

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2016

Adopted 28 July 2016



Ashburton
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Foreword

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) proposes how Ashburton District Council will manage the district's waste and continue working towards its goal of zero waste over the next six years. The Plan is a requirement of the Waste Management Act 2008.

Efficiently and effectively managing and minimising waste is one of the key services Council provides for the district and since 2011 - when its first WMMP was implemented - some good progress has been achieved in the wider community in terms of improved waste practices.

There is, however, still more work to do to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, to increase recycling, and to do this in a way that is cost-effective for the whole community.

While the majority of the responsibility for managing waste in our district lies with Council, long-term improvements also rely on the wider community's ongoing commitment to better handling waste at home and in a business setting.

In order to ensure Ashburton District remains a positive place for lifestyle and opportunity, smart choices need to be made and this includes making the right ones for how we manage waste.

Waste practices affect everyone and have a significant impact on our environment. Waste has long been a widely-discussed topic in our community and Council wants to ensure the Plan it puts in place for the next six years has the support of residents and the business community alike.

Let's work together on this Plan and help make Ashburton District an even better place to live, work and do business.

Mayor Angus McKay
Ashburton District Council

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Executive Summary

This Plan is Ashburton District Council's proposed strategy for promoting waste minimisation and reducing residual waste to landfill for the next six years.

As required by the Waste Management Act, it has been designed to "protect the environment from harm, and to provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits".

The vision and goals of the Plan are consistent, and give effect to, the current 2010 New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS) goals of:

- reducing the harmful effects of waste
- improving the efficiency of resource use

In summary, the purpose of this Plan is to:

- capture Council's vision and long-term goals of managing and minimising waste in the district
- set strategies, objectives, policies and activities/methods to achieve these goals
- provide information on how Council intends to fund the activities of the WMMP over the next six years
- help to meet legal requirements of councils in respect of waste management

In preparing this Plan, a detailed Waste Assessment was carried out to identify the key waste issues and challenges facing the district. The Waste Assessment was conducted by WasteNot Consulting and Eunomia Research and Consulting in July 2015 and is available on Council's website at adc.govt.nz.

The key issues and challenges that the Waste Assessment highlighted are as follows:

- Information about the quantity and type of waste going to unregulated disposal (farm pits, cleanfill and burning) is scarce
- The recycling rate for the district is relatively low
- Rural areas have a number of recycling drop-off points but more are still needed to meet the needs of the district
- Organic material, which primarily includes food waste and green waste, is estimated to comprise the largest proportion of both the kerbside refuse and the overall waste stream to landfill. However there is currently no food waste processing capacity in the district
- Within the district there are currently no sorting facilities for mixed, unsorted recyclable materials or for C&D or industrial/ commercial/institutional (ICI) waste although the wider region does have a number of facilities
- The amount of waste being generated by commercial / business activity in the district – much of which is going to landfill but could be diverted - indicates that more awareness and education about good waste management is needed for the business community.

Working towards Zero Waste

Council maintains its vision of continuing to work towards achieving zero waste for the district.

A key part of working towards this vision involves considering the role of waste in the wider economy – including issues of resource efficiency and viewing waste as a resource, rather than as an issue to be managed. In essence, it is about integrating waste into economic development plans and initiatives.

It is proposed that part of Council's role may be to provide appropriate regulatory and economic incentive frameworks to steer activity.¹

In addition to the above it is proposed that Council continues to provide a range of waste management and minimisation services similar to those currently in place.

Council's role in working towards zero waste is likely to be wide-ranging and is expected to encompass the following:

- Council will continue existing activities as well as seeking new activities to divert waste from landfill
- Council will aim to control and regulate waste collections to ensure maximum waste is diverted from landfill and to minimise environmental impact
- Council will endeavour to fund waste management activities in a way that promotes waste minimisation and recycling, at the same time minimising cost to the ratepayer
- Council will work with community groups, the private sector, and other local authorities to achieve waste minimisation goals rather than developing new Council funded activities or assets
- Council will continue to educate the community about the benefits of waste minimisation with the view to increasing engagement and participation in minimisation activities.

Specific actions have been identified in the Action Plan (Part B) to help address the above issues and challenges. The Action Plan reflects Council's commitment to waste management and minimisation to not only meet legislative requirements but to respond to the community's demand for services and infrastructure.

Council will undertake the specific actions identified in the Action Plan subject to:

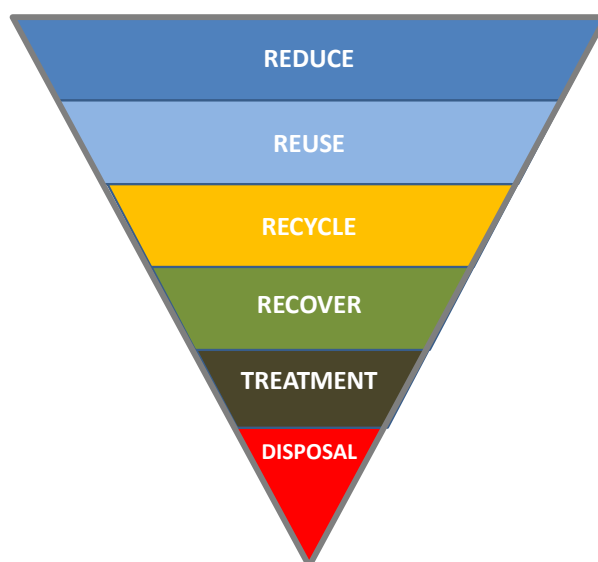
- Affordability to the community
- Cost effectiveness
- Council approval
- Council Annual Plan/Long Term Plan process

¹ Although there is concern that a stronger approach to regulatory and economic instrument tools might encourage more unwanted activities such as illegal dumping, there is also recognition that a stronger approach is probably required to achieve a significant reduction in waste going to landfill.

Introduction

Scope of Plan

This Plan sets out how Council will promote waste management and minimisation in accordance with the Waste Management Act's Waste Hierarchy.



The Plan covers all solid and hazardous waste and diverted materials in the district, whether or not they are managed by Council. This does not necessarily mean Council will have direct involvement in the management of all waste but the Waste Management Act gives Council the responsibility to consider all the district's waste. Under the Act, Council can also suggest areas where other groups such as businesses or residents can take action themselves.

The Plan excludes liquid wastes disposed of via Council's sewage system and bio-solids from the wastewater treatment process - which are addressed under Council's Wastewater Activity Management Plan. Trade wastes are covered by Council's Trade Waste By-law and liquid hazardous and gaseous wastes are also excluded from this Plan.

Definitions for various words and terms used in this Plan are provided on page 45.

Structure of the Plan

This Plan comprises three parts:

Part A - Strategy: This contains the core elements of Council's proposed WMMP strategy including vision, goals, objectives, policies and targets. It outlines what we are aiming to achieve and the broad framework for working towards the vision of zero waste.

Part B - Action Plan: This sets out the specific actions to be taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and targets outlined in Part A.

Part C - Background Information: This section contains other relevant background information.

Timeframes and Review of Plan

Under Section 50 of the Waste Management Act, Council is required to review the WMMP at intervals of no more than six years after the last review. The next review will therefore be carried out by Council before 2024.

If there was reason for Council to review some, or all of the final version of this Plan before 2024, it would carry out a further Waste Assessment to ensure any new decisions or changes made are based on up-to-date information. The wider community would also be consulted with before any significant changes were made to the Plan.

Community Involvement in developing this Plan

It is a statutory requirement of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 for any amendments to Council's WMMP to be consulted on using the Special Consultative Procedure.

The draft 2016 WMMP was approved by Council in early 2016 for community consultation alongside the Annual Plan.

An inherent part of why Council needs the community to be involved in the development of this Plan stems from its vision of working towards zero waste for the district. As mentioned earlier, a zero waste approach relies on everyone in the community being involved in good waste practices. Support from the community will impact how much progress Council makes in terms of minimising waste in the coming six years.

In summary, Council's view is that the WMMP is a balanced reflection of its own plans and actions, as well as meeting the community's expectations and the requirements of the Waste Management Act.

Part A – Strategy

Vision

Council has been working towards its vision of zero waste since 2011 and continues to believe that this can only truly be achieved by encouraging everyone to support and actively participate in best waste practices.

This vision does not mean Council thinks that no amount of waste should be sent to landfill now - this would be very difficult and costly as the technologies and services to reuse or recycle all the waste materials we produce do not exist in New Zealand.

Instead, zero waste is a way of thinking about waste and an approach to waste management and one in which waste is not seen as a problem, but an opportunity. The term 'zero' should not be viewed as an absolute figure, but is seen as something to strive for.

