

Agenda

**Notice is hereby given of
an Ordinary Council Meeting**

Tuesday 19 February 2019

9.30am

Council Chamber
Waimate District Council
125 Queen Street
Waimate

www.waimatedc.govt.nz

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Council will be held in the Council Chamber, Waimate District Council, 125 Queen Street, Waimate, on Tuesday 19 February 2019, 9.30am.

Elected Members

Craig Rowley	Chairperson
Sharyn Cain	Deputy Chairperson
David Anderson	Councillor
Peter Collins	Councillor
Jakki Guilford	Councillor
Miriam Morton	Councillor
Tom O'Connor	Councillor
David Owen	Councillor
Sheila Paul	Councillor

Quorum – no less than five members

Significance Consideration

Evaluation: Council officers, in preparing these reports have had regard to Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Council and Committee members will make the final assessment on whether the subject under consideration is to be regarded as being significant or not. Unless Council or Committee explicitly determines that the subject under consideration is to be deemed significant then the subject will be deemed as not being significant.

Decision Making

The Council, in considering each matter, must be:

- i. Satisfied that it has sufficient information about the practicable options and their benefits, costs and impacts, bearing in mind the significance of the decision;
- ii. Satisfied that it knows enough about and will give adequate consideration to the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decisions to be made.

Stuart Duncan
Chief Executive

Order Of Business

Opening	5
1 Council Prayer	5
2 Public Forum.....	5
3 Apologies	5
4 Visitors	5
5 Conflicts of Interest	5
6 Identification of Major (Urgent) or Minor Items Not on the Agenda	5
Minutes	6
7 Confirmation of Minutes.....	6
7.1 Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 4 December 2018.....	6
8 Receipt of Minutes	22
Nil	
Reports	23
9 Mayor's Report.....	23
9.1 Mayor's Report.....	23
10 Councillors' Reports.....	27
10.1 Councillors' Report	27
11 Chief Executive's Report.....	29
11.1 Chief Executive's Report	29
11.2 Affixing of the Common Seal	30
12 Council Actions Report	31
12.1 Outstanding Council Actions Report - Public	31
13 Human Resources / Health and Safety Report	34
13.1 Human Resources and Health and Safety Report	34
14 Audit and Risk Committee	38
14.1 Audit and Risk Committee Chair's Report	38
15 General Reports.....	40
15.1 Recommendations of the District Infrastructure Committee Meeting held on 29 January 2019	40
15.2 Expenditure Variation Report for the 6 months ended 31 December 2018	41
15.3 2019 Local Body Elections – Candidate Order of Names	42
15.4 Smoke-free Environments Policy 312.....	44
15.5 Solid Waste Assessment 2018/19.....	50
15.6 Waste Compactor - Waimate Resource Recovery Park	188
15.7 Waimate District Council Logo	195
15.8 Economic Development Strategy Action Items and Steering Group	197
16 Consideration of Major (Urgent) or Minor Items not on the Agenda	198

Nil

Public Excluded	199
17 Exclusion of the Public Report	199
17.1 Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 4 December 2018.....	199
17.2 Outstanding Council Actions Report - Public Excluded.....	199
17.3 Oceania Stage 3 - Open Space and Recreation contribution.....	199
18 Re-admittance of the Public Report.....	200
Meeting Closure	200

OPENING**1 COUNCIL PRAYER****2 PUBLIC FORUM****3 APOLOGIES**

The Chair will call for any apologies.

4 VISITORS**5 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

As per the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (as below), the Chair will enquire if there are any Conflicts of Interest to be declared on any item on the agenda, and if so, for any member to declare this interest.

Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

Councillors are reminded that if they have a pecuniary interest in any item on the agenda, then they must declare this interest and refrain from discussing or voting on this item and are advised to withdraw from the meeting table.

6 IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR (URGENT) OR MINOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

1. The Chair will call for any major (urgent business) or minor items not on the agenda to be raised according to Standing Orders, as below:

a. Standing Orders 3.7.5 – Major Items

An item not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at the meeting if the local authority by resolution so decides, and the presiding member explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public –

- i. The reason why the item was not listed on the agenda; and
- ii. The reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

b. Standing Orders 3.7.6 – Minor Items

An item not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at the meeting if –

- i. That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
- ii. The presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
- iii. No resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion.

MINUTES**7 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES****7.1 MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 4 DECEMBER 2018**

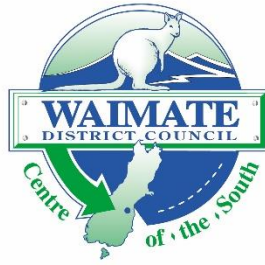
Author: Karalyn Reid, Committee Secretary and PA to the Mayor
Authoriser: Tina Stevenson, Corporate Services Group Manager
Attachments: 1. Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 4 December 2018

PURPOSE

To present the unconfirmed Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 4 December 2018 for confirmation.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 4 December 2018 be received and the recommendations therein be adopted.



MINUTES

Ordinary Council Meeting

4 December 2018

**MINUTES OF WAIMATE DISTRICT COUNCIL
ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WAIMATE DISTRICT COUNCIL, WAIMATE
ON TUESDAY 4 DECEMBER 2018, COMMENCING AT 9.30AM**

PRESENT: Mayor Craig Rowley (Chair), Cr Sharyn Cain, Cr David Anderson, Cr Peter Collins, Cr Miriam Morton, Cr Tom O'Connor, Cr David Owen, Cr Sheila Paul

APOLOGIES: Cr Jakki Guilford

IN ATTENDANCE: Stuart Duncan (Chief Executive), Paul Cooper (Regulatory & Compliance Manager), Fiona Hester-Smith (Human Resources Manager), Michelle Jones (Executive Support Manager), Leo Milani (Policy Analyst), Dan Mitchell (Asset Group Manager), Partial Attendance: Rob Moffat (Roading Manager), Tina Stevenson (Corporate Services Manager), Melissa Thomson (Accountant)

OPENING

1 COUNCIL PRAYER

Rev Phil Bettany of Knox Church opened the Council Meeting with a prayer and lit the Ministers' Association candle.

2 PUBLIC FORUM

There were no speakers attending the Public Forum.

3 APOLOGIES

APOLOGY

RESOLUTION 2018/105

Moved: Cr Sharyn Cain

Seconded: Cr Peter Collins

That the apology received from Cr Guilford be accepted and leave of absence granted.

CARRIED

4 VISITORS

9.30am – Submission Hearings

9.10am	G E (Ted Butler)	Submission 16
9.15am	Martin Mehrrens	Submission 7
9.20am	Ross Brown	Submission 3
9.25am	Roger Beeke	Submission 13

10.30am – Citizenship Ceremony and Presentation to Waimate Community Christmas Dinner.

11.30am – Waimate Police

5 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Chair called for conflicts of interests. There were no conflicts of interest identified.

6 IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR (URGENT) OR MINOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

There were no major/minor items identified.

MINUTES**7 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES****7.1 MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 9 OCTOBER 2018****RESOLUTION 2018/106**

Moved: Cr Sharyn Cain

Seconded: Cr Miriam Morton

That the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 9 October 2018 be received and the recommendations therein be adopted.

CARRIED

7.2 MINUTES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 6 NOVEMBER 2018**RESOLUTION 2018/107**

Moved: Cr Sharyn Cain

Seconded: Cr Miriam Morton

That the Minutes of the Extraordinary Council Meeting held on 6 November 2018 be received and the recommendations therein be adopted, with the below amendment.

CARRIED

Amendment:

Item 7.3 2 That the Annual Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2018 report is accepted.

8 RECEIPT OF MINUTES

Nil

REPORTS**9 MAYOR'S REPORT****9.1 MAYOR'S REPORT****RESOLUTION 2018/108**

Moved: Mayor Craig Rowley

Seconded: Cr Sheila Paul

That the Mayor's Report is accepted.

CARRIED

10 COUNCILLORS' REPORTS**10.1 COUNCILLORS' REPORT****RESOLUTION 2018/109**

Moved: Cr Sheila Paul

Seconded: Cr Peter Collins

That the Councillors' Report is accepted.

CARRIED

Note:

Cr Cain added the below meetings:

19 October 2018	Launch of the Ted d'Auvergne Sculpture Fundraising Campaign – Waihao Forks
23 November 2018	Meeting with Minister of Local Government – Wellington

Cr Cain praised the organising committee for the very successful Margaret Cruickshank celebrations held on Wednesday 28 November 2018.

11 CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT**11.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT****RESOLUTION 2018/110**

Moved: Mayor Craig Rowley

Seconded: Cr Sheila Paul

That the Chief Executive's Report is accepted.

CARRIED

Note:

Margaret Cruickshank Celebrations: Congratulatory emails have been received from family members following the celebrations held on Wednesday 28 November 2018. The Margaret Cruickshank statue located in Seddon Square is now lit up.

Rain Event: The Emergency Operations Centre was activated on Sunday 25 November. Damage to the roading network is estimated to be in excess of \$400,000; repairs will be carried out when weather permits. Council asked for this explanation to be promoted to members of the public. Cr O'Connor commented the residents of Pareora Huts appreciated Council's assistance with evacuation.

Economic Development: Initiatives such as the Queen Street tidy-up and painting and the hanging baskets are all having a very positive impact in the community. The new Christmas Tree was set up and turned on Friday 30 November, and is attracting positive feedback from members of the public.

11.2 AFFIXING OF THE COMMON SEAL**RESOLUTION 2018/111**

Moved: Cr Sharyn Cain

Seconded: Cr David Anderson

That the following documents be executed under the Common Seal of the Council:

- a. Warrant of Appointment: Robin Cadogan, Animal Control Officer, 12 October 2018
- b. Warrant of Appointment: Celine Blair, Noise Control Officer, 20 November 2018
- c. Warrant of Appointment: Christine Smith, Noise Control Officer, 20 November 2018

CARRIED

12 COUNCIL ACTIONS REPORT**12.1 OUTSTANDING ACTIONS REPORT - PUBLIC****RESOLUTION 2018/112**

Moved: Cr Peter Collins

Seconded: Cr Sheila Paul

That the Council Actions Report - Public is accepted.

CARRIED

13 HUMAN RESOURCES / HEALTH AND SAFETY REPORT**13.1 HUMAN RESOURCES AND HEALTH AND SAFETY REPORT****RESOLUTION 2018/113**

Moved: Cr David Anderson

Seconded: Cr Sheila Paul

That the Human Resources and Health and Safety Report is accepted.

CARRIED

The Human Resources Manager was congratulated on this year's Health and Safety Week, 19 to 23 November 2018.

14 AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

It was noted that the Audit and Risk Meeting was only yesterday morning, so no report had been submitted for this meeting.

15 GENERAL REPORTS

15.1 COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE - WAIHAO WAINONO COMBINED RIVER RATING LIAISON COMMITTEE

Council considered appointing a representative on to the Waihao Wainono Combined River Rating Liaison Committee.

RESOLUTION 2018/114

Moved: Cr Sharyn Cain

Seconded: Cr Sheila Paul

1. That the Council Representative – Waihao Wainono Combined River Rating Liaison Committee report is accepted; and
2. That Council considers and elects the Mayor as Council's representative on the Waihao Wainono Combined River Rating Liaison Committee.

CARRIED

15.2 EXPENDITURE VARIATION REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**RESOLUTION 2018/115**

Moved: Cr Sharyn Cain

Seconded: Cr David Anderson

That the Expenditure Variation Report for the quarter ended 30 September 2018 is accepted.

CARRIED

15.5 TRACK DEVELOPMENT GRANT APPLICATION

Council considered a funding application from the Waimate Mountain Bike Club.

RESOLUTION 2018/116

Moved: Cr Sharyn Cain

Seconded: Cr Tom O'Connor

1. That the Track Development Grant report is accepted; and
2. That Council grants the \$10,000 track development application from Whitehorse MTB Riders Inc.

CARRIED

Note:

The Chair asked that Council revisit the criteria for the Track Development Grant; and that the Waimate Mountain Bike Club be invited to come and talk to Council on their plans, and the grant process.

15.7 CONSOLIDATED BYLAW

At 9.30am, Council heard submissions from:

9.10am	G E (Ted Butler)	Submission 16
9.15am	Martin Mehrrens	Submission 7
9.20am	Ross Brown	Submission 3
9.25am	Roger Beeke	Submission 13

The Chair adjourned the meeting at 10.30am for the Citizenship Ceremony and the Presentation to the Waimate Community Christmas Dinner

15.3 CITIZENSHIP CEREMONY - 10.30AM

Mayor Craig Rowley conducted the Citizenship Ceremony for Miss Gemma Willoughby. Gemma and her family joined Council for morning tea.

15.4 PRESENTATION: WAIMATE COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS DINNER - 10.30AM

Rev Indrea Alexander accepted the fundraising cheque from this year's Chief Executive's Challenge staff fundraiser (a 70's/disco theme) on behalf of the Waimate Community Christmas Dinner Organising Committee. Indrea joined Council for morning tea.

The Chair reconvened the meeting at 11.05am

Discussion continued on 15.7 Consolidated Bylaw submissions

The discussion was paused at 11.30am for 15.6 Presentation – Waimate Police

15.6 PRESENTATION: POLICING IN THE WAIMATE DISTRICT - 11.30AM

Sergeant Kevin Reynolds of the Waimate Police gave Council an update on policing in the Waimate District. Highlights were:

- Dramatic improvement in traffic fatalities this year
- Burglary and theft offences have dropped significantly after an arrest
- Main problem is petty wilful damage
- CCTV cameras are helpful, a camera at the Waimate Event Centre would be desirable
- Members of the community have been concerned that the station is not always open during business hours, but this should improve soon after a change in Police rules
- Reporting a crime (the local police station is not directly contactable by telephone) is also a concern, but this may be improved by education
- Recent events have been generally well run with only minor issues
- There have been a few cases of poaching, rural stock theft not generally a problem
- Drug problems, in particular meth, are still ongoing. An arrest was made over synthetic cannabis
- The station has been understaffed by 1.5 for the majority of the year. 4.5 officers are working at the moment, which limits the amount of prevention work undertaken. A link to the Explore Waimate website could be put on to the advertisement to give potential applicants more information about living and working in the Waimate District.
- Community Link were praised for their work with a member of the community

Discussion continued on 15.7 Consolidated Bylaw submissions at 12.05pm.

RESOLUTION 2018/117

Moved: Mayor Craig Rowley

Seconded: Cr Tom O'Connor

1. That the Consolidated Bylaw report is accepted, and
2. That Council adopts Consolidated Bylaw with amendments, as below:

CARRIED

Issue	Topic	Submitter Name	Submission	Council Decision
1	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Schofield, David	1	a. The speed limit to be lowered to 50km/h , on Mount John Road from Queen Street for 200m (past Agricultural & Pastoral (A&P) Association). b. The speed limit to be lowered to 60km/h , for the balance of Mount John Road , as proposed by Council and the submission.
2	Supplementary Proposal	The New Zealand Companion Animal Council Inc.	2	Council notes the submission.
3	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Brown, Ross	3	The speed limit to be lowered to 80km/h , on Manchesters Road and Slaughteryard Road .
4	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Name withheld	4	Submission noted. The scope of the request (i.e. to lower the speed limit on Hakataramea Highway) is beyond the jurisdiction of the Waimate District Council. The request to be forwarded to the New Zealand Transport Agency.
5	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Wood, Luis	5	The speed limit to be lowered to 60km/h on Fitzmaurice Road , from its intersection with Hunts Road to its intersection with Courts Road.
6	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 18 'Keeping of Animals, Poultry, and Bees'	Name withheld	6	Submission noted. Bylaw proposal to require at least 3 signatures from neighbours to investigate a case of poultry nuisance upheld.

Issue	Topic	Submitter Name	Submission	Council Decision
7	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Mehrtens, Martin	7	a. Submission noted. Bylaw proposal to lower the speed limit to 60km/h on Bathgates Road, Molloy's Road , and Maytown Road upheld. b. Submission concerning the roadside use noted. Council instructs relevant District Council officers to investigate.
8	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Name withheld	8	a. Submission noted. Bylaw proposal to lower the speed limit to 60km/h on Bathgates Road, Molloy's Road, Whitneys Road , and Maytown Road upheld. b. Submission concerning the roadside use noted. Council instructs relevant District Council officers to investigate.
9	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Name withheld	9	a. Submission noted. Bylaw proposal to lower the speed limit to 60km/h on Bathgates Road, Molloy's Road, Whitneys Road , and Maytown Road upheld. b. Submission concerning the roadside use noted. Council instructs relevant District Council officers to investigate.
10	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 6 'Dog Control'	Christensen, Jessica	10	Submission noted. Bylaw and policy proposal to identify the designated areas as exercise areas for dogs upheld.
11	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	L F & P Leighton	11	The speed limit to be lowered to 80km/h , on Manchesters Road and Slaughteryard Road .
12	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Davey, Brian W. & Densley, Nina A.	12	Submission noted. Bylaw proposal to lower the speed limit to 60km/h on Waihao Back Road , from its intersection with Horgans Road to Gorge Road , upheld.
13	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Beeke, Roger	13	a. Submission noted. Bylaw proposal to lower the speed limit on Waihao Back Road to 60km/h , from its intersection with Horgans Road to Gorge Road , upheld. b. Submission noted. The scope of the request (i.e. to lower the speed limit on Timaru Road and Gorge Road) is beyond the jurisdiction of the Waimate District Council. The request to be forwarded to the New Zealand Transport Agency. c. Concerning replacing the 'Give Way' sign with 'Stop' sign at the corner of Shearman Street and Manse Street, Council instructs relevant District Council officers to investigate available options.

Issue	Topic	Submitter Name	Submission	Council Decision
14	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Miller, Jerusha	14	The speed limit to be lowered to 80km/h , on Manchesters Road and Slaughteryard Road .
15	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Miller, Robert A.	15	The speed limit to be lowered to 80km/h , on Manchesters Road and Slaughteryard Road .
16	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	Butler, G. E.	16	a. The speed limit to be lowered to 50km/h , on Mount John Road from Queen Street for 200m (past Agricultural & Pastoral (A&P) Association). b. The speed limit to be lowered to 60km/h , for the balance of Mount John Road , as proposed by the submission.
17	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 6 'Dog Control' & Chapter 7 'Parks and Reserves Beaches and Tracks'	Bilcliffe, Janelle	17	a. The clarity of maps included in Bylaw-Chapter 6 'Dog Control' to be improved to show on-leash and off-leash areas. b. Submission concerning Parks and Reserve Bylaw 710.1 noted. Bylaw proposal upheld.

