



**2018-2024
WASTE MANAGEMENT
& MINIMISATION PLAN**



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Foreword

Mackenzie District Council have prepared a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, which will guide how we manage the districts waste and work collaboratively with our community to minimise waste over the next 6 years.

We are required under legislation to present a vision in this regard to our community. At present, your Council is managing the district's waste well with our tonnage to landfill declining as we continue to educate people and lead them into a future of waste minimisation.

We however need to continually monitor our needs and efficiencies and must make the most of future opportunities through innovation and good practices so as to achieve desired outcomes. Our plan is to continue to measure progress against set targets and adapt to our ever changing waste environment through improved and effective waste services and facilities.

We need this plan not only to keep ourselves in a strong efficient position and to comply with legislation, but also to be able to protect the health of our community and our environment, as it is the right thing to do.

There are three key issues in our plan: management and minimisation of organic waste, rural waste and waste from increasing tourism.

We would like to thank all those whom connected with us in reviewing our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Council was pleased with the very high standard of submissions. We have valued your submissions, listened to what your message has been and have carefully considered all feedback as part of this process.

We look forward to engaging with you, our community members in partnership as we move toward a future of minimised waste in the Mackenzie.

We thank you for taking the time to read this document.

Mayor Graham

CEO Suzette

Summary

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 which encourages 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.

The WMMP seeks to provide direction for solid waste within the Mackenzie District. The vision of this plan is for

“a future of minimised waste in the Mackenzie”. This vision is supported by a set of goals and objectives that flow through to a set of actions to be undertaken over the six year term of the plan. Our goals and objectives are set out below:



Goal 1: Minimise waste to landfill and maximise diversion of waste

Objectives

-  Continue to develop education programmes and incentives to encourage our communities to minimise waste;
-  Continue to investigate new recycling and waste diversion opportunities;
-  Continue to provide recycling opportunities to residents and the public and improve existing services where possible;
-  Support lobbying for increased producer responsibility for the end of life of products; and
-  That greenwaste be diverted from landfill.


Goal 2: Gather waste data to develop plans and policy direction

Objectives

-  Improve data collection; and
-  Monitor and review Solid Waste Bylaw.

Goal 3: Protect our district and the environment from harmful effects of waste

Objective

-  Provide effective and efficient waste services to our communities, including urban residents, rural areas, businesses and travellers.

We recognise that waste issues are continually evolving and our action plan has been developed to reflect this by enabling us to adapt and take advantages of waste minimisation opportunities as they arise. Our communities also continue to change and our action plan will allow us to respond to new demands to provide suitable services and facilities. How we deal with waste will shape the future for generations to come, this plan seeks to improve our current waste situation and ensure that this future will be positive, and waste will be minimised.






Part A: The Strategy

1 Introduction

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) sets out Mackenzie District Council's plans for how waste in our communities will be managed. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

1.1 What happens with our waste?

-  We sent approximately 1,620 tonnes of waste to class 1 landfill in 2016/17. We have estimated there is another 6,570 tonnes that are disposed of on farms.
-  At the same time we diverted approximately 800 tonnes away from landfill.
-  We know that some of the material that is sent to landfill could be avoided. For example, around 50% of an average red wheelie bin could be composted instead of going to landfill.

1.2 What is waste and why is it a problem?

Most of the things we do, buy and consume generate some form of waste. This not only costs money when we have to throw things away but, if we don't manage it properly, it can cause problems with the environment and with people's health.

In this WMMP, terms like 'rubbish', 'recycling', and 'waste' will be used that may not be familiar to you or may mean something different to the way they are used here. Definitions are provided at the end of this draft WMMP in Appendix 3.

The Waste Minimisation Act defines waste as:

"material that has no further use and is disposed of or discarded"

The Act also describes 'waste minimisation' as reducing waste and increasing the reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material. 'Diverted material' is anything that is no longer required for its original purpose, but still has value through reuse or recycling. For example – your empty drink aluminium can is waste to you, but is worth money to metal recycling companies and so becomes 'diverted material' if it is recycled.

1.3 Why do we need a plan?

Managing waste and ensuring good outcomes for the community can be a complex task. We need to look after the environment, take care of people's health, and make sure that this is done at an acceptable cost to the community. To achieve these outcomes will require all parts of the community to work together.

Council has a statutory role in managing waste. We are required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district. A key part of doing this is to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). Councils also have obligations under the Health Act 1956 to ensure that our waste management systems protect public health.

This WMMP sets the priorities and strategic framework for managing waste in our district. Once the plan is adopted, the actions will be carried forward into our annual plans, 2021-31 LTP, and any required amendments to our 2018-28 LTP to ensure the resourcing is available to deliver the plan's goals and objectives.

In line with the requirement of section 50 of the WMA and to remain current and responsive, our WMMP needs to be reviewed at least once every six years after its adoption. Councils may elect to review any or all aspects of the Plan at any time prior to this, if they consider circumstances justify such a review.

Our 2012 WMMP was prepared following the change from a bag kerbside collection service and Council managed Resource Recovery Parks to a contracted service including a three bin kerbside collection and contractor operated parks. The WMMP noted the positive progress this change in service created, however at the time of preparing that plan, there was some uncertainty regarding how the new systems would operate.

Overall, it is considered that the 2012 WMMP, being the first plan, has set constructive direction for solid waste services and, as a result, the district has made positive advances in waste management and minimisation over the life of the plan.

1.4 Review of the 2012 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

The vision of the 2012 WMMP was that *“The Mackenzie District minimises its waste and disposes of it with the least effect on the environment”*. This vision is reinforced by three goals:

1. *Protection of public health from solid waste;*
2. *Protection of the environment from solid waste.*
3. *Provide effective and efficient solid waste services in a sustainable manner.*

The Council has made positive progress towards its 2012 vision and goals with the establishment of sound waste facilities and services. In particular, the kerbside wheelie bin collection provides a convenient service and encourages residents to recycle through a larger recycling bin and smaller waste bin. The Resource Recovery Parks also provide opportunities for the public to dispose of waste appropriately and allow additional recycling options. Work in the education area has seen waste minimisation and recycling messages conveyed through a variety of projects. As a combination of these efforts, positive steps towards the vision of the 2012 has been achieved.

In preparing its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) for the next six years, Council prepared our 2018 Waste Assessment, a technical document that’s key purpose is to provide a clear picture of what happens with waste in the district, identify the key forces which are driving current behaviours and outcomes, and to highlight the key issues and options for addressing those identified issues.

This Assessment informed the review of the 2012 WMMP, with a new, Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018-24 being drafted. In recognising that waste management and minimisation is a community issue which involves everyone, we sought feedback from our community on the proposed WMMP, and our intentions for the next six years. Input into the review process was sought through feedback from our community during a four week consultation period from 30 July to 3 September 2018.

As part of this the draft WMMP attracted 15 written submissions. Submitters were given the opportunity to speak to their submissions if they wished, with a hearing held 11 September. Four people took up this opportunity to speak to their submissions.

We have carefully considered all of the feedback we received through the consultation process. Council have incorporated feedback into the WMMP, including our Action Plan for the next six years. In making the decisions, the Council sought to balance the needs of our communities, businesses and tourists, and our natural environment.

1.5 What does the plan have to contain?

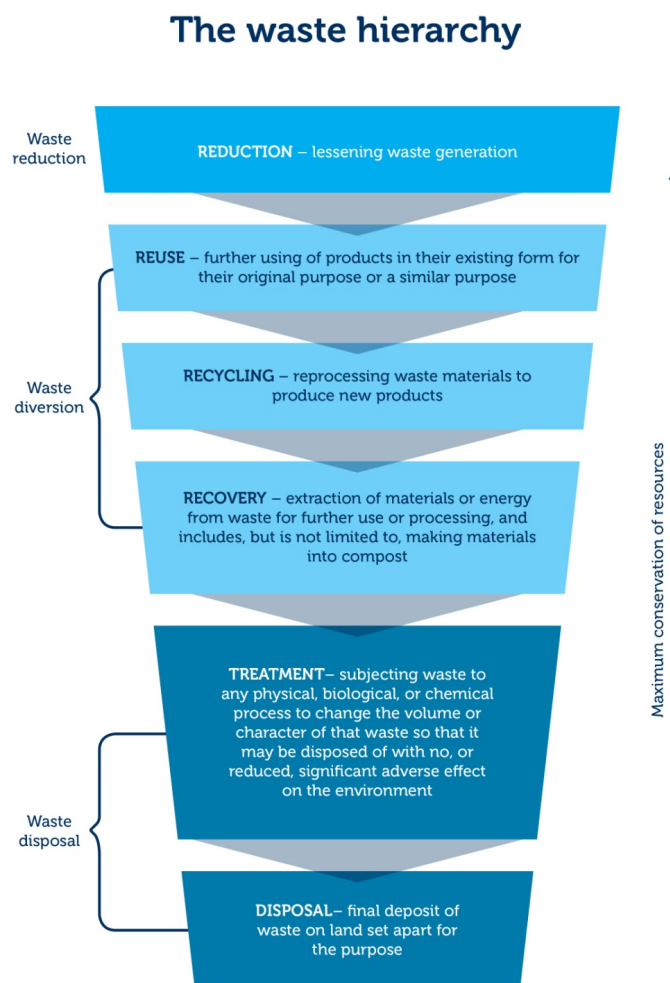
The plan must meet requirements set out in the Waste Minimisation Act, including to:

- 🔄 Consider the 'Waste Hierarchy' which sets priorities for how we should manage waste (see figure 1);
- 🔄 Ensure waste does not create a 'nuisance';
- 🔄 'Have regard to' the New Zealand Waste Strategy and other key government policies, which emphasise reducing harm and improving the efficiency of resource use;
- 🔄 Consider the outcomes of the 'Waste Assessment' (this is a review of all information that we have about the current waste situation in the Mackenzie District, including rubbish from households, businesses and public litter bins); and
- 🔄 Follow the Special Consultative Procedure set out in the Local Government Act (2002).

1.5.1 The waste hierarchy

The 'waste hierarchy' refers to the idea that reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering waste is preferable to disposal (which in New Zealand usually means a landfill). The waste hierarchy can be shown like this:

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy



Source: www.mfe.govt.nz

1.6 Other relevant strategies and plans

As well as aligning to Council's LTP and Annual Plans, the WMMP must also support or align with other strategies and plans.

Relevant government policy for local government over the last three terms (2009 – 2017) has focused on the following areas:

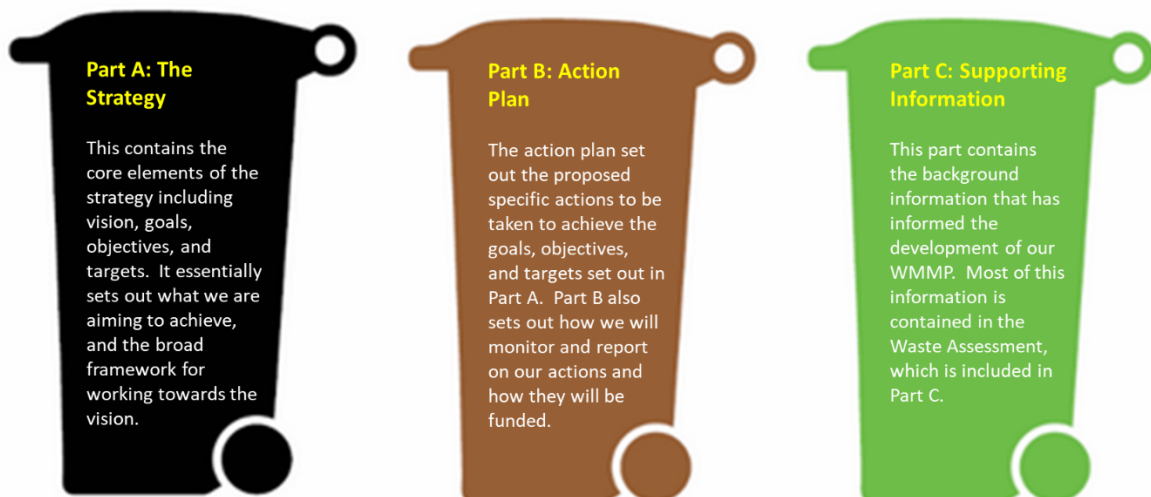
- ♻️ fiscal responsibility, transparency and accountability;
- ♻️ efficiency; through service reviews, joint working, and amalgamation;
- ♻️ sustainable procurement, with a particular focus on innovation and partnership working; and
- ♻️ economic growth.

Other key strategies related to waste include the New Zealand Waste Strategy which has two goals – to reduce harm, and to improve resource efficiency.

We will stay in touch with policy changes and political direction on waste matters and adapt to remain current with any future movements.

1.7 The structure of our plan

This plan is in three parts:

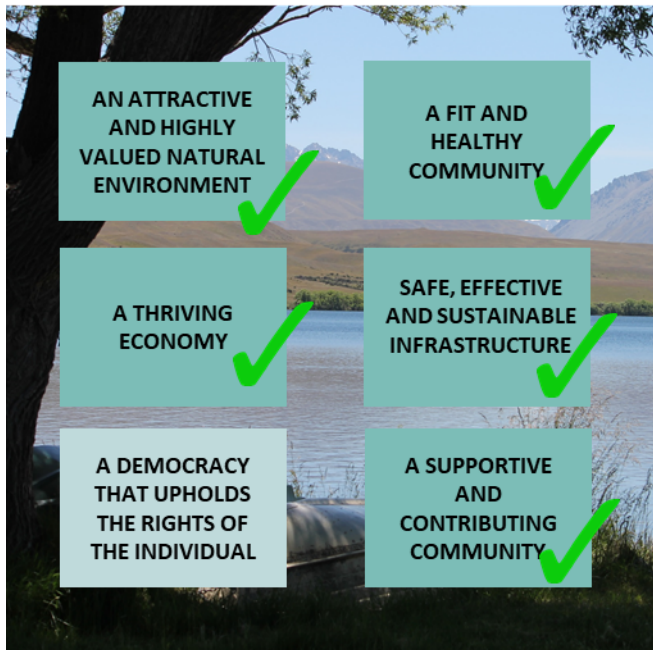


2 Mackenzie District Council vision, goals, objectives and targets

This section of our Plan sets out what we want to try and achieve over the next six years and incorporates relevant feedback received from our community.

2.1 How is waste important to our communities

Waste management is a key service for our communities and it is important to recognise the links between waste and our community outcomes.



A clear link is that the provision of solid waste services forms a core part of providing a safe, effective and sustainable infrastructure, as well as protecting public health as part of providing for a fit and health community, which have been identified as community outcomes.

We also recognise that our local and wider communities care about our unique environment and that waste management is a key factor contributing to the integrity of our environment. The Mackenzie environment is an important draw card for tourism and in turn, providing solid waste services for tourists are both central to supporting a thriving economy.

Solid waste management also contributes to a fostering a supportive and contributing community through working with environmentally focused community groups and facilitating the promotion and education of waste issues.

2.2 Our waste story

The area of waste is an ever evolving field and our district and communities have made constructive steps to reach our present day position. The move to a three bin kerbside system was a proactive step for waste management in the district; however, we recognise that there is a need to continue to innovate to progress our journey of waste minimisation. While the overarching aim of the plan is that of waste minimisation there are three key issues identified by the Waste Assessment: organic, rural and tourist waste. It is considered that these three issues, along with waste minimisation as a whole, will form the focus of waste management over the next six years. To address these issues and advance waste minimisation in the district, we must remain proactive, innovative and responsible. We all have a part to play in our waste story.

2.3 Our vision

Our vision is to have “a future of minimised waste in the Mackenzie”.

Our vision seeks a future where we make significant steps towards diverting the amount of waste we send to landfill, while providing efficient solid waste services to our communities which protect public health and our environment.

We consider that our vision will help us continue with our waste story to continue to adapt our waste practices to further waste minimisation.

2.4 Mana whenua

The Council recognises the important relationship of mana whenua to the land and their role as kaitiaki. Three papatipu rūnanga have their takiwā within the Mackenzie District: Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, Te Rūnanga o Waihao, and Te Rūnanga o Moeraki. Council will seek all available opportunities to engage with our papatipu rūnanga in project planning and developing proposals.

2.5 Goals and objectives

To achieve our vision of a future of minimised waste, we have developed a set of goals and objectives to set us on the right path. In some areas it makes sense for councils to collaborate to gain efficiencies, share risk and achieve greater outcomes for our wider communities. Where it aligns and is beneficial, we will endeavour to work with other territorial and regional councils, particularly through the Canterbury Joint Waste Committee, as well as private and community sectors, and central government to achieve shared goals and objectives.

Our goals and objectives which set the direction for our waste management and minimisation activities are shown below:

A future of minimised waste in the Mackenzie



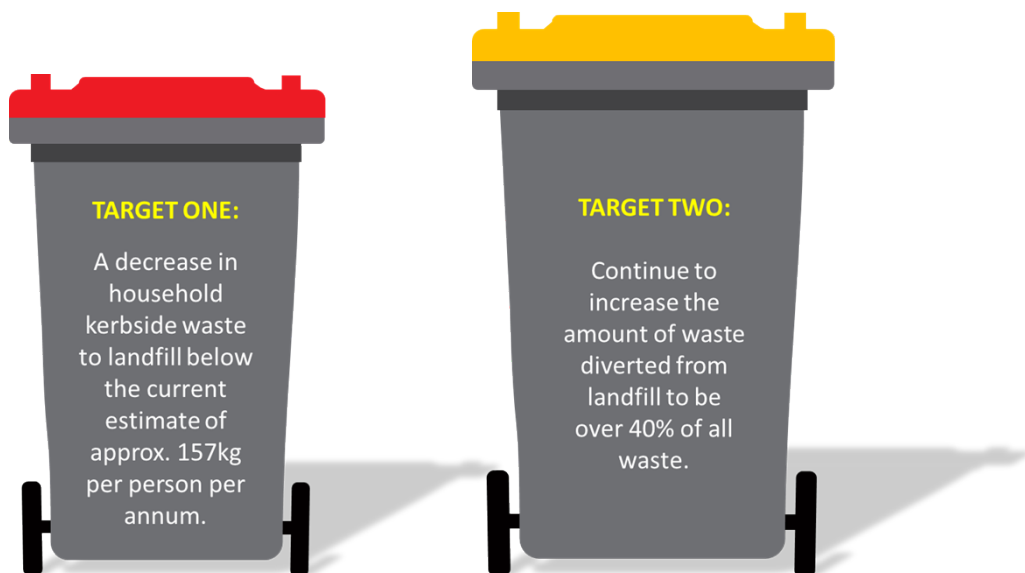
2.6 Targets

There are a number of ways to measure our waste minimisation progress. We currently measure the percentage of waste we divert from landfill, which at present is just over 40%. While it is considered worthwhile to continue with this method, it is recognised that this can be influenced by changes in waste management. For example, if we do a great job of reducing the amount of waste we create, the percentage of diverted waste will drop without recognising overall waste minimisation.

Another measure of progress is to monitor the amount of waste sent to landfill per person, with positive progress being measured by a decrease in waste. Waste per person can be measured through kerbside waste and total waste for the district. Due to the high tourist numbers coming through our district, it is challenging to forecast total waste using this method. For this reason, using a target of decreasing kerbside waste to landfill per person rather than the total district waste, is considered to be a relevant measure of progress.









Without more detailed data, it is challenging to identify actual weights or percentages which provide an achievable target. Therefore, our targets will use baseline figures and aim for improving trends.

Our waste targets for 2018-2024 are:














3 What we have considered

In preparing this WMMP we have considered a wide range of matters including the following:

-  Information on the waste we generate and manage in our district;
-  The waste hierarchy;
-  Public health;
-  The environment and the potential environmental effects of waste;
-  Projections of how our population and economy might change over time;
-  Changes in the make-up of our communities including the number of non-resident home owners;
-  Increasing tourism, including the growing use of residential properties for short term accommodation;
and
-  National influences, such as legislation changes.

The detail of the above information is contained in the Waste Assessment (and other supporting documentation) which is presented in Part C.

We have also taken into account a large number of plans, policies and legislation and their requirements. These include the following:

-  The Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008;
-  The Local Government Act (LGA) 2002;
-  The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996;
-  The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991;
-  The Health Act 1956;
-  The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015;
-  Climate Change (Emission Trading) Amendment Act 2008;
-  The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS);
-  Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: A Guide For Territorial Authorities (2015);
-  The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement 2013; and
-  The Council's Long Term Plan.

Further information on the above plans, policies and legislation and how it has been considered in the formulation on this plan is contained in the Waste Assessment.

Most importantly, we want to consider the views and ideas of our community and stakeholders as we form our plan for the next six years.

4 The waste situation

4.1 Long term, global and national considerations

Waste is an issue which cannot be ignored and there is increasing need and pressure to reduce the amount of waste we generate. This plan helps to identify ways in which our district can reduce waste which is sent to landfill and it is important that we work in with other councils on a regional and national level to work towards waste minimisation, and our vision, goals and objectives.

4.2 Our district

Mackenzie has made solid steps towards minimising waste and setting in place strong services which enable our communities to manage their waste in an appropriate manner. Looking forward, there are some key areas where we can be proactive towards reducing waste, however we also need to be adaptable to recognise new issues as the waste environment evolves.

It is expected that new technologies will come into play and we will need to encourage these as they develop and adapt to be able to take advantage of such changes. Waste is attracting increasing public attention and this will be beneficial in changing overall behaviours to waste issues.

4.3 Our waste

Council provides a three bin service to our main urban areas including Albury, Fairlie, Kimbell, Burkes Pass, Tekapo and Twizel. Other rural properties located along the collection route between the townships can voluntarily opt into the service, provided the collection truck has a safe place to stop. This kerbside collection offers a 120L red, residual waste bin, a 240L yellow recycling bin and a blue glass crate. The relative sizes of the wheelie bins encourages increased recycling. As the glass is collected separately, it increases the options for its reuse. Glass is currently processed at a site in Twizel where it is crushed and used in roading materials.

Resource Recovery Parks (RRPs) and Class 4 Cleanfill sites are located in Twizel, Tekapo and Fairlie, with the operation of these contracted to EnviroWaste. Waste can be dropped off at these sites by the public and commercial collectors. All three parks accept residual waste, green/garden waste, recyclables including mixed recycling, electronic items, glass and metal, domestic quantities of waste oil, paint and hazardous substances, batteries, LPG cycliners and tyres.

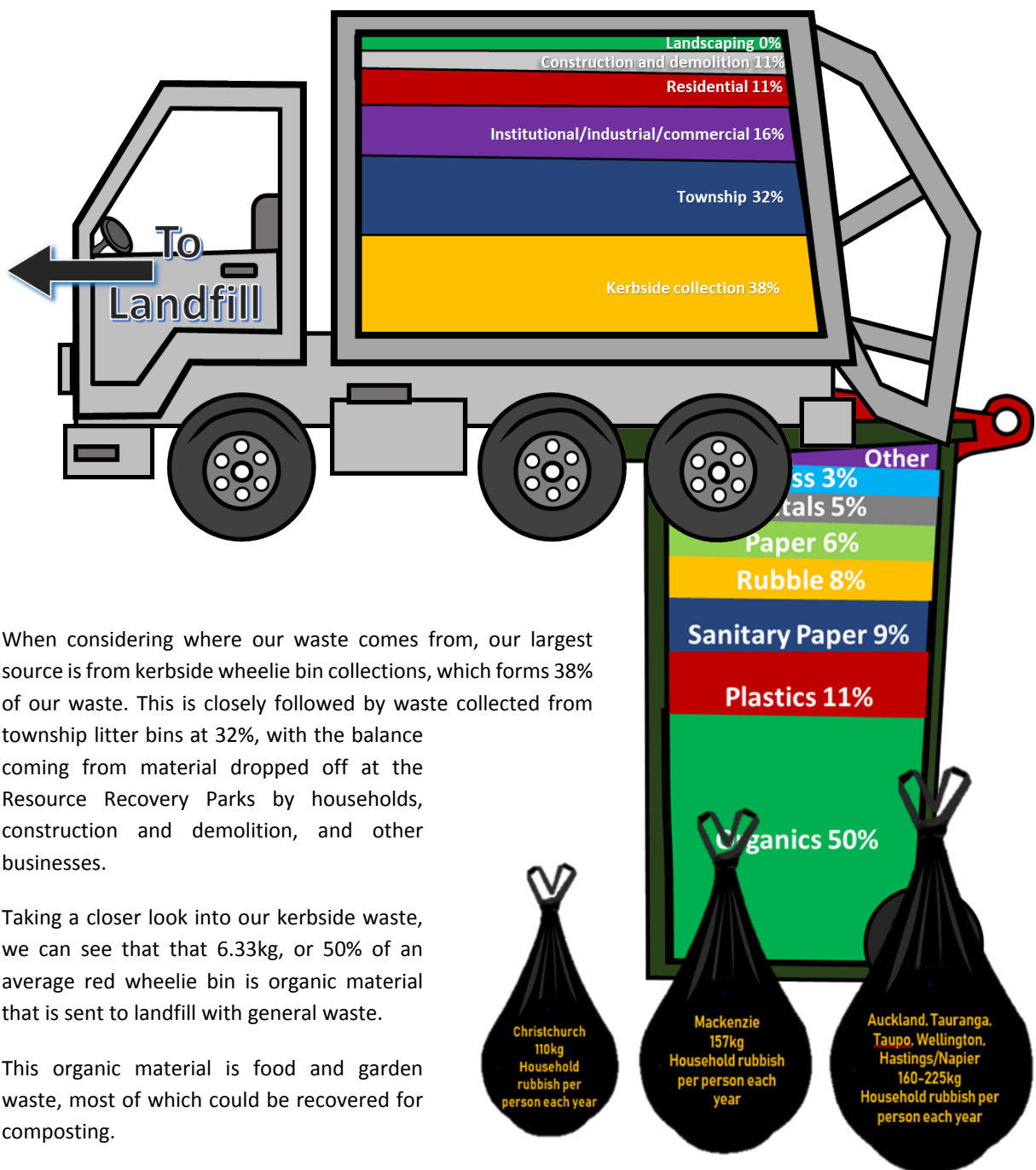
As there are no Class 1 landfills within the district, all waste is sent to the AB Lime Landfill in Winton, Southland under our current contract.

Although we are throwing away about 1,620 tonnes of material into landfill each year, we are also diverting over 800 tonnes from landfill annually. The waste we divert includes mixed recycling and glass collected at the kerbside and at the Resource Recovery Parks, in addition to metal, E-waste, hazardous goods and greenwaste dropped off to the recovery parks. The percentage of waste that we divert has been slowly increasing over the past six years.

Of course, minimising waste is even better than diverting or recycling waste. We have been encouraging our communities to reduce their waste by promoting new practices, such as home composting and reusable items such as cloth nappies and coffee cups, as well as saying no to items such as plastic bags and drinking straws.

Our district and communities are doing a good job with their waste, with the total amount of waste per person that is sent to landfill being approximately 318kg per person each year. This includes all waste from the district that the Council manages such as waste from kerbside collections and township litter bins and waste brought into the Resource Recovery Parks.

If we look at how much household waste we send to landfill, we generate about 157kg of household waste per person each year. When it comes to household recycling, we recycle about 97kg per person each year.



When considering where our waste comes from, our largest source is from kerbside wheelie bin collections, which forms 38% of our waste. This is closely followed by waste collected from township litter bins at 32%, with the balance coming from material dropped off at the Resource Recovery Parks by households, construction and demolition, and other businesses.

Taking a closer look into our kerbside waste, we can see that that 6.33kg, or 50% of an average red wheelie bin is organic material that is sent to landfill with general waste.

This organic material is food and garden waste, most of which could be recovered for composting.

There are also smaller amounts of plastic, paper, metal and glass that could be recycled.

We are also aware that there are large amounts of waste on rural properties which are disposed of by the three B's – burn, bury and bulk storage. It is estimated that 6,568 tonnes of rural farm waste in the Mackenzie is disposed of on site.

It is also recognised that the Council does not manage all waste in the district and that businesses often have commercial arrangements for waste management outside of Council services. While businesses may be doing a great job managing waste, this is another area that Council could provide support to in an aim to reduce waste and possibly reduce operating costs for local businesses.

4.4 Key issues

Our 2018 Waste Assessment considered all aspects of waste management in the district and identified the main areas where we could improve our effectiveness and efficiency in managing and minimising waste. Those areas which are within our realm of control include:

1. **Organic Waste:** Food and green waste represent the largest opportunity to improve waste diversion, being 50% of the content of an average household red, waste bin.
2. **Rural Waste:** Rural properties have different waste requirements, which are not fully addressed in council provided services. There is potential to encourage better management of this waste stream, and support for existing services.
3. **Ensure effective waste facilities and services are provided:** Our communities differ from many districts due to the small population, location and large area. Several of our urban centres have a high proportion of non-resident home owners with an increasing shift towards holiday home rental accommodation. Increasing tourism to the district creates different waste pressures. It is important that we continue to take the changing needs of our district into account when managing and reviewing our waste facilities and services and continue to adapt to meet the needs and demands of our evolving environment, particularly around tourism.
4. **Recycling and waste minimisation opportunities:** We need to remain proactive to identifying new opportunities as they arise and be ready to adapt to take advantage of these where they are appropriate for our needs.

Addressing these issues is a key focus of our WMMP, and informing Council's considerations and decisions relating to waste management and minimisation without our district.



Part B: The Action Plan

5 Introduction

The following Action Plan sets out how Mackenzie District Council intends to work towards the vision, goals, and objectives, and address the issues outlined in Part A of the WMMP.

The Action Plans aim to set clear, practical initiatives that we will implement, either on our own or jointly. While the action plans form part of the WMMP they are intended to be useful 'living' documents that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress. Under the WMA the plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of the WMMP, as long as the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the strategy as set out in Part A.

5.1 Considerations

This Action Plan is a strategic tool which outlines our high level intentions for actions to meet our obligations under the WMA, needs of our communities and advance our vision, goals and objectives.

Further work will be required to determine the costs and feasibility of some projects, which may impact how, when, or if they are implemented. Detailed assessments of some actions will be carried out prior to their implementation.

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

5.2 Council's intended role

The Council intends to oversee, facilitate and manage a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. The Council will do this through our internal structures responsible for waste management. We are responsible for a range of contracts, facilities and programmes to provide waste management and minimisation services to the residents and ratepayers of the Mackenzie.

6 Action plan

The actions set out in this plan have been developed to guide waste management in the Mackenzie, while remaining adaptable to meet the changing waste environment. It is expected that existing projects will continue with new investigations and projects being brought in depending on changing priorities. The Waste Assessment and WMMP have identified the areas of organic waste, rural waste and tourist waste as being key issues and work around these issues will as a result demand priority attention during the term of this plan.

All the actions will contribute towards the two targets of waste minimisation set out in this plan. While actions may have large or small contributions, it is considered that it is the combined effect of all actions that are able to be undertaken that will lead to overall waste minimisation.

Activity Area	Action description	New or existing action	Timeframe
Promoting waste minimisation	<p>To promote waste minimisation and recycling opportunities and educate our community about the importance of waste minimisation</p> <p>We run several education programmes to help our community reduce waste and make better decisions about recycling and waste minimisation. This includes providing information on waste services, promoting recycling and waste minimisation opportunities through mediums such as Facebook and Google Ads advertising campaigns, running behaviour change programmes to promote waste minimisation including home compost bin subsidies, reusable coffee cups, and to facilitate external initiatives such as composting workshops. Promotion of organic waste minimisation will be a priority.</p>	Existing	Ongoing
	<p>To work in partnership with community groups to develop and deliver waste minimisation programmes within the community</p> <p>In addition to our programmes and advertising, we support a number of external waste education programmes such as Enviroschools and Paper 4 Trees, and community programmes such as plastic bag free groups. Council sees the benefit of these community driven programmes and will continue to work in partnership with community groups including Heartlands and the Community Development workers.</p>	Existing	Ongoing
	<p>To support waste minimisation within our business communities, including construction waste</p> <p>We believe that there is an opportunity to work more closely with and to support local businesses to minimise waste. This could include promoting awareness of how to divert waste including construction and demolition waste.</p>	New	Investigate from 2018
	<p>To advocate for product stewardship</p> <p>Producers and consumers have a role to play in minimising waste and we think that we should continue to actively promote this in a stewardship role. We will continue to support and implement national waste initiatives where appropriate, such as product stewardship schemes.</p>	Existing	Ongoing
	<p>To explore options for new education programmes and promotional opportunities</p> <p>We believe that education is a key factor in waste minimisation. We want to continue our existing</p>	New	Investigate as options arise

Activity Area	Action description	New or existing action	Timeframe
	programmes but also explore and support new educational and behaviour change programmes which we can undertake and opportunities to support external or community programmes.		

Activity Area	Action description	New or existing action	Timeframe
Recycling and Disposal Collections	<p>To provide a convenient refuse and recycling collection service in our urban areas</p> <p>Council and our communities have benefited from the introduction of our kerbside recycling and waste collection within the term of our previous WMMP. We propose to continue to provide current levels of service within the terms of our existing contract through a kerbside collection in the main urban areas, business where appropriate and other properties who choose to opt in to the service. If levels of service or options are to change with a new contract, we would consult with our communities on this.</p>	Existing	Ongoing
	<p>To provide ongoing waste diversion and disposal opportunities throughout the district</p> <p>We feel that our contracted Resource Recovery Parks in Twizel, Tekapo and Fairlie are working well and intend to continue to provide recycling services at these three Resource Recovery Parks.</p>	Existing	Ongoing
	<p>To manage township and public place waste</p> <p>We recognise the need for waste management within our town centres and public spaces. We intend to continue to provide public litter bins for waste, general recycling and glass within existing areas.</p>	Existing	Ongoing

Recycling and Disposal Collections	<p>To find out how we can improve waste diversion opportunities through kerbside collections and Resource Recovery Parks</p> <p>Whilst we think our services are performing well, we want to remain open to improvements where they will improve the level of service, and manage costs. Areas for consideration may include seeking to improve waste diversion opportunities and expanding the items able to be accepted where possible. For example, improved E-Waste disposal, battery recycling, or extending the kerbside collection to locations outside the current service area possibly including developing rural-residential areas. Other options may include extending current collection areas or hours of operation or our Resource Recovery Parks.</p>	New	Investigate from 2018
	<p>To find out how we can improve township and public place waste diversion opportunities</p> <p>Similarly to our kerbside collection and Resource Recovery Parks, we want to continue to improve our services and opportunities for recycling and waste collection. We intent to investigate further options for improved public place waste disposal and recycling and implement where appropriate.</p>	New	Investigate from 2018

Activity Area	Action description	New or existing action	Timeframe
New Recycling and Waste Diversion Opportunities	<p>To find out how we can reduce the amount of organic waste going to the landfill</p> <p>Our Waste Assessment and audits have revealed that approximately 50% of waste disposed of through the kerbside, red waste bin is organic material. Council intends to improve options for organic waste diversion. To achieve this we will investigate options for diverting organic waste from landfill.</p>	New	Investigate from 2018

New Recycling and Waste Diversion Opportunities	To find out how we can support and use new technologies for waste minimisation As new technologies are advanced, and improved or new opportunities for waste minimisation become available, we want to remain open to investigating and implementing where appropriate. This could, for example, include processing construction and demolition waste through a pyrolysis plant, or mattress recycling.	New	Investigate as options arise
	To find out how we can minimise the amount of inorganic waste going to landfill Council wants to continually improve options for waste diversion. To aid this, we proposed to investigate options for inorganic kerbside collections and implement or support where appropriate.	New	Investigate as options arise
	To investigate and facilitate the needs of our rural communities Our Waste Assessment review identified the importance of better understanding the needs of our rural communities and improving support of rural waste diversion and disposal. By building improved relationships with our rural sector, we can help promote increased diversion of waste to landfill while also reducing the amount of waste being burnt or buried on farms. Support could include facilitating existing programmes and providers. We intend to investigate new or extended waste infrastructure or services and implement where appropriate, for example, new waste facilities.	New	Investigate from 2018
	To understand the impacts of tourism and investigate options for facilitating tourism driven waste As identified, tourism is a growing industry within our district and with tourism comes increased waste generation. We want to promote awareness around recycling and disposal options and provide opportunities for these to be used. Options for improvements may include, pay per use bulk disposal for campervans and recycling options. We intend to investigate new or extended waste infrastructure or services and implement where appropriate, for example, new waste facilities.	New	Investigate from 2018

Activity Area	Action description	New or existing	Timeframe
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		action	
Waste Administration	<p>To collaborate with other Councils for improved waste minimisation</p> <p>Waste management and minimisation is a bigger issue than just our district. We consider that, where appropriate, we can work with others to improve our activities and complement our existing programmes. We intend to continue to collaborate with other councils and in particular the Canterbury Joint Waste Committee on waste minimisation projects.</p>	Existing	Ongoing
	<p>To understand our waste situation</p> <p>To provide our services, and work towards a future of minimised waste, it is important that we know how we are performing. To achieve this, we want to continue to collect data in accordance with the National Waste Data Framework and continually improve the accuracy of data that we collect, so that nationally we can improve our solid waste data to allow for meaningful comparisons.</p>	Existing	Ongoing
	<p>To understand the waste from our business and rural communities</p> <p>To inform decisions and new programmes, we need to better understand how much waste is being produced, how this is being managed and where there may be opportunities to reduce, or recycle. To achieve this, we need to investigate extending data collection to commercial and rural waste.</p>	New	Investigate from 2018
	<p>To understand our waste minimisation progress</p> <p>At present, we undertake audits of kerbside residual waste prior to review of WMMP, with the next scheduled to be undertaken in 2022/23. To improve our understanding of our waste situation and to measure progress towards our targets and identify areas of need for education programmes and/or improved services, we intend to investigate the option of more frequent auditing.</p>	New	Investigate from 2018
Waste Administration	<p>To ensure our Solid Waste Bylaw remains effective</p> <p>We intend to monitor our Solid Waste Bylaw to ensure this remains current and initiate a review as required, at a minimum once every three years, with a review due to be completed in 2018.</p>	New	Ongoing

7 Monitoring evaluating and reporting progress

7.1 Monitoring and Reporting








The Solid Waste Manager will oversee the development and implementation of the WMMP. Reporting of waste issues and projects will be provided to the Assets and Services Committee on a regular basis, including how our targets are progressing.

8 Funding the plan



The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (s43) (WMA) requires that councils include information about how the implementation of this Plan will be funded, as well as information about any grants made and expenditure of waste levy funds.

8.1 Funding local actions

There are a range of options available to local councils to fund the activities set out in this plan. These include:

-  **Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)** - a charge that is paid by all ratepayers;
-  **User Charges** - includes charges for user-pays collections as well as transfer station gate fees¹;
-  **Targeted rates** - a charge applied to those properties receiving a particular council service;
-  **Waste levy funding** - The Government redistributes funds from the \$10 per tonne waste levy to local authorities on a per capita basis. By law 50% of the money collected through the levy must be returned to councils. This money must be applied to waste minimisation activities;
-  **Waste Minimisation Fund** - Most of the remaining 50% of the levy money collected is redistributed to specific projects approved by the Ministry for the Environment. Anyone can apply to the WMF for funding for projects;
-  **Sale of recovered materials** - The sale of recovered materials can be used to help offset the cost of some initiatives; and
-  **Private sector funding** - The private sector may undertake to fund/supply certain waste minimisation activities, for example in order to look to generate income from the sale of recovered materials etc. Council may look to work with private sector service providers where this will assist in achieving the WMMP goals.

Funding considerations take into account a number factors including:

-  Prioritising harmful wastes;
-  Waste minimisation and reduction of residual waste to landfill;

¹ In accordance with s46 (2) of the Act, the Councils can charge fees for a facility that are higher or lower than required to recover the costs to provide the service, providing the incentives or disincentives will promote waste minimisation.

- ♻️ Full-cost pricing - ‘polluter pays’;
- ♻️ Public good vs. private good component of a particular service;
- ♻️ That the environmental effects of production, distribution, consumption and disposal of goods and services should be consistently costed, and charged as closely as possible to the point they occur to ensure that price incentives cover all costs;
- ♻️ Protection of public health;
- ♻️ Affordability; and
- ♻️ Cost effectiveness.

Budgets to deliver the activities set out in this plan will be carefully developed through our Annual Plan and Long Term Plan processes. The approach taken will be to implement as many of the activities as possible while controlling costs and, where possible, taking advantage of cost savings and efficiencies. It is anticipated that by setting appropriate user charges, reducing costs through avoided disposal and targeted application of waste levy money, the increased levels of waste minimisation as set out in this WMMP will be able to be achieved without overall additional increases to the average household cost.

8.2 Funding regional, sub-regional and national actions

There are a range of waste issues that make sense to collaborate on at a sub-regional, regional or national level where efficiencies can be made through collaborative funding, such as through the Canterbury Joint Waste Committee.

There is also opportunity to leverage regional collaboration to access the contestable Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF) for larger capital projects that will support the wider region/s.

8.3 TA Waste levy funding

On the basis of population, Council receive a share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment. It is estimated that, at the current rate of \$10 per tonne, our total share of waste levy funding will be approximately \$17,000 per annum.

The WMA requires that all waste levy funding received by councils must be spent on means of promoting waste minimisation which are in accordance with their WMMP.

Waste levy funds can be spent on ongoing waste minimisation services, new services, or an expansion of existing services. The funding can be used on education and communication, services, policy research and reporting, the provision of grants, supporting contract costs, or as infrastructure capital.

We intend to use our waste levy funds for a range of waste minimisation activities and services as set out in the Action Plans – including participating in regional, sub-regional and national activities.

In addition, we may make an application for contestable waste levy funds from the Waste Minimisation Fund, either separately, with other Councils, or with another party. The Waste Minimisation Fund provides additional waste levy funds for waste minimisation activities.

8.4 Funding business and community actions

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

We may develop a grants programme where businesses, community groups and other organisations can apply for funding from Council for projects which align with and further the objectives of this WMMP.



Part C: Supporting Information

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A.1.0 Glossary of Terms

C&D Waste	Waste generated from the construction or demolition of a building including the preparation and/or clearance of the property or site. This excludes materials such as clay, soil and rock when those materials are associated with infrastructure such as road construction and maintenance, but includes building-related infrastructure.
Cleanfill	A cleanfill (properly referred to as a Class 4 landfill) is any disposal facility that accepts only cleanfill material. This is defined as material that, when buried, will have no adverse effect on people or the environment.
Disposal	Final deposit of waste into or onto land, or incineration.
Diverted Material	Anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic Waste	Waste from domestic activity in households.
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
Food waste	Any food scraps – from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, tea bags, coffee grounds
Green waste	Waste largely from the garden – hedge clippings, tree/bush prunings, lawn clippings
Hazardous waste	Waste that can cause harm or damage, to people or the environment, like strong chemicals. Shouldn't go in to landfills.
ICI	Industrial, Commercial, Institutional
Landfill	Tip or dump. A disposal facility as defined in S.7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Includes, by definition in the WMA, only those facilities that accept 'household waste'. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
LTP	Long Term Plan
Managed Fill	A disposal site requiring a resource consent to accept well-defined types of non-household waste, e.g. low-level contaminated soils or industrial by-products, such as sewage by-products. Properly referred to as a Class 3 landfill.
MfE	Ministry for the Environment

MGB	Mobile garbage bin – wheelie bin.
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
New Zealand Waste Strategy	A document produced by the Ministry for the Environment in 2010. Currently being reviewed.
NZWS	New Zealand Waste Strategy
Putrescible, garden, greenwaste	Plant based material and other bio-degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials
Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and b) in relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product
Reuse	The further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose
RRP	Resource Recovery Park
RTS	Refuse Transfer Station
Rubbish	Waste, that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill
Service Delivery Review	As defined by s17A of the LGA 2002. Councils are required to review the cost-effectiveness of current arrangements for meeting the needs of communities within its district or region for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions. A review under subsection (1) must consider options for the governance, funding, and delivery of infrastructure, services, and regulatory functions.

TA	Territorial Authority (a city or district council)
Transfer Station	Where waste can be sorted for recycling or reprocessing, or is dumped and put in to larger trucks for transport to landfill
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment; but b) does not include dilution of waste
WA	Waste Assessment as defined by s51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A Waste Assessment must be completed whenever a WMMP is reviewed
Waste	<p>According to the WMA, means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anything disposed of or discarded, and b) Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed or discarded.
Waste Assessment	A document summarising the current situation of waste management in a locality, with facts and figures, and required under the Waste Minimisation Act.
Waste Hierarchy	A list of waste management options with decreasing priority – usually shown as ‘reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose’
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act (2008)
WMMP	A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as defined by s43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant
Zero Waste	A philosophy for waste management, focusing on Council/community partnerships, local economic development, and viewing waste as a resource. Can also be a target (but not in this case).

A.2.0 Waste Assessment