

WASTE MANAGEMENT & MINIMISATION PLAN

PARA KORE; ZERO WASTE 2038

A LOW WASTE- LOW CARBON FUTURE



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Introduction

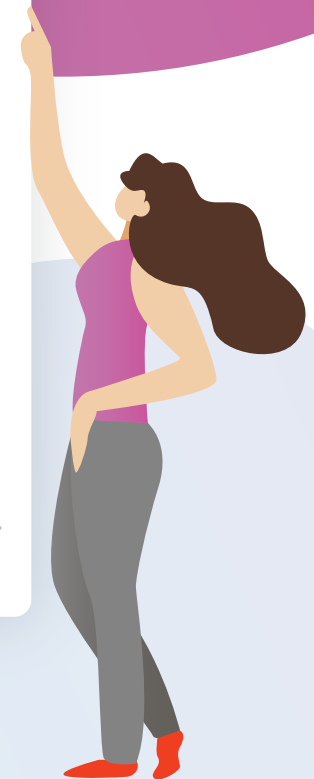
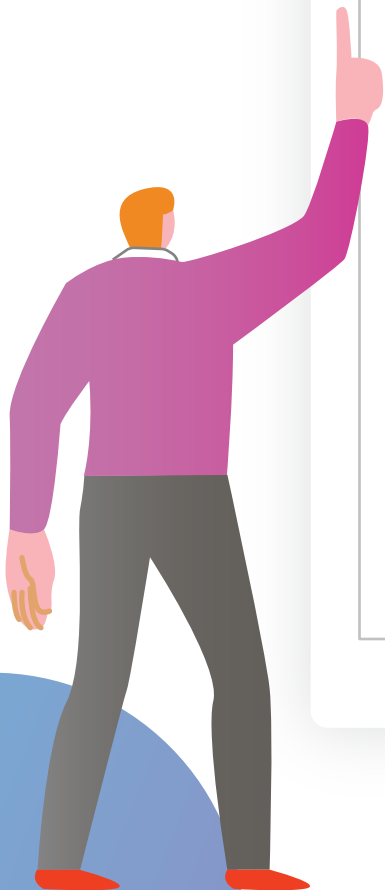
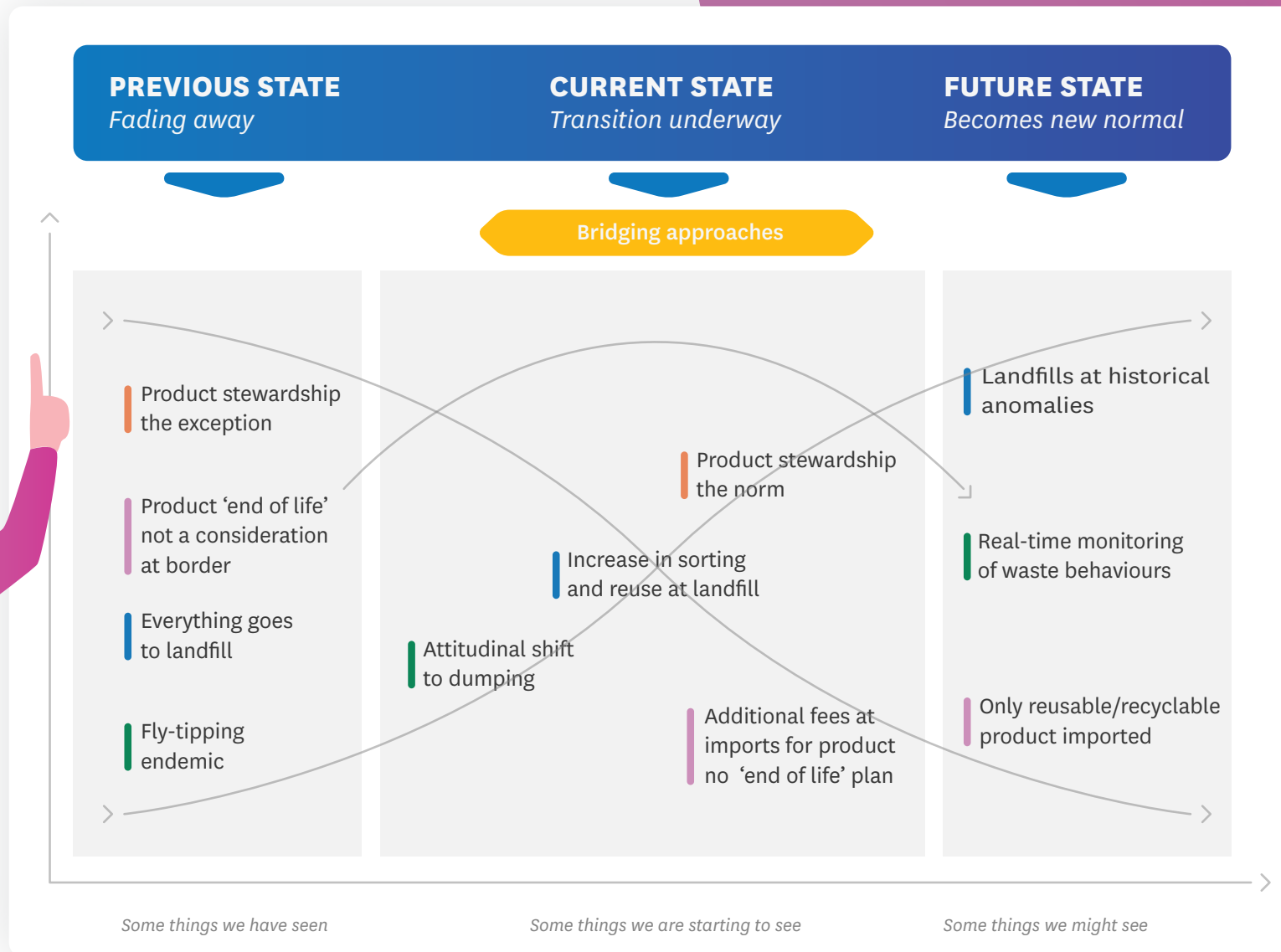
Council is required to develop and adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) under s44 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. Our last Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (the Plan) was adopted in 2017 in partnership with our neighbours Thames-Coromandel District Council (TCDC) and Hauraki District Council (HDC). While our Plan covered the period 2017 to 2023 significant changes in Central Government policies, and in the waste industry sector have resulted in reviewing our Plan in 2020 to ensure it is 'fit for purpose'.

