and consenting to having waste audited.	General lack of data	Having access to better data enables better management of waste streams and future identification of issues. Preventing the use of 240L wheeled bins for household rubbish collections will improve waste diversion. Te rautaki para goal 1 priority 1.1	Regulator





3.2.1. Measuring and Monitoring

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand Alignment with Te rautaki para	Council's Role
M1	Increase monitoring and surveying of rural wastes, e.g., quantities and material types.	More understanding and proactive management required for rural wastes – both from rural households, and from agricultural properties.	Better understanding across the board of non-household waste management and opportunities to move up the hierarchy. Te rautaki para goal 1, priority 1.5; goal 2, priority 2.4	Regulator, Provider
M2	Undertake SWAP audits at RTS	General lack of data	Closer monitoring will ensure that users are being charged appropriately; that materials comply with acceptance criteria, and that Council can fulfil central government reporting requirements accurately. Te rautaki para goal 1, priority 1.5; goal 2, priority 2.4	Regulator, Provider





3.2.2. Education and Engagement

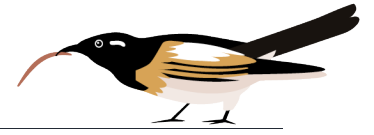
Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand Alignment with Te rautaki para	Council's Role
EE1	More proactive and frequent general awareness raising and education about waste issues through a number of avenues.	Support action on many other issues. Additional waste minimisation education.	Need for education/ engagement (i.e., demand) is proactively identified and addressed. Increased responsibility taken by various sectors for waste management within the community. Better understanding across the board of non-household waste management and opportunities to move up the hierarchy. Te rautaki para goal 1 priority 1.5; goal 3 priority 3.1 and 3.2.	Provider





EE2	Continue to seek wider engagement with industry, community, and other agencies through the central north island waste liaison group (e.g., C&D, health, retail, industry).	<p>Improve the management of specific materials, moving up the hierarchy, by engaging with the sources – C&D waste, non-household recyclables, agricultural wastes, vapes, etc.</p> <p>Kerbside diversion performance standards and reporting requirements set by central government require changes in management for wastes outside Council’s direct control.</p> <p>Reduced influence over the management of some wastes resulting from the new private RTS.</p> <p>Proactive disaster and medical waste management.</p>	<p>Improved understanding of needs in the region and service gaps, and who is best to address them.</p> <p>Collaboration 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>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 could provide options that support these other sectors in moving up the hierarchy.</p> <p>Ideally this would continue to be progressed through the CWJC.</p>
-----	--	---	---	---





Te rautaki para goal 1, priority
1.5; goal 2, priority 2.4

3.2.3. Collection & Services

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand Alignment with Te rautaki para	Council's Role
CS1	Extend kerbside recycling collection to offer three crates per household, implement by 2026.	Limited capacity in the kerbside recycling collection.	Maximises the effectiveness of kerbside recycling collection. Te rautaki para goal 2, priority 2.1; goal 5 priorities 5.2 and 5.3	Provider
CS2	Consider the options available for a household kerbside food scraps or food and garden organics (FOGO) collection service and implement the preferred option by late 2026.	Compliance with central government requirements for kerbside standardisation and performance targets. Reduce organic waste going to landfill.	Kerbside services would be aligned with central government's kerbside standardisation requirements. Te rautaki para goal 2, priority 2.1; goal 5 priorities 5.2 and 5.3	Provider





CS3	Consider the options available for kerbside rubbish collection services and implement the preferred option by 2026.	<p>Low Council market share</p> <p>Lack of data on household waste quantities and flows</p>	<p>Maximises the effectiveness of diversion services.</p> <p>Provides Council with more understanding of kerbside diversion.</p> <p>Te rautaki para goal 2, priority 2.1; goal 5 priorities 5.2 and 5.3</p>	Provider
CS4	Work with product stewardship providers to encourage better service provision and awareness raising for key rural waste materials such as farm waste (containers and wrap), textiles, polystyrene.	<p>Management of specific materials needs to be improved, especially moving up the hierarchy, by engaging with the sources – C&D waste, non-household recyclables, agricultural wastes, medical wastes etc. and reducing environmental harm.</p> <p>Other materials going to landfill such as cardboard, paper, and textiles from both residential and ICI sources.</p>	Te rautaki para goal 2, priority 2.3, 2.4; goal 4 priority 4.1; goal 5 priority 5.3; goal 6 priority 6.1;	Facilitation – ideally as a sub-regional initiative





3.2.4. Infrastructure

Infrastructure options have been categorised into infrastructure that addresses a specific material (such as C&D, or organic waste) and then into progressively increasing levels of alignment with circular economy principles and achieving a Circular Resource Network.

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand Alignment with Te rautaki para	Council's Role
IN1	Establish a community resource recovery park in Ōtorohanga by 2025.	Provide diversion options for a range of materials that can't be captured through kerbside recycling or food scraps collection – e.g. green waste, reusable or untreated timber, reusable building and household items, batteries, hazardous waste, plastic wrap, e-waste, etc.	Enable the district to divert a range of materials that are reuseable, recoverable, or recyclable; but are not suitable for kerbside collection. Te rautaki para goal 2, priority 2.3 and 2.4; goal 4 priority 4.1; goal 5 priority 5.3	Provider
IN2	Work sub-regionally to identify appropriate organic waste processing options, e.g., vermicomposting or anaerobic digestion for food scraps, or aerobic composting for FOGO.	Supports the implementation of household kerbside food scraps collections (by providing a processing outlet for the collected material). Diverting organic wastes from Class 1 landfill disposal.	Enable the district to divert a range of materials that are reuseable, recoverable, or recyclable; but are not suitable for kerbside collection.	Strategic and/or facilitation/leadership and/or funder and/or provider





Te rautaki para goal 2, priority 2.3
and 2.4; goal 4 priority 4.1; goal 5
priority 5.3

3.2.5. Leadership and Management

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand Alignment with Te rautaki para	Council's Role
LMI	Advocate to central government for extended producer responsibility.	Implementation of product stewardship addresses problem waste streams at the source, such as vape waste.	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. Te rautaki para goal 1 priority 1.1; goal 4 priorities 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3;	Facilitate/leadership - advocate to central government for stronger regulation and extended producer responsibility. Work with other councils and agencies to support similar lobbying efforts.





			goal 5 priorities 5.1 and 5.3; goal 7 priority 7.1	
LM2	Respond to central government consultations, engagements, technical advisory groups, and information sharing opportunities via the CNIWLG.	Ōtorohanga-specific issues are considered and reflected in national strategies, plans, regulation, and actions.	Ensures that central government work supports local/regional work, and that local/regional issues are recognised.	Facilitate/leadership - advocate to central government.
			Te rautaki para goal 1; goal 2 priorities 2.1 and 2.4	
LM3	Work with mana whenua, community groups, and the private sector sub-regionally to progress opportunities for increased waste reduction and diversion.	TAs, mana whenua, community groups and the private sector working together will increase waste reduction and 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.
			Te rautaki para goal 1 priority 1.5; goal 2 priority 2.4; goal 4; goal 5 priorities 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4; goal 7 priority 7.1	
LM5	Support regional and national initiatives and organisations campaigning for better waste	Waikato-specific issues are considered and reflected in industry work programmes and	Ensures that national scale work supports local/regional work, and that Waikato councils are	Facilitate/leadership be involved, coordinate and support initiatives.





	management and minimisation such as WasteMINZ sector groups and the TAO Waste Manifesto via CNIWLG.	Waikato councils are aware and informed of work at the national scale.	well positioned to make the most of opportunities from these national initiatives and organisations.	
			Te rautaki para goal 1 priorities 1.1 and 1.5; goal 2 priorities 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3; goal 4 priorities 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3; goal 5 priorities 5.1 and 5.3; goal 7 priority 7.1	
LM6	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 Te rautaki para goal 1 priority 1.5	Facilitate/leadership - provide information as requested, and any other input required.
LM7	Support national sector organisations in lobbying for better vocational training and to encourage new recruits to the sector.	Relevant issues relating to staff and vehicle resources are incorporated in national-level work and addressed at a national level.	Ensures that Waikato-focused issues are incorporated in national-level work on these issues. Te rautaki para goal 1 priority 1.5; goal 2 priority 2.1; goal 5 priority 5.2	Facilitate/leadership – provide support and information to national sector organisations.





3.3. 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.

3.3.1. 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.
- 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 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.

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 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.

3.3.2. TA Waste levy funding

Council receives, 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, either separately, with other councils, or with another party. The Waste Minimisation Fund provides additional waste levy funds for waste minimisation activities.





3.4. Monitoring, Evaluating, and Reporting Progress

3.4.1. Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring will be carried out by Council staff to oversee the development and implementation of the WMMP. Reporting will be included in the Community Facilities Manager's quarterly Community Facilities Report to Council or appropriate alternative.

This WMMP contains four key actions with timeframes (in the infrastructure and services sections), as well as a set of waste minimisation targets (refer section 4.3).

Each of these actions and targets will be reported against in terms of progress regularly.





Appendix

A.1.0 Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
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 into 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	Extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and includes making waste or diverted material into compost.
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials.
Reduction	<p>Lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and</p> <p>In relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product.</p>
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 LGA2002. 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 into larger trucks for transport to landfill.
Treatment	<p>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</p> <p>Does not include dilution of waste.</p>
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	<p>Means, according to the WMA:</p> <p>Anything disposed of or discarded, and</p> <p>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</p> <p>To avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed or discarded.</p>
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).

