

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Prepared by Taupō District Council

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Summary

As required by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) has been developed to protect our district from harm and to provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits as it moves to supporting a circular economy.

Aspects of a circular economy include (source: New Zealand Waste Strategy¹):

- Taking responsibility for how we make, use manage and dispose of things.
- Applying the waste hierarchy preferences to how we manage materials
- Protecting and regenerating the natural environment and its systems
- Delivering equitable and inclusive outcomes for the community
- Ensuring our systems for using, managing, and disposing of materials are financially sustainable
- Thinking across systems, places, and generations
- Improving the efficiency of resource use

In summary, the purpose of this plan is to:

- Present Taupō District Council's goal of managing and minimising waste in the district.
- Set objectives and policies to achieve the goal.
- Provide information on how Council intends to fund the activities of the WMMP over the next six years.

In preparing this plan, a Waste Assessment was carried out. This work identified the key waste issues and challenges facing the district.

Our WMMP Goal is to:

"To protect public health and safeguard the Taupō District environment by ensuring waste and diverted material is managed in a safe and sustainable manner that maintains natural and aesthetic values"

A key part of working towards this goal is considering the role of waste in the wider economy, including issues of resource efficiency, and viewing waste as a resource, rather than as an issue to be managed. Taupō District Council proposes to continue to provide a range of waste management and minimisation services similar to those currently in place. In addition, Council supports the community to achieve further waste diversion through education and supporting local waste minimisation initiatives.

To achieve this goal, Council has set the following objectives:

- That waste is disposed of appropriately and public health is protected.
- Increase the total quantity of material diverted from Landfill.

¹ <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/te-rautaki-para-waste-strategy/>

- Increase the quantity of diverted material through reduction, reuse, recycling, and recovery.

Specific actions have been identified in the Action Plan included in this document to help Council address the above objectives. This plan reflects Council's commitment to waste management and minimisation to not only meet legislative requirements, but to respond to the community's demand for services.

Part A: The Strategy

1 Part A: Introduction

This statement of proposal has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) sets out Taupō District Council's plans for how waste in our community will be managed.

1.1 What happens with our waste?

The Taupō District sent 29,405 tonnes of waste to the Broadlands Road landfill in the 2022/23 year. Over the same period, we diverted 25,844 tonnes from landfill which is a diversion rate of 47 percent.

1.2 What is waste and why is it a problem?

Most of the things we do, buy, and consume, generates some form of waste. In addition to disposal costs, if it is not managed properly, it can cause problems with the environment and with people's health.

The Waste Minimisation Act (the 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 defined as "anything that is no longer required for its original purpose, but still has value through reuse or recycling".

For example, your empty aluminium drink 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 Taupō District, whether it is managed by Council or not. Liquid and gaseous wastes are not included except where they interact with solid waste systems. This includes hazardous wastes like chemicals and the outputs from wastewater treatment plants. This does not mean Council is going to have direct involvement in the management of all waste, however, there is a responsibility for Council to consider all waste in our district and to suggest areas where other groups, including businesses or householders, could take action themselves.

1.3 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 this, all parts of the community need 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 area. A key part of doing this is to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). Councils 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 our district. Once the plan is adopted, the actions will be carried forward into our long term and annual plans to ensure resourcing is available to deliver the plan's goals and objectives.

In-line with Section 50 of the WMA, our WMMP needs to be reviewed at least every six years after its adoption.

The date for the next review of this plan will be 2030, unless Council decides to review earlier.

1.4 Waste disposal in the Taupo District

Refer to the waste assessment for map of council waste facilities. This can be found at www.taupo.govt.nz.

2 Review of the 2018 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Council last adopted a WMMP in 2018. The 2018 – WMMP had a target and a number of actions required to achieve it.

Council's waste reduction target for the 2018 waste plan was: *By 2028, increase the amount of material (tonnes) diverted from Landfill to 51 percent.*

In the 2022/23 year, Council achieved a 47 percent diversion rate so was on track to achieve the target of 51 percent diversion by 2028. However, the fact that Council may no longer accept crushed concrete for recycling which will make achieving the diversion target more difficult.

Council has been successful in implementing several waste minimisation initiatives identified in the 2018 plan including:

- E-waste recycling
- Supporting district marae and iwi groups with a targeted waste minimisation education programme
- Waste minimisation grants
- Working with local schools to increase organics diversion through education and home composting subsidy programme
- Supporting local events to minimise waste
- Continuing to advocate product stewardship
- Supporting and facilitating the reduction of single use bags
- Providing household battery recycling

- Providing car seat recycling

All of the above programmes will continue under this plan.

2.1 What does the plan have to contain?

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

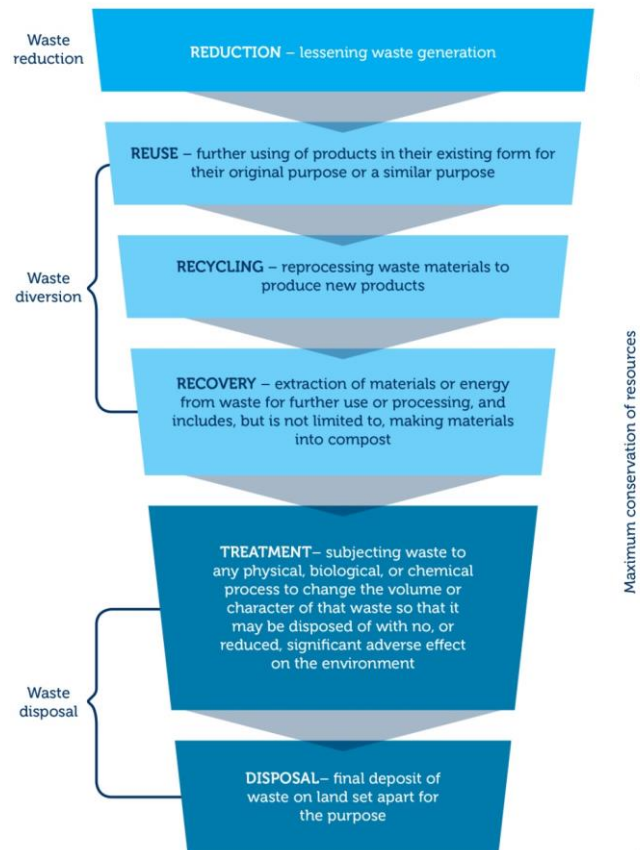
- Consider the 'Waste Hierarchy' which sets priorities for how we should manage waste (Figure 1);
- Ensure waste does not create a 'nuisance';
- Align to the New Zealand Waste Strategy and other key government policies, which emphasise reducing harm and improving the efficiency of resource use and moving to a circular economy;
- Consider the outcomes of the Waste Assessment. This is a review of all information that we have about the current waste situation this year, including rubbish from households and businesses.

