



**KAWERAU DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**Waste Management and Minimisation Plan**

**2025**



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## Version History

<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Author</b>
2012	13/04/2012	First WMMP	Tom McDowall
2020	04/02/2020	Management Review	Hanno van der Merwe
2025	30/11/2025	Management Review	Riaan Nel
2025	18/12/2025	Minor Amendments	Riaan Nel



**SECTION 1**  
**Introduction**



## 1.1. SOLID WASTE & THE WASTE MINIMISATION PLAN

The Council is mandated by the Local Government Act of 2002 to provide sanitation services and, under the Waste Minimisation Act of 2008, is required to implement an effective waste management and minimisation plan.

The primary aim of the solid waste activity is to deliver solid waste services and maintain solid waste infrastructure and facilities within the District to meet the community's social, cultural, and environmental needs.

The main goal is to reduce litter in the District and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills. In the long term, the Council strives to move towards a circular economy in which minimal unrecoverable waste is generated. Achieving this critical goal requires a strong commitment to waste minimisation.

This plan is a positive step that builds on the current waste minimisation strategy's goals and objectives. The Council is committed to making clear and measurable improvements in waste management practices. It is crucial to prepare for innovative approaches and to empower the community to adopt new behaviours that focus on waste minimisation, resource recovery, and avoiding waste from the start.

The Council understands it cannot address waste minimisation alone. It will implement this plan in partnership with other Territorial Authorities (TAs) and involve the community to work towards zero waste.

In mid-2025, the Council implemented two significant improvements: it began accepting mixed-colour glass in kerbside recycling bins. It introduced a free drop-off service for correctly sorted recycling at the Transfer Station. Additionally, the Council partnered with the National Tyre Stewardship and the National Battery Recycling Stewardship to allow for the free drop-off of tyres and proper disposal of batteries at the Transfer Station. These changes respond directly to longstanding community requests and are expected to enhance recycling rates.

Community feedback from the 2025 consultation highlighted strong support for enhanced education, bin improvements, and expanded recycling options. This plan incorporates these by committing to targeted actions in education and investigations for new diversion streams.

Currently, the Council provides green waste and recycling collections for all households and businesses, drop-off services at the transfer station and processing sites, and the sale of processed waste. These services require effective, efficient, and sustainable infrastructure to collect, store, sort, process, sell reusable products, and transport residual waste for further treatment.

The green waste collection covers all compostable organic waste, excluding food waste. The recycling crate service accepts clean glass, plastics labelled No. 1, 2, and 5, cardboard, and metal containers. Additionally, the transfer drop-off allows disposal of general household waste and various recyclables, including paper, cardboard, glass, and cans. You can also dispose of green waste, wood, topsoil, other soils, concrete, tyres, oil, batteries and whiteware at the transfer station. However, it does not accept asbestos, chemicals, bio-waste, or large items like vehicles and tractor tyres.

Processed green waste, in forms such as mulch or compost, processed wood chip, crushed concrete, topsoil, and clean fill, can be purchased at the transfer station. The station operates seven days a week from 12 p.m. to 4 p.m., except on Christmas Day and during staff annual events.

Additionally, biosolids produced at the wastewater treatment plant are processed on-site through worm farming. The resulting product is blended with processed green waste and used as a soil conditioner.

## 1.2. WASTE ASSESSMENT

Kawerau District Council (KDC) prepared a Waste Assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA). The document provides background information and data to support the Council's waste management and minimisation planning process.

The document provides key information to help construct a picture of waste management in our district and larger region. This includes a brief overview of key aspects of the region's geography, economy, and demographics that influence the quantities and types of waste generated, as well as potential opportunities. It also provides an overview of regional waste facilities and initiatives that may be of relevance to how we manage our waste.

The assessment examines how waste is managed, where waste comes from, how much there is, its composition, and where it goes. A gap analysis is included that evaluates future demand and identifies likely influences on demand for waste and recovery services in the region, and that identifies key gaps in current and future service provision and in the Council's ability to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

A statement is made of options available to Council and states Council's proposed role to ensure that future demand is met, and that the Council can meet its statutory obligations. From these options, a statement of proposals sets out the actions to be taken forward. These proposals were developed into the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan's (WMMP) actions.

