



Timaru District Council

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024-2030

June 2024

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Contents / Ngā Ihirangi

Foreword	3
Part A – Strategy	4
1 Introduction / He kupu whakataki	4
2 What informs the plan? / He aha ōna pūtaketanga?	5
3 Vision, goals, objective, policies, and targets / Te tirohanga, nga whaingā, nga whaainga, nga kaupapa here me nga whaainga	6
3.1 Vision for the future	6
3.2 Goals, objectives, policies, and targets	6
3.2.1 Goals and objectives	6
3.2.2 Our targets	8
4 What happens with our waste? / Ka ahatia ā atou paranga?	8
4.1 Overview of existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services	8
4.1.1 Services provided by Council	8
4.1.2 Non-council provided services and facilities	9
4.2 Public health protection	9
4.3 Volume and composition of our waste	10
4.4 Cost of the current level of service	13
5 How much better could we do? / Me pēwhea e pai ake ai?	14
5.1 Council’s role	14
5.2 Current and future challenges	14
5.3 Identified district waste opportunities	15
Part B – Action Plan	17
1 Action Plan Overview / Te tirohanga Whānui o te Mahere Rautaki	17
1.1 Forecast future demand	21
2 Funding / Pūtea	21
2.1 Funding the plan	21
2.2 Waste minimisation levy funding expenditure	21
2.3 Waste Levy Grants	22
3 Monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress / Te aroturuki, Te arotake me ngā pūrongo o Te ngā ahunga whakamua	22
3.1 Monitoring and evaluation	22
3.2 Reporting	22
Glossary	23
Part C – Supporting Information	24

Tables

Table 1	NZWS goals and South Canterbury objectives	7
Table 2	Timaru District's waste minimisation targets	8
Table 3	Council services currently provided and their funding methods	14
Table 4	Action items for Council to address and implement during the 2024-2030 WMMP	18

Figures

Figure 1	Circular management and waste management within the waste hierarchy	5
Figure 2	Planning framework for strategic documents	6
Figure 3	Summary of kerbside waste in Timaru	10
Figure 4	Kerbside refuse composition from a waste audit in 2022	10
Figure 5	Diversion potential in Timaru's kerbside refuse (residual waste)	11
Figure 6	Total waste from Timaru's Transfer Stations and Resource Recovery Park	11
Figure 7	Image of Redruth Resource Recovery Park	12
Figure 8	Total waste processed at Timaru's Redruth Facilities (landfill, MRF, composting facility and RRP)	12
Figure 9	Materials composition of Redruth Landfill	13
Figure 10	Image of the Redruth Facility	13
Figure 11	Opportunities aligned to the national waste strategy	17
Figure 12	Projected residual waste from kerbside collections sent to landfill	21

Foreword

The Timaru District Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) covers the six-year period 2024 – 2030. The Plan outlines the strategic direction we are looking to take; the services we offer; the initiatives we are looking to adopt; the challenges we face and the opportunities that exist.

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).

Part A – Strategy

1 Introduction / He kupu whakataki

Timaru District Council (Council) has a statutory responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Timaru 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 joint Waste Assessment (WA) for Timaru, Mackenzie, and Waimate District Councils attached as Part C to this WMMP.

