



CLUTHA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024-
2030

Final May 2024

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Foreword

I am pleased sign off this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for the next six years.

Now that consultation is complete, and the plan has been adopted by Council we are ready to start implementing the agreed actions in the plan. The plan sets ambitious waste reduction targets for the district with almost 70% of kerbside waste and 50% landfilled waste being potentially divertible for Council to achieve our future diversion targets set by the New Zealand Waste Standards. The Clutha District will need to make substantial changes to how to manage and minimise waste.

Working together, we can achieve more effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in the Clutha District.

Our regional partnerships across Otago and Southland are also key to maximising waste minimisation facilities and funding.

The overarching strategic objectives for waste are to meet the governments mandatory service requirements, meet our waste minimisation and carbon reduction targets, give our customers services that can be tailored to their needs, provide safe services and collaborate regionally to drive a circular economy.

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).



Bryan Cadogan
Mayor

Part A – Strategy

1 He kupu whakataki / Introduction

Clutha District Council (Council) has a statutory responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Clutha 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:

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.

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

Waste Assessment (WA) attached as Part C to this WMMP.

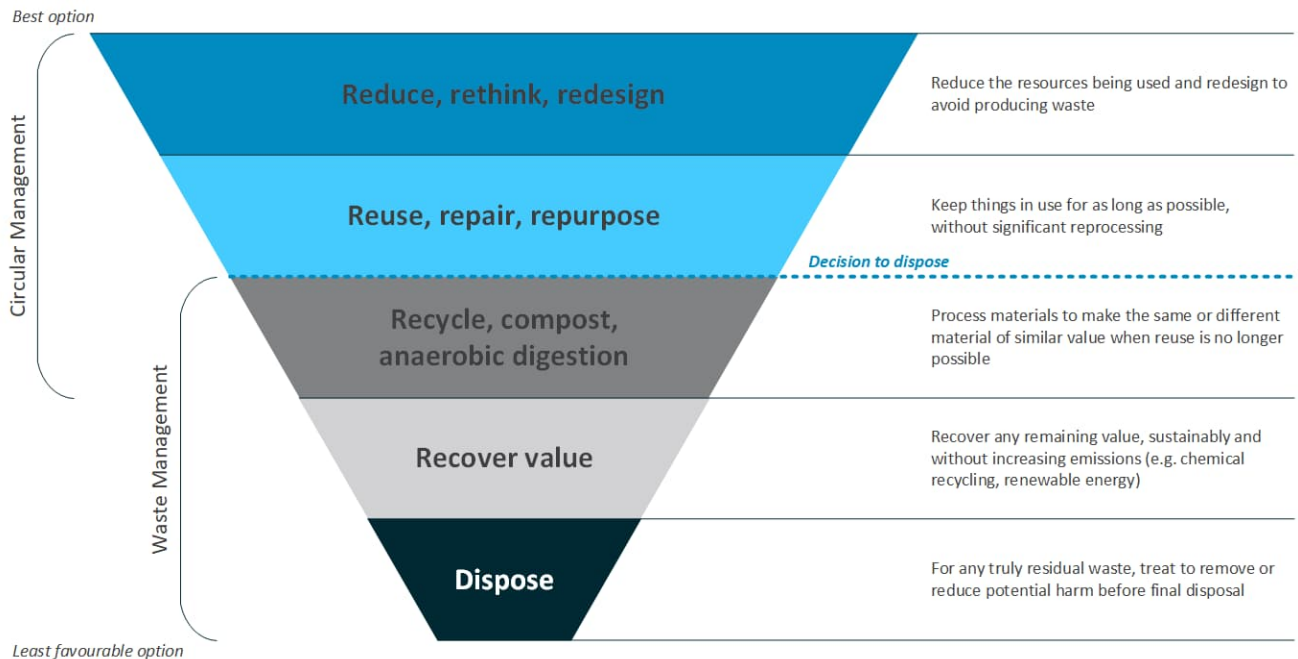


Figure 1 Circular management and waste management within the waste hierarchy

2 He aha ōna pūtakekanga? / 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.

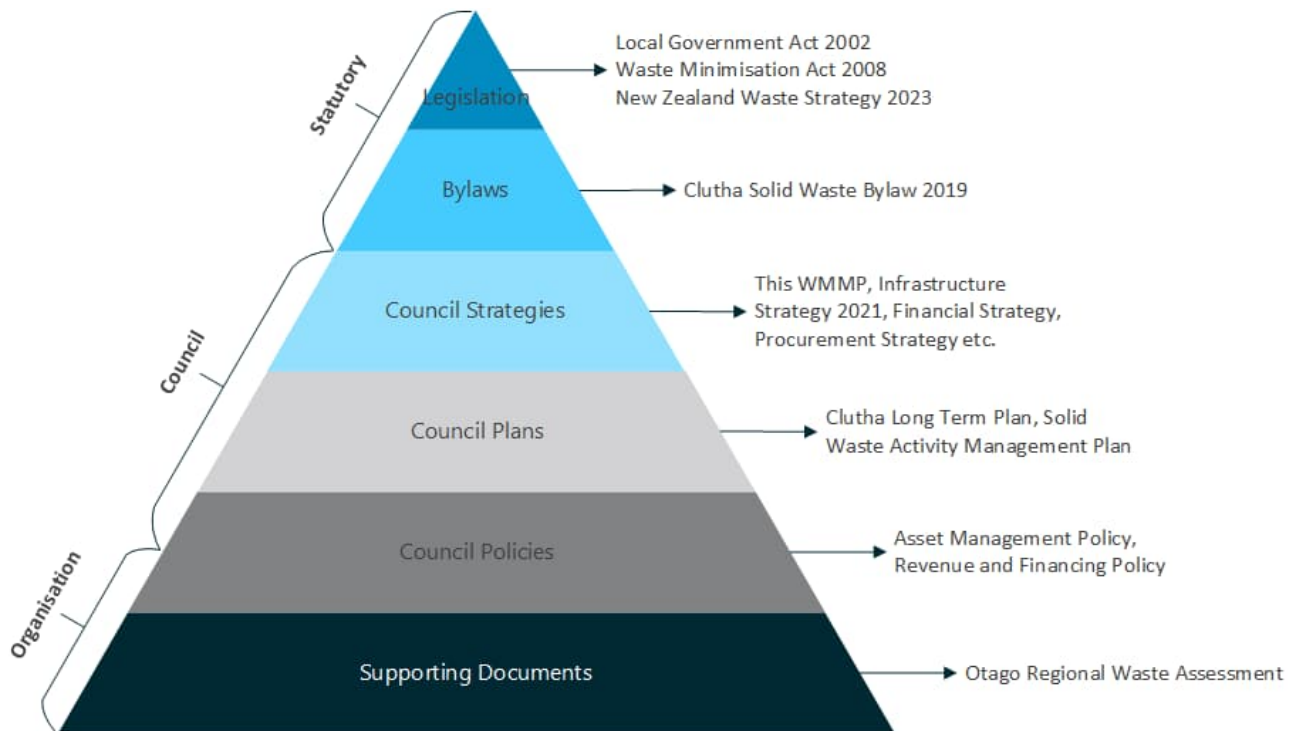


Figure 2 Planning framework for strategic documents

3 Te tirohanga, nga whaingā, nga whaainga, nga kaupapa here me nga whaainga / 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.