As is outlined in the Ashburton District Long-Term Plan 2015-25, Council's vision for waste is also to provide and maintain solid waste and recycling facilities and services that contribute to the following community outcomes:

- a thriving and diverse local economy
- sustainable natural and built environments
- an enjoyable place to live
- a safe and healthy community
- an involved community with quality leadership

Our Goals and Objectives

The goals of this Plan focus on developing a cost-effective range of waste management services to ensure sustainable management; conservation of resources; and protection of the environment and public health.

Council has developed five specific goals which consider local issues, regional and national priorities, and feedback from the community gained through previous consultative processes.

Goal: Engage and involve our community

Objective: Work in partnership with the waste sector, neighbouring councils and local community to raise awareness of key issues

Objective: Achieve responsible and informed decisions on solid waste management by the community

Goal: Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill or other disposal

Objective: Reflect the WMA's waste hierarchy by emphasising and prioritising reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery in our Action Plan

Objective: Improve information collection and analysis to ensure we know what waste exists in the district and where it is going

Goal: Lower the total cost of waste management to our community, while increasing economic benefit through new initiatives and infrastructure

Objective: Use existing resources more efficiently

Objective: Work with the waste sector to increase the range of reuse, recycling and recovery options available in the district, maximising the economic benefit to the community

Objective: Consider the total cost to the local community when choosing waste management options

Goal: Reduce the risk of environmental damage

Objective: Consider the environmental impact of all options and seek to choose options with the least overall environmental impact

Goal: To protect public health

Objective: To consider the public health impacts of all waste management options and seek to choose options which protect human health

Council's Targets

There are a number of targets that can be used to measure Council's waste management performance. The key target relating to Council's vision of zero waste is a waste reduction target i.e. measuring the amount of waste Ashburton District sends to landfill.

This measure is expressed as the amount of waste we send to landfill per capita. Measuring waste quantities in this manner means we can look at how much waste reduction is actually being achieved e.g. people using less packaging or composting at home. The target also makes it simple to measure and monitor progress over time as it allows for growth in the district's population.

Using up-to-date information from its recent Waste Assessment, Council has identified a number of ways it could further improve its current waste management practices and divert more waste from landfill. It has predicted the impact that each of these initiatives could have, and together, these form the overall target.

As there is relatively little information available on some waste streams in the district, it is also worth noting that we have only been able to estimate targets based on specific parts of the waste

stream. As a district, Council is working to collect better waste data and as more information becomes available, will be able to set more informed targets.

At present, Ashburton District sends 343 kg of waste to landfill per capita per year. Council believes that over the next 10 years a number of new initiatives could be introduced to reduce the amount going to landfill to 300kg per capita per year. As a percentage target for this new WMMP, Council would therefore be aiming to achieve a 23% reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfill per capita by 2026.

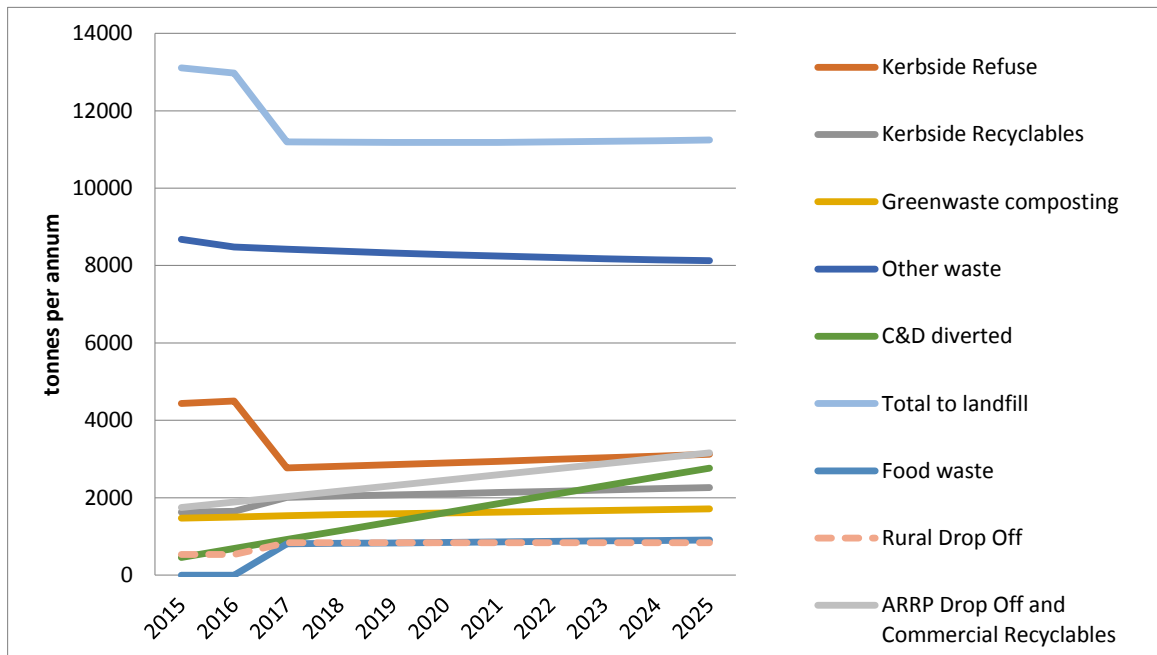
Additional targets we have set for the next 10 years are:

- 40% reduction in the weight of residual waste per rateable property from kerbside collections being disposed of to landfill
- 100% increase in the weight of recyclable, recoverable or reusable material diverted from the waste stream
- 1.5% per annum increase in the percentage of kerbside collected material being recycled
- 205 kg per annum per household served of kerbside collected recyclables
- 150 kg of material composted per annum per rateable property
- 50% of material to the Ashburton Resource Recovery Park (ARRP) will be diverted from landfill
- Increase the diversion from the disposal of construction and development (C&D) waste to 150 kg per rateable property per annum
- No significant non-compliances with resource consent conditions related to closed landfills and resource recovery park operations

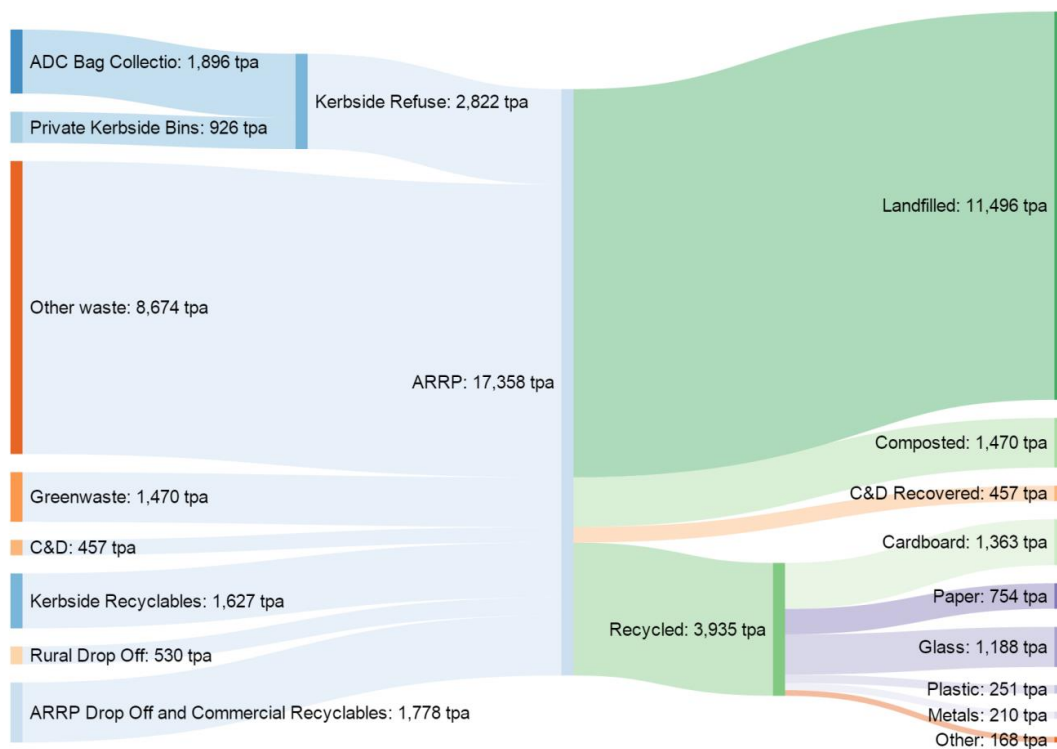
The table below shows the key initiatives Council is proposing to implement over the next 10 years and how they contribute to achieving the stated targets.

