



## Mackenzie District Council

### Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024-2030

June 2024 Final

**Document status**

Job #	Version	Written	Reviewed	Approved	Report Date
2814	Draft	Evan Ou Yang, ML Darren Tiddy, ML	Helen Ramsey, ML	Alice Grace, ML	20 July 2023
2814	Draft	Darren Tiddy, ML	Helen Ramsey, ML Angie Taylor, MDC	Alice Grace, ML	28 August 2023
2814	Final Draft	Darren Tiddy, ML	Helen Ramsey, ML	Alice Grace, ML	26 September 2023
2814	Final	Angie Taylor, MDC	Helen Ramsey, ML	Alice Grace, ML	13 June 2024

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## Foreword

The Mackenzie District Council proudly presents our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024-2030— a commitment to reducing waste and emissions. Embracing our core values of integrity, community focused, collaborative, responsive and forward looking, this plan aligns with the collective responsibility we share for our environment.

In crafting this plan, we plan to build on the effective services currently in place while looking to new opportunities to advance our waste minimisation goals. We have set ambitious targets that seek to align with the National Waste Strategy and supports the shift to a circular economy. Our approach is not just about managing waste, but transforming our mindset towards the resources we use daily.

Our vision is clear: to significantly reduce the waste generated within our district, to increase the diversion of waste from landfill and to cut emissions created from our waste activity. We seek to achieve this through innovative changes, influencing national approaches to waste, education, and collaboration with our neighbouring Councils.

As we work towards our waste goals, we call on our communities to re-think waste and make changes to benefit our environment.

### *Together, reducing waste*

This plan is in three parts:

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

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

Part C: Supporting Information: contains the background information that has informed the development of our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). Most of this information is contained in the joint Waste Assessment (WA).

**Angela Oosthuizen**  
**Anne Munroe**

**Chief Executive**  
**Mayor**

## Part A – Strategy

### 1 He kupu whakataki / Introduction

Mackenzie District Council (Council) has a statutory responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Mackenzie District (Section 42, Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)). In order to do this, the Council is required to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) under Section 43 of the Act.

This WMMP is a guiding document which identifies Council's vision, goals, objectives, targets and methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. It also provides information on how Council intends to fund the activities of the WMMP over the next six years.

In addition to the legislative framework in which this WMMP has been developed, it has also been developed in the context of the New Zealand Waste Strategy 2023 (NZWS). The NZWS sets out the long-term policy priorities for waste management and minimisation and has a vision for 2050:

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By 2050, New Zealand is a low-emissions, low-waste circular economy.  
We cherish our inseparable connection with the natural environment and look after the planet's finite resources with care and responsibility.

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The NZWS has the following eight goals:

- 1. Systems:**  
The Strategic planning, regulatory, investment and engagement systems are in place and operating to drive and support change.
- 2. Infrastructure:**  
We have a comprehensive national network of facilities supporting the collection and circular management of products and materials.
- 3. Responsibility and accountability:**  
We all take responsibility for how we produce, manage and dispose of things, and are accountable for our actions and their consequences.
- 4. Using less:**  
We use fewer products and materials, and using them for longer, by making them more durable, and repairing, reusing, sharing and repurposing them.
- 5. Resource recovery systems:**  
Resource recovery systems are operating effectively for core materials and across all regions.
- 6. Recovering value:**  
We look for ways to recover any remaining value from residual waste, sustainably and without increasing emissions, before final disposal.
- 7. Emissions:**  
Emissions from waste are reducing in line with our domestic and international commitments.
- 8. Contaminated land:**  
Contaminated land is sustainably managed and remediated, to reduce waste and emissions and enhance the environment.

Council has also considered the waste minimisation hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treatment and disposal in the development of this WMMP (Figure 1). This plan should be read in association with the joint Waste Assessment (WA) for Mackenzie, Timaru and Waimate District Councils attached as Part C to this WMMP.