2.1.1 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 generally means a landfill site. The waste hierarchy is shown below:

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy

The waste hierarchy



Source: www.mfe.govt.nz

2.2 The structure of our plan

This plan is in three parts:

Part A: The Strategy: This section contains the core elements of the strategy including the goal, objectives, policies, and targets. It sets out what we are aiming to achieve, and the framework for working towards the vision.

Part B: Action Plan. This outlines the proposed actions to achieve the goal, objectives, and targets in Part A and how we will monitor and report on our actions, including how they are funded.

Part C: Supporting Information. This is the background information that has formed the development of our WMMP.

3 Goal, objectives, policies, and targets

3.1 Our Goals

The Taupō district WMMP goal is:

- To protect public health and safeguard the Taupō district environment by ensuring waste and diverted material is managed in a safe and sustainable manner that maintains natural and aesthetic values.

This contributes to Council’s vision *“We will be a district of connected communities who thrive and embrace opportunities.”*

3.2 Working with iwi, hapū

Taupō District Council is committed to meeting its statutory Te Tiriti O Waitangi obligations and acknowledges partnership as the basis of Te Tiriti. This requires both parties to treat and work with each other in good faith and show good will to reflect the partnership relationship. We acknowledge these responsibilities are distinct from the Crown’s Treaty obligations and lie within a Taupō District Council context.

Taupō District Council will give effect to the principles of partnership (the duty to act in good faith in the nature of a partnership), participation (of Māori in council processes), protection (the duty to actively protect the rights and interests of Māori) in our services, activities and planning work.

The relationship of Māori with their ancestral resources is a matter of national importance under the Resource Management Act. The management and disposal of waste is an important issue to iwi and hapū.

3.3 Moving towards a circular economy

Taking natural resources, making them into something, using it and then disposing of it is referred to as a “linear economy”. A “circular economy” is a system where extracted materials are used and reused for as long as possible. The ideal scenario is that synthetic materials are reused forever, and organic materials are eventually returned to the soil to enrich it. In a true circular economy, there is no waste.

3.4 Enriched by Te Ao Māori

Circular economy thinking shares many values with Te Ao Māori. Both focus on not creating waste in the first place and cycles of continual regeneration. In tea o Māori, the concept of whakapapa adds further richness. Whakapapa is the kinship between all living things; it exists not just between people but between people and the planet. That kinship creates connection, respect, and responsibility. In this way, whakapapa gives rise to kaitiakitanga and our responsibility to actively care for our environment.

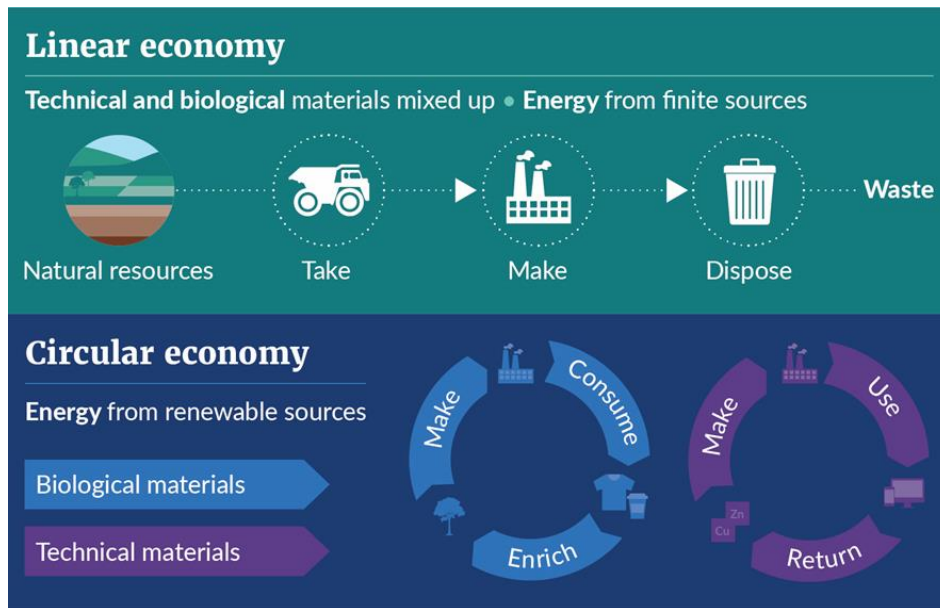


Figure 2 Linear vs circular economy (source: Helen McArthur Foundation)

3.5 Objectives, Policies and Targets

3.5.1 Objectives

The following objectives identify how our goals of effective and efficient waste management and minimisation will be achieved:

1. That waste is disposed of appropriately and public health is protected.
2. Emissions from waste are reducing
3. The quantity of diverted material is increased through reduction, reuse, recycling, and recovery.
4. Council advocates waste minimisation by producers and for increased or mandatory product stewardship.
5. Waste minimisation initiatives within the community are supported by Council.
6. Appropriate pricing methods are utilised to incentivise waste minimisation.