Total current waste to landfill	11,495 tonnes per year
Estimated current tonnes diverted per year	5834 tonnes per year
Improved kerbside recycling	639 tonnes
Improved drop-off and commercial recycling	1405 tonnes
Increased rural drop-off	303 tonnes
Increased C & D waste recycling	2309 tonnes
Increased reuse and repair	5 tonnes
Projection of total diverted in 2026	11,641 tonnes
Remaining waste to landfill	11,247 tonnes per year
Waste to landfill per capita per year (based upon population of 37,470 in 2025)	300 kg

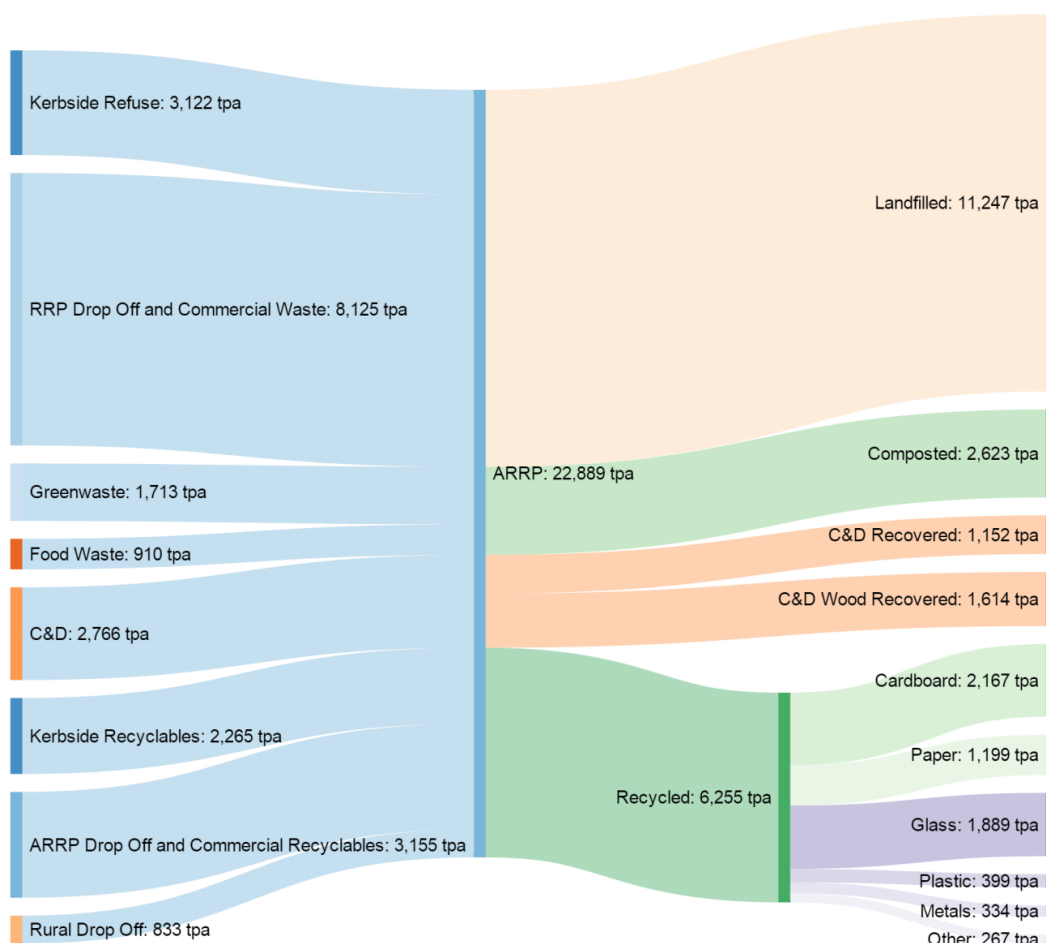
The chart below shows Council's prediction for how various waste streams will evolve over the next 10 years.



This next diagram below shows the current (2014/2015) flow of waste material in the district. The main sources (on the left) and destinations (on the right) are listed with an indication of the tonnes per annum (TPA).



The diagram below is drawn on the same scale and presents the projected waste flows for 2025.



Council has also planned other initiatives that do not directly reduce waste going to landfill, but which support its main waste reduction initiatives and reflect its zero waste approach. These include community engagement, communication and education, bylaws, and monitoring and enforcement. Part B of this Plan sets out the actions that are planned for these initiatives.

Council may also set further targets to monitor the effectiveness of service delivery:

- Service level targets (e.g. frequency of collections)
- Ratepayer satisfaction
- Service delivery targets (e.g. missed collections etc.)

It is expected that these targets will be set and monitored through the procurement of services for the new waste contract commencing in July 2017.

Council's role

Council's role in the district's waste management involves providing collection services and facilities for transferring and transporting waste to landfill disposal or to other processing facilities.

Council's level of involvement in delivering most of the goals, objectives and targets in this Plan will be high – it will either be the 'lead agency' in delivering actions and achieving targets, or a joint lead or key supporting agency working with the community or waste sector.

Council's anticipated role on key issues is as follows:

Waste collection and recycling - Council will continue to provide collection services for refuse and recycling in the more urban areas of the district and will operate resource recovery parks and drop-off facilities through contractual agreements. It will be seeking tenders for the waste and recyclables collection service in the first half of the 2016/2017 financial year.

Waste disposal - Residual waste is currently disposed of by Council at the Canterbury Regional Landfill at Kate Valley in Hurunui District. Council is a joint venture partner in the Kate Valley Landfill with four other councils and Canterbury Waste Services Ltd.

Council intends to meet forecast demands for waste disposal by continuing to dispose of residual waste to the Canterbury Regional Landfill. There are also a number of sites in the district which are used for the disposal of cleanfill material. Council will work with Environment Canterbury (ECan), to ensure these are managed in line with good practice. (Hazardous waste disposal is performed by private contractors while Council provides access points for hazardous waste drop-off).

Other Policies and Plans

When preparing this Plan, Council also took into account other relevant local and regional policies and plans and national legislation, including the following:

New Zealand Waste Strategy

The revised New Zealand Waste Strategy was released in October 2010, and contains two main goals:

1. Reducing the harmful effects of waste
2. Improving the efficiency of resource use

The intent of the 2010 strategy is to enable Council to take a flexible approach to waste management, encourage development of targets and solutions that are appropriate for Ashburton district, and to efficiently allocate waste management and minimisation effort and resources.

Council has checked that this Plan is aligned with the New Zealand Waste Strategy by assessing how its goals and objectives would contribute to the national goals. The table below outlines how Council's proposed initiatives reduce the harmful effects of waste and improve the efficiency of resource use.

New Zealand Waste Strategy Goals	Our proposed goals and objectives
Reduce the harmful effects of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform, engage and involve our community • Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill or other waste disposal • Increase the range of options available to better manage waste • Consider the environmental and public health impacts of waste management options
Improve efficiency of resource use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform, engage and involve our community • Reflect the Waste Management Act's waste hierarchy in our Action Plan • Develop and expand local waste management options • Use resources more efficiently • Recover the value of waste materials

Canterbury Regional Policy Statement

The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement provides an overview of the resource management issues in the Canterbury region, and the objectives, policies and methods to achieve integrated management of natural and physical resources. Regional and District Plans must be consistent with the Policy Statement.

Chapter 19 of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement contains objectives and policies for waste management in the region and methods to achieve them.

Objective 19.2.1 – Minimise the generation of waste

Adverse effects on the environment are avoided by minimising the generation of waste.

Objective 19.2.2 – Minimise adverse effects of waste

Adverse effects on the environment caused by residual waste and its management are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

National Legislation

The principal solid waste legislation in New Zealand is the Waste Management Act 2008. Its stated purpose is to:

Encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to:

- a) protect the environment from harm; and
- b) provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.

To further its aims, the Waste Management Act requires territorial authorities to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district.

Other legislation that has been considered in the preparation of this Plan includes:

- Local Government Act 2002
- Litter Act 1979
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Health and Safety Reform Bill
- Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008

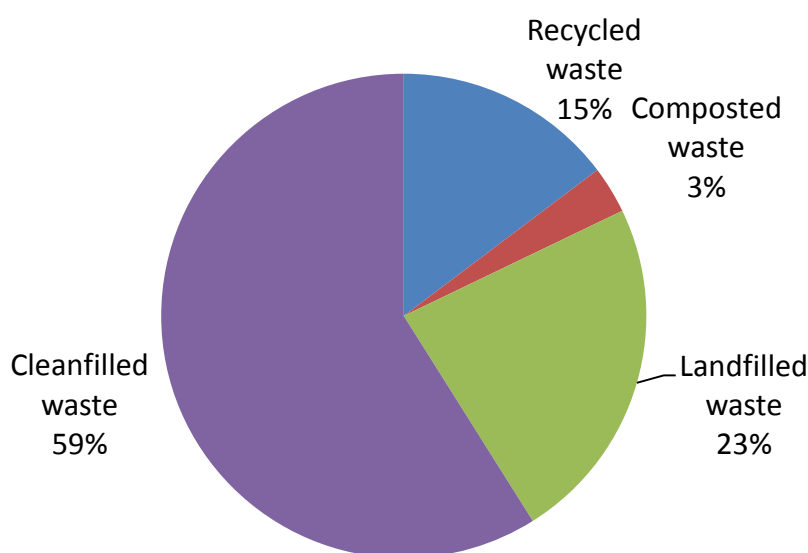
The legislation above provides the imperative and tools for managing and minimising waste in New Zealand. (Council's latest Waste Assessment contains more details about key legislation relating to this Plan).