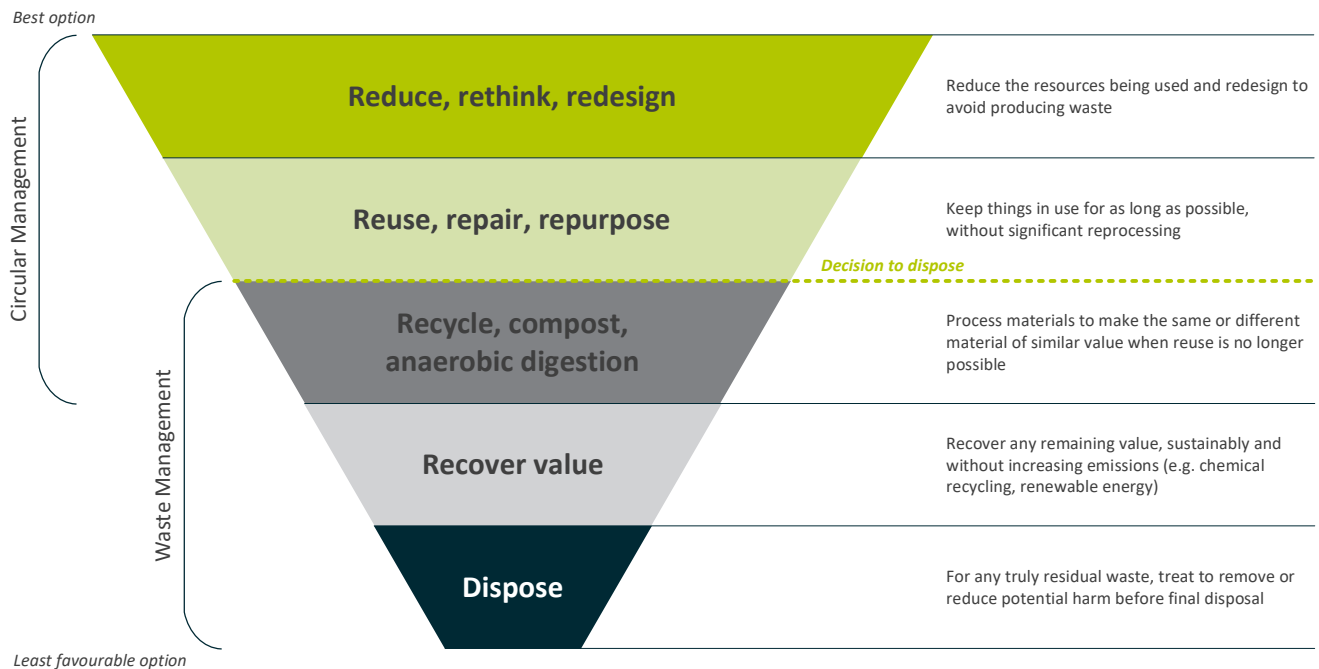


Figure 1 Circular management and waste management within the waste hierarchy

## 2 He aha ōna pūtakeanga? / What informs the plan?

There is a clear legislative and policy framework within which the Council provides waste services and facilities within its District. A summary of the applicable legislation is detailed below.

Key legislation affecting waste is:

- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Local Government Act 2002
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Climate Change Response Act 2002 (Emissions Trading)
- Litter Act 1979
- Health Act 1956.

While the WMA sets out the legislative requirement for solid waste, the NZWS provides the government's strategic direction for waste management and minimisation in New Zealand. The goals of this WMMP replicate those from the NZWS.

Local, regional and national plans and policies affect the Council's provision of waste and diverted material services. Primarily, they are requirements under the WMA and the Local Government Act 2002.

Figure 2 shows the council's planning and policy framework with alignment from legislative requirements to operational policies. There needs to be alignment between the council's key planning documents, this WMMP, bylaws and the operational policies.

The Long Term Plan (LTP) is a key district plan to support the WMMP initiatives. The LTP identifies increased diversion and reduced waste generation as key performance measures, together with high customer satisfaction ratings for kerbside collections and facilities at the Resource Recovery Parks (RRP).

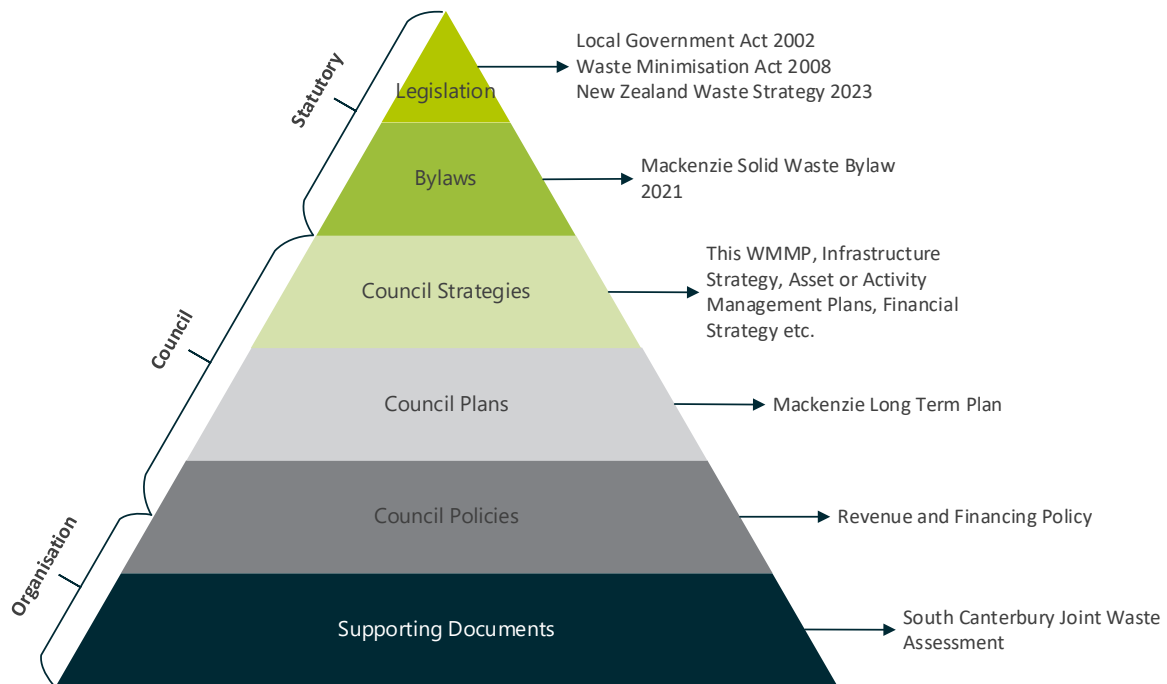


Figure 2 Planning framework for strategic documents

### 3 Te tirohanga, nga whaingā, nga whāinga, nga kaupapa here me nga whāinga / Vision, goals, objective, policies, and targets

Working together, Council and the community can achieve more effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in the District. Council is proposing the following vision, goals, objectives, and targets. Taken together these form the strategy for Council’s WMMP. The objectives for the sub-region have been adopted by Mackenzie as their objectives.

#### 3.1 Vision for the future

Our vision for the future is:

*“By 2050, the South Canterbury Region is a low-emissions, low-waste society built upon a circular economy”.*

#### 3.2 Goals, objectives, policies and targets

##### 3.2.1 Goals and objectives

The Councils have adopted the NZWS 2030 goals and developed South Canterbury objectives that support the achievement of these goals. The NZWS states that “By 2030, our enabling systems are working well, and behaviour is changing”. The NZWS goals and South Canterbury objectives are shown in Table 1.