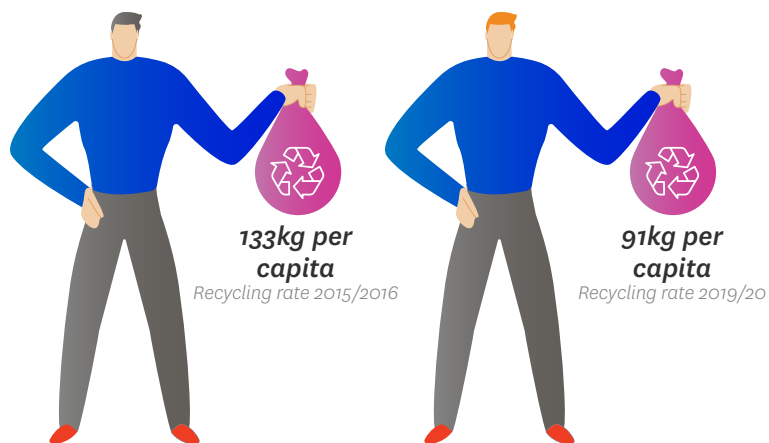
In addition, Tirohia Landfill, where we currently dispose of our waste, is due to close no later than 2038 and that means our waste will need to be transported a greater distance increasing our costs. This new plan has been developed for the Matamata-Piako District, to initiate activities within our district to meet our own communities' needs. It will allow us to incorporate new waste minimisation services that are 'fit for the future'. It will also allow us to continue to collaborate with TCDC/HDC and other like-minded organisations on waste minimisation initiatives.

It is based on a collaborative model where, Council, business, Iwi, community groups and householders can all work together to build new waste minimisation services and grow local economic development, ultimately building community resilience at the same time.

We will ensure everyone has access to recycling, resource recovery and waste management services, that businesses and individuals understand that reducing and minimising waste is their responsibility, and that valuable resources are reused or recycled and don't go to landfill.







11,167 tonnes to landfill
Recycling rate 2015/16



12,557 tonnes to landfill
Recycling rate 2019/20

How much waste do we have?

Unlike the majority of New Zealand, Council's volume of waste to landfill has not increased dramatically over the previous 10-year period. While the volume of waste to landfill remains steady, our recycling rates are declining which follows a nationwide, and global, trend.

We do not have data on waste that is burned or buried so the actual volume of waste being disposed of within our District is unknown.

Central government has signalled a range of proposals to move towards a 'low-waste, low-carbon' future including regulated product stewardship and a progressive increase in the cost of landfill disposal over the next four years. The rising costs make it important to act now to implement systems that provide for the minimisation of wastes and for greater recovery of resources currently sent to landfill.

We propose to do this by progressively converting our Refuse Transfer Stations into Community Resource Recovery Centres (CRRC) to provide for greater separation of wastes and provide for collaborative enterprises that allow for community and business input.

We will bring the management of our CRRC's in-house. This means there is a responsibility for Council to at least consider all waste in our district, although the Council may not have direct involvement in the management of all wastes. This will include suggesting areas where other groups, such as businesses or householders, could take action themselves. Where Council, Iwi, business and the community can work together collaboratively to enhance local economic development and build community resilience.

Our new kerbside recycling and collection contract that is due to commence in 2023 may mean reviewing our current services to ensure they support reducing waste, which may mean a change to our current services. We will consider the recent report 'Recommendations for Standardisation of kerbside Collections in Aotearoa as part of this review.

All of these changes will require a change in behaviour and this has been considered while developing this plan. The actions in this plan 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. Our Plan needs to be reviewed at least every six years and new goals set. This proposed Plan covers the period 2021-2027.

VISION: ZERO WASTE 2038; working towards a low-waste future and a circular economy

GOALS & OBJECTIVES: What we want to achieve

G1

A community that considers, and where appropriate implements, new initiatives and innovative ways to assist in reducing, reusing and recycling wastes minimising waste sent to landfill.

- Provide sustainable waste minimisation services that are cost-effective to the community.
- View waste as a resource, improving and modifying collections and facilities so that more materials and products can be diverted from landfill.
- Prioritise waste reduction, reuse and recovery initiatives that align with other council objectives.
- Remove or reduce barriers that are preventing the community of make best use of existing services and any potential new services.
- Investigate and implement new services, facilities, or other initiatives that will increase the amount of waste reduced, reused, or recycled.
- Investigate the feasibility of developing community resource recovery centres for bulky goods, e-waste, rural waste and other waste streams to 'future-proof' our Refuse Transfer Stations.
- Process and manage waste , or within the district wherever feasible and cost-effective.



G2

Minimise environmental harm and protect public health

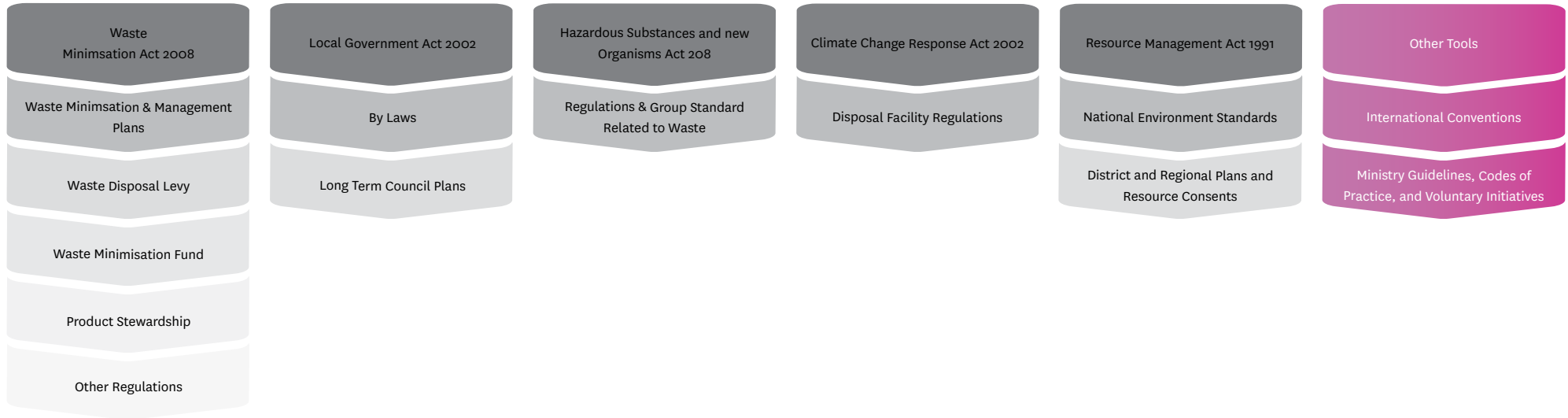
- Ensure the reduction of environmental harm is understood from a holistic perspective that incorporates tikanga and mātauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge) as an important component of sustainable practices.
- Consider the environmental impact and public health implications of all waste management options and choose those that are cost-effective to the community, while also protecting environmental and public health.