The following documents have also been considered in developing this Plan:

- Ashburton District Council's Long Term Plan 2015
- Ashburton District Council Bylaws
- Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan
- Canterbury Air Plan

The Waste Problem

This section summarises the waste being generated in Ashburton district, the waste management services currently being provided, and the main waste issues facing the district.



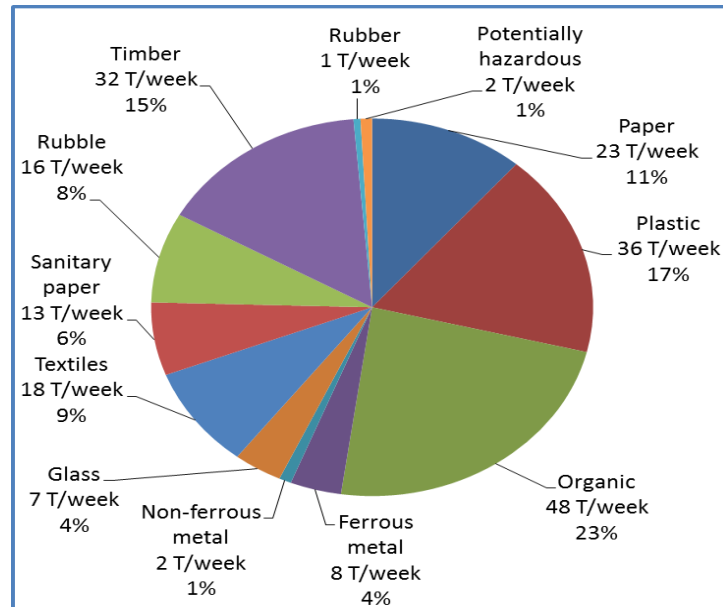
Ashburton district sends approximately 11,000 tonnes of rubbish to landfill each year and recycles and composts nearly 8,000 tonnes.

To date, Council has not targeted waste streams derived from the commercial operation of agricultural businesses. A small amount of this waste is taken care of through product stewardship schemes such as "Agrecovery" and "Plasback", however the majority is self-managed by business operators and little is known about the actual quantity or composition of this waste.

What is being thrown away and taken to landfill?

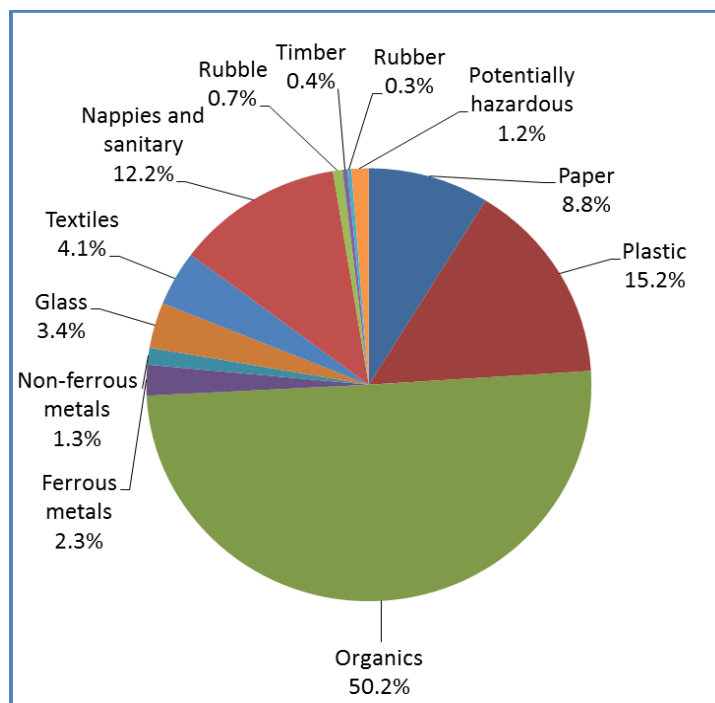
The figure below shows Council's estimate of the composition of the district's waste being disposed of to landfill.

Figure 1: Composition of landfilled waste



The figure below shows Council's estimate of what is being collected in kerbside refuse bags and bin collections and sent to landfill:

Figure 2: Composition of kerbside domestic refuse



These graphs also show that a large proportion of what people in the district are putting in their rubbish is waste that could be recycled or composted – nearly half is organic waste (food and garden waste), along with recyclables like paper, plastic, glass and metals.

If Council can find ways to re-direct this recycling and compostable material out of the kerbside collection and instead recycle or compost it, costs can be saved on the amount sent to landfill, and the environmental impact would be lessened.

Existing Services and Facilities

As well as providing kerbside rubbish and recycling collection services, Council also manages the following:

- Ashburton and Rakaia Resource Recovery Parks
- Rural recycling drop-offs around the district
- Methven green waste and inorganic material drop-off facility
- Kerbside collection of recyclables and rubbish in urban communities
- Management of the district's closed landfills
- The management of discarded litter and the collection of illegally dumped waste
- Communication, advocacy, education, and enforcement
- Waste management planning and reporting.

Resource Recovery Parks

Resource Recovery Parks (RRPs) for receiving, sorting, and transferring waste and recyclables for further processing or disposal are operated in Ashburton and Rakaia.

These facilities are the substantial waste management hubs taking waste and recoverable materials from commercial activity and businesses across the district. They are open to the public and provide a wide range of waste management services.

Rural Recycling Drop Off Sites

Rural Recycling Drop Off sites are provided in Methven and other rural communities for collecting and transferring household recyclables. The sites are open to the public. Bins labelled with each of the materials the site accepts are available for those who wish to drop-off household recyclables. These sites are serviced regularly, with material being transferred to the Ashburton Resource Recovery Park (ARRP) for further sorting and processing for market.

They are located at:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| • Methven | • Hinds |
| • Mayfield | • Rangitata Huts |
| • Mt Somers | • Hakatere Huts |
| • Staveley | • South Rakaia Huts |
| • Willowby | • Pendarves |

Kerbside Collection of Recyclables and Rubbish in Urban Communities

The weekly kerbside collection of rubbish in official Council-branded, prepaid black bags and the kerbside collection of household recyclables from 45 litre green plastic crates are currently provided in the following communities:

- Ashburton
- Methven
- Rakaia
- Hinds
- Mayfield and Mt Somers

Transport and Disposal of Residual Waste

Residual waste remaining from all efforts to divert and recover materials from the waste stream are transported and disposed of at the Kate Valley Landfill in Hurunui District.

Closed Closed Landfill Aftercare

Council is responsible for the ongoing care and monitoring of five closed landfills within the district that it previously operated. They are located in:

- Ashburton
- Methven
- Rakaia
- Hinds
- Mayfield

The north east corner of the Methven site is used as a separate green waste and inorganic resources drop-off facility. This is available to the public during specific times of the week.

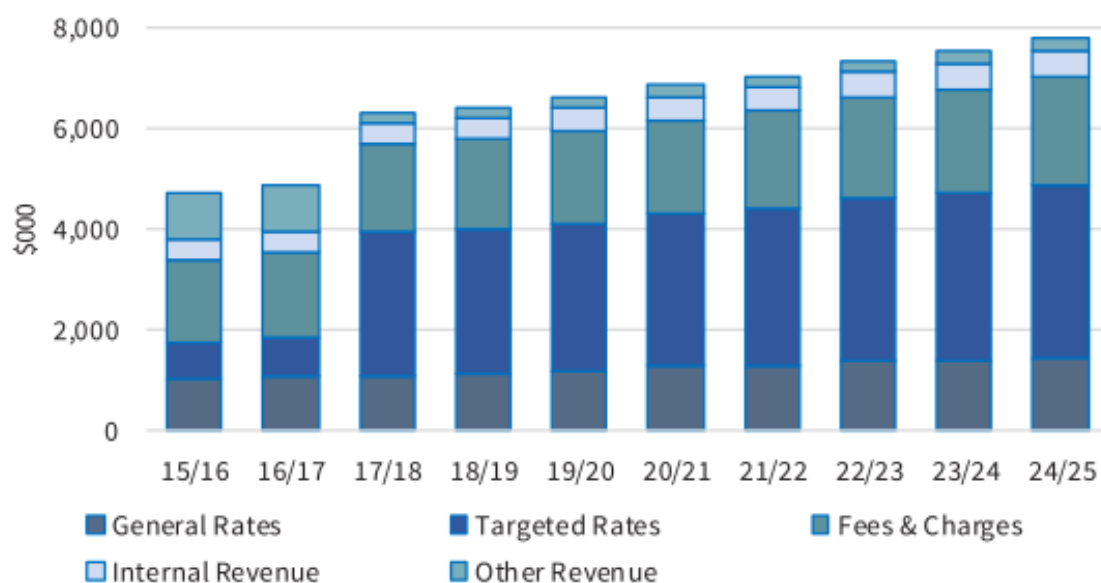
Funding of solid waste services

Council has several funding options to assist in the implementation of the proposals in this Plan. The current options are as follows:

- General Council funding from revenue received by Council
- Uniform Annual Charge – a charge paid by all ratepayers
- User pays – the polluter pays the full cost
- Targeted rates – a charge according to the property and not the service provided
- Waste levy - this is collected under the Waste Management Act. It is partially refunded to Council based on the district's population as a proportion of the total population of New Zealand. These funds must be used for waste minimisation activities and initiatives under Section 32 of the Waste Management Act. Waste levy funds also include any funds received from a successful application to the Waste Minimisation Fund.