**Table 1 NZWS goals and South Canterbury objectives**

#	NZWS Goals	South Canterbury Objective
1	<b>Systems</b> The strategic planning, regulatory, investment and engagement systems are in place and operating to drive and support change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement new national planning, regulatory, investment and engagement systems to continue to drive change in South Canterbury.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Infrastructure</b> We have a comprehensive national network of facilities supporting the collection and circular management of products and materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Canterbury facilities, both Council and private, support collection and circular management of products and materials in the sub-region.</li> <li>Local planning provisions support the circular economy.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Responsibility and accountability</b> We all take responsibility for how we produce, manage and dispose of things, and are accountable for our actions and their consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver behaviour change programmes in South Canterbury to increase awareness and accountability for waste minimisation.</li> </ul>
4	<b>Using less</b> We use fewer products and materials, and use them for longer, by making them more durable, and repairing, reusing, sharing and repurposing them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support local redesign, repair, reuse, sharing and repurposing initiatives.</li> </ul>
5	<b>Resource recovery systems</b> Resource recovery systems are operating effectively for core materials and across all regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing kerbside services and resource recovery facilities enable core materials to be collected across South Canterbury.</li> </ul>
6	<b>Recovering value</b> We look for ways to recover any remaining value from residual waste, sustainably and without increasing emissions, before final disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look to recover any remaining value from residual waste prior to disposal at Redruth Landfill.</li> </ul>
7	<b>Emissions</b> Emissions from waste are reducing in line with our domestic and international commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce organic waste production and disposal in South Canterbury, from both residents and businesses.</li> <li>Maintain landfill gas capture systems at Redruth Landfill.</li> </ul>
8	<b>Contaminated land</b> Contaminated land is sustainably managed and remediated, to reduce waste and emissions and enhance the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and sustainably manage contaminated land in South Canterbury, including vulnerable landfills.</li> <li>Reduce the volume of soil disposal at Redruth Landfill</li> </ul>

### 3.2.2 Our targets

The Councils' waste minimisation targets are set out in Table 2. The current performance is assessed, and targets are set to align with the NZWS.

**Table 2 Mackenzie District's waste minimisation targets**

NZWS target	Local annual target (kg per capita, tonnes, %)	MDC	
		Baseline 2022	Target 2030
<b>10% reduction in waste generation</b>	Total kerbside material	293 kg per capita <sup>1</sup>	264 kg per capita
	Total material received RRP	3,150 tonnes	<3,150 tonnes
<b>30% reduction in final disposal</b>	Kerbside refuse collection	100 kg per capita <sup>2</sup>	70 kg per capita
	% contamination in kerbside organics, glass, and recycling	Organic <1% Glass <1% Recycling 6%	Organic <1% Glass <1% Recycling <10%
	Redruth Landfill disposal from RRP <sup>3</sup>	1,900 tonnes	1,330 tonnes
<b>30% reduction in biogenic methane emissions</b>	% total organics in kerbside rubbish collection	47%	25%

## 4 Ka ahatia ā atou paranga? / What happens with our waste?

### 4.1 Overview of existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services

A summary of the current services provided by Council and non-council providers is outlined below. For a detailed description of Council and non-council solid waste services, refer to the joint WA in Part C.

#### 4.1.1 Services provided by Council

The Council currently provides kerbside refuse, recycling and organics collections in Albury, Burkes Pass, Fairlie, Kimbell, Tekapo, Twizel and a number of rural locations. This includes fortnightly kerbside collections for refuse and mixed recycling, with weekly kerbside collections of organics and glass.

Kerbside collected material (except glass) is consolidated and transported for processing or disposal at the Redruth facilities in Timaru. Most of the glass collected at the kerbside is processed and used in the district. Kerbside glass from Fairlie and surrounding areas are transported to Redruth RRP.

Three RRP operate within the district. These are located in Fairlie, Tekapo and Twizel. These facilities receive council and private collections, together with public drop-off. Residual waste received is consolidated and weighed at Twizel RRP and transported to Redruth Landfill in Timaru for final disposal. Most recycled materials accepted at the RRP are consolidated and transported out of the region for further resource recovery, this includes mixed recycling which is mostly plastics, scrap metal, domestic paints and oil, batteries, gas bottles, tyres, whiteware and other electronics. Some uncontaminated soils from landscaping or construction are received at the RRP where they are disposed as cleanfill. The location and extent of current RRP will be reviewed as the district grows to ensure they continue to meet the community requirements and don't adversely impact neighbouring properties.

The waste services contract includes the provision of education initiatives to support the delivery of services and waste minimisation initiatives. A key focus of education initiatives for Mackenzie is messaging for

<sup>1</sup> Calculation of kg per capita is based on estimate of service entitled population.

<sup>2</sup> Based on 12 months data (Apr-22 to Mar-23) since the introduction of organics collections.

<sup>3</sup> Based on 2022 data at Redruth Landfill. Tonnage covers all disposable materials via councils' facilities.

tourists and holiday homeowners, ensuring the services are effectively utilised to divert waste from landfill. To help improve the diversion potential and ensure materials are put into the correct bins, MDC regularly publish information via communication channels. This includes the website, social media, and physical collateral. Materials accepted into the different bins is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** A range of options are available to the Council to improve, extend and align its waste minimisation and management across the district with the new national NZWS and with neighbouring council services, facilities, and initiatives.



Figure 3 Materials accepted in different bins

#### 4.1.2 Non-council provided services and facilities

Private refuse and recycling collection services are available in the district. These services are provided on a user-pays basis, whereas Council services are rates funded. Private services target customers that don't receive a Council service such as rural households outside collection areas or the standard service doesn't meet the needs of commercial businesses, tourism operators and accommodation providers.

There are a number of Crown entities that manage their waste through private sector contracts, these include Department of Conservation, New Zealand Defence Force and the energy sector (Meridian Energy, Transpower, Genesis). Some of this waste is consolidated via Council's RRP.

The NZWS and improved data collection means government departments and private collectors will all now be required to divert waste from landfill. This may result in changes in the waste streams for recyclables, organics and residual waste that come through the Council's RRP.

## 4.2 Public health protection

The range of public and private waste services in the Mackenzie District and South Canterbury sub-region ensures public health will be adequately protected in the future. Timaru District Council owns a landfill, organic processing facility, materials recovery facility and reuse shop that is currently meeting the sub-region's needs. The community currently has adequate access to council or privately-owned drop-off and collection services for refuse, recycling, food, greenwaste, hazardous waste and litter, but further waste minimisation is achievable as outlined in this plan. This plan proposes initiatives for continued waste minimisation.