The waste assessment also contains additional waste management data and further details about facilities in each district. This extra data will enable territorial authorities (TAs) to "drill down" and access information about their district. This section includes the statement from the Medical Officer of Health as well as additional details on legislation.

## 1.3. WASTE MANAGEMENT & MINIMISATION PLAN

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) has been prepared under the Waste Minimisation Act of 2008 (WMA). This is the second Plan for the Kawerau District Council. The vision of this plan is to minimise waste sent to landfill and continue the work towards zero waste outlined in the 2012 WMMP. The Plan reflects Council's desire to make tangible, measurable and practical improvements to the way we manage our waste.

### **1.3.1. Previous Waste Management and Minimisation Plans**

The previous Waste Management and Minimisation Plan was developed and adopted by Council on 14 April 2012. This Plan remains in effect until the adoption of the 2025 plan.

### **1.3.2. Purpose of the Waste Management & Minimisation Plan**

Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, Council must have an operative Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The purpose of this plan is to:

- Describe Council's vision for solid waste management and minimisation, and how Council will meet its long-term goals.
- Identify the objectives and policies to support the achievement of these goals.
- Outline actions for the next 6 years to achieve effective waste management and minimisation in the District.

- Develop measurable targets to evaluate progression towards our goals.
- Provide information on how Council intends to fund the waste management and minimisation activities over the next six years to 2031.

This meets the requirements of Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to include a summary of Council's waste management and minimisation objectives, policies and targets, and how these will be delivered and funded.

#### 1.4. POLICIES, PLANS AND REGULATIONS

Council is required through the Local Government Act of 2002 (LGA) to provide sanitary services and a waste management plan.

The principal solid waste legislation in New Zealand is the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA). The stated purpose of the WMA is to:

*“encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to*

*(a) protect the environment from harm; and*

*(b) provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.”*

To further its aims, the WMA requires Territorial Authorities (TAs) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district. To achieve this, all TAs are required by the legislation to adopt a WMMP.

Council's existing Waste Assessment was reviewed and adopted in 2025, and the WMMP was adopted in 2012.

Over and above the WMA and LGA, the following legislation, plan and policies were considered in preparing this WMMP:

- New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy (2025)
- Emissions Reduction Plan 2022
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008
- Health Act 1956
- Litter Act 1979

There may also be changes coming to the above legislation, policies and plans that may have a potential impact on the Council's waste operation.



## **SECTION 2**

# **New Zealand Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy**



## 2.1. OVERVIEW

The New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy (released March 2025 by the Ministry for the Environment) is the Government's current core policy document for waste management and resource efficiency. It replaces Te rautaki para | New Zealand Waste Strategy (adopted March 2023 by the previous Government).

The strategy sets out priorities for minimising waste, improving waste management, and achieving outcomes such as:

- Reduction of waste disposal per person
- Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products to retain valuable resources in the economy
- Minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter
- Ensuring resource recovery and disposal facilities are managed to minimise environmental impacts
- Limiting environmental harm from contaminated sites, including legacy sites

It emphasises practical, cost-effective tools including fit-for-purpose legislation (e.g., modernising the Waste Minimisation Act and Litter Act), targeted investment of the waste disposal levy (prioritising infrastructure, contaminated site remediation, emissions reduction, and product stewardship), and collaboration with sector partners, business, iwi/Māori, local government, and communities.

This WMMP aligns with the strategy's focus on circular economy principles, the waste hierarchy, waste prevention, resource recovery, and reducing environmental impacts. Council will continue to apply pragmatic local solutions relevant to Kawerau District while contributing to national outcomes through existing services, partnerships, and incremental improvements.

## 2.2. CIRCULAR ECONOMY

A circular economy and employing circular thinking means keeping materials in use. At a point, where items would traditionally become waste at the end of a product lifecycle, they are instead able to be used as an input into a new product.

The following diagram from the Ministry for the Environment shows the linear economy model we currently follow. We take materials from natural resources, whether it is through mining, agriculture or forestry, and turn them into products we consume and use. At the end of the products useful life, we dispose of it in landfills and other final disposal facilities.