3.5.2 Policies

The following policies support the objectives:

Policy 1

Council will provide for the appropriate disposal of waste.

Supports Objective 1,

Policy 2

Council will provide, support and advocate for waste minimisation where appropriate.

Supports Objectives 3, 4, 5, 6

Policy 3

Council will continue to provide waste education to enable waste minimisation in the district and will endeavour to work with the regional councils and central government to maximise opportunities.

Supports Objectives 3, 4, 5

Policy 4

Council will lobby central government regarding waste management and minimisation issues.

Supports Objective 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Policy 5

Council will look to reduce emissions from waste

Supports Objective 2

Policy 6

Council advocates for waste minimisation by producers and for increased and/or mandatory product stewardship.

3.5.3 Targets

The production of waste has been directly linked to GDP, so Council has limited control over waste to landfill tonnages. A large percentage of the current waste to landfill is controlled by the commercial market service provision.

With the provision of additional waste diversion solutions Council will look to increase the current waste diversion target to 50 percent diversion by 2034. This is only slightly higher than the target set in the 2018 WMMP and reflects the fact that Council may longer be able to divert crushed concrete.

“By 2034, increase the quantity of material (tonnes) diverted from landfill from 47 percent to 50 percent”

3.5.4 Considerations

In preparing this WMMP, Council has considered:

- Information on the waste we generate and manage in our district;
- The waste hierarchy;
- Public health;
- Projections of how our population and economy might change over time;
- Input from the commercial sector;
- Feedback from the health sector;
- The potential costs and benefits of different options to manage our waste.

The detail of the above information is contained in the Waste Assessment.

We have recognised plans, policies and legislative requirements, including:

- 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);
- Regional Policy Statement for the Waikato Region;
- Waikato Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy (2016-18)
- The Taupō District Council Long Term Plan.

Further information on the reflection of these plans, policies and legislation within this plan is contained in the Waste Assessment.

4 The waste situation

Globally, there is increasing understanding of the need to improve resource efficiency and reduce waste. We live on one planet with finite resources and we cannot consume at the current levels without change in the way we use them. We could all benefit from improving our purchase and disposal habits, thereby reducing costs and waste. Progress is being made by individuals, communities and industries alike who are seeking to reduce waste in innovative ways.

We can't keep consuming resources at the same rate or keep looking for places to bury or burn the things we don't want anymore. As the waste hierarchy outlines it is better not to generate waste in the first place.

New Zealanders create more waste than our counterparts. Aotearoa is among the highest generators of waste per capita in the developed world. In 2018, we sent 3.7 million tonnes of waste to municipal landfills (approximately 750 kilograms per person); this is 49 per cent higher than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average of 538 kilograms per capita (source: Ministry for the Environment). Despite slight improvements in 2019 and 2020, our long-term trend suggests the amount of waste we are sending to landfill is increasing; between 2010 and 2019, total waste to municipal landfills increased by approximately 48 per cent. Much of what we send to landfills would be relatively easy to reuse or recycle as it still has value.

4.1 Global considerations

A large percentage of recovered material is sent to Asia, and in the past particularly China. But now China has imposed tougher regulations regarding the quality of imported recovered materials, this has resulted in over-supply of recovered material and a resulting reduction in the price paid. It's currently unknown how long these regulations will be in place for, but the reduction in value of recovered material will have ongoing impacts on costs of collection and processing contracts.

4.2 Our district

Based on the available data, per capita disposal of waste to Broadlands Road landfill has increased by 17 percent between 2013 and 2022, from 0.613 tonnes/capita/annum to 0.716 tonnes/capita/annum.

4.2.1 Climate Change

Council recognises that disposal of the district's waste has a significant impact on its emissions. We are aiming to reduce our emissions by:

- Diverting food waste
- Diverting construction and demolition waste in addition to the existing suite of actions already being undertaken
- Installing a gas glare at the Broadlands Road Landfill once a resource consent is granted if the decision is made to renew the resource consent for this facility.

Council has adopted a Climate Change Strategy which sets the target of a 10 percent reduction of biogenic methane emissions from the baseline in 2018/19. If all of the actions mentioned above are achieved then we will meet this target.

Figure 2 – Gross emissions reduction targets for Taupo District, source www.taupo.govt.nz

Gross emissions reductions targets for Taupō District*

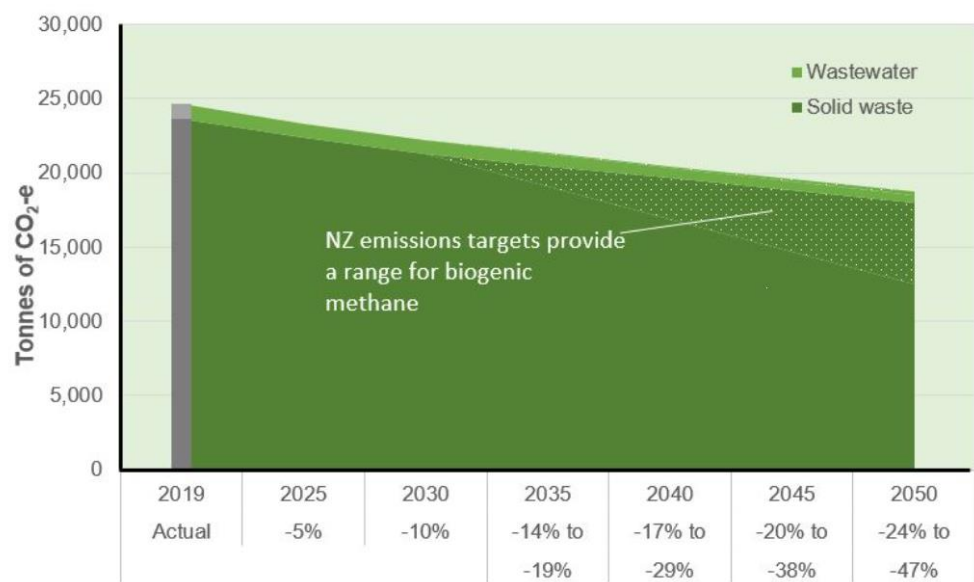


Figure 2 – Gross emissions reduction targets for Taupo District, source www.taupo.govt.nz