In its feedback on the South Canterbury joint WA, Te Mana Ora | Te Waipounamu feedback from the Medical Officer of Health on 11 August 2023 stated they are supportive of the districts plans and that "this [is an] important service which has significant public health value to the South Canterbury community". This feedback has been considered in the development of this plan.

## 4.3 Volume and composition of our waste

Kerbside waste collections are highlighted in Figure 4.

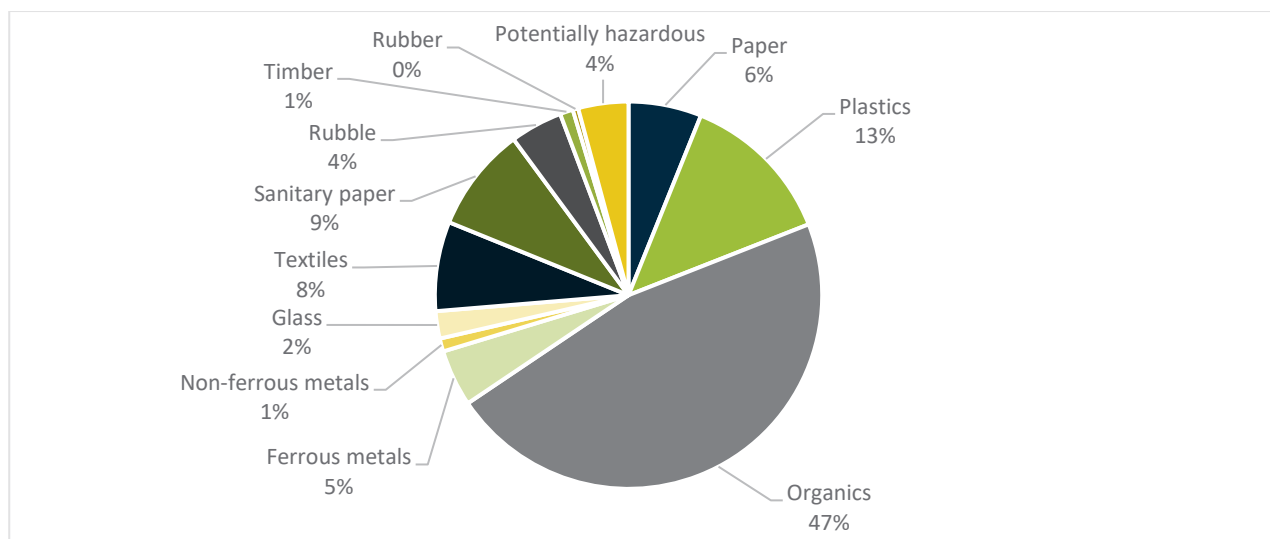


**Figure 4 Summary of kerbside waste in Mackenzie<sup>4</sup>**

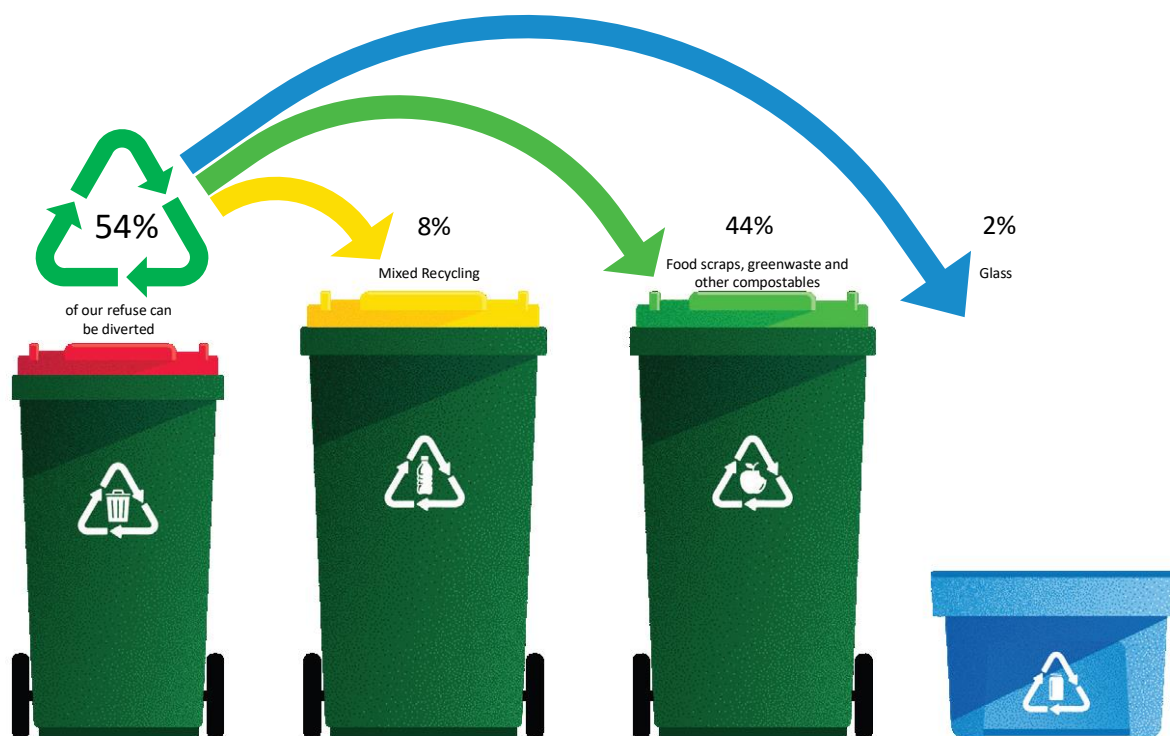
Since the introduction of full-service kerbside collections in March 2022, Mackenzie achieved a diversion rate of 66% in the following 12 months. This is already above the national target for 50% diversion at the kerbside by 2030. Mackenzie has the opportunity to maintain this performance and build success around further opportunities.