Issue	Topic	Submitter Name	Submission	Council Decision
18	Consolidated Bylaw- On Chapter 12 'Traffic Speed Limits'	New Zealand Transport Agency	18	<p>a. Submission concerning 80km/h as the optimal speed limit for Pareora River Road, Holmes Station Corner, noted. The speed limit for the aforesaid roads to be reduced to 60km/h.</p> <p>b. The speed limit to be lowered to 60km/h on Old Slip Road and Ferry Lane, both in Hakataramea area, as proposed by the submission.</p> <p>c. Submission concerning 80km/h as the optimal speed limit for Morven Glenavy Road and Fisheries Road noted. The existing speed regime upheld. Concerning the proposal to establish signage, Council instructs relevant District Council officers to investigate available options.</p> <p>d. Submission concerning 60km/h as the optimal speed limit for Braddon Street, in Saint Andrews township, noted. The existing speed regime upheld.</p> <p>e. Bylaw proposal for Blue Cliffs Road upheld.</p> <p>f. The speed limit to be lowered to 40km/h on Morven side roads, as proposed by the submission.</p> <p>g. The speed limit to be lowered to 60km/h on Maclean Street, as proposed by the submission.</p> <p>h. Submission concerning the optimal speed limit for Bathgates Road, Maytown Road, and Whitneys Road is noted. Bylaw proposal for 60km/h speed limit on the aforesaid roads upheld. Concerning the proposal to establish signage, Council instructs relevant District Council officers to investigate available options.</p> <p>i. The speed limit to be lowered to 40km/h on Caenarvon Street, Milford Street, and Pembroke Street, as proposed by the submission. Due to proximity to the aforesaid roads, the speed limit on Montgomery Street and Cardiff Street are also to be lowered to 40km/h.</p>

15.8 DOG CONTROL POLICY**RESOLUTION 2018/118**

Moved: Mayor Craig Rowley

Seconded: Cr Sharyn Cain

1. That the Dog Control Policy report is accepted, and
2. That Council adopts the Dog Control Policy with amendments, as below:

CARRIED

Issue	Topic	Submitter Name	Submission	Council Decision
1	Dog Control Policy	Christensen, Jessica	10	Submission noted. Bylaw and policy proposal to identify the designated areas as exercise areas for dogs upheld.
2	Dog Control Policy	Bilcliffe, Janelle	17	The clarity of maps included in Bylaw-Chapter 6 'Dog Control' to be improved to show on-leash and off-leash areas.

The meeting adjourned at 1.40pm for lunch.

The meeting reconvened at 1.15pm

Cr Owen entered the meeting at 1.27pm.

15.9 SENSITIVE EXPENDITURE POLICY 411

Council considered the enactment of a Sensitive Expenditure Policy, as presented in the agenda.

RESOLUTION 2018/119

Moved: Mayor Craig Rowley

Seconded: Cr David Anderson

1. That the Draft Sensitive Expenditure Policy report is accepted; and,
2. That Council adopts the Sensitive Expenditure Policy, with the minor amendments.

CARRIED

15.10 PROPERTY OR LAND SALE, PURCHASE AND LEASE POLICY 410

Council considered the Property or Land Sale, Purchase and Lease Policy 410.

RESOLUTION 2018/120

Moved: Cr David Anderson

Seconded: Cr Sheila Paul

1. That the Draft Property or Land Sale, Purchase and Lease Policy 410 is accepted; and,
2. That Council adopt the Property or Land Sale, Purchase and Lease Policy as presented, with minor amendments as suggested.

CARRIED

16 CONSIDERATION OF MAJOR (URGENT) OR MINOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Nil

PUBLIC EXCLUDED**17 EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC REPORT****RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC****RESOLUTION 2018/121**

Moved: Cr Sheila Paul

Seconded: Cr Miriam Morton

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
17.1 - Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 9 October 2018	s6(a) - the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
17.2 - Public Excluded Recommendations of the District Infrastructure Committee Meeting held on 6 November 2018	s6(a) - the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7

17.3 - Lower Waitaki South Coastal Canterbury Zone Committee - Refresh of Committee Membership	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
17.4 - Orari-Temuka-Opihi-Pareora Water Management Committee - Refresh of Committee Membership	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7

CARRIED

17.1 RESOLUTION 2018/106 REFRESH OF THE CREATIVE NZ COMMUNITIES COMMITTEE AND WAIMATE DISTRICT COUNCIL COMMUNITY AND SPORTS COMMITTEE MOVED FROM PUBLIC EXCLUDED MINUTES – 9 OCTOBER 2018

RESOLUTION 2018/122

Moved: Cr Sharyn Cain

Seconded: Mayor Craig Rowley

That the Public Excluded Resolution: Refresh of the Creative NZ Communities Committee and Waimate District Council Community and Sports Committee Resolution 2018/101, as below, be put into the Public Minutes of this meeting.

1. That Council approves seven (7) community members on the Creative NZ Communities Committee being: Jane Bell, Alister Boot, Hazel Fish, Wendy Heath, Claire Saunders-Tack, Sharon Stace, Cheryl Vaughan; and
2. That Council approves six (6) community members on the Waimate District Council Community and Sports Committee being: Jason Evered, Margery Giles, Toni Oudemans, Peter Vendetti, Ellen White, and Nyssa Winchester.

CARRIED

MOTION

PUBLIC-EXCLUDED RESOLUTION 2018/108

Moved: Mayor Craig Rowley

Seconded: Cr David Owen

That the resolution Item 17.2: Hang Gliding and Paragliding – Whitehorse Monument be put into the Public Section of this meeting.

CARRIED

17.2 RESOLUTION 2018: 107 HANG GLIDING AND PARAGLIDING - WHITEHORSE MONUMENT MOVED FROM PUBLIC EXCLUDED MINUTES – 4 DECEMBER 2018

Council considered a recommendation from the District Infrastructure Committee meeting of 6 November 2018, relating to the use of the Whitehorse Monument site for the launching of both

Hang Gliders and Paragliders.

RESOLUTION 2018/123

Moved: Mayor Craig Rowley

Seconded: Cr David Owen

1. That the Hang Gliding and Paragliding – Whitehorse Monument report is accepted; and
2. That Council has no consenting role other than as landowner; and as landowner Council will consent the use of the site as a launch site for paragliding and hang-gliding provided:
 - a. All statutes and regulations are observed (including civil aviation law); and
 - b. The relevant hang-gliding organisation maintains adequate public liability and statutory liability cover for the Council; and
 - c. The consent is by way of a licence to the hang-gliding organisation at no cost to the Council.

Note:

Cr Paul voted against the motion.

CARRIED

18 RE-ADMITTANCE OF THE PUBLIC REPORT**RESOLUTION 2018/124**

Moved: Cr Miriam Morton

Seconded: Cr Sheila Paul

That Council moves out of Closed Council into Open Council.

CARRIED

MEETING CLOSURE

There being no further business, the Chair declared the meeting closed at 2.00pm.

The minutes of this meeting are to be confirmed at the Ordinary Council Meeting scheduled on 19 February 2019.

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CHAIRPERSON

8 RECEIPT OF MINUTES

Nil

REPORTS**9 MAYOR'S REPORT****9.1 MAYOR'S REPORT**

Author: Karalyn Reid, Committee Secretary and PA to the Mayor

Authoriser: Tina Stevenson, Corporate Services Group Manager

Attachments: Nil

MAYORAL CORRESPONDANCE

Date	Mayoral Activity
24 November 2018	Opening Speech – Southern Canterbury A & P Association Show
28 November 2018	Speech – Dr Margaret Cruickshank Commemoration Event
6 December 2018	Letter of Support for the Waimate District Digital Trust's application for funding from the Regional Growth Fund
8 December 2018	Opening Speech – Strawberry Fair
10 December 2018	Thank you letter – Te Runanga o Waihao Inc. Chair Graeme Lane for hosting the 2018 Elected Member Christmas Function
11 December 2018	Thank you letter – Bruce Milne for his work with the Makikihi Civil Defence Community Plan
17 December 2018	Letter of Recommendation – Vacancy on the Community Trust Mid & South Canterbury
18 December 2018	Letter of Recommendation – Dr Tushar Vaishnav, father of Siddharth Vaishnav who has offered to speak on his medical expertise when he is staying with his son in Waimate
30 December 2018 (backdated)	Letter of Support – Maikey Quiachon for 2018 Embassy Youth Certificate (requested by St Patricks School)
7 January 2019	Letter of Congratulations – Cr Tom O'Connor for his selection for Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit as part of the 2019 New Year's Honours List
18 January 2019	Thank you letter – Waimate Minister's Association for Council Meeting Prayer Roster 2018
18 January 2019	Sympathy Letter – Anne Foley on the loss of former Councillor Peter Foley
23 January 2019	Eulogy – Peter Foley's funeral

HIGHLIGHTS**DIA staff visit Waimate Rural Water Schemes**

1. This was an opportunity to show DIA staff, who are working on the Government's Three Water Review, some of our unique challenges faced by small rural water supplies. It also gave them a chance to get a better understanding of how drinking water is delivered around the District, including some of the vast distances covered and the infrastructure required.



2. We are in the process of arranging for the Minister of Local Government the Hon Nanaia Mahuta to visit our District personally in order to gain some local knowledge around rural drinking water.

Economic Development Strategy Working Group Presentation

3. There was a good attendance at a recent meeting to present progress on the Economic Development Strategy to the working groups that have been involved in the process to date.
4. The next step now is to produce a draft Economic Development Strategy, which will be presented to Council.



EXTERNAL MEETINGS & FUNCTIONS ATTENDED BY THE MAYOR

5. Outside of Waimate District Council meetings and general business from 24 November 2018 to 8 February 2019.

Date	Meetings and Functions
24 November 2018	Southern Canterbury A & P Association Show – Waimate Showgrounds
27 November 2018	Mayoral Forum CREDS Road Map meeting – Ashburton
28 November 2018	Dr Margaret Cruickshank Commemoration Events – Cemetery, Bushtown, Waimate Main, Seddon Square and Waimate Event Centre
29 November 2018	Alpine Energy Meeting – Mackenzie District Council
30 November 2018	Erecting the Community Christmas Tree – Seddon Square
5 December 2018	On-Air Chat with OJ from Media Works
5 December 2018	Mayor's Open Forum – Council
6 December 2018	Mayor & Chief Executive's Meeting with Rooney Group
6 December 2018	Regional Transport Committee meeting – Christchurch
6 December 2018	Canterbury Mayoral Forum working dinner – Christchurch
7 December 2018	Canterbury Mayoral Forum meeting – Christchurch
7 December 2018	Canterbury Civil Defence & Emergency Management Group Joint Committee meeting – Christchurch
8 December 2018	Opening Strawberry Fare – Seddon Square
10 December 2018	Economic Development Strategy presentation to Working Groups – Waimate Event Centre
11 December 2018	Hosting Waimate Rural Water Schemes on-site visit by Three Waters Review staff, followed by meeting – Council
14 December 2018	Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs Core Group Meeting – Wellington
17 December 2018	Christmas in the Square – Seddon Square
18 December 2018	Attending Senior Citizens Christmas Function – Senior Citizens Rooms, Waimate
20 December 2018	Secret Santa Council Staff morning tea (Mayor & Mayoress) – Council
20 December 2018	Repentance meeting with young persons who damaged the Christmas Tree – Council
15 January 2019	Ted d'Auvergne Sculpture Project Fundraising Committee meeting – Council
21 January 2019	Meeting with Waimate St John staff – Council
23 January 2019	Peter Foley's funeral – Waimate Shears building
24 January 2019	Discussion with Waimate High School on former Sister City relationship with Bourail New Caledonia – Council
25 January 2019	Discussion with Ashburton Mayor on Welcoming Newcomers Strategy – Council
26 January 2019	Waimate Caledonian Games – Victoria Park
30 January 2019	Economic Development Strategy Action Plan Review – Council

31 January 2019	Regional Transport Committee meeting - Christchurch
31 January 2019	Canterbury Mayoral Forum working dinner – Christchurch
1 February 2019	Canterbury Mayoral Forum meeting – Christchurch
1 February 2019	Canterbury Civil Defence & Emergency Management Group Joint Committee meeting – Christchurch
1 February 2019	Update on Mayoral Forum CREDS Value Added initiative – Christchurch
5 February 2019	Meeting & Site Visit for Ted d’Auvergne Sculpture Project Fundraising Committee – Waihao Forks

RECOMMENDATION

That the Mayor’s Report is accepted.

10 COUNCILLORS' REPORTS**10.1 COUNCILLORS' REPORT**

Author: Karalyn Reid, Committee Secretary and PA to the Mayor
Authoriser: Tina Stevenson, Corporate Services Group Manager
Attachments: Nil

PURPOSE

To present for the information of Council a register of external meetings and functions attended by Councillors outside of Waimate District Council meetings and general business from 24 November 2018 to 8 February 2019.

Deputy Mayor Sharyn Cain	
Date	Meetings and Functions
24 November 2018	Southern Canterbury A & P Association Show – Waimate Showgrounds
28 November 2018	Dr Margaret Cruickshank Commemoration Events – Cemetery, Bushtown, Waimate Main, Seddon Square and Waimate Event Centre
1 December 2018	Waimate Foundation for the Blind Christmas Function (on behalf of Mayor)
8 December 2018	Attended Strawberry Fare – Seddon Square
10 December 2018	Economic Development Strategy presentation to Working Groups – Waimate Event Centre
11 December 2018	Hosting Waimate Rural Water Schemes on-site visit by Three Waters Review staff, followed by meeting – Council
15 December 2018	Waimate Community Christmas Parade
17 December 2018	Christmas in the Square – Seddon Square
18 December 2018	Alpine Energy Shares Sale Submission Hearings – Timaru District Council
10 January 2019	Inner Wheel Luncheon – Waimate
13 January 2019	Unveiling of Pou Ariki Tohuka, Te Maiharoa – Lake Ohau (on behalf of Mayor)
21 January 2019	Meeting with St John representative – Council
28 January 2019	Attended Spring Reception hosted by the Chinese Consular General (on behalf of Mayor)

Cr David Anderson	
Date	Meetings and Functions
26 November 2018	Orari-Temuka-Opihi-Pareora Zone Committee meeting – Timaru District Council
3 December 2018	Audit and Risk Committee meeting – Council
23 January 2019	Peter Foley's funeral – Waimate Shears building

Cr Peter Collins	
Date	Meetings and Functions
11 December 2018	Trackways meeting – Lister Home
17 January 2019	Waimate Historical Society meeting – Waimate Museum
23 January 2019	Peter Foley's funeral – Waimate Shears

Cr Jakki Guilford	
Date	Meetings and Functions
12 December 2018	Lower Waitaki South Coastal Canterbury Zone Committee meeting – Waihao Forks Hotel

Cr Miriam Morton	
Date	Meetings and Functions
7 December 2018	CentreCare Gathering – Waimate
8 December 2018	Strawberry Fare – Seddon Square
17 December 2018	Christmas in the Square – Seddon Square

Cr Tom O'Connor	
Date	Meetings and Functions
27 November 2018	Open Forum – St Andrews residents (recycling)
4 December 2018	Open Forum – St Andrews residents (freedom campers)
11 December 2018	Open Forum – St Andrews residents (various)
18 December 2018	Open Forum – St Andrews residents (Anzac Day services 2019)
22 January 2019	Open Forum – St Andrews residents (various)
23 January 2019	Peter Foley's funeral – Waimate Shears building
29 January 2019	Open Forum – St Andrews residents (local body elections)
5 February 2019	Open Forum – St Andrews residents (various)

Cr Sheila Paul	
Date	Meetings and Functions
29 November 2018	St John community meeting – Timaru
5 December 2018	Waimate District Resource Trust meeting – Waimate
23 January 2019	Peter Foley's funeral – Waimate Shears building
30 January 2019	Waimate District Resource Trust meeting – Waimate

RECOMMENDATION

That the Councillors' Report is accepted.

11 CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT**11.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT**

Author: Stuart Duncan, Chief Executive
Authoriser: Stuart Duncan, Chief Executive
Attachments: Nil

PURPOSE

1. To inform the Council of the Chief Executive's activities.

STRATEGIC FOCUS

2. Three Waters Review with a primary focus on rural drinking water schemes.
3. Productivity Commission Issues Paper – *Local Government Funding and Financing*.
4. Forestry Investment – strategic review of the Forestry Assets held by the Waimate District Council and to consider options available to Council in relation to these assets.

MEETINGS & FUNCTIONS ATTENDED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

5. Meetings and functions attended by the Chief Executive from 24 November 2018 to 8 February 2019.
 - **28 November 2018** – Dr Margaret Cruickshank commemoration events
 - **29 November 2018** – Alpine Energy meeting – Mackenzie District Council
 - **30 November 2018** – Community Christmas Tree lighting ceremony
 - **6 December 2018** – Meeting with Rooney Group
 - **6 December 2018** – Canterbury Mayoral Forum working dinner – Christchurch
 - **7 December 2018** – Canterbury Mayoral Forum meeting – Christchurch
 - **7 December 2018** – Canterbury Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group Joint Committee meeting – Christchurch
 - **10 December 2018** – Presentation of Economic Development Strategy Action Plans at Event Centre
 - **11 December 2018** – Meeting with Community Led Development Group
 - **14 December 2018** – Meeting with Rooney Group
 - **18 December 2018** – Waimate Senior Citizens Christmas afternoon tea
 - **14 January 2019** – Meeting with Harvest Bar & Grill Management
 - **21 January 2019** – Meeting with Transport Waimate
 - **4 February 2019** – Meeting with Whitestone Contracting
 - **8 February 2019** – Meeting with ANZ Bank

RECOMMENDATION

That the Chief Executive's Report is accepted.

11.2 AFFIXING OF THE COMMON SEAL

Author: Karalyn Reid, Committee Secretary and PA to the Mayor

Authoriser: Tina Stevenson, Corporate Services Group Manager

Attachments: Nil

PURPOSE

1. The following document has been prepared in accordance with previous resolutions of the Council and/or the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1993 and other relevant statutes.
2. It is now proposed that the Council authorise the signing and sealing of this document.

RECOMMENDATION

That the following documents have been executed under the Common Seal of the Council:

- a. Warrant of Appointment: Caylab Pringle, Noise Control Officer dated at Waimate: 18 January 2019
- b. Warrant of Appointment: Garry Bryant, Noise Control Officer dated at Waimate: 11 February 2019

12 COUNCIL ACTIONS REPORT**12.1 OUTSTANDING COUNCIL ACTIONS REPORT - PUBLIC****Author:** Karalyn Reid, Committee Secretary and PA to the Mayor**Authoriser:** Tina Stevenson, Corporate Services Group Manager**Attachments:** 1. Outstanding Actions - 19 February [↓](#) **PURPOSE**

1. For Council to review and receive the outstanding Council Actions (Resolutions), as attached.
2. The previous 'Pre-InfoCouncil' outstanding resolutions are listed below for Council's information:

Council Resolution	Manager	Action
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19 December 2017 – Ordinary Council Meeting

Waimate District Council Proposed Dog Park Revised Location Report: 1. That the Waimate District Council Proposed Dog Park Revised Location report is accepted; and 2. That Council rescinds the resolution of 14 November 2017 giving approval to use of "Murrayfield", Knottingley Park for the purpose of a dedicated dog park and that the capital costs of \$18,900 are funded through the subdivision reserve fund and that operational and maintenance costs are retained to inform future budgeting activities; and 3. That Council will not allow any further redevelopment by user groups of Knottingley Park until an appropriate Reserve Management Plan is put into place for the asset; estimated by the middle of 2018; and that appropriate Memorandum of Understandings are agreed to and signed by all User Groups of Knottingley Park; and 4. And that a dog park be established in a suitable location at Knottingley Park as part of the Reserve Management Plan.	Dan Mitchell	In progress
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13 March 2018 – Environmental Services and Finance Committee

Consideration of Freedom Camping Bylaw: That the Environmental Services and Finance Committee tables the item pending further information being received from the Government appointed 'Joint Committee' and other sources on Freedom Camping.	Sue Kelly/ Paul Cooper	In progress
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RECOMMENDATION

That the Outstanding Council Actions Report - Public is accepted.