Zero Waste is a call to action that aims to end the current take, make, and dispose mentality of human society. Zero Waste is a policy, a path, a target. It is a process, a new way of thinking. Most of all it is a vision. It's a new planning approach which closes the loop, so that all waste is a resource for another process.

In a circular economy the lifecycles of materials are maximised. Their use is optimised. At the end of life all materials are reutilised. A circular economy is restorative by design. It is underpinned by the use of renewable energy. It is a sustainable, viable and low carbon alternative to the dominant 'take-make-waste' linear model.

NEW ZEALAND WASTE STRATEGY

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK



Why do we need a plan?

Council has a statutory requirement under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within our district. We do this by adopting a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (Plan). We also have obligations under the Health Act 1956 to ensure that our waste management systems protect public health.

Our Plan sets the priorities and strategic framework for managing waste in the district. As well as aligning to the New Zealand Waste Strategy, the waste hierarchy, Council's LTP and Annual Plans; the Plan should also support or align with other strategies and plans such as:

- Central government direction in waste management (reflecting the much greater interest in waste management issues)

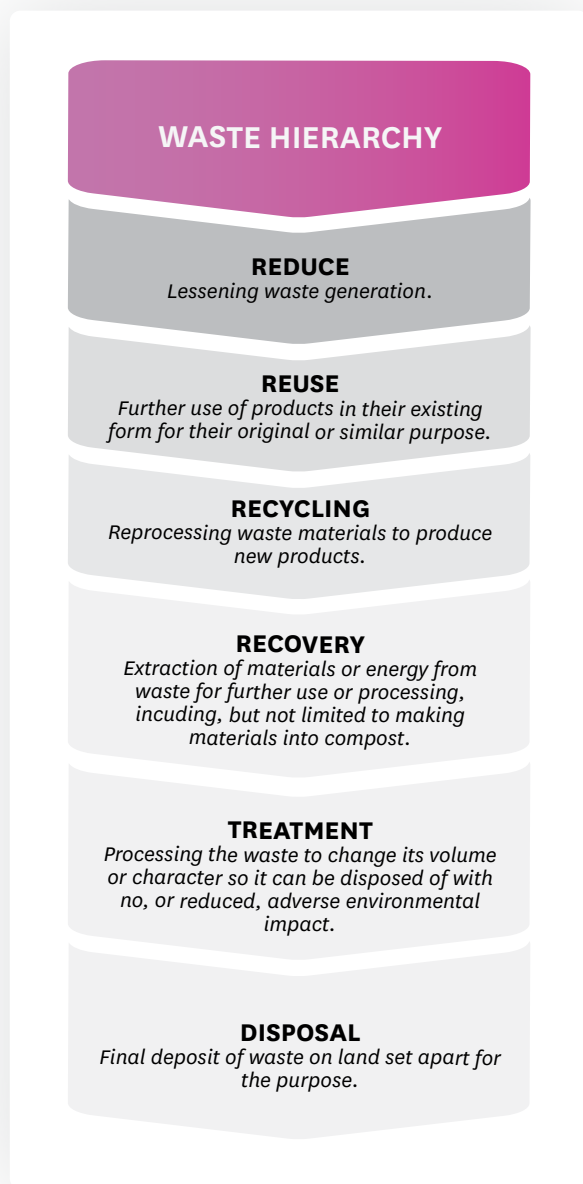
What informs the plan?

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
- Ensure waste does not create a 'nuisance'
- 'Have regard to' the New Zealand Waste Strategy and other key government policies, including the recently released guidelines by central government that signal changes to the way we will need to manage waste.
- Consider the outcomes of the 'Waste Assessment'
- Follow the Special Consultative Procedure set out in the Local Government Act (2002).

The waste hierarchy

The 'waste hierarchy' is a common approach to ways we can think about waste. Essentially it says that reducing, reusing and recycling is preferable to disposal.



The Waste Hierarchy



Te Pūnaha Whakarōpū Para





Zero Waste – Para Kore

Our vision aligns with tangata whenua principles such as kaitiakitanga, 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.

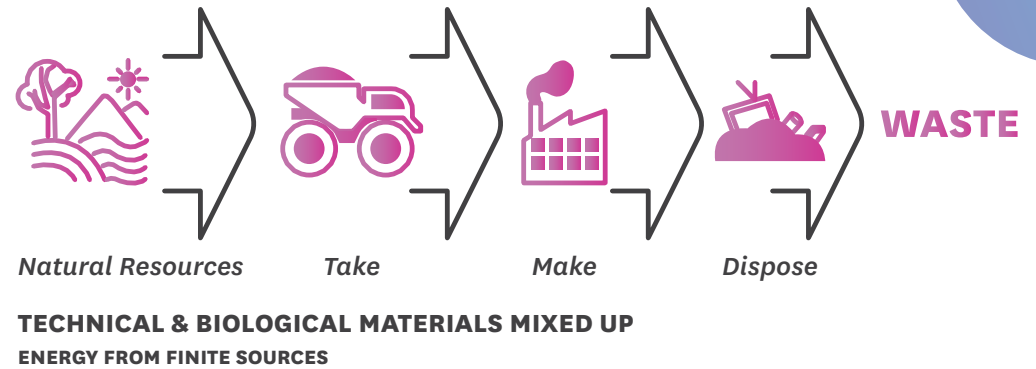
Para Kore means Zero Waste. Humans are the only species on the planet that do not live by zero waste principles. The natural world does not create waste. Everything at the end of its life, whether it is a plant or animal, becomes part of another system. A dead insect becomes kai for another insect, a tree that falls in the bush rots and provides nutrients to the earth for new growth. Everything in nature is part of a closed, continuous, endless cycle. This is called the ‘Circular Economy’ Ōhanga āmiomio .