Further information on the project costs and funding are available in the Action Plan in this document, as well as the Council's Annual Plan and Long Term Plan.

Figure 3: LTP operating income for solid waste²



Council's solid waste income is projected to rise in the future, with the largest proportion of this increase coming from a rise in targeted rates, particularly from 2017/18. This increase is based on Council's cost estimate of the introduction of improvements to the provision of solid waste services to Ashburton district.

The biggest portion of this cost increase comes from a proposed change to fund the refuse collection service from rates, rather than from the user pays-based fees and charges system currently applied to the refuse bags.

² Ashburton District LTP 2015

Council will consider various options for charging and funding this service as part of the procurement of new services in the first half of the 2016/2017 financial year.

The service Council introduces in 2017 will depend on the responses it receives during the upcoming tender process.

Forecasts of Future Demand for Waste Management Services

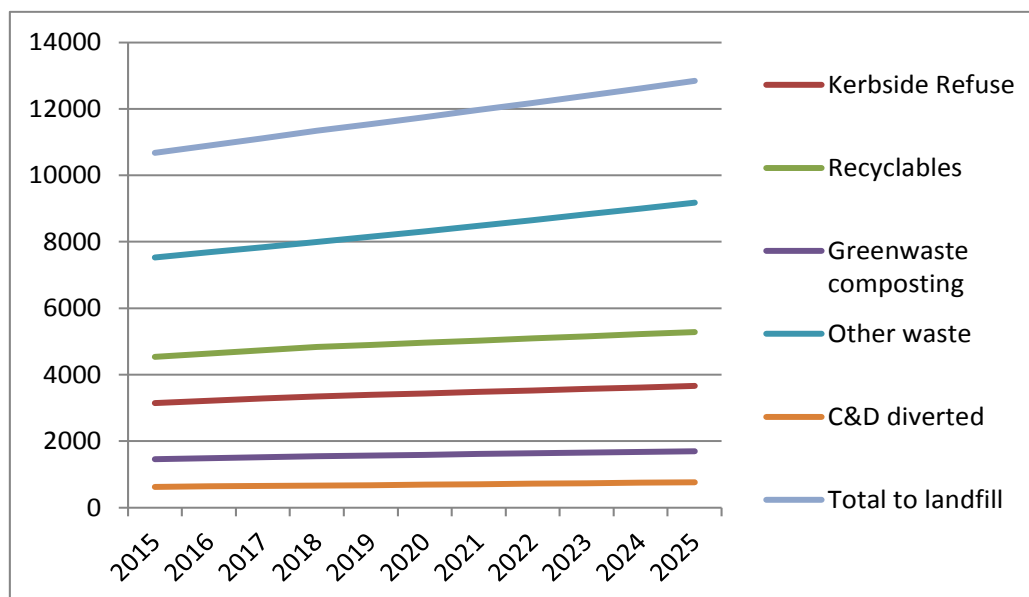
In preparing this Plan, Council has analysed a range of information to help predict how much waste is likely to be produced in the district over the next six years, how this should be best managed, and to also consider other waste-related factors and challenges which are likely to require management by Council. These include:

- Population, household, economic growth
- Recycling markets/commodity prices
- Local and Central Government Policy
- Changes in lifestyles and consumption
- Community expectations

The above factors are discussed in more detail in the Waste Assessment.

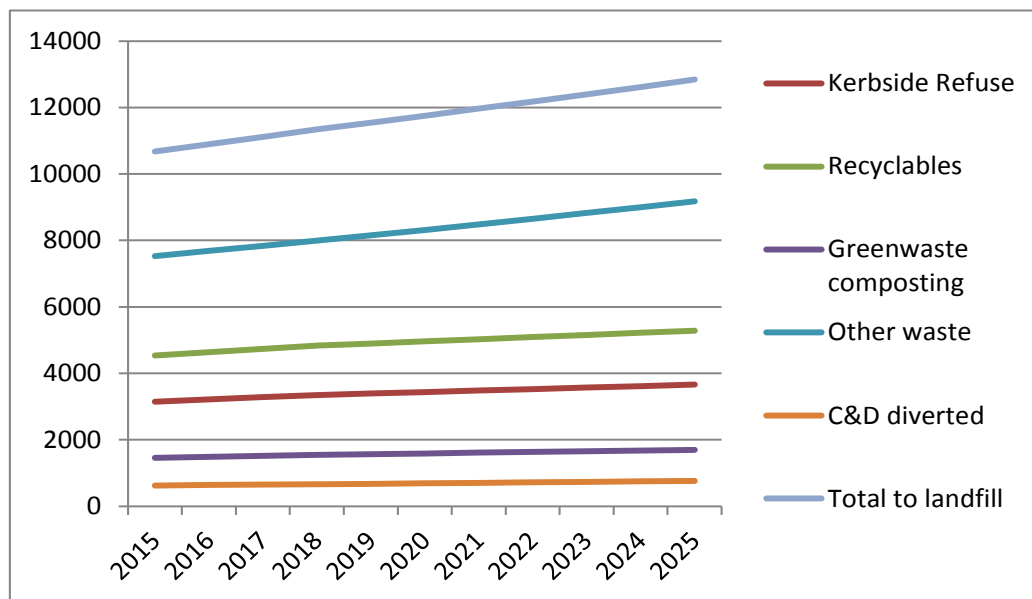
The amount of material going through the Council's Resource Recovery Parks is expected to grow over the next 10 years, as shown in

Figure 4: Material going through the RRP's (tonnes per annum)



. The anticipated growth is due to the district's increasing population and growth in the local economy.

Figure 4: Material going through the RRP's (tonnes per annum)



Public Health

Protecting public health is one of the fundamental reasons for local authority involvement in waste management in New Zealand.

The key public health factors for Council include the following:

- Storage, collection, safe treatment and disposal of wastes
- Unsafe on-site disposal of wastes (i.e. burning or burying waste)
- Medical and sanitary waste from households and healthcare operators
- Management of hazardous wastes

Issues relating to public health are discussed in more detail in Council's recent Waste Assessment.

Monitoring and Reporting Progress

Monitoring

Monitoring the district's waste helps Council track its progress towards its stated targets and identify waste streams that require further action. Section 86(c) of the Waste Management Act requires Council to keep and provide records and information on:

- Its use of the waste levy money
- Performance in achieving waste minimisation
- Performance as measured against any performance standards set by central government under Section 49 of the Waste Management Act

The following tools may be used to support monitoring requirements:

- Council records including Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- Measurement of quantity and composition of waste and diverted materials by waste service contractors
- Solid waste audits and surveys
- Customer surveys
- Annual Residents' Satisfaction surveys
- Bylaw enforcement
- Submissions to the Annual Plan or LTP

Reporting

Council will report on the progress of the implementation of this Plan through:

- Annual Reports
- Council and committee reports
- Local community newspapers
- Council newsletters
- Council's website

The Key Issues

Based on the preparatory work Council has done for this Plan, it believes the key waste-related challenges and issues facing the district in the coming six years are:

- Council, the community and private sector need to work together to achieve Council's goals and objectives. To make this happen, Council needs to find ways to engage the community about good waste practices.
- Council's forthcoming procurement of solid waste services: Resources Recovery Park operation and kerbside collection services are going to be put out for in the first half of the 2016/2017 financial year. Through this tender process, the future of solid waste services will be scoped and determined, which will then importantly define what Council does for the next 10 years. Changes to the collection services are anticipated at the start of the next contract 1 July 2017.
- A recent increase in the volume of commercial waste streams - combined with the amount of divertible material from businesses going to landfill – has resulted in a relatively low recycling rate compared with other similar-sized territorial authorities.
- Data collection in relation to certain waste streams e.g. cleanfill needs to be improved for Council to better focus its efforts in this area and enhance its waste minimisation planning processes.
- The need exists to better understand rural business waste streams to improve access to services, and support rural community and rural business initiatives. Recent studies have shown that more than 95% of rural properties surveyed still use farm pits to burn and bury their farm waste. These disposal practices are harmful to the environment and may also cause damage to peoples' health. Further regional and national studies concerning these issues are currently underway and Council will leverage the findings to help address issues in Ashburton District.
- Council has identified the need to have more effective regulatory tools in place to better manage waste-related issues. The current Solid Waste Bylaw is due for review as it is not fully aligned with the regional and national regulatory framework.
- Council needs to establish an improved fee structure and funding model for its waste-related services and one that is focused on improving waste minimisation. It needs to establish the right mix of user pays versus rates- based funding to maximise the incentive to divert waste from landfill.
- Council also needs to continue to manage cleanfill sites and closed landfills effectively within consented parameters determined by Environment Canterbury.