This creates waste and adds to the issue of what we are trying to combat. At the same time energy used to manufacture, transport and dispose products, come from finite sources.



*Figure 1: Linear Economy*

In the circular economy model, there is minimal or no waste at the end. Everything feeds back into the economy to be reused. The energy required to capture waste and convert it back into useful materials is sourced from renewable energy sources.

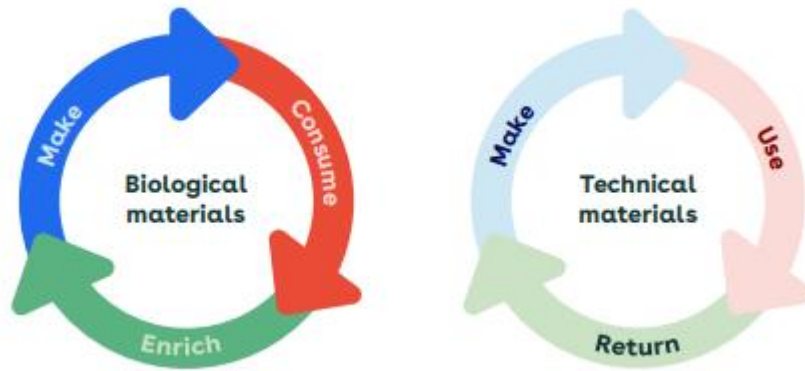


Figure 2: Circular Economy

### 2.3. WASTE HIERARCHY

The Waste Hierarchy illustrates the different methods to reduce and manage waste. It is listed in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 in order of importance, from reduction to disposal.

To permanently minimise the amount of waste being created, it is important to focus higher up the waste hierarchy. This focuses on changing behaviour to redesign existing systems and ensure less waste at the output.

We know this is not possible for every item or process, and change won't happen instantly, so the hierarchy also includes methods to better manage waste – rather than disposing straight to landfill.

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan reference each of our actions against the waste hierarchy to show how our action plan aligns with the different methods to reduce and manage waste.

We reduce unnecessary waste by prioritising paperless communication, and replacing single use plastic bags. We repurpose concrete by crushing it into gravel to be used in roading and footpaths. We compost green waste and biosolids into soil amendments and recycle paper, cardboard, certain plastics and glass into similar products. We recover energy from woodwaste that cannot be recovered or reused and are continuously thinking how we can move our waste up the Waste Hierarchy.