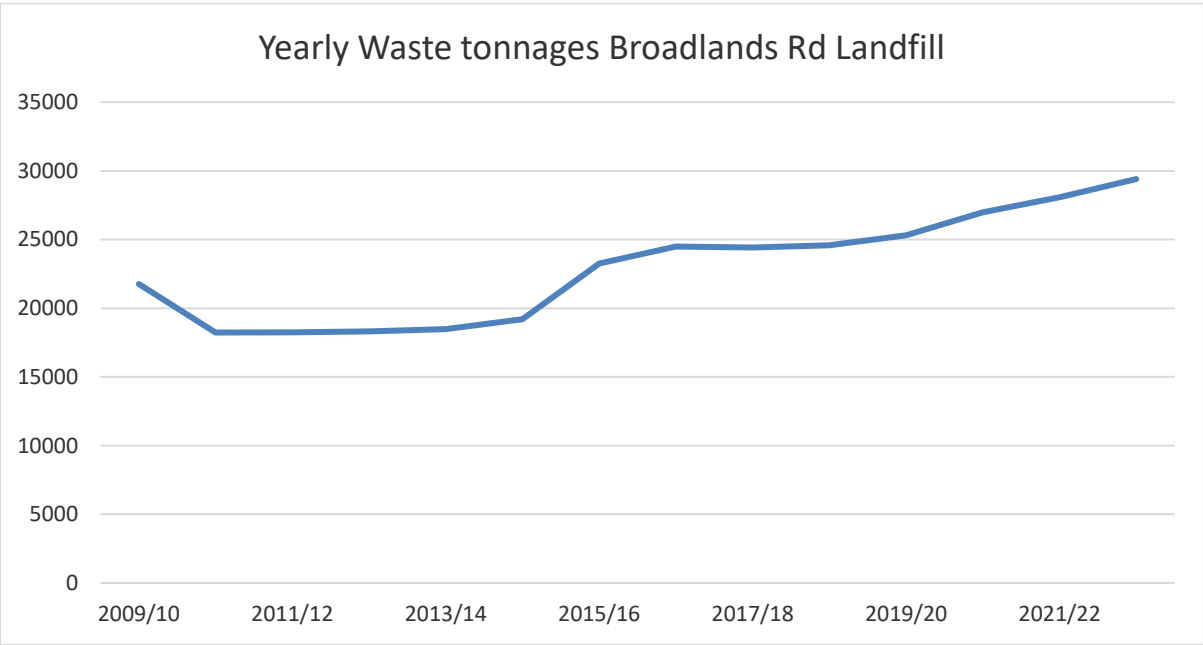


Figure 3 Yearly waste tonnages to Broadlands Road landfill

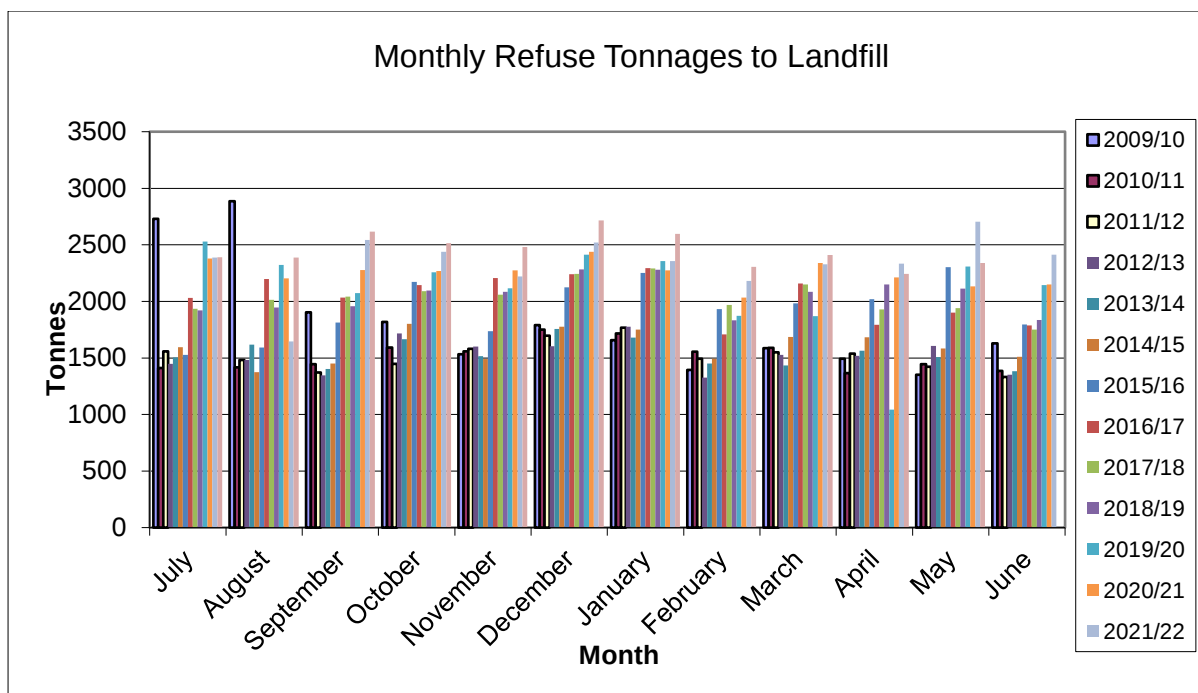


Figure 4 Monthly waste tonnages to Broadlands Road landfill

4.3 Where does it come from?

The activity source of the waste to landfill identifies how the waste was generated. The bulk of the general waste coming to the site is construction and demolition (C&D) waste, and from industrial, commercial and institutional sources (ICI). Kerbside refuse collected makes up the majority of the remaining tonnages.