Summary of Proposed Actions

The table below is a summary of Council's proposed actions for the next six years. These actions are set out in more detail in Part B of this Plan.

	Kerbside services	Drop-off services	Transfer stations	Education	Regulation	Monitoring	Infrastructure
Recyclable commodities	<p>Increase recovery rates by implementing a wheeled bin collection service and a separate glass collection service in July 2017.</p> <p>Improve businesses' access to Council services.</p>	<p>Increase number of drop-off sites in rural communities.</p> <p>Improve public place recycling facilities in retail areas.</p> <p>Consider alternative collection methods in Ashburton CBD and Methven e.g. tenanted compactors and separate glass bins.</p>	<p>Target greater separation of commodities.</p> <p>Complete improvements of the recycling drop off areas of each transfer station.</p> <p>Identify the most effective mix of onsite processing and direct transfer to further processing or markets.</p>	<p>Promote the importance and value of separation and reduction.</p> <p>Promote the use of the education classroom at the ARRP.</p> <p>Promote business- based solutions for the commercial sector.</p>	<p>Restrict disposal of recyclables in residual waste collection services.</p>	<p>Ensure RRP data is up-to-date.</p>	<p>Improve hard stand bunkering and covered storage facilities.</p> <p>Secure Material Recovery Facility (MRF) processing capacity.</p> <p>Investigate developing a local MRF or transporting material to a nearby facility.</p>

	Kerbside services	Drop-off services	Transfer stations	Education	Regulation	Monitoring	Infrastructure
Organic waste	<p>Consider food waste collections.</p> <p>Consider nappy composting collections.</p>	<p>Promote the concept of food banks.</p> <p>Work with rural communities to find workable solutions to overcome transport costs and manage tree and stump waste.</p>	<p>Promote separation of garden waste.</p> <p>Consider transfer of putrescible waste and green waste to a Council facility.</p>	<p>Promote the prevention of waste generation. The education of home based waste management and composting.</p> <p>Promote business- based solutions for the commercial sector.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RRP data - Operator licensing data - Composting data 	<p>Improve hard stand bunkering.</p> <p>Investigate the cost benefits of developing infrastructure to compost putrescible waste with green waste.</p> <p>Consider the development of waste to energy initiatives for rural communities/schools .</p>
Construction & demolition waste	<p>Work with private sector, offering separation service and/or facility.</p>	<p>Consider alternative forms of collection from building sites that facilitate separation at source.</p>	<p>Target greater separation.</p> <p>Differential charging for clean and sorted waste.</p>	<p>Promote waste reduction.</p> <p>Education of construction site based waste management and diversion.</p>	<p>Enforce cleanfill consent conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RRP data - Operator licensing data 	<p>Improve hard stand bunkering and covered storage.</p> <p>Develop sorting / crushing facilities.</p>

	Kerbside services	Drop-off services	Transfer stations	Education	Regulation	Monitoring	Infrastructure
Reusable goods	Provide further education on the value and importance of separation and taking goods to a local re-use shop.	Promote drop-off of reusable goods.	Establish re-use workshops at RRP. Consider the merits of a pick and go yard. Consider collection of carpets and mattresses in containers.	Promote the importance and value of re-using goods: - separating at kerbside - using local RRP facilities	Restrict the disposal of reusable goods in residual refuse collection services.	- RRP data - Operator licensing data	Improve the re-use shop at the ARRP, with more floor space and yardage outside. Consider establishing an up-cycling workshop area for: - Electrical goods - Small motor repairs - Bicycle restoration - Artist/sculptures - Toy repairs - Fabrics and textiles
Hazardous	NA	NA	Target greater separation.	Promote good practice for safe disposal.	Enforcement under bylaws and national laws.	- RRP data - Operator licensing data	Develop a secure bunded and covered storage area.

	Kerbside services	Drop-off services	Transfer stations	Education	Regulation	Monitoring	Infrastructure
Residual collection/ RRP	Consider user-pays options for wheelie bins or an alternative service incorporating food waste collections.	Consider alternative collection methods in Ashburton CBD and Methven e.g. tenanted compactor bins.	Price disposal gate fees appropriately.	Promote the value and importance of prevention of waste to landfill.	Review existing bylaw conditions and carry out public consultation in accordance with LGA02.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RRP data - Operator licensing data 	
Residual disposal				Promote good practices for safe disposal.	Enforce cleanfill consent conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste analysis - RRP data 	

Part B – Action Plan

Introduction

The recommended actions outlined in the table below describe in detail what Council believes needs to be done to keep on improving the way it manages the district's waste.

Wherever possible, the actions are intended to be delivered within current forecasted budgets as published in the Long Term Plan 2015-25.

They have been designed to show that everyone in the community can play a part in helping improving waste practices – Council, residents and businesses - and to accommodate what Council anticipates will happen in the district over the next 10 years.

They consider how Council can better support businesses to manage their waste and indicate that environmental impact is a priority for Council. They also highlight that more information is needed about what is happening to waste in our district – quantity, composition, and where it is currently being placed.

The Action Plan also addresses a significant opportunity for Council and our community to work more closely with the growing waste management industry in our district. Not only will this provide Council with smarter ways to manage its waste, there is also the potential to have a positive impact on our economy and society by providing employment, business, and training opportunities.

Funding Waste Management Activities

Council's options for funding this Action Plan are described in detail in Part C. The Action Plan signals which funding options Council believes should apply to each action.

Generally, waste services provided by Council will continue to be funded through user pays charges, targeted rates, and general rates. In addition, Council receives a dividend payment from our shareholding in the regional landfill. Private waste operators will continue to charge directly for their services.

Council also receives funding from the Government through the Waste Levy Fund. It currently spends the majority of this money on waste awareness and education projects.

Council will undertake the Action Plan subject to:

- Affordability to the community
- Cost effectiveness
- Council approval
- Council Annual Plan/Long Term Plan processes

Actions have been divided into overarching, general actions (B1 – B3) and specific waste service actions (B4 – B5).

B1 Communication, education and consultation

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
B1.1 Communication and consultation Provide for community involvement in waste management planning.	Existing	Ongoing. Council and community.	Community engagement and better decision making.	Internal Council resources. General rates funded.
B1.2 Educate Provide regular and detailed information about waste services, prevention, reduction and recycling. Co-ordinate with other Canterbury district councils and standardise communication and education material to present consistent messages. The education and awareness programme will be targeted at residents, schools, businesses, farmers and other specific community groups as appropriate. In addition, further work is intended to be undertaken with the wider community to raise awareness of the amount of food waste people dispose of each year.	Existing	Ongoing. Council.	Raised awareness and behavioural changes.	Waste levy funding.
B1.3 Promote a Waste Minimisation Education Program in the district's schools. Promote a program in the district's schools on waste management and minimisation and waste recovery issues that are important to the wider community.	Existing	Ongoing. Council.	An informed youth population in Ashburton district regarding waste recovery issues.	Waste levy funding.

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
B1.4 Participate in national waste programs Operate waste minimisation events and awareness programs throughout the district such as Keep New Zealand Beautiful, Sustainable Coastlines, Love Food Hate Waste	Existing	Ongoing. Council.	Public awareness.	General rates funded.
B1.5 Promote waste- free parenting and reusable nappy programs Continue to promote waste-free parenting and reusable nappy programs.	Existing	Ongoing. Council.	Public awareness.	General rates funded.
B1.6 Promote waste minimisation at public events in Ashburton District Work with event organisers to promote waste minimisation and public place recycling at public events.	Existing	Ongoing. Council.	Public Awareness	General rates funded.
B1.7 Regional partnerships Continue or expand partnership working with other local councils and the regional authority.	Existing	Ongoing. Council.	Increased scale and/or efficiency improvements.	Internal Council resources. General rates funded.
B1.8 Create discussion opportunities with businesses regarding ways to divert waste from landfill.	New	Ongoing. Council.	Improved diversion.	Internal Council resources. General rates funded.