3.1 Vision for the future

Our vision for the future is:

“By 2050, Clutha District 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

Council have adopted the NZWS 2030 goals and developed our own 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 Clutha objectives are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 NZWS goals and Clutha objectives

#	NZWS Goals	Council Objectives
1	<p>Systems</p> <p>The strategic planning, regulatory, investment and engagement systems are in place and operating to drive and support change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide long-term strategic planning and guidance on Waste Minimisation and Management through Clutha's LTP and WMMP. Align services to enable staged goals for 2030, 2040 and 2050. Support national and regional collaboration where required (e.g. Action Investment Plan).
2	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>We have a comprehensive national network of facilities supporting the collection and circular management of products and materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council and private facilities support collection and circular management of products and materials. Local planning provisions support the circular economy.
3	<p>Responsibility and accountability</p> <p>We all take responsibility for how we produce, manage and dispose of things, and are accountable for our actions and their consequences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver behaviour change programmes to increase awareness and accountability to better support waste minimisation.
4	<p>Using less</p> <p>We use fewer products and materials, and use them for longer, by making them more durable, and repairing, reusing, sharing and repurposing them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local redesign, repair, reuse, sharing and repurposing initiatives. Education programs to raise awareness in the community.
5	<p>Resource recovery systems</p> <p>Resource recovery systems are operating effectively for core materials and across all regions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kerbside services are supported by resource recovery for use in region (e.g. organics) or consolidation (e.g. plastics) for out of region circular processing. Kerbside collections to include glass by 2027 and organics by 2030.
6	<p>Recovering value</p> <p>We look for ways to recover any remaining value from residual waste, sustainably and without increasing emissions, before final disposal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look to recover any remaining value from residual waste prior to disposal to landfill.
7	<p>Emissions</p> <p>Emissions from waste are reducing in line with our domestic and international commitments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce organic waste production and disposal from both residents and businesses.
8	<p>Contaminated land</p> <p>Contaminated land is sustainably managed and remediated, to reduce waste and emissions and enhance the environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew consents for Mt Cooee Landfill. Manage Council's closed landfills.

3.2.2 Our targets

Council's 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 Clutha District's waste minimisation targets ¹

NZWS target	Description	Clutha District Council	
		2022/23	2030 Target
10% reduction in waste generation per person by 2030	10% reduction in waste per person from all sources	578 kg/person/year ² (10,210 tonnes)	520 kg/person/year ¹ (9,189 tonnes)
30% reduction in waste disposal per person by 2030	30% reduction in refuse from all sources	505 kg/person/year ³ (8,278 tonnes)	354 kg/person/year (5,794 tonnes)
	30% reduction in Council-controlled refuse	209 kg/person/year ⁴ (3,771 tonnes)	146 kg/person/year (2,640 tonnes)
30% reduction in biogenic methane emissions by 2030	Putrescible content in kerbside refuse measured in regular SWAP	51% ⁵	<20%
	Mt Cooe Landfill gas capture	No gas capture	Gas capture installed ⁶
% diversion kerbside collection	Staged diversion: 30% by 2026, 40% by 2028 and 50% by 2030	10%	50%

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 Regional Waste Assessment in Part C.

4.1.1 Services provided by Council

Council provides a range of services for waste management and minimisation across the district.

¹ Waste volume (tonnes) stated for comparison as at 2022/23. Targets are set on a per capita basis and will require calculation at 2030.

² Includes Council-controlled refuse, commercial refuse and all other streams disposed of at Mt Cooe Landfill, and diverted recyclables, greenwaste and scrap metal. Excludes cleanfill. Based on a district population of 17,667. 2030 target based on 10% reduction to the waste generated per person per year, which is not contingent upon population change, therefore no tonnage target listed.

³ Waste Assessment Pg. 66.

⁴ Waste Assessment Pg. 67.

⁵ Waste Assessment Pg. 59-60.

⁶ As required in the Emission Reduction Plan for all Class 1 Landfills to have gas capture by the end of 2026. Sites without a system could be banned from accepting organic waste in the future.

This includes kerbside collections for refuse and recycling, managing skip drop-off sites, transfer stations, and Mt Cooee Landfill (see summary in Table 3). Residential kerbside collections of refuse and recycling wheelie bins is provided to households in most townships. Some households outside of these townships are included in the collections when wheelie bins are brought to a suitable point along the route. Service entitled properties have a 240L wheelie bin for refuse and a 240L wheelie bin for recyclables (mixed paper, cardboard, and plastics 1,2 and 5). Collections occur fortnightly on alternating weeks, with a targeted rate applied per pair of bins to each household that receives the service to fund the collections. Businesses also have access to Council's refuse and recycling collections as an optional service but are limited to one set of bins per rating unit.

Currently, there are no glass or organics (food or green waste) collection services. These materials are currently included in the refuse stream and disposed to landfill. To align with government mandates, Council will need to introduce collection services for these materials, with glass collection required to commence by January 2027 and organics collection by January 2030. This requirement is included in our objectives and will enable the district to achieve other goals and targets.