The composition of kerbside refuse from Mackenzie is shown in Figure 5. More than half of our residual waste could still be diverted. Figure 6 shows that 54% of our waste should be going into our organics and recycling bins, and glass crates.

<sup>4</sup> For the 12 months following organics collections starting, Apr-22 to Mar-23.



**Figure 5 Kerbside refuse composition from a waste audit in 2022**



**Figure 6 Diversion potential in Mackenzie's kerbside refuse (residual waste)**

The three RRP's in Mackenzie receive, process, and enable efficient waste services for the community. The waste types and volumes processed through these facilities are highlighted in Figure 7.



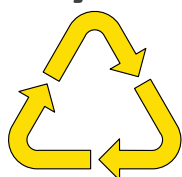
## Your RRP's Waste in Numbers

**Refuse**



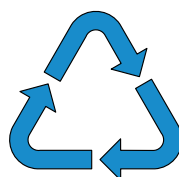
1,862

**Recycling**



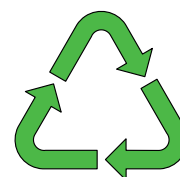
189

**Glass**



268

**Greenwaste**

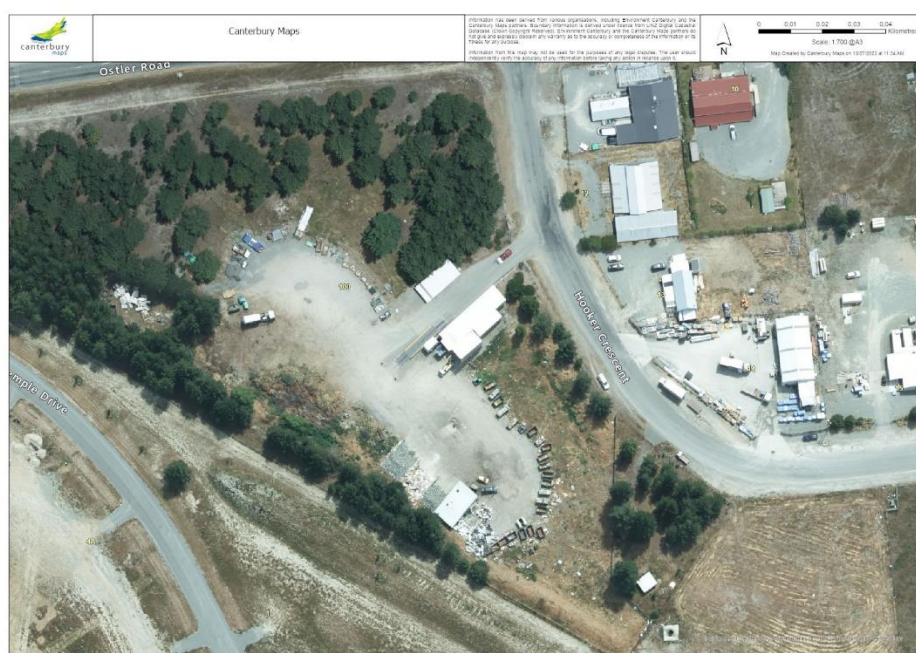


939

tonnes

**Figure 7 Total waste from Mackenzie's Resource Recovery Parks<sup>5</sup>**

Additional to the four waste streams in Figure 7, 410 tonnes of cleanfill soils, 5 tonnes of commercial recycling, 44m<sup>3</sup> of scrap metal and 166 whiteware items were also processed through the Districts RRP's. Most of this material is received or consolidated at Twizel, the largest of the three RRP's shown in the overhead image below (Figure 8).



**Figure 8 Overhead image of the Twizel Resource Recovery Park**

### 4.4 Cost of the current level of service

Council provides its waste services and facilities at an annual cost of \$1.17M (FY2021/22). Funding is predominantly provided through general and targeted rates, with some user charges (Table 3). Solid waste accounts for 4.9% of Council's total operating costs and 9% of Council's rates funding.

<sup>5</sup> For the 12 months following organics collections starting, Apr-22 to Mar-23.

**Table 3 Council services currently provided and their funding methods**

Council Service	Funding Methods
Waste minimisation education, promotion, enforcement (e.g. by law), communication, monitoring and policy development	Waste levy, central government funds/ grants, general rates, fees and charges
Kerbside collection of waste	Targeted rates
Kerbside collection of recyclables	Targeted rates
Kerbside collection of organics	Targeted rates
Resource Recovery Parks	General rates, fees and charges
Provision of public litter bins	General rates

## 5 Me pēwhea e pai ake ai? / How much better could we do?

### 5.1 Council's role

Mackenzie District Council has already achieved high levels of recycling and organic diversion, surpassing national targets well ahead of time. We were able to do this because we implemented the changes required early and with the support of our community. Now we need to continue to build upon that success by setting objectives and targets that align with new national targets and bring other stakeholders along our journey, particularly in our tourism, hospitality and construction sectors.

We value our unique landscape and aim to support the community outcomes described in the LTP through this updated WMMP. We contribute to protecting our treasured environment through maintaining our high levels of diversion and seeking opportunities to improve where possible. We have three methods of bringing about the change required, these include:

1. Influencing behaviours
2. Provision of waste services and facilities
3. Regulating how waste services are provided.

### 5.2 Identified district waste opportunities

Council has identified a range of waste issues and opportunities that currently face our communities. The type of services and facilities required is changing based on the need to reduce waste generation, extract more value from our waste materials and reduce biogenic methane emissions from waste.

#### 1. *Promote upstream waste hierarchy and circular economy principles*

The opportunity for developing circular economies extend beyond Council limits. There are opportunities to support initiatives developed by others at a local, sub-regional, regional, and national level. This includes promoting the national product stewardship schemes.

To encourage behavioural change and support the community to develop their own initiatives, there are opportunities for Council to strengthen its public awareness campaigns such as through its education provided by EnviroNZ.