Table 1 Activity sources of waste to Broadlands Road landfill - August/September 2022

Overall waste to Broadlands Road landfill - By activity source - August/September 2022	percent of total weight	Tonnes/week
Construction & demolition	27 percent	151 T/week
Industrial/commercial/institutional	32 percent	179 T/week
Landscaping	2 percent	14 T/week
Residential	7 percent	42 T/week
Subtotal general waste	68 percent	385 T/week
Cleanfill material to tip face	2 percent	10 T/week
All kerbside rubbish	22 percent	123 T/week
Rural transfer stations	8 percent	42 T/week
Special	0 percent	3 T/week
TOTAL	100 percent	563 T/week

4.4 Composition of waste to landfill

Organics was the largest primary category of waste disposed of at the transfer pit, comprising 24 percent of the total weight, followed by timber at 20 percent. Paper, plastics, and rubble cumulatively all comprised 33 percent of the total. Volumes will vary during the year with population and spring growth periods.

Data has been gathered by way of a Taupō District Council funded SWAP, which is a process of estimating waste volumes as waste is offloaded at the landfill.

Table 2 Primary composition of overall waste to landfill - Broadlands Road August-September 2022

Primary composition of overall waste to landfill - August/September 2022	percent of total weight	Tonnes per week	Tonnes per annum (indicative only)
Paper	7.5 percent	42 T/week	2,198 T/annum
Plastics	15.3 percent	86 T/week	4,494 T/annum
Organics	19.4 percent	109 T/week	5,705 T/annum
Ferrous metals	2.7 percent	15 T/week	781 T/annum
Non-ferrous metals	0.6 percent	3 T/week	162 T/annum
Glass	2.8 percent	16 T/week	822 T/annum
Textiles	6.1 percent	34 T/week	1,786 T/annum
Sanitary paper	4.0 percent	23 T/week	1,182 T/annum
Rubble & concrete	12.6 percent	71 T/week	3,706 T/annum
Timber	26.9 percent	151 T/week	7,883 T/annum
Rubber	1.1 percent	6 T/week	322 T/annum
Potentially hazardous	1.1 percent	6 T/week	311 T/annum
TOTAL	100.0 percent	563 T/week	29,351 T/annum

The tonnes per annum are indicative only as they are based on the survey data gathered over the survey period only.

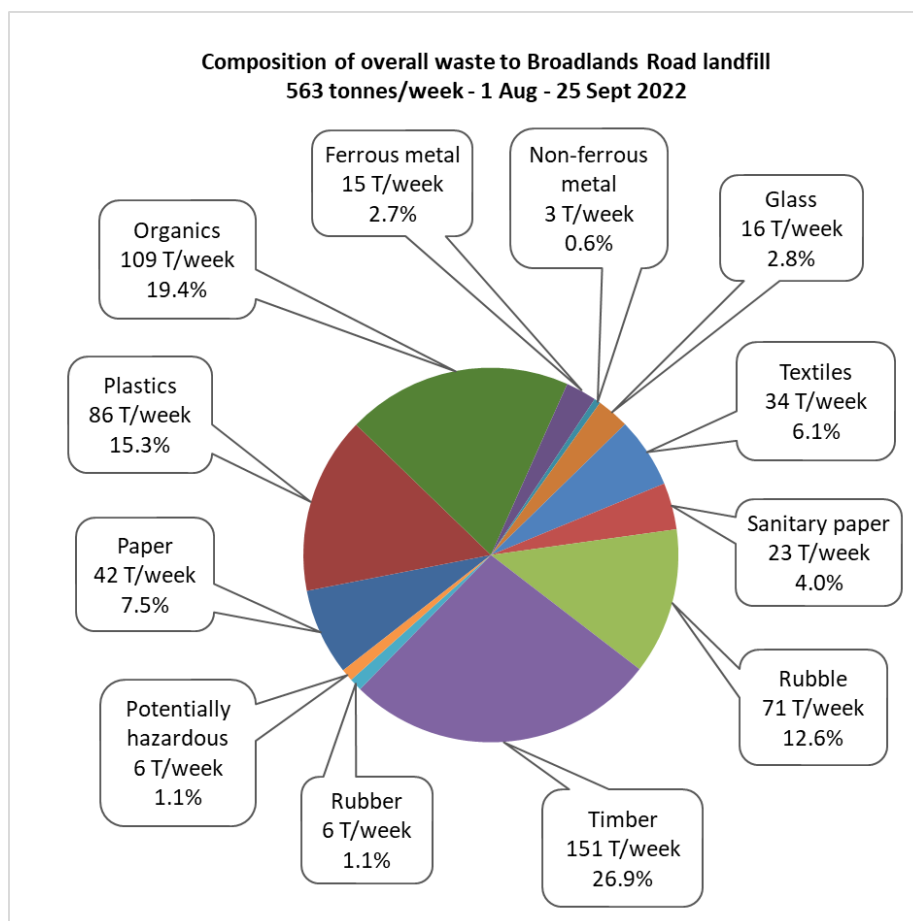


Figure 5 Composition of waste to landfill - Broadlands Road 2022

4.5 Material diverted from landfill

In the year 2022/23 25,844 tonnes of material were diverted from being disposed to the Broadlands Road Landfill. There was a total of 55,249 tonnes of material processed through our waste programme, which equates to a waste diversion rate of 47 percent.

The materials diverted in 2022/23 include:

- tin and aluminium and plastic results in 54 million containers
- 2,561 tonnes of glass, which is the equivalent of 13 million 330L bottles.

