Nelson Tasman Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025

Rethink Waste Whakaarohia

Nelson City Council Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Executive summary - Whakarāpopoto matua

Our region aspires to become “Waste Free Together” by upholding our responsibilities to be good ancestors[1].

Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council have jointly prepared this draft Nelson Tasman Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (‘the Plan’). This Plan has relevance to all who have connections to the Nelson Tasman region[2]. It is based on outcomes from a 2024 Nelson Tasman Waste Assessment report (Appendix A) and early engagement with elected members, iwi partners, stakeholders, and the wider community.

The Plan intends to support our community’s long-term aspirations and fulfils a statutory requirement under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. The Plan has two main parts (Figure 1):

1. Our Strategy: a long-term vision and strategic direction designed to guide community actions which can help prevent, minimise and manage waste, to protect and regenerate our region’s natural environment, wellbeing, economy, and future.
2. Council’s Regional Action Plan: presents 28 high-level actions for the two councils to consider over a six-year period to progress towards the Plan’s vision. The actions span five focus areas, and the councils will investigate and implement, where appropriate, the actions either individually or jointly, and collaboratively with others.

The Council’s Regional Action Plan will be given effect to through activities and budgets included in each council’s respective Activity Management Plans and Long Term Plan (10-Year and annual budgets), subject to consultation. The actions identified for implementation will be based on each district’s priorities and may vary for each council. Progress will be measured by a set of progress indicators, alongside the following regional waste reduction targets, including:

Target #1

Avoid waste generation

Reduce waste generation by 10% per person by 2035 (using a baseline of 2024/25, as complete data are not yet available).

Target #2

Reduce waste disposal

Reduce waste disposed to landfill by 30% per person by 2035 (using a baseline of 2017/18).

Target #3

Minimise waste emissions

Reduce emissions of biogenic methane from landfill by >85% in 2035 relative to 2017 baseline; and utilise at least 75% of the captured landfill gas for beneficial use by 2035 (with a focus on displacing fossil fuel use).

[1] Wakatū Incorporation, Te Tauihu Intergenerational Strategy 2020

[2] *Note: The terms “we”, “our”, and “us” used throughout the document refer to the whole region and everyone connected to it. Where the two councils are referred to, the term “the councils” is used, or the respective names of the councils.*

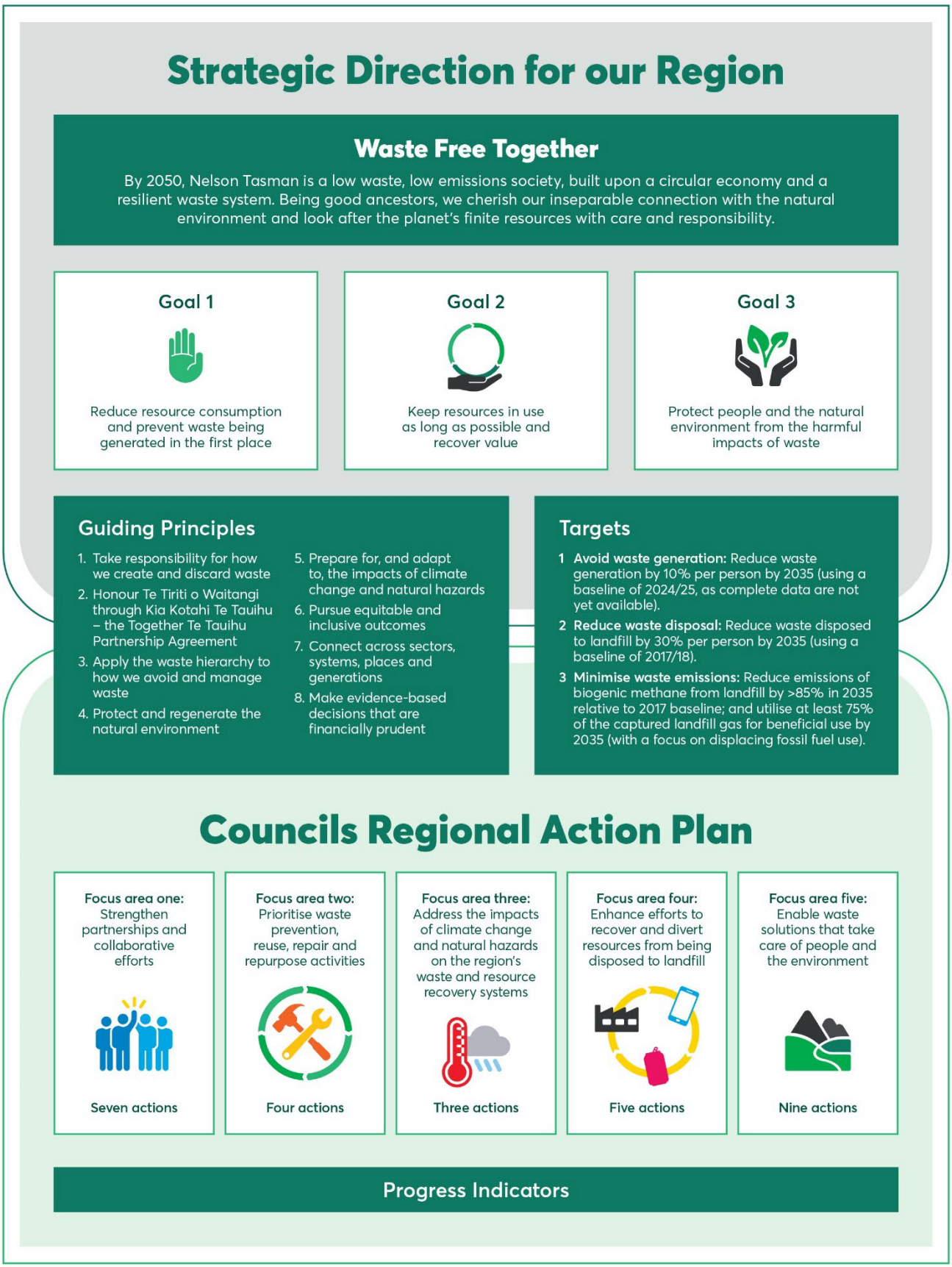

Figure 1 The Plan in a Nutshell

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Part One: Our Strategy - Wāhanga Tuatahi: Tā Mātou Rautaki

1. Waste not, want not

How we generate, use and dispose of materials and waste[3] impacts our lives and environment, now and into the future. As our region grows, the amount of 'stuff' we use, recover or discard is increasing, creating a wide range of associated impacts. Disposing waste to landfill results in embodied carbon getting wasted, we lose valuable resources, and incur hidden costs. There are direct connections between the materials we consume, the waste we create, and the generation of greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change. Littering, illegal dumping and uncontrolled burning of waste also cause direct harm to our region's land, air, and water – to which we are all connected and rely on to survive and thrive.

Preventing waste in the first place and doing better with the materials and products we use and later discard, creates opportunities to stimulate innovation, builds resilience and the economy, generates jobs and training opportunities, while also protecting our communities, natural environment and future.

2. Collective responsibilities

Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council share significant roles and responsibilities relating to how waste can be minimised and managed. However, the councils are only two of many players influencing wider waste minimisation and management actions and impacts across our region.

This Plan is for everyone with connections to the Nelson Tasman region, as we all can take individual and collective actions to:

- work towards achieving a low-waste, low-emissions future
- keep materials and resources in use for longer
- protect community wellbeing and public health through effective waste management; and
- value and regenerate our natural environment

We all have responsibilities to be good ancestors[4]. Strengthening partnerships with Te Tauihu iwi is a key action of our Plan, including working in a way that is consistent with Kia Kotahi Te Tauihu - Together Te Tauihu Partnership Agreement.

[3] Waste that this Plan relates to can be in solid, liquid or gaseous form (e.g. paint, waste oil, refrigerant gases). Liquid or gaseous wastes that are directly emitted to air, land or water (e.g. tradewaste and wastewater, or flue gas) are not within scope of this plan as these are dealt with by the Resource Management Act 1991 and addressed through other council strategies and plans.

[4] Wakatū Incorporation, Te Tauihu Intergenerational Strategy 2020

3. What happens to waste in our region

Our region has many waste and resource recovery services and facilities that serve our communities. Some are provided by the councils and others are owned or operated by commercial operators or community organisations. The two councils are currently:

- Support actions that align with the upper waste hierarchy (avoid, reduce, reuse, repair) through our Rethink Waste - Whaakarohia programme.
- Providing funding and grants for waste minimisation projects and initiatives.
- Working with central government and others to implement waste legislation and advocate for policy changes.
- Providing household kerbside recycling collections for eligible properties,
- Managing the sorting of these materials at the Tasman District Council's Materials Recovery Facility in Richmond and managing the on-sale and distribution of these recyclable materials.
- Owning and managing the operation of five waste and resource recovery centres across the region.
- Owning and operating two landfills (York Valley Landfill and Eves Valley Landfill) as part of the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit.
- Promoting the recovery of materials at council facilities or through other industry-led or community-led programmes and facilities.
- Investigating and implementing waste reduction in council projects and operations.
- Supporting the provision of user-pays waste disposal options for households, including privately operated services and provision of pre-paid Tasman District Council rubbish bags for eligible households in the Tasman District.
- Managing closed landfill sites, public litter bins, and public place recycling bins.
- Cleaning up illegal dumping, litter and managing wastes during and after natural disasters.