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 nonorganic and potentially hazardous waste types. Kaitiakitanga, mauri, and the waste hierarchy are seen as an aligned set of principles that support our vision of zero waste Para Kore and the circular economy; Ōhanga āmiomio

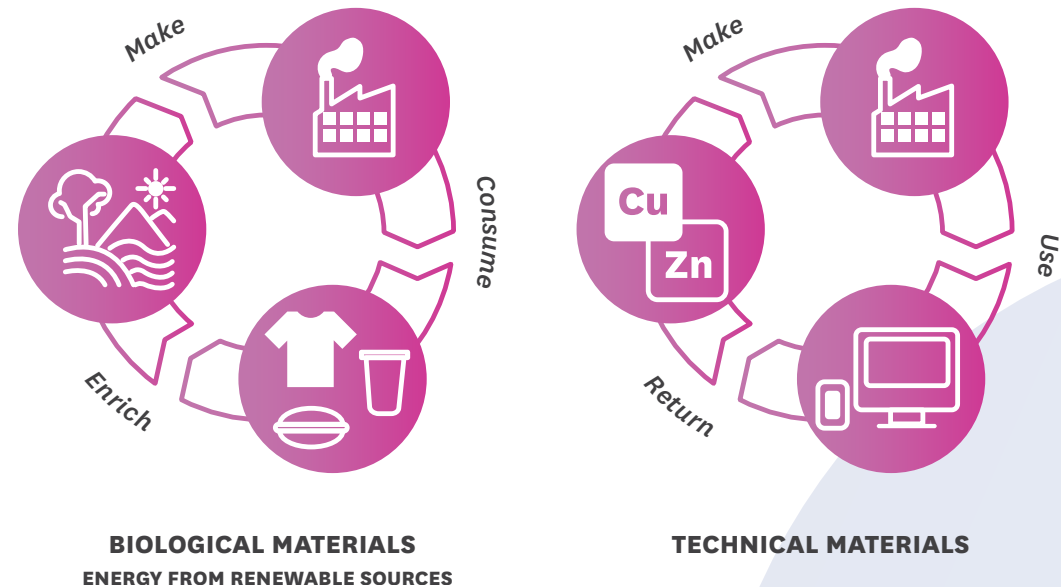
The circular economy is a global concept that represents a big change in thinking. The idea is that products are designed from the start to last a long time and be easily repaired, or to be ‘unmade’ after use and the materials either made into something new or returned to nature – all without creating pollution or greenhouse gas emissions.

<https://www.waikato.ac.nz/research-enterprise/research-with-waikato/amiomio-aotearoa>

LINEAR ECONOMY



CIRCULAR ECONOMY

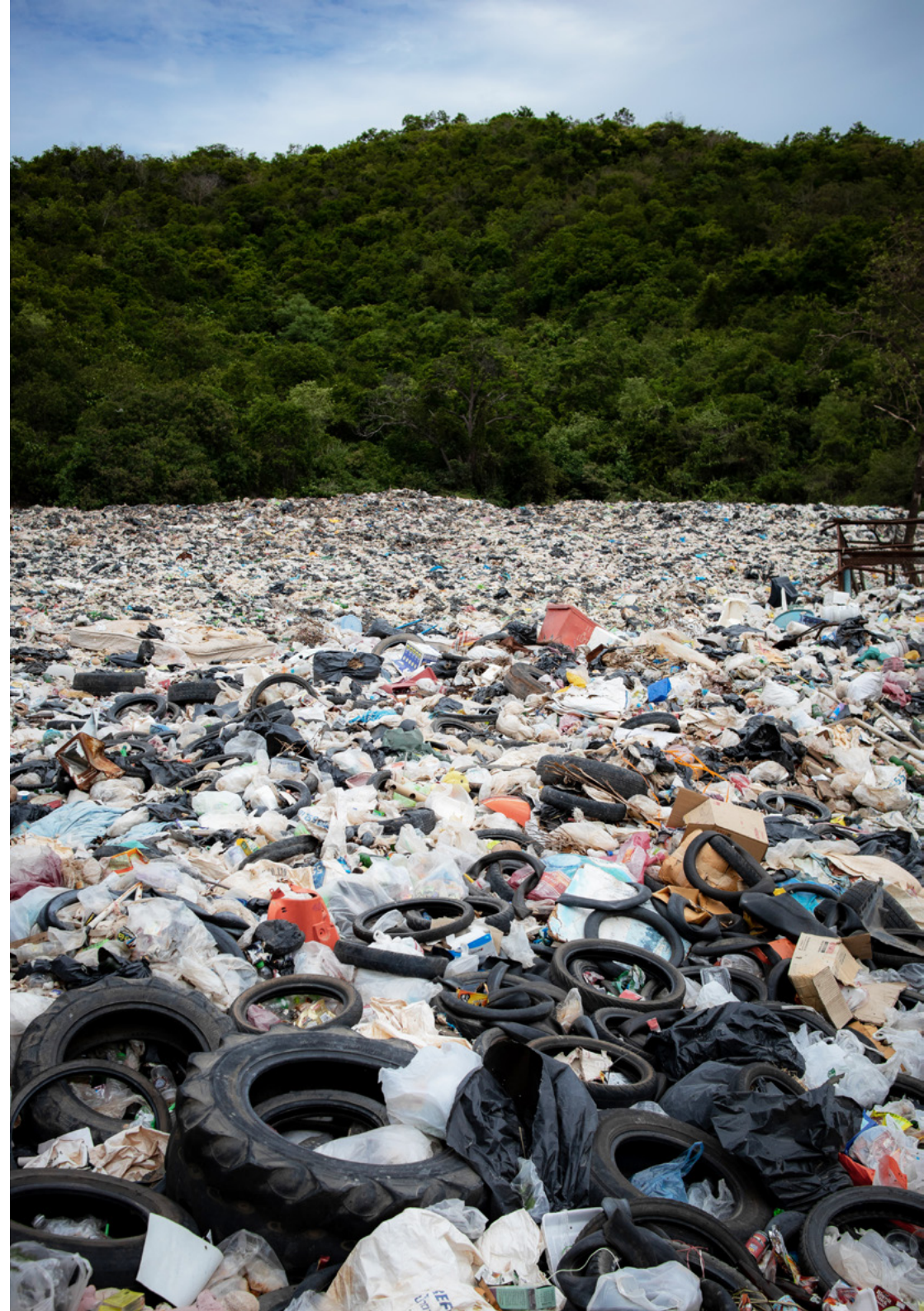


What is waste and why is it a problem?