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Environmental Services and Finance Committee 01-May-18	1-05-2018	Stevenson, Tina	Operational Request: That staff provide a comprehensive report on Council's Forestry Portfolio, followed up in a Council Workshop/Retreat encompassing all investment portfolios	29-Jan-19
Notes 11-May-18 2:53:56 PM - Andy Hilton Revised Target Date changed by: Hilton, Andy From: 15 May 2018 To: 12 Jun 2018 Reason: This is the date of the next ES&F committee. 25-Oct-18 11:56:19 AM - Karalyn Reid Action reassigned to Thomson, Melissa by: Reid, Karalyn for the reason: Did Stuart Duncan provide this to Councillors? 26-Oct-18 11:08:46 AM - Karalyn Reid Action reassigned to Stevenson, Tina by: Reid, Karalyn for the reason: 17-Jan-19 9:01:51 AM - Tina Stevenson 17/1/19 9am - The forestry investment discussion is planned for the meeting of 29 January 2019. 17-Jan-19 10:22:34 AM - Tina Stevenson Revised Target Date changed by: Stevenson, Tina From: 12 Jun 2018 To: 29 Jan 2019				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 31-May-18	31-05-2018	Duncan, Stuart	LIBRARY REDEVELOPMENT	14-Jun-18
Notes 01-Jun-18 12:58:23 PM - Karalyn Reid Action reassigned to Duncan, Stuart by: Reid, Karalyn for the reason:				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 01-Apr-18	1-04-2018	Roberts, Paul	ON HOLD: WORKSHOP ON RECYCLING AND THE REINTRODUCTION OF A CONTAINER DEPOSIT SYSTEM	16-Apr-18
Notes				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 01-Apr-18	1-04-2018	Roberts, Paul	ON HOLD: HAKATARAMEA RECYCLING DEPOT	16-Apr-18
Notes				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 01-Apr-18	1-04-2018	Mitchell, Dan	ON HOLD: RESERVES, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION STRATEGY	16-Apr-18
Notes				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 01-Apr-18	1-04-2018	Mitchell, Dan	WAIMATE EVENT CENTRE FACILITY MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT	16-Apr-18
Notes				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 01-Apr-18	1-04-2018	Moffat, Rob	WORKSHOP: FUNDING WEATHER RELATED (STORM) DAMAGE TO ROADING NETWORK	16-Apr-18
Notes				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 01-Apr-18	1-04-2018	Mitchell, Dan	DOG PARK PROPOSAL: DEVELOPMENT OF THE KNOTTINGLEY PARK RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN & USER GROUPS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING	16-Apr-18
Notes				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 01-Apr-18	1-04-2018	Moffat, Rob	STREET LIGHTING EXTENSION REPORT	16-Apr-18
Notes				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 01-Apr-18	1-04-2018	Mitchell, Dan	WAIMATE DISTRICTS PUBLIC TOILETS REVIEW INCORPORATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	16-Apr-18
Notes				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 28-Aug-18	28-08-2018	Duncan, Stuart	Aoraki Roding Collaboration - Memorandum of Understanding Renewal	11-Sep-18
Notes				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Audit and Risk Committee 03-Dec-18	3-12-2018	Stevenson, Tina	External Audit Recommendations Actions Points	17-Dec-18
Notes				

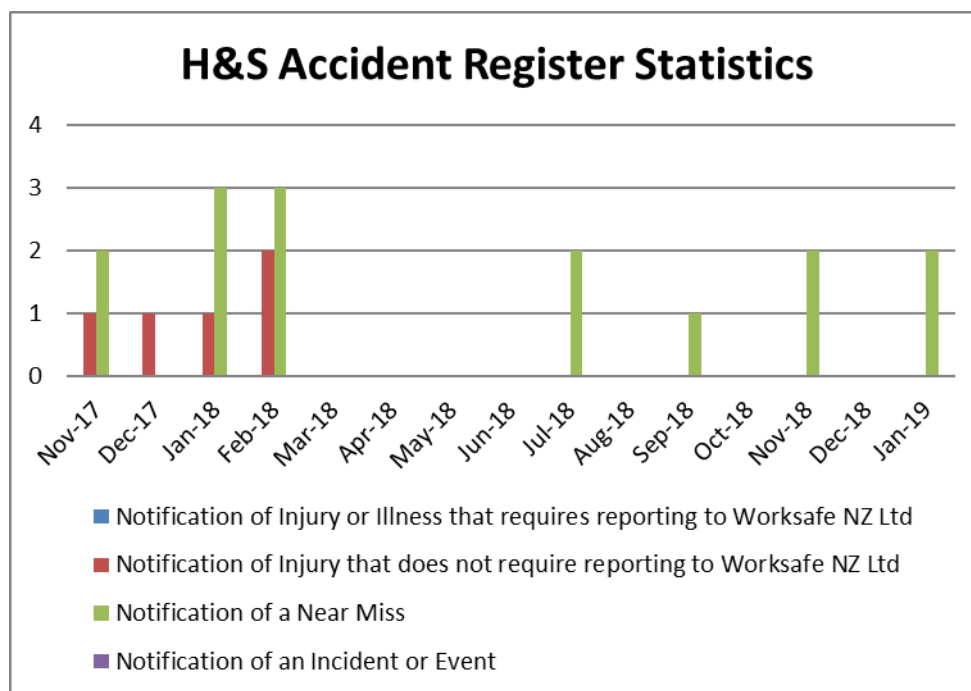
^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Council 04-Dec-18	4-12-2018	Johns, Carolyn	Consolidated Bylaw	18-Dec-18
Notes				
30-Jan-19 12:41:44 PM - Karalyn Reid				
Action reassigned to Johns, Carolyn by: Reid, Karalyn for the reason: Please sign off				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
District Infrastructure Committee 29-Jan-19	29-01-2019	Mitchell, Dan	Development of The Knottingley Park and Arboretum Reserve Management Plan	12-Feb-19
Notes				

^Meeting	Date	Officer	Title	Target
Environmental Services and Finance Committee 29-Jan-19	29-01-2019	Stevenson, Tina	Audit New Zealand Management Report for the year ended 30 June 2018	12-Feb-19
Notes				
05-Feb-19 2:17:26 PM - Tina Stevenson				
Scheduled for Audit & Risk Meeting 11/3/19.				

13 HUMAN RESOURCES / HEALTH AND SAFETY REPORT**13.1 HUMAN RESOURCES AND HEALTH AND SAFETY REPORT**

Author: Fiona Hester-Smith, Human Resources Manager
Authoriser: Fiona Hester-Smith, Human Resources Manager
Attachments: Nil

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- There have been two near misses since my last report. A slip on wet lino, and a code brown at the Swimming Pool.

HUMAN RESOURCES**Recruitment**

- Our new Gardener has been employed on 17 December – Adrian Gascoyne.
- Our 'Saturday' Librarian has been employed and starts on 16 February – Emily Oates.
- Our Three Waters Engineer will be starting on 19 March – Dave McIntyre.
- Recruitment is underway for an Emergency Management and Health and Safety Officer.
- Recruitment is underway for a Cleaner.

Staff that have left

- Our 'Saturday' Librarian – Robin Owen retired on 31 December 2018.
- Our Cleaner – Deborah Parry left on 20 January 2019

Staff Statistics

	February 2019
Actual Staff	68
Full Time Equivalents (FTE's)	56.61
Full Time	46
Part Time	12
Temporary	7
Casual	3

Employment Relations Amendment Bill 2018

9. The Employment Relations Amendment Act 2018 introduced a number of employment law changes. Some changes are already in effect from the Royal assent on 12 December 2018. Other changes will come into effect from 6 May 2019. They are as follows.

Changes in effect the day after Royal assent (12 December 2018)

— **Union representatives can now enter workplaces without consent**, provided the employees are covered under, or bargaining towards, a collective agreement. They can still only enter a workplace for certain purposes, must be respectful of normal operating hours, and follow health, safety and security procedures.

Union representatives still need to seek consent before entering workplaces where no collective agreement or bargaining exists, and for workplaces that are also residences (such as farmhouses). Union representatives can also enter a workplace to assist a non-union employee with matters relating to health and safety if that employee has requested their assistance.

— **Pay deductions can no longer be made for partial strikes**, such as wearing t-shirts instead of uniforms as part of low-level industrial action. Employers can respond to a partial strike action the same way as any other strike, which could include suspending employees without pay or a lockout.

— **Businesses must now enter into bargaining for multi-employer collective agreements**, if asked to join by a union. They will not have to settle a multi-employer collective agreement if their reason for not wanting to settle is based on reasonable grounds.

For example, if there are significant differences between two employers – such as one operating in Auckland where prices and wages are higher, and the other in Invercargill – it could be reasonable for an employer to negotiate a single-employer collective agreement instead.

— **Employees will have extended protections against discrimination on the basis of their union membership status**, including either being a union member or intending to be a union member.

From now, an employer's behaviour can be seen as discriminatory if it occurs within 18 months of employees undertaking union activities. This is an extension of 6 months. It does not apply retrospectively.

— **If requested by the employee, reinstatement will be the first course of action considered by the Employment Relations Authority**, for employees that have found to be unfairly dismissed. Reinstatement means the employee gets their previous job back.

The Employment Relations Authority will still assess whether reinstatement is practicable and reasonable for both parties.

— **Earlier initiation timeframes have been restored for unions in collective bargaining**, enabling a union to initiate bargaining 20 days ahead of an employer.

— **New categories of employees may apply to receive the protections afforded to 'vulnerable employees'** through an application process set out in the Act.

Changes in effect on 6 May 2019

— **The right to set rest and meal breaks will be restored**, the number and duration of which depends on the hours worked. For example, an eight-hour work day must include two 10-minute rest breaks and one 30-minute meal break, while a four-hour work day must include one 10-minute rest break.

Rest breaks benefit workplaces by helping employees work safely and productively. Employers must pay for minimum rest breaks but don't have to pay for minimum meal breaks. Employers and employees will agree when to take their breaks. If they cannot agree, the law will require the breaks to be in the middle of the work period, so long as it's reasonable and practicable to do so.

Some limited exemptions may apply for employers in specified essential services or national security services.

— **90-day trial periods will be restricted to businesses with less than 20 employees**. This change means the majority of employees will have protections against unjustified dismissal from when they start a job.

Businesses with 20 or more employees can continue to use probationary periods to assess an employee's skills against the role's responsibilities. A probationary period lays out a fair process for managing performance issues and ending employment if the issues aren't resolved.

— **Employees in specified 'vulnerable industries' will be able to transfer on their current terms and conditions in their employment agreement if their work is restructured**, regardless of the size of their employer.

Changes also include a longer notice period for employees to elect to transfer to the new employer; this notice period is a minimum of 10 working days.

— **The duty to conclude bargaining will be restored** for single-employer collective bargaining, unless there are genuine reasons based on reasonable grounds not to. This ensures that parties genuinely attempt to reach an agreement.

— **The 30-day rule will be restored. This means that** for the first 30 days, new employees must be employed under terms consistent with the collective agreement. The employer and employee may agree more favourable terms than the collective.

— **Pay rates will need to be included in collective agreements**, along with an indication of how the rate of wages or salary payable may increase over the agreement's term.

— **Employers will need to provide new employees with an approved active choice form'** within the first ten days of employment and return forms to the applicable union, unless the employee objects.

The form gives employees time to talk to their union representatives before considering and making a choice about whether to join a union or remain on the individual employment agreement.

— **Employers will need to allow for reasonable paid time for union delegates** to undertake their union activities, such as representing employees in collective bargaining. Employees will need to agree with their employer to do so or, at a minimum, notify them in advance.

An employer will be able to deny the request if it will unreasonably disrupt the business or the performance of the employee's duties.

— **Employees will need to pass on information about the role and function of unions** to prospective employees. Unions must bear the costs if they want printed materials to be passed on.

The changes that come into effect from 6 May 2019 will require changes to clauses in the PSA Collective Employment Agreement with the Union and our Individual Employment Agreements. These changes are being worked on to ensure compliance with the Act when it comes into effect in May.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Human Resources Managers report is accepted.

14 AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE**14.1 AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE CHAIR'S REPORT**

Author: Stephen Halliwell, Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson
Authoriser: Stuart Duncan, Chief Executive
Attachments: Nil

PURPOSE

1. As required by the Terms of Reference for the Audit and Risk Committee, the Chair is to prepare a report for the next Ordinary Meeting of Council following each Audit and Risk Committee Meeting.
2. The Audit and Risk meeting was held on 3 December 2018.
3. The report does not replace the minutes of the meeting.
4. The following items were received, and there are no major matters to report to Elected Members:
 - a. Procedural matters
 - b. Health and Safety and Human Resources Report (no accidents in last 3 months)

Policy Update

5. The report showed twelve policies outside review dates.
6. On a positive note, many of these were due to be put before Council or were subject to active review.
7. With policy staff now fully resourced and the LTP out of the way, there is an overall positive feel that policy reviews will catch up to date.

Project Update

8. The project update was received. The report was the first since the adoption of the LTP providing a status report on the 15 major projects to be monitored.
9. As at 20 November 2018, major projects were on track.

External Audit Recommendations Progress Update: 16 November

10. This is a new report allowing the Committee to monitor that all recommendations from Audit New Zealand are addressed. In addressing a recommendation, the Committee will consider what is best for the business. Not all audit recommendations are practical or a priority. The Committee may clear matters without meeting audit expectations having considered the risks and priorities for Council.
11. The Committee resolved that audit recommendations on the Annual Leave and Procurement policy had been addressed by management to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Cyber Security Review

12. Following receipt of the Cyber Security Review in September 2018, management have considered the recommendations and developed and implemented a plan, which the Committee supported.
13. This plan will see an improvement on the management practices, training and awareness, which will improve our cyber security to a level appropriate to the risk and resources of the Council.

Key Risk Register

14. This item was discussed in public excluded. There were no significant changes in risk.

Alpine Energy (Timaru District Council shares sale)

15. At the time of the meeting, this matter was alive and a lot of energy and information was being put into understanding Timaru District Council's proposal, its implications and Waimate District Council's position, risks and responsibilities in respect of all these matters.
16. Since the meeting, this matter has progressed significantly.

Questions

17. Any questions arising from this report can be addressed by the Mayor or the Chief Executive.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Audit and Risk Committee Chair's report is accepted.

15 GENERAL REPORTS**15.1 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DISTRICT INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 29 JANUARY 2019**

Author: Karalyn Reid, Committee Secretary and PA to the Mayor

Authoriser: Tina Stevenson, Corporate Services Group Manager

Attachments: Nil

PROPOSAL

That Council reviews and confirms, or otherwise, the recommendations of the District Infrastructure Committee Meeting held on 29 January 2019.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE KNOTTINGLEY PARK AND ARBORETUM RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The District Infrastructure Committee considered giving approval to draft both the Reserve Management Plan for Knottingley Park and develop a General Reserves policy.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2019/7

Moved: Cr Sheila Paul

Seconded: Cr Peter Collins

1. That the Development of the Knottingley Park and Arboretum Reserve Management Plan report is accepted; and
2. That the District Infrastructure Committee recommends to Council that staff develop both a draft Reserve Management Plan and associated supporting framework and policy; and that \$13,120, excluding GST, be funded from the Knottingley Park Reserve.

CARRIED

15.2 EXPENDITURE VARIATION REPORT FOR THE 6 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Author: Melissa Thomson, Accountant
Authoriser: Tina Stevenson, Corporate Services Group Manager
Attachments: Nil

PURPOSE

1. The following analysis of expenditure variation is provided for Council's information. For the 6 months ended 31 December 2018, expenditure variations totalling \$473,200 include operational expenditure of \$371,500 and capital expenditure of \$101,700.
 These expenditure variation items are funded from each activity reserve.

2. Repairs and Maintenance – Morven Recreational Reserve **\$ 47,500**
 The Morven Recreational Reserve Committee have been completing extensive maintenance works at their lease block and Steward Park. This expenditure is funded from the reserve.

3. Emergency Reinstatement Roding Expenditure **\$ 324,000**
 Emergency reinstatement works have been completed following ongoing rainfall events totalling \$324,000. The NZTA subsidy request for the total estimated expenditure of \$473,950 has been approved with a subsidy rate of 60%. The net cost to Council is anticipated to be \$189,580 for the complete Emergency Works (local share).

4. Capital expenditure – Morven Recreational Reserve **\$ 23,000**
 The project to relocate a playground from the Morven School to the Morven Domain was budgeted in the last financial year (2017/18: \$5,000), however it has been completed this financial year.

5. Capital expenditure – Hook / Waituna Rural Water Scheme **\$ 22,000**
 Modelling of future usage has been undertaken to ensure current and future customer demand is able to be met.

6. Capital expenditure – Victoria Park Mower Replacement **\$ 56,700**
 A mower replacement was budgeted in the last financial year (2017/18), however it has been purchased this financial year.

7. Total expenditure variances for the 6 months ended 31 December 2018 **\$ 473,200**
Note: This report excludes revenue variations to budget, any expenditure identified as within budget (including carry forward budgets), depreciation expense variations and all internal revenue and expenditure.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Expenditure Variation Report for the 6 months ended 31 December 2018 report is accepted.

15.3 2019 LOCAL BODY ELECTIONS – CANDIDATE ORDER OF NAMES

Author: Helen Strachan, Senior Administration Support Officer
Authoriser: Carolyn Johns, Community and Strategy Group Manager
Attachments: Nil

PURPOSE

1. To consider candidate order of names on voting papers for the 2019 local authority elections.

BACKGROUND

2. The Council appointed Warwick Lampp of electionz.com as Waimate District Council's Electoral Officer under resolution at an Ordinary Council meeting on 23 May 2017. That appointment remains valid until a further appointment is made. The Deputy Electoral Officer is appointed by the Electoral Officer.
3. It is a requirement of local authorities to consider the order of candidate names on voting papers.

PROPOSAL**Candidate Order**

4. Council may determine which order candidate names are to be presented on the voting paper. There are three options:
 - a Alphabetical order by surname – candidates are ordered by surname in ascending alphabetical order.
 - b Pseudo-random order – the order of candidates is drawn by lot, and then each voting paper is printed with the same order of candidates.
 - c Random order – the order of candidates is determined randomly at the time each voting paper is printed.
5. In 2016, Council resolved to have candidate names in pseudo-random order of surname. By comparison, for the 2016 local body elections, the candidates for the Mackenzie, Timaru and Waitaki District Councils and the South Canterbury District Health Board were listed in random order.
6. The candidate order adopted will not affect the vote processing costs for Council. If Council does not resolve a preference, the alphabetical order is used by default.

OBSTACLES

7. There are no known obstacles. The processes meet the requirements of the Local Electoral Act and Regulations 2001.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

8. This matter is not deemed significant under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

CONSIDERATIONS**Legislation**

9. Local Electoral Act and Regulations 2001.

FINANCIAL**Budget**

10. Who is the budget holding Manager? Carolyn Johns, Community and Strategy Group Manager.
11. Activity, description name and general ledger code: Governance, Elections 7110321.

Cost-effectiveness

Cost-effectiveness consideration is not applicable as costs to Council are the same for all these options.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the 2019 Local Body Elections – Candidate Order of Names report is accepted; and
2. That Council approves the names of the candidates for the 2019 Waimate District Council elections are arranged in random order of surname.

15.4 SMOKE-FREE ENVIRONMENTS POLICY 312

Author: Leonardo Milani, Policy Analyst

Authoriser: Carolyn Johns, Community and Strategy Group Manager

Attachments: 1. Smoke-free Environments Policy 312 [↓](#) 

PURPOSE

1. To outline the Waimate District Council's position towards the vision of a smoke-free New Zealand, and,
2. To implement protocols to facilitate and encourage the realization of such a vision in the Waimate District.

BACKGROUND

3. The policy is subject to review once every 3 years. The previous versions of the policy were adopted on September 2012 and December 2015, respectively.
4. Upon internal consultation and further research, it is determined that the previous version of the policy (as presented and adopted on December 2015) is generally acceptable, to be enhanced with minor modifications. The modified version of the policy is hereby presented to Council for adoption.