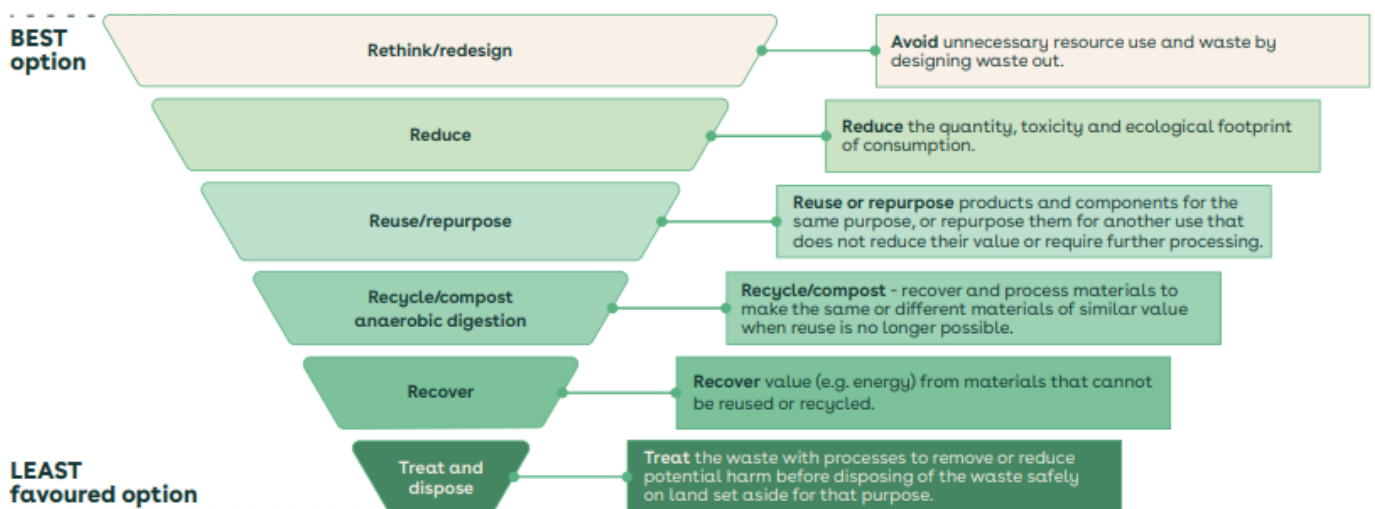


Figure 3: Circular Economy





## **SECTION 3**

# **Development of the Plan**



### 3.1. PREPARING THE PLAN

In preparing this WMMP, we have:

- Considered the New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy (2025)
- Referenced our actions against the Waste Hierarchy in the Waste Strategy.
- Assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act to make decisions on the best options for addressing the communities waste management needs.
- Deliberated the findings and feedback from the Waste Assessment in the development of the action plan.
- Thought through and included the effects on existing services, facilities, activities, and resourcing.

### 3.2. MATAURANGA MĀORI

The te ao Māori worldview considers that people are closely connected to the land and everything on it. Closely aligned with the principle of a circular economy, we must prioritise the highest parts of the waste hierarchy to restore and preserve the resources of the natural world for future generations.

Local iwi and hapū across the Bay of Plenty regions have identified key areas to support waste minimisation. This includes the investigation into new regional infrastructure and services, the need for a focus on education at a community level and giving effect to the natural world and te ao Māori principles.

It was also acknowledged that there is a need for advocacy for more waste minimisation and zero waste initiatives at a regional and national level to drive behaviour change.

### 3.3. COMMUNITIES

In order to achieve our actions in this plan, we will work with all local communities including our local iwi to help shape our activities to transition towards achieving a circular economy and zero waste.

Ideas from residents to solve issues are always welcomed and will be considered when we investigate and implement new options to best service our community.

### 3.4. OUR REGION

Council partners with other Territorial Authorities, industries and businesses to develop waste infrastructure and service solutions that best benefit our region. This includes working collaboratively with other councils and supporting industry-led initiatives to address our waste streams.

As a provider of waste services, Council is leading waste management and minimisation efforts in the region and commits to continuously improving its processes for managing waste from its district and to support efforts in the wider region.

### 3.5. MONITORING PROGRESS

We monitor our progress through annual reporting and waste assessments.

#### **3.5.1. Annual Reporting**

We measure collections of refuse, recycling and green waste from our kerbside collection service, as well as all the materials delivered to our transfer station. We weigh and measure material that we divert from the landfill and send to processing sites.

We also weigh and measure materials we process and sell to the public, or use for the Council's own needs.

All results are evaluated against our key performance indicators, which include resident satisfaction with the solid waste service through the 3-yearly resident survey. These results are included in the Annual Reports.

### **3.5.2. Ministry for the Environment**

Council pays a waste-to-landfill levy for each tonne of waste sent to landfill. Half of all collected levies are available for waste minimisation actions and activities, and the other half are provided to Territorial Authorities to support waste minimisation plans.

Council reports to the Ministry for the Environment all its waste minimisation expenditure and the resulting waste minimisation achieved.

### **3.5.3. Waste Assessments**

Every six years, Council is required to complete a Waste Assessment to report on the progress made against the current Waste Management and Minimisation plan. Council's most recent Waste Assessment was updated in 2025 and is attached to this Plan. The next Waste Assessment is planned for 2031/32.

## **3.6. WASTE REDUCTION TARGETS**

The New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy (2025) does not include specific numerical national targets for 2030 (unlike the superseded 2023 strategy). Instead, it focuses on broader outcomes including reducing waste disposal per person, increasing reuse and recycling, minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste, and ensuring effective management of facilities and contaminated sites.