Table 3 Summary of current kerbside and transfer stations services

Townships	Kerbside Collections	Transfer station		
		Refuse	Recycling	Staffed
Balclutha	✓	✓	✓	✓
Beaumont	✗	✓	✗	✗ (Key access)
Benhar	✓	✗	✗	✗
Clinton	✓	✓	✓	✓
Clydevale	✗ (Trial in progress)	✗	✗	✗ (closed for trial)
Kaka Point	✓	✗	✗	✗
Heriot	✓	✗	✗	✗
Inch Clutha	✓	✗	✗	✗
Kaitangata	✓	✗	✗	✗
Lawrence	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maclennan	✗	✓	✓	✓
Milton	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Haven	✓	✗	✗	✗
Owaka	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pounawea	✓	✗	✗	✗
Stirling	✓	✗	✗	✗
Taieri Mouth	✗	✗	✓	✗
Tapanui	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tokoiti	✓	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷
Waihola	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waipahi	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waitahuna	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waiwera South	✓	✗	✗	✗
Warepa	✓	✗	✗	✗

⁷ Milton Transfer Station

Refuse from kerbside collections is disposed at Mt Cooee Landfill.

Recyclables collected at the kerbside and dropped off at transfer stations in the district, are transported to the Green Island Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Dunedin for sorting and shipment to end markets.

A Resource Recovery Park (RRP) at Mt Cooee Landfill is available for further diversion of other waste streams, including green waste, scrap metal, e-waste, batteries, liquid paper board (tetrapaks), waste oil, paint, and LPG cylinders.

Green waste received at Mt Cooee Landfill is stockpiled, shredded and accessed by the community at no charge. Green waste received at Mt Cooee is reported as landfilled until such time as the shredded material is removed.

Transfer stations in Clinton, Lawrence, Maclennan, Milton, Owaka, and Tapanui accept household waste and recyclables (mixed paper, cardboard, and plastics 1,2 and 5) from residents. The sites are open one to three days per week for up to two hours. Recyclables are accepted free of charge, whereas waste attracts a user fee. A drop off point for recyclables (mixed paper, cardboard, and plastics 1,2 and 5) is provided in Taieri Mouth free of charge. A locked refuse skip is provided in Beaumont, the targeted wheelie bin rate is applied to households who wish to have a key for access.



Figure 3 Current Refuse and Recycling bins and Mt Cooee Landfill

4.1.2 Non-council provided services and facilities

Private refuse collection services are also available for residents and businesses. Private collections are available for residential greenwaste collections. Commercial paper and cardboard collections represent a large part of non-residential recyclable volumes. Currently, businesses do not have access to plastic or other recycling (such as glass, tins and cans, polystyrene, plastic film, or E-waste), unless they are receiving the council collection service or transport materials to Mt Cooee landfill.

As shown in Figure 4, the current volumes of commercial refuse are higher than Council-controlled volumes from residential sources. In order to achieve the 30% waste reduction target changes in service will need to include the private sector alongside residents.

Construction and demolition waste makes up a large proportion of the non-Council collected waste and the volumes have been increasing over time.

4.1.3 Waste Volumes

The Otago Region Waste Assessment includes assessments of waste diversion and disposal, often aggregated across the region. The figure below shows the waste streams from Clutha District over the previous four years.

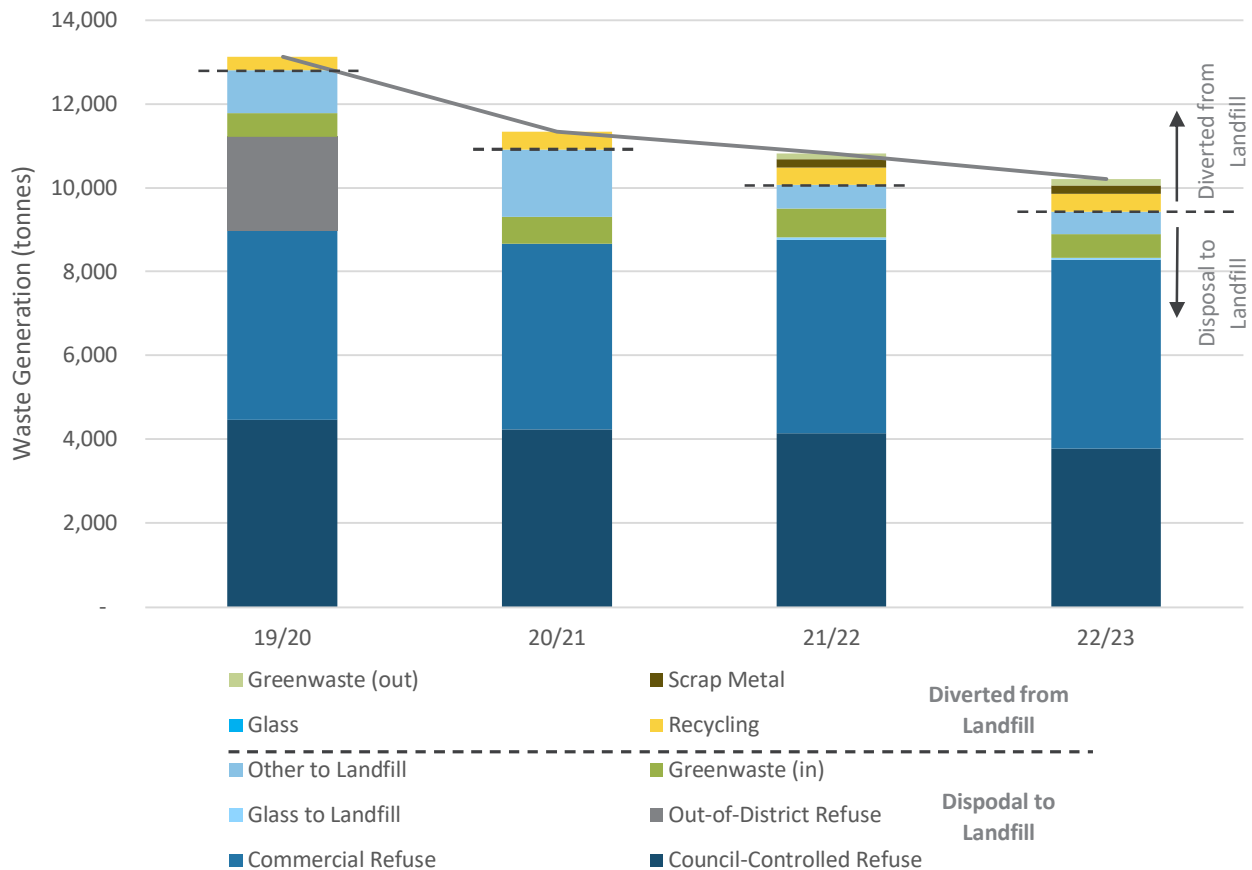


Figure 4 Clutha District waste volumes over the previous four years.