PROPOSAL

5. Council is asked to approve the adoption of the Smoke-free Environments Policy 312.

OPTIONS

6. Council may:
 - a. Adopt the Smoke-free Environments Policy 312 as presented, or
 - b. Adopt the Smoke-free Environments Policy 312 with amendments, or
 - c. Not adopt the Smoke-free Environments Policy 312 at this time.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7. The policy is not deemed significant under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

LEGISLATION

8. Smoke-free Environments Act 1990
9. Smoke-free Environments Amendment Act 2003

FINANCIAL

10. There are no financial implications to the policy.

Cost-effectiveness

11. Cost-effectiveness is not applicable.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Draft Smoke-free Environments Policy 312 report is accepted; and
2. That Council adopts the Smoke-free Environments Policy 312, as presented.

Smoke-free Environments Policy 312



Contents

1	Purpose	Page 2
2	Scope	Page 2
3	Relevant Legislation	Page 2
4	Key <u>Areas of Applicability</u>	Page 3
5	Publication Details	Page 5

1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to outline the Waimate District Council's position towards the vision of a smoke-free New Zealand, and to implement protocols to encourage the realization of such a vision in the Waimate District.

Waimate District Council is proactive and demonstrates leadership by promoting healthier environments in which we live, work and play. This is an educational policy that will portray a positive message to our children and young people and meet the Local Government Act 'to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community in the present and for the future'.

Commented [LM1]: Entirely prolix.

This policy contributes positively to the following elements of the Waimate District Community Outcomes, as outlined in the Waimate District Long Term Plan 2018-2028:

- Safe and Healthy People
- Sustainable District and Environment
- Active and Supportive Community

Commented [LM2]: Unclear how the SFEP 312 contributes to this element.

2. Scope

This policy applies to all Council-owned areas, with the exception of the camping grounds' outdoor space, and may its scope includes, but is not limited to, buildings, vehicles, swimming pools, playgrounds, parks and reserves, and sports grounds.

3. Relevant Legislation

An amendment in 2003 to the Smoke-free Environments Act 1990 banned smoking in the buildings and grounds of schools and early childhood centres from 1 January 2004, licensed premises (bars, restaurants, cafes, sports clubs, casinos), and all other workplaces not previously covered previously. Relevant aspects of the amended Act are hereby summarized:

- the buildings and grounds of schools and early childhood centres became smoke-free from 1 January 2004;
- licensed premises (bars, restaurants, cafes, sports clubs, casinos) became smoke-free indoors from 10 December 2004;
- all other workplaces not already covered by the Smoke-free Environments Act became smoke-free indoors from 10 December 2004 – including offices, factories, warehouses, work canteens, and 'smoko' rooms;
- The provision of specified work vehicles is allowed for. An employer may permit smoking in a work vehicle provided that the public does not normally have access to the vehicle and the written consent of all regular users of the vehicle is obtained – otherwise the work vehicle must remain smoke-free. Ultimately it is up to the employer to decide whether they will allow smoking in work vehicles, even if the written consent of all users is obtained, the employer is within their rights to declare all work vehicles completely smoke-free.

In March 2011 the New Zealand Government committed to a the goal of New Zealand becoming smoke-free by 2025. This came in response to a report from the Maori Affairs Select Committee following their inquiry in 2010 into the tobacco industry and the effects of

Waimate District Council – Draft Smoke-free Environment Policy 312 – 19 February 2019 – Page | 2

tobacco on the Maori. The Government and the tobacco control sector's commitment to the goal of a smoke-free New Zealand by 2025 is further articulated by their desire:

- "that our children and grandchildren will be free from tobacco and enjoy tobacco free lives;
- that almost no-one will smoke (less than 5% of the population will be current smokers);
- that it will be very difficult to sell or supply tobacco."

The *Smokefree Aotearoa 2025* action plan is focussed on three key areas: cessation, regulating and legislation, and public support. Responsibility and accountability for achieving the 2025 goal is to be shared between Government, health services, the tobacco control sector, and local communities.

Following the 2015 review of the Smoke-free Environments Policy, the Waimate District Council endorsed the government's ~~Government's~~ *Smokefree Aotearoa 2025* goal and committed itself to work collaboratively with stakeholders in promoting the initiative. As the result, all Council-run events will be promoted as smoke-free.

4. Key Policy AreasKey Areas of Applicability

4.1. Council-owned or Council-controlled Parks, Playgrounds, and Areas

All areas, parks, and children's playgrounds under Council control are designated by the Council as smoke-free. Appropriate signage should be erected asking the public to refrain from smoking. Such areas include, but are not limited to:

- Victoria Park and Playground
- Knottingley Park Playground
- Town Belt Playground
- Wilkin Street Playground
- Cameron Street Playground
- Boland Park- Skate Park~~Skatepark~~ and Playground
- Seddon Square
- Knottingley Park and Arboretum

4.2. Council-owned or Council-controlled Buildings and Properties

All Council workplaces and properties are smoke-free environments, including all Council vehicles that fall under legislation. Such buildings include, but are not limited to:

- Rural Halls
- Community Housing
- Public Toilets
- Waimate Event Centre

4.3. Main Entrances to Council-owned Buildings

The main entranceways to some-all Council-owned buildings are designated as smoke-free and signs will be used to encourage the public not to smoke in the immediate entranceway of the buildings. Such buildings include, but are not limited to:

- Waimate District Council and Library
- Waimate Event Centre

4.4. Council-owned or Council-controlled Sports Grounds

Such grounds include, but are not limited to:

- Knottingley Park – Cricket Oval
- St Andrews Domain – Oval
- Victoria Park – Netball Courts and Oval
- Manchester Park – Rugby Fields
- Waimate Swimming Pool Complex
- Glenavy DomianDomain

4.5. Council-owned or Council-controlled Walkways and Cycleways

All Council-owned or Council-controlled walking and cycle tracks are designated smoke-free and signage will be used to indicate this.

4.6. Council Run Events

All Council-run events will be promoted as smoke-free.

5. Publication Details

All inquiries or suggestions regarding this Document should be referred to:	Community and Strategy Group
Revision:	Final Version
Revision Dates:	19 February 2019 8 December 2015 18 September 2012
Effective Date:	19 February 2019
Minimum Review by:	February 2022 (3 yearly)
Document Owner – Release Signature: Community Planning and Development Group Manager	Carolyn Johns
Chief Executive Officer – Release Signature:	Stuart Duncan
Policy can only be amended by:	Resolution of Council
Policy filed at:	L:\POLICIES, MOU's & STRATEGIES\Policies\300 policy - General Council
Policy Writer:	Leonardo S. Milani Policy Analyst

15.5 SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT 2018/19

Author: Dan Mitchell, Asset Group Manager

Authoriser: Dan Mitchell, Asset Group Manager

Attachments: 1. WDC Waste Assessment 2018 - Draft [!\[\]\(96cc62f861fdd6e50510c0224a756dff_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(e658400d40ca763c7cf4c8c420885c6a_img.jpg\)](#)

PURPOSE

1. To present the Waste Assessment to Council for approval. A copy of the draft Waste Assessment is appended to this report.

BACKGROUND

2. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requires Council to prepare a new Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) every six years. As a precursor to the plan, a waste assessment must be conducted. This assessment will identify what happens with waste currently and project how we are going to manage waste in the future. The WMMP and waste assessment must comply with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the New Zealand Waste Strategy.
3. Waste Minimisation Act 2008 - The purpose of the Act is to encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to:
 - i. Protect the environment from harm
 - ii. Provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits
4. The Act includes:
 - i. The accreditation of product stewardship schemes
 - ii. The imposition of a waste levy per tonne of waste to landfill. This is currently set at \$10/tonne and 50% is returned to local government for waste minimisation activity. The other 50% can be applied for via a contestable fund
 - iii. The outlining of responsibilities of territorial authorities in relation to waste management and minimisation
 - iv. The establishment of a Waste Advisory Board
5. The New Zealand Waste Strategy (2010) (NZWS) sets out the Government's long term priorities for waste management and minimisation.
6. The NZWS outlines the changes in context for the development of the strategy. One paragraph states that while the 'zero waste' vision of the 2002 strategy was ambitious, many of its targets were unable to be measured or achieved. The revised strategy enables a more flexible approach to waste management and minimisation, through two high level goals of reducing the harmful effects of waste and improving the efficiency of resource use.
7. 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.
8. This waste assessment must contain the following:
 - i. A comprehensive assessment of the current waste management and minimisation processes throughout the district
 - ii. A forecast of future demands for waste services
 - iii. A statement of options to meet this demand
 - iv. A statement of the territorial authority's role in meeting demand
 - v. A statement about the extent to which the proposals will protect public health and promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation

9. The Waste Assessment will be sent to the Medical Officer of Health at South Canterbury District Health Board for review and comment.
10. Requirements for a Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) are as follows:
 - i. Consider in descending order of importance the following methods: reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste
 - ii. Ensure waste collection is not a public nuisance
 - iii. Have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy and the most recent waste assessment
 - iv. Adoption via the special consultative procedure
11. The current Waste Management & Minimisation Plan was scheduled to be updated for the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan. An extension of time has been negotiated to allow for detailed investigation of service delivery methodologies.

PROPOSAL

12. The legislation requires the preparation of a new Waste Minimisation and Management Plan by 1 July 2018. The approval of the waste assessment is the first step in this process.

Options

13. No other options exist but to complete a Waste Assessment prior to review of the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

14. This matter is not deemed significant under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The Resource Recovery Park is however considered a strategic asset.

CONSIDERATIONS**Legislation**

15. New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010
16. Waste Minimisation Act 2008
17. Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2012

Territorial or Regional Council Regulations, Plans or Bylaws

18. Waimate Consolidated Bylaw (2008 and 2018)
19. Land and Water Regional Plan

Risk

20. A risk assessment results in a low risk profile.

Other**FINANCIAL**

21. The waste assessment contains future options. These options have been ranked and will be presented in the draft WMMP with financial implications developed.

Budget

22. Both internal and external resources have been budgeted for to complete both the Waste Assessment and WMMP – General Ledger 5410 and 5420.

Cost-effectiveness

23. Cost-effectiveness consideration is not applicable.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Solid Waste Assessment 2018/19 report is accepted; and
2. That Council approves the Waste Assessment as provided for the preparation of the 2018 Waste Minimisation and Management Plan; or
3. That Council approves, with modification, the Waste Assessment for the preparation of the 2018 Waste Minimisation and Management Plan.



WAIMATE DISTRICT COUNCIL



WASTE ASSESSMENT REPORT Prepared by Waimate District Council

January 2019

Doc # 1200460

Waimate District Council 2019

Page 1 of 135

Prepared by:**Mira Tripathi**

Solid Waste Officer
Waimate District Council

Paul Roberts

Water & Waste Manager
Waimate District Council

Dan Mitchell

Asset Group Manager
Waimate District Council

Approved by:

Senior Manager/Director
Waimate District Council

Contact Details:

125 Queen Street
P.O.Box 122
Waimate 7960
Email: paul@waimatedc.govt.nz
Phone: 03 689 0000

Preface to the Waste Assessment 2019

The Waste Assessment 2019 is a technical document. The key purpose of the Waste Assessment is to present the current status of waste in the Territorial Area, an assessment of the waste industry in our District, the key issues to consider, and the basic options for addressing those issues over the next six years.

Waste Assessment Waimate District Council #1200460 Revision History

Revision	Reviewed By	Description	Date
01	Ruth Clarke	First Draft	05/12/2018
02	Ruth Clarke	Second Draft	01/15/2019
03	Paul Roberts, Dan Mitchell	Third Draft	05/02/2019
04	Ruth Clark	Final Draft	

Contents

CHAPTER 1	14
1 Executive Summary	14
CHAPTER 2	17
2 Introduction	17
2.1 Purpose of Waste Assessment	17
CHAPTER 3	19
3 Key Legislation	19
3.1 The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS)	19
3.1.1 Implications and Recommendations	19
3.2 The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)	19
3.2.1 WMA Methods	20
3.3 Resource Management Act (1991)	21
3.4 Climate Change Response Act 2002	21
3.4.1 Impact of the Climate Change Response Act 2002	21
3.5 The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)	22
3.6 Health Act (1956)	22
3.7 Limitations and Completeness	22
3.8 Description of Waste Assessment	23
3.9 Council's Intended Role	24
3.10 Structure of this Document	24
CHAPTER 4	25
4 Waimate Private Collection Services	25
4.1 Solid Waste Plan Progress for Commercial Collection	25
4.2 Collection Operators	26
4.3 Waste Diversion and Waste Flight	26
4.4 Dry Waste	27
4.5 Agpac and Agrecovery	27
4.6 Private Collection Information and Data	27
4.7 Demand for Private Services	27
4.8 Private Green Waste Collection	28
4.9 Overall Bin Numbers and their Growth	28
4.10 Options for Private Services	29
4.11 Private Collection Discussion Summary	29
CHAPTER 5	30
5 Waimate Kerbside Collection Services	30
5.1.1 WDC Solid Waste Plan Progress for Kerbside Collection	30
5.1.2 Annual Plan Level of Service and Performance	31
5.1.3 Council Kerbside Collection	32

5.1.4	Collection Days	33
5.1.5	Waste Collected	33
5.1.6	Service Area	33
5.1.7	Targeted Rate	34
5.1.8	Wheelie Bins in Service	36
5.1.9	Demand for Bins	36
5.1.10	Kerbside Quantities	37
5.1.11	Bin Numbers and Tonnes Collected	38
5.1.12	Participation and Bin Weights	39
5.1.13	Missed Bins	39
5.1.14	Bin Life	40
5.1.15	Illegal Dumping	40
5.1.16	Recycling Bin Audits	40
5.1.17	Visual Collection Audit of Rubbish bins	40
5.1.18	Kerbside Collection SWAP Audit	41
5.1.19	Per Capita Disposal of Kerbside Waste	41
5.1.20	Diversions Potential of Kerbside Waste 240L Wheelie Bins	42
5.1.21	Monitoring, Public Information and Enforcement	44
5.1.22	Recyclables Collection, Commodity Markets and Processing	44
5.1.23	Food Waste	44
5.1.24	Public Place Collection	45
5.1.25	Event Management	45
5.1.26	Asset Management Plan	46
5.1.27	Option Summary for Kerbside Collection	46
5.2	Kerbside Collection Discussion Summary	47
CHAPTER 6	.....	49
6	Waimate Transfer Station Overview	49
6.1.1	Solid Waste Plan Progress for Transfer Station	49
6.1.2	WMMP Progress for Transfer Station	51
6.1.3	Resource Recovery Park Overview	51
6.1.4	Transfer Station Hours	52
6.1.5	Transfer Station Services	53
6.1.6	Transfer Station Customer Numbers	55
6.1.7	Waimate RRP Waste Quantities	56
6.1.8	Waste Composition	56
6.1.9	Transfer Station Limitations	57
6.1.10	Transfer Station Fees	58
6.1.11	Public Information	58
6.1.12	Bylaw	58

6.1.13	Options for Improved Separation	58
6.1.14	Product Stewardship	59
6.1.15	Waimate Transfer Station Option summary	60
6.2	Transfer Station Discussion Summary	60
CHAPTER 7	.....	62
7	Waimate Waste Reduction	62
7.1	Solid Waste Plan Progress for Reduction	62
7.2	WMMP 2012 Progress	62
7.3	Target Sustainability	63
7.4	Council Waste Minimisation Initiatives	63
7.5	Sustainable Living Programme	63
7.6	Love Food Hate Waste	63
7.7	Procurement	64
7.8	Producer Responsibility	64
7.9	Waimate Reduction Option Summary	64
7.10	Waste Reduction Discussion Summary	64
CHAPTER 8	.....	66
8	Waimate Waste Reuse	66
8.1.1	Solid Waste Plan Progress for Reuse	66
8.1.2	WMMP Progress for Reuse	66
8.1.3	Retail	67
8.1.4	Private Reuse	67
8.1.5	Waste Exchange	67
8.1.6	Waimate Reuse Option Summary	67
8.1.7	Waste Reuse Discussion Summary	67
CHAPTER 9	.....	68
9	Waimate Recycling	68
9.1	Solid Waste Plan Progress for Recycling	68
9.1.1	WMMP 2012 Progress for Recycling	69
9.2	Waimate Recycle Materials Recovery Facility	69
9.3	Kerbside Recycling and Drop-off Facilities	70
9.3.1	Other Recycling and Reprocessing collectors	71
9.4	Recyclables Collection, Commodity Markets and Processing	72
9.5	Recyclables Quantities	72
9.6	Commercially Collected Diverted Materials	73
9.7	Scrap Metal	73
9.8	Newspaper, Cardboard and Plastic	73
9.9	Recycle Escarp	73
9.10	Glass	73

9.11	Local Recycle Market Development.....	74
9.12	Recycle Other Materials.....	74
9.13	Options for Recyclables Summary.....	74
9.14	Recycle Discussion Summary.....	74
CHAPTER 10		76
10	Waimate Waste Recovery.....	76
10.1	Solid Waste Plan Progress for Green Waste.....	76
10.2	WMMP 2012 Progress.....	77
10.3	Green Waste Shredding.....	77
10.4	Mulch quantities	78
10.5	Mulch Sales.....	78
10.6	Waste Oil.....	79
10.7	Timber Recovery.....	79
10.8	Composting Opportunity	79
10.9	Waimate Recovery Option Summary.....	80
10.10	Waste Recovery Discussion Summary.....	80
CHAPTER 11		81
11	Waimate Waste Treatment	81
11.1	Progress for Waste Treatment.....	81
11.1.1	Solid Waste Plan 2005 Progress for Treatment.....	81
11.2	WMMP 2012 Progress for Waste Treatment.....	82
11.3	Hazardous Waste.....	82
11.4	Agrichemicals.....	83
11.5	Medical Waste.....	83
11.6	Stabilisation of Waste.....	83
11.7	Hazardous Waste Option summary.....	84
11.8	Waimate Waste Treatment Discussion Summary	84
CHAPTER 12		85
12	Waimate Waste Disposal.....	85
12.1	Solid Waste Plan 2005 Progress for Landfill and Cleanfill.....	85
12.2	WMMP Progress for Disposal.....	86
12.3	Local Authority Catchment of Waste.....	86
12.4	Redruth Landfill	86
12.5	Bylaw.....	86
12.5.1	Banned Items	86
12.5.2	Prohibited Items	87
12.1	Diverted Materials	88
12.2	Landfill Quantities.....	89
12.3	Source of Waste to Landfill	90

12.3.1	Kerbside Waste	90
12.3.2	Transfer Stations	90
12.3.3	Contaminated Recyclables	90
12.3.4	Other Refuse	90
12.4	Estimated Future Waste Tonnes	91
12.4.1	Diversion Method	92
12.5	Emission Trading Scheme (ETS).....	92
12.6	Redruth Landfill Disposal Fees	92
12.7	Waste Flight	92
12.7.1	Landfill options	92
12.8	Closed Landfills	92
12.8.1	Description of Sites	92
12.8.2	Monitoring of Sites	93
12.9	Cleanfill Sites	93
12.10	Illegal Dumping and Burning Waste	94
12.11	Waimate Emergency Management	94
12.11.1	Natural Disasters	94
12.12	Waste Spills and Events	95
12.13	Waimate Waste Disposal Option Summary	96
12.14	Waste Disposal Discussion Summary	96
CHAPTER 13	.....	98
13	Waimate Public Information	98
13.1	Solid Waste Plan Progress for Community Participation	98
13.2	WMMP 2012 Progress for Community Participation	99
13.3	Waste Minimisation Officers	100
13.4	Information Demand	100
13.5	Information	100
13.6	School Education Programme	100
13.7	Business Programme	101
13.8	Options Summary	101
13.9	Discussion Summary	102
CHAPTER 14	.....	103
14	Further Information	103
14.1	Neighboring Council's Experience – Timaru District Council	103
14.1.1	Three Bin System	103
14.1.2	Waste Free Parenting	103
14.1.3	Waste Free Living	104
14.1.4	Mattresses Recycling	104
14.1.5	Pyrolysis	104

14.2	Community Requirements/Consultation	105
14.3	Council Contracts Summary	105
14.4	Options Summary	106
CHAPTER 15	.....	107
15	WMMP Strategic Planning	107
15.1	WMMP 2012.....	107
15.2	What Does This Mean for the Councils?	108
15.3	Where do we want to be?	108
15.4	Vision.....	108
15.5	Zero Waste Goal	109
15.6	Considerations	110
15.7	Waimate District Council's Goals	111
15.8	Targets	111
15.9	Summary of Overall Options	112
15.10	Options ranking	115
15.11	Options Prioritisation:	120
15.12	Other initiatives.....	123
16	Appendices.....	124
16.1	Appendix A: Waste Minimisation Act 2008, s51 - Waste Assessment Requirements.....	124
16.2	Appendix B: Waimate Fees and Charges.....	125
16.3	Appendix C: Waimate District Consolidated Bylaw 2008	126

Tables

Table 1: Waste Assessment Descriptions.....	23
Table 2: WDC SWP 2005 Commercial Waste.....	25
Table 3: List of Private Waste Collectors	26
Table 4: Overall Bin Numbers and their Growth	28
Table 5: The Summary of Private Waste Collection Services in Waimate District.....	29
Table 6: WDC SWP 2005 Kerbside Collection (Status Quo).....	30
Table 7: Annual Plan Level of Service and Performance	31
Table 8: Kerbside collection.....	33
Table 9: Bags Sold by Waimate District Council.....	34
Table 10: Collection Rates and Costs	35
Table 11: Wheelie Bins and Crates in Service	36
Table 12: Overall Bins and Crates Growth	36
Table 13 : Bin Numbers and tonnes collected in 2017/18	38
Table 14: Bins Presented at Kerb for Emptying.....	39
Table 15: Per capita disposal of kerbside waste in 2017/18.....	42
Table 16: Diversion potential of Council kerbside waste collections	43
Table 17: Litter Bin Summary.....	45
Table 18: The Summary of Kerbside Collection Services in Waimate District.....	47
Table 19: Transfer Station in Waimate District.....	49
Table 20: WDC SWP 2005 Transfer Station.....	49
Table 21: WMMP 2012 Progress for Transfer Station	51
Table 22: Transfer Station Opening Hours of Similar Size Towns.....	53
Table 23: Services Provided at the Transfer Stations	53
Table 24: WDC Escrap Recycling.....	54
Table 25: WDC Tyre collection.....	55
Table 26: Customer Transaction at the Resource Recovery Park	56
Table 27: Waimate RRP Waste Quantities	56
Table 28: Summary of Transfer Station Services in the Waimate District.....	60
Table 29: WDC SWP 2005 Reduction.....	62
Table 30: MSL Recycling and the Paper for Trees Programme.....	63
Table 31: WDC SWP 2005 Reuse.....	66
Table 32: WDC WMMP Reuse.....	66
Table 33: Reuse Discussion summary	67
Table 34: WDC SWP 2005 Recycling.....	68
Table 35: Council Kerbside Recycling Collections.....	71
Table 36: Council Recycling “drop off” site Collections	71
Table 37: List of other recycling collectors.....	71
Table 38: Commercially-Collected Diverted Materials	73
Table 39: Recycle Discussion Summary.....	74
Table 40: WDC SWP 2005 Green Waste diversion	76
Table 41: WMMP 2012 progress.....	77
Table 42: Kebside Collection of Green Waste	78
Table 43: Amount Collected from Mulch Selling	79

Table 44: WDC Hazardous Waste.....	81
Table 45: Hazardous waste disposal costs and quantities.....	82
Table 46: WDC SWP 2005 Landfill and Cleanfill.....	85
Table 47: Comparison of Disposal Fees.....	92
Table 48: Details of Closed Landfill sites.....	93
Table 49: Waste from Emergency Events.....	95
Table 50: WDC SWP 2005 Public Information.....	98
Table 51: Attendance at Talks.....	100
Table 52: MSL Recycling and the Paper for Trees Programme.....	101
Table 53: Contract End Dates.....	105
Table 54: Vision Statements.....	108
Table 55: Zero Waste Goal.....	109
Table 56: Waimate District Council's Goals.....	111
Table 57: Summary of Options based on Ranking Criteria within each Category.....	115
Table 58: Options prioritisation.....	120

Figures

Figure 1: Total Green waste tonnage collection	28
Figure 2: Kerbside Collection Quantities	38
Figure 3: Kerbside Collection Summary in 2017/18	38
Figure 4: Primary composition of combined domestic waste per wheelie bin (80L & 240L)	41
Figure 5: Waimate Transfer Station Waste Composition 2017/18	57
Figure 6: Total Recyclables	72
Figure 7: Net Recyclables Diverted by Council	72
Figure 8: Waste Diversion in Waimate Transfer Station	88
Figure 9: Total Diverted Materials	89
Figure 10: Total Waimate Waste to the Redruth Landfill	90
Figure 11: Sources of Waste to Landfill	91
Figure 12: Estimated Future Waste Tonnes to Redruth Landfill	91

Acronyms

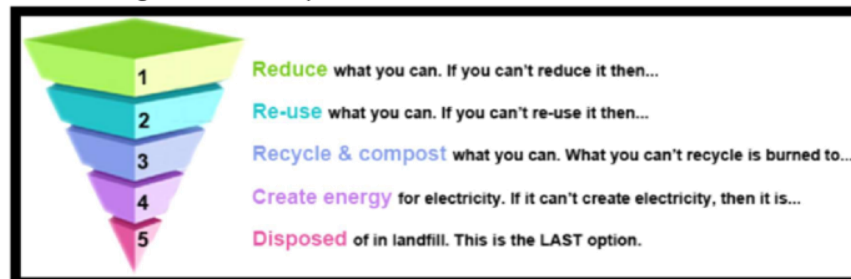
CE	Carbon Efficiency
CDS	Container Deposit Systems
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
FTE	Full Time Employment
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
LAP	Landfill Access Permit
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTP	Long Term Plan
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
NZ	New Zealand
NZETS	New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme
NZWS	New Zealand Waste Strategy
PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate
PPR	Public Place Recycling
RFP	Request for Proposal
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RRP	Resource Recovery Park
SMP	Storm water Management Plan
SWP	Solid Waste Plan
SWAP	Solid Waste Analysis Protocol
TA	Territorial Authority
TDC	Timaru District Council
WA	Waste Assessment
WARR	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery
WDC	Waimate District Council
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act 2008
WMMP	Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
WMNZ	Waste Management New Zealand Limited

CHAPTER 1

1 Executive Summary

The Waste Minimisation Act (2008) sets out the legislative framework to develop waste management policies and allows local authorities to act jointly to create an area of waste management plan. The Waimate District Council has adopted the waste management hierarchy approach to dealing with and addressing waste issues in the district, where the emphasis is on waste reduction, if not possible re-use, recycling, recovery to create energy, with disposal as a last option as showed on the following figure.

Waste Management Hierarchy



Waimate produces an estimated 2,481.13 tonnes of waste each year. Of this approximately 1336.61 tonnes is sent to Redruth landfill and 1,144.52 tonnes are diverted (to recycling or mulching). This equates to around 0.169 tonnes (169 kg) of waste to landfill per person per year. The following diagram gives an idea about waste collection and diversion and disposal activities done by WDC. Rubbish quantities appear to be slightly increasing in 2017/18, with an estimated 3.8% increase than 2016/17. Population growth and increment of bin sale in rural areas will have contributed to the increase to a waste amount. Also of note is that Ministry for the Environment reports indicate that, nationwide, waste to landfill has increased by 20% since 2014. Waste Assessment are based on data provided by contracted waste collectors and operators.

The Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008 directs local authorities to prepare a Waste Assessment and a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). This Waste Assessment has been prepared for Waimate District Council (WDC) in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. The document details existing services and facilities, presents waste data, makes a forecast of future demand, and provides an assessment of options to meet future demands and what the Councils' roles would be in these options. It is intended to be used to inform the development of the Waimate District Council 2015-2025 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Waste

Doc #1200460

Waimate District Council 2019

14



The following table summarises the waste data from 2012/13 to 2017/18.

Summary of Waste Data from 2012/13 to 2017/18

Description	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Gross waste tonnage	2292.13	2502.59	2355.27	2560.15	2539.53	2637.23
Diverted waste tonnage	1028.09	1148.68	1089.48	1188.30	1184.17	1228.33
Nett waste tonnage to landfill	1264.00	1353.96	1265.79	1371.90	1355.36	1408.90
Total waste kg/person	290	316	298	324	321	333
Waste Diverted kg/person	130	145	138	150	149	155

Residual kg/person	160	171	160	174	172	178
Nett kerbside refuse tonnage	713.01	754.37	794.53	827.58	838.44	859.84
kerbside refuse kg to landfill/person	197	209	220	229	232	238
Note: Population (Stats NZ subnational population estimate, 2017 http://webrear.mbie.govt.nz/summary/waimate) Total population: 7,900, Urban population: 3,613						

Key opportunities for Waimate District Council include:

- The implementation of kerbside waste services with three bin systems.
- A review of the CBD waste services, and how these may be improved to increase waste avoidance, reduction and minimisation.
- Improve access to quality data by installing Weighbridge and to reduce waste disposal trip to landfill by installing waste compactor in RRP.
- Key waste streams and issues to target such as organic waste, electronic waste and tyres.

Acting on these opportunities will assist Waimate District Council to meet the requirements and intent of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and give regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy.

CHAPTER 2

2 Introduction

The Waste Management Act 2008 requires Councils to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) by 1 July 2018, as part of a six-yearly requirement from 2012, to enable them to influence, promote and implement measures to reduce and minimise waste.

The WMMP is intended to be the guiding document for Councils in directing their efforts toward achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their Districts. Councils should be cautious in setting targets and objectives in their WMMP as targets must be measurable and achievable. Resources must be set aside to implement them adequately, as Councils are now required to report on progress toward achieving their WMMPs.

Before the WMMP process can start a Waste Assessment must be completed. This Waste Assessment establishes the planning foundation for the revision of WMMP by providing background information.

2.1 Purpose of Waste Assessment

The Waimate Council, as a territorial authority, has responsibility for promoting effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in the Waimate District. This role has been strengthened by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA). The WMA requires that territorial authorities (TA's) conduct a Waste Assessment and review their current waste management plans for their district. This document constitutes the Waste Assessment, and feeds into the review of the 2012 WMMP, which should have been adopted through a special consultative procedure, by 1 July 2018. Following this, subsequent reviews shall be undertaken every six years. The Ministry for the Environment has granted a time extension for the completion of this Waste Assessment and the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The Waste Assessment process has evaluated current waste minimisation services in the Waimate District. This includes both Territorial Authority (TA) managed and private services. The Waste Assessment has been prepared by Waimate District Council (Council) in accordance with requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

Operational data is used to help provide an overview of the services. The assessment then forecasts future demands for services and puts forward options to be considered when developing the WMMP.

A Waste Assessment as outlined in s51 of the WMA must contain:

- (a) A description of solid waste services by the Council and other parties.

- (b) A forecast of future demands.
- (c) A statement of options to meet the demands.
- (d) A statement of the Council's intended role in meeting the demands.
- (e) A statement of the Council's proposals including new or replacement infrastructure.
- (f) A statement how the proposals will –
 - Ensure public health is adequately protected.
 - Promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

The Waste Assessment is prepared in accordance with the Ministry for the Environment Checklist. <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/waste-assessment-checklist.pdf>

CHAPTER 3

3 Key Legislation

A number of Acts of Parliament provide the legal framework for waste management and minimisation in NZ, with the primary legislation driving waste management and minimisation planning being the WMA, the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and Climate Change Response Act (2002).

Because the New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS) and legislation is cornerstone to waste management and minimisation, careful attention should be given to these in developing the Waste Assessment. The following section will provide a brief summary of the NZWS and these key Acts, stating their relevance or implications to the regional TA's situation.

3.1 The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS)

Waste management and minimisation in New Zealand is underpinned by the Government's core policy *"The New Zealand Waste Strategy"*.

3.1.1 Implications and Recommendations

The NZWS now requires that territorial authorities "have regard to" the NZWS or any government policy on waste management and minimisation when preparing a WMMP.

The NZWS has two key goals:

"Reducing the harmful effects of waste" and

"Improving the efficiency of resource use"

These goals are flexible and allow for waste management and minimisation activities that are appropriate for local situations.

3.2 The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)

The WMA recognises the need to focus efforts higher in the waste hierarchy in terms of reducing and recovering waste earlier in its life cycle, shifting focus away from treatment and disposal.

The WMA emphasises and promotes 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 to provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits".

The Act contains a mechanism for the accreditation and monitoring of product stewardship schemes to minimise waste from products. Product stewardship relates to a process through which those involved in the lifecycle of a product or service are involved in identifying and

managing its health, safety and environmental impacts from the development and manufacture of a product through to its use and final disposal. Ideally, product stewardship schemes will be designed to promote reduction of waste at the source, as well as make recycling, treatment and disposal safer and more efficient.

Councils have the opportunity to benefit from some schemes as they may improve the recovery and diversion of products they currently manage and, in some cases, Councils may be directly or indirectly involved in a scheme either on a voluntary or statutory basis. Councils should take opportunities to lobby central government on waste issues in general and, in particular, on product stewardship schemes requiring Council participation.

Councils should also carefully consider their responsibilities under the WMA. Part 4 is fully dedicated to the responsibilities of Councils, which “must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their Districts” (s42).

Neither the WMA nor the NZWS prescribe specific waste management and minimisation targets, structure or content for Council’s WMMPs, thus allowing significant local flexibility. It is noted, however, that there is the scope within the WMA for the Minister to set performance standards for the implementation of WMMPs and for Councils, who are not making satisfactory progress on their plans, to receive Ministerial direction to alter their WMMPs.

3.2.1 WMA Methods

The WMA s44 (a) requires Councils to consider the following methods of waste management and minimisation (which are listed in descending order of importance.) Definitions of each are given as stated in the Act.

Reduction:

- (a) lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and*
- (b) in relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product.*

Reuse:

- (a) the further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose.*

Recycling:

- (a) the reprocessing of waste from diverted material to produce new material.*

Recovery:

- a) the extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted materials for further use or processing; and*
- b) includes making waste or diverted materials into compost.*

Treatment:

- (a) *subjecting waste to any physical, biological or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced effect on the environment; but does not include dilution of waste.*

Disposal:

- (a) *the final (or more than short term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; or*
(b) *the incineration of waste.*

3.3 Resource Management Act (1991)

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) provides the framework for the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, particularly as it relates to land use. It also requires local authorities, to be responsible for managing the adverse effects of storing, using, disposing and transporting hazardous wastes.

3.4 Climate Change Response Act 2002

The Climate Change Response Act 2002 that set up NZ ETS requires that waste disposal facilities purchase emission trading units to cover methane emissions generated from the landfill. Should any future solid waste incineration plants be constructed, the Act would also require emission trading units to be purchased to cover carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide emissions from the incineration of household wastes.

The waste sector was part of a transitional phase in of the ETS. The transitional one-for-two surrender obligation for the NZ ETS allowed non-forestry participants in the NZ ETS to surrender one unit for every two tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions (a 50% surrender obligation). The transitional phase has ended and full obligations are required.

3.4.1 Impact of the Climate Change Response Act 2002

The method to calculate greenhouse gas emissions from landfills (methane) has been regulated and it is expected that waste sector reporting requirements under the ETS would build upon those developed to support the WMA. New Zealand units must now be purchased and the current cost is about \$18 GST excl per tonne of waste.

This legislation requires landfill operators to pay for the emissions created by decomposing landfill material from January 2013. This cost is incorporated in the Redruth Landfill charge per tonne for waste and is an indirect cost affecting Waimate District Council.

Another effect from the ETS will be increases in fuel costs impacting on collection costs.

3.5 The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)

In performing its role to the community, a local authority must have particular regard to the contribution of core services, which includes solid waste collection and disposal, Part 2, s11A.

Part 6, s77 refers to legislative requirements for decision-making, including consideration of benefits and costs of different options in terms of the present and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of the District. A Waste Assessment and WMMP should refer to these requirements.

3.6 Health Act (1956)

The Health Act requires local authorities to provide for the collection and disposal of refuse if required by the Minister of Health for the purpose of protection of public health. It also defines nuisance practices and offensive trades related to wastes.

A territorial authority which provides a service, that collects waste, or any person who provides a service that collects waste on behalf of a territorial authority, must do so promptly, efficiently and at regular intervals (WMA s54). As part of the Waste Assessment the local Medical Officer of Health must be consulted (WMA s51) to ensure the protection of the community's health.

The protection of public health will be considered in the provision of all services through provision of information, site rules and enforcement and comprehensive health and safety management systems.

There are a number of pieces of legislation related to waste management and minimisation. These include: Litter Act (1979), Radiation Protection Act (2016), Ozone Layer Protection Act (1996), Biosecurity Act (1993), Health and Safety at Work Act (2015).

3.7 Limitations and Completeness

This inventory of solid waste services available in the Waimate District is a combination of Council owned, operated or managed services and facilities, as well as privately owned and operated services. This inventory is not to be considered exhaustive, particularly with respect to the private waste industry, as these services are subject to change. For the purposes of this assessment, readily available information has been compiled and there is less information and detail regarding the private waste industry. This has not materially impacted on the completeness of this Waste Assessment, as the priority is on the waste minimisation services that Council is directly responsible for. As per the WMA requirements, Council believes the information obtained is appropriate when having regard to the:

- significance of the information,
- the costs of, and difficulty in, obtaining the information,

- the extent of the territorial authority's resources,
- and the possibility that the territorial authority may be directed under the Health Act 1956 to provide the services referred to in that Act,
- the impact on the completeness of the assessment particularly the forecast of future demands and options assessed.

3.8 Description of Waste Assessment

The definitions in the WMA can be interpreted in differing ways. For the purpose of this Waste Assessment the following interpretations will apply, based upon the MfE Waste Assessment check list with the exception that all collection services will be grouped under the collection heading and a new category for public information will be included. The Waste Assessment description of services will follow the categories as listed below.

Table 1: Waste Assessment Descriptions

Category	Description
Collection	Kerbside collection, transfer stations, drop-off containers for recyclables etc, public place litter/recycle bins, (street sweeping excluded), public events.
C&D Waste	Waste generated from the construction or demolition of a building including the preparation and/or clearance of the property or site. This excludes materials such as clay, soil and rock when those materials are associated with infrastructure such as road construction and maintenance, but includes building-related infrastructure.
Reduction	Target Sustainability programme, information.
Diverted Material	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.
Domestic Waste	Waste from domestic activity in households.
Reuse	Second hand goods at transfer station, second hand clothing stores, private second hand furniture shops, salvage companies, private garage sales, online trading.
Recycling	Locations and infrastructure where recyclables are sorted and or processed. Recyclable materials collection includes; newspaper, paper, cardboard, plastics, scrap, tyres.
Recovery	Locations and infrastructure for mulching green waste.
Treatment	Treatment of waste (includes stabilisation of waste before landfilling).
Disposal	Operating and closed landfills, cleanfills, incinerators and illegal dumping.
Information	Public information can cover all categories. Record of programmes/information provided, waste audits, programmes for businesses, etc.