Council's local targets (retained from the 2012 WMMP for continuity and measurability) remain:

- Target 1: Reduce the volume of residual waste for disposal to landfill by 10% by 2028, based on the 2020 baseline
- Target 2: Increase the volume of recyclable materials collected at Council by 10% by 2028, based on the 2020 baseline

Council remains committed to reasonable endeavours and collaboration opportunities to contribute toward national outcomes in waste minimisation, resource recovery, and environmental protection.



**SECTION 4**  
**The WMMP**



## 4.1. REVIEW OF THE 2012 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN

The last WMMP for the Kawerau District was prepared in 2012. The Waste Minimisation Act requires that each Waste Assessment include a review of the last WMMP, including an assessment of data, key issues from the last WMMP, any other issues not addressed, and an update on the action plan from the last WMMP, including progress.

The attached 2025 Waste Assessment review of the 2012 WMMP is summarised below.

### 4.1.1. Data

Although Council strives to collect data as accurately as possible, it is reasonable to assume that errors and omissions may occur. Where information is unknown, estimates have been used based on NZ Statistics data.

### 4.1.2. Key Issues

- How to achieve further waste reductions in a way that is affordable to the Community
- Encouraging people to recycle more and more people including businesses, to recycle, so as to reduce the volume of recyclables going into residual waste streams
- Reducing the amount of putrescible material going to landfill. (This is an issue because it has negative environmental impacts.)
- Develop options and methods to remove food waste from the waste-to-landfill stream.
- Finding a viable reuse option for composted green waste
- Discouraging fly-tipping

### 4.1.3. Other Issues not Addressed

No issues were identified, other than those discussed in the previous WMMP.

### 4.1.4. New Guidance

New guidance from MfE on Waste Management and Minimisation Planning was released in 2015. The 2012 WA and WMMP, while consistent with the guidance at the time they were written, do not fully align with the new (2015) MfE Guidance. The new guidance places more emphasis on funding plans, the inclusion of targets, and how actions are monitored and reported. The 2012 documents also did not provide data in accordance with the National Waste Data Framework, as the new guidance suggests.

## 4.2. SCOPE

This Plan sets out how Council will continue to reduce the volumes of solid waste from the Kawerau District that goes to landfill. The Waste Assessment conducted before writing this Plan is included as Appendix A.

The Act defines waste as “material that has no further use and is disposed of or discarded”. Waste minimisation is described as reducing waste and increasing the reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material. ‘Diverted material’ is anything that is no longer required for its original purpose, but still has value through reuse or recycling.

This Plan does not include liquid and gaseous wastes, except where these are considered to have implications for solid waste management.

Council does not have direct involvement in the management of all solid waste generated in the district, but is responsible for at least considering all such waste in this Plan.

### 4.3. VISION

The primary goal of the Council in providing solid waste services is to minimise harm to human health and the environment.

Council reaffirms its long-standing vision of working towards zero waste and now aligns it with the New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy (2025) goal of a low-emissions, low-waste circular economy by 2050.

Throughout the period covered by this Plan, Council will explore and remain receptive to opportunities to implement new initiatives to achieve further waste reductions.

### 4.4. ACTIONS

#### 4.4.1. Council Role

- Develop and deliver educational materials, including workshops on composting and reuse,
- Provide and consider ways to improve clear visual guidelines that are supported by definitions and signage.
- Investigate the provision of subsidies for home compost bins/worm farms (e.g., via levy funding) to encourage food/greenwaste diversion
- Retain kerbside collection.
- Continue to operate a transfer station.
- Collect residual waste for disposal at the landfill.
- Process recyclable materials for disposal or sale.
- Improve the quality of recyclable collection and storage for processing.
- Collect litter in the district.
- Advise and provide solutions for the public on disposing of hazardous and e-waste.
- Work with the community to achieve waste minimisation goals.

#### 4.4.2. Key Initiatives

##### Improve recovery of material from residual waste.

Residual waste is delivered to the transfer station predominantly by one of the following methods:

- Council kerbside collection
- Contractors servicing businesses
- Individuals (residents and businesses) by truck, trailers and vehicles.