4.2 Public health protection

The range of public and private waste services in the Clutha District ensures public health will be adequately protected in the future. Council own, operate or otherwise manage the transfer stations, resource recovery park and Mt Cooee landfill together meet its 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 Otago Region Waste Assessment, Te Whatu Ora – Southern Te Waipounamu stated their support of the collaborative approach while allowing for Territorial Authority’s to develop specific requirements based on local circumstances. The response highlights the importance of sanitary refuse collection and disposal and associate this to human health and environmental risks, wider sustainability and climate outcomes and equity considerations including access to services and cost to ratepayers. The Medical Officer of Health’s review acknowledges the degree of change expected in the solid waste services and that the WMMP would need to show clear direction/change in practice that demonstrates a more efficient use of resources and waste diversion. This feedback has been considered in the development of this plan.

4.3 Volume and composition of our waste

Current kerbside collection volumes are shown in Figure 5. Our district currently diverts approximately 10% of our kerbside collections from landfill. Compared to similar districts across the country, this is considered low diversion.

Your Kerbside Waste in Numbers

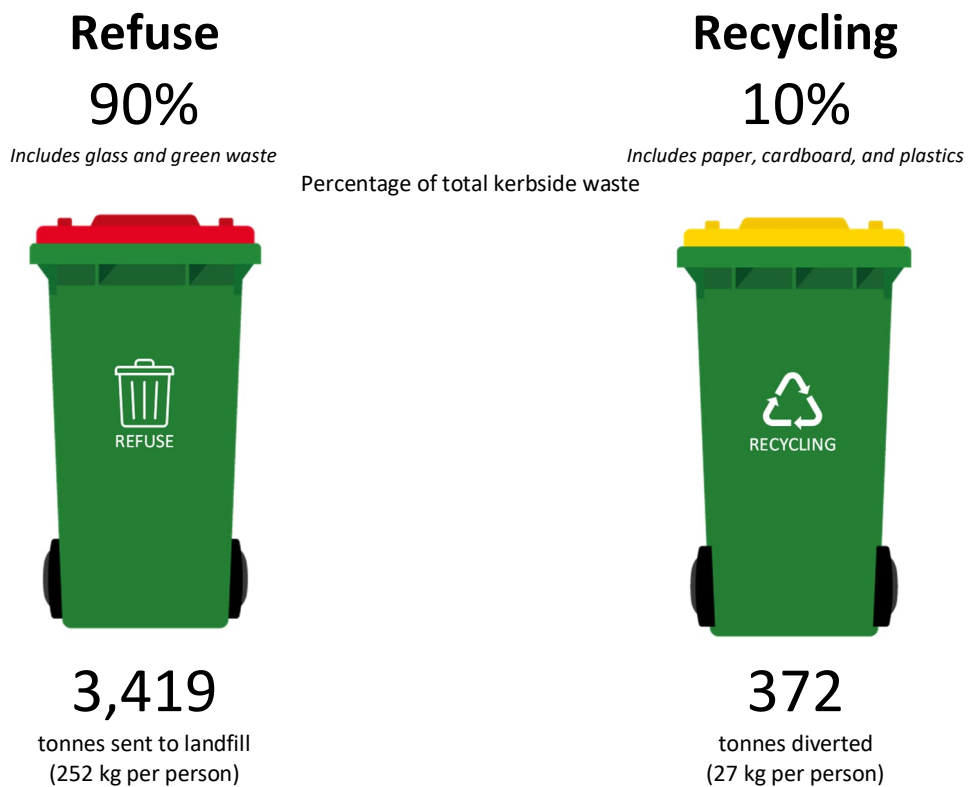


Figure 5 Summary of kerbside waste in Clutha ⁸

As a district we will need to change what materials we discard to landfill and what we divert to recover the value of the embodied resources. In our kerbside services, we will need to increase diversion from 10% currently, to 30% by mid-2026 to meet nationally mandated targets. We will need to introduce separate collection services for glass and organic materials, while continuing to increase our diversion of paper, cardboard and plastics.

Council regularly assesses the composition of our kerbside refuse through waste audits. The most recent audit was conducted in late 2022, with the breakdown of materials illustrated in the figure below.

⁸ For the period 2022/23, based on an estimated 6,640 service entitled households representing a kerbside service entitled population of 13,582.

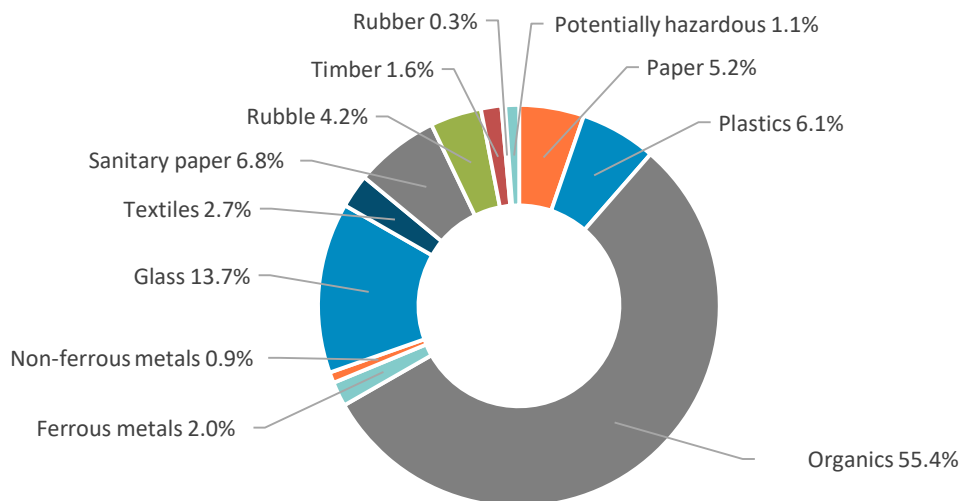


Figure 6 Kerbside refuse composition from a waste audit in December 2022

From the waste audit information, we are able to determine how much of the material we throw into our red rubbish bins could potentially be diverted to other, more sustainable uses. The current diversion rate of 10% could be much higher – because more than two-thirds of our rubbish could go into mixed recycling (5%), glass recycling (13%) and organics (51%) as illustrated in the figure below.