Since 2017, an average of 77,000 tonnes of discarded materials are disposed of each year at our region's mixed waste landfill in York Valley[5] in Whakatū, Nelson. There is potential for much of this waste to be avoided in the first place, or be diverted for reuse, repair, or reprocessed for beneficial reuse rather than disposed of to landfill. The total quantity of municipal waste to landfill in 2023/24 represented 525 kg each year for every person living in the Nelson Tasman region. Similar estimated quantities of soil and other inert materials also end up being disposed of at other disposal locations in the region each year.

The councils estimate that there are tens of thousands of tonnes of various waste materials being recovered annually across our region for beneficial composting or recycling. There is also a significantly large, but unknown, quantity of discarded products and materials that get shared, reused, or repaired to remain circulating within our community and economy.

The 2024 Nelson Tasman Waste Assessment report (Appendix A) provides an overview of our region's waste minimisation and management infrastructure and activities and provides an evaluation of options to address the issues, opportunities, and future demands relating to the waste we create.

[5] York Valley Landfill is a "Class 1" disposal facility as defined by the Ministry for the Environment's landfill classifications.

4. Why we need this Plan

This document fulfils the councils' statutory requirements under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act) to:

- Promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district (s42 of the Act);
- adopt a waste management and minimisation plan (s43 of the Act) and review it every six years (s50 of the Act);
- conduct a waste assessment (s51 of the Act); and
- be eligible to receive funding from central government via revenue generated by the national Waste Disposal Levy (s33 of the Act).

This document will replace the 2019 Nelson Tasman Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. It is founded on community outcomes and aspirations as set out in the councils' Long Term Plans, alongside strategic priorities and activities expressed within council plans and strategies, including the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy, Tasman District Council's climate change strategy, and the councils' Resource Management Plans, as well as national waste and climate change policy.

The councils prepared this draft Plan with oversight from a Working Party of elected members. It is informed by evidence presented in the Nelson Tasman Waste Assessment 2024 report (the Waste Assessment, Appendix A), feedback received from the Medical Officer of Health, review of iwi management plans and input through early engagement with iwi partners, stakeholders, and the wider public via the Shape Nelson and Shape Tasman Rethink Waste websites.

The Waste Assessment provides the context to develop the strategic direction and focus areas of action in this Plan. The Waste Assessment describes the region's existing waste and resource recovery systems, local and national strategic planning frameworks, including international commitments, national waste and climate change policies, and key concepts such as the waste hierarchy and a circular economy. Refer to Appendix A for this background context and the evidence-base used to inform and guide this Plan.

5. Where we want to get to.

The Plan's framework sets the long-term strategic direction for waste management and minimisation in our region. The main strategic components of this strategy (e.g., vision, focus areas, and objectives) are explained in Appendix B.

Our vision - Tō mātou wawata:

'Waste Free Together'

"By 2050, Nelson Tasman is a low waste, low emissions society, built upon a circular economy and a resilient waste system. Being good ancestors, we cherish our inseparable connection with the natural environment and look after the planet's finite resources with care and responsibility."

This vision encapsulates a desired, long-term aspirational future state, based on the vision for Aotearoa New Zealand, as set out in Te Rautaki Para - the New Zealand Waste Strategy 2023, which was in place during development of this Plan. It is also consistent with the Government's waste and resource efficiency strategy released in March 2025.

Guiding principles - Ngā mātāpono ārahi:

Eight guiding principles are proposed to support our Plan's strategic direction and provide a lens through which the councils (and others) can assess decisions relating to ongoing waste activities, issues and opportunities in the region.

The guiding principles are:

1. Take responsibility for how we create and discard waste.
2. Honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi through Kia Kotahi Te Tauihu – the Together Te Tauihu Partnership Agreement.
3. Apply the waste hierarchy to how we avoid and manage waste.
4. Protect and regenerate the natural environment.
5. Prepare for, and adapt to, the impacts of climate change and natural hazards.
6. Pursue equitable and inclusive outcomes.
7. Connect across sectors, systems, places and generations.
8. Make evidence-based decisions that are financially prudent.

Goals - Ngā tūmanako and Objectives - Ngā whāinga:

The Plan's vision and strategic direction are further expressed through three goals and ten associated objectives. Together, they guide the councils' actions and describe what can be achieved by our communities working together to reduce the impacts of waste across the Nelson Tasman region.

Goals - Ngā tūmanako:	Objectives - Ngā whāinga:
Goal 1 Reduce resource consumption and prevent waste being generated in the first place	a) The councils, iwi, business, government and the wider community support building a low-emissions, low waste, circular economy. b) Community-wide actions are supported to reduce resource use and design out waste. c) Reliable data is available to inform decision-making.
Goal 2 Keep resources in use as long as possible and recover value	a) Producer responsibility is extended, leading to more resources being recovered and valued. b) Accessible resource recovery infrastructure and services exist in the region. c) The types and quality of materials recovered for beneficial reuse and recycling are continuously improving.
Goal 3 Protect people and the natural environment from the harmful impacts of waste	a) Our communities ensure waste is managed to minimise adverse impacts. b) Evidence-based decision-making includes a focus on reducing waste-related greenhouse gas emissions. c) Regional waste systems are resilient to the impacts of climate change, disasters and natural hazards. d) Disaster waste is managed in ways that keep communities safe and, where possible, materials get recovered for beneficial reuse.

Targets - Ngā ūnga:

Establishing measurable targets will help drive collective action and enable us to assess progress towards delivering the Plan's vision and goals. The Plan's proposed targets are based on the waste hierarchy within the 2023 Te Rautaki Para – the New Zealand Waste Strategy and relate to each of the three goals of this Plan. How each of these targets will be measured is provided in more detail in Appendix C.

Targets - Ngā ūnga	Description
Target #1 **Avoid waste generation**	By 2035, a 10% reduction in kg per person in the total amount of material entering the waste management system (that is recyclable, reusable, and compostable materials as well as wastes that are treated and disposed to landfills). Using a baseline of 2024/25, as complete data are not yet available.
Target #2 **Reduce waste disposal**	By 2035, a 30% reduction in kg per person in the total amount of municipal waste disposed to class 1 landfill each year (using a baseline of 2017/18).
Target #3 **Minimise waste emissions**	Reduce the biogenic emissions from waste disposed to class 1 landfill and investigate further beneficial uses for captured landfill gas. • > 85% reduction in biogenic methane emissions from class 1 landfill (from 2017/18 baseline) AND • 75% of LFG capture at council owned class 1 landfills is beneficially used (with a focus on displacement of fossil fuels)

The municipal waste disposal rate (kg per person) has reduced already by approximately 10% since 2017/18, although the amount fluctuates from year to year. We are well on track to achieve the 10% reduction target in municipal waste to landfill per person by 2030 in our 2019 Waste Plan.

Achieving a 30% reduction by 2035 for target #2 (from a 2017/18 baseline) will require on average a further 106kg reduction per person (from 2023/24 levels) in the quantity of materials sent to landfill each year. There is also likely to be further infrastructure required in the region to collect and process this material which will need to be enabled through the Councils' LTP or provided commercially and funded through user pays charges. Figure 2 shows current progress towards target #2.

A baseline for monitoring progress against target #1 is still to be established as complete data sets are not yet available. However progress to avoid waste generation in the first place will also contribute to target #2.