Each deliverer is encouraged to separate recyclable material, which is then placed in one of the recycling streams.

##### Investigate kitchen waste collection and other joint initiatives with other councils and businesses.

Council is collaborating with other councils and businesses to develop methods for collecting and processing food and hazardous waste. Council participates in the Bay of Plenty Regional Waste Working Group and is an active member in other national waste working groups.

##### Update the solid waste bylaw 2008

The Solid Waste Bylaw 2008 will be reviewed, updated and adopted in 2026.

### 4.4.3. Targets

The New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy (2025) does not include specific numerical national targets for 2030 (unlike the superseded 2023 strategy). Instead, it focuses on broader outcomes including reducing waste disposal per person, increasing reuse and recycling, minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste, and ensuring effective management of facilities and contaminated sites.

Council's local targets (retained from the 2012 WMMP for continuity and measurability) remain:

- Target 1: Reduce the volume of residual waste for disposal to landfill by 10% by 2028, based on the 2020 baseline
- Target 2: Increase the volume of recyclable materials collected at Council by 10% by 2028, based on the 2020 baseline

Council remains committed to reasonable endeavours and collaboration opportunities to contribute toward national outcomes in waste minimisation, resource recovery, and environmental protection.

### 4.5. FUNDING

The initiatives and actions proposed in this WMMP will be funded as follows:

- General rates
- Uniform annual charges on residential properties
- Transfer station fees
- Waste levy contribution funding
  - Directed towards zero-waste initiatives

### 4.6. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The WMMP implementation plan is listed in the following tables:

**Table 1: Communication and Education Plan**

Objective	Specific actions	Status	Implementation timeframe
<b>Community and Council are working together.</b>  <b>Lead waste reduction initiatives</b>	Provide information about waste services, waste prevention and waste reduction, including potential risks to the Community.	Ongoing	Ongoing – Council is the lead agency
	Engage directly with the community (including businesses) and encourage a 'cleaner production' approach.	Ongoing	Ongoing – Council is the lead agency
	Continue to work with schools through the 'Paper 4 Trees' programme.	Ongoing	Ongoing – Council supports financially

	Continue to build partnership working with other local councils and the regional authority.	Existing	Ongoing – Council is the lead agency
	Lead waste projects, proactively offer waste minimisation advice to the community.	Existing	Ongoing
	Provide information about glass recycling and free drop-off initiatives for recycled materials and tyres.	Ongoing	Ongoing – Council is the lead agency

**Table 2: New Ideas and Initiatives**

Objective	Specific actions	Status	Implementation timeframe
<b>Community and Council work together.</b>	Work with BOP councils to advocate for a regional approach to waste facility provision by participating in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Waste Liaison Group.	Existing	Ongoing
<b>New, local initiatives and infrastructure</b>	Review service delivery options for collections of recycled, residual and green waste by: looking at costs level of service offered alternatives	Existing	Ongoing – currently under review
<b>Consider environmental impact</b>	Review methods of disposing of refuse delivered to the transfer station by: Reviewing costs disposal options increasing recycling at the transfer station	Existing	Yearly - currently under review
<b>Use resources more efficiently</b>	Review disposal of recycled material by: Investigate how other TLAs dispose of recycling evaluating costs and income investigating the creation of a regional resource recovery and recycling facility	Existing  New	Ongoing – currently under review WWMF application for funding

	Sponsor initiatives by organisations or individuals that may reduce residual refuse	Existing	Yearly
	Continue to take action to reduce fly tipping by: fencing off easy disposal points prosecuting identified offenders increasing monitoring removing rubbish quickly assessing complaints received	Existing	Ongoing
	Continue to be aware of alternatives for refuse disposal	Existing	Ongoing
	Continue investigations into the feasibility and regional collaboration options for the food/organics collection service	Existing	Ongoing
	Investigate setting up a reuse centre.	New	Ongoing - Council is the lead agency