We need to move from our current high waste society to a low waste society. This requires us to rethink every aspect of our approach. We need to not only recover resources at the end of their use rather than disposing of them, but also to only use resources in the first place in ways that will ensure they do not generate waste.

Most of the things we do, buy, and consume generates some form of waste. This not only costs money when we throw things away but, if we do not manage the waste properly, it can cause problems with the environment and with people's health. Our Plan covers all solid waste and diverted material in the district whether council manages it 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.

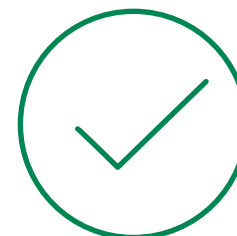




The NZ situation

Central government has a renewed focus on waste minimisation and management and has released a large number of cabinet papers and consultation documents over the past year. Previously, most of our recyclables went to China, who now have restricted what they will accept, which means we need to find new markets and uses for these products, particularly onshore. Awareness amongst the public about a number of waste issues, notably plastic bags and single-use plastics, has increased dramatically and led to petitions calling on government to ban single-use packaging and other similar items.

There has been an increased investment into onshore facilities so we can process (recycle) more materials onshore. However, we need to clean up the recycling we put out for collection by presenting only acceptable and clean recyclables so this investment in infrastructure does not go to waste. We need to consider adopting a procurement policy that provides for the use of recycled products. Buying recycled is not just about reducing the amount of waste that goes into landfill, but also reducing the amount of 'virgin' materials that are extracted from the earth for manufacturing. It makes sense to reuse the materials we already have available through recycling, rather than throwing items away after a short time and extracting more raw materials.



Our District

How much waste is there and where does it come from?

In 2019/20, Matamata Piako District sent 12,710 tonnes of waste to landfill. This waste comes from household kerbside waste collections (bags and bins), industrial or commercial activities, and includes commercial, residential and rural residents taking loads to our three transfer stations and, waste taken directly to landfill by private operators. It also includes the tonnage taken out of the district for disposal.

Currently those living and working in the Matamata Piako District have access to a range of options to manage their waste including:



Council weekly user pays rubbish bags and private company wheelie bin services



Green waste drop-off at Refuse Transfer stations



Council fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables

Refuse Transfer Stations accept:

- general refuse
- household recyclables, paper and cardboard, plastics 1&2, steel cans, aluminium cans
- green waste
- scrap steel
- tyres
- household hazardous waste

Due to perceived convenience, the household wheelie bin market is highly competitive nationally. This has led to a number of councils losing significant market share and even reviewing their role in providing waste collections. Currently many households already use wheeled-bin services provided by private companies, with approximately only 9% of the waste collected in our district using Council rubbish bags. The remaining waste going to landfill includes waste from wheelie bin collections, and industrial and commercial sources and waste taken directly to the Tirohia Landfill, or to one of our three Refuse Transfer Stations.

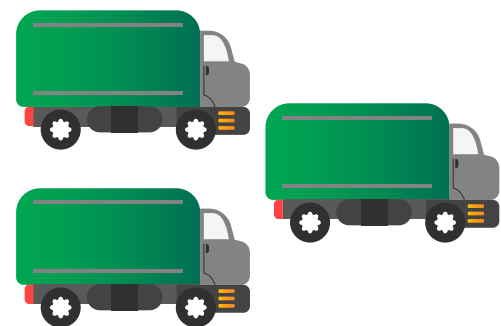
What happens with our waste?

Council kerbside collection of bags accounts for 29% of the district’s waste. Waste and recycling is also taken to councils three Refuse Transfer Stations in Te Aroha, Morrinsville and Matamata by residents and business. Commercial operators (waste companies) provide household and business collections that account for the rest.

Recycling collected at the kerbside and at our Refuse Transfer Stations is managed by our contractor who sort and bale materials that are then on-sold.

An audit of our bags and wheelie bins estimates 66 tonnes of organic waste (kitchen and green waste) are put out for collection each week or over 3,400 tonnes per annum. It also showed residents who use wheelie bins send far more material to landfill that could have been repurposed, or recycled, than those who use bags and/or smaller bins.

All waste to landfill from Refuse Transfer Stations, kerbside and commercial collections:



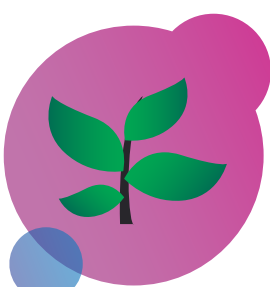
While Council provides a user-pays rubbish bag collection, many households use a private wheelie bin company. A key issue is the different way households use the council rubbish collection to manage their waste, compared with households that use wheelie bins provided by private collection companies. The bigger the bin, the more food and green waste they are throwing out.

The top three items in official council bags and private wheelie bins that could be diverted are:

MPDC Bags



- 1. **Kitchen waste**
15.5 tonnes per week

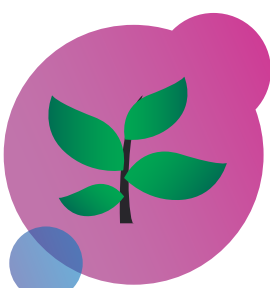


- 2. **Compostable green waste**
1.9 tonnes per week



- 3. **Recyclable paper** 1.9 tonnes per week

Private Wheelie bins



- 1. **Compostable green waste**
29.1 tonnes per week



- 2. **Kitchen waste**
19.5 tonnes per week



- 3. **Glass bottles and jars** 5.2 tonnes per week

Including commercial collection if organics were recycled, and not disposed of in kerbside collections, we could divert over 50% of our waste from landfill every year and compost this instead. This is important, particularly as Tirohia Landfill will have close by 2038. The closest landfill will then be 75kms away and any waste created will need to be transported out of the district for disposal.