## **2. *Recover more from kerbside waste streams***

A waste audit in the district in 2022 showed that more than half of our refuse could be diverted from landfill, mostly organics. Most refuse is disposed of at Redruth Landfill, which does not accept organic waste due to not having efficient landfill gas capture infrastructure. This organic component of our residual waste represents the majority of our biogenic methane emissions, which will need to be reduced by 30% by 2030. With organic diversion already available to most residents in the district, further uptake of this service can be achieved. The Council will consider providing households with a kitchen caddy to help drive this change in behaviour.

Improved recycling can also help us achieve a high diversion rate. With the implementation of standardised recycling across the nation, Council hopes households will better comply with a simplified list of recyclable items. Soft plastic recycling options will also be considered, some of these materials can be harder to recycle.

## **3. *Better service rural and business customers***

Currently rural households are able to opt-in to collections if they are situated along collection routes and there is a safe place to locate bins for truck access. There are a small number of households that are not located along these routes and have to drop-off their refuse and recycling at the nearest RRP. Businesses in the area, particularly in tourism, accommodation, and construction, play an important role in this next phase of the Council's WMMP. Since businesses do not currently have the same access to a comprehensive four-stream collection service that urban residents do, there is an opportunity to divert more by looking at how to enable access to the same level of service.

## **4. *Target improved recycling behaviour during peak visitor and tourist periods***

A major influence on waste volumes and diversion behaviour is linked to periods when tourists and holiday homeowners come into the district. This is most noticeable over long weekends, public holidays, and school holidays. There is a need to ensure these tourists and holidaymakers can and do use the services as effectively as the resident population. A key focus will be improving recycling and food waste diversion during these peak periods.

## **5. *Support diversion activities for C&D waste from landfill***

Residual waste from Mackenzie is taken to Redruth Landfill in Timaru for disposal. This includes divertible materials including construction and demolition (C&D) waste. Sorting of C&D waste and timber has been tried at Redruth in the past and found not to be cost-effective. Any future solution needs to be supported by sustainable markets. There is a lack of visibility of the alternatives available in South Canterbury to Class 1 landfill disposal i.e. C&D waste diversion or Class 2-4 landfills.



## Part B – Action Plan

### 1 Te tirohanga Whānui o te Mahere Rautaki / Action Plan Overview

Through the assessment of waste within the region, Council has identified five opportunities to address issues in our waste. Each of these opportunities have five grouped actions aligned with the opportunities identified, a sixth action group addresses regulatory and administrative tasks to support the other actions (see Table 4). The opportunities and actions are aligned with the three NZWS goals, as shown in Figure 9. Council also has a set of guiding principles that it will use when developing solid waste initiatives.

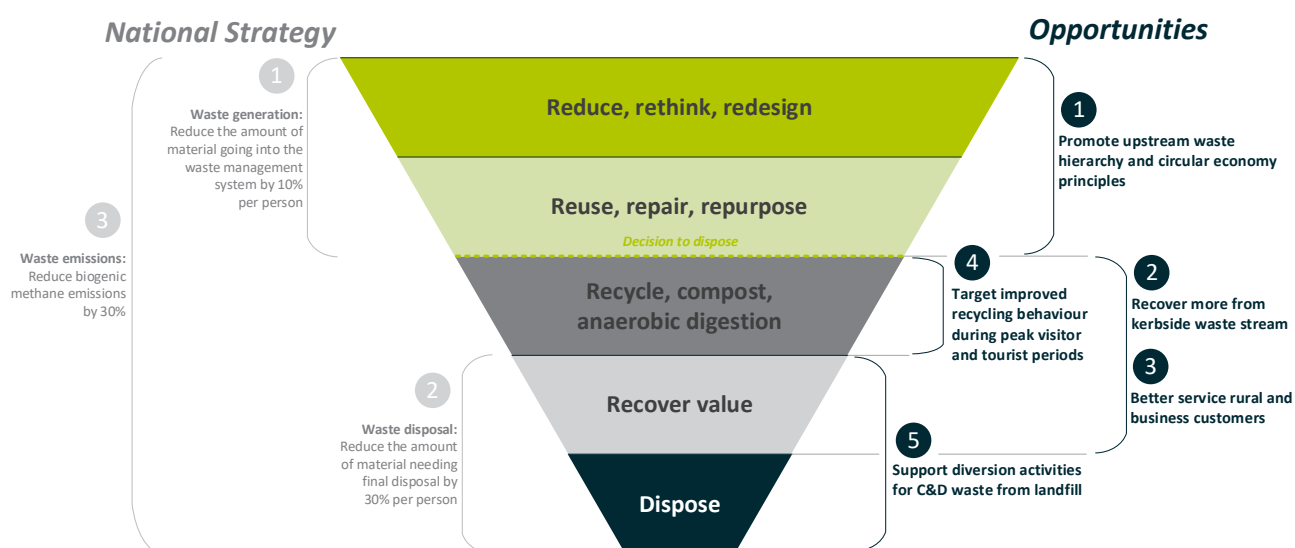


Figure 9 Opportunities aligned to the national waste strategy

#### Highlighting Our Guiding Principles:

- Addressing legislative requirements
- Recognition of Kaitiakitanga/stewardship
- Application of circular economy principles
- Allowing for integration of technology
- Behaviour change is required to minimise waste, and convenience influences behaviour
- Encouraging innovation
- Leading by example.

**Table 4 Action items for Council to address and implement during the 2024-2030 WMMP**

Action		Approach	New or Existing	Funding	Implementation timeframe
<b>1. Promote upstream waste hierarchy and circular economy principles</b>					
1.1.	Provide education programmes to raise awareness of circular economy principles, businesses, products, and services.	Influence	New	General rates, waste levy	FY2024/25 onwards
1.2.	Support the implementation of national product stewardship schemes through the promotion and other use of RRP as part of the collection network.	Influence	Existing	General rates, waste levy	Ongoing
1.3.	Support the development of local circular economy systems through a grant programme.	Influence	New	Grant, waste levy funds	FY2024/25 onwards
1.4.	Investigate and implement new technology for hard to recycle items, including supporting a container return scheme, if introduced and reviewing the material acceptance criteria align to changes.	Service	New	Grant, waste levy funds	FY2024/25 onwards
1.5.	Continue to collaborate with other councils, in particular South Canterbury Councils (Timaru and Waimate), and the Canterbury Joint Waste Committee on local and sub-regional waste minimisation projects.	Influence	Existing	General rates, waste levy	Ongoing
<b>2. Recover more from kerbside waste streams</b>					
2.1.	Continue to provide four-bin kerbside collection services (refuse, mixed recycling, glass, and organics) to residents in urban areas and, in rural areas on collection routes between townships.	Service	Existing	Targeted rates	Ongoing
2.2.	Introduce kitchen caddies for food scraps to improve uptake of organics service.	Service	New	Grant, waste levy funds	FY2024/25 onwards
2.3.	Continue to provide relevant and updated information to customers via website and other communication channels.	Influence	Existing	General rates, waste levy	Ongoing
2.4.	Continue to allow businesses to opt-in to four-bin service if it meets their needs.	Service	Existing	Targeted rates	Ongoing
2.5.	Continue to provide education programmes to schools and businesses to help our community reduce waste and make better decisions about recycling and waste minimisation (including support for the EnviroSchools and Paper 4 Trees programmes).	Influence	Existing	General rates, waste levy	Ongoing

Action		Approach	New or Existing	Funding	Implementation timeframe
2.6.	Investigate opportunities for recycling, reuse or reduction of waste and implement where appropriate, this may include local level initiatives.	Service	Existing	General rates, waste levy	Ongoing
<b>3. Better service rural and business customers</b>					
3.1.	Investigate options for increasing services for business customers, rural residents or provide drop-off points. Implement preferred option.	Service	New	Waste levy funds	Investigate FY2025/26, implement FY2027/28
3.2.	Work with private collectors to offer an equivalent four bin service to business customers.	Influence	New	Private service	FY2025/26 onwards
3.3.	Work with Central Government agencies (e.g. Department of Conservation, Energy Sector, and Waka Kotahi) to increase diversion in public spaces.	Influence	New	General rates, waste levy	FY2024/25 onwards
3.4.	Continue to operate RRP in Twizel, Tekapo and Fairlie.	Service	Existing	General rates, fees and charges	Ongoing
<b>4. Target improved recycling behaviour during peak visitor and tourist periods</b>					
4.1.	Continue providing targeted public place refuse and recycling bins.	Service	Existing	General rates	Ongoing
4.2.	Continue to offer additional services during peak holiday periods.	Service	Existing	Targeted rates	Ongoing
4.3.	Work with the tourism, hospitality, and accommodation sectors to develop and deliver targeted education programmes to minimise waste.	Influence	New	Waste levy funds, general rates	FY2025/26 onwards
<b>5. Support diversion activities for C&amp;D waste</b>					
5.1.	Work with local construction and demolition businesses to develop and deliver targeted education programmes to promote awareness of how to divert waste.	Influence	New	General rates, waste levy	FY 2024/25 onwards
5.2.	Support the implementation of changes to Building Act process requiring waste minimisation plans.	Influence	New	General rates	Once amendments are in place
5.3.	Continue to monitor C&D waste quantity and composition at Council RRP and introduce a targeted SWAP focused on C&D waste in FY2025/26.	Service	Existing New (SWAP)	General rates, waste levy	Ongoing

Action		Approach	New or Existing	Funding	Implementation timeframe
5.4.	Participate in investigating local and sub-regional C&D waste recovery options.	Influence	New	General rates, waste levy	FY 2025/26 onwards
<b>6. Other actions</b>					
6.1.	Review our Solid Waste Bylaw to ensure it remains current and aligns to this WMMP.	Regulate	Existing	General rates	After this WMMP is published
6.2.	Enforce current restrictions of specific types of waste in kerbside refuse bins, such as food scraps.	Regulate	Existing	General rates	Ongoing and aligns with bylaw review, see Action 9.1.
6.3.	Continue to collect data in accordance with the National Waste Data Framework.	Influence	Existing	General rates	Ongoing
6.4.	Undertake regular SWAP and report progress against WMMP targets on website.	Influence	Existing	General rates, waste levy	Ongoing
6.5.	Continue to keep Council's strategic waste documentation up to date	Regulate	Existing	General rates, waste levy	Ongoing

## 1.1 Forecast future demand

Demand on waste services and facilities is linked to population growth. The District's population is predicted to increase from 6,200 in 2022 to around 9,000 by 2050. In the short term, annual waste growth is predicted to be 2%.

The NZWS focuses on the urban-rural divide for household kerbside collections. Currently, only Twizel meets this classification, listed as a small urban area. Mackenzie has already rolled out kerbside collections elsewhere and so is ahead of these targets.

The reduction of waste disposal to landfill shown in Figure 10 is expected to come from three initiatives; reduced waste generation from circular initiatives, maintaining high levels of recycling diversion, and increased uptake of organics diversion. A more detailed summary is available in the WA (see Part C).