Kerbside Diversion Potential

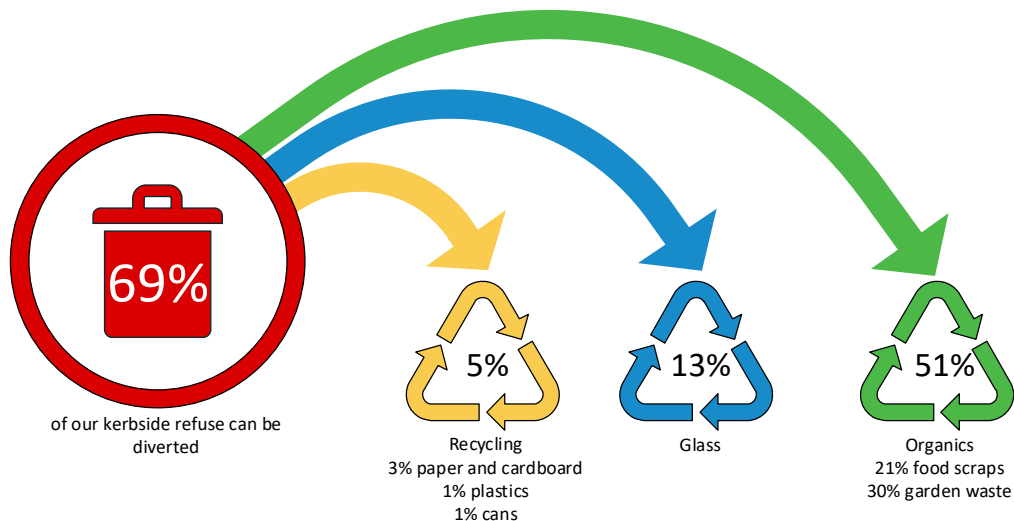


Figure 7 Diversion potential in Clutha’s kerbside refuse

Clutha District Waste in Numbers


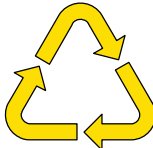

Waste Streams	Diverted from Landfill	Disposed at Mt Cooe Landfill
Refuse 	-	3,771 Tonnes from council-controlled sources 4,506 Tonnes from commercial sources
Recyclables 	424 Tonnes paper, cardboard, plastics and cans diverted	54 Tonnes separated glass disposed to landfill ⁹
Organics 	566 157 Tonnes greenwaste diverted from landfill	566 566 Tonnes greenwaste disposed to landfill

Figure 8 Clutha District Waste from all Sources¹⁰

Additional to the three waste streams in Figure 8 above, scrap metal is also diverted from disposal to Mt Cooe Landfill, in the previous year 196 tonnes of scrap metal was recovered.

4.4 Cost of the current level of service

Council provides its waste services and facilities at an annual cost of \$2.5m (FY2022/23). Funding for our collection services and education programmes is predominantly provided through general and targeted rates. Subsidies, grants and universal average general rates are also sources of revenue used to fund waste minimisation activities. Funding for Mt Cooe Landfill and the transfer stations is predominantly provided through fees and charges. (Table 4). Solid waste currently accounts for 4.9% of Council's total operating costs and 4.1% of Council's rates funding.

⁹ Note this represents the current waste streams. It does not represent the volume of glass in the district. Separated glass received at Mt Cooe is recorded when disposal to landfill, however most residential and commercial glass is currently in the refuse stream and therefore is not differentiated in landfill records. The same is true for food organic waste volumes in refuse.

¹⁰ For the year 2022/23.

Table 4 Council services currently provided and their funding methods

Council Service	Funding Methods
Waste minimisation education, enforcement, communication, monitoring and policy development	Waste levy funds, subsidies, central government funds/ grants, universal average general rates.
Solid Waste Collection & Disposal (refuse and recyclables)	General rates, targeted rates, fees and charges.
Resource Recovery Park	General rates, fees and charges.
Provision of public litter bins	General rates.
Mt Cooee Landfill, Transfer Stations and Skip Site Operations	Fees and charges.

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

5.1 Council's role

In order for Council to achieve our future diversion targets set by the NZWS, the District needs to make substantial changes to how it manages and minimises waste. Council's role in supporting the community to make this change includes a broad range of actions using the following approaches:

- **Strategic:** Simply identify the need at a strategic level, with other sectors able to respond to the need as they wish
- **Facilitation/Leadership:** Take a facilitation and leadership role in addressing the need, such as by creating working groups focusing on a particular material e.g. construction waste
- **Regulator:** Use regulatory tools available to councils to create an environment that encourages solutions, such as requiring construction site waste management plans, banning certain materials from landfill, etc.
- **Funder:** Influence the way gaps addressed by others by making funding available for specific initiatives that address the need in some way
- **Provider:** Take direct action by providing services or facilities that address the need.

5.2 Identified district waste opportunities

Based on the waste issues identified above, six areas of opportunity were identified for Clutha to help the district meet its waste generation and waste disposal reduction targets by 2030:

1. Promote upstream waste hierarchy, minimisation, and local circular economy principles through collaboration:
 - Opportunities include raising awareness in the community, showcasing local initiatives, supporting national product stewardship schemes at the local level.
 - Targeted and direct engagement where recycling or future organics services have low participation and/or high contamination rates.

2. Divert more from kerbside collection services:
 - Kerbside collection of recyclables to include glass by 2027, and organics collections by 2030.
 - For existing and introduced services, further reduction through greater communication with residents to promote the use of existing services.
3. Improve access to appropriate waste services for townships and the rural communities they support:
 - Opportunities include promotion of appropriate waste disposal practices, making drop-off facilities available closer to townships and rural communities.
4. Using Council facilities to divert more from the overall waste stream:
 - Opportunities include upgrading transfer stations and the Mt Cooee RRP enable more materials to be separated, particularly C&D waste.
5. Ensure regulations and collaboration enables Clutha District’s objectives, targets, and resilience:
 - Review and update the Solid Waste Bylaw as required to enable changes to kerbside and other waste services.
 - Where regional and/or national collaboration is entered, ensure there are clear benefits for Clutha District in terms of resilience improvements.
6. Investigate and provide effective environmental and economic disposal solutions:
 - Effective operation and management of Mt Cooee Landfill.
 - Ensure compliance with resource consents and renewals.
 - Manage landfill infrastructure to reduce landfill gas emission.

Part B – Action Plan

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

Through the regional assessment of waste and options available for Clutha District Council, together with neighbouring Council's, we have identified six opportunities to address issues in our waste (Figure 9).

The Otago Region Waste Assessment also identified six work areas or categories that are referenced in our list of actions, these include:

- Regulate (R) through our District bylaws.
- Measuring and Monitoring (MM).
- Education and Engagement (EE).
- Collection and Services (CS).
- Infrastructure (IN).
- Leadership and Management (LM).