How well are we doing?

While Council has completed a number of the actions from the last Plan, it is difficult to measure what impact this has had on our performance due to changes in the way we collect and store information.

To determine how well we are doing in terms of waste minimisation it is useful to compare ourselves with other parts of New Zealand.

- When we look at how much waste from households we send to landfill from kerbside collections, we generate about 183kg per person, per year. This is mid-range when compared to other councils but has increased from 164kg when we last surveyed this in 2010.
- When we consider all waste sent to landfill the per capita waste per population is .369kg, which is down from .419kg when surveyed in 2010.
- When it comes to household recycling, we recycle about .372kg per capita at the kerbside, which is on the low side. Those using Council's rubbish bags recycle more than those that have large wheelie bins.

Some councils have opted to impose licensing conditions on waste operators as a way to influence increased diversion. At present there is nothing to prevent an established waste operator expanding a wheelie bin collection to compete directly with council's rubbish bag methodology. This issue raises the question of whether the current council rubbish bag service is meeting the needs of the majority of the community and whether it will continue to do so.

How much better could we do?

Surveys of the rubbish picked up at the kerbside, and the rubbish sent to landfill, show that there is a large percentage that does not need to go to landfill and could instead be recycled, composted or be recovered in some other way such as reuse.

What could be diverted?

Recoverable materials in all waste to Class 1 landfills - August 2019 - July 2020	Overall waste (includes kerbside rubbish)	
	% of total	Tonnes per week
Paper - Recyclable	3.6%	8.7 T/week
Paper - Cardboard	2.8%	6.7 T/week
Plastic - Recyclable	1.3%	3.2 T/week
Ferrous metals	3.0%	7.2 T/week
Non-ferrous metals	0.8%	2.0 T/week
Glass - Recyclable	2.9%	7.1 T/week
Textiles - Clothing	1.8%	4.5 T/week
Rubble - Cleanfill	2.0%	4.8 T/week
Timber - Reusable	0.6%	1.6 T/week
Subtotal	18.8%	45.8 T/week
Compostable materials		
Kitchen waste	16.7%	40.8 T/week
Compostable greenwaste	14.2%	34.5 T/week
New plasterboard	1.4%	3.3 T/week
Untreated/unpainted timber	2.1%	5.1 T/week
Subtotal	34.3%	83.7 T/week
TOTAL - POTENTIALLY DIVERTABLE	53.1%	129.5 T/week



Key Issues

The 2020 Waste Assessment looked across all aspects of waste management in the Matamata Piako District and identified the main areas where we could improve our effectiveness and efficiencies.

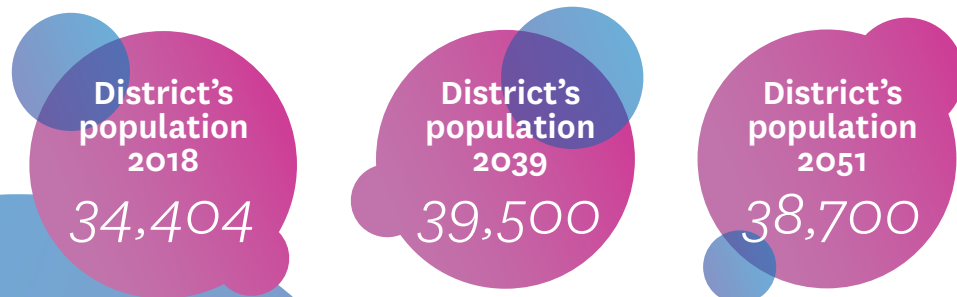
- A significant proportion of waste going to landfill is organic waste, with food waste present across all kerbside rubbish collection systems.
- There is a significantly higher proportion of material that should not be going to landfill in rubbish from households with private wheelie bin collections (particularly those with large bins), including organic waste and glass bottles and jars.
- Many households use a wheelie bin service for rubbish rather than use the Council-provided bagged service and send far more material to landfill that could have been recycled, recovered and repurposed.
- There is a lack of facilities to recycle or otherwise divert a range of materials other than household recyclables, green waste, scrap metal and waste for disposal.
- Licensing provisions in the Council waste bylaw are not yet implemented, so there is little data available on private operator activities and non-Council waste streams in general.
- While there are services to manage household hazardous waste, there are no other services.
- Community engagement, understanding and awareness of waste issues could be improved.
- More recyclables could be diverted from both domestic and commercial properties.
- There are no permanent services to recover materials including bulky items, E-waste, rural waste (silage wrap and containers) and there is room for improvement, including collaboration.
- Industrial and commercial waste generally presents scope for increased diversion, with paper/card the main material type currently diverted.

Future Demand

The factors that will impact future demand for waste services is difficult to predict, particularly given the change in the waste sector and the shift towards Product Stewardship where producers take responsibility for their own waste. Factors include:

- Economic growth or decline.
- Construction and demolition activity.
- Changes in consumption. e.g. an increased use of electronics.
- An aging population. e.g., more home based medical assistance and wastes that require specialised recovery.
- Changes in collection services and/ or change in recovery of waste streams including rural wastes.

Population growth in the district has been steady over the past 15 years. 2018, it was 34,404 and is expected to continue growing to peak at 39,500 in 2039, before gently easing to 38,700 in 2051.



The population aged 0-14 and 15-64 is expected to ease slightly while the population aged 65 years and over will grow strongly. The number of households is projected to grow steadily from 14,300 in 2019 to 16,400 in 2051. This suggests no dramatic shifts are expected over this period of time.

The structure of our plan

This plan is in three parts:

Part A: The Strategy: contains core elements vision, goals, objectives, and targets. It sets out what we are aiming to achieve and the broad framework for working towards the vision.

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

Part C: Supporting Information: contains the background information that has informed the development of our WMMP. Most of this information is contained in the Waste Assessment.

PART A: THE STRATEGY Our Vision for the Future

Zero Waste 2038; Towards a low-waste, low carbon future



Our vision reflects the intended direction for the district in putting maximum effort into diversion and using landfill disposal as a last resort. This aligns with the waste hierarchy and reflects the New Zealand Waste Strategy acknowledging our responsibility to manage waste responsibly and minimise the impact on our environment.

It embraces Zero Waste (Para Kore) and the Circular Economy (Ōhanga āmiomio) as an alternative to the traditional linear economy in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extracts the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life where possible.

When a product is designed for the longest use possible, and can be easily repaired, remanufactured or recycled (or used, composted and nutrients returned) we consider it to have a circular life cycle.

G1

A community that considers, and where appropriate implements, new initiatives and innovative ways to assist in reducing, reusing and recycling wastes minimising waste sent to landfill

- Provide sustainable services that are cost-effective to the community as a whole.
- View waste as a resource, improving and modifying collections and facilities so that more materials and products are diverted from landfill.
- Prioritise waste reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling initiatives that align with other council objectives.
- Promote, encourage, and emphasise reduction, reuse and recycling.
- Remove or reduce barriers that are preventing the community of make best use of existing services and any potential new services.
- Process and manage waste locally, or within the district wherever feasible and cost-effective.
- Investigate and implement new services, facilities, or other initiatives that will increase the amount of waste reduced, reused, or recycled.
- Investigate the feasibility of developing community resource recovery centres for bulky goods, e-waste, rural waste and other waste streams to 'future-proof' our Refuse Transfer Stations.
- Consider the Circular Economy in making any decisions.

G2

Minimise environmental harm and protect public health

- Ensure the reduction of environmental harm is understood from a holistic perspective that incorporates tikanga and mātauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge) as an important component of sustainable practices.

- Consider the environmental impact and public health implications of all waste management options and choose those that are cost-effective to the community, while also protecting environmental and public health.

PART B: ACTION PLAN: What Are We Going To Do?

Targets

1

Decrease the volume of kerbside household waste to landfill

Reduction of 1% per person per year (from previous year)*

2

Increase the recovery of organic materials (food and green waste) by assessing the most appropriate and cost effective services to recover these resources and introduce services to achieve this

A 30% decrease in organic waste going to landfill by 2025

3

Work collaboratively within our community developing relationships to increase the range of, and options for, an increased range of products and materials, particularly in the rural sector

A minimum of five new waste minimisation services are implemented before 2025 (i.e. e-waste, batteries etc.)

Action Plan Overview

The Action Plan aims to set out clear, practical initiatives for Matamata Piako District Council to implement, either on our own or jointly. While the action plan forms part of the Plan, it is intended to be a ‘living’ document that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress.

Our proposed key action areas

Our action plan includes activities we believe will enable us to achieve our vision for a low-waste future for Matamata Piako. They can be summarised into key action areas shown in the table below:

1. Leadership and Management
2. Collections
3. Infrastructure
4. Education, Engagement and communication
5. Data, regulation and reporting



Action Area	Key Actions	Issues addressed and what it will do
Leadership and Management	Engage with central government, and work more closely with the community	Various issues such as extended producer responsibility cannot be addressed at a council level; Council can engage with central government. Working more closely with our community will ensure understanding and support for Council's plans.
Collections	Maintain kerbside rubbish and recycling, investigate a kerbside food waste collection, encourage garden waste diversion	Diverting household food waste and green waste from landfill is the single biggest opportunity to increase diversion rates.
Infrastructure	Retro-fit our Refuse Transfer Stations to become resource recovery parks, and investigate other waste minimisation services that could operate from these sites	Maintains existing diversion, and potentially provide services for sectors that are currently not well served. i.e. the rural sector
Community Engagement, Communication and Education	Increase community engagement and involvement. Carry out one-off campaigns where necessary such as for a new service, or significant service changes	Ensure community is engaged and understands service decisions; and are able to make the most of existing and any new or altered services
Data, Regulation and Reporting	Implement the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2016, and consider introducing maximum limits for certain materials in household kerbside rubbish collection. Collect data externally through licensing (enabled by the bylaw) and regular surveys. Improve recording and analysis of internal data to enable performance monitoring over time.	This will help council set standards and gather data so we can plan and manage waste better. Consistent, high quality data will help us track and report on progress and will support effective decision making

Considerations

The action plan outlines high-level intentions for actions to meet our obligations under the WMA 2008. In some cases, further research might be required to work out the costs and feasibility of some projects. This might change how, when, or if they are implemented.

Completing some other actions might depend on changing contractual arrangements with providers, or setting up new contracts. These type of contracts can be unpredictable, and this might impact the nature, timing, or costs of these projects.

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 Matamata Piako District.

ACTION PLAN



Leadership and Management				
Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
1.	Advocate to central government for more extended producer responsibility; addressing problem waste streams at the source for difficult waste streams such as e-waste, packaging and rural waste.	Existing	Ongoing Staff time	More government action centrally will support many initiatives at regional and local levels and help Council provide management options for waste streams.
2.	Work closely with mana whenua, community groups, and the private sector to progress opportunities for increased waste diversion	Existing	Ongoing Waste Levy Staff time	Seek opportunities for collaboration by working with business and the community to develop local initiatives; i.e. AgRecovery, Transition Matamata, Para Kore

Collections				
Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
3.	Continue to deliver and optimise household recycling services to urban ratepayers	Existing	2021-2023 Targeted rate	Reduce the quantity of waste sent to landfill and increase recycling
4.	Continue to deliver and optimise household waste collection services to urban rate payers	Existing	2021-2023 User pays Targeted rate (new services)	Provide a safe and efficient service to ratepayers
5.	Review waste collection services to rural communities, private roads and the business sector	New	2021-2022 Staff time	What services should be provided by council assessing the cost, suitability and liability
6.	Implement new rubbish and recycling services when new contract commences and support this with a comprehensive education and information campaign before and after implementation	New and expanded services	2023 onwards General rates Targeted rate User pays	Explore options to manage food waste to reduce greenhouse gas emissions including managing locally using new technology
7.	Investigate the introduction of food waste collections services, kerbside collections vs services at Refuse Transfer Stations including the cost	New	2022-2023 General rates	Explore options to manage food waste to reduce greenhouse gas emissions including managing locally using new technology
8.	Undertake a review of the existing waste team resources and capability to ensure there are adequate resources to both implement the new services and implement this plan	New	2022 -2023 General rates Waste levy	Ensure waste team have enough staff to deliver the new Plan and new services; 3:officer, contract manager and 'out reach' officer