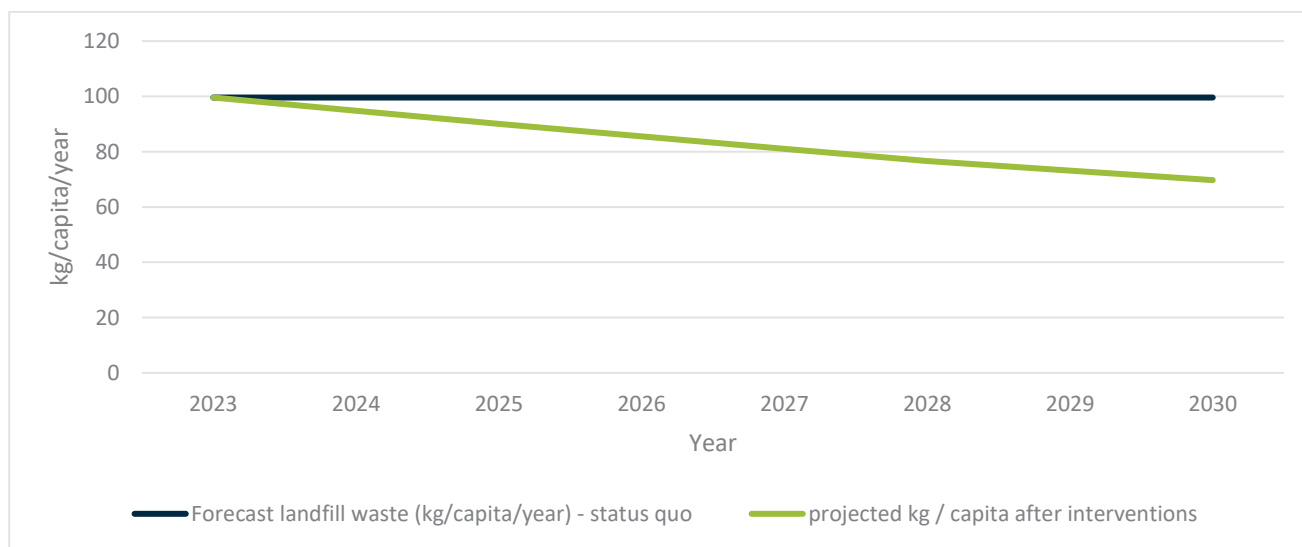


Figure 10 Projected residual waste sent to landfill

## 2 Pūtea / Funding

### 2.1 Funding the plan

The action plan will be funded using the suite of tools available to Council in the delivery of solid waste services. The activities will be funded by:

- General rate
- Targeted rate
- Fees and charges (including gate fees and user charges)
- Subsidies and grants, including the Waste Levy Fund and other MfE grants
- Debt (if required for capital works).

### 2.2 Waste minimisation levy funding expenditure

Council will continue to use the Waste Minimisation Levy funding income to fund waste education, investigations, trials, and to fund capital expenditure for diversion facilities.

## 2.3 Waste Levy Grants

Section 47 of the WMA gives councils the ability to make grants to a person, organisation, or group to promote or achieve waste management and minimisation. Under this WMMP the Council will continue to give grants at its discretion and on any terms or condition it deems appropriate provided there is an allocated and approved budget for that activity. Specific grants (e.g. for local circular economy initiatives) will also be explored.

## 3 Te aroturuki, Te arotake me ngā pūrongo o Te ngā ahunga whakamua / Monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress

### 3.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The Council intends to monitor and report on progress regarding the WMMP and will develop and implement a clear, transparent monitoring and reporting system. Accurate information on how services provided by council are performing is essential for monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan's vision, objectives, goals and targets, and planning for future demand.

Council's current level of service and performance measures are aligned with the 2021-2031 LTP and are focussed on reducing the residential waste to landfill. Council will review its performance measures as part of the 2024-2034 LTP to align with this WMMP.

Measures that provide a broader picture of the waste situation and how to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill will assist Council in identifying more targeted actions in the future. Data will be gathered through:

- Annual resident and ratepayer surveys
- Contractor reporting against key performance indicators
- Solid Waste Analysis Protocol Audits (SWAPs)
- Waste Assessments
- Consent compliance systems.

### 3.2 Reporting

The Council will report progress of the implementation and effectiveness of this WMMP through:

- Annual Reports
- Monthly performance reports
- Council's website

The Council will also provide progress reports of expenditure of its waste levy funds to the Ministry for the Environment and provide data in accordance with the national reporting systems.

## Glossary

Term	Definitions and abbreviations
<b>Clean fill/clean fill material</b>	Inert materials disposed of, into or onto land, at a consented cleanfill. Materials typically include construction and demolition waste such as concrete, uncontaminated soil and rock.
<b>Commercial waste</b>	Waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of trade or business, recreation or entertainment, excluding, mines, quarries and agricultural waste. May also include some household waste collected by commercial operators.
<b>Diverted material</b>	Anything no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded, and includes any materials that are recyclables, compostable, or can be recovered and/or re-used, as determined by the Council by resolution.
<b>Hazardous waste</b>	Waste that is potentially harmful to human and/or environmental health. It typically has one or more of the following hazard properties: explosive, flammable, oxidising, corrosive, radioactive, toxic or ecotoxic, or it may react with air or water to have one of these properties.
<b>Household waste</b>	Solid waste generated by households. Household waste does not include divertible waste, hazardous waste, commercial waste, prohibited waste, trade waste or liquid waste of any nature.
<b>Organic waste</b>	Compostable materials that are organic in origin and appropriate to be used as feedstock for composting and includes greenwaste and food waste.
<b>Recycling</b>	The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials.
<b>Resource Recovery Park (RRP)</b>	A facility where solid waste materials such as residual waste, construction and demolition waste, recyclables, organic wastes and household hazardous wastes are delivered for sorting or before being taken away for treatment, processing, recycling or disposal, and which may also include a retail outlet for the re- sale of used goods and materials deposited at the site.
<b>Reuse shops</b>	Items that are salvaged or diverted from the waste stream undergo little or no modification and are sold at shops run by the community or territorial authorities.
<b>Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP)</b>	A study to determine the composition of waste as described by Ministry for the Environment.
<b>Transfer Station (TS)</b>	A facility where solid waste materials such as residual waste, construction and demolition waste, recyclables, organics waste and household hazardous wastes are delivered for consolidation before being taken away for treatment, processing, recycling or disposal.
<b>Waste</b>	Anything disposed of, or discarded, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste disposal levy</b>	A levy imposed under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 on waste.
<b>Waste minimisation</b>	The reduction of waste and the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste and diverted material.

# Part C – Supporting Information

Waste Assessment