Each of the six opportunities can be aligned with the NZWS goals, as shown in the figure below. Each of the six opportunities has actions associated, which are linked to the categories listed above and cross-reference to the regional opportunities identified in Section 8.2 of the Waste Assessment using the acronyms in brackets. Table 5 lists the actions that Council propose towards address waste management and minimisation over the next six years.

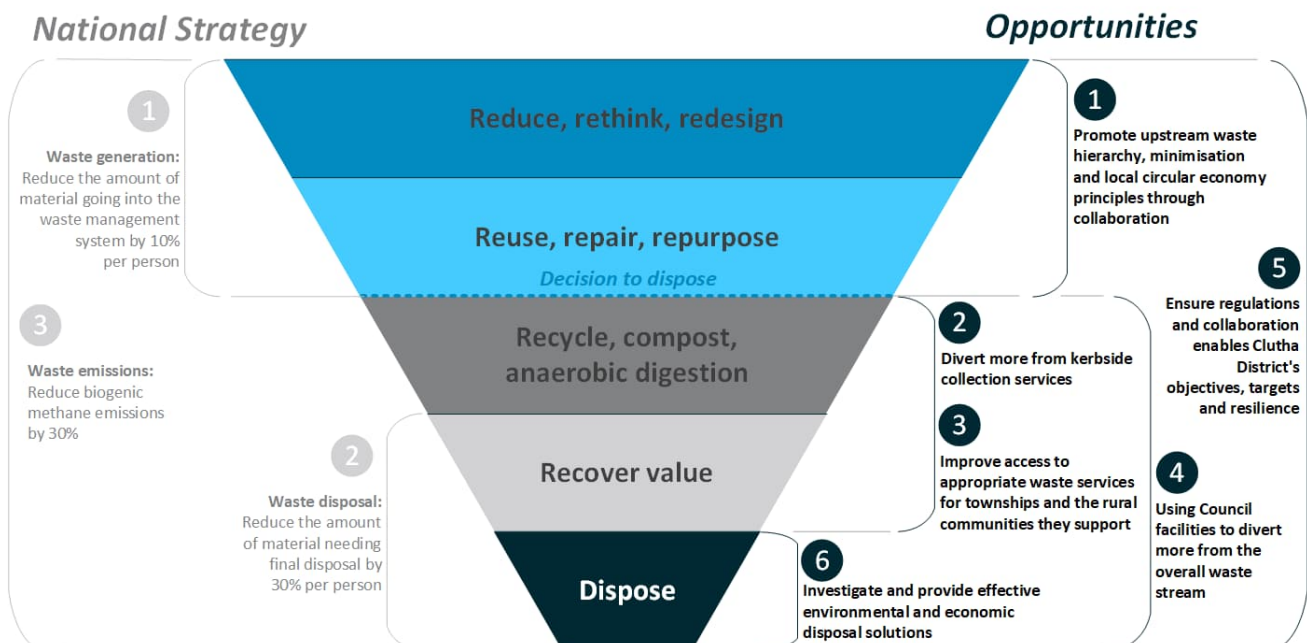


Figure 9 Opportunities aligned to the national waste strategy

Table 5 Action items for Council to address and implement during the 2024-2030 WMMP

Actions		Work Areas	New or Existing	Funding	Implementation timeframe
1. Promote upstream waste hierarchy, minimisation and local circular economy principles through collaboration					
1.1.	Encourage local circular initiatives by iwi/hapū, community groups and businesses by providing a community grant scheme.	Facilitation / Leadership, Funder, Provider (EE3, LM3)	New	Levy Funding UAGC rate	FY2025/26 onwards
1.2.	Continue to work with neighbouring Council's through regional waste action groups on initiatives to further reduce waste to landfill and provide regional facilities.	Facilitation / Leadership, Funder, Provider (EE2, LM2, LM4, LM5, LM6)	Existing	Levy Funding UAGC rate	Ongoing
1.3	Support a regional waste officer position	Facilitation / Leadership (EE1, LM4)	New	Levy Funding UAGC rate	FY2023/24 onwards
1.4.	Actively promote and participate in national product stewardship schemes as they are introduced, including use of transfer station network.	Facilitate / leadership, Provider (IN7, LM5, LM7)	Existing	Levy Funding	Ongoing
1.5.	Advocate for national regulation and legislation that supports waste reduction and a move up the waste hierarchy, such as the container return scheme.	Facilitate / leadership, Provider (IN8, LM1, LM2, LM5, LM7)	Existing	Levy Funding	Ongoing
1.6.	Targeted and direct engagement where recycling or organics services have low participation and/or high contamination.	Provider (EE1)	Existing	Targeted rates for collections, Fees and Charges, Levy Funding	Ongoing
1.7.	Continue to provide education programmes to community groups, schools etc.	Provider, Funder, Education and Engagement	Existing	Levy Funding UAGC rate Fees and Charges	Ongoing
2. Divert more from kerbside collection services					
2.1.	Continue to provide kerbside refuse and recycling collection services to residents in urban areas and drop-offs at transfer stations and RRP's for rural residents. Continue to provide free recycling to schools and non-profit early childcare facilities that are on existing collection routes	Provider (CS1, CS2)	Existing	Targeted rates for collections, Fees and Charges, General Rates for TS/RRP, Levy funding	Ongoing
2.2.	Introduce separate glass collection by January 2027 and organics by January 2030, with KPI's for monitoring.	Provider (CS1, CS2, M1)	New	Targeted rates, Waste Levy Funding	Procurement from 2024/25 onwards
2.3	Investigate introducing a user-pays garden waste collection if the organics collection above only covers food organics.	Provider (CS3)	New	General rates, Fees and Charges and Levy Funding	Investigate FY24/25, implement preferred option by FY26/27

Actions		Work Areas	New or Existing	Funding	Implementation timeframe
2.4.	Determine impacts for extending the same level of kerbside collection services to businesses and which funding mechanisms are best suited.	Provider (CS5)	New	Fees and Charges, Targeted rates	From FY25/26 onwards
2.5.	Continue to provide relevant and updated information to residents via website and other communication channels.	Education and Engagement	Existing	Levy Funding UAGC rate	Ongoing
2.6.	Continue to conduct SWAP surveys of kerbside materials to monitor diversion.	Measuring and Monitoring	Existing	Levy Funding UAGC rate	FY28/29 (Once per WMMP cycle)
3. Improve access to appropriate waste services for townships and the rural communities they support					
3.1.	Continue to provide information to rural residents on existing disposal and diversion services available.	Education and Engagement	Existing	Levy Funding UAGC rate	Ongoing
3.2.	Assess options to improve access to services in townships for the rural communities they support (e.g. extended kerbside collections, additional drop-off points, satellite transfer stations, pop-up services, increased diversion options).	Provider	New	May include General Rates, Targeted Rates, Levy Funding or Grants	Assess options in 2024/25 and implement preferred option(s) thereafter
3.3.	Continue to operate the drop-off sites and transfer stations with a focus on diversion. Assess their effectiveness and cost to align with LTP budgets.	Provider, Measuring and Monitoring	Existing	Fees and Charges General Rates Levy Funding	Assess ongoing financial viability in 2025/26
4. Improve our waste network to increase diversion					
4.1.	Expand the Resource Recovery Park (RRP) at Mt Cooee to increase diversion of materials and provide a reuse shop and education centre. Investigate a regional hub for consolidation used to facilitate other waste diversion and minimisation activities.	Facilitate / leadership, Provider (IN5, IN9, IN16, IN17, LM4)	New	General rates Fees and Charges Levy Funding Grants	Assess RRP from FY24/25 and implement preferred option by FY28/29
4.2.	Review drop-off sites and transfer stations operating model to increase customer interaction and diversion. Standardising containers and logistics across the network, ensuring adequate resources and training is provided, and interaction between customers and staff is encouraged to promote diversion.	Facilitate / leadership, Provider (IN12)	Existing	General rates Fees and Charges Levy Grants	Assess options in 2024/25 and implement preferred option(s) thereafter
4.3.	Undertake SWAP at drop-off sites, transfer stations and RRP to target high contamination to increase diversion.	Measuring and Monitoring	New	Levy Funding UAGC rate	FY28/29 (Once per WMMP cycle)
4.4.	Work with the local construction sector to investigate and implement initiatives to increase C&D diversion.	Strategic, facilitation / leadership, funder, and/or provider (IN1, LM4)	New	Levy Funding UAGC rate	Assess FY24/25, implement preferred option 2025/26
5. Ensure regulations and collaboration enables Clutha District's objectives, targets and resilience					

Actions		Work Areas	New or Existing	Funding	Implementation timeframe
5.1.	Review the Solid Waste Bylaw to ensure it remains current and aligns to this WMMP	Regulator (R1)	Existing	General rates	FY2024/25
5.2.	Improve waste service resilience through collaboration with regional and national entities on Emergency Preparedness.	Facilitate / leadership (LM6)	New	General rates	Start with solid waste AMP and progress from there.
5.4	Review new and existing Council Policies to ensure the creation, diversion and disposal of waste is considered. Develop an internal Waste Minimisation policy for Clutha District Council.	Regulator, Facilitate / leadership	New	General Rates	Ongoing
6. Investigate and provide effective environmental and economic disposal solutions					
6.1.	Ensure compliance with resource consents and renewal of Mt Cooe Landfill consents.	Provider (IN4)	Existing	General Rates, Capital Funds	Consent application submitted FY22/23.
6.2.	Effective operation and management of Mt Cooe Landfill.	Provider (IN4)	Existing	Fees and Charges, General Rates.	Pending outcome of action 6.1 above, Ongoing, with contract renewal by October 2026
6.3.	Manage landfill infrastructure to reduce landfill gas emission.	Provider (IN4)	New	Capital Funds, General Rates, Fees and Charges.	Pending outcome of action 6.1 above, assess landfill gas capture requirements FY25/26.
6.4.	Investigate landfill disposal options (i.e. alternatives to Mt Cooe).	Provider (IN4)	New	General rates, Levy Funding	Assess from FY25/26, implement in conjunction with action 6.1 above.

1.1 Forecast future demand

Demand on waste services and facilities is linked to economic activity and population growth. The District’s population is predicted to increase by around 0.4% per annum over the next 25 years. Economic activity is expected to increase by 0.4%.

Figure 10 illustrates waste generation in recent years, with the target of 10% reduction by 2030. Waste generation has decreased over the previous four years, primarily from out-of-district refuse to Mt Cooe landfill ceasing from 2019/20 onwards, which accounted for 20% of the total refuse disposal to landfill that year. Council-controlled refuse volumes have also decreased by 15% over this period.