**Table 3: Monitoring and Evaluation**

<b>Objective (s)</b>	<b>Specific Actions</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Implementation timeframe</b>
<b>Community and Council work together.</b>	Review other options to improve the source separation of non-household waste.	Existing	Ongoing - Council is the lead agency
<b>Use resources more efficiently</b>	Review pricing at the transfer station annually to ensure the actual cost of residual waste disposal is recovered, and that reuse/recycling is encouraged.	Existing	Completed and reviewed annually
<b>Consider environmental impact</b>	Increase monitoring to provide more information, especially regarding non-household waste composition, and how those not using waste collection services are managing their waste disposal.	Existing	Ongoing – Council serves as the monitoring role. Post COVID-19 review August 2020

<b>Use resources more efficiently</b>	The Council will regularly review progress on this Action Plan and towards the achievement of our goals, objectives and targets. Progress will also be reported annually through the Annual Plan, and regularly through Council newsletters and the website.	Existing	Ongoing - Council is the lead agency
<b>Community and Council work together</b> <b>Consider environmental impact</b> <b>Use resources more efficiently</b>	Provide additional education for home composting of food and garden waste.	Existing	Ongoing - Council is the lead agency
	Investigate how composted material can be used beneficially at no cost to Council.	Existing	Under review
	Continue to monitor actions involving green and organic waste outside the district.	Existing	Ongoing

**Table 4: Recycling**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Specific Actions</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Council's role</b>
<b>Community and Council work together.</b>  <b>Consider environmental impact</b>  <b>Use resources more efficiently.</b>	Continue kerbside recycling collection and encourage householders to put out additional recycling.	Existing	Council is the lead agency
	Recycling collection: Investigate whether additional materials can be included in the kerbside recycling collection with the recycled processing company.	Existing	Council is the lead agency
	Work with the community (including existing private collection providers) to improve the recycling collection services available to industry and businesses.	Existing	Council is the joint lead agency
	Work with business and industry to encourage more recycling and waste reduction at source.	Existing	Provide expertise to businesses to reduce waste
	Council continue to explore options to recycle glass, paper and cardboard at the transfer station.	Existing	Council is the joint lead agency
	Review recycling capacity and effectiveness, and consider the impact of the current 45L crate.	New	Council is the joint lead agency

**Table 5: Hazardous/liquid/gaseous wastes**

Objective	Specific actions	Status	Council's role
<b>Community and Council work together.</b>	Advise residents on the disposal of hazardous materials, e.g. lead-based paints and chemicals.	Existing	Council is the lead agency
<b>Consider environmental impact</b>	Continue to treat Biosolids from the wastewater treatment plant using vermiculture.	Existing	Ongoing
<b>Use resources more efficiently.</b>	Provide residents and contractors with information on the appropriate disposal of asbestos through signage and website content. Train staff to identify asbestos contamination and divert from the transfer station	Existing	Council is the lead agency

#### 4.7. PROGRESS

Most of the identified actions are related to ongoing operations and are planned to be implemented over the entire duration of the strategic plan.

A crucial aspect of our initiative is to conduct a comprehensive review of the solid waste bylaws to implement necessary changes by 2026. This review will assess current regulations and identify areas for improvement to ensure that our waste management practices are practical and environmentally friendly

Recent service improvements have been rolled out to enhance our recycling efforts and promote sustainability within the community. Notably, we have introduced a new avenue for mixed-glass recycling, allowing residents to easily dispose of glass without sorting by colour. This initiative ensures that more glass is recycled effectively, minimising waste and conserving resources.

In addition, a free recycling drop-off service is now available for residents to drop off sorted materials, including paper, plastics, and metals. This convenient option not only encourages proper recycling practices but also helps reduce the contamination of recyclable items, improving the overall efficiency of our recycling programs.

Furthermore, the Council has partnered with the National Tyre Stewardship to provide a free drop-off service for old tyres. This collaboration is a vital step toward preventing tyres from ending up in landfills, thereby supporting the circular economy and enhancing environmental protection.

These initiatives align with the New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy's focus on practical resource recovery, minimisation, and circular economy principles.



**SECTION 5**  
**Appendices**



## 5.1. WASTE ASSESSMENT 2025

The 2025 update of the 2020 Waste Assessment is attached to this Plan.

## 5.2. PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY 2025

The summary results of the public consultation is attached to this plan.