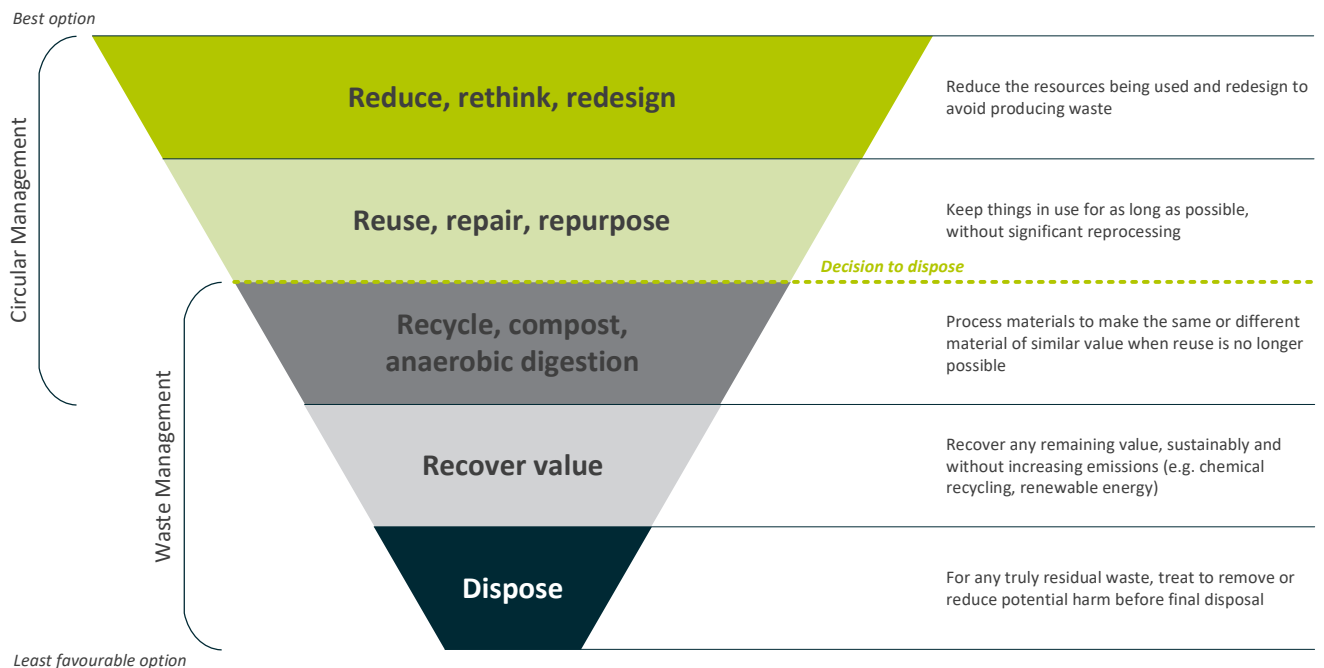


Figure 1 Circular management and waste management within the waste hierarchy

2 What informs the plan? / He aha ōna pūtakekanga?

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

Key legislation affecting waste is:

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

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

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

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

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

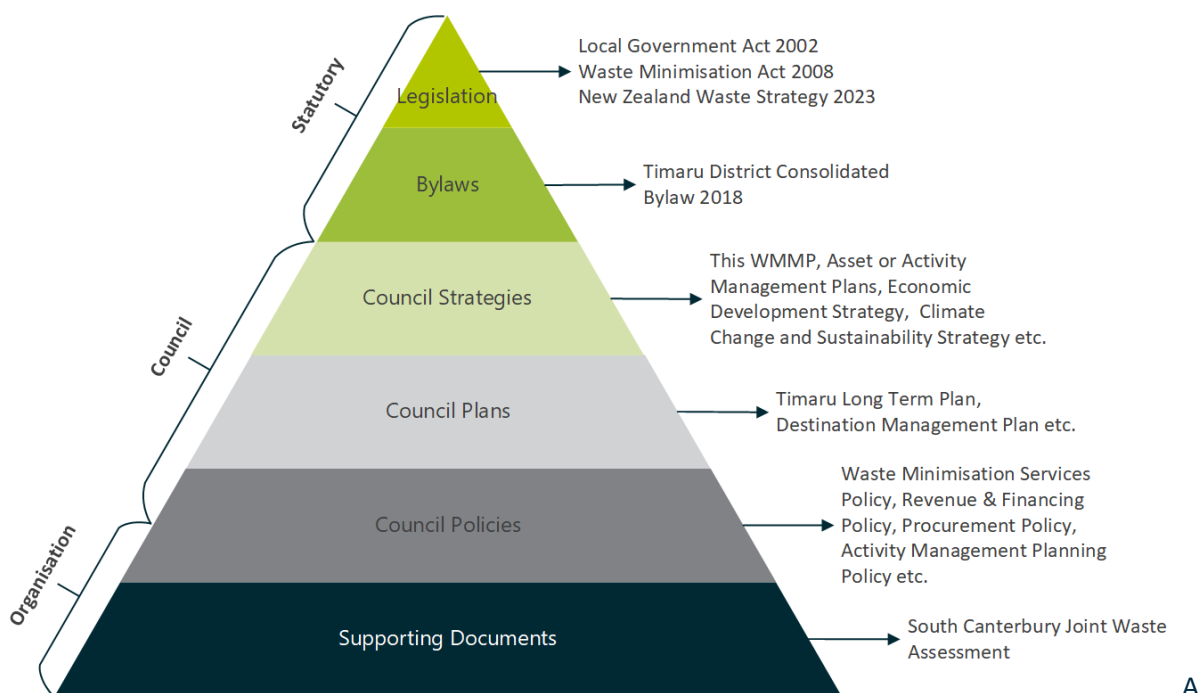


Figure 2 Planning framework for strategic documents

3 Vision, goals, objective, policies, and targets / Te tirohanga, nga whainganga, nga whaainganga, nga kaupapa here me nga whaainganga

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

3.1 Vision for the future

Our vision for the future is:

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

3.2 Goals, objectives, policies, and targets

3.2.1 Goals and objectives

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

Table 1 NZWS goals and South Canterbury objectives

#	NZWS Goals	South Canterbury Objective
1	<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"> Implement new national planning, regulatory, investment and engagement systems continue to drive change in South Canterbury.
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"> South Canterbury facilities, both Council and private, support collection and circular management of products and materials in the sub-region. 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 in South Canterbury to increase awareness and accountability for 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.
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"> Existing kerbside services and resource recovery facilities enable core materials to be collected across South Canterbury.
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 at Redruth 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 in South Canterbury, from both residents and businesses. Maintain landfill gas capture and flaring systems at Redruth Landfill.
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"> Identify and sustainably manage contaminated land in South Canterbury, including vulnerable landfills. Reduce the volume of soil disposal at Redruth Landfill

3.2.2 Our targets

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

Table 2 Timaru District's waste minimisation targets

NZWS target	Local annual target (kg per capita, tonnes, %)	TDC	
		Baseline 2022	Target 2030
10% reduction in waste generation	Total kerbside material	479 kg per capita ¹	431 kg per capita
	Total material received TS/ RRP's	9,050 tonnes	<9,050 tonnes
30% reduction in final disposal	Kerbside refuse collection	130 kg per capita ²	117 kg per capita ³
	% contamination in kerbside organics, glass, and recycling	Organic <1% Glass <1% Recycling 11%	Organic <1% Glass <1% Recycling <10%
	% contamination Redruth MRF	23.3%	<10%
	Redruth Landfill disposal from TS/ RRP's ⁴	5,100 tonnes	3,570 tonnes
30% reduction in biogenic methane emissions	% total organics in kerbside rubbish collection	36%	25%
	% organics received at Redruth Landfill	Approx. 50%	25%

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

4.1 Overview of existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services

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

4.1.1 Services provided by Council

The Council currently provides kerbside refuse, recycling, and organics collections in Timaru, Temuka, Pleasant Point and Geraldine and some rural areas on route. This includes fortnightly kerbside collections alternating for refuse and mixed recycling- and glass (separate bin), with weekly kerbside collections of organics (combined food and green waste). Kerbside collected material is consolidated for processing or disposal at the Redruth facilities (Material Recovery Facility (MRF), compost facility and landfill).

Four transfer stations (TS's) operate within the district. These are in Temuka, Geraldine, Pleasant Point, and the Resource Recovery Park (RRP) at Redruth in Timaru. The TS/ RRP's operate as public drop-off facilities for recyclables and recoverable items, green waste, cleanfill, and refuse. Like kerbside material, the materials collected at the TS/ RRP's are consolidated for processing or disposal at the Redruth facilities.

The Redruth MRF, composting facility and landfill are regional facilities, receiving recyclables, organics and refuse from kerbside collections and the RRP's in Waimate and Mackenzie. They also receive material directly

¹ Calculation of kg per capita is based on estimate of service entitled population.

² For January-December 2022.

³ 10% reduction target: was 30% in Waste Assessment, but with kerbside diversion currently at 73%, opportunities to further reduce kerbside refuse volumes are limited.

⁴ Based on 2022 data at Redruth Landfill. Tonnage covers all disposable materials via councils' TS and RRP.

from commercial customers, including councils outside the South Canterbury area. Recyclables processed at the MRF, and other materials recovered at the TS/ RRP's are transported out of the region for further resource recovery. This includes plastics, scrap metal, domestic paints and oil, batteries, gas bottles, tyres, whiteware and other electronics. Glass is consolidated separately from other kerbside collected material and sent to 5R in Christchurch for processing before final processing at Visy, Auckland. A range of soils, cleanfill, and hardfill materials from landscaping or construction are accepted at Redruth Landfill and used for cover material (daily, intermediate, and final cover) and other construction purposes (roading, bunds, etc).

The waste services contract includes the provision of education initiatives to support the delivery of services and waste minimisation initiatives. A key focus of education initiatives for Timaru is messaging for residents and businesses, ensuring the services are effectively utilised to divert waste from landfill. To help improve the diversion potential and ensure materials are put into the correct bins, TDC regularly publish information via communication channels. This includes the website, social media, and physical collateral. A range of options are available to the Council to improve, extend and align its waste minimisation and management across the district with the new national NZWS and with neighbouring council services, facilities, and initiatives.

Timaru District Council partners with the Sustainable South Canterbury Trust who manage and operate the Crow's Nest under contract to the Council. The services provided by the Crow's Nest include the collection and re-use of items from both the Transfer Stations and individual properties with many of the items received prepared for sale or recycling.

4.1.2 Non-council provided services and facilities

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

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

4.2 Public health protection

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

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

4.3 Volume and composition of our waste

Kerbside waste collections are highlighted in Figure 3.



Figure 3 Summary of kerbside waste in Timaru⁵

Timaru has achieved a diversion rate of 73% with the current kerbside service. This is already above the national target for 50% diversion at the kerbside by 2030. Timaru has the opportunity to maintain this performance and build success around further opportunities. The impact of the changes introduced by the Ministry for the Environment with effect 1 February 2024 (such as pizza boxes being classified as recyclables not organics) are not yet known, however the composition of kerbside refuse from Timaru is shown in Figure 4. More than half of our residual waste could still be diverted. Figure 5 shows that 44% of our waste should be going into our organics and recycling bins, and glass bin.

In addition to the kerbside diversion, the Crow’s Nest shop diverts or repurposes around 300 tonnes per annum to upwards of 32,000 paying customers per year and this figure is increasing.

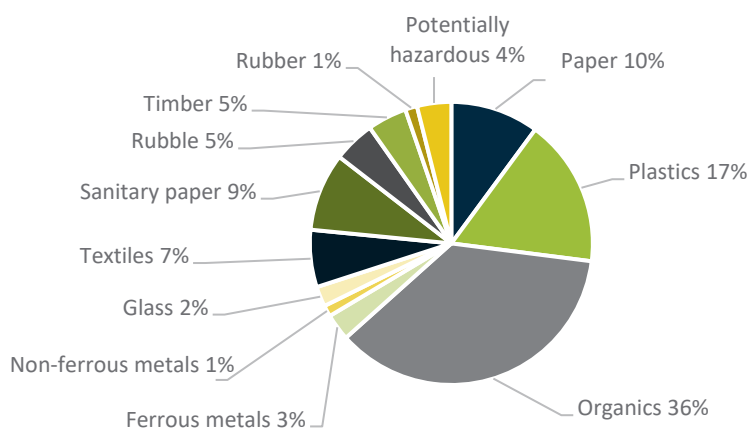


Figure 4 Kerbside refuse composition from a waste audit in 2022

⁵ For January-December 2022.



Figure 5 Diversion potential in Timaru's kerbside refuse (residual waste)

Most kerbside-collected material is transported directly to the Redruth facilities. The Transfer Stations and Resource Recovery Park are not used for consolidation of this material. Likewise, the location of the Redruth facilities within Timaru, means that most of the commercial material collected is also taken directly to the processing and disposal facilities at Redruth (using the landfill's permit system). The TS/RRPs are used by small commercial collectors (e.g. skip bin operators outside Timaru) and by residents who live in rural areas that do not have kerbside services, or who have excess recyclables, recoverable items that cannot be placed in kerbside bins or bulky waste to be disposed. The core waste types and volumes processed through the TS/RRPs are highlighted in Figure 6.

Your TS/ RRP Waste in Numbers

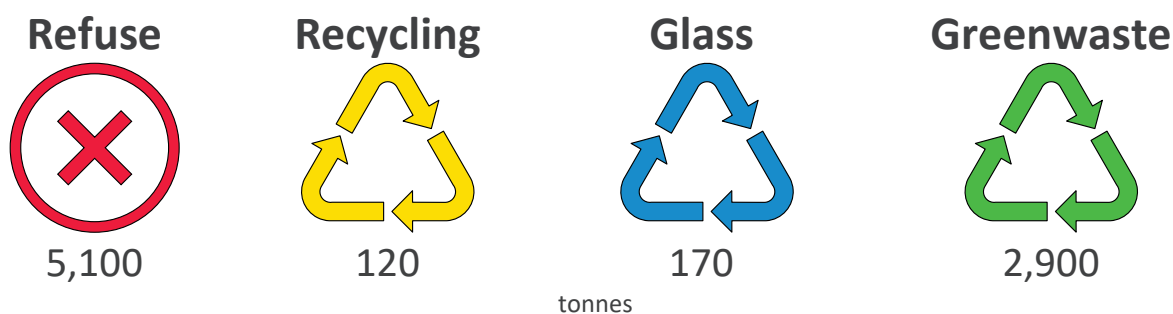


Figure 6 Total waste from Timaru's Transfer Stations and Resource Recovery Park⁶

Additional to the four waste streams in Figure 6, 1,100 tonnes of hardfill and 1,900 tonnes of cleanfill soils, 15 tonnes of tyres for recycling and 50 tonnes of E-waste were also processed through the Districts TS/RRP.

⁶ For January-December 2023.



Figure 7 Image of Redruth Resource Recovery Park

As the host of the regional processing and disposal facilities, Timaru has additional obligations to ensure that the facilities remain available and are sufficiently sized to support waste management and minimisation in the wider region. This also presents more opportunities for Timaru to lead the way in terms of providing facilities to enable more material to be diverted from the South Canterbury area.

TDC’s Redruth processing facilities consist of a Material Recovery Facility, a Glass Handling Facility, and an Organic Processing Facility. These facilities are managed by EnviroNZ as part of TDC’s waste services contract. Materials collected from kerbside, transfer stations and RRP’s in the Timaru, Mackenzie and Waimate districts are transported and processed at Redruth. The facilities also receive materials from out of district such as Ashburton, with the three south canterbury council tonnes prioritised over out of district tonnes. Figure 8 shows the annual tonnage processed through the regional facilities between January and December 2022. Figure 9 shows the composition of material received at Redruth landfill. There is sufficient capacity at the regional facilities for the next 27 years until 2050.

Your Regional Redruth Facilities in Numbers

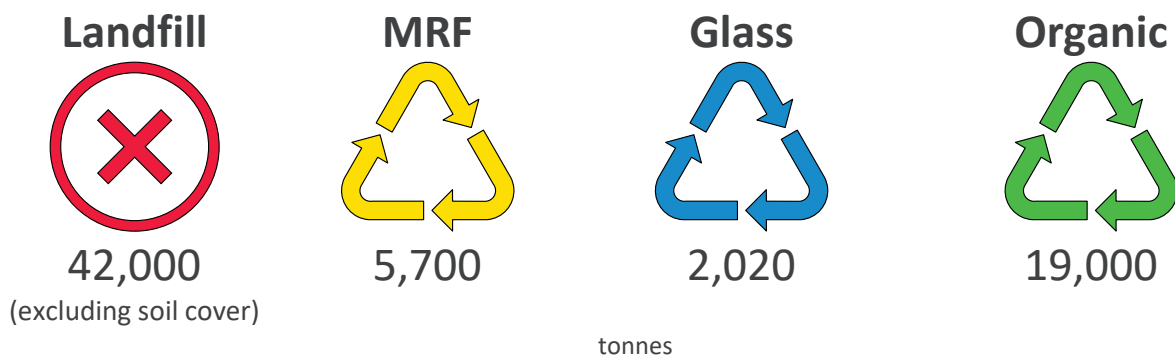


Figure 8 Total waste processed at Timaru’s Redruth Facilities (landfill, MRF, composting facility and RRP)

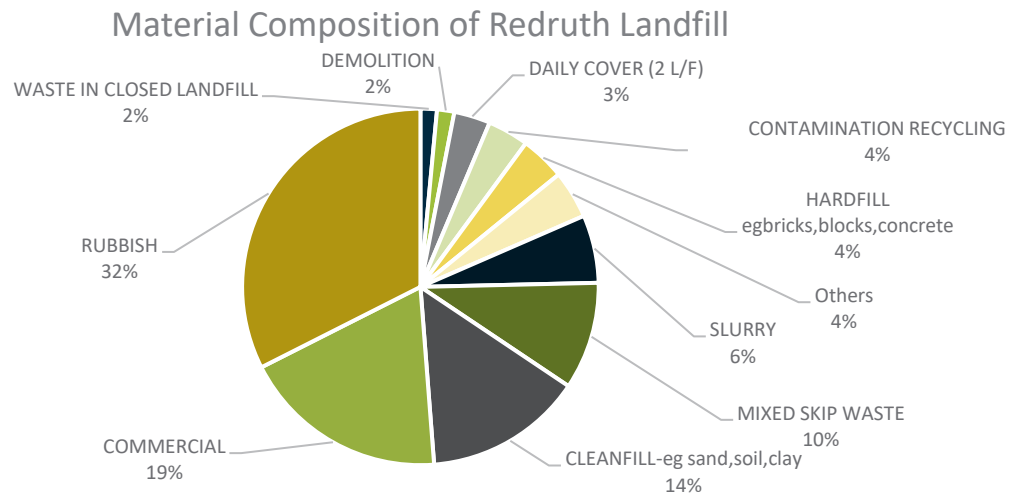


Figure 9 Materials composition of Redruth Landfill

All of this material is received or consolidated at Redruth, image below (Figure 10).



Figure 10 Image of the Redruth Facility

4.4 Cost of the current level of service

Council provides its waste services and facilities at an annual cost of \$12.5 million (FY2022/23). Funding is predominantly provided through general and targeted rates, with some user charges (Table 3). Solid waste accounts for 11% of Council’s total operating costs and 6% of Council’s rates funding.

Table 3 Council services currently provided and their funding methods

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

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

5.1 Council’s role

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

On the 1st February 2024 the Ministry for the Environment introduced nationwide legislation with the aim of standardising kerbside collections throughout New Zealand. The legislation has changed some of the items that previously were deposited into the recycling and organics bins and now requires these to be placed into the rubbish bin. Communicating what these changes mean to the community is part of Council's role.

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

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

5.2 Current and future challenges

The Waste Assessment identifies issues and opportunities at the regional level, with local challenges also requiring considering when Council develops actions around the opportunities. These challenges can impact on the ability to attain some of the targets, set in the NZWS. One such example is reducing refuse volumes disposed to landfill from both Council and commercial sources. Council is already achieving one of the highest diversion rates for kerbside waste streams, so further reductions in refuse disposal will require on-going support and collaboration with the commercial sector.

Additional challenges also include:

1. **Affordability:**
There are costs associated with a number of the proposed initiatives, for example introducing a grant programme. The cost of the initiatives needs to be weighed against affordability for the community.
2. **Support for the circular economy:**
The support from producers and manufacturers to contribute to a circular economy cannot be assured. This is especially relevant in tight economic times.
3. **Public education:**
As noted in the Council's role above, we need to increase our public education of the recent legislative changes, as well as raising awareness regarding the environmental and cost impact of items going to landfill.
4. **Legislative changes:**
The introduction of legislation requiring Council to change established practices can come at a cost to the community.
5. **Recycling opportunities:**
Our location and the size of our community can restrict the number of recycling opportunities we have. There are few local recycling businesses and there is cost involved in transferring the recycling to other markets.
6. **Climate change:**
Ensuring the impact of climate change is considered when managing our transfer stations, landfill, and closed landfill sites.
7. **Changing markets:**
The market for accepting recycled goods is very fluid. Identified markets can change very quickly and the demand for some recycled products can diminish overnight. Waste actions and initiatives are changing worldwide. We need to be maintaining a close watch on these developments, both internationally and nationally and consider the potential implications for the South Canterbury District.

In developing Council's actions plan, we have considered these challenges alongside the opportunities for waste reduction identified in the Waste Assessment.

5.3 Identified district waste opportunities

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

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

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

To encourage behavioural change and support the community to develop their own initiatives, there are opportunities to strengthen its public awareness campaigns through Council supported programmes such as Sustainable is Attainable and Sustainable Tourism. Council collection and operation contracts also include education requirements provided by EnviroNZ.

2. *Recover more from kerbside waste streams*

A waste audit in the district in 2022 showed that 44% of our refuse could be diverted from landfill, with nearly three quarters being organics. This organic component of our residual waste represents the majority of our biogenic methane emissions, which will need to be reduced by 30% by 2030. With organic diversion already available to most residents in the district, further uptake of this service can be achieved.

Council has been diverting organics and recyclables for over 17 years via kerbside services. The introduction of the glass bin in 2021 has seen further improvement in diversion performance. However, more can still be done to enhance these services. With the implementation of standardised recycling across the nation, Council hopes households will better comply with a simplified list of recyclable items. Soft plastic recycling options in addition to current initiatives will also be considered, some of these materials can be harder to recycle.

3. *Better service rural and business customers*

Currently rural households are able to opt-in to collections if they are situated along collection routes and there is a safe place to locate bins for truck access. There are a number of rural households that are not located along these routes and have to drop-off their refuse and recycling at the nearest TS/RRP or use private waste contractors. Similarly businesses can use the kerbside collections if it meets their needs or use private waste contractors if the council service doesn't meet their requirements. Since rural residents, and businesses do not have the same access to a comprehensive service that urban residents do, there is an opportunity to investigate and collaborate to determine how to enable access to the same level of service, thereby increasing diversion. For this reason, these play an important role in this next phase of the Council's WMMP.

4. *Support diversion activities for Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste from landfill*

Residual waste is taken to Redruth Landfill for disposal. This includes divertible materials including construction and demolition (C&D) waste. Sorting of C&D waste and timber has been tried at Redruth in the past and found not to be cost-effective. Any future solution needs to be supported by sustainable markets. There is a lack of visibility of the alternatives available in South Canterbury to Class 1 landfill disposal i.e. C&D waste diversion or Class 2-5 landfills.

5. *Infrastructure to support circular, diversion and disposal activities*

Council has the opportunity to seek and support the development of circular and diversion infrastructure. Council understands there is scope to participate in MfE's upcoming development of regional action and investment plan(s). Here Council can continue to collaborate with the other South Canterbury Council's.

The Redruth facilities for processing and disposal remain an important part of Council's waste management and minimisation activities. Government regulation for the operation of landfills is expected to continue as a primary push factor for waste minimisation and Council will need to comply with these regulations. At the same time, Council's visibility of the material being disposed to landfill from its district and ownership of a facility where additional resource recovery can be established, gives Council an important opportunity to enhance diversion from the South Canterbury area and beyond.

Part B – Action Plan

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

Through the assessment of waste within the region, Council has identified five opportunities to address issues in our waste. Each of these opportunities have actions that align with the opportunity identified, a sixth action addresses regulatory and administrative tasks to support the other actions (see Table 4). The opportunities and actions are aligned with the three NZWS goals, as shown in Figure 11. Council also has a set of guiding principles that it will use when developing solid waste initiatives. We note that the actions included in the previous WMMP have either been completed or incorporated into the actions below.

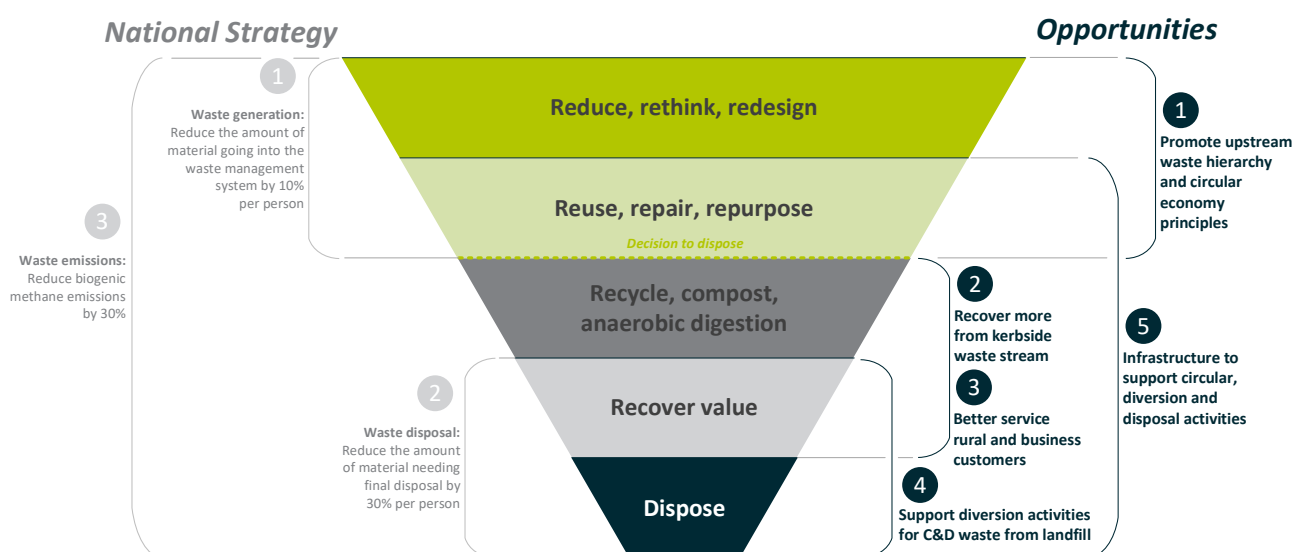


Figure 11 Opportunities aligned to the national waste strategy

Highlighting Our Guiding Principles:

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

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

Action		Approach	New or Existing	Funding	Implementation timeframe
1. Promote upstream waste hierarchy and circular economy principles					
1.1.	Support provision of education programmes to raise awareness of circular economy principles and businesses, products, and services through the Sustainable South Canterbury Trust Eco Centre and EnviroNZ educators.	Influence	New	Rates, waste levy funds	FY2024/25 onwards
1.2.	Support the implementation of national product stewardship schemes and reuse items through the promotion and use of TS/ RRP/ Crow's Nest as part of the collection network.	Influence	Existing	Rates, waste levy funds	Ongoing
1.3.	Support the development of local circular economy systems through support options, including potentially providing a grant programme and continuing to build on our relationship with SSCT and other external organisations.	Influence	New	Grant, waste levy funds	FY2024/34 LTP
1.4.	Continue to collaborate with other councils, in particular South Canterbury Councils (Mackenzie and Waimate), and the Canterbury Joint Waste Committee on waste minimisation projects.	Influence	Existing	Rates, waste levy funds	Ongoing
1.5.	Collaboration that supports regional and national transition to a circular economy. For example, providing Zero Waste Bins to enable event managers to reduce materials going to landfill. Pursuing other options, such as developing relationships with Soft Plastics Recyclers.	Influence	New	Rates, waste levy funds	Ongoing
1.6.	Continue to divert items from landfill (e.g. E-waste, car seats and whiteware for metal recycling) by absorbing the majority of the cost of diversion, thus making it easier and economically viable for households	Service	Existing	Rates, waste levy funds	Ongoing
2. Recover more from kerbside waste streams					
2.1.	Continue to provide four-bin kerbside collection services (refuse, mixed recycling, glass and organics) to residents in urban areas and, in rural areas, on collection routes between townships. Continue to provide event bins, for events that meet TDC criteria and public place recycling in high use locations.	Service	Existing	Rates	Ongoing
2.2.	Continue to provide relevant and updated information to customers via website and other communication channels.	Influence	Existing	Rates, waste levy funds	Ongoing

Action		Approach	New or Existing	Funding	Implementation timeframe
2.3.	Undertake a review of the provision of Kerbside bins to the business community	Service	Existing	Rates	Investigate 2024/25
2.4.	Continue to support education programmes to schools, businesses and the community and audit bins to help our community reduce waste and make better decisions about recycling and waste minimisation.	Influence	Existing	Rates, waste levy funds	Ongoing
3. Better service rural and business customers					
3.1.	Investigate options for increasing services for business customers, rural residents or provide drop-off points. Implement preferred option.	Service	New	Waste levy funds	Investigate FY2025/26, implement FY2027/28
3.2.	Work with private collectors to increase options to business customers.	Influence	New	Private service	FY2025/26 onwards
3.3.	Continue to operate TS in Temuka, Pleasant Point and Geraldine, as well as the Redruth RRP, Eco-centre and Crow's Nest Reuse Shop. Liaising with SSCT to utilise their experience, expertise, and initiatives to reach out to members of the rural and business communities.	Service	Existing	Rates, fees and charges	Ongoing
3.4.	Regular meetings with South Canterbury Commercial Waste Contractors to discuss opportunities and issues.	Support	New	No funding required	FY2024/25
4. Support diversion activities for C&D waste					
4.1.	Work with local construction and demolition businesses to support the development and delivery of targeted education programmes to promote awareness of how to divert waste.	Influence	New	Rates, waste levy funds	FY 2024/25 onwards
4.2.	Support the implementation of changes to Building Act process requiring waste minimisation plans.	Influence	New	Rates, waste levy funds	Once amendments are in place
4.3.	Continue to monitor C&D waste quantity and composition at Council TS/ RRP's and introduce a targeted SWAP focused on C&D waste in FY2025/26.	Service	Existing New (SWAP)	Rates, waste levy funds	Ongoing
4.4.	Participate in investigating sub-regional C&D waste recovery options including availability of Class 2-5 facilities for cleanfill soils.	Influence	New	Rates, waste levy funds	FY 2025/26 onwards
5. Infrastructure to support circular, diversion and disposal activities					

Action		Approach	New or Existing	Funding	Implementation timeframe
5.1.	Investigate opportunities for further infrastructure to support circular and diversion activities within the Region, for example soft plastic recycling.	Service	New	Waste levy	Ongoing
5.2.	Continue development and operation of the Redruth MRF, composting facility and Landfill. Consider other opportunities to develop facilities to compliment the Crow's Nest and EcoCentre. Implement facility maintenance and upgrades to support growth, capacity to support diversion in the wider region and for landfill construction stages.	Service	Existing	Fees and charges	Ongoing
5.3.	Redruth Landfill consent renewal by 2030 and preparation for future renewals.	Service and Regulate	Existing	Rates	Procurement of services from 2025
6. Other actions					
6.1.	Review our Solid Waste Bylaw to ensure it remains current and aligns to this WMMP.	Regulate	Existing	Rates, Waste Levy	After this WMMP is published
6.2.	Continue to collect data in accordance with the National Waste Data Framework.	Influence	Existing	Rates	Ongoing
6.3.	Undertake regular SWAP and report progress against WMMP targets on website.	Influence	Existing	Rates, Waste Levy	Ongoing
6.4	Collaborate with District, Regional and National groups for emergency preparedness for waste services and facilitates. Investigate emergency waste procedures and determine if additional facilities and associated consents are required to support these actions.	Influence and Service	Existing	Rates, Waste Levy	Ongoing
6.5	Continued management of closed landfills.	Service	Existing	Rates	Ongoing
6.6	Review the current Zero Waste Bins policy. As part of the review consider the involvement of the waste educators and education of event organisers, as well as the environmental and financial impact upon the community and Timaru District Council.	Service	Existing	Rates, Waste Levy	FY2024/25 Ongoing
6.7	Engage with Climate Advisors to seek their feedback in respect of managing transfer stations, landfill and closed landfills.	Influence	New	Rates, Waste Levy	Ongoing

1.1 Forecast future demand

Demand on waste services and facilities is linked to population growth. The District's service entitled population was estimated at 47,385 in 2022. The resident population is predicted to increase from 48,400 in 2022 to around 57,130 by 2050. In the short term, annual growth is predicted to be 2%.

The NZWS focuses on the urban-rural divide for household kerbside collections. Currently, Timaru is classified as a medium urban area, while Temuka, Pleasant Point and Geraldine meets the classification for small urban area. Timaru has already rolled out kerbside collections elsewhere and so is ahead of these targets.

The reduction of waste disposal to landfill shown in Figure 12 is expected to come from three initiatives; reduced waste generation from circular initiatives, maintaining high levels of recycling diversion, and increased uptake of organics diversion. A more detailed summary is available in the WA (see Part C).

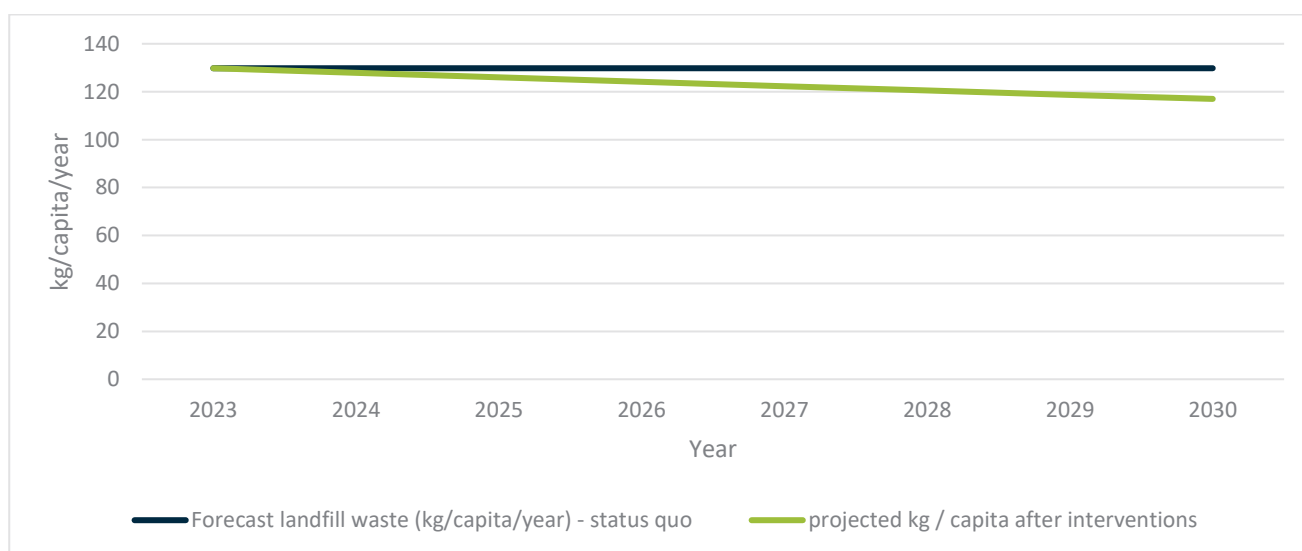


Figure 12 Projected residual waste from kerbside collections sent to landfill

2 Funding / Pūtea

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:

- Rates
- Fees and charges (including gate fees and user charges)
- Subsidies and grants, including the Waste Levy Fund and other MfE grants
- Loan (for capital works).

2.2 Waste minimisation levy funding expenditure

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

2.3 Waste Levy Grants

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

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

3.1 Monitoring and evaluation

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

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

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

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

3.2 Reporting

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

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

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

Glossary

Term	Definitions and abbreviations
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.

Part C – Supporting Information

Waste Assessment