3.9 Council's Intended Role

Council's general role is to ensure compliance with all relevant legislation regarding solid waste pertaining to the Council.

In recognising the waste minimisation requirements of the community, Council will provide and facilitate a range of core services to achieve the goals of the WMMP produced based on this Waste Assessment. By retaining control over some of the waste stream, as well as waste minimisation assets, Council can maintain some control over the financial costs of waste minimisation management to the community.

In particular Council will provide the following services:

- A kerbside collection service to urban and some rural properties for recycling and rubbish.
- Transfer Station facilities.
- A scrap metal recycling site.
- E-scrap drop-off.
- Public litter collection.
- Litter and illegal dumping enforcement.
- Management and administration of the above services.

3.10 Structure of this Document

This document mainly outlines Council-provided services. Chapter 4, Waimate Private Collection outlines some of the commercial waste-related activity in the district, but has a focus on how this meets objectives in the Solid Waste Plan 2005 or relates to provision of services by Council.

District wide infrastructure has been addressed first i.e.

- Waimate Private Services
- Waimate District Council kerbside collection
- Waimate District Council Transfer Station and drop off areas

Following on from that, each of the areas of Council activity has been addressed in order of the waste hierarchy.

- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Recovery
- Treatment
- Disposal

CHAPTER 4

4 Waimate Private Collection Services



4.1 Solid Waste Plan Progress for Commercial Collection

Table 2: WDC SWP 2005 Commercial Waste

Action Programme	Commercial Collection	Status
Objectives		
Ensure that waste will be separated into rubbish, organics and recyclables		Achieved
Council may consider a system of licensing waste collection operations	This has been done by the Timaru District Council for various waste streams and the Waimate District Council is a Landfill Access Permit holder.	Not achieved
Develop waste agreements for commercial users of various facilities.		Not achieved
Performance Measures		
Record of tonnes	No records of commercial sector.	Not achieved
Contamination rate for the various categories	Not applicable.	Not applicable
Number of licensed operators	Not applicable	Not achieved
Number and type of waste agreements in use.	Not applicable	Not achieved

The applicability of these objectives and performance measures will be reviewed in the new waste plan.

4.2 Collection Operators

A number of operators provide waste collection services in the Waimate District. These companies provide services to businesses where waste quantities exceed the capacity of the Council kerbside collection and in areas not serviced by the Council kerbside collection service.

Table 3: List of Private Waste Collectors

Company	Waste Collected
Envirowaste	Rubbish, recyclables, organic waste.
Waste Management	Rubbish, recyclables, organic waste.
Metalcorp	E-waste (e-scrap) is collected at the WDC RRP and sent to Metalcorp Christchurch.
Metallic Sweeping Ltd	Organic waste
Everitt Enterprises	Scrap metals recycling - Oamaru
Oil Recovery South Island Ltd	Waste oil
Timaru Metal Recyclers	Scrap metals recycling - Timaru
Agrecovery	Accept unwanted agrichemicals and empty containers. Collection from properties (some charges apply) or free drop-off site for containers.
Echo Central	Plastics – Christchurch
Reclaim Christchurch	Plastics – Christchurch
Timaru Resene ColorShop	Used paint – Timaru
Numerous community groups and private collectors.	Used clothing second hand goods

There is a broad range of private operators providing collection services for a range of waste materials where it is not practical and viable for the Council to provide a service.

4.3 Waste Diversion and Waste Flight

Increases in the landfill disposal fees have encouraged greater waste diversion by the private sector, e.g. cardboard collections, gib-board to composting. Alternatively, waste collectors also look for the cheapest landfill disposal option that becomes viable as prices increase.

Recyclables collected privately can be sorted and transported out of the district and are not recorded as part of the overall waste diversion for the district, for example, scrap metal collected by local scrap dealers or dealers passing through the District picking up scrap.

4.4 Dry Waste

Dry waste includes waste that does not contain liquids, organic waste and materials that have come into contact with liquids. Dry waste in the past has been collected in mixed loads comprising primarily of metals, plastics, paper, cardboard and construction and demolition materials.

Metallic Sweeping collects green waste in their 240L wheelie bins fortnightly in Waimate Township area.

As disposal costs increase, it may become viable for other parties to establish facilities for dry waste sorting and processing in larger neighbouring centres.

4.5 Agpac and Agrecovery

Agpac (Plas-back) is a private collection service direct from farms for plastic wrapping from balage and silage, LDPE bags, polypropylene feed, seed and fertiliser bags and HDPE drums, as well as chemical containers. AgRecovery is a private collection service for empty and partial, unused chemical containers, which are dropped off at PGG Wrightson Waimate, as well as chemicals, crop protection nets and plastic wrap. Council supports these initiatives by referring rural people to the respective collection points.

4.6 Private Collection Information and Data

The importance of whether it is useful to gather some of this information is in comparing or benchmarking waste generation or waste diversion figures between districts or regions. Some locations may include commercial business recyclables in total and achieve a higher diversion rate compared to larger centres where commercial totals may not be included in diversion measurement. While some data on recyclables from commercial businesses may be useful for mass balance of waste in the district, the relevance of information from second hand retail stores will be of less importance.

Private operators are concerned about commercially sensitive information becoming public to competitors; however, licensing arrangements through bylaws may enable data to be provided, albeit subject to the information being aggregated to enable commercial anonymity to be protected.

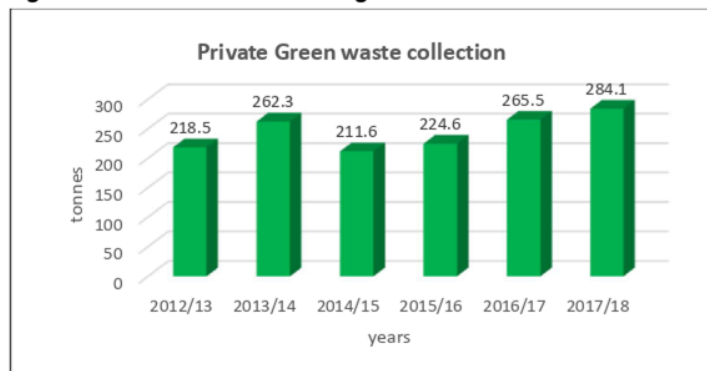
4.7 Demand for Private Services

The demand for private services will primarily be price driven, or lack of availability where Council does not provide a service. If a business can offer alternative solutions which are cheaper than disposal to the Redruth landfill, customers may select the cheaper option. Businesses may opt for kerbside collection if it is cheaper than commercial services.

4.8 Private Green Waste Collection

Metallic Sweeping Ltd. offer a private green waste collection service comprising 240 litre bins collected fortnightly in the urban area. There were 445 bins in service in 2017/18. Figure 1 shows the total amount of green waste collected by Metallic Sweeping from 2012/13 to 2017/18.

Figure 1: Total Green waste tonnage collection



Refer # 1196400-data-kerbside quantities tab

4.9 Overall Bin Numbers and their Growth

Details of bins have not been kept. Only records of active bins have been kept. If growth, as shown above, is assumed to have some correlation to an increase in bin numbers, then it can be said that there is increasing demand for a green bin service.

Table 4: Overall Bin Numbers and their Growth

Year	Total Units in Service
2012/13	NA
2013/14	NA
2014/15	NA
2015/16	NA
2016/17	NA
2017/18	445

According to latest census, 2013, there are 1,335 properties in the Waimate Urban area, so if each of the 445 bins above is at a separate property, then 33% of properties in the urban area are now serviced by a greenwaste collection.

4.10 Options for Private Services

OPTION	Refer to Waimate Reduction Options - add 0.2 FTE for business assistance to improve sorting and compliance through education and with a goal of introducing waste reduction at source initiatives.
OPTION	Refer to Kerbside options - Add a kerbside green waste service.

4.11 Private Collection Discussion Summary

The following table shows the summary of private waste collection services in Waimate District.

Table 5: The Summary of Private Waste Collection Services in Waimate District

4.9.1	Council has achieved 1 out of 3 objectives from the 2005 Solid Waste Plan. Some performance measures were therefore not achieved. The objectives and performance measures will be reviewed in the new waste plan.
4.9.2	A number of commercial operators provide a range of waste collection services where quantities exceed the capacity, type or extent of service of the Council kerbside collection. Economic competition between operators ensures customers have a choice of service or cost.
4.9.3	Increasing landfill fees and monitoring of the bylaw have encouraged diversion of a wider range of goods. Conversely, for waste disposal the option of taking waste to other landfills becomes more viable.
4.9.5	Agricultural recycling is now established with two companies, Agrecovery and Agpac, providing for baleage wrap, chemical containers. Chemical recovery for treatment and disposal is also available.
4.9.6	Currently, the Council does not have a full understanding of waste quantities that are collected and not handled through Council facilities. Licensing of operators collecting waste will enable data to be collected. This data may be useful for benchmarking and measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of waste management and minimisation in the District.
4.9.7	Demand for commercial services is price driven. Alternative waste minimisation and disposal options will likely become viable as price mechanisms allow in the future.
4.9.8	Metallic Sweeping Ltd. offer a private green waste collection service comprising 240 litre bins collected fortnightly in the urban area.

CHAPTER 5

5 Waimate Kerbside Collection Services



5.1.1 WDC Solid Waste Plan Progress for Kerbside Collection

The following table outlines the objectives and performance measures included in the WDC 2005 Solid Waste Plan.

Table 6: WDC SWP 2005 Kerbside Collection (Status Quo)

Action Programme	Kerbside Collection	Status
Objectives		
Provide collection for rubbish and recycling.	Two container collection service provided.	Achieved (Status Quo)
Make available a range of bin sizes to meet people's requirements	80 litre and 240 litre bins provided	Achieved
Performance Measures		
Record of tonnes collected	Annual records kept.	Achieved
Household generation rates	Annual records kept.	Achieved
Household contamination rates	Not available	Not achieved
Percentage of population that has access to kerbside collection	Targets set for kerbside collection and drop-off locations.	Partially Achieved

OPTION	Add 0.2 FTE for kerbside visual auditing.
OPTION	Conduct a physical SWAP audit in 2023 required for next six-yearly review of WMMP of both kerbside and transfer station waste.
OPTION	Undertake a sort-and-weigh audit of bins. This is critical to determine composition of waste from kerbside collection.

5.1.2 Annual Plan Level of Service and Performance

Council provides a range of waste disposal and recycling services for communities. The following table shows the measurement of the services provided by the council.

Table 7: Annual Plan Level of Service and Performance

Performance measure	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Access to kerbside refuse collection service for a minimum of 67% properties	Achieved (2013: 72%)	Achieved (2013: 72%)	Achieved (2014: 72%)	Achieved. (2015: 72%)	Achieved (72.2%)	Achieved (2016/17: 71.7%)
Access to kerbside recycling collection services for a minimum of 50% properties	Not achieved (2012-58%)	Not achieved (2013: 43.2%)	Not achieved (2014: 43.2%)	Achieved. (2015: Not achieved 43.2%)	Achieved (52.6%)	Achieved (49.1%)
Provides a minimum of 6 rural recycling drop-off points	Achieved (from 6 to 8 drop offs)	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
80% of satisfied or very satisfied residents with the overall performance of the waste management service	Not achieved (2012: Not measured) -February 2013 survey: 60% were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall performance of the waste management service.	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved (2015: Achieved-70%)	Not achieved 70% residents satisfied or very satisfied.	Not measured

Provide waste minimisation information and education programmes to households and schools to encourage the reduction in quantity of waste sent to landfill. Target: 2 programmes annually	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Achieved (2015: Not achieved)	Achieved	Achieved
Reduce waste tonnage to landfill	Not achieved (tonnage increase by 12.2%)	Not achieved	Not achieved (2014: increase by 7.8%)	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved

Data from WDC annual reports

5.1.3 Council Kerbside Collection

The Council-provided kerbside collection service is funded through a targeted rate. A contract with Metallic Sweeping Limited encompasses both kerbside collections and transfer station operations from 1 November 2009. The Council provides bags, bins and recycling crates for refuse and recycling collections.

A kerbside collection service is provided on a weekly basis to all properties in the urban and outer urban areas of Waimate Township, including households and business properties. The Council provides a fortnightly collection to rural areas including St. Andrews, Makikihi, Morven and Glenavy.

Residents in urban areas and businesses have the choice between using a wheelie bins or official bags. But rural residents must use wheelie bins. The standard weekly collection option consists of an 80L rubbish wheelie bin or 12.0 kg plastic bag with the official Council logo and a 60L recycling crate in all urban properties. Approximately 50 household use official 12.0 kg rubbish bags. Council has regulated wheelie bin sizes to incentivise waste diversion.

An optional fortnightly waste collection service is provided on selected rural routes. Rural users utilise a 240L rubbish bin. Rural users must take their recycling to drop-off depots.

Properties are issued with bins or crates, owned by Council, as shown in following table.

Table 8: Kerbside collection

Service	Container	Collection frequency	Area
Rubbish	80L wheelie bin	Weekly	Urban
	12kg official plastic bag	Weekly	Urban
	240L wheelie bin	Fortnightly	Rural
Recyclables	60L recycling crates	Weekly	Urban

Alongside this council service, Metallic Sweeping provides a separate private green waste collection service.

5.1.4 Collection Days

Collections are currently undertaken on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. If the community grows, there is scope to extend the collection days either onto Monday or Friday. Collections start at 7 a.m.

Monday = Rural Recycling Depots Collection

Tuesday = Rural Refuse Collection

Wednesday = Urban and outer Urban refuse, recycling

Thursday = Urban refuse, recycling

Friday = Rural Recycling Depots Collection

5.1.5 Waste Collected

The kerbside service collects recyclables and general rubbish.

Recyclables includes, paper, newspaper, cardboard, ferrous and non-ferrous metal cans, rigid plastic containers, glass bottles and jars.

5.1.6 Service Area

The service is provided to the main urban and outer urban area of Waimate as well as smaller settlements of rural properties on the designated collection routes. The latest 2013 census listed 1,335 occupied dwellings and 129 unoccupied dwellings in Waimate township. For the Waimate district as a whole, there are 3,234 occupied and 474 unoccupied dwellings. In 2017/18, there are 1,603 (80L) and 605 (240L) rubbish bins and 1,821 recycling crates in use. Some properties have more than one bin. It is estimated that 71.6%¹ of the District has access

¹ Doc# 1196400

to a waste kerbside collection and 49% of the District has access to a recycling kerbside collection. This was determined from the number of dwellings with and without waste management charges compared to total rateable properties.

Residents, who are outside the urban zone, may choose the waste service if they live on a collection route. If they live near a collection route and are prepared to take their bins to a designated point they may also receive the service. Rural residents living further away from the route may request an extension to the route. Consideration of extensions is also subject to distance and number of properties vs costs of providing the service. Other options include: using a private collection service, taking waste to a transfer station, or using an approved on-farm pit.

A collection service is provided to the Waitaki lakes area during the holiday periods.

OPTION	Analyse potential kerbside collection routes for extending collection services.
OPTION	Make collection service compulsory in urban areas.

5.1.7 Targeted Rate

Residents receiving the service pay a targeted waste rate of \$122.80 (incl GST) for a recycling crate and \$194.40 (incl GST) in urban and \$291.60 (incl GST) in rural areas for a rubbish bin. Commercial 80L and 240L rubbish bins cost \$194.40 and \$583.20 respectively. The rate which covers the delivery of the kerbside service (collection and processing) is set by the Chief Financial Officer and varies from year to year. Residents who receive the service pay a targeted differential annual waste management charge. This is funded 100% as a private good by those who receive the service. The targeted rate is compulsory for recycling in urban Waimate and for rural properties to cover the drop-off depots. For waste, the charge is optional in rural areas. In urban areas, residents may choose between a bin or bag service. In total 18,767 rubbish bags have been sold from 2012/13 to 2017/18 with 8,767 rubbish bags sold at the main Council office and the remaining 10,000 sold by the Waimate Information Centre. Bags are used by about 50 households.

Table 9: Bags Sold by Waimate District Council

Year	Rate	Total Amount	Bag Number
2012/13	\$5	\$11,423.00	2,285
2013/14	\$5	\$10,310.00	1,739
2014/15	\$6	\$9,155.50	1,418
2015/16	\$6.50	\$7,033.50	1,082
2016/17	\$6.50	\$9,214.50	1,241
2017/18	\$7.50	\$7,513.50	1,002
Total		\$54,650.00	8,767

Refer Doc# 196400-WDC total-current tab

This data shows a decreasing trend in bag use of more than 50%.

OPTION Consider the cessation of the bag service with conversion to bins required.

Each urban property that receives the weekly kerbside service will be allocated one rubbish bin and one recycling crate. The ratepayer of the property may request and be granted extra individual bins as required, e.g. a second recycling crate or rubbish bin, with charges applicable as outlined in fees and charges. A summary of the options and fees is shown in Appendix B.

Economies of scale are achieved by the Council providing the service, thereby achieving efficient and effective waste minimisation. To privatise the collection service would result in several collection contractors travelling along streets. A private 140-litre weekly rubbish only wheelie bin service from Waste Management in other centres costs in the order of \$242². A private weekly 140-litre rubbish collection in the Waipa District costs \$500³ from a private operator where the Council does not provide a collection service. A weekly wheelie rubbish collection service by Waste Management in Oamaru costs \$500-\$700 depending on level of service⁴.

Table 10: Collection Rates and Costs

Service	Cost per annum (GST Incl)					
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Rubbish- 80L bin, urban area	\$204.31	\$178.93	\$202.26	\$204.51	\$203.60	\$205.60
WDC Rubbish Bag, urban area	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$7.00	\$7.50
Rubbish- 240L bin, rural area	\$204.31	\$178.93	\$202.26	\$297.45	\$302.92	\$305.90
Rubbish- 80L bin, commercial	\$225.88	\$242.33	289.00\$	\$204.51	\$203.60	\$205.60
Rubbish- 240L bin, commercial	\$612.93	\$536.78	\$606.77	\$613.52	\$610.08	\$616.80
Rubbish- Riverside collective bin	48.40	77.89	92.89	95.61	104.86	105.90
Recycling -60L crate, urban area	\$107.52	\$120.79	\$119.3	\$118.59	\$119.6	\$119.6

² Jan 2011 Waste Management Residential bins. <https://www.wheeliebincompany.co.nz>

³ Jan 2017 Red Bins. <https://www.envirowaste.co.nz/index.php?page=120l-general-wheelie-bin-service-dd-waikato1>

⁴Pers. Comms. Adrienne Chappell, Waste Management-Timaru May 2017.

Recycling-drop-off-facilities –rural area	\$53.76	\$60.4	\$59.65	\$59.29	\$59.80	\$59.80
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Data from WDC annual reports

It is important that the community is encouraged and incentivised to reduce their waste output, and price and receptacle size are two such mechanisms that can be utilised to achieve this aim.

5.1.8 Wheelie Bins in Service

As at 30 June 2018, there were 1,603 urban and 605 rural rubbish bins, 427 recycling bins and 1,821 recycling crates in circulation. There were also 445 private green waste bins.