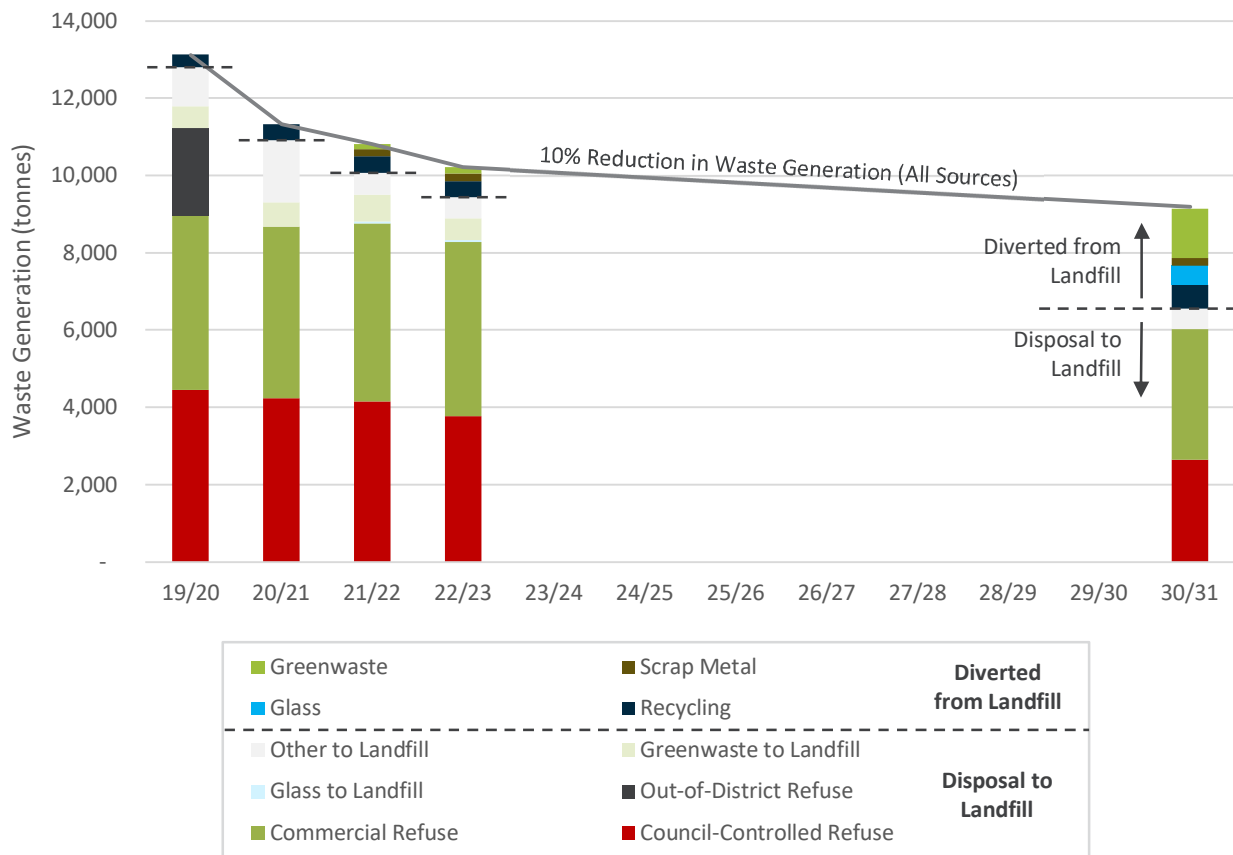


Figure 10 Projected waste generation, disposal to landfill and diversion

In order to achieve waste generation reduction and diversion targets, a future scenario of the various waste streams is presented for mid-2030. To achieve these targets, diversion rates will need to increase, while coordinated effort is made to decrease both Council-controlled and commercial refuse by at least 30% and 25% for the respective sources. This represents a reduction of 2,250 tonne of waste to landfill by 2030.

To illustrate the three main targets set in the NZWS, Figure 11 shows current and projected waste generation from all sources, refuse disposal to landfill from all sources and diversion at the kerbside on a per capita per annum basis. Including waste streams such as commercial and out-of-district refuse and dividing by the population for that period creates variability in the waste generation and refuse data.

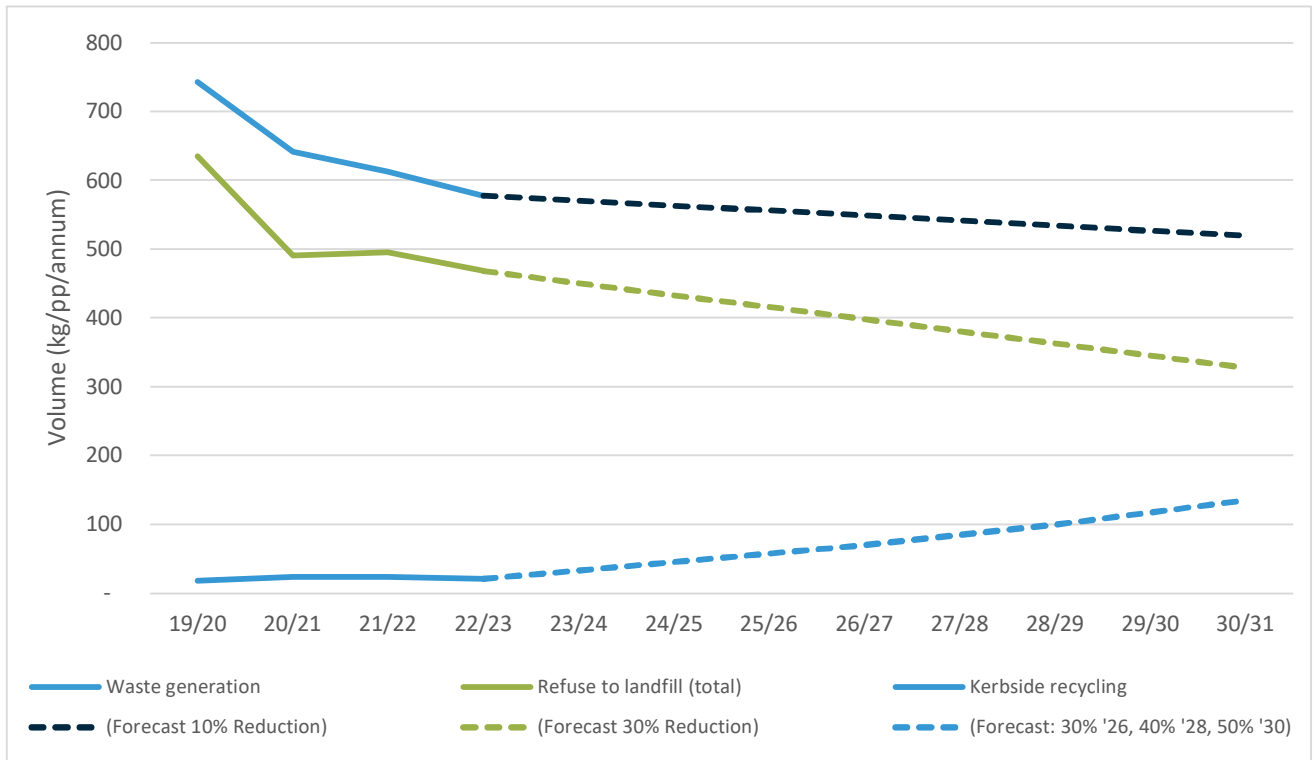


Figure 11 Projected waste generation, Council-refuse disposal to landfill and kerbside recycling

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 rates,
- Targeted rates,
- 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, communication and awareness campaigns, investigations and trials, operating costs for minor diversion projects (batteries, e-waste, tetrapak etc.), and to fund capital expenditure for diversion infrastructure and 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

Council intends to continue 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
- Quarterly 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
Clean fill/clean fill material	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.
Commercial waste	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.
Diverted material	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.
Hazardous waste	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.
Household waste	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.
Organic waste	Compostable materials that are organic in origin and appropriate to be used as feedstock for composting and includes greenwaste and food waste.
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials.
Resource Recovery Park (RRP)	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.
Reuse shops	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.
Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP)	A study to determine the composition of waste as described by Ministry for the Environment.
Transfer Station (TS)	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.
Waste	Anything disposed of, or discarded, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.
Waste disposal levy	A levy imposed under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 on waste.
Waste minimisation	The reduction of waste and the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste and diverted material.