B2 Change the rules, monitor, and feedback

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
<p>B2.1 Waste bylaw review</p> <p>Review the existing Ashburton district solid waste bylaw and propose changes as appropriate to address issues such as waste facility operator licensing, cleanfill operation, service provision by private sector among others. Any recommended changes to the existing bylaw will require public consultation and adoption by Council.</p> <p>In considering a licensing approach it is likely to be advantageous to do this in collaboration with neighbouring local authorities.</p> <p>Regulation will take into account regional environmental plans and national guidance such as the draft land disposal guidelines.</p>	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2016. - Council in consultation with community and waste sector. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal Council resources. - General rates funded.
<p>B2.2 Enforcement</p> <p>Review performance of enforcement activity regularly and engage with community to identify key issues to help reduce the need for enforcement.</p>	Expansion of existing program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informed community - Less infringements - Less negative impact on environment 	<p>Potential cost recovery through fines and fees.</p> <p>May require some waste levy or general rate funding.</p>
<p>B2.3 Solid waste analysis surveys</p> <p>Carry out regular surveys of kerbside collections to identify opportunities and monitor progress.</p>	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2020 - Council 		General rates funded.

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
<p>B2.4 Monitor waste flows</p> <p>Collect information and monitor the volumes and movements of waste into and out of the district. Much of the data will come from the RRP operations and will be collected and reported in line with the National Waste Data Framework.</p> <p>Further information shall be sought (potentially through an operator licencing system) regarding: commercial waste composition; waste management in rural areas; cleanfill; construction and demolition waste; and other waste streams.</p>	Expansion of existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council in conjunction with waste sector. 	Additional information on waste flows in and around the district and measured in line with the National Waste Data Framework will help Council make better informed decisions in the future.	<p>Internal Council resources.</p> <p>General rates funded.</p>
<p>B2.5 Lobbying central government</p> <p>Work with other local government organisations to lobby government on various waste management issues such as product stewardship and other waste minimisation schemes.</p>	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - Council and community 	Positive changes made at a national level can produce good gains at a local level.	<p>Internal Council resources.</p> <p>General rates funded.</p>
<p>B2.6 Review the affordability of the WMMP implementation</p> <p>The purpose of this review is to estimate the costs for implementing the statement of options in the waste assessment in the year prior to implementation.</p>	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - Council 	A review will provide good insight into the performance of the initiatives implemented from the Plan and provide good decision-making information for Council.	<p>Internal Council resources.</p> <p>General rates funded.</p>

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
B2.7 Review the effectiveness of the current WMMP Undertake a further waste assessment of the district and revise the WMMP if necessary, following further public consultation.	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior to 2022 - Council 	Required for WMMP review.	Internal Council resources and consulting fees if required. General rates funded.
B2.8 Update Solid Waste Activity Management Plan This Plan was adopted by Council in 2015, and will be reviewed as required, no later than 2020.	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior to 2020 - Council 	Effective planning.	Internal Council resources. General rates funded.
B2.9 Performance reporting Performance measures for solid waste are reported through the Annual Report and via reports to the Service Delivery Committee. Health and safety records, resident and customer satisfaction data, contract KPI and complaint records will all be reported on.	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - Council 	Ability to track performance and transparency for Council operations.	Internal Council resources. General rates funded.

B3 Take action and service delivery

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact or outcome	Funding source
B3.1 Direct sector development Work with the community, waste sector and other councils to encourage development of facilities for diversion of priority waste streams. Investigate opportunities to enhance economic development through waste minimisation.	New	- 2018	Increased recycling and economic activity although tonnage impact is not possible to estimate.	Internal Council resources. General rates and waste levy funding.
B3.2 Review waste charges Review pricing for all services to ensure true cost waste management is recovered, reuse/recycling is encouraged, and ensure that public funds do not subsidise private operations.	Existing	- Ongoing - Council and contractors	Fair charging scheme.	Potential cost savings.
B3.3 Service delivery review Investigate and evaluate service delivery models to ensure high quality, cost-effective service delivery. Where appropriate Council will seek to integrate existing services into fewer contracts. In particular where there are opportunities for financial savings or better service delivery.	New	- 2016	Increased efficiency and improved service delivery.	Internal Council resources. General rates funded.
B3.4 Council internal waste minimisation performance improvement Advance opportunities and good practice within the Council for reducing waste and using recyclable products. Council will seek to lead by example with proactive procurement policies.		- Ongoing - Council	“Walk the talk” and set example for others in the district.	Internal Council resources. General rates funded.

B4 Kerbside services

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
<p>B4.1 Maintain or expand kerbside recycling collection service coverage</p> <p>Continue to provide collection of recyclables at the kerbside, and consider opportunities to expand the collection to other areas of the district.</p>	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing with service changes proposed for 2017 - Council and community 	Meet service delivery expectations and encourage recycling.	<p>Commercially sensitive. To be confirmed during procurement process.</p> <p>Targeted rate.</p> <p>Waste levy funding.</p>
<p>B4.2 Increase capacity of kerbside recycling collection containers (240L Wheeled Bin fortnightly)</p> <p>As identified through the Special Consultative process in 2014, introduce yellow-lidded, 240 litre wheeled bins for the collection of recyclables from the kerbside.</p> <p>Materials recovery facility processing capacity for kerbside collected recyclables will be secured through the forthcoming procurement process.</p>	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed for 2017 - Council and contractors 	Increased recycling; estimate of extra 50 kg per household per annum.	Targeted rate (and potentially reduced costs in other service areas).
<p>B4.3 Move to a separated and kerbside sorted glass collection system (45 litre green crate fortnightly)</p> <p>As identified through the special consultative process in 2014, introduce a kerbside, sorted collection service specifically for glass jars and bottles.</p>	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed for 2017 - Council and contractors 	Clean and sorted glass with the lowest possible levels of contamination ensures the glass will be accepted for recycling.	Targeted rate (and potentially reduced costs in other service areas).

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
B4.4 Expand kerbside recycling materials Identify and investigate additional materials to be included in the kerbside recycling collection where cost/benefit analysis supports inclusion.	Expansion of existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - Council and contractors 	Increased recycling; although tonnage impact is not possible to estimate.	Targeted rate (and potentially reduced costs in other service areas). Waste levy funding.
B4.5 Expand commercial recycling collection Investigate the potential for a commercial recycling collection in parts of the district (for businesses, farms, etc). This may mean services are offered by community/private sector, or Council may provide services directly, or a combination of the two.	Expansion of existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2016 - Council and contractors 	Increased recycling; although tonnage impact is not possible to estimate.	User charges.
B4.6 Council Residual Waste Collections Continue to provide collection of residual waste at the kerbside, and consider opportunities to expand the collection to other areas of the district.	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2016 - June 2017 	Meet service delivery expectations	Targeted rate (and potentially reduced costs in other service areas).
B4.7 Council residual waste collection Council is currently investigating how a user pays system could be re-established on the residual waste stream.	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed for 2017 - Council and contractors 	Meet service delivery expectations and discourage residual waste generation. Lower the cost of the service charged to rates.	Commercially sensitive. To be confirmed during procurement process. Targeted rate and user charges.

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
B4.8 Investigate food waste collection Investigate provision of a kerbside food waste collection service for commercial and domestic food waste. Include in the forthcoming procurement process for Council's solid waste services a call for alternative tender submissions that incorporate food waste collections from residential and business premises.	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2016 - Council (as part of the upcoming procurement of services) 	If a food waste collection and expanded recycling collection are effective, there could be potential financial savings from reduced frequency of residual waste collections.	General rates and/or waste levy funding.

B5 Resource Recovery Parks and drop-off points

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
B5.1 C&D waste recycling Work with the industry to identify and support options for increasing segregation of C&D waste on site, providing more services for the collection of separated materials, and expanding use of off-site sorting facilities. To investigate; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the merits of C&D sorting at the ARRP • diverting timber for pyrolysis treatment or waste to energy projects 	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2017 - Council and industry 	Improved access to waste recovery services for businesses. Increased diversion from landfill. Potential for cost savings.	User charges. Waste levy funding.