Table 11: Wheelie Bins and Crates in Service

Bins in Service- 30/06/20178	80L	240L	Crates	Total
Rubbish	1603	605		2,208
Recycle		427	1,821	2,334
Green waste (Metallic sweeping)		445		445
Total	1603	1,477	1,821	4,987

Doc#1196400- Data- Bins in Service-tab

OPTION Investigate option for RFID bin tagging.

5.1.9 Demand for Bins

The current kerbside collection services were introduced from 1 November 2009. Since that time, there has been a gradual increase of rubbish bins and recycling crates issued each year. The following table shows the annual and total growth of rubbish bins and recycling crates from 2012/13 to 2017/18.

Table 12: Overall Bins and Crates Growth

Year	Bins in Service						Recycling Crates		
	80L Bin	Annual growth	Total increase	240L Bin	Annual growth	Total Increase	60L	Annual growth	Total increase
2012/13	1261	0%	0%	503	0%	0%	1,801	0%	0%
2013/14	1340	5.9%	5.9%	514	2.1%	2.1%	1,811*	0.5%	0.5%
2014/15	1391	3.6%	9.5%	543	5.3%	7.4%	1,844	1.7%	1.7%
2015/16	1462	4.8%	14.4%	556	2.3%	9.7%	1,847	0.1%	0.1%
2016/17	1535	4.7%	19.1%	575	3.3%	13.1%	1,810	-2.0%	-2.0%
2017/18	1603	4.2%	23.3%	605	4.9%	18.0%	1,821	0.6%	0.6%

Doc#1196400- Data- Bins in Service-tab

**1,611 provided for 2013/14, but does not appear valid, so 1,811 has been estimated.*

While the recycle crate is compulsory to every household, demand for the 80L and 240L rubbish bins for the past 2012/13 year has increased with more than 50% of the residents using bags in 2012/13 changing from bags to bins.

As of 2017/2018, there were 2,208 wheelie bins and 1,821 recycling crates in use. Annual growth of bins and recycling crates is on average 4% and 0.5% respectively. WDC has sufficient stock of bins and crates for future demand.

While there is current collection capacity with the existing collection days, if bin numbers were to increase upwards there is scope to extend the collection days either onto Monday or Friday. Alternatively, there is scope to mitigate the requirement for extra collection days by extending the collection finish time or reducing the number of bins issued.

Alternatively, there is a scope to increase the efficiency by collecting the waste fortnightly in the urban area as WDC provides a weekly service at the moment.

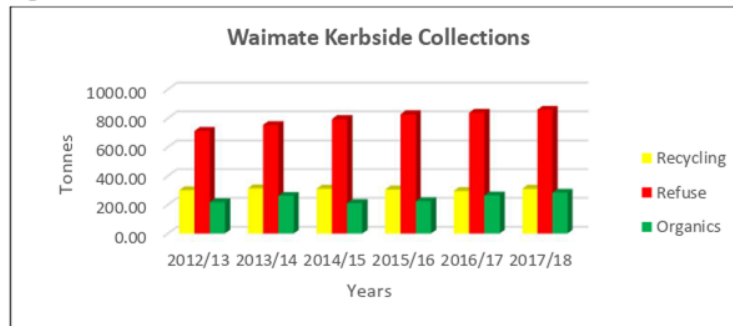
Reduction to 140L i.e 60L per week would be supported by the provision of a green waste bin.

OPTION	Change weekly 80L bin to fortnightly 140L bin for rubbish.
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5.1.10 Kerbside Quantities

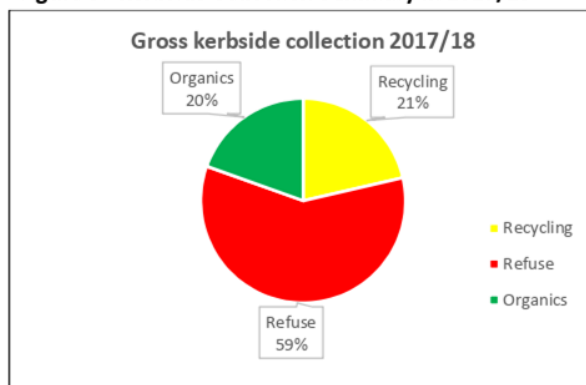
Over 6 years, the quantity of rubbish disposed of to landfill from the kerbside collection increased by 17% from 713 tonnes in 2012/13 to 860 tonnes in 2017/18. It may be due to increasing population and bin numbers as well. Kerbside collection via the rubbish bins and bags accounts for 60% of total residual waste.

Kerbside quantities shown in figure 2 below show an increasing trend in waste, while fluctuations in green waste are may be more related to seasonal influences i.e. in a dry year less green waste will be disposed of than in a wet year. As aforementioned, green waste is collected by Metallic Sweeping privately. Recycling has stayed static.

Figure 2: Kerbside Collection Quantities

Refer # 1196400-data-kerbside quantities tab

The gross allocation of waste collected for the various kerbside services in 2017/18 is shown in figure 3.

Figure 3: Kerbside Collection Summary in 2017/18

Refer # 1196400-data-kerbside quantities tab

5.1.11 Bin Numbers and Tonnes Collected

Table 12 demonstrates the gross waste quantities collected in 2017/18.

Table 13 : Bin Numbers and tonnes collected in 2017/18

Year	Bins		Crates	Tonnes
2017/18	80L	240L		
Rubbish	1,603	605		859.80
Recycling		427	1,821	310.97
Green waste		445		284.09
Total	1,603	1,477	1,821	1,454.86

Refer # 1196400-data-Bin in service tab

5.1.12 Participation and Bin Weights

The presentation rate is the percentage of bins placed at the kerbside for emptying from the total number of bins issued. The weight of waste placed in the bins (kg/bin/empty) is the total tonnes collected divided by the number of bins emptied.

Table 14: Bins Presented at Kerb for Emptying

Year	Kerbside Rubbish Bins				Recycling Crates			
	No	Gate Rate*	Kg/Bin /Empty	Number emptied per annum**	No	Gate Rate*	Kg/Bin/ Empty	Number emptied per annum**
2012/13	1,262	90%	12.07	59,061	1,801	90%	3.57	84,286
2013/14	1,340	90%	12.02	62,712	1,811	90%	3.70	84,754
2014/15	1,391	90%	12.20	65,098	1,844	90%	3.60	86,299
2015/16	1,462	90%	12.09	68,421	1,847	90%	3.53	86,439
2016/17	1,535	90%	11.67	71,838	1,810	90%	3.49	84,708
2017/18	1,603	90%	11.46	75,020	1,821	90%	3.64	85,222

Refer # 1196400-data- WDC-Bin in Service tab

Gate Rate= presentation rate i.e. percentage put out to the gate for collection.*

*Number emptied per annum**=total bins x 90% x 52 weeks*

OPTION	Add a 240L bin for the recycling service.
OPTION	Use crate for glass, or use an 80L bin (convert current rubbish bin)

5.1.13 Missed Bins

In 2009/10, the Metallic Sweeping Ltd contract was initiated and data on missed bins was not recorded. Bins were missed on occasions but were picked up after customers called to report. These were not recorded as the situation was rectified.

5.1.14 Bin Life

The bins were nine years old in 2018 and it is expected that bins are still in good condition. However, the number of bins to be replaced and repaired is increasing. It will be necessary to track bin issues to plan for bin renewals and replacements as the bins continue to age. With the termination of the collection contract in 2020, Council will need to initiate a review of the collection methodology in 2019. A new collection system based on new technologies could be considered as an option, if it is available, or continue replacing bins as required, in which case, an increase in the budget for replacement bins will be required.

OPTION	Plan for bin renewals and replacement from 2019 on.
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5.1.15 Illegal Dumping

The Council manages illegal dumping as follows. The council encourages people to be responsible for the appropriate disposal of rubbish. Where it is possible to identify a person who has dumped rubbish, infringement letters are sent as Council has authority to issue fines for littering under the Litter Act 1979.

5.1.16 Recycling Bin Audits

Recycling crates are monitored on the spot as the crate is sorted at kerbside. Non-complying waste is put straight back into the bin providing users with immediate feedback.

5.1.17 Visual Collection Audit of Rubbish bins

Several visual audits of rubbish bins have been undertaken by the contractor since implementation in November 2009. MSL drivers remain vigilant regarding refuse in recycling in refuse bins. Users are advised verbally or by stacked following Boucher on bins. For serious or repeated non-compliance, council sends a letter. The main item of contamination in waste bins is green waste. This shows an opportunity to reduce contamination and increase diversion by providing a green waste service.



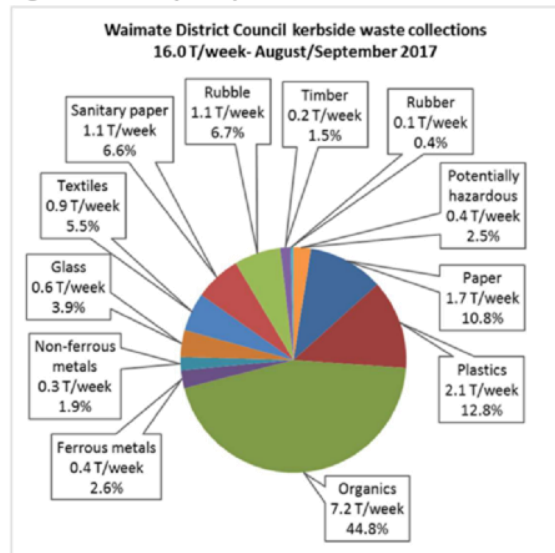
5.1.18 Kerbside Collection SWAP Audit

A Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) was undertaken in October 2017 for kerbside waste in the Waimate District. This SWAP was designed to determine the composition and average weight per red wheelie bin of domestic waste in Waimate Urban (80 litre) and Waimate rural (240 litre) collection areas. The SWAP was undertaken in a “shoulder season” to avoid the seasonal influences of low volumes in winter and peak volumes in summer, as well as being clear of any public or school holidays. Therefore, it is recognised that this information does not show any changes to the waste composition that may result from seasonal changes.

This data collected relates solely to kerbside waste and has not been extended to waste received at the Resource Recovery Park transfer station.

The graph below illustrates the combined composition of the 80 litre Urban and 240 litre rural red, residual waste wheelie bin from the 2017 SWAP. The composition is presented in this section using the 12 primary classifications in the SWAP.

Figure 4: Primary composition of combined domestic waste per wheelie bin (80L & 240L)



Data Source: Refer # WDC SWAP report

5.1.19 Per Capita Disposal of Kerbside Waste

The per capita per annum disposal rate of kerbside waste for residents of Waimate District is calculated in the table below. The annual tonnage for kerbside waste is taken from the waste data of 2017/18.

Two disposal rates are calculated in the table. The first is based on the usually resident population of Waimate District being 7,900 in 2017, using Stats NZ subnational population estimates (<http://webrear.mbie.govt.nz/summary/waimate>). The second disposal rate is based on the proportion of properties in the District that actually receive the kerbside waste collection service. As the service does not extend throughout all rural areas of the District and the targeted rate for the service is voluntary, Council estimates that 45.7% of properties receive the service.

Table 15: Per capita disposal of kerbside waste in 2017/18

Population Waimate District	7,900
Council kerbside waste collection	859.84 tonnes/annum
Per capita disposal of kerbside waste, based on entire population	109 kg/capita/annum
Proportion of properties that receive kerbside waste collection service	45.7%
Estimated population that receives the kerbside waste collection service	3,613
Per capita disposal of kerbside waste, based on population that receives kerbside waste collection service	238 kg/capita/annum

Data Source: Refer # 1196400–WDC-waste per capita tab

The 859.84 tonnes of kerbside waste collected in 2017/18 in Waimate District equated to 109 kg per capita per annum for all residents in the District. When only residents who receive the kerbside waste service are used for the calculation, the per capita per annum figure increases to 238 kg/capita/annum.

There is not sufficient data available to calculate a disposal rate solely for domestic kerbside waste (i.e. kerbside waste solely from residential, not commercial, properties). Some commercial properties are serviced by Council's kerbside collections. Commercial kerbside waste typically constitutes approximately 5-10% of kerbside waste.

5.1.20 Diversion Potential of Kerbside Waste 240L Wheelie Bins

Common means for councils to divert domestic waste materials from landfill disposal are by providing residents with systems for the separation of recyclable and compostable materials. Council provides a kerbside container and paper recycling collection service to urban Waimate residents. Recyclable containers and paper and cardboard are also accepted for recycling at Resource Recovery Park, Waimate and eight recycling depots are provided for rural residents. Green waste is accepted for making mulch at RRP.

The following table shows the proportion and quantity of the Council kerbside waste that could have been diverted based on 2017 SWAP report.

Table 16: Diversion potential of Council kerbside waste collections

Diversion potential of Council kerbside waste collections - 240-litre and 80-litre wheelie bins combined	% of total 3-5 Oct. 2017	Tonnes per week Aug./Sept. 2017	Tonnes per annum Oct.16-Sept.17 (indicative only)
RECYCLABLE MATERIALS			
Paper - Recyclable	7.0%	1.1 T/week	59 T/annum
Plastics	3.0%	0.5 T/week	25 T/annum
Steel cans	0.8%	0.1 T/week	7 T/annum
Aluminium cans	0.2%	0.0 T/week	2 T/annum
Glass - Bottles/jars	2.9%	0.5 T/week	24 T/annum
Subtotal	13.9%	2.2 T/week	118 T/annum
COMPOSTABLE MATERIALS			
Other Organics	30.5%	4.9 T/week	258 T/annum
Organics – Green waste	9.2%	1.5 T/week	78 T/annum
Subtotal	39.7%	6.4 T/week	335 T/annum
TOTAL – POTENTIALLY DIVERTABLE	53.6%	8.6 T/week	453 T/annum

Reference data from WDC SWAP report 2017

The SWAP 2017 report of Waimate shows that approximately 13.9% of the materials in Council's kerbside waste collections could have been recycled through the kerbside recycling collection, at Waimate Resource Recovery Park, or at one of the recycling depots. A further 39.7% of all materials could have been composted.

In total, 53.6% of waste could have been diverted from landfill disposal by either recycling or composting. This equates to 8.6 tonnes per week of divertible material or 453 tonnes per annum.

Other materials, such as clothing and other types of metal, are also recyclable but have not been included in these calculations.

OPTION	Provide a large organics container eg 240 litre bin to increase diversion of green waste and potentially food waste.
OPTION	Provide a food waste (in house) kitchen container for use with bio bags.
OPTION	Alternate to option above- promote the use of kitchen containers and bio bags to divert food waste.
OPTION	Provide a large recycling container eg 240 litre bin to increase diversion of recycling.
OPTION	Conduct a physical SWAP audit in 2023 required for next six-yearly review of WMMP of both kerbside and transfer station waste.
OPTION	Investigate options for mixed recycling in wheelie bins.

5.1.21 Monitoring, Public Information and Enforcement

The Council website <https://www.waimatedc.govt.nz> lists information on collection days and materials accepted, along with information on specific issues. Information in the local newspaper in Council's Newsline, is also used to inform residents about waste management matters. Brochures, posters and stickers have been produced to support the monitoring programme. Council staff may visit households where bins are seriously contaminated to discuss issues and how sorting can be improved.

5.1.22 Recyclables Collection, Commodity Markets and Processing

There is an inter-relationship between collection methodology, recyclables processing at a Resource Recovery Park (RRP) and commodity markets.

The collection methodology and the range of recyclables that a Council decides to collect will determine infrastructure and resources that will be required at an RRP.

For example, some Councils sort glass at the kerbside, and some Council collect plastic bags. Similarly, the viability of commodity markets and the available resources at a RRP will determine what recyclables are collected and how they should be presented, e.g. loose, tied in bundles or placed in plastic bags.

Council collects the following recyclables:

- Cans (aluminium, tin/steel)
- Glass (clear, brown, green)
- Paper (flattened)
- Cardboard (flattened)
- Plastics (number 1 to 6)

5.1.23 Food Waste

Council does not collect food waste, but through Metallic Sweeping Ltd a private fortnightly collection of garden waste is provided. Council may need to consider food waste collection in

the future as it may become economic to do so compared with landfilling if the disposal fees increase.

If an appropriate green waste processing system is selected, food waste could be collected alongside green waste in a kerbside collection system. The success of the separation of food waste comes down to having easy to use systems. Based upon research in the UK⁵, upwards of 90% of food waste can be collected by providing residents with containers for use in the kitchen and biodegradable bags for the food waste. The amount recovered drops to 50-60% when only plastic containers are used right down to 10-15% where no containers are used.

OPTION Include food waste collection in a green waste service for urban areas.

5.1.24 Public Place Collection

The Council provides public litter collection in the central shopping area, Council facilities, parks and reserves. Only rubbish/litter bins are provided with no recycling bins in urban areas. However, recycling bins are provided in the camping areas around the lakes.

The Parks bins are collected by Council Parks and Reserve staff, and the street litter bins are collected by the contractor, Trevor Joyce.

Table 17: Litter Bin Summary

Service	Number of bins	Managed by	Contract
Street litter bins	10	Trevor Joyce	Trevor Joyce
Parks litter bins	150	Parks	In-house staff

For other public places, a recycling receptacle could be installed. In some cases, existing litter bins could be relocated and re-branded. The implementation of public place recycling bins could be considered.

OPTION Investigate option to install public place recycling facilities in highly used public areas.

5.1.25 Event Management

Metallic Sweeping Ltd are available to be contracted for infrastructure and assistance at public events for waste management. The Waimate District Council supports these activities and any costs incurred are on charged to event holders i.e. disposal of refuse at Redruth.

These public events include annual events such as The March Hare, Strawberry Fare, Waimate 50, A&P show etc., along with other minor events throughout the year.

⁵ Eunomia Research & Consulting WasteMINZ2007

5.1.26 Asset Management Plan

The Council has a comprehensive asset management plan. The asset register includes data on recycling and waste bins.

The bins were 9 years old in 2018 and it is expected that bins are still in good condition.

However, the number of bins to be replaced and repaired is increasing. Council will need to consider possible alternative collection systems from 2020 or retain the existing service and allow for increase of bins replacement from 2019.

To replace most or all of the existing number of bins at the term of the contract in 2020 will need to be allowed for and raw material costs may rise significantly in the years to come further increasing the cost.

If the Council is to continue with the same bin service, then another option is to replace bins as required. Currently, bin replacement and new bins is trending at a 4% increase in bin numbers per annum. Nearing the end of the contract term, it is likely that the number of bins to be replaced and repaired will increase. If the bins are retained, then it is likely that the number of repairs and replacements will increase significantly after 2018. However, this number will be less than replacing all the bins at once. It will be necessary to track bin issues to plan for bin renewals and replacements as the contract nears its term in 2020.

Public litter bins are included in the respective asset management plans for the Road and Parks and Reserves Department.

In addition to the wheelie bins, other infrastructure to be added to the asset management plan will be containers used for event management, etc.

5.1.27 Option Summary for Kerbside Collection

OPTION	Description
1	Add 0.2 FTE for kerbside visual auditing.
2	Conduct a physical SWAP audit in 2023 required for next six-yearly review of WMMP of both kerbside and transfer station waste.
3	Undertake a sort-and-weigh audit of bins. This is critical to determine composition of waste from kerbside collection.
4	Consider the cessation of the bag service with conversion to bins required.
5	Investigate option for RFID bin tagging.
6	Change weekly 80L bin to fortnightly 140L bin for rubbish.
7	Add a 240L bin for the recycling service.
8	Use crate for glass, or use an 80L bin (convert current rubbish bin)
9	Plan for bin renewals and replacement from 2019 on.