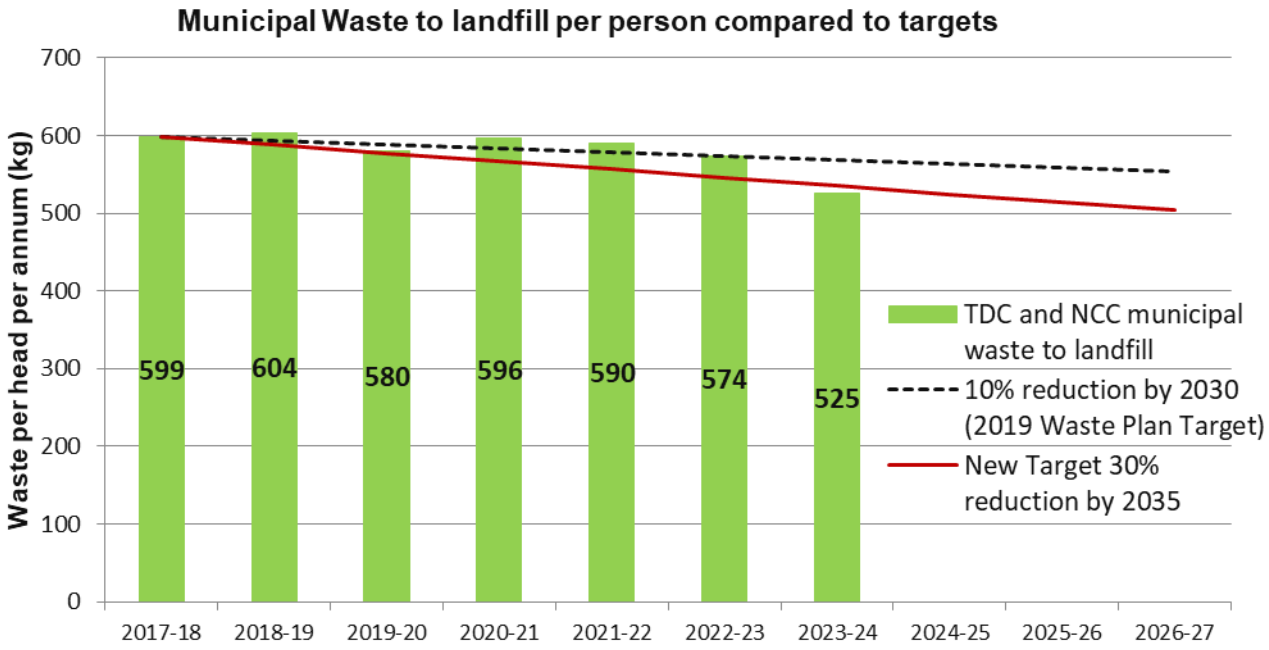

Figure 2: Current progress towards Target #2

The Councils have committed to reducing climate change impacts and the connection between waste and climate change is recognised in the Plan's targets. The potential impact of GHG emissions from disposing organic wastes in the landfill has been reducing over time due to the landfill gas capture system installed at the council's landfill site and the conversion of the bio-genic methane gas to CO_2 through flaring. A proportion of the gas captured is utilised as an energy source and the target by 2035 is to continue to effectively capture landfill gas and for this gas to be beneficially used with a focus on displacement of fossil fuels.

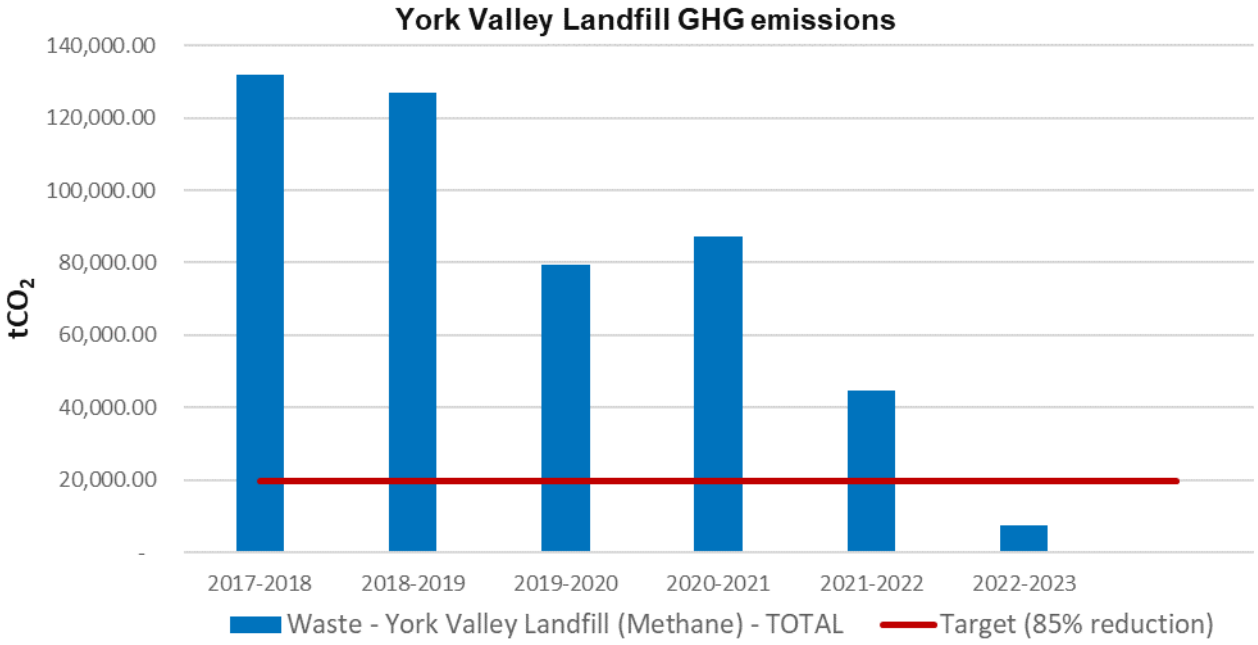

Figure 3: Current progress towards Target #3

Monitoring, assessing and reporting on a range of other waste-related indicators using data and information available to the councils is also critical to evaluating the Plan's progress and its implementation across the region. In addition to the proposed regional target measures, Appendix E contains a full list of regional progress indicators that can be used to support this ongoing evaluation.

Part Two: Activating this Plan - Wāhanga Tuarua: Te Whakatinana i tēnei Mahere

The Council's Regional Action Plan sets out the key priorities for Councils for the implementation of this Plan. These actions build upon the work the councils currently do as well as what the councils plan to do. Appendix D provides further details, including examples to indicate the scope of each action, whether the councils will deliver these jointly or individually, and how each action relates to the Plan's goals.

The regional action plan is designed both to meet forecast demand and challenges for the provision of waste services and infrastructure; and to support our community to avoid and reduce waste.

6. What the Councils currently do

Our region has many waste and resource recovery services and facilities that serve our communities. Some are provided by the councils and others are owned or operated by commercial operators or community organisations. A summary of the key waste activities and services that the two councils currently provide or enable in the region are listed below. Further details can be found in Appendix A.

- Engaging with the community via the Rethink Waste - Whaakarohia programme to support actions that align with the upper part of the waste hierarchy (avoid, reduce, reuse, repair), including focusing on reducing construction and demolition waste, avoiding food waste, supporting reuse over single use, events such as Second Hand Sunday, grant funding for activities such as repair cafes, education activities such as composting workshops; support for event waste minimisation, and funding for Toimata Enviroschools.
- Providing funding and grants to local businesses and other organisations for waste minimisation projects and initiatives.
- Working with central government, other local authorities and organisations supporting waste minimisation, to implement waste legislation and advocate for policy changes.
- Providing household kerbside recycling collections for eligible properties, with Tasman District Council managing the sorting of these materials at the region's Materials Recovery Facility in Richmond and managing the on-sale and distribution of these recyclable materials.
- Owning and managing the operation of five waste and resource recovery centres across the region.
- Owning and operating two landfills (York Valley Landfill and Eves Valley Landfill) as part of the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit.
- Promoting the recovery of materials at council facilities or through other industry-led or community-led programmes and facilities.
- Developing relationships with key sectors that generate specific wastes (e.g. the building and construction sector, industry bodies such as the Packaging Forum with the soft plastics trials).
- Investigating and implementing waste reduction in council projects and operations.
- Supporting the provision of user-pays waste disposal options for households, including privately operated services and provision of pre-paid Tasman District Council rubbish bags for eligible households in the Tasman District.

- Managing closed landfill sites, public litter bins, and public place recycling bins.
- Cleaning up illegal dumping, litter and managing wastes during and after natural disasters.

The councils may expand, reduce or introduce the following services over the term of this Plan, depending on the outcomes of three-yearly reviews of the councils' Long Term Plans and current business case studies:

- Kerbside recycling collection services to additional properties or businesses.
- Separate kerbside collection service for food scraps and/or garden waste.

7. What the Councils plan to do

The councils have five focus areas derived from the 2024 Nelson Tasman Waste Assessment report (Appendix A) and early engagement input. The focus areas and actions presented in the Plan may also be referred to as the councils' 'policies' and 'methods', in order to align with the terminology used in section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Focus area one:

Strengthen partnerships and collaborative efforts

Focus area two:

Prioritise waste prevention, reuse, repair and repurpose activities

Focus area three:

Address the impacts of climate change & natural hazards on the region's waste and resource recovery systems

Focus area four:

Enhance efforts to recover and divert resources from being disposed to landfill

Focus area five:

Enable waste solutions that take care of people and the environment

The councils plan to lead and implement a set of 28 actions associated with these focus areas over a six-year term, either together, individually, or collaboratively with the broader community. The Five focus areas and related actions of the Council's Regional Action Plan are summarised below. Appendix D provides further details, including examples to indicate the scope of each action.

Figure 4 : Council's Regional Action Plan Summary

Focus area one:

Strengthen partnerships and collaborative efforts

- **1.1** Strengthen partnerships with Te Tauihu iwi
- **1.2** Collaborate across the two councils to deliver the plan
- **1.3** Improve regional data collection and reporting
- **1.4** Investigate regulatory and non-regulatory options
- **1.5** Strengthen and develop relationships with key sectors and communities to build a shared regional approach
- **1.6** Continue to work with and advocate to central government on national policy
- **1.7** Share knowledge and collaborate with other industry bodies and local authorities

Focus area two:

Prioritise waste prevention, reuse, repair and repurpose activities

- **2.1** Maintain and expand waste minimisation programmes to support the community to avoid, reduce, reuse, and repair
- **2.2** Support research and/or pilot projects that focus on designing-out waste, reusing materials, or repairing products
- **2.3** Support waste minimisation in councils' activities and operations
- **2.4** Continue to prioritise grants that enable the community to avoid, reduce, reuse and repair

Focus area three:

Address the impacts of climate change and natural hazards on the region's waste and resource recovery systems

- **3.1** Investigate and implement where appropriate ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the region's waste activities and infrastructure
- **3.2** Improve our ability to respond and recover from waste-related climate change impacts
- **3.3** Develop a consistent, joint approach to disaster waste management and planning

+ actions across other Focus Areas relating to reducing GHG emissions from waste generation

Focus area four:

Enhance efforts to recover and divert resources from being disposed to landfill

- **4.1** Continue to provide council-led resource recovery facilities and services
- **4.2** Investigate, and implement if appropriate, methods to increase councils' capacity to recover resources and divert waste
- **4.3** Investigate, and implement if appropriate, new methods to increase recovery rates for key waste streams
- **4.4** Investigate, and implement if appropriate, methods to reduce soils and other inert materials disposed to landfills
- **4.5** Support mandatory and voluntary product stewardship programmes

Focus area five:

Enable waste solutions that take care of people and the environment

- **5.1** Continue to jointly own and manage Eves Valley and York Valley landfills
- **5.2** Manage the landfills to ensure long term provision of services.
- **5.3** Provide, either jointly or individually, safe and equitable waste management services and facilities
- **5.4** Regularly review the provision and cost of waste management services
- **5.5** Investigate, and implement where appropriate, activities to increase the region's capacity to recover and treat hazardous wastes
- **5.6** Continue to monitor and respond to incidences of inappropriate waste disposal practices
- **5.7** Develop, and implement if appropriate, strategies to reduce the impacts and occurrences of inappropriate waste disposal practices
- **5.8** Continue to monitor, assess and respond where possible to risks relating to closed landfills on public and private land
- **5.9** Undertake due diligence, where appropriate, to monitor outcomes for when materials are disposed or diverted out of the region/overseas

8. How the actions will be funded and implemented

The Council's Regional Action Plan will be given effect to through activities and budgets included in each council's respective Activity Management Plans and Long Term Plan (10-Year and annual budgets). Whilst some actions are already in place or planned for, new actions would only be implemented subject to investigation to ensure that they are financially prudent, as well as affordable for our community and meet the intention of this Plan. The delivery of certain actions may be both collectively and individually by the councils based on each district's priorities.

The Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit (NTRLBU) also takes direction from this Plan.

Approved budgets for waste minimisation and management activities, including the actions in this Plan, are funded from the following sources:

- Fees and charges (revenue generated at councils' waste and resource recovery facilities and fees for services).
- The Local Disposal Levy (a share of revenue generated by the NTRBLU, passed to the councils).
- Waste Disposal Levy (a share of national waste disposal levy revenue, administered by the Ministry for the Environment, passed to the councils).
- External funding (e.g. central government grants).
- General rates (in the Tasman District).
- Targeted rates (in the Tasman District).

There is a high reliance on revenue from the two levies and gate fees and charges to fund waste management and minimisation activities in the region.

This is supported with targeted and general rates in Tasman District, which reflects the costs of a larger waste management network. In Nelson City Council there is no general rate requirement for waste related activities.

In general, the councils' funding and implementation of waste management and minimisation activities across the Nelson Tasman region:

a) is based on a charging system for waste collection and disposal that provides cost recovery, and incentives and disincentives to achieve the goals of this Plan;
b) uses targeted rates, user charges, the national Waste Disposal Levy, Local Disposal Levy, other fees, and general rates to fund services and infrastructure, where necessary;
c) uses Waste Disposal Levy money received from the Ministry for the Environment to fund actions that promote or achieve waste minimisation and management in accordance with this Plan;
d) may use Waste Disposal Levy money for other activities or infrastructure authorised by the Waste Minimisation (Calculation and Payment of Waste Disposal Levy) Regulations 2009, Waste Minimisation (Waste Disposal Levy) Amendment Act 2024 or any subsequent amendments.
e) may use other income to implement services where user charges will not cover costs where a public good outcome can be demonstrated.
f) may authorise grants or advances of money to any person, organisation, group, or body of persons for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation and the goals of this Plan, subject to available budgets;
g) may fund services and infrastructure through grant applications to the Waste Minimisation Fund administered by the Ministry for the Environment, or from funds provided by external parties; and

h) may also support applications by other parties to the contestable portion of the Waste Minimisation Fund for services within the region.

Nelson City Council uses the Local Disposal Levy to fund kerbside recycling services, refuse transfer station activities, closed landfills and other waste management and minimisation services not funded by the national waste disposal levy. Some of these activities are also funded by user charges.

Tasman District Council uses the Local Disposal Levy to support waste management and minimisation services, including resource recovery centre operations and transport, illegal dumping, hazardous waste, closed landfills and asset management. The Council may also use Local Disposal Levy to build infrastructure and support recycling and waste minimisation activities. These activities are also funded by user charges and general rate.

The Tasman District Council will fund kerbside recycling services with a mix of targeted rate and user charges and fund the processing of recyclable materials with a mix of targeted rates and user charges, and the Waste Disposal or Local Disposal Levy if required.

Details of the service delivery costs and sources of funding for each financial year will be included in each Council's Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.

9. Monitoring and reporting progress

The councils will monitor progress against the Plan's targets, goals, and actions using data obtained from the regional progress indicators (Appendix E). These indicators relate to data and information that is captured and used for a range of purposes, including to:

- determine the quantity, types and quality of waste disposed or recovered;
- meet legislative requirements and regulations;
- estimate greenhouse emissions and assess other impacts associated with waste and waste-related activities; and
- assess people's behaviours or attitudes on waste and resource recovery activities.

The regional progress indicators can be used to:

- report annually on progress towards achieving the Plan's regional targets;
- monitor progress on the Plan's actions ('Progress Indicators').
- regularly evaluate and report on the performance of councils' waste activities, as based on performance measures set out in the councils' Long-Term Plans; and
- provide information to assist with ongoing decision-making and community engagement.

Both councils are required to regularly report on performance measures relating to the councils' levels of service for waste activities, as set out in their respective Long-Term Plans. These performance measures are included in the table of regional progress indicators in Appendix E.

Ongoing work is planned at both a regional and national level to further develop methods to draw on local knowledge to improve the accessibility and transparency of relevant waste data and information that can help support community engagement and evidence-based decision-making.

10. Implementing the Plan together

This Plan aims to empower relationships and collective efforts from everyone – the two councils, iwi, key sectors, businesses, households, other councils and central government, as well as individual actions from the wider community.

The councils invite any organisation or individual to commit to their own actions to support the vision and goals of this Plan. An action may be to:

- apply the guiding principles of this Plan to your business or organisation,
- measure the waste you “throw away”,
- take actions to reduce or recover materials for repair, reuse, recycling
- supply waste-related data to council; or
- apply to council for a grant for a local waste minimisation initiative.

Such actions all help our region to avoid waste generation, increase resource recovery, reduce emissions, protect our people and environment from hazardous wastes and create positive outcomes for our region and beyond.

Together we can track how our region is progressing towards the goals of this Plan, and we can support the wider system changes needed to become a low waste, low emissions society, built on a circular economy and supporting the Plan’s vision of being **Waste Free Together.**

Appendix A: 2024 Nelson Tasman Waste Assessment

This appendix provides a copy of the 2024 Nelson Tasman Waste Assessment report which is required under section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and informs the development of the Plan.

The 2024 Nelson Tasman Waste Assessment report establishes evidence for where we are now and looks at where we want to be in the future, developing options to promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation and meet future demand.

Link: https://www.nelson.govt.nz/council/plans-strategies-policies/strategies-plans-policies-reports-and-studies-a-z/joint-waste-assessment-2024/

Appendix B: Strategic component explanations.

This appendix explains each of the main strategic components of this plan.

- **Vision** – a statement to articulate our region's long-term aspirations and provides strategic direction. It draws on the vision for Aotearoa New Zealand as set out in the 2023 Te Rautaki Para The New Zealand Waste Strategy, as well as local aspirations and priorities articulated in council and iwi strategic planning documents, alongside early engagement with the Working Party and iwi, industry and other key stakeholders.

- **Guiding principles** – these provide a lens through which the councils (and others) make ongoing decisions to ensure matters beyond waste minimisation and waste management are considered. The principles reflect those set out in 2023 Te Rautaki Para The New Zealand Waste Strategy and draw on existing council and iwi strategic planning documents, alongside early engagement with elected members, iwi, and the wider community.

- **Goals** – set out what we broadly want to achieve in the long term for the region in the context of waste minimisation and waste management. These are based on the three goals of the 2019 Nelson Tasman WMMP and amended to reflect national waste and climate change policy and local priorities.

- **Objectives** – describes the specific outcomes that are to be achieved by each goal. The objectives are based on the objectives of the 2019 Nelson Tasman WMMP and amended to reflect national waste and climate change policy and local priorities.

- **Regional Targets** – measures to monitor overall regional achievement of the Plan's goals, objectives and our longer-term vision. The targets are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART) and intentionally ambitious, based on data and information that the councils currently collect and have access to and relates to timeframe beyond the six-year WMMP review cycle.

- **Focus Areas** – the five focus areas form the basis for the Councils' Regional Action Plan. These are derived from options presented in the 2024 Nelson Tasman Waste Assessment (Appendix A) and subsequently refined through input from the Working Party and early engagement with iwi, key stakeholders, and the wider community.

- **Regional Actions** – the actions that both councils commit to collectively implement and fund through their respective Long Term Plan budgets, Activity Management Plan and Annual Plan processes. Each action is associated with a specific focus area and aligns with the Plan's goals and objectives. Several actions are for the councils to investigate first before implementing new services or infrastructure, depending on each council's Long Term Plan priorities, outcomes of business cases, or other policy directives.

- **Regional Progress Indicators –** waste-related data and information the councils currently have, or plan to get access to, via internal or external sources. These are used to assess and/or report on progress on this Plan and its regional waste targets, Long Term Plan performance measures, and to inform decision-making and community engagement. The progress indicators will be used to assess progress on the Plan's focus areas of action.

Appendix C: Targets

Targets are designed to Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART). This appendix provides further details on how each target will be measured.

	TARGET #1: AVOID WASTE GENERATION
Goal	Reduce resource consumption and prevent waste being generated in the first place
Description	Waste generation: Reduce the total amount of materials collected and managed through council and commercial waste management facilities (landfills, composting or recycling facilities) in our region
Unit	kg per person
Baseline	All data is not currently provided to Council but should be available for 2024/25 FY
Progress indicator by 2030	5% reduction on 2024/25 baseline
Target 2035	10% reduction on 2024/25 baseline
Comment	**Aim:** to avoid waste generation in the first place Calculated as: $\frac{\textit{Total annual tonnage of material accepted at each facility / collection point}}{\textit{Total Nelson / Tasman population* as of the June preceding the FY being reported}}$ * (for example, for the 2017/18 year the population would be taken from Stats NZ for June 2017)

	TARGET #2: REDUCE WASTE TO LANDFILL
Goal	Keep resources in use for as long as possible and recover value
Description	Waste Disposal: Reduce the total tonnages of municipal waste disposed of at Council owned landfills based on weighbridge data
Unit	kg per person
Baseline	Baseline (excluding special waste and waste generated from any natural event / disaster): 599 kg of total Nelson City and Tasman District municipal waste per person 2017/18 baseline
Progress indicator by 2030	20% reduction on baseline: **479 kg per person** (Note: based on waste composition audits could be achieved through increased recycling or diversion at the landfill and/or removal of food / green waste)
Target 2035	30% reduction on baseline: **419 kg per person** (Note: new infrastructure / service provider in the region is likely to be required to achieve this)
Comment	Aim: to increase the quantity of materials recovered and minimise the tonnage to landfill. Calculated as: $\frac{\textit{Total annual tonnage of municipal waste from Nelson Tasman region disposed of to class1 landfill}}{\textit{Total Nelson / Tasman population as of the June preceding the FY being reported}}$ • As data still needs to be collated nationally for class 2-5 landfills, total tonnages disposed of at other landfills within our region to be monitored as a progress indicator using MfE data. • Total tonnage of 'special waste' disposed of at council owned facilities to also be monitored as a progress indicator of any changing trends.

	TARGET #3: MINIMISE WASTE EMISSIONS
Goal	Protect people and the natural environment from harmful impacts of waste
Description	Waste Emissions: Biogenic methane emissions reduction at class 1 landfills from 2017/18 baseline.
Unit	Annual CO_2 equivalent emissions
Baseline	131,980 tCO_2e (using UEF) for 2017/18 baseline. This is based on LFG flaring
Progress indicator by 2030	> 85% reduction in biogenic methane emissions from class 1 landfill from 2017/18 baseline
Target 2035	> 85% reduction in biogenic methane emissions from class 1 landfill from 2017/18 baseline, and 75% of LFG capture at council owned class 1 landfills is beneficially used (with focus on displacement of fossil fuels)
Comment	**Aim**: to maintain current emissions reduction rates and to investigate further beneficial uses for captured landfill gas rather than flaring. • Total of all GHG emissions from Council's waste operations i.e. our direct emissions (Scope 1), the emissions from the energy we buy (Scope 2), and other indirect emissions from our waste contracts (Scope 3) to be monitored as a progress indicator. • GHG emissions to be considered as part of the decision-making process of future waste management and minimisation initiatives.

Appendix D: Councils' Regional Action Plan

The Councils' Regional Action Plan will be given effect to through activities and budgets included in each council's respective Long Term Plan, subject to consultation. The delivery of certain actions will be based on each district's priorities and may vary for each council. The examples given for each action are indicative only and are intended to illustrate ways in which each action could be achieved.

FOCUS AREA ONE: STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
1.1	Strengthen partnerships with Te Tauihu iwi.	• Work in a way that is consistent with the "Kia Kotahi Te Tauihu / Together Te Tauihu" Partnership Agreement. • Work with iwi as partners to further develop approaches to waste planning and activities to reflect mātauranga Māori and tikanga (including the management of waste facilities including closed landfills, monitoring impacts of waste). • Seek opportunities across business cases, procurement, policy, projects and programmes. • Support iwi/Māori organisations to deliver waste minimisation programmes.	1, 2 and 3	Both councils jointly
1.2	Working collaboratively across the two councils, take a shared approach where appropriate in the implementation of this Waste Plan, including provision of existing or new regional waste and resource recovery services.	• Annual progress review on delivery of the plan with Joint Waste Review Working Party. • Measure and report progress on delivery of this Waste Plan. • Maintain alignment where possible with other key regional strategic planning documents, including the Future Development Strategy, relevant climate change strategies and action plans. • Co-design and deliver engagement programmes.	1, 2 and 3	Both councils jointly
1.3	Work together with others to improve regional data collection and reporting to support evidence-based decisions are used in delivering this Waste Plan.	• Improve data collection at council-owned facilities. • Develop systems to collect commercial or third-party waste-related data. • Improve Council website or dashboard reporting on Regional Progress Indicators. • Jointly identify regional priorities. • Publish case studies to profile community action and behaviour change programmes relating to specific waste-streams, sectors or communities.	1, 2 and 3	Both councils jointly

FOCUS AREA ONE: STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
1.4	Investigate, and implement either collectively or individually where appropriate, regulatory and non-regulatory options to deliver the outcomes of this Waste Plan.	• Non-regulatory actions such as engagement programmes described elsewhere in this Waste Plan. • Develop a by-law to improve waste management and minimisation outcomes for the region that may include the following aspects: - Landfill bans of materials - Licensing operators to deliver services that support resource recovery and behaviour change and report on waste composition and quantities - Waste minimisation at events in public places - Site waste minimisation plans for construction projects - Data collection and reporting to councils	1, 2 and 3	Both councils jointly
1.5	Strengthen and develop relationships with key sectors and communities in the region, alongside the wider waste and resource recovery sector, to build a shared regional approach that supports the Waste Plan's goals and objectives.	• Facilitating waste-stream specific working groups or forums (e.g. construction sector, rural communities, hospitality/tourism). • Engage with the whole waste sector to voluntarily implement improved commercial waste diversion activities and report progress.	1, 2 and 3	Both councils jointly

FOCUS AREA ONE: STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
1.6	Continue to work with central government, share information, and effectively advocate for policy that supports the goals and objectives of this Waste Plan, including submitting on proposals that affect the delivery of this plan • Product stewardship and extended producer responsibility • Right to Repair • Reforms to the Litter Act 1979 • Changes to Waste Minimisation Act 2008 • Other legislative changes that support the delivery of this Waste Plan	• Provide feedback on proposed central government policy changes. • Provide constructive feedback to give local context on proposals by central government. • Advocate for product mandatory product stewardship schemes that support reuse and waste reduction outcomes. • Advocate for the development of consumers' rights to repair products, for example through amendments to the Consumer Guarantee Act. • Advocate for product stewardship of hazardous wastes to enable a coordinated framework for the transport, treatment and safe disposal of these materials. • Advocate to central government to reform the Litter Act 1979 and to provide mandatory product stewardship for materials frequently littered, illegally dumped or inappropriately disposed. • Advocate for changes to Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and national policy that support diversion.	1, 2 and 3	Both councils jointly
1.7	Work with other organisations including local authorities and industry bodies, particularly our neighbouring councils, to share knowledge and develop collaborative relationships.	• Participation in institutes such as WasteMINZ and Territorial Authority forums.	1, 2 and 3	Both councils jointly

FOCUS AREA TWO: PRIORITISE WASTE PREVENTION, REUSE, REPAIR AND REPURPOSE ACTIVITIES				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
2.1	Maintain and expand the councils' waste minimisation programmes which support sectors across our community to avoid, reduce or design out waste, reuse and repair products.	• Working with iwi, industry, schools, households, not-for-profits, and other organisations through engagement, education, information sharing. • Support for specific sectors or waste streams such as event waste minimisation, promoting reuse over single use, construction and demolition waste, food waste avoidance.	1 and 2	Each Council, jointly or individually
2.2	Support -research and /or pilot projects to accelerate the development and implementation of initiatives that focus on designing-out waste, reusing materials, or repairing products.	• Business-to-business/business-to-consumer reusable packaging systems. • Reverse logistics for reusable products and packaging • 'Product as a service' models (e.g. hire, leasing) and local repair services. • Testing infrastructure to enable reuse, for example at events.	1	Each Council, jointly or individually
2.3	Investigate, and implement where appropriate, waste minimisation activities that enable the Councils to lead by example and reduce and avoid waste in their own operations	• Improving waste avoidance and reduction at Council buildings, facilities and events. • Embedding waste minimisation in procurement practices to design-out and reduce waste in Council delivery of projects.	1, 2 and 3	Each Council, jointly or individually
2.4	Continue to prioritise grants that enable the community to avoid, reduce, reuse and repair.	• Providing contestable funding for specific activities. • Using subsidies to support and embed waste minimisation behaviours. • Using seed funding to trial new activities.	1 and 2	Each Council individually

FOCUS AREA THREE - ADDRESS THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL HAZARDS ON THE REGION'S WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEMS				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
3.1	Investigate, and implement where appropriate, ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the region's waste activities and infrastructure, prioritising beneficial reuse.	• Consider whole of life emissions (all activities and projects should be considered in terms of their long-term consequences and the environmental impact over their entire life cycle, from production to disposal) in delivering new council waste-related activities and projects. • Monitor and reduce emissions from councils' waste-related operations and activities. • Include greenhouse gas emissions in data reporting where available. • Support the diversion of materials which risk high levels of greenhouse gas emissions, such as synthetic refrigerants. • Minimise emissions at active Council-owned landfills. • Investigate and implement, if appropriate, options for reducing emissions from closed landfills.	3	Each Council, jointly or individually
3.2	Improve our ability to respond and recover from waste-related climate change impacts, improve system resilience, and mitigate impacts of natural hazards.	• Assess climate change and natural hazard risks relating to Councils waste management and recovery systems including infrastructure, assets and services and, where funded, undertake any required work to address them. • Collaborate with others to stock take regionally significant privately owned waste infrastructure and services.	3	Each Council, jointly or individually
3.3	Develop a consistent, joint approach to disaster waste management and planning to build the region's preparedness and resilience, including considering public health requirements.	• Prepare disaster waste management plans for the region for a range of credible scenarios. • Identify effective methods for safe storing and handling of hazardous and contaminated materials during a disaster. • Include cultural and social needs and opportunities in disaster waste risk assessment and planning to build community resilience.	3	Both Councils jointly

FOCUS AREA FOUR - ENHANCE EFFORTS TO RECOVER AND DIVERT RESOURCES FROM BEING DISPOSED TO LANDFILL				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
4.1	Continue to provide council-led resource recovery facilities and services, either independently or in partnership with each other.	• Provide Resource Recovery Centres to receive, separate and divert a range of materials from landfill where clear benefits are identified. • Provide kerbside recycling collections. • Provide public recycling drop-off at Resource Recovery Centres and other locations, where cost effective. • Provide public recycling bins where they are feasible and cost-effective. • Maintain, renew, and develop key assets at councils' recovery facilities according to the guiding principles of this Waste Plan and in alignment with the two councils respective Activity Management Plans.	2	Each Council, jointly or individually
4.2	Investigate, and implement if appropriate methods to increase councils' capacity to recover resources and divert waste.	• Optimise recovery and reduce contamination in kerbside recycling services, through monitoring. engagement and education programmes. • Extension of recycling collections. • Increasing the capacity of the Materials Resource Facility (MRF) in Richmond. • Providing convenient access for commercial waste service providers. • Pre-processing and diversion of materials at York Valley landfill prior to disposal. • Review options for collection of domestic and commercial recycling and other materials.	2	Each Council, jointly or individually
4.3	Investigate, and implement if appropriate, new methods that support and enable increased recovery rates for key waste streams, whether led by councils, community or industry.	• Measures to reduce organic waste to landfill such as: - methods that enhance and promote existing on-site or off-site systems that recover organic wastes from households, organisations and businesses. - support for the development of local organic waste processing solutions. - a kerbside collection service for household food scraps (and garden wastes, if appropriate) based on outcomes from a detailed business case. • Measures to reduce and divert construction and demolition waste.	2	Each Council, jointly or individually

FOCUS AREA FOUR - ENHANCE EFFORTS TO RECOVER AND DIVERT RESOURCES FROM BEING DISPOSED TO LANDFILL				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
		• Support for community or industry-led resource recovery activities and facilities. • Work with community to research and facilitate local end markets for recovered materials.		
4.4	Investigate, and implement where appropriate, methods to reduce the quantity of soils and other inert materials being disposed to landfills (including soils containing naturally elevated heavy metals or those with low contaminant levels).	• Methods and options to reduce soil loss from land developments, including whether changes to planning rules can reduce soil loss. • Options to reuse soils removed from HAIL sites to avoid the disposal of productive soils to landfill. • Advocate for improvements to national guidance regarding the management of Class 2 to Class 5 landfills. • Advocate for consistency across legislation relating to the management of soil/cleanfill materials (WMA, RMA, Building Act). • Establishment of alternative facilities to manage surplus soils and other inert materials.	2	Each Council, jointly or individually
4.5	Support mandatory and voluntary product stewardship programmes.	• Advocate for the implementation of mandatory and voluntary product stewardship programmes for identified 'priority products[6]' (including a container return scheme for beverage containers), as well key waste materials that are identified by the councils as local priorities. • Support, where appropriate, local examples of product stewardship or extended producer responsibility and implementation of nationwide product stewardship schemes.	2	Each Council, jointly or individually

[6] As defined under the Waste Minimisation Act. In July 2020 six products were declared to be priority products: plastic packaging, tyres, electrical and electronic products (e-waste including large batteries), agrichemicals and their containers, refrigerants and other synthetic greenhouse gases, farm plastics.

FOCUS AREA FIVE - ENABLE WASTE SOLUTIONS THAT TAKE CARE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
5.1	Continue to jointly own and manage the Eves Valley and York Valley landfills to ensure regional waste management infrastructure meets the ongoing needs of the region and supports the delivery of the Waste Plan.	• Continue to provide a landfill disposal service for approved waste from Nelson and Tasman. • Fund waste related activities of Council through the Local Disposal Levy.	3	Both Councils jointly
5.2	Manage the landfills to ensure that there is: • at least five years consented airspace. • areas that waste can be placed without further construction for the next two years. • A 30 year plan for landfill infrastructure provision.	• Model future landfill capacity, accounting for a range of growth and waste diversion scenarios, to ensure best use of airspace. • Further development of Eves Valley Landfill. • Investigate and provide if appropriate facilities for pre-processing and diversion of materials at the landfill prior to disposal.	3	Both Councils jointly
5.3	Provide waste management services and facilities across the region to ensure our community can benefit from a safe and sanitary environment and have equitable access (including available, affordable, appropriate access) to waste services.	• Continue to provide waste disposal services at Resource Recovery Centres to receive and transport waste for disposal at landfill. • The Tasman District Council will continue to provide kerbside rubbish bag collections, as long as there is a demonstrated need and where it remains cost-effective. • Continue to provide facilities to support the recovery, treatment and/or disposal of hazardous wastes to protect public health and reduce environmental risks. • Maintain, renew, and develop key assets at councils' waste facilities according to the guiding principles of this Waste Plan and in alignment with the two councils' respective Activity Management Plans. • Continue to provide street litter bins in identified areas of high use such as central business districts.	3	Each Council, jointly or individually

FOCUS AREA FIVE - ENABLE WASTE SOLUTIONS THAT TAKE CARE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
5.4	Working either jointly or individually, review the provision and cost of waste management services annually to ensure that they meet the goals and objectives of this Waste Plan.	• Regularly review fees and charges to support the delivery of this Waste Plan, this may include charging above or below the cost of providing the service or provide subsidies for the services where this promotes the objectives in this Waste Plan and is in accordance with s46 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. • Review and amend if appropriate the opening hours, range of waste services and locations of Resource Recovery Centres to ensure that they provide an appropriate level of services, are cost effective. • The Tasman District Council will review, and may change, the provision of a Council kerbside rubbish bag collection, depending on whether it is cost effective, supports the goals and objectives of this Waste Plan and whether commercial providers are able to provide this service without conflict with the goals and objectives of this Waste Plan. • Review options for collection of domestic waste and investigate if the objectives of this Waste Plan would more easily achieved if the Councils or commercial providers provide these services. • Review the provision and servicing of litter bins in public places to balance the provision of bins to reduce litter and Councils obligations under the Litter Act 1979 against the cost of servicing and incentives for the community to manage their own waste. • Investigate effectiveness of public place recycling and implement changes as appropriate. • Continue to provide public litter bins where they are feasible and cost-effective.	1, 2 and 3	Each Council, jointly or individually

FOCUS AREA FIVE - ENABLE WASTE SOLUTIONS THAT TAKE CARE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
5.5	Investigate, and implement where appropriate either individually or jointly, activities to increase the region's hazardous waste recovery and treatment capacity to reduce environmental harm, where these are affordable and complement national schemes or services.	• Work with the waste sector, rural sector and other key sectors to support the safe recovery, treatment and disposal practices for specific hazardous products (e.g., synthetic refrigerants, batteries, treated timber, waste oil, agrichemicals, e-waste, clinical/medical waste), including through partnerships with other organisations.	3	Each Council, jointly or individually
5.6	Continue to monitor and respond to incidences of inappropriate waste disposal practices, including illegal dumping, littering, and uncontrolled burning.	• Respond to instances of littering and illegal disposal of material on public land. • Record and report on the frequency and cost of illegal disposal of waste and other material on public land. • Continue to enforce the provisions of the Litter Act 1979, Resource Management Act 2002 and any equivalent or replacement legislation, in accordance with their enforcement policies to minimize the impact and incidence of illegal or inappropriate waste disposal. • The Councils will investigate, and may provide new or enhanced guidance, services or facilities for the appropriate disposal of game animals.	3	Each Council, jointly or individually
5.7	Develop, and implement if appropriate, strategies to reduce the impacts and occurrences of inappropriate waste disposal practices (including uncontrolled burning, littering, illegal dumping on public or private land).	• Investigate the causes of and factors that affect the incidence of illegal dumping and inappropriate disposal of waste. • Design and implement, where appropriate, engagement programmes to prevent illegal dumping and inappropriate disposal and provide support for community-led clean ups. • Install and monitor surveillance systems in hot spots. • Investigate and implement, if appropriate, systems to avoid and capture frequently littered items in wastewater and stormwater networks. • Work with the rural sector to support the good disposal practices for non-hazardous waste and materials in rural areas.	3	Each Council, jointly or individually

FOCUS AREA FIVE - ENABLE WASTE SOLUTIONS THAT TAKE CARE OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT				
#	**ACTION**	**EXAMPLES MAY INCLUDE (but are not limited to)**	**GOAL**	**WHO DELIVERS**
5.8	Continue in their roles as territorial authorities and regional councils to monitor and manage closed landfills on public and private land, and assess and respond to health, safety, and environmental risks identified.	• Continue to identify, monitor and maintain closed landfills and historic public disposal sites within their areas of responsibility. • Cooperate with central government to identify locations and risks associated with closed landfills and historic disposal sites within their regions. • Identify and implement where appropriate, measures to reduce the risks associated with closed landfills in their regions.	3	Each Council, jointly or individually
5.9	Where materials are being disposed of, or diverted to markets beyond New Zealand, appropriate due diligence will be undertaken to monitor for environmental or social harm.	• Comply with good practice and international conventions for export of recyclable materials. • Seek chain of custody for recycled materials. • When choosing options for end markets for recyclable materials the Councils will endeavor to ensure that there are not adverse environmental or social outcomes at the product destination.	3	Each Council, jointly or individually

Appendix E: Progress Indicators

The purpose of these regional Progress Indicators is to:

- Assess progress toward achieving the goals and targets of the plan
- Identifying priority areas that will ensure the successful delivery of the plan
- Inform future planning

Shaded rows signify the indicators required to assess progress toward achieving the three regional targets of the Plan.

ID	Progress Indicators	Description and methodology
#01	Community-led change: number of individual commitments to avoid or reduce waste submitted to council	Proposed indicator as a methodology is yet to be developed. Intends to measure level of community engagement with local waste minimisation activities from across the region.
#02	Community-led change: percentage of grants fully achieving measurable waste minimisation objectives	Measure achievement of outcomes as percentage of grants awarded
#03	Impact of councils' waste minimisation activities within our communities.	Annual or bi-annual surveys to monitor Nelson and Tasman community behaviours and attitudes towards waste minimisation and waste management. Previous surveys can be found here. *https://www.nelson.govt.nz/services/rethink-waste/rethinkreducereuse/understanding-how-we-choose-to-avoid-reduce-and-manage-waste/*
#04	Use of councils' waste and resource recovery facilities	As measured by annual customer on-site surveys at waste and resource recovery facilities who are very satisfied or fairly satisfied.
#05	Materials recovered at councils' facilities and diverted from landfill	The quantity of waste materials recovered for composting, reuse, and/or recycling at each council-owned facility, as measured in tonnes by weighbridge records and/or as a proportion of total waste received at facilities*, including using reported data provided to the Ministry for the Environment as required under the Waste Minimisation (Information Requirements) Amendment Regulations 2023. *five council-owned facilities in Nelson and Tasman. Where there is no weighbridge data (i.e. Collingwood RRC), the estimated weight of materials may be used.
#06	Activity sources for waste loads received at council-owned facilities	Analysis of weighbridge data relating to the recorded total tonnage of waste received at council-owned resource recovery facilities per annum and the tonnage per person for the region.

ID	Progress Indicators	Description and methodology
#07	Materials recovered via non-council services or facilities	Proposed indicator as methodology is yet to be developed. This indicator will help contribute to the measurement of one of the Plan's regional targets, relating to reducing waste *generation*. It intends to capture data on the types and quantities of waste materials and resources recovered for reuse, recycling, or reprocessing and diverted from disposal to landfill. This would include waste materials recovered via industry-led product stewardship schemes, community-led initiatives, and/or commercial resource recovery operations. Total tonnage data would be required to be provided to council staff voluntarily by non-council operators, and/or through other publicly available sources of data.
#08	Greenhouse gas emissions generated by council-led waste-related activities	Proposed indicator as a methodology is yet to be fully developed, however this indicator would be expected to capture Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emission data relating to the following council-led waste-related activities: • provision of household recycling collections • user-pays household rubbish collections (within Tasman, as applicable) • operating council-owned waste facilities and assets (landfills, resource recovery centres, MRF, servicing public-place litter bins) • waste generated by councils' own operations that get disposed to landfill
#09	Quantity of kerbside recyclables	The quantity of kerbside recyclable materials (glass and mixed recyclables) as collected by council contractors and handled at the Richmond Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), as measured by the total tonnage of these materials less the quantity of contamination.
#10	Composition of kerbside recyclables	The composition of recyclable materials processed at the Richmond Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), expressed as % of total weight of materials measured and handled including contamination. Periodic Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) audits of samples of kerbside recyclables may also be undertaken to assess the composition and types of waste recovered via kerbside service.
#11	Quality of kerbside recycling materials (proportion of contamination)	The quantity of contamination handled at the MRF, as a percentage of total material received at the MRF. This is the combined amount of contamination contained in council kerbside glass collections and mixed kerbside recyclables.

ID	Progress Indicators	Description and methodology
#12	Access to end-markets for kerbside recyclable materials	The proportion of kerbside recyclable materials that are sold or distributed to end-markets in New Zealand or offshore from the MRF, out of the total quantity of sorted recyclables, based on an annual period and excluding contamination.
#13	Participation in councils' kerbside recycling service	As measured through surveys of residents who are provided a council kerbside recycling collection service and who use it three times or more per annum, or equivalent method.
#14	Satisfaction with councils' kerbside recycling service	As measured through residents' surveys of those provided with a council kerbside recycling collection service, and/or by the number of complaints about a service received by council.
#15	Quantity of waste disposed to Class 2 to 5 landfills in the region	The quantity of materials disposed to Class 2 to 5 waste disposal facilities in the region, using tonnage data reported by facility operators to the Ministry for the Environment under Waste Minimisation (Calculation and Payment of Waste Disposal Levy) Regulations 2009 and Waste Minimisation (Information Requirements) Amendment Regulations 2023. This indicator will help contribute to the measurement of one of the Plan's regional targets, relating to reducing waste *generation*.
#16	Quantity of waste received at Class 1 landfill	Based on weighbridge data, the quantities of waste received at the region's Class 1 landfill (York Valley Landfill) (tonnes): a. total waste disposed of to landfill b. 'special' waste disposed of to landfill* c. total waste disposed of to landfill from Nelson Tasman region only d. municipal waste disposed to landfill from Nelson Tasman region only (i.e. total waste less special wastes) * e. tonnage of municipal waste per person f. total waste diverted at landfill and sent off site for beneficial use Annual quantities can also be expressed as kilograms per person per annum for the usually resident population. *refer to Nelson Tasman Waste Assessment 2024 report for definitions of special waste and municipal waste.
#17	Composition of waste disposed of at York Valley Landfill	Annual Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) audits to assess the composition and types of waste disposed of at York Valley Landfill.

ID	Progress Indicators	Description and methodology
#18	Activity sources for waste received at York Valley Landfill	Analysis of landfill weighbridge data relating to the recorded activity source for loads of waste received, diverted, and disposed of at the landfill, in accordance with Waste Minimisation (Calculation and Payment of Waste Disposal Levy) Regulations 2009 and Waste Minimisation (Information Requirements) Amendment Regulations 2023, or equivalent.
#19	GHG emissions generated by waste disposed at York Valley and Eves Valley Landfills	Annual CO_2-equivalent emissions from NTRLBU landfills, as calculated using a Unique Emissions Factor (UEF) method, or equivalent method.
#20	Proportion of captured Class 1 landfill gas utilised for beneficial use	The proportion of the quantity of landfill gas beneficially used out of the total landfill gas captured *(i.e. not flared only).*
#21	Illegal dumping on public land	Monitoring of illegal dumping incidents on public land as reported to the councils, including the number per year, quantity and types of materials collected (including through public clean ups), and cost of service to respond to incidents.

Appendix F: Glossary and acronyms

Term	Definition
AMP	Activity or Asset Management Plan
Anaerobic digestion	The process of breaking down organic material in the absence of oxygen; used to manage waste to produce biogas energy and a soil amendment.
Biosolids	Biosolids are the nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of wastewater in a treatment facility (i.e. treated sewage sludge).
Class 1 (municipal) landfill	Class 1 landfills are New Zealand's most engineered and monitored landfills because they take waste that could discharge contaminants or emissions. All household waste and most commercial, institutional and/or industrial waste is sent to Class 1 landfills.
Cleanfill	Any landfill that accepts only cleanfill material (Refer also to Class 5 classifications)
Cleanfill material	Material that when buried will have no adverse effect on people or the environment. Cleanfill material includes virgin natural materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of: · Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components · hazardous substances · products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilization or hazardous waste disposal practices · materials that may present a risk to human or animal health such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos or radioactive substances · liquid waste
Circular economy	An economic system based on designing out waste and pollution, reusing products and materials, and regenerating natural systems.
Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste	Waste generated from the building and/or removal of any structure, including concrete, plasterboard, wood, steel, brick, cardboard, metals, plastic, glass, rubble, soil and spoil.
The Councils	Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council
Container Return Scheme (CRS)	A resource recovery scheme that incentivises people to return empty beverage containers for recycling or refilling in exchange for a refundable deposit. A CRS is synonymous with a DRS (deposit return scheme (Europe) and container deposit scheme (USA and Australia).
Contamination	Inappropriate material (including excessively dirty material), placed in recycling and food scraps collections. Contamination may also occur if the method of collection means one recyclable material cannot be efficiently sorted from another (e.g. broken glass contaminating paper and cardboard)
Deconstruction	The extraction of fixtures, fittings, and materials from a building or structure in a way that preserves the value of those items so that they can be reused. This typically involves planning for the removal of specific materials and rehoming those with appropriate organisations for reuse.
Dispose/Disposal	(a) the final (or more than short term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; or (b) the incineration of waste
Disposal Facility	A facility, including a landfill: (i) at which waste is disposed of; and (ii) at which the waste disposed of includes household waste; and (iii) That operates, at least in part, as a business to dispose of waste; and Any other facility or class of facility at which waste is disposed of that is prescribed as a disposal facility
Diverted materials	Anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded

Term	Definition
Environment	as defined in the Resource Management Act - the environment includes— (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and (b) all natural and physical resources; and (c) amenity values; and (d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters
Extended Producer Responsibility	A term often used interchangeably with Product Stewardship, however Extended Producer Responsibility signals that the onus to reduce waste applies throughout the supply chain for a product or an activity, including the design phase.
Green waste/garden waste	Biodegradable material such as tree branches, tree stumps, grass, flowers and hedge cuttings from gardening activity
Hazardous waste	Any waste that: · contains hazardous substances at sufficient concentrations to exceed the minimum degrees of hazard specified by Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2000 under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996, or · meets the definition for infectious substances included in the Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 1999 and NZ Standard 5433: 1999 – Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land, or · meets the definition for radioactive material included in the Radiation Protection Act 1965 and Regulations 1982
LTP	Long Term Plan, prepared by each council every three years and covering the next ten years funding priorities; the current period for both the councils covers 2024-34
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
MRF	A Materials Recovery Facility to sort recyclable materials collected from kerbside collections. It may be a conveyor with manual sorting or a fully mechanised facility with minimal manual input. The region's only MRF is in Richmond.
NZWS	New Zealand Waste Strategy (2023)
Organic materials	Food scraps, green waste and garden wastes, and other carbon-based materials such as biosolids from wastewater treatment processes, timber, cardboard/paper, and sanitary wastes.
Product Stewardship	When consumers and businesses take responsibility for the life cycle impacts of products and support the recovery of raw materials that are normally lost when these products become waste.
Recover/Recovery	(a) extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing, and (b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost
Recycle/Recycling	The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials
Reduce/Reduction	(a) avoiding waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and (b) in relation to a product, avoiding waste generation in relation to the product
Resource Recovery Centre (RRC)	Facilities in Tasman District where wastes and diverted materials are collected, sorted and transferred for disposal or further processing.
Waste and Recovery Transfer Station (WRTS)	Facility in Nelson City where wastes and diverted materials are collected, sorted and transferred for disposal or further processing.
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
Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP)	A method to facilitate the collection of consistent and reliable data on solid waste in New Zealand, defined by the Ministry for the Environment in 2002.

Term	Definition
Special Waste	Special waste is any waste that requires special handling, pre-treatment or testing prior to disposal to ensure environmental and personnel protection. This could be a result of their quantity, concentration, composition or physical properties or hazardous nature (such as asbestos or chemical contaminated soil or waste).
The Community	includes everyone individually and in groups – households, settlements, iwi, all sectors including the public sector, businesses, Not-for-Profit Organisations, Community Boards, key agencies, and all residents living within the Nelson and Tasman Districts.
The Region	the combined administrative areas of Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council
Treat/treatment	Subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment, not including dilution of waste
Waste	(a) anything disposed of or discarded; and (b) includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic material, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste) ; and (c) to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded
Waste Assessment (WA)	An assessment as defined by s51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008; it provides the background information for the waste plan by assessing the current situation in a defined area, in this case Nelson Tasman
Waste Disposal Levy (WDL)	A levy imposed under the Waste Management Act 2008 on waste disposed at a waste disposal facility.
Waste minimisation	(a) the reduction of waste; and (b) the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste and diverted material
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act 2008
WMMP / “this Plan”	Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as defined in s43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.