Infrastructure

Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
9.	Prepare a plan for a new 'fit for purpose' Community Resource Recovery Centre that provides for an expanded range of waste recovery services	New	2021-2023 CAPEX General rates User pays	Develop a new site that provides for an increased range of waste minimisation services; e-waste, beverage containers, rural waste
10.	Continue to enhance our Refuse Transfer Stations by upgrading each site	Existing	Ongoing General rates User pays	Improve site safety, equipment and signage to provide for a better and safer environment for site visitors
11.	Develop a Business Plan to develop a 'green field' community resource recovery park to act as a hub for the District that provides indicative CAPEX and OPEX costs	New	2020-2021 Waste Levy	Understand the development and ongoing costs for a community based resource recovery centre to act as a 'hub'.
12.	Investigate and where feasible, develop region-wide relationships to increase resource recovery including with social enterprise to extract value from waste and to provide employment	New	Ongoing Staff time Waste levy	Continue to work with colleagues throughout the region including the Waikato Region Waste Liaison group and other NGO's

Community Engagement, Communication and Education

Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
13.	Develop and deliver a comprehensive waste minimisation programme promoting the waste hierarchy and the circular economy	Existing	Ongoing General rates Staff time Waste levy	Ensure residents are actively informed regarding existing services and any new services that may be introduced.
14.	Work collaboratively with central government, local government organisations and other key stakeholders to undertake research and actions to advance solutions to waste issues such as packaging, rural waste, e-waste and advocate for increased or mandatory producer responsibility for problematic waste	Existing	Ongoing Staff time	Continue to monitor changes signalled by central government and implement any new initiatives that may be required
15.	Support Iwi and marae to promote and undertake waste minimisation by the provision of (but not limited to) support for the Para Kore programme	Existing	Ongoing Waste levy	Actively consult with local Iwi and support programmes that assist in the recovery and management of wastes
16.	Support education programmes that raise awareness and promote waste minimisation including targeted programmes	Existing	Ongoing	To actively engage the community by providing information and resources to support our community that include but are not limited to: Enviroschools, Zero Waste Education, Para Kore, Paper4trees
17.	Introduce a contestable community grant	New	2021 ongoing Waste levy	Implement an annual contestable fund utilising waste levy funds for community and business to apply for waste minimisation grants to encourage local innovation



Data, Regulation and Reporting				
Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
18.	Collect and manage data in accordance with the National Waste Data Framework	Existing	Ongoing General rates	To improve the collection of waste data locally, district wide and nationally and to meet reporting requirements of central government and improve the decision making process
19.	Implement MPDC Solid Waste By Law that includes Waste Operator Licensing	Existing	Ongoing User pays Staff time	Implement our existing Solid Waste By Law in collaboration with other councils throughout the district to provide uniformity, clarity and certainty.
20.	Actively enforce control and reduce Littering and illegal dumping	Existing	Ongoing Staff time General rates	Ensure systems and resource are in place to actively enforce, control and reduce littering and illegal dumping
21.	New Developments and Multi-Development Units (MUD's)	Existing	Ongoing Staff time	Work with key internal and external stakeholders to ensure new multi-unit residential and commercial buildings allocate space for appropriate waste facilities and servicing

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.

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 \$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 can apply to the WMF for funding for projects
- **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 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 tables in Part B of the Plan. 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 Plan will be able to be achieved without overall additional increases to the average household cost.

Territorial Authorities 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 the current rate of \$10 per tonne our council's total share of waste levy funding will be approximately \$120k per annum.

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 for education and communication, policy research and reporting, to provide grants, or as infrastructure capital, and other activities in our Plan.

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.

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.

Council will investigate the development of a grants programme where Matamata Piako District businesses, community groups, and other organisations can apply for funding from council for projects which align with, and further, the objectives of this Plan on an annual basis.

MONITORING EVALUATING AND REPORTING PROGRESS

This Plan contains a number of actions with timeframes (refer to Part B), as well as a set of waste minimisation targets. Progress on each of these actions and targets will be reported annually to Council.

GLOSSARY

Bulky items	large and small household appliances, furniture, carpets, mattresses, bric-a-brac etc
Circular Economy	A circular economy is based on the principles of designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use, and regenerating natural systems.
CRRC	Community Resource Recovery Centre
E-waste	E-waste (electronic waste) refers to any item with a plug, battery or cord that is no longer working or wanted.
Food waste	Any food scraps – from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, tea bags, coffee grounds.
Green waste	Waste largely from the garden – including hedge and/or tree clippings, and/or lawn clippings.
HDC	Hauraki District Council
Household hazardous waste	Waste that can cause harm or damage to people or the environment like strong chemicals.
Kaitiakitanga	Kaitiakitanga means guardianship and protection. It is a way of managing the environment, based on the Māori world view
Mana whenua	Territorial rights, power from the land, authority over land or territory, jurisdiction over land or territory - power associated with possession and occupation of tribal land.
Mātauranga Maori	Mātauranga Māori is about a Māori way of being and engaging in the world – in its simplest form, it uses kawa (cultural practices) and tikanga (cultural principles) to critique, examine, analyse and understand the world.
Organic waste	Plant-based material and other bio-degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes.
Para Kore	A call to action that aims to end the current take, make, and dispose mentality of human society.
Polluter pays	The commonly accepted practice that those who produce pollution should bear the costs of managing it to prevent damage to human health or the environment
Product stewardship	Product stewardship is the responsible management of the environmental impact of a product including the cost. It aims to reduce the impact of manufactured products at all stages of the product life cycle.
RTS	Refuse Transfer Station

Rural waste	In rural areas, examples of solid waste include wastes from kitchens, gardens, cattle sheds, agriculture, and materials such as metal, paper, plastic, cloth, and so on. They are organic and inorganic materials with no remaining economic value to the owner produced by homes, commercial and industrial establishments.
TCDC	Thames Coromandel District Council
Waste Minimisation Act 2008	The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 Act (the Act) encourages a reduction in the amount of waste we generate and dispose of in New Zealand. The aim is to reduce the environmental harm of waste and provide economic, social and cultural benefits for New Zealand.
WMMP	A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as defined by s43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
Zero Waste	A philosophy for waste management, focusing on council/ community partnerships, local economic development, and viewing waste as a resource. Zero waste may also be a target.

PART C –SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Waste Assessment



**WE
CARE.**