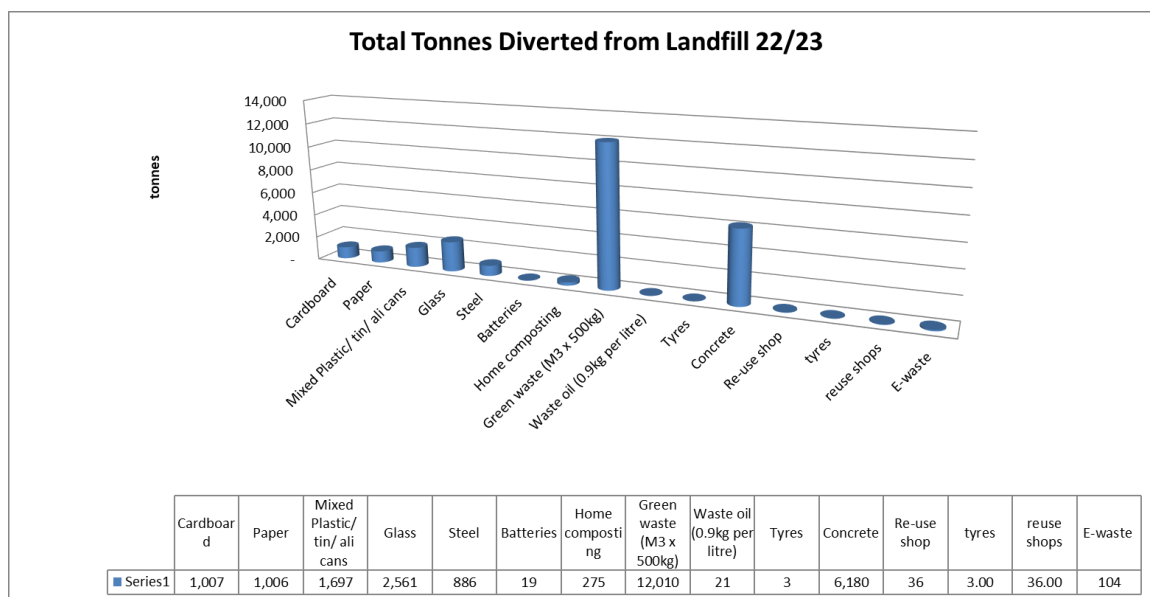


Figure 6 Total tonnes of material diverted from Broadlands Road landfill 2022/23

4.5.1 Per capita disposal of waste - comparison

The per capita disposal of waste to landfill by residents of the Taupō District in 2022 is calculated in the below table and compared to the same figures from SWAP surveys by Waste Not Consulting in 2008, 2013, and 2017.

The 2022 population estimate for the Taupō District has been provided by Council. The annual tonnage of levied waste disposed of at Broadlands Road landfill has been extrapolated from weighbridge records for the eight-week period 1 August - 25 September 2022.

Table 3 Per capita disposal of waste to Broadlands Road landfill in years 2008, 2013, 2017 and 2022.

Taupō District - Per capita disposal of waste to landfill	2022	2017	2013	2008
Usually resident population - Taupō District	41,000	37,000	34,300	32,148
Tonnes per annum to landfill	29,351	24,901	18,118	19,700
Disposal of waste to landfill - tonnes per capita per annum	0.716	0.673	0.528	0.613

Based on the available data, per capita disposal of waste to Broadlands Road landfill has increased by 17 percent between 2013 and 2022, from 0.613 tonnes/capita/annum to 0.716 tonnes/capita/annum.

4.5.2 Per capita disposal of waste; comparison with other areas

The Taupō District per capita figure for landfilled waste, including special wastes, is compared to disposal figures from other local authorities by Waste Not Consulting. The national average has been calculated using MfE's waste levy data and resident population estimates from Statistics NZ.

Table 4 Taupō District disposal rates compared to other areas

Overall waste to landfill including special wastes (excluding cover materials)	Tonnes per capita per annum
Waimakariri District 2017	0.325
Invercargill City 2018	0.528
<i>Taupō District 2013</i>	<i>0.528</i>
Palmerston North 2017	0.545
Kapiti Coast District 2017	0.546
Dunedin City 2018	0.554
Tauranga and WBOP District 2020	0.560
Napier/Hastings 2022	0.595
Wellington region 2016	0.608
<i>Taupō District 2008</i>	<i>0.613</i>
New Zealand (2021)	0.685
<i>Taupō District 2017</i>	<i>0.673</i>
<i>Taupō District 2022</i>	<i>0.716</i>
Hamilton City 2017	0.718
Queenstown Lakes District 2020	0.833
Auckland region 2016	1.053

The per capita disposal rate for the Taupō District in 2017 was marginally higher than the New Zealand average for 2021 but higher than most other provincial centres. Areas with high tourism activity, such as Taupō, Queenstown, and Rotorua, tend to have higher per capita disposal rates than areas with lower levels of tourism activity. Tourism activity generates waste but tourists are not counted as usually resident by the census.

Higher disposal rates are also associated with areas with significant numbers of holiday homes. This affects the per capita disposal rates, as non-permanent residents are not counted in the census as being usually resident. Approximately 30 percent of dwellings in the Taupō District are not permanently occupied. Users of holiday homes generate waste but the occupants are not included in the population statistics.

4.5.3 Per capita disposal of kerbside rubbish - Comparison with other areas

The annual disposal rate of kerbside rubbish calculated in Table 5 is compared to the disposal rates from other areas previously surveyed by Waste Not Consulting.

Table 5 Comparison of per capita disposal of kerbside rubbish with other areas

District and year of survey	Kg/capita/ annum	Comment
Christchurch City 2011	110	Rates-funded fortnightly 140-litre wheelie bins (with weekly organic)
Whangarei District 2017	153	User-pays rubbish bags + private wheelie bins
Auckland Council 2016	156	User-pays rubbish bags + rates-funded wheelie bin + private wheelie bins
Bay of Plenty Region 2020	160	Various
<i>Taupō District 2022</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>User-pays rubbish bags + private wheelie bins</i>
Dunedin City 2018	187	User-pays rubbish bags + private wheelie bins
Tauranga and WBOP District 2019	192	User-pays rubbish bags + private wheelie bins
Hastings District/Napier City 2022	197	Rates-funded 120-litre wheelie bins + private wheelie bins
Hamilton City 2017	197	Rates-funded bags (2 per h/h max)
Palmerston North 2017	201	User-pays rubbish bags + private wheelie bins
Wellington Region 2014/15	206	User-pays rubbish bags + private wheelie bins

The calculated per capita disposal rate of kerbside rubbish for Taupō District is similar to other areas with similar kerbside collection services.

A number of factors are related to the quantity of kerbside rubbish generated in any given area, particularly the proportion of households and businesses that use private wheelie bin rubbish collection services.

The disposal rate for the Taupō District has been calculated using tonnages of kerbside rubbish for August and September. These are months that are likely to be associated with large numbers of holiday homes not being occupied. The population estimate provided by Council takes this into account, as holiday homes were not included in the estimate.

4.6 Key issues

The aim of waste planning at a territorial authority level is to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. Priority waste streams and service options that need to be addressed to support a reduction of waste to landfill and continue to provide waste disposal and waste minimisation options include:

- **Future of the Broadlands Road Landfill:** Council will evaluate the future options available for the disposal of the district's waste. The resource consent for the Broadlands Road Landfill expires in 2027. Prior to the expiry, Council will need to decide what is the most appropriate method of disposing of the district's residual waste. Council will need to consider the protection of public health and minimising waste through diversion where possible. Residual disposal options are likely to include renewing the consent for the Broadlands Road Landfill or trucking material to an alternative disposal site outside of the district.
- **Kerbside service delivery review:** Council has undertaken a review and decided to continue with the status quo of a 'pay-as-you-throw' rubbish bag collection without a food scrap collection. If central government mandates a food scrap collection in the future, Council would need to roll this out, and could consider funding this from the Waste Levy.
- **Construction and demolition waste:** There is an opportunity for Council to work with the building, construction and demolition sector to further reduce this waste stream. Council will look to support diversion at the building sites as well as providing additional diversion options at our waste facilities.
- **Reduce, reuse and repair initiatives:** Council supports initiatives which encourages the reuse and repair of items to prevent them from going to landfill. This may include repair cafés and co-operatives, which are free meeting places where staff or volunteers with specialist repair skills can assist or teach visitors with broken items. This creates opportunities for people from different cultures and generations to meet, learn, share skills and build relationships, as well as keeping products in use longer before disposal at a landfill.
- **Investigate and support district food rescue programmes:** Some communities have food rescue programmes working in their district which take excess food in the community and distribute it to agencies and charities. These programmes may have broader benefits such as community building and resilience, sustainability education, intergenerational knowledge exchange and physical and mental wellbeing. Council will look to investigate and support community led food rescue programmes in the district.
- **Reduction of use of single use coffee cups and other items:** Single use coffee cups and other single-use takeaway packaging make up a large portion of the contamination in our street recycling bins and also a large proportion of the waste volume in our street litter bins. Council would like to support the reduction of single use items being landfilled.

Part B: Action plan

5 Introduction

The action plan outlines how Taupō District Council intends to work towards the goals and objectives, and address the issues outlined in Part A of the WMMP.

This aims to set out clear, practical initiatives that Council will implement. While the action plan forms part of the WMMP it is intended to be a series of 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 the strategy.

5.1 Considerations

This is a strategic document of 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 affect how, when or if they are implemented.

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

5.2 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 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 the Taupō district.

5.3 Protecting Public Health

Both hazardous and putrescible (liable to decay) waste has the potential to be detrimental to our health. A key objective of any waste minimisation and management system is to protect public health. Any impact can be significantly reduced by avoiding, or carefully managing contact with waste. In practice, this means:

- Providing appropriate containers for storing waste prior to collection
- Providing dedicated public drop-off areas at transfer stations and landfills
- Regular collection and disposal
- Suitable collection and transport vehicles
- Disposal at a well-constructed and operated landfill including provision of appropriate barrier system such as base liner and adequate daily, immediate, and final cover.

6.0 Action Plan

Title	Issue addressed	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	objective	Contribution to target
The future of the disposal of the district's residual waste	The Broadlands Road resource consent expires in 2027. A decision must be made on how the district's residual waste should be disposed of in the future..	New	The existing resource consent expires in December 2027. If a replacement consent is to be applied for, it must be applied for at least 6 months prior to the expiry date. A decision on the future of the Broadlands Road Landfill should be made in conjunction with the Long-term Plan 2027-37, so sufficient time and resource is allocated for future planning, including applications for resource consents.	Rates User Charges	1,2	Will provide for the future disposal of the district's waste.
The provision of ongoing kerbside collection services	Provide best practice kerbside collections to urban communities in the district	Existing		Rates funded Waste levy User-pays	1,2,3,5	Unknown

Title	Issue addressed	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	objective	Contribution to target
Understand the generation of construction and demolition waste and work with commercial operators to try and increase diversion	Reduction of construction and demolition waste sent to landfill	New	Investigate options and support from 2024	Waste levy	2,3,4, 5,6,	Estimated 2,000 tonnes
Investigate and support reuse and repair of products in the district	Reuse of materials	New	Investigate options and support from 2024	Waste Levy	2,3,5,6	Unknown
Investigate and support food rescue in the district	Reduction in food waste going to landfill. Support for the community	New	Investigate options and support from 2024	Waste levy	2,3,5	Unknown
Support the reduction of single use items including coffee cups	Reduction of single use items going to landfill	New	Investigate options and support	Waste Levy	2,3,4,5,6	Unknown
Investigate new and emerging opportunities for waste diversion	This action allows for the investigation and implementation of new opportunities for waste diversion as and when they arise. New examples may arise due to situations such as changes in markets and technology. This	New	Ongoing as opportunities arise	Waste Levy	2,3,4,5,6	Unknown

Title	Issue addressed	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	objective	Contribution to target
	could include operational and service provision related expenditure and or capital expenditure required to support diversion opportunities					
Town centre street recycling programme	Enable town centre patrons to be able to recycle via street recycling bins	Existing	Ongoing	Waste Levy	1,2,3	Unknown
Subsidies for home composting bins and worm farms (with summer workshops)	Reduction of food waste being disposed to landfill	Existing	Ongoing	Waste Levy	2,3,4	Approximately 250 tonnes diverted per annum
E –Waste recycling	Reduce the amount of electronic waste going to landfill	Existing	Ongoing	Waste Levy	2,3,4,5,6	Approximately 30 tonnes per annum
Support district marae and iwi groups with targeted waste minimisation education programme	Provide waste education to support Iwi to divert waste	Existing	Ongoing	Waste levy	1,2,3,5,	Approximately 20 tonnes per annum
Provide waste minimisation grants for community-based waste minimisation projects	To support community waste minimisation activities	Existing	Ongoing	Waste levy	2,3,5	Unknown

Title	Issue addressed	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	objective	Contribution to target
Retain district transfer stations	Provide disposal and waste diversion opportunities throughout the district	Existing	Ongoing	Rates User charges	1,2,3,5,6,	Approximately 23,000 tonnes per annum diverted
Retain education programmes including: paper for trees, nappy lady, love food hate waste, composting workshops, business waste minimisation support	Provide disposal and waste diversion education opportunities throughout the district	Existing	Ongoing	Rates Waste Levy	1,2,3,5,6	Unknown
Advocate for product stewardship. (Tyres, drink containers, hazardous waste, E-waste etc.)	Shift the burden of waste diversion to the producer and consumer and provide a circular economy	Existing	Ongoing	Rates Waste Levy	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	Unknown, but could be significant
Continue to support car seat recycling and household battery recycling the in the district	Keeping batteries out of landfill	Existing	Ongoing	Waste Levy Rates	1,3,4,5,6	Approximately 19 tonne per annum
Consider diverting concrete waste by crushing and reselling to the market	Review diverting concrete from landfill	Existing	ongoing	Waste levy	3,5,6	Unknown,
Work with local schools to increase organics diversion	Increase the participation in the	Existing	Ongoing	Waste Levy Rates	2,3,5,6	Unknown

Title	Issue addressed	New or existing action	Timeframe	Funding	objective	Contribution to target
through education and the home composting subsidy programme	home composting programme					
Understand the generation of farm waste and waste management in rural areas and work with farming sector on waste reduction options	Further understand the needs of the rural sector and plan to support rural waste disposal and waste diversion	Existing	Investigate from 2018	Rates Waste Levy	1,2,3,4,5,6,	Unknown
Support local events to minimise event waste	Provide additional support to local event organisers to increase their waste diversion in the form of education	Existing	Ongoing	Waste Levy Rates	1,2,3,5,6	Unknown

6 Monitoring evaluating and reporting progress

6.1 Monitoring and Reporting

Progress on the target to increase the diversion of waste from landfill will be reported on annually through the annual report.

7 Funding the plan

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (s43) (WMA) requires that 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.

7.1 Funding local actions

There is 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 percent 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 percent of the levy money collected is redistributed to specific projects approved by the Ministry for the Environment. Anyone can apply to the WMF for funding for projects.
- Sale of recovered materials - The sale of recovered materials can be used to help offset the cost of some initiatives.
- Private sector funding - The private sector may undertake to fund/supply certain waste minimisation activities; for example, in order to generate income from the sale of recovered materials. Council may look to work with private sector service providers where this will assist in achieving the WMMP goals.

Funding considerations include:

- 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. These 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

- Cost effectiveness

The potential sources of funding for each of the actions are noted in the tables in the action plan of the WMMP. Budgets to deliver the activities set out in this plan will be carefully developed through the annual plan and long-term plan processes. The approach is to implement as many activities as possible while controlling costs and 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 at an acceptable cost to the community.

7.2 TA Waste levy funding

Council receives, based on population a share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment. It is estimated that at \$60 per tonne our council's total share of waste levy funding will be in the vicinity of \$750,000 per annum, this sum is dependent on national tonnes to landfill and tonnes of diverted material.

The WMA requires that all waste levy funding received by local 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 – 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 minimisation activities.

7.3 Funding business and community actions

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

We are currently running a grants program where businesses, community groups and other organisations can apply for funding from council for projects which align with and further the objectives of this WMMP.

Information of the fund, including the purpose and eligibility criteria can be found on our website: <https://www.taupodc.govt.nz/property-and-rates/rubbish-and-recycling/waste-minimisation/waste-minimisation-fund>

Part C: Supporting information

8 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 they 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.
Disposal	Final deposit of waste into or onto land, or incineration.
Diverted Material	Anything that is no longer required for its original purpose other than 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 pruning's, lawn clippings.
Hazardous waste	Waste that can cause harm or damage, to people or the environment, like strong chemicals. Should not 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.
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, green waste	Plant based material and other biodegradable 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; b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials.
Reduction	Lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products;
b)	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.
RTS	Refuse Transfer Station.
Rubbish	Waste that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill.
TA	Territorial Authority; a city or district council.
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 Assessment	A document summarising the current situation of waste management in a locality, with data, as 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, and dispose’.
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act (2008).
WMMP	A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as defined by s43 of the Waste Minimisation Act (2008).