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> options for facilitating separation at source for plasterboard, metals, timber and clean fill review the impacts of differential charging for clean and sorted materials 				
B5.2 Maintain drop-off facilities Continue to provide drop-off facilities at resource recovery parks and other drop-off points. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain facilities in Ashburton, Methven and Rakaia Resurfacing and bin replacement as required 	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Council and contractors 		More detail can be found in the Activity Management Plan. User charges, general rate.
B5.3 Expand drop-off facilities Investigate options for providing additional 'satellite site' drop-off facilities to serve rural areas and busy holiday spots. Negotiate with contractors to provide services.	Expansion of existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2016-2020 Council and contractors 	Improved access to services for rural communities.	User charges, general rate. Waste levy funding.
B5.4 Investigate alternative options for green waste and putrescible organics processing Investigate the cost effectiveness and benefits of outsourcing the processing of green waste and putrescible organics to the private sector.	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015 -2016 	Potential cost savings.	Internal resources.

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
<p>B5.5 Upgrade RRP facilities</p> <p>Investigate the requirements for upgrades at RRPs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install weighbridge at Rakaia RRP - Install open top bin ramp at Methven - Install bunkering at Ashburton RRP - Increase covered/roofed area at Ashburton RRP - Secure bunded covered area for hazardous waste storage at Ashburton RRP - Increase sealed ground at Ashburton and Methven RRPs 	Expansion of existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2016-2025 - Council in consultation with the community. 	<p>Modernised and more efficient facilities.</p> <p>Cleaner more organised storage, resulting in reduced contamination of recyclable materials going to market.</p> <p>Reduction of wind thrown materials.</p>	User charges, general rates.
<p>B5.6 Hazardous waste</p> <p>Continue to offer options for hazardous waste management at resource recovery parks; monitor volumes and types.</p> <p>Work with contractors to extend the range of items that can be accepted at transfer stations for example e-waste, asbestos, etc.</p>	Existing	Council and contractors	Options for hazardous waste available for public	User charges and waste levy funding.

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
B5.7 Hazardous waste: investigate alternative funding models Investigate alternative funding models that encourage responsible disposal of hazardous materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User pays – fees and charges • Rate funded • Waste generator surcharge • Stewardship schemes 	New	- 2018-2019	Reduced incidences of irresponsible dumping of hazardous waste and therefore less negative impact on the environment.	Waste levy funding and internal resources.
B5.8 Transport recyclables Continue to transport recyclables to processing/markets. Note: some low value materials such as glass, wood or tyres will require funding to transport them to reprocessing sites.	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - Council contractors 		General rates and income from sale of materials and targeted rate.
B5.9 Transfer and disposal residual waste Transfer residual waste to Kate Valley Landfill.	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - Council contractors 		Targeted rate/User charges.
B5.10 Litter bins, litter collection and street sweeping Continue existing litter bin and loose litter clearance. Develop public place recycling infrastructure.	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - Council and contractors 		General rates.
B5.11 Illegal dumping Continue to provide a collection service for illegal dumping. Collect information to quantify waste and monitor	Expansion of existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - Council and contractors 	Better informed decisions around illegal dumping	Internal Council resources. General rates.

Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe and responsibility	Impact	Funding source
locations/waste types to identify priority areas for action. Take measures to enforce bylaw and prosecute offenders.			Reduced incidences of illegal dumping.	
B5.12 Evaluate and review nappy composting scheme Evaluate the existing nappy composting scheme to determine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value for money (MfE Levy funded component) Outcomes for the community as promised by the scheme Diversion from landfill for ADC 	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Council 	Confidence in the scheme. A reliable benchmark against which other sanitary waste diversion schemes can be measured.	Waste levy funding.
B5.13 Establish reuse activities at RRP Provide space at the RRP for reuse and upcycling activity by the local community.	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2018 Council, contractors and community 		General rates and waste levy funding.
B5.14 Supporting food banks Promoting and supporting local food bank initiatives.	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Council and community 		Internal Council resources. Waste levy funding.

Part C: Background Information

Statement of Funding Policy

The Waste Management Act 2008 requires that Council includes 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.

There are a range of options available to Council to fund the activities set out in this Plan. These include:

- General rates.
- User charges - includes charges for user-pays collections as well as transfer station gate fees³.
- Targeted rates - a charge applied to those properties receiving a particular council service.
- Dividend payments - all shareholders in the Kate Valley Landfill are beneficiaries of dividend payments resulting from the operation of the landfill. Council uses its dividend payment to help fund the solid waste activity.
- Waste levy funding - the government distributes 50 percent of funds from the waste levy to local authorities on a per capita basis (Council receives approximately \$100,000 per annum). This money must be applied to waste minimisation activities.
- Waste Minimisation Fund - most of the remaining 50 percent of the waste levy money collected is redistributed to specific projects approved by the Ministry for the Environment. Anyone, including councils, can apply to the fund for funding for projects.
- Sale of recovered materials - the sale of recovered materials can be used to help offset the cost of some initiatives.
- Private sector funding - the private sector may undertake to fund/supply certain waste minimisation activities in order 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 Plan's goals.

Funding considerations take into account:

- Prioritising harmful wastes
- Waste minimisation and reduction of residual waste to landfill
- Full-cost pricing - 'polluter pays'
- Public good versus 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

³ Council owns two resource recovery parks and is able to set the fees at these facilities and can derive income from these activities. In accordance with s46 (2) of the Waste Management Act, Council can charge fees for a facility that are higher or lower than those required to recover the costs to provide the service, providing the incentives or disincentives will promote waste minimisation.

- Protection of public health
- Affordability
- Cost effectiveness

Budgets to deliver the activities set out in this Plan will be carefully developed through the Annual Plan and Long Term Plan processes undertaken by Council. Council's preferred option is to implement as many of the activities as possible while controlling costs and, where possible, take 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 Plan will be able to be achieved without overall additional increases to rates requirements.

Some waste management activities can be described as a 'public good' role, such as management of closed landfill facilities. These may be most appropriately funded through general rates. Other activities can be accurately and specifically allocated to single customers – such as a kerbside refuse collection – and these may be best funded through user pays systems, or perhaps targeted rates. The balance of how these mechanisms are applied will have a direct impact on the outcomes sought through this Plan. For example, the application of a user pays disposal cost on the residual waste stream makes people think more about what they throw out and what they separate for recycling.

Waste Minimisation Levy Funding Expenditure

The Waste Management Act 2008 requires that all waste levy funding received by Council must be spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and that it be in accordance with the Plan. Waste levy funds can be spent on existing waste minimisation services, new services, or a combination of both. The funding can be used to provide grants, to support contract costs, or as infrastructure capital.

Council will receive, based on population, a share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment. In addition, Council may make an application for contestable waste levy funds from the Waste Minimisation Fund. Money from the contestable fund can be used on larger infrastructure projects such as improving Resource Recovery Park Facilities or towards building a Materials Recovery Facility.

We intend to use our waste levy funds for a range of waste minimisation activities and services as set out in the Action Plan.

Grants

Under the Waste Management Act section 47 Council has the ability to make 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.

In accordance with this WMMP, Council is authorised to make grants or advances of money on any terms and conditions it sees fit, including that an advance of money is free of interest. To determine if a proposal is to be funded from such means, the following criteria will be considered by Council:

- The benefit of the proposal to the current and future needs of the district
- The extent to which the proposal benefits businesses, communities, or iwi
- Contribution to the goals and objectives of the WMMP, especially working towards zero waste
- The proposal costs and other potential funding sources

- Reduction in harmful effects of waste
- How it improves the efficient use of resources

Definitions and abbreviations

Waste hierarchy:

The Government's definition of the waste hierarchy, taken from the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, is as follows:

Reduction:

- 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

Recycling: the reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials

Recovery:

- c) extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and
- d) includes making waste or diverted material into compost

Treatment:

- e) 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
- f) does not include dilution of waste

Disposal (summarised definition): final deposit of waste into or onto land, or incineration

Other definitions and abbreviations:

Biosolids	The outputs from a wastewater treatment plant – also referred to as 'sewage sludge'
Bunding or Bunded Area	<p>An area of floor or ground that is sealed with a raised but low outer wall designed to contain material usually in liquid form that may have leaked from a container stored within that area.</p> <p>All hazardous waste and chemical stores are bunded to contain unintended spills.</p>
Cleanfill	A landfill that only accepts inert materials like soil, rock, bricks, and concrete
C&D	Construction and demolition
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
Landfill	Tip or dump
LTP	Long Term Plan
MGB	Mobile garbage bin – wheelie bin
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
New Zealand Waste Strategy	A document produced by the Ministry for the Environment in 2010.
Recycling	Waste that can be recycled through the kerbside collection and/or at the recycling park
Rubbish	Waste, that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill
Tonne (metric)	One thousand kilograms
Transfer station	Where waste can be sorted for recycling or reprocessing, or is dumped and put in to larger trucks for transport to landfill
Waste	Anything we no longer want – can be 'diverted material' through recycling or composting, or able to be reused by someone else, or is 'rubbish'
Waste assessment	A document summarising the current situation of waste management in a district, 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	Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, also referred to as 'the plan'
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant