
2021-2027

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP)



Contents

- Part A – Strategy** **1**
- Foreword** **1**
- Acknowledgements and references** **2**
- 1. Introduction..... 3
 - 1.1 Purpose of the plan.....3
 - 1.2 Scope of plan.....3
 - 1.3 Current status of plan3
 - 1.4 When plan is to be reviewed3
- 2. Vision, goals, objectives and targets 4
 - 2.1 Vision for the future.....4
 - 2.2 Goals, objectives and targets.....4
 - 2.3 Council’s intended role.....4
 - 2.4 Public health protection.....5
- 3. Policies, plans and regulations..... 5
 - 3.1 Summary of guiding policies, plans and legislation that affect the WMMP5
 - 3.2 Considerations11
- 4. The waste problem..... 11
 - 4.1 Summary of the volume and/or composition of waste or diverted materials11
 - 4.2 Overview of existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services.....15
 - 4.3 Summary of district-specific issues 17
 - 4.4 Other issues.....20
- 5. Proposed methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation 22
 - 5.1 Summary of key waste and diverted material streams and how they are currently managed..... 23
 - 5.2 Options for the future.....26
- 6. Funding the plan26
 - 6.1 How the implementation of the plan is to be funded.....27
 - 6.2 Grants and advances of monies30
 - 6.3 Waste levy funding expenditure.....30
- 7. Monitoring and reporting progress..... 30
 - 7.1 Monitoring31
 - 7.2 Reporting.....31
- Part B – Action Plan** **33**
- 1. Introduction..... 33
- 2. Funding structure..... 33
- 3. Targets and measurement..... 33
- 4. Action plan..... 34
 - 4.1 Action planning tables34
 - 4.2 Action categories approach..... 46
- Part C – Appendices** **47**
- Appendix A: Regional Diverted Material Flow** **47**
- Appendix B: Regional Waste Flow** **48**
- Appendix C: Waste Assessment 2020** **49**
- Appendix D: Waste Bylaw 2017.**..... **50**

Part A – Strategy

Foreword

Waste affects all of us. Every business, every household, every community, is impacted by how we deal with waste. We have a collective responsibility to ensure that we look after this place we call home, Marlborough, and that starts with how we deal with the stuff we no longer have a use for. Some districts have taken a 'hands off' approach and left it to the market or individuals to provide solutions. There is no doubt that as a society we are resourceful, ingenious and sometimes quite entrepreneurial in how we deal with waste but not always. Responsibility for waste is passed around like a hot potato but that's about to change.

The waste management and minimisation plan 2021-27 sets out three simple, yet crucial goals, as the basis for how we deal with waste as a region over the next six years and beyond. The plan advocates for change on the following basis:

- To enable **participation** in all matters waste related across the district.
- To ensure **inclusivity** is embedded in decision-making for waste related matters.
- To maximise **opportunity** to support best waste practice for Marlborough.

We want our community to participate in how we plan to manage our waste so we asked you in advance to tell us your stories. What is happening with waste in your part of the region, what issues it causes, and what responses you would like to see, has formed the basis of this plan. As we move forward as a community to implement some of the solutions we want your participation to continue.

The plan proposes solutions based on inclusivity for the whole region. Where you live should not be a limiting factor in how you are able to deal with waste. Likewise, how other areas deal with waste does not always transpose into a Marlborough setting. So, we are rethinking what services we should provide across the region and how inclusive we can make them.

Waste is also an opportunity for our community. Be it employment, supply of materials, arts and crafts, innovation, waste can provide a stimulus to do things differently. Council is primarily focused on how waste impacts on public health, the wider environment and overall resource efficiency. We contract our services through tender and response from commercial entities but we want to change that as well. The plan therefore creates opportunities for both social and commercial procurement.

Change is never easy but it starts with recognising that it is required. We all love familiarity and benefit from routine and structure, but the world would be pretty dull if we never changed. Let's get behind this waste plan and make Marlborough a place that respects the environment and those that walk amongst it.

Council is determined to continue to reduce our reliance on landfill as the method of dealing with our waste and it gives me great pleasure to endorse this waste management and minimisation plan as the next stage on that journey.



JOHN LEGGETT
MAYOR

Acknowledgements and references

The following groups and individuals contributed to the development of this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, (WMMP):

- Medical Officer of Health, Nelson and Marlborough District Health Board
- Marlborough Public
- Council Waste Contractors
- Waste Management Companies
- Marlborough Businesses
- Industries
- NGO and Community groups
- Council Internal Staff
- Ministry for the Environment Staff

In addition, resources were drawn from the Ministry for the Environment website utilising the following web links:

- <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste>
- <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/waste-and-government>
- <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/why-reducing-reusing-and-recycling-matter>
- https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publication-search?f%5B0%5D=field_section_topic%3A167
- <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/waste-energy-guide-new-zealand>
- <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/recommendations-standardisation-of-kerbside-collections-aotearoa>
- <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/proposed-priority-products-and-priority-product-stewardship-scheme-guidelines-0>
- <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/reducing-waste-more-effective-landfill-levy-summary-document>
- <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/waste-assessments-and-waste-management-and-minimisation-planning-guide>

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the plan

The purpose of this plan is to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Marlborough region. The requirements and suggested format of the plan are set out in Part 4 of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008.

1.2 Scope of plan

The WMA 2008 Part 1 provides a definition of *waste* as well as *waste minimisation*. If a *waste* is discarded or disposed of to landfill, this material is likely to be covered by the scope of this WMMP. The following wastes and diverted materials will be considered:

- Paper
- Cardboard
- Organic materials (including animal and food wastes)
- Plastic
- Putrescible
- Ferrous
- Non Ferrous
- Glass
- Textile
- Sanitary
- Rubble
- Timber (treated and untreated)
- Rubber
- Hazardous
- Liquids
- Gases
- Contaminated soils
- Grape marc
- E-waste

The WMMP has identified the current method of collection, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment or disposal for the above diverted materials and wastes as appropriate.

The WMMP has considered the Grape Marc material generated at harvest time by the wine industry. Grape Marc is viewed as a resource rather than a waste within the region. Current practice sees this material spread to land through a series of permitted and consented activities. Anaerobic digestion and in vessel composting options are being investigated by interested commercial parties as a potential resource recovery option for grape marc and other suitable organic materials.

The WMMP has not considered municipal sewage or effluents currently treated at the Hardings Road waste water treatment plant

1.3 Current status of plan

The WMMP was adopted by Council on 13 May 2021.

1.4 When plan is to be reviewed

A formal waste assessment and complete review will be carried out every three years. The next such review is scheduled for 2024. Should any significant changes in the waste situation occur then this may trigger an additional review.

2. Vision, goals, objectives and targets

2.1 Vision for the future

The Marlborough District Council are committed to the vision of reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill through a combination of waste reduction and reuse in conjunction with increasing the rates of material diversion.

2.2 Goals, objectives and targets

The waste assessment carried out in October 2020 identified twenty two options for consideration. For the period 2021 to 2027 the Council's goals and objectives are:

- To enable **participation** in all matters waste related across the district.
- To ensure **inclusivity** is embedded in decision-making for waste related matters.
- To maximise **opportunity** to support best waste practice for Marlborough.

This aligns the Council to the New Zealand Waste Strategy which has two goals:

- Reduce the harmful effect of waste.
- Improving the efficiency of resource use.

For the period 2021 to 2027 the Council's targets in relation to the above are:

1. Investigate beneficial use of landfill gas by December 2021.
2. Investigate a regional solution for organic material including green, animal and food wastes by December 2022.
3. Retender the waste management and minimisation services and award contracts by November 2023.
4. Implement, monitor and review the contracts awarded across the period 2024 to 2027.

2.3 Council's intended role

The majority of waste and recycling infrastructure in Marlborough is supplied and maintained by the Council on behalf of the community. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Waste Sorting Centre – Blenheim
- Regional Transfer Stations –Havelock, Picton, Rai Valley, Seddon, Wairau Valley and Ward
- Resource Recovery Centre – Blenheim
- Reuse Centre (including E-waste and Salvage Yard) – Blenheim
- Repurposing Centre - Blenheim
- Hazardous Waste Centre – Blenheim
- Greenwaste Acceptance Facility – Blenheim
- Regional Landfill – Bluegums, Blenheim

The private sector operates one sorting facility based in the Riverlands Industrial Estate, Blenheim. This split of infrastructure provision is unlikely to change during the term of this WMMP.

The provision of waste and recycling services are split between Council contracts and the private sector. They include, but are not limited to:

- Kerbside Collections – Blenheim and Picton (Council), Blenheim, Picton and rural areas (private sector).
- Skip Hire – across the region by private sector.
- Tipper Hire – across the region by private sector.

2.4 Public health protection

The Council, together with providers from the private sector, currently supply a range of waste collection, disposal and diverted material services to the region that ensure that public health is adequately protected. The Long Term Plan (LTP) allows for the provision of waste management and minimisation services and these contribute to a healthy environment.

In line with Sec 44(b) of the Waste Minimisation Act Council have systems in place to ensure that the collection, transportation, and disposal of waste are carried out in a manner that does not cause a nuisance. These include regulatory departments within Council, and local bylaws. All complaints relating to waste activities are logged and appropriate follow up action initiated.

The Marlborough region has an extensive network of collection, transfer, reuse, recycling and disposal infrastructure. The regional landfill site will take a further 34 years to fill based on current inputs of 60,000 tonnes a year. The landfill along with all the transfer and recovery facilities are operated under a Resource Management Act (RMA) consent process which ensures the impacts on the environment and public amenity are reduced to a minimum level. The landfill resource consent expires in 2030.

3. Policies, plans and regulations

3.1 Summary of guiding policies, plans and legislation that affect the WMMP

The Council has taken the following legislation, policies and plans into consideration when drafting the WMMP:

- The waste hierarchy.
- The Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008.
- The Local Government Act (LGA) 2002.
- The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996.
- The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991.
- The Health Act 1956.
- The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.
- Climate Change (Emission Trading) Amendment Act 2008.
- The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS).

- The Marlborough District Council Long Term Plan (LTP).
- The Marlborough District Council Bylaws – Waste 2017

3.1.1 The waste hierarchy

The Council, in producing this WMMP has considered the waste hierarchy listed below:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Recovery
- Treatment and disposal of waste

The Council's Long Term Plan and the annual targets for the solid waste management function are aligned to this WMMP.

3.1.2 The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)

The WMA represents an update of waste legislation to emphasise and promote waste minimisation. The purpose of the Act (s3) is to “encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to protect the environment from harm; and provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits”.

The WMA contains seven parts:

- Part 1: Preliminary provisions.
- Part 2: Product stewardship.
- Part 3: Waste disposal levy.
- Part 4: Responsibilities of territorial authorities in relation to waste management and minimisation
- Part 5: Offences and enforcement.
- Part 6: Reporting and audits.
- Part 7: Waste Advisory Board.

Part 1 states the purpose of the Act and establishes definitions, including those for waste, diverted material, waste minimisation, disposal, disposal facility, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and treatment. The definitions (s 5) for waste, waste minimisation and diverted material are as follows:

Waste –

- (a) *means anything disposed of or discarded; and*
- (b) *includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and*
- (c) *to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.*

Waste minimisation means –

- (a) the reduction of waste; and*
- (b) the reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material.*

Diverted material means anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.

Part 2 of the WMA contains mechanisms for accrediting and monitoring product stewardship schemes to minimise waste from products. Product stewardship is a process whereby those involved in the life cycle of a product or service are also involved in identifying and managing its environmental impacts, from the development and manufacture of the product through to its use and final disposal. Although product stewardship schemes accredited under the WMA focus on minimising waste, this does not mean they may not reduce other environmental impacts during the product's life cycle, or the intervention needs to be at the point of disposal.

Product stewardship moves responsibility for waste to those involved in the production and supply of the product (and its packaging) and indirectly to the consumer by ensuring the costs of its end-of-life treatment are reflected in the purchase price. It involves those who know the most about the product, (the businesses who make and sell it), in designing the solution.

As part of the wider plan to reduce the amount of rubbish ending up in landfills or polluting the environment, the Government has declared six priority products for regulated product stewardship under the Waste Minimisation Act.

The six products are:

- plastic packaging (excluding beverage containers)
- tyres
- electrical and electronic products (e-waste)
- agrichemicals and their containers
- refrigerants
- farm plastics

In addition, Council have been co-ordinating a project to Design a Container Return Scheme (CRS) for New Zealand. This project concluded in October 2020 with the issue of a design and recommendations report to the Ministry for the Environment. The design, subject to further options and advice from the Ministry for the Environment, will now be put to Government for consideration.

A container return scheme is a product stewardship approach that sees the true cost of recovery, recycling or disposal of empty beverage containers reflected in the initial sale price. Incentivisation to return the empty containers is achieved through a collection system that is engaging and accessible to the community by providing container return points in easy to use locations. An additional financial incentive in the form of a refundable deposit is also applied to each beverage container. The deposit is then redeemed when the container is brought to a CRS return point.

The region also has access to the following voluntary product stewardship schemes:

- Plasback – for the recovery of used farm plastics (user charges apply).
- The Glass Packaging Forum's glass packaging product stewardship scheme.

- Agrecovery Rural Recycling Program - farm chemical drums (triple rinsed and empty).
- Resene Paintwise - nationwide paint and paint packaging take back and recycling programme.

Part 3 establishes the levy on waste disposal to be collected via disposal facilities (municipal landfills). The landfill operator must pay the levy to the levy collector (either the Secretary for the Environment or an appointed levy collector).

The levy, currently \$10 per tonne, is passed back as an additional charge to users of the Bluegums landfill site.

The levy provides funding for waste minimisation infrastructure, programmes and services. Approximately half of the funding secured through the levy is distributed quarterly back to the Council on a population basis, to be spent on waste minimisation activities set out in this WMMP.

The levy is reviewed every three years. The latest review has signalled an intention by Government to increase the levy during the life of this WMMP. This increase will be felt across the region by everyone who relies on landfill disposal to deal with waste.

Part 4 is dedicated to the responsibilities of a TA, which “must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district” (s42). Part 4 requires TAs to develop and adopt a WMMP.

The Council intend to have this WMMP adopted by June 2021.

Part 5 covers offences and enforcement provisions similar to previous legislation giving TA’s powers for enforcement of bylaws and local rules, as well as disposal controls.

Part 6 sets out requirements for reporting, and has relevance to the Council as the operator, (under contract no 2011/06) of the Bluegums Landfill, as well as requirements specific to reporting on the waste levy expenditure and progress towards the implementation of this WMMP.

Part 7 establishes a Waste Advisory Board with the function of providing advice to the Minister for the Environment. The Board is composed of four to eight members appointed by the Minister, following public nomination, for up to a three-year term.

3.1.3 **The Local Government Act 1974 Part 31 (now repealed) and the Local Government Act 2002**

Taken together these Acts required Councils to assess how well they provided collection and reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste in their district, and made Council’s responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of their waste management plan. The provisions of the LGA 1974, Part 31, and the sanitary assessment provisions for refuse (i.e.; solid waste) contained in Part 7 of the LGA 2002 have been repealed, and these provisions are now largely embodied within the WMA.

Section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002 states: “A local authority must review the cost-effectiveness of current arrangements for meeting the needs of communities within its district or region for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions.”

Whilst the Waste Assessment 2020 considered the *what*, in terms of requirements, the Section 17A looks at *how* these requirements will be delivered. During the drafting of the next waste management and minimisation tender the following methods of service delivery will be presented to Council for consideration.

- By own council and in-house
- By own council and outsourced
- By shared service with another council(s)

- By Council Controlled Organisation owned by council itself or with other councils
- By a party other than council eg, private sector, community group or another council.

3.1.4 The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (the HSNO Act)

The HSNO Act addresses the management of substances that pose a significant risk to the environment and/or human health, from manufacture to disposal. The Act relates to waste management primarily through controls on the import or manufacture of new hazardous materials and the handling and disposal of hazardous substances.

Hazardous substances may be explosive, flammable, have the capacity to oxidise, toxic to humans and/or the environment, corrosive, or have the ability to develop any of these properties when in contact with air or water. Depending on the amount of a hazardous substance on site, the HSNO Act sets out requirements for material storage, staff training and certification.

The Hazardous Waste Centre (HWC) in Blenheim is subject to the above legislative requirements.

3.1.5 The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

The RMA provides guidelines and regulations for the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Although it does not specifically define 'waste', the Act addresses waste management and minimisation activity through controls on the environmental effects of waste management and minimisation activities and facilities through national, regional and local policy, standards, plans and consent procedures. In this role, the RMA exercises considerable influence over facilities for waste disposal and recycling, recovery, treatment and others in terms of the potential impacts of these facilities on the environment.

All Council operated waste management facilities are subject to relevant resource consents.

3.1.6 The Health Act 1956

The Health Act 1956 places obligations on TAs (if required by the Minister of Health) to provide sanitary works for the collection and disposal of refuse, for the purpose of public health protection (Part 2 – Powers and duties of local authorities, s25). It specifically identifies certain waste management practices as nuisances (s29) and offensive trades (Third Schedule). The Health Act enables TAs to raise loans for certain sanitary works and/or to receive government grants and subsidies, where available.

Health Act provisions for the removal of refuse by local authorities have been repealed by local government legislation.

3.1.7 Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA)

HSWA recognises that a well-functioning health and safety system relies on participation, leadership, and accountability by government, business and workers. HSWA sets out the principles, duties and rights in relation to workplace health and safety. A guiding principle of HSWA is that workers and others need to be given the highest level of protection from workplace health and safety risks, as is reasonable.

HSWA outlines health and safety responsibilities for the management of hazards in relation to employees at work. This could potentially include substances and wastes. The Act requires employers to identify and manage hazards present in the workplace, provide adequate training and supervision, and supply appropriate protective equipment. Employers must take all practicable steps to ensure the safety of employees while at work, and in particular must take all practicable steps to (among other things) ensure employees are not exposed to hazards arising out of the arrangement, disposal, organisation, processing, storage, transport or use of things in their place of work.

Workplace health and safety is recognised as a key concern for the waste industry, with a number of fatalities and serious incidents leading to the formation of a health and safety industry sector group (under the WasteMINZ umbrella). Led by this sector group, and supported by the wider industry, the Accident Compensation Corporation and the Department of Labour, a health and safety waste industry strategy document has been produced. The strategy sets out a vision and objectives, priorities, and examples of current and general guidance to help achieve safe and healthy workplaces within the waste sector.

Each waste management facility within the region has an operational plan which takes into account H&S and RMA requirements.

3.1.8 Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008

The Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008 amends the Climate Change Response Act 2002 by introducing a New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). This legislation made the Bluegums Landfill site liable for its emissions.

The landfill has developed a number of unique emissions factors (UEF) based on the composition of the waste and the destruction efficiency of the gas flare. The accuracy of these UEF values is monitored annually and any changes notified to the Environmental Protection agency (EPA).

At the end of each calendar year Council submit the site input tonnages to the EPA and receive notification of the calculated surrender obligation. This is an amount in tonnes adjusted by the UEF's that indicates how many carbon credits need to be surrendered. Council advance purchase carbon credits to provide budgeting certainty.

3.1.9 The New Zealand Waste Strategy: reducing harm, improving efficiency

The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS) sets out the Government's long-term priorities for waste management and minimisation.

The Strategy's two goals provide direction to local government, businesses (including the waste industry), and communities on where to focus their efforts in order to deliver environmental, social and economic benefits to all New Zealanders. The goals are:

- Reducing the harmful effects of waste.
- Improving the efficiency of resource use.

In developing this WMMP the Council have taken account of the goals of the NZWS.

3.1.10 Waste management planning by territorial authorities

The Council has taken into account the requirements of Part 4 of the WMA 2008 when drafting this WMMP. Any proposals contained in this WMMP take account of the costs, benefits and operational requirements of pursuing particular methods of managing waste. The implications and feasibility of any proposal have been considered.

3.1.11 Marlborough District Council Bylaws

The current Marlborough District Council Waste Bylaw was issued in 2017 and the next review is due by 2027. No further amendment of the bylaw is required by this WMMP. A copy of the current bylaw can be found at Appendix D: Waste Bylaw 2017.

3.2 Considerations

Council have considered the following when preparing this WMMP:

- The waste hierarchy – reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal.
- Impact of collection, transport, disposal and recycling of waste in relation to causing a nuisance – do any of these activities impact on our community’s amenity?
- The NZ Waste Strategy (see 3.1.9).
- The waste assessment - the Council conducted a waste assessment in October 2020, refer to Appendix C: Waste Assessment 2020. This document identified twenty two options in relation to waste management and minimisation. All of these options are addressed in this WMMP and an action plan for each one is included in Part B of this document.

4. The waste problem

4.1 Summary of the volume and/or composition of waste or diverted materials

4.1.1 Waste

The Bluegums landfill is the only class 1 site in Marlborough and is operated by the Council under Contract No 2011/06. This contract started in July 2011 and ends on 30 June 2022. This disposal site has a weighbridge system (July 2011) and associated reporting software which records all residual waste inputs from the following sources:

- Transfer Stations operated under Contract No 2013/13
- Private Contractors
- Internal Council departments, for example, WorksOps
- Kerbside Refuse Collection operated under Contract No 2013/13
- Litter inputs (NZTA and Reserves contract).
- Commercial inputs
- Industrial inputs
- Primary industry inputs

The aggregated input tonnage to the Bluegums landfill is shown in the following table.

Product Id	2014/2015 Net T	2015/2016 Net T	2016/2017 Net T	2017/2018 Net T	2018/2019 Net T	2019/2020 Net T
Totals	45793.95	48928.21	49226.21	66520.15	60729.45	71405.91

Table 1 Extract from Bluegums Weighbridge Reporting System

The increase in landfill tonnage is influenced by the following factors:

- Increase in economic activity
- Closure of compost sites
- Introduction of the Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL)

In terms of tonnages going forward a baseline of 1.45 tonnes per person has been used. This figure is derived from the 2019/20 actual tonnage inputs divided by the current population estimate of 49,200. This figure is influenced by the following:

- Regional waste composition and associated tonnage.
- Performance of the economy.
- The population size.

4.1.1.1 Heavy Waste Producers

Marlborough has some particularly heavy waste producers. The following summarises these waste categories as a percentage of overall tonnage received at the landfill during 2019/20:

- Contaminated soil (13%)
- Mussel shells (5%)
- Sludges and animal wastes (14%)
- Winery filter material (5%)

These heavy waste producers account for 0.54 tonnes per person.

In relation to waste more directly associated with the wider community the following summarises these waste categories as a percentage of overall tonnage received at the landfill during 2019/20:

- General waste (31%)
- MDC general (7%) – this waste category covers the MDC kerbside refuse collections
- Transfer station waste (11%)

4.1.1.2 Solid Waste Analysis Protocol

The Council undertakes a Solid Waste Analysis Protocol, (SWAP), twice a year. The SWAP is an inspection and assessment of the incoming waste streams to the landfill site over a working week. The most recent reported SWAP (June 2020) revealed the following information on waste composition and origin.

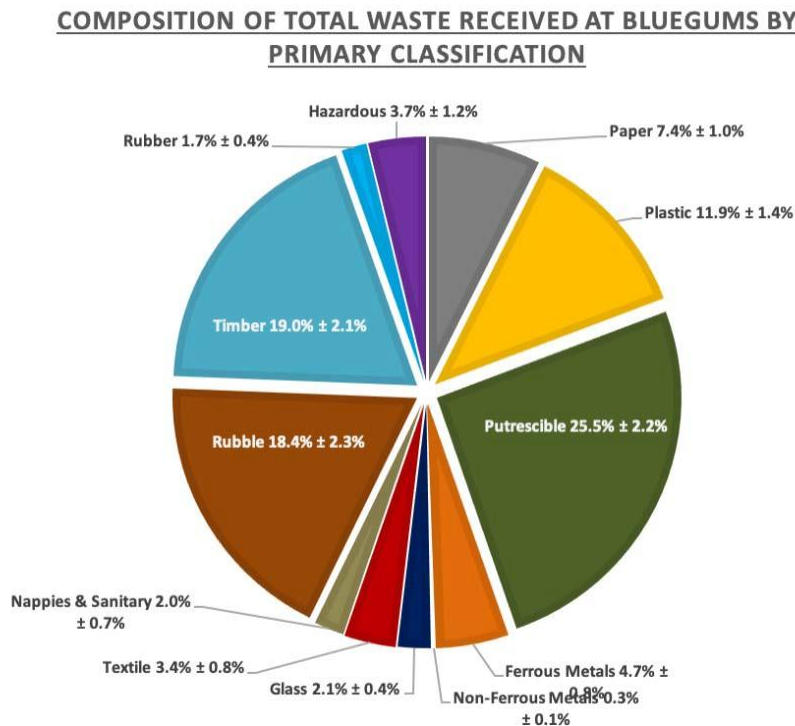


Chart 1 – Composition of waste - source was the June 2020 SWAP

ORIGIN OF WASTE

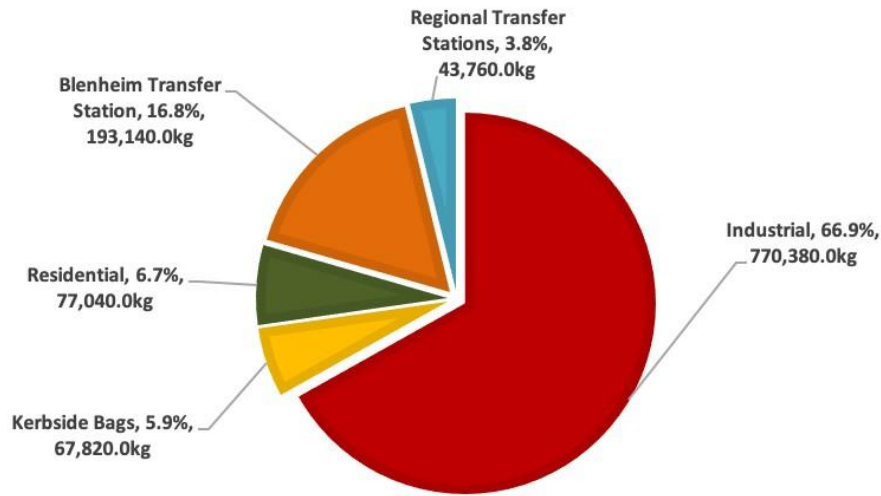


Chart 2 – Origin of waste - source was the June 2020 SWAP

4.1.1.3 Future Waste Tonnages

The following table shows the projected tonnage for medium (0.28%) and high (0.8%) population growth using the 1.45 tonnes per person.

	Jun 20 (Actuals)	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-25
Medium Population (0.28% growth)	49,200 ¹	49,338	49,476	49,614	49,753	49,893
Medium Waste Tonnage Projection	71,406	71,606	71,806	72,007	72,209	72,411
High Population (0.8% growth)	49,200	49,594	49,990	50,390	50,793	51,200
High Waste Tonnage Projection	71,406	71,977	72,553	73,133	73,718	74,308

¹Source of population <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Marlborough%2bRegion/Population>

4.1.1.4 Hazardous Waste

The Council provides, under contract, a free of charge drop off and processing service for domestic volumes of hazardous waste materials. Each of the Regional Transfer Stations (RTS) has a container which receives small quantities (less than 20 litres) of hazardous materials from the public. The containers at Havelock and Picton have the contents collected monthly with an on-call collection service available to all locations. Collected materials are returned to the Hazardous Waste Centre (HWC) in Blenheim for processing. Hazardous waste materials can also be delivered direct to the HWC. In addition, the contractor will organise the collection of hazardous materials from small businesses and the agricultural sector. Commercial collection services are subject to a user pays charge where appropriate.

4.1.1.5 Kerbside Refuse

Council also provide a kerbside refuse collection service to the communities in Blenheim and the Picton area. These collection routes can account for up to 4,000 tonnes of waste input into the regional landfill site.

An outline of the Regional Waste Process is shown in Appendix B: Regional Waste Flow.

4.1.2 Diverted materials

The diversion of materials is supported by a Resource Recovery Centre, (RRC), Reuse Centre (RUC), Salvage Yard and E-waste Collection Facility (ECF) in Blenheim. In addition the Waste Sorting Centre based in Blenheim and the six RTS based in Havelock, Picton, Rai Valley, Seddon, Wairau Valley and Ward all provide recycling services to the community.

The Council provides a 55 litre open topped plastic container per household for the weekly uplift of recyclable material, (paper, cardboard, plastic, glass, cans, newspaper and glossies), from the kerbside in Blenheim and Picton. The kerbside recycling service is provided under contract no 2013/13. The collection system source segregates the uplifted material at the kerb and delivers it to the RRC for processing and onward sale. This service is paid for through a targeted rate (2019/20 \$46).

The following table shows the estimated kerbside recycling tonnage collected and the breakdown by material:

Diverted Material		Paper	Plastic	Cans	Glass C	Glass B	Glass G
Period	Tonnes						
2017/18	1,404	31%	11%	9%	6%	13%	29%
2018/19	1,668	29%	10%	9%	6%	20%	27%
2019/20	1,478	28%	9%	6%	6%	12%	39%

Outputs from the RRC are currently in the region of 5,000 tonnes per annum. Significant reduction in volumes occurred during the 2019/20 period due to the impacts of COVID19. A breakdown of this throughput tonnage over the previous three years is shown in the following table:

Resource Recovery Centre Outputs			
Material	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Cardboard	1,540	1,422	1,151
Mixed paper	1,271	1,056	777
442 Plastic	311	288	104
No 1 plastic	0	1	3
Mixed plastic	6	9	71
Milk containers	0	2	2
Misc. plastic	106	2	13
Alloy	30	34	29
Steel	82	80	69
Glass	2,035	2,559	2,149
Total	5,381	5,453	4,367

The region is also serviced by a green waste acceptance facility based in Blenheim. This site receives around 4,000 tonnes of material per annum. The greenwaste is then shredded and sold back to the community as a mulch or compost. Other compost operations exist across the region for processing materials such as grape marc. These range from small scale on individual vineyards to large scale operations such as the Yealands Estate in Seddon.

A private operator also runs a greenwaste composting operation on the cleanfill site adjacent to the Picton transfer station.

There is a Materials Recovery Facility, operated by Waste Management Limited, located within the Riverlands Industrial estate which processes cardboard, paper and plastic for onward sale and recovery.

An outline of the Regional Material Diversion is shown in Appendix C: Waste Assessment 2020.

4.2 Overview of existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services

The following section summarises the existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure within the region.

4.2.1 Landfills open and closed

The Bluegums Landfill site, located to the south of Blenheim, is the only disposal site for commercial, industrial, residential and some hazardous waste within the region. The site has an estimated lifespan of 34 years based on the current inputs. This is an engineered containment facility operating under RMA resource consent U000950 which expires in November 2030. The site is operated by Council under contract no 2011/06. The site is split into thirteen stages. Stage eight and nine will be constructed and filled during the term of this WMMP. There are no other new landfill site developments envisaged over the term of this WMMP.

There are nine closed landfill sites within the region. The Council has a Closed Landfill Management Plan which sets out the monitoring requirements for each site. Some of the transfer stations are located on or adjacent to these closed landfills. Activities such as this are subject to resource consent.

4.2.2 Transfer stations

The region has a network of seven transfer stations located in Blenheim (Waste Sorting Centre), Havelock, Picton, Rai Valley, Seddon, Wairau Valley and Ward. They are available to the public and businesses for direct delivery of waste and diverted materials. The facilities at Blenheim, Picton and Havelock also take waste and diverted materials from private waste contractors. The transfer stations are operated by Council under contract no 2013/13.

The transfer station network is able to cope with the current and future levels of waste and diverted materials.

Council also provides, via contract no 2013/13, coin operated, enclosed containers for the Marlborough Sounds. These are used for the collection of waste only. They are located at Ohingaroa Quarry, the Grove, Rai Valley TS and Portage.

The coin skips are able to cope with the current and future levels of waste, although monitoring of any residential expansion in this area will continue.

4.2.3 Resource Recovery Centre

Council operates a Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) under contract no 2013/13. As previously stated the outputs from the RRC are in the region of 5,000 tonnes per annum. The following table shows the percentage breakdown of this tonnage by material type.

Resource Recovery Centre Outputs			
Material	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Cardboard	29%	26%	26%
Mixed paper	24%	19%	18%
442 Plastic	6%	5%	2%
No 1 plastic	0%	0%	0%
Mixed plastic	0%	0%	2%
Milk containers	0%	0%	0%
Misc. plastic	2%	0%	0%
Alloy	1%	1%	1%
Steel	2%	1%	2%
Glass	38%	47%	49%
Total	100%	100%	100%

This facility is able to cope with current and future levels of diverted materials.

4.2.4 Materials recovery facility (Private)

There is one Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), located in the Riverlands Industrial Estate to the east of Blenheim and operated by Waste Services Marlborough Limited. The facility accepts cardboard, paper and plastics for baling and onward sale.

The capability of this facility to cope with current and future demand is not known.

4.2.5 Collection services

The following table summarises the current waste and diverted material collection services provision within the region.

Collection Method	Council	Private(Commercial)
Kerbside Recycling	Contract No 2013/13 for Blenheim, Picton and Whatamango	Yes to some rural areas
Kerbside Refuse Bagged	Contract No 2013/13 for Blenheim, Picton and Whatamango	Yes
Kerbside Wheelie Bins Refuse	No	Yes across region
Kerbside Wheelie Bins Recycling	No	No
Skips	No	Yes across region
Tipper Lorries	No	Yes across region
Transfer Stations	Contract No 2013/13	No
Hazardous Waste	Contract No 2020/021	No

The collection services are capable of coping with current and future levels of waste and diverted materials.

4.2.6 Waste education programmes

The Council has a current education plan covering the period 2019-21. A part time Education Officer delivers this to the community via the following programmes:

- Enviroschools.
- Kids' Edible Gardens.
- Sustainable Living Programme.

4.3 Summary of district-specific issues

4.3.1 Tangata whenua

Where possible, opportunities to work with Māori in response to the issues raised in this WMMP will be considered. The introduction of mandatory product stewardship schemes and future waste tenders may present the community with opportunities to become part of the waste solution.

4.3.2 Landfill

Landfill gas (LFG) is a natural by-product of the decomposition of organic material in landfills. LFG is composed of roughly 50 percent methane (the primary component of natural gas), 50 percent carbon dioxide (CO₂) and a small amount of non-methane organic compounds. At present the LFG at the Bluegums site is destroyed via burning using an on-site flare. Work is now being undertaken to assess whether the LFG could be supplied to the Wairau Hospital as a supplementary fuel for their heating boilers. The hospital is scheduled for boiler replacements in the next twenty-four months so now is the opportune moment to undertake this investigative work. It is acknowledged that any such arrangement will have to be mindful of any cultural impacts such an approach may have.

4.3.3 Resource recovery centre

The RRC is the main processing centre for cardboard, paper, newspaper, cans, glass and plastics. Increasing recycling services to outlying areas and the possible introduction of co-mingled (wheelie bins) recycling will all have an impact on the resource centre throughput.

The impacts of future product stewardship schemes and kerbside collection methodologies on the RRC will be considered during the term of this WMMP. The RRC could become a consolidation point for a future container return scheme. Internal equipment layouts and functionality may have to be adapted should the introduction of wheelie bins onto kerbside collection routes be implemented.

4.3.4 Reuse centre

The role of the reuse centre in the collection and redistribution of unwanted goods will be considered during the term of this WMMP. The reuse centre is currently operated by a commercial contractor. Future tendering for the operation of the reuse centre will allow for participation from either a not-for-profit or commercial entity. The intent is to afford equal opportunity for both social and commercial procurement.

4.3.5 Regional transfer stations

The future purpose of the regional transfer stations will be considered during the term of this WMMP. Should the expansion of kerbside services across the region progress then it is anticipated that the transfer stations will form part of a *hub and spoke* approach to the handling of waste and recycling. Such arrangements will be tested and confirmed by tender. In addition, the regional transfer station contribution to any future product stewardship schemes will be considered.

4.3.6 Kerbside refuse collection

The introduction of a wheelie bin kerbside refuse collection will be tendered during the term of this WMMP. In addition, an increase in the kerbside collection area will also be included in the tender. The current contract expires in November 2023. The re-tendering will occur in 2022.

4.3.7 Hazardous waste centre (HWC)

The further development of the HWC and adjacent repurposing centre will be promoted during the term of this WMMP. The collection, repurposing and redistribution of unwanted household goods, including white goods and other E-waste will be a primary focus. Any service changes, for example, the relocation of the E-waste facility, will be captured in the next tender and contract award across 2022/23.

4.3.8 Kerbside recycling collection

The introduction of a wheelie bin kerbside recycling collection will be tendered during the term of this WMMP. Glass will likely be collected separately to maintain the colour sorted quality required by end processors such as Visy in Auckland and prevent contamination of other recycling. The impact of any future container return scheme will also be considered. In addition, an increase in the kerbside recycling collection area will also be included in the tender. The current contract expires in November 2023. The re-tendering will occur in 2022.

4.3.9 Education and community awareness

At present there is no education space at the resource recovery centre for use by the community. Previous space used for education purposes has been converted into operational offices. The establishment of an education space that serves the whole community and provides a venue for environmental discussion and information exchange will be considered during the term of this WMMP. In addition, an information exchange platform for environmental matters will be developed.

4.3.10 The Marlborough Sounds

Due to the remote nature of this part of the district providing a direct waste and recycling service, for example, kerbside collection, is logistically challenging but not impossible. During the term of this WMMP consideration will be given to including the Marlborough Sounds area in future tenders and contract awards scheduled for 2022 and 2023 respectfully.

4.3.11 Working with private waste contractors and community service providers

Any expansion of service provision has to take into account the impact on existing private waste contractors and community groups. Council will ensure any future waste and recycling tenders provide the opportunity for both social and commercial procurement of services. The scale of the contract award can also have an impact on local market activity. The intent of the next tender will be to test the market capacity but allow for an inclusive approach through partnering.

4.3.12 Organic material and composting

Changes in custom and practice during the term of the previous WMMP have altered how rural communities deal with their greenwaste. Historically there was a reliance on burning through informal and formal arrangements. During the term of this WMMP consideration will be given to how communities can be supported to reduce their reliance on burning greenwaste.

The reduction of organics to landfill is being considered by the primary industry sector, particularly in light of the proposed increase to the waste disposal levy. Options under consideration include Anaerobic Digestion and In-Vessel composting. Council will monitor the progress of these projects and what impact, if any, they could have on future municipal service provision.

The operation of the greenwaste facility in Blenheim will also be tendered during the term of this WMMP. Consideration will be given in the tender to explore how the greenwaste can be connected to the primary industry sector in an attempt to improve soil qualities across the region. The tender will again encourage social and commercial procurement.

4.3.13 Rural community recycling (RCR) containers

The configuration and location of the RCR containers will be reviewed during the term of this WMMP, for example, in response to the introduction of a container return scheme and any expansion of the kerbside collection service. Any changes will be included in the future tender and contract award scheduled for 2022/23.

4.3.14 Voluntary sector and NGOs

During the previous WMMP the voluntary and NGO sector in Marlborough began to work together on areas of common interest, for example, waste challenges, advertising and promotion. During this WMMP the Council is keen to continue this inclusive approach.

4.3.15 Specific industry waste streams

During the term of this WMMP Council would like to maintain a focus on reduction of waste, littering and illegal dumping. Whilst service provision and the promotion of recycling are acknowledged as important to the community, reduction often gets overlooked. Council will explore the introduction of additional resourcing to drive the focus on reduction.

4.3.16 Litter

The recommendations from the Marlborough Litter Project will be addressed during the term of this WMMP. Additional resourcing as outlined at 4.3.15 will be required to support this approach. The additional resourcing is envisaged to be a 1.0FTE split between the litter and waste reduction requirements.

4.3.17 Community changes

Understanding the current cost and time involved in dealing with waste will help inform the community and Council. A waste calculator, in the form of an online form or similar, will be used to gather information from the community during 2021. Waste practices that are underpinned by for example, illegal dumping, littering, and burning shift the burden of cost from the individual to the wider community. Assigning responsibility for waste to the individual does not always result in the best societal outcomes. A collective approach to managing waste provides an alternative way to ensure that our health and amenity is not adversely impacted.

4.3.18 Contract performance

Contract performance and management is measured using a number of indicators. During the term of this WMMP the contract indicators will be reviewed to ensure that they reflect the needs and aspirations of the community. Similarly, a visual reporting platform, that provides the community with up to date progress on contract performance will be investigated.

4.3.19 System change

The introduction of wheelie bins for kerbside collection services will be tendered during the term of this WMMP. The existing recycling crates will likely be retained for the separate collection of glass which will be colour sorted at the kerb by the collections contractor. Ultimately, with the introduction of a container return scheme in New Zealand the amount of glass, plastic and metal beverage containers collected via kerbside will significantly reduce. It is therefore important that Council does not invest in assets that subsequently become stranded.

Any change to the kerbside collection, with the introduction of a wheelie bin service, must be mindful of introducing unintended consequences. Any new service must provide adequate capacity for both refuse and recycling. In addition, the processing equipment at the resource recovery centre will also have to be reviewed in relation to changes to kerbside recycling load composition.

Other considerations for the introduction of wheelie bins will include, but are not limited to:

- the bin size
- collection frequency
- household size
- bin stock management
- inclusion or exclusion of commercial properties
- inclusion or exclusion of education premises, for example, schools and kindergartens/early childhood centres
- impact on existing waste companies
- bin hygiene/cleaning
- possible provision of a greenwaste collection service

4.3.20 Advocating to government

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) are the Government agency that Council deals with in relation to waste matters. Council have an established relationship with the team at MfE and continue to work with them on both regional and national projects. Advocacy for waste related matters will continue through participation in national working groups and contribution to policy through consultation submissions. In addition, Council will continue to work with the MfE funds team through projects that have been granted support from the waste minimisation fund (WMF).

4.3.21 Waste to energy

During the term of this WMMP council will consider the viability of waste to energy options as an alternative to landfill. Waste to energy plants effectively compete for material and can, if allowed, disrupt material flows from the resource recovery sector. Council will therefore build an understanding of a waste to energy approach based on a regional solution.

4.3.22 Climate change

Some aspects of waste management practice in Marlborough have not changed since the 1990's. The transfer stations have been adapted to accept recycling. Transfer stations still rely on individuals delivering refuse and recycling to the sites. The impact of these individual journeys will be better understood through the waste calculator mentioned at 4.3.17. Climate change is impacted by vehicle emissions so one of the considerations for reviewing and expanding the kerbside collection service is to reduce journeys associated with managing waste. In addition, the nature of the kerbside collection fleet, for example, electric vehicles could further reduce our emissions profile as a region and save money.

4.4 Other issues

4.4.1 Waste and diverted material reporting

The landfill and waste sorting centre record weight data through weighbridge reporting systems. All other non-hazardous waste services are recorded by the contractor into a Council data platform. The hazardous waste is reported separately via contractor stock control sheets.

4.4.2 Population growth

Consultation leading up to the waste assessment gave an indication of a changing expectation in respect of waste service provision. The population growth, including demographic changes within the region, must be taken into consideration. Existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services are robust; however, the challenge is to expand the kerbside collection service to a wider geographical area.

4.4.3 Peak and seasonal demand

Overall visitor numbers to the region are not expected to decline over the term of this WMMP. The proposed expansion of kerbside collection services to a wider geographical area would also provide positive benefits to illegal dumping and litter control. The introduction of wheelie bins to places such as road laybys, lookouts and freedom camping sites would improve the overall amenity for locals and tourists alike.

4.4.4 Winery and vineyard wastes

Marlborough is the largest wine producing region within New Zealand. The industry produce a number of waste and resource streams across the year with a particular pulse period occurring around harvest time (March to May). These waste and resource streams include grape marc, treated timber posts, residual material from wine making, and assorted plastics.

Grape marc is the term used for the skins and stalks leftover after the juice has been removed from the fruit. Some companies process grape marc into compost; others distribute it as an animal feed and the remainder is spread to land through either a consented or permitted activity.

The sustainable solution for grape marc lies with the wine industry and therefore does not form part of this WMMP other than the potential increased requirement for greenwaste to assist in making grape marc compost. Some interest in the grape marc and other residual material from wine making has been shown from Anaerobic Digestion (AD) operators which may advance during the term of this WMMP.

Treated timber posts are constantly being replaced in the vineyards particularly post-harvest. Reuse and recycling options are being pursued by commercial operators such as Repost <https://repost.co.nz/>, while producers such as Goldpine are investigating end of life treatment options for broken treated timber posts.

Vineyards produce a variety of plastic waste eg; irrigation pipe, vine guards, and netting. These materials can be recycled but finding sustainable outlets has proved a challenge in recent years. A commercial operator, Future Post, can use some of the winery plastics in its manufacturing of plastic posts. Future Post, currently based in the North Island, are likely to consider expanding their manufacturing to a South Island location during the term of this WMMP.

4.4.5. Issues with WMMP objectives and targets

The term of this WMMP has two distinct phases, investigation and then implementation. In the investigative phase Council will carry out the work associated with the twenty two options identified in the Waste Assessment 2020. The timeline for the investigative phase will be 2021 to 2023 and will culminate in the tender and award of the various waste management and minimisation service contracts. The implementation phase will then see the contracts put into effect and any service and infrastructure changes carried out across the 2024 to 2027 period.

The Council's goals/objectives and associated issues are:

- To enable **participation** in all matters waste related across the district.
 - This will require two-way communication during the term of the WMMP to ensure that the community is informed and contributing.

- To ensure ***inclusivity*** is embedded in decision-making for waste related matters.
 - This will require a broad view to be taken on the level of service provision across the district.
- To maximise ***opportunity*** to support best waste practice for Marlborough.
 - This will require a social and commercial procurement approach.

The Council's targets and associated issues are:

1. Investigate beneficial use of landfill gas by December 2021.
 - a. This will require a collaborative approach involving Council, the District Health Board and technical advisers to achieve the best outcome for the community.
2. Investigate a regional solution for organic material including green, animal and food wastes by December 2022.
 - a. This solution will need to be predominantly private sector driven in response to the proposed increases to the waste disposal levy.
3. Retender the waste management and minimisation services and award contracts by November 2023.
 - a. This tender will take account of the options identified in the waste assessment.
4. Implement, monitor, and review the waste management and minimisation services contracts awarded across the period 2024 to 2027.
 - a. The visibility of contract performance and associated reporting to the community will require a rethink on traditional contract management.

5. Proposed methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation

The waste assessment has identified twenty two options for promoting effective and efficient waste management across the district. These options are restated below:

Option	Description	Target
1	Ensure the next WMMP benefits from the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi.	1 to 4
2	Explore options for the beneficial use of landfill gas.	1
3a	Explore opportunities for the beneficial future use of the Resource Recovery Centre and its outputs.	3 & 4
3b	Consider the impacts from any kerbside recycling collection methodology changes on the Resource Recovery Centre processing requirements, for example, equipment upgrades.	3 & 4
4	Develop a collection and repurposing service for unwanted goods and seek financial support through the waste minimisation fund for that service.	3 & 4
5	Repurpose the current regional transfer stations into resource transfer stations.	3 & 4
6	Tender the option of changing the kerbside rubbish collection from bags to wheelie bins and tender the expansion of the kerbside rubbish collection across the region.	3 & 4
7	Develop the Hazardous Waste and Repurposing Centres during the life of next WMMP (2021 – 2027).	3 & 4

Option	Description	Target
8a	Monitor and review the impact of the introduction of product stewardship schemes on kerbside recycling.	3 & 4
8b	Tender the option of changing the kerbside recycling collection from crates to wheelie bins and tender the expansion of the kerbside recycling collection across the region.	3 & 4
9a	Investigate the construction of an education space within the current Resource Recovery Centre site footprint to be operated by an appropriate community minded environmental group.	3 & 4
9b	Review current waste and recycling messaging outputs and formats with a view to making them more accessible to the community; and by providing an interactive mechanism for the community to share pro-environmental information.	4
10a	Investigate a waste collection service for boat access and other remote areas across the Marlborough Sounds.	3 & 4
10b	Include the Marlborough Sounds road accessible areas in any future tendering of the expansion of kerbside collections.	3 & 4
11	Ensure the next waste and recycling tender enables participation of private sector waste management companies and community service providers.	3
12	Investigate a regional solution for organic material including green, animal and food wastes.	2
13	Review the rural community recycling service against the future impact of product stewardship approaches such as the introduction of a New Zealand container return scheme (CRS).	3
14	Develop a collection and repurposing service for unwanted goods and seek financial support through the waste minimisation fund for that service.	3 & 4
15	Review resourcing requirements in relation to working with businesses to reduce waste.	1 to 4
16	Investigate the implementation of the Marlborough Litter Project recommendations across the life of the WMMP 2021 – 2027.	1 to 4
17	Develop a waste cost calculator and invite the community to use it.	3
18	Investigate a waste contract communications platform.	3 & 4
19	Draft the WMMP 2021-2027 that addresses the waste needs of the whole district and provides appropriate information for the community and council to determine any change of waste management systems.	1 to 4
20	Continue to advocate to central Government for waste policy changes that support the needs of our community.	1 to 4
21	Set out a policy position regarding waste to energy as a waste management option in the next WMMP 2021-27.	3
22	Investigate options for reducing emissions from waste collection services.	3 & 4

5.1 Summary of key waste and diverted material streams and how they are currently managed

5.1.1 Waste and how it is handled

The waste assessment identified the following sources of waste inputs to the Bluegums regional landfill site:

Source of Waste	Destination	Council Contract or Private
Kerbside Refuse Collection	Bluegums Landfill	Council Contract 2013/13
Transfer Station	Bluegums Landfill	Council Contract 2013/13
Industrial/Commercial/Residential	Bluegums Landfill	Private Contractors
Kerbside Refuse Collection	Bluegums Landfill	Private Contractors

Bluegums can also take some hazardous materials such as Asbestos or contaminated soils that have satisfied the landfill site's waste acceptance criteria.

The weighbridge and associated software on site provide details about customers, waste type and tonnages. The weighbridge information is used to build up a picture of the amount and type of waste received annually.

Other Hazardous wastes such as chemicals and spent containers are managed by the Council, under contract, through the Hazardous Waste Centre located in Blenheim.

5.1.2 Diverted materials and how they are handled

The waste hierarchy sets out preferred waste management options. The most preferred option is reduction or re-use, followed by recovery, recycling, treatment and, lastly, disposal. Council has taken this into account when considering the options for material diversion.

Reduction and reuse as a primary focus can be reinforced by education and information programmes. Structural changes involving reduction or reuse should be supported by the introduction of mandatory product stewardship schemes. The co-design of mandatory product stewardship schemes will be progressed across the term of this WMMP and Council services and involvement adjusted to reflect their implementation.

Recovery options are limited within the region. A number of companies are talking to the private sector about the possible beneficial uses of waste. The commercial sustainability of these ventures will be assisted by the proposed increase in the waste disposal levy. The sustainability of any recovery option is tied to the supply and demand influence of markets.

Recycling facilities are provided across the majority of the community for domestic materials. Changes to kerbside collections, container type and service area expansion would reduce the number of direct deliveries to recycling points undertaken by residents.

Treatment, other than the handling of hazardous waste and some difficult materials received at Bluegums Landfill, is not seen as a major issue during the term of this WMMP.

Disposal is the last resort. The disposal facility at Bluegums is engineered to the relevant national standards for landfill design and construction. This site will provide the community with an end disposal point for the next 34 years based on current inputs. The site operations, gas and leachate management systems are all designed to minimise any environmental impact and protect the public health.

Turning to the materials that are currently diverted, the following information outlines how they are managed.

Cardboard, paper and plastics

There are two destinations for cardboard, paper and plastics within the region, the RRC and the Riverlands MRF, both within the vicinity of Blenheim. Incoming materials are sorted and baled ready for onward sale to an appropriate broker or end user.

The materials delivered to the RRC are from the public, transfer stations, kerbside collections and private contractors. Deliveries to the Riverlands MRF are from private contractors.

Metals

Metal is diverted at the transfer stations and sent to local scrap yards for processing. This material is delivered in by the public and private contractors. In addition the RRC receives steel and aluminium cans from the public and kerbside collections which is baled and sold on to the scrap yards.

Glass

Glass is delivered to the RRC by the public and kerbside collections where it is split into green, brown and clear with the lids removed. This is then sent, by road, to Visy in Auckland for reprocessing into new glass products.

Newspaper and Glossies

These are delivered to the RRC by the public and kerbside collections. Incoming materials are sorted and baled ready for onward sale to an appropriate broker or end user.

E-waste

E-waste is delivered to the RRC and RTS by the public, and where possible items are stripped down into component parts for onward sale.

Rubble/inert material

Should this type of material be delivered to the transfer stations it is segregated and diverted to an appropriate clean fill location where possible. The material may be infilled or, where appropriate, stored ready for future use as a construction/landscaping material.

Greenwaste

This material is taken to the greenwaste acceptance facility on Wither Road in Blenheim. Deliveries are direct from the public, transfer stations and private contractors. The end product is sold back to the community as compost. Grass clippings are not accepted to reduce the risk of contamination from persistent weed killers getting into compost products.

Whiteware (including refrigerant appliances)

These items are collected at each transfer station (exc Ward) and delivered to the Blenheim site for processing. A selection of white goods is also processed through the repurposing centre in Blenheim. Refrigerant items are degassed at the Blenheim site before crushing, baling and onward sale to a metal reprocessor. The refrigerant gas is collected and sent away for destruction (normally via high temperature incineration) offshore.

5.1.3 National product stewardship schemes

The region has access to national Product Stewardship schemes where the manufacturers of the product offer a collection scheme for the residual product, empty container and/or packaging. The region has access to the following schemes:

- Plasback – for the recovery of used farm plastics (user charges apply).
- The Glass Packaging Forum's glass packaging product stewardship scheme.
- Agrecovery Rural Recycling Program - farm chemical drums (triple rinsed and empty).
- Resene Paintwise - nationwide paint and paint packaging take back and recycling programme.

The Government have declared six priority products which are:

- tyres
- electrical and electronic products (e-waste)
- refrigerants and other synthetic greenhouse gases
- agrichemicals and their containers
- farm plastics
- packaging (excluding beverage packaging).

Supply chains and other affected parties now have between 12 and 36 months to develop a mandatory product stewardship scheme for these products through a co-design process. Council's role in these schemes will be determined during the design phase but the intent is to shift responsibility for the end fate of products and packaging back to the supply chain and consumers.

5.2 Options for the future

The waste assessment generated twenty two options which outline the proposals to support the Marlborough District Council's vision of reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill through a combination of waste reduction and reuse in conjunction with increasing the rates of material diversion. All of these options will be worked through during the term of this WMMP.

The waste assessment sets out the considerations for each option in a tabled format. The action plans associated with the options are included in Part B – Action Plan of this WMMP. Additional information will be gathered during the investigation phase (2021 to 2023) culminating in the appropriate tender procurement process. During the period 2024 to 2027 the changes in contracts will be implemented, monitored and reviewed.

6. Funding the plan

The WMA (s 43) requires the Council to include information on how the implementation of the WMMP will be funded. The following sources will be used to fund the options proposed in the waste assessment:

- Internal – cost covered by existing Council stafftime.
- Targeted rates.
- General rates.
- Waste Levy Fund – revenue sent back from central government for investment into waste minimisation projects, currently around \$165k per annum. Should the proposed waste disposal levy increases be implemented the amount sent back to Council could rise to over \$1million per annum.
- Waste Minimisation Fund – contestable fund for applications for waste minimisation projects.
- User pays, eg; gate fees charged at the transfer stations and landfill.
- Other – funding from other sources eg; energy recovery EECA.

Whilst the WMMP gives an indication of the source of funding the detailed cost associated with each option from the waste assessment will be worked through as part of the action plan.

6.1 How the implementation of the plan is to be funded

The following table summarises the provisional cost estimates associated with implementation and source of funding for the options raised in the waste assessment.

Options	Funding			Opex				Capex			
	Provisional Cost (\$)	Source	Due Date	User Pays	General Rates	Targeted Rates	WMF	User Pays	General Rates	Targeted Rates	WMF
Tangata whenua											
1	Ensure the next WMMP benefits from the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi.	Nil	Internal	Jul-23							
Landfill											
2	Explore options for the beneficial use of landfill gas.	\$110k Opex, \$2m Capex	User Pays	Jul-22	\$110,000			\$2,000,000			
Resource Recovery Centre											
3a	Explore opportunities for the beneficial future use of the Resource Recovery Centre and its outputs.	\$500k Capex	User Pays	Jul-24				\$500,000			
3b	Consider the impacts from any kerbside recycling collection methodology changes on the Resource Recovery Centre processing requirements, for example, equipment upgrades.	\$1.5m Capex	General Rates	Jul-24					\$1,500,000		
Re-use Shop											
4	Develop a collection and repurposing service for unwanted goods and seek financial support through the waste minimisation fund for that service.	\$250k Opex	WMF	Jul-22			\$50,000				
Regional Transfer Stations											
5	Repurpose the current regional transfer stations into resource transfer stations.	\$24k Capex	General Rates	Jul-23					\$24,000		
Kerbside Refuse Collection											
6	Tender the option of changing the kerbside rubbish collection from bags to wheelie bins and tender the expansion of the kerbside rubbish collection across the region.	\$1.8m Opex, \$1.5m Capex	Targeted Rate	Nov-23		\$1,800,000				\$1,500,000	
Hazardous Waste Centre											
7	Develop the Hazardous Waste and Repurposing Centres during the life of next WMMP (2021 – 2027).	\$50k Capex	User pays	Jul-23				\$50,000			
Kerbside Recycling Collection											
8a	Monitor and review the impact of the introduction of product stewardship schemes on kerbside recycling.	Nil	Internal	Nov-23							
8b	Tender the option of changing the kerbside recycling collection from crates to wheelie bins and tender the expansion of the kerbside recycling collection across the region.	\$2.2m Opex, \$1.8m Capex	Targeted Rate	Nov-23		\$2,200,000				\$1,800,000	
Education and Community Awareness											
9a	Investigate the construction of an education space within the current Resource Recovery Centre site footprint to be operated by an appropriate community minded environmental group.	\$100k Opex, \$162k Capex	General Rates	Nov-23		\$100,000			\$162,000		

Options		Funding			Opex				Capex			
		Provisional Cost (\$)	Source	Due Date	User Pays	General Rates	Targeted Rates	WMF	User Pays	General Rates	Targeted Rates	WMF
9b	Review current waste and recycling messaging outputs and formats with a view to making them more accessible to the community; and by providing an interactive mechanism for the community to share pro-environmental information.	Nil	Internal	Nov-23								
Marlborough Sounds												
10a	Investigate a waste collection service for boat access and other remote areas across the Marlborough Sounds.	\$20k Opex	General Rates	Nov-23		\$20,000						
10b	Include the Marlborough Sounds road accessible areas in any future tendering of the expansion of kerbside collections.	Included at 6 & 8	Internal	Nov-23								
Working with Private Contractors and Community Service Providers												
11	Ensure the next waste and recycling tender enables participation of private sector waste management companies and community service providers.	Nil	Internal	Nov-23								
Organic Material and Composting												
12	Investigate a regional solution for organic material including green, animal and food wastes.	\$500k Opex	User Pays (75%), General rates (25%)	Nov-23	\$375,000	\$125,000						
Rural Community Recycling Containers												
13	Review the rural community recycling service against the future impact of product stewardship approaches such as the introduction of a New Zealand container return scheme (CRS).	Nil	Internal	Nov-23								
Voluntary Sectors and NGO's												
14	Refer to Option 4 - Develop a collection and repurposing service for unwanted goods and seek financial support through the waste minimisation fund for that service.	Included at 4	WMF	Jul-22								
Specific Industry Waste Streams												
15	Review resourcing requirements in relation to working with businesses to reduce waste.	\$90k Opex (Overhead)	General Rates	Jul-21		\$90,000						
Litter												
16	Investigate the implementation of the Marlborough Litter Project recommendations across the life of the WMMP 2021 – 2027.	Included at 15	General Rates	Jul-21								
Community Changes												
17	Develop a waste cost calculator and invite the community to use it.	Nil	Internal	Jul-22								
Contract Performance												
18	Investigate a waste contract communications platform.	Nil	Internal	Jul-23								
System Change												
19	Draft the WMMP 2021-2027 that addresses the waste needs of the whole district and provides appropriate information for the community and council to determine any change of waste management systems.	Nil	Internal	Jul-21								
Advocating to Government												

Options		Funding			Opex				Capex			
		Provisional Cost (\$)	Source	Due Date	User Pays	General Rates	Targeted Rates	WMF	User Pays	General Rates	Targeted Rates	WMF
20	Continue to advocate to central Government for waste policy changes that support the needs of our community.	Nil	Internal	Ongoing								
Waste to Energy												
21	Set out a policy position regarding waste to energy as a waste management option in the next WMMP 2021-27.	Nil	Internal	Jul-22								
Climate Change												
22	Investigate options for reducing emissions from waste collection services.	Nil	Internal	Nov-23								
					\$485,000	\$335,000	\$4,000,000	\$50,000	\$2,550,000	\$1,686,000	\$3,300,000	\$0
					Opex Total			\$4,870,000	Capex Total			\$7,536,000

6.2 Grants and advances of monies

There is currently no additional funding available in the form of grants or advances, however Council will consider providing assistance to any person, organisation, group, or body of persons for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation. This may include, where appropriate, an application to the Waste Minimisation Fund, through the Ministry for the Environment.

6.3 Waste levy funding expenditure

To help communities and businesses address New Zealand's waste issues, the Waste Minimisation Act (2008) puts a levy on waste disposed of at landfill from 1 July 2009. The current levy rate is \$10 per tonne excluding GST. The collected levy money is then split between administration costs to operate the scheme, payments to territorial authorities and payments to the waste minimisation fund.

The Government have indicated that the levy will increase from July 2021. The current plan is to phase in the changes over four years as outlined in the following table.

Landfill Class	1-Jul-21	1-Jul-22	1-Jul-23	1-Jul-24
Municipal landfill (class 1)	\$20	\$30	\$50	\$60
Construction and demolition fill (class 2)		\$20	\$20	\$30
Managed fill (class 3)			\$10	\$10
Controlled fill (class 4)			\$10	\$10

For clarity the Bluegums Landfill in Marlborough is a class 1 site and will see the levy increase as noted above. Other private sector operators operating class 3 and class 4 operations will also be impacted as noted above. At the time of writing there were no class 2 sites in the region.

The waste levy payments received by the Council in its role as a territorial authority are in the region of \$165k each year. These funds are used to support the costs associated with the Resource Recovery Centre capital expenditure of \$1.6 million back in 2009/10. This situation will continue during the term of this WMMP notwithstanding any change in government legislation on how waste levy money should be allocated.

Should the Government proceed with the proposed levy increases it is likely that additional guidance would be provided on how this money could be spent.

The Resource Recovery Centre currently processes in the region of 5,000 tonnes per annum.

7. Monitoring and reporting progress

The progress of the WMMP will be co-ordinated through the Council Assets and Services Department. The main contact will be the Solid Waste Manager, reporting to the Operations and Maintenance Engineer.

7.1 Monitoring

The Council will monitor the effectiveness of the WMMP by the collection and analysis of data from the following sources:

- Current contract reporting including:
 - Bluegums Landfill tonnage data from Contract No 2011/06.
 - Waste Management and Minimisation Services contract 2013/13 including waste and recycling volumes and tonnages processed through the transfer stations and the waste sorting centre.
 - Hazardous waste volumes from Contract No 2020/021.
 - Greenwaste acceptance facility from Contract No 2013/11.
- Future contract reporting.

The monitoring will align with the Long Term Plan (LTP) which will list similar criteria when measuring resident satisfaction. Each of the WMMP options will contribute towards a reduction in the amount waste sent to landfill which will be highlighted in the above sources of data.

Additional monitoring information on waste will be drawn from the Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) assessments carried out twice a year at the Bluegums Landfill. The SWAP assessments will be used to provide data on current incoming wastes to the landfill. The SWAP assessments will also be used to monitor the Unique Emission Factors (UEF) already established for the Bluegums landfill waste composition and gas destruction.

7.2 Reporting

The reporting associated with the various contracts is in the form of spreadsheets that indicate the monthly and year to date cumulative total of a particular activity. Reporting spreadsheets are currently available on the following:

- **Waste Sorting Centre (WSC)** - weighbridges installed at the WSC provide an accurate record of the diversion levels at this facility.
- **Regional Transfer Stations (RTS)** – this includes data on the number of site users, gate fees, volumes and tonnage of refuse, volumes of recycling and numbers of Council bags received.
- **Reuse Centres (RUC)** – this includes data on the number of site users and sales revenues.
- **E-waste Collection Facilities (ECF)** – this includes data on the number of site users, gate fees, and the number and weight of items.
- **Kerbside Refuse Collections** – this includes data on the number of refuse bags collected and the tonnage taken to landfill.
- **Kerbside Recycling Collections** – this includes data on the volume of recycling collected and taken to the resource centre for processing.
- **Hazardous Waste** – this includes details on the amount of items stored, the amount of items sent away for reuse, recovery recycling or disposal.
- **Service Issues** – this data includes information from the community in relation to issues experienced with any of the waste or recycling services.

- **Landfill Weighbridge** – this data includes tonnage information of inputs to site, date and time of delivery and company responsible for paying the disposal bill. This data base can be accessed via Council on a daily basis to retrieve current and historical data.
- **Waste Levy Spending** – Council will provide a report on waste levy spending, in line with guidance from the Ministry for the Environment, on an annual basis.
 - (<http://mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/waste-levy-spending-guidelines-territorial-authorities.htm>)

Summaries of this information are listed on the Council website and reported to the Assets and Services committee annually (July). The majority of the above data is now recorded in an internal bespoke Council data base. Contractors have access to this data base for inputting and management reporting purposes.

Part B – Action Plan

1. Introduction

The following section outlines the programme of action for achieving the vision, goals, objectives and targets of the WMMP, as outlined in Part A – Strategy. Whilst the WMMP covers the period 2021 to 2027 the action plans will cover the next 36 months (2021 to 2024).

These plans will act as *living documents* for the various options raised during the waste assessment and will be monitored and updated annually ((July).

Under the WMA (2008) the action plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of the WMMP, as long as the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the strategy as set out in Part A.

2. Funding structure

The WMA (s43) requires the Council to include information on how the implementation of the WMMP will be funded. The following sources will be used to fund the options proposed in the waste assessment:

- Internal – cost covered by existing Council stafftime.
- Targeted rates.
- General rates.
- Waste Levy Fund – revenue sent back from central government for investment into waste minimisation projects, currently around \$165k per annum. Should the proposed waste disposal levy increases be implemented the amount sent back to Council could rise to over \$1million per annum.
- Waste Minimisation Fund – contestable pot for applications for waste minimisation projects.
- User pays, eg; gate fees charged at the transfer stations and landfill.
- Other – funding from other sources eg; energy recovery EECA.

Whilst the WMMP gives an indication of the source of funding the detailed cost associated with each option from the waste assessment will be worked through as part of the action plan.

3. Targets and measurement

The action plans that follow in section 4 support the options identified in the waste assessment and the targets of this WMMP set out in Part A sec 2.2. The work undertaken as part of the waste assessment was designed to assess whether a particular option or target was achievable, cost effective and relevant to the Council's vision of reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill through a combination of waste reduction and reuse in conjunction with increasing the rates of material diversion. The targets from 2.2 are restated here:

1. Investigate beneficial use of landfill gas by December 2021.
2. Investigate a regional solution for organic material including green, animal and food wastes by December 2022.

3. Retender the waste management and minimisation services and award contracts by November 2023.
4. Implement, monitor and review the contracts awarded across the period 2024 to 2027.

4. Action plan

Action plans should describe the specific actions to be undertaken for each key area/waste stream, or for the objectives identified in your WMMP strategy in Part A.

4.1 Action planning tables

The following tables outline the action plans for the options raised in the October 2020 waste assessment. They also link to the Council's objectives (Part A sec 2.2) which are restated below:

For the period 2021 to 2027 the Council's goals and objectives are:

- To enable **participation** in all matters waste related across the district.
- To ensure **inclusivity** is embedded in decision-making for waste related matters.
- To maximise **opportunity** to support best waste practice for Marlborough.

This aligns the Council to the New Zealand Waste Strategy which has two goals:

- Reduce the harmful effect of waste.
- Improving the efficiency of resource use.

The action plans for each of the twenty two options are set out on the following tables:

4.1.1 Tangata whenua action planning table

	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Ensure the next WMMP benefits from the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi.	Investigative	Existing	June 2021	Nil	Internal	All	1 to 4
	Implementation	Existing	June 2021	Nil	Internal		

4.1.2 Landfill action planning table

	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Explore options for the beneficial use of landfill gas (LFG).	Investigative - Feasibility study	Existing	October 2020	\$30k Opex	User pays	Reuse Recovery	1
	Investigative – LFG To hospital concept design	New	July 2021	\$65k Opex	User pays		
	Investigative - tender LFG supply to the Wairau Hospital	New	July 2022	\$15k Opex	User pays		
	Implement – install gas supply and cleaning system from landfill to hospital	New	July 2023	\$2m Capex	User pays		

4.1.3 Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Explore opportunities for the beneficial future use of the Resource Recovery Centre and its outputs.	Investigate - Monitor CRS Cabinet approval progress	New	July 2021	Nil	Internal	Reuse, Recycling	3 & 4
	Investigate – opportunities for RRC to be part of the CRS infrastructure	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – convert RRC into a consolidation point	New	July 2023	\$500k Capex	Other		

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Consider the impacts from any kerbside recycling collection methodology changes on the Resource Recovery Centre processing requirements, for example, equipment upgrades.	Investigate – tender drafting	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	Reuse and Recycling	3 & 4
	Investigate – upgrades to RRC	New	July 2023	\$1.5m Capex	General rates		
	Implement – contract awards	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal		3 & 4

4.1.4 Re-use Shop action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Develop a collection and repurposing service for unwanted goods and seek financial support through the waste minimisation fund for that service.	Investigate – apply for funding through the WMF and await response	Existing	December 2021	Nil	Internal	Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling	3 & 4
	Investigate – run trial system post-WMF funding	New	July 2022	\$50k Opex	WMF		
	Investigate – tender future service	New	July 2023	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – new service	New	Nov 2023	Nil	User pays		

4.1.5 Regional Transfer Station (RTS) action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Repurpose the current regional transfer stations into resource transfer stations.	Investigate – tender drafting	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	Reuse, Recycling, Disposal	3 & 4
	Implement – upgrades to RTS	New	July 2023	\$24k Capex	General rates		
	Implement – contract awards	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal		

4.1.6 Kerbside refuse collection action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Tender the option of changing the kerbside rubbish collection from bags to wheelie bins and tender the expansion of the kerbside rubbish collection across the region.	Investigate – tender drafting	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	Disposal	3 & 4
	Implement – upgrades to collection system	New	July 2023	\$1.3m to \$1.5m Capex (Bins)	Targeted rate		
	Implement – contract awards	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – new collection service	New	November 2023	\$1.4m to \$1.8m Opex	Targeted rate		

4.1.7 Hazardous waste centre action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Develop the Hazardous Waste and Repurposing Centres during the life of next WMMP (2021 – 2027).	Investigate – repurposing centre development	Existing	July 2021	Nil	Internal	Reduction, Reuse, Recycling, and Disposal	3 & 4
	Investigate – any impacts from Product Stewardship schemes	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal		
	Implement - any changes via a contract variation	New	July 2023	\$50k	User pays		

4.1.8 Kerbside recycling collection action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Monitor and review the impact of the introduction of product stewardship schemes on kerbside recycling.	Investigate - Monitor CRS Cabinet approval progress	New	July 2021	Nil	Internal	Reuse, Recycling	3 & 4
	Implement – tender drafting	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – contract awards	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal		

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Tender the option of changing the kerbside recycling collection from crates to wheelie bins and tender the expansion of the kerbside recycling collection across the region.	Investigate – tender drafting	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	Recycling	3 & 4
	Implement – upgrades to collection system	New	July 2023	\$1.3m to \$1.5m Capex (Bins)	Targeted rate		
	Implement – contract awards	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – new collection service	New	November 2023	\$1.8m to \$2.2m Opex	Targeted rate		

4.1.9 Education and community awareness action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Investigate the construction of an education space within the current Resource Recovery Centre site footprint to be operated by an appropriate community minded environmental group.	Investigate – concept designs	New	July 2022	\$50k	General rates / WMF	All	3 & 4
	Investigate – draft tender	New	July 2023	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – construction contract award - building from converted shipping containers	New	November 2023	\$162k Capex	General rates / WMF		
	Implement – peppercorn lease education space in return for enviro programme delivery	New	November 2023	\$100k Opex	General rates / WMF		
Review current waste and recycling messaging outputs and formats with a view to making them more accessible to the community; and by providing an interactive	Investigate – interactive communication platform	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	All	4
	Investigate – interactive environmental sharing platform	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – set up both platforms using existing Council IT systems	New	July 2023	Nil	Internal		

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
mechanism for the community to share pro-environmental information.							

4.1.10 Marlborough Sounds action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Investigate a waste collection service for boat access and other remote areas across the Marlborough Sounds.	Investigate – tender drafting	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	Reuse, Recycling, Disposal	3 & 4
	Implement – contract award	New	July 2023	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – deliver service	New	November 2023	\$20k Opex	Targeted rates		
Include the Marlborough Sounds road accessible areas in any future tendering of the expansion of kerbside collections.	Investigate – tender drafting	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	Recycling, Disposal	3 & 4
	Implement – upgrades to collection system	New	July 2023	Included at 4.1.6 and 4.1.8	Targeted rate		
	Implement – contract awards	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – new collection service	New	November 2023	Included at 4.1.6 and 4.1.8	Targeted rate		

4.1.11 Working with private waste contractors and community service providers action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Ensure the next waste and recycling tender enables participation of private sector waste management companies and community service providers.	Investigate – tender drafting	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	Recycling, Disposal	3
	Implement – contract awards	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – new services	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal		

4.1.12 Organic material and composting action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Investigate a regional solution for organic material including green, animal and food wastes.	Investigate – tender drafting for greenwaste	Existing	March 2021	Nil	Internal	Reuse, Recycling, Disposal	2
	Implement – contract award for greenwaste	New	July 2021	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – new service for greenwaste	New	July 2021	\$500k Opex	User pays 75% General rates 25%		
	Investigate – synergies between greenwaste and future private sector organic processing solutions for animal / food waste	New	July 2023	Nil	Internal	Reuse, Recycling, Disposal	

4.1.13 Rural community recycling action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Review the rural community recycling service against the future impact of product stewardship approaches such as the introduction of a New Zealand container return scheme (CRS).	Investigate - Monitor CRS Cabinet approval progress	New	July 2021	Nil	Internal	Reuse, Recycling	3
	Implement – tender drafting	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal		
	Implement – contract awards	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal		

4.1.14 Voluntary sector and NGO's action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Develop a collection and repurposing service for unwanted goods and seek financial support through the waste minimisation fund for that service.	Investigate – apply for funding through the WMF and await response	Existing	December 2021	Nil	Internal	Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling	3 & 4
	Investigate – run trial system post-WMF funding	New	July 2022	Included at 4.1.4	WMF	Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling	
	Investigate – tender future service	New	July 2023	Nil	Internal	Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling	

4.1.15 Specific industry waste streams action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Review resourcing requirements in relation to working with businesses to reduce waste	Investigate – creation of a Litter and Waste Reduction Officer role	New	July 2021	Nil	Internal	Reduction	1 to 4
	Implement – employ Litter and Waste Reduction Officer	New	September 2021	\$90k Opex	General rate	Reduction	

4.1.16 Litter action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Investigate the implementation of the Marlborough Litter Project recommendations across the life of the WMMP 2021 – 2027.	Investigate – creation of a Litter and Waste Reduction Officer role	New	July 2021	Nil	Internal	Reduction	1 to 4
	Implement – employ Litter and Waste Reduction Officer	New	September 2021	Included at 4.1.15	General rate	Reduction	

4.1.17 Community changes action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Develop a waste cost calculator and invite the community to use it.	Investigate – develop waste calculator	New	July 2021	Nil	Internal	All	3
	Implement – gather information from the community via the waste calculator	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	All	

4.1.18 Contract performance action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Investigate a waste contract communications platform.	Investigate – develop waste contract communications platform	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	All	3 & 4
	Implement – use the waste contract communications platform	New	July 2023	Nil	Internal	All	

4.1.19 System change action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Draft the WMMP 2021-2027 that addresses the waste needs of the whole district and provides appropriate information for the community and council to determine any change of waste management systems.	Investigate – develop the draft WMMP 2021-27	New	February 2021	Nil	Internal	All	1 to 4
	Implement – adopt the WMMP 2021-27	New	July 2021	Nil	Internal	All	

4.1.20 Advocating to Government action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Continue to advocate to central Government for waste policy changes that support the needs of our community.	Investigate – continue to participate in the waste industry community of practice nationally	Existing	Ongoing	Nil	Internal	All	1 to 4
	Implement – continue to make submissions on national waste policy	Existing	Ongoing	Nil	Internal	All	

4.1.21 Waste to energy action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Set out a policy position regarding waste to energy as a waste management option in the next WMMP 2021-27.	Investigate – research options for regional waste to energy solutions and present these to Council for consideration	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	All	3

4.1.22 Climate change action planning table

Objective	Specific actions	New or existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimate	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target
Investigate options for reducing emissions from waste collection services.	Investigate – tender drafting	New	July 2022	Nil	Internal	Recycling, Disposal	3 & 4
	Implement – contract awards	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal	Recycling, Disposal	
	Implement – new services	New	November 2023	Nil	Internal	Recycling, Disposal	

4.2 Action categories approach

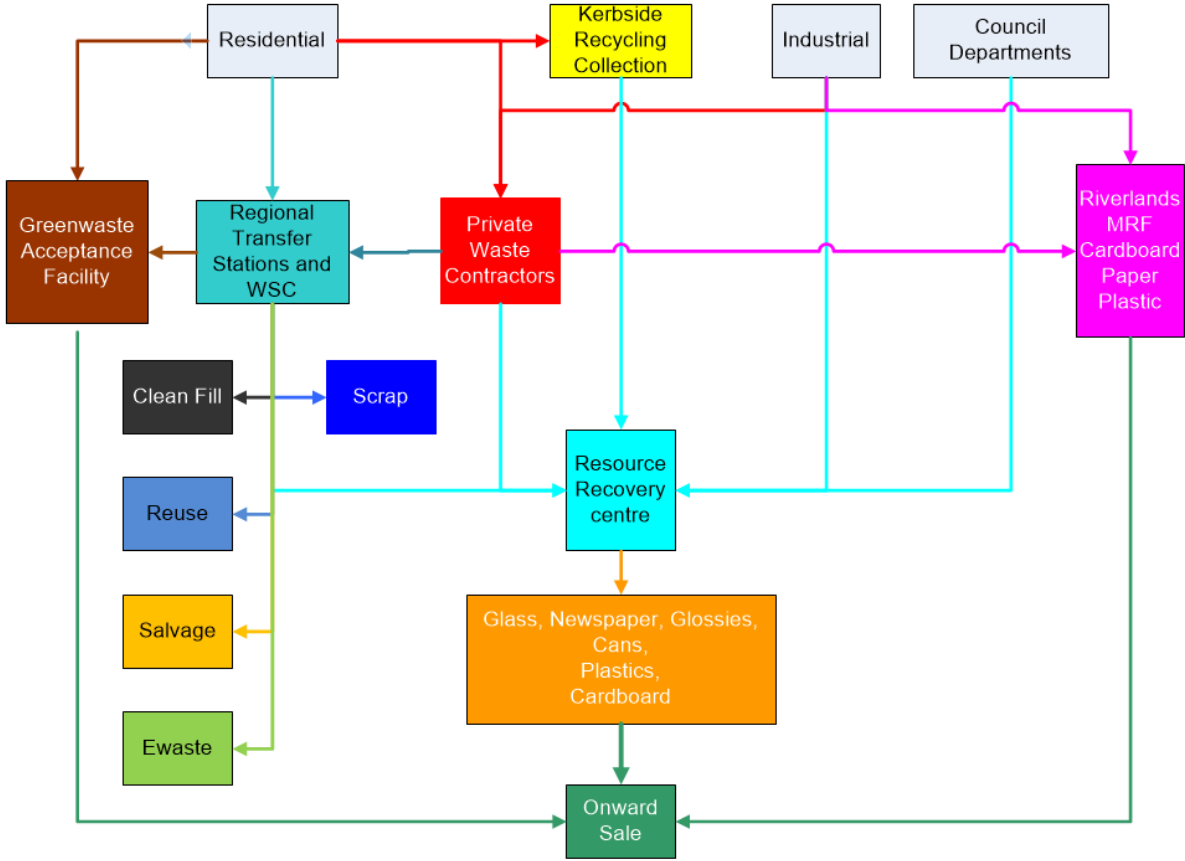
The focus of this WMMP is preparation for the next waste management and minimisation services tender in 2023. This WMMP was informed by community feedback in advance of any document drafting. Significant change is being requested by the community and this WMMP sets out the pathway to achieve this based on the key goal themes of participation, inclusivity and opportunity.

The following table summarises the Council's categories of actions and is drawn from work already done by other territorial authorities.

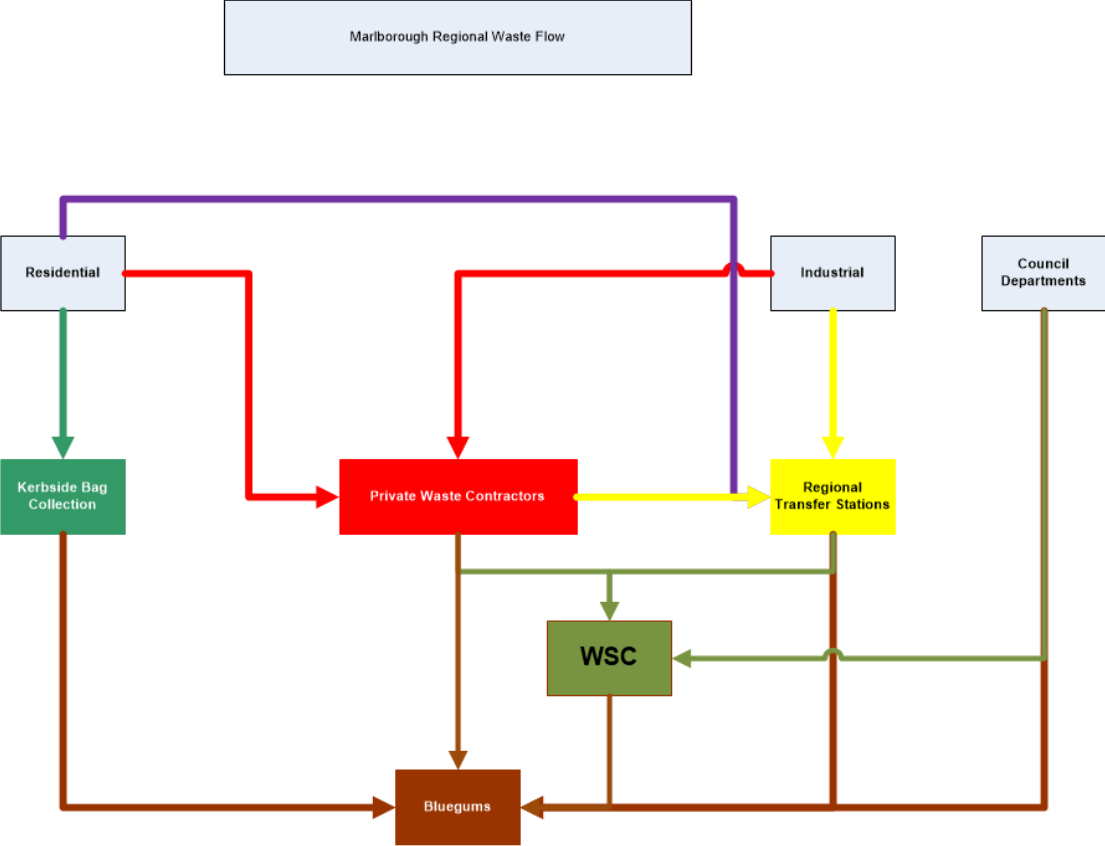
Key action areas	Description
Direct action	Programmes or services that promote waste reduction or divert waste away from disposal (eg, home composting, recycling and Re-use Shops).
Develop appropriate economic tools	Develop incentives and disincentives to advance waste minimisation, eg, the cost of disposal versus material diversion. This could be used to steer material away from disposal where a sustainable alternative can be established.
Enhance the rules	The development and use of legal mechanisms such as bylaws and district and regional plan rules that promote waste minimisation and the beneficial use of resources (eg, a bylaw that prohibits the disposal of certain materials from landfill or cleanfill). This would have to be supported by the provision of relevant infrastructure.
Advocacy and lobbying	The promotion of waste minimisation issues that are beyond the direct control of local government, such as advocating for national extended producer responsibility legislation and accredited schemes.
Foster new ideas	Promote and, where viable, support relevant research and development (eg; research into biogas recovery).
Engage the community	Promote the understanding, commitment and engagement of the community in waste minimisation (eg, the promotion of kerbside recycling or home composting programmes).
Monitor and feedback	Manage relevant data and information and provide feedback to the community (eg, reporting, performance and sustainability outcomes).
Utilise opportunities within Council	Advance opportunities within the Council for reducing waste, using recyclable products, and utilising municipal compost (eg, procurement policies and leading by example).

Part C – Appendices

Appendix A: Regional Diverted Material Flow



Appendix B: Regional Waste Flow



Appendix C: Waste Assessment 2020

Attached electronically as separate document

Appendix D: Waste Bylaw 2017

Attached electronically as separate document