10	Include food waste collection in a green waste service for urban areas.
11	Investigate option to install public place recycling facilities in highly used public areas.
12	Provide a large organics container eg 240 litre bin to increase diversion of green waste and potentially food waste.
13	Provide a food waste (in house) kitchen container for use with bio bags.
14	Alternate to option above- promote the use of kitchen containers and bio bags to divert food waste.
15	Provide a large recycling container eg 240 litre bin to increase diversion of recycling.
16	Investigate option to install public place recycling facilities in highly used public areas.
17	Investigate options for mixed recycling in wheelie bins.
18	Make collection service compulsory in urban areas.

5.2 Kerbside Collection Discussion Summary

Following table shows the summary of private waste collection services in Waimate District.

Table 18: The Summary of Kerbside Collection Services in Waimate District

5.1.2	Levels of service performance are reported against in the Annual Plan.
5.1.3	The Council has contracted Metallic Sweeping Ltd to provide the kerbside collection service. Residents, who are not provided the service, may take waste to a transfer station or engage a private waste collector.
5.1.4	Kerbside collections are undertaken on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 7a.m.
5.1.5	The kerbside service collects recyclables and general rubbish
5.1.6	The recycling service is compulsory in urban areas. The waste service is optional and residents may choose bins or bags.
5.1.7	Residents who receive the service pay a targeted differential annual waste management charge. This is funded 100% as a private good by those who receive the service. A summary of the options and fees is shown in Appendix B.
5.1.8	As at 30 June 2018, there were 1,603 urban 80L, 605 rural 240L rubbish bins, 427 rural drop-off recycling 240L bins and 1,821 recycling crates in circulation.
5.1.9	The existing collection fleet should be able to service growth until the end of the contract. It is important to monitor the net quantity of bins in circulation not only for contract payment, but also to track the threshold number of bins in circulation to see if collection resources need to be re-assessed.

5.1.10	The quantity of rubbish disposed of to landfill from the kerbside collection increased by 17.07% from 713.01 tonnes in 2012/13 to 859.84 tonnes in 2017/18.
5.1.13	The bins were 9 years old in 2018 and it is expected that bins are still in good condition. However, the number of bins to be replaced and repaired is increasing. Council will need to consider possible alternative collection systems from 2020 or retain the existing service and allow for increase of bins replacement from 2019.
5.1.14	If the Council did not provide a collection service, it is likely that illegal dumping would escalate and incur costs for Council.
5.1.15	A visual collection audit, SWAP, was undertaken in 2017. The main contamination in waste bins was green waste.
5.1.16	Council has a variety of information to support the bin collection. The waste collection services need on-going monitoring to assess compliance by residents and to undertake any necessary enforcement. Recycling crates are monitored week by week via kerbside sorting. Regular surveys of bins should be undertaken one year prior to WMMP reviews to assist in planning.
5.1.17	Infrastructure determines the range of recyclables able to be collected and any additional materials may require modifications in infrastructure.
5.1.18	Food waste is not collected, but a green waste service is offered through the contractor.
5.1.19	Public place containers for recycling and associated budgets should be considered for the future to help the public profile of recycling in the community and to reinforce waste minimisation messages.
5.1.20	Zero Waste Event assistance is provided to a limited number of major events. This supports the message that <i>"what we can do at home we can do in public places"</i> . Organisers of smaller public events are encouraged to support waste minimisation practices with assistance from Council staff.
5.1.21	Council has an asset management plan in place for all waste assets.

CHAPTER 6

6 Waimate Transfer Station Overview



There is one transfer station operating at the Resource Recovery Park (RRP) in the District at the end of Racecourse Road, Waimate. This is funded through a combination of general rates and user charges.

OPTION Progressively move to funding the activity from waste minimisation charges.

Table 19: Transfer Station in Waimate District

Facility Description	Operation	Hours	Materials accepted
Resource Recovery Park at the end of Racecourse Road, Waimate	Contract by Metallic Sweeping Ltd	-Monday to Saturday: 10.30 am to 4.30 pm, -Sunday: 12 pm to 4.30pm and -Public Holidays closed	All general waste except large C&D volumes, special and hazardous wastes

Once general waste is deposited at the Transfer Station, the waste is bulked for transport to Redruth landfill. The total gross volume of waste deposited in the transfer station in 2017/18 was 605.96 tonnes.

OPTION Reduce hours e.g. Sunday closure to reduce costs and reduction of hours or closure on weekdays.

6.1.1 Solid Waste Plan Progress for Transfer Station

Table 20: WDC SWP 2005 Transfer Station

Action Programme 2	Resource Recovery Park	Status
Objectives		
Ensure that waste can be disposed into the	Waimate RRP provides drop-off for the categories in the objectives.	Achieved

following categories at the Waimate RRP; Recyclables, organic, rubbish, cleanfill; and that recyclables can be dropped off at the rural drop-off sites.	Recyclables can be dropped off at the rural drop-off sites.	Achieved
Ensure that people correctly separate their waste into the respective categories.	While most waste is separated correctly there is scope to improve the separation.	Partially Achieved
Provide sufficient drop-off locations for people who do not have access to a kerbside recycling collection.	Waimate RRP provided. Council has 8 drop-off depots for recyclables.	Achieved
Ensure that waste and recycle centres are managed and operated to best standards.	Council has contracted MSL to operate the RRP, with overall management provided by Council staff. MSL has a range of operating protocols and systems to ensure good operations and along with contract supervision from Council the sites are operated and managed to a good standard	Achieved
Ensure that sites comply with the relevant legislation and resource consent conditions*	RRP site is compliant.	Achieved
Provide more accurate data for recyclable quantities.	Incoming recyclables collected from the rural sites are weighed and records kept. Kerbside collection recyclables are weighed. Recyclables delivered to RRP are not able to be weighed. Processing losses are not weighed	Partially Achieved
Performance Measures		
Tonnages for the respective categories recorded.	Weights are recorded for clear, green and brown glass, separated plastics, card, paper, scrap metal.	Achieved

Compliance with relevant legislation and resource consents.	Council undertakes monitoring as required by consent conditions.	Achieved
Compliance with the operational requirements for site management.	Council undertakes contract supervision to ensure that the sites are operated in accordance with contract conditions and operational protocols.	Achieved
Contamination rate for the various categories.	Recycling sorted at kerbside. Green waste checked on entry. Recycling processing loss estimated.	Partially Achieved
Percentage of population that has access to recycle and disposal locations.	The Waimate RRP is open to all members of the public. 100% of the population has access.	Achieved

**except for minor non-compliance*

OPTION	Install weighbridge for better recording of all data and for equitable charges i.e pay by weight.
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6.1.2 WMMP Progress for Transfer Station

Table 21: WMMP 2012 Progress for Transfer Station

Description	Plan date	Status
Investigate options for tyre recovery.	When options are available	Not achieved
Conduct a waste audit at the RRP and in each year prior to the WMMP review.	2013/14, 2017 and then 5 yearly.	Not achieved
Install a weighbridge.	Future	Not achieved
Install a compactor to reduce transport costs.	Future	In progress
Improve signage to educate customers.	2012/13	Achieved
Modify recycling drop-off area.	2012/13	Achieved

6.1.3 Resource Recovery Park Overview

There is one Resource Recovery Park (RRP) servicing the Waimate District located at Racecourse Rd, Waimate. The Resource Recovery Park (RRP) is the District's main facility for

solid waste. The RRP contains a transfer station. The transfer station is located on the same site as the Materials Recovery Facility.

The RRP covers an irregular shaped area of approximately 0.9 hectares on the south-eastern edge of Waimate Township adjacent to the Waimate Creek. It is accessed via a road from the intersection of Park and Racecourse Roads. The purpose of the site is to provide additional facilities for receiving and processing recycling, green waste and solid waste materials apart from the kerbside collection service operating in the town and throughout the District. The RRP site is divided into the following separate areas:

- Recycling building
- Oil tank shed
- Portacom Kiosk for customer service, staff
- Solid waste unit (tipping pad)
- Green waste area
- Glass collection unit
- Metal waste area
- Paper and cardboard reclaim area
- Tyres

The hazardous waste unit is provided only to process occasional hazardous waste found in the course of normal solid waste processing. It is not providing a hazardous waste service to the Waimate District. Hazardous waste is directed to the Timaru transfer station and processed by arrangement with Timaru District Council.

The main area of the site is used for solid waste and comprises a raised concrete tipping pad for unloading rubbish from cars, trucks and trailers and a large trough like structure finished in bituminous concrete. A small Volvo loader is used to push rubbish into a series of large skips at the base of the tipping pad. Trucks remove the skips at the base of the tipping pad and transport the solid waste to Redruth Landfill in Timaru.

The site is operated by Metallic Sweeping Ltd under contract until 2020. The residual waste from the RRP is collected and delivered to Redruth Landfill by Metallic Sweeping Ltd.

6.1.4 Transfer Station Hours

The RRP is open 40.5 hours per week for public. The Waimate transfer station still has a lot of capability for provision of refuse and recycling services. The RRP is open for 6 hours Monday – Saturday inclusive and 4.5 hours on Sunday.

For comparison, transfer station hours at similar size towns are shown below.

Table 22: Transfer Station Opening Hours of Similar Size Towns

Town	Population (based on 2013 census)	RRP opening hours/week	Remarks
Waimate	2,775	40.5	Monday to Saturday 10.30am-4.30pm Sunday 12.00pm - 4.30pm Public holidays closed.
Temuka	4,050	12.5	Tuesday 9.30am - 12.30pm, Thursday 1.00pm - 4.30pm Saturday 10.00am - 4.00pm Christmas, New Year and Good Friday closed.
Twizel	1,137	28.00	Monday to Sunday 12pm - 4pm
Carterton	4,686	14.00	Tuesday to Friday 9.00am - 11.00am Saturday 9.00am - 12.00pm Sunday 1.30pm - 4.30pm Monday, Good Friday, ANZAC Day, Christmas and New Year Day closed.

OPTION	Review hours with regard to costs and funding model.
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6.1.5 Transfer Station Services

The council provides a range of services at the transfer station as shown in the table below.

Table 23: Services Provided at the Transfer Stations

Item	Service Provided
Rubbish	Yes
Garden waste	Yes
Food waste	No
Recyclables	Yes
Second hand items	Yes
Clothing	No
Scrap Metal	Yes
Waste Oil	Yes
Hazardous	No

Item	Service Provided
Paint	No
Batteries	Yes
LPG cylinders	Yes
E-scrap	Yes
Polystyrene	No

The site provides for waste disposal and the recovery of green waste, bulk household recyclables, paint, batteries, waste oil, white ware and light and heavy gauge steel, as well as used goods for sale at the reuse shop.

OPTION	Provide Polystyrene drop-off.
OPTION	Provide used clothing drop-off.

Paint is redirected to the Domestic Hazardous Waste Facility at Redruth Eco-centre. A certain amount of this is accepted through 3R on behalf of Resene and Dulux for recycling into new paint. Paints can also be delivered directly to the Resene Colourwise Shop in Timaru, where Resene paints are accepted at no charge, but a small fee may be charged for other brands.

A waste oil collection point is provided; the oil is collected by an Oil Recovery South Island Ltd from Oamaru, who recycles the oil.

LPG cylinders are accepted by the scrap metal dealer, as are car and truck batteries for recycling.

Electronic waste is accepted with most e-scrap accepted for free, but TVs and screens incur a \$12 charge. All e-scrap is sent to Metalcorp. E-scrap data is presented in the following table. In 2012/13 total number of TVs and computers and W/W (White Ware) are 402. As they incurred same price, \$10 each, numbers were not separated.

Table 24: WDC E-scrap Recycling

Year	TVs/computer	W/W (White Ware)	Total
2012/13	-	-	402
2013/14	190	142	332
2014/15	197	179	376
2015/16	166	179	345
2016/17	150	183	333
2017/18	150	184	334
Total	853	867	2,122

Data Source: Refer #1196400 –WDC total-current tab

Tyres are collected point for a \$7 charge.

Table 25: WDC Tyre collection

Year	Tyre number
2012/13	79
2013/14	33
2014/15	33
2015/16	50
2016/17	42
2017/18	42
Total	279

Data Source: Refer #1196400 –WDC total –current tab

OPTION	Improve data collection to include count of batteries, tyres, LPG cylinders and Escrap particularly TVs and other screens.
OPTION	Improve collection of Escrap data.
OPTION	Consider different charges for different size tyres.

6.1.6 Transfer Station Customer Numbers

The Waimate transfer station still has a lot of capability for provision of refuse and recycling services. Vehicle numbers need to be monitored more closely to determine trends in facility use.

OPTION	Install a weighbridge to enable accurate and comprehensive data collection.
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It is not possible to monitor the numbers of customers using the free recyclables drop-off containers at the various rural drop-off sites, but, in 2017/18, 187 tonnes of recyclables were picked up from different eight rural drop-off-sites an increase of 7% from the 154 tonnes collected in 2016/17.

In total 1070.04 tonnes of recyclables were collected from different sources in 2017/18. Out of a total 1070.04 tonnage, 125.80 tonnes recyclables were contaminated and sent to landfill.

Table 26: Customer Transaction at the Resource Recovery Park

Year	Total Collection	Per Week Collection	Collection Per Hour in Opening Time*
2012/13	\$ 59,706.80	\$1,148.20	\$28.35
2013/14	\$ 64,921.60	\$1,248.49	\$30.82
2014/15	\$67,160.90	\$1291.55	\$31.89
2015/16	\$74,902.00	\$1,440.42	\$35.56
2016/17	\$85,313.32	\$1640.64	\$40.50
2017/18	NA	NA	NA

Data Source: Refer #1196400 –WDC –TS Data –site tab

*Per week RRP Opening Hour = 40.5

6.1.7 Waimate RRP Waste Quantities

The RRP provides for waste disposal accounting for 32% of Waimate's residual waste to landfill. However, the RRP waste quantities are not easily monitored and a system should be put in place for tracking this waste stream. A weighbridge would enable more comprehensive data.

Table 27: Waimate RRP Waste Quantities

Item	Year					
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Rubbish	418.50	465.20	413.30	401.60	434.40	423.30
Recycling (est. RRP drop off)	139.68	130.76	106.56	143.49	154.62	182.66
Green waste (MSL private collection)	218.50	262.31	211.58	224.55	265.46	284.09
Total	776.67	858.26	731.44	769.64	854.47	890.05

Data Source: Refer #1196400 –WDC-TS Data -site

6.1.8 Waste Composition

A recent SWAP Audit in October 2017 was carried out on the kerbside collection to identify type of waste materials going to landfill. However, a waste audit has not been conducted at the RRP transfer station. A transfer station waste audit would be useful to evaluate what kinds of opportunities are available for diversion.

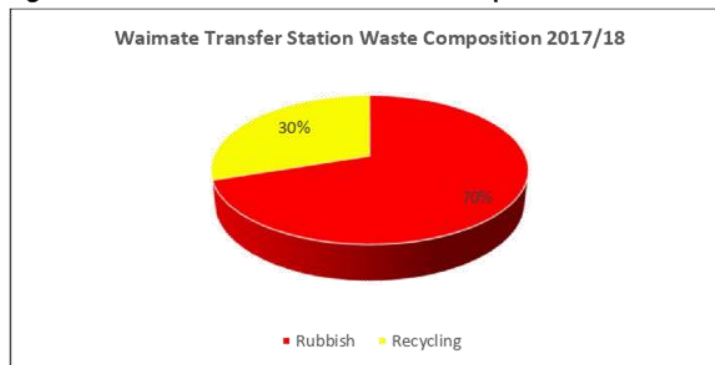
OPTION	Conduct a waste audit of transfer station waste.
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Figure 4 demonstrates the gross waste quantity collected in 2017/18 at the Waimate transfer station. Out of a total 605.96 tonnes, 70% of waste was considered as a rubbish. Only 30% was estimated as RRP drop-off recyclables.

Green waste was also not able to be recorded, and a weighbridge would enable tracking of this significant diversion from landfill. Also, the implementation of a green waste service should result in a significant drop in green waste visits to the RRP. This may also shift costs from the RRP to the targeted rate.

OPTION	Implement a green waste kerbside service by WDC.
OPTION	Consider green waste processing options for a kerbside service by WDC.

Figure 5: Waimate Transfer Station Waste Composition 2017/18



Data Source: Refer #1196400 –Transfer Station tab

6.1.9 Transfer Station Limitations

The current limitations in being able to achieve further waste diversion at the transfer stations include:

- Mixed loads, e.g. rubble in trailer load or garden waste mixed in with other waste.
- Household recyclables being dropped off as mixed waste in black plastic bags.
- Suitable infrastructure for unloading and sorting, which may be sort before the kiosk or adjacent to the pit area.
- Incentives/disincentives for sorting.
- Legislative and or bylaw requirements.
- Supervision and instruction during unloading.
- People's choice to pay full price and dump what they want with no sorting.

6.1.10 Transfer Station Fees

Each year the Council establishes disposal fees as part of the annual budget to recover the operating costs for the transfer stations. A minimum of 10% of these costs for the RRP are to be recovered from fees and charges, with the balance from rates. Some public good is provided by enabling recyclables and reusable second hand items to be dropped off for no charge at the RRP. Council wishes to encourage resource reuse. Consistent with zero waste principles, user pays price setting may be adjusted downwards for divertible materials to encourage use and education opportunities. Differential fees apply for various categories of waste with a higher charge applying for waste landfilled with lesser charges for material to be composted and used as cleanfill (Appendix B).

Council utilises a volume based system for transfer station traffic for the majority of vehicles. Vehicles larger than 2.5 tonnes tare are requested on arrival to go to the Waimate Transport to be weighed, and on return produce the weighbridge docket. Refuse is charged on a per tonne basis (gross loaded truck weight, minus truck tare weight).

A weighbridge could be considered to introduce equity in how the charges are applied and to ensure costs are recovered from the user as per Council policy. As waste is charged for by weight pro rata, a weighbridge is likely to incentivise diversion and reward people with smaller loads.

OPTION	Install a weighbridge to improve cost recovery and make disposal costs transparent for all waste streams.
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6.1.11 Public Information

The Council website lists information on facilities, materials accepted, sorting of loads, opening hours, and fees. The Council also supports the One Planet website, a national local government website on waste minimisation. www.oneplanet.org.nz

6.1.12 Bylaw

The Solid Waste bylaw mirrors the Timaru District Council bylaw for banned and prohibited materials. Compliance is assisted by MSL sorting materials at the tipping area before disposal into the skips.

6.1.13 Options for Improved Separation

To improve waste minimisation at the transfer stations, some additional resources and infrastructure could be provided. This will be dependent upon the sorting and processing of the materials to be collected.

For example:

- It will be easy for customers that have a mixed-up load of “Dry Waste” i.e. cardboard, plastics, construction and demolition materials just to unload directly into a heap or container. This mixed load approach will work well if the load is then aggregated into a bulk load and taken to the waste sort facility in Timaru or handled on site.
- Alternatively, customers may be required to separate the respective materials into individual containers or piles.
- Installation of a weighbridge/weighing mechanism incentivises customers to sort materials which should be recycled such as scrap metal, cleanfill, untreated timber and glass, etc.

OPTION

Install a weighbridge to incentivise sorting and reduce non-compliant waste.

There may be scope to also collect a range of other products including polystyrene, tyres, etc. It is likely a charge would be required for these products to recover the costs. Further investigation will be required to assess the viability of collecting such items.

6.1.14 Product Stewardship

With the passing of the Waste Minimisation Act and, particularly, the Product Stewardship requirements there will be more emphasis on industry to develop products that can easily be recycled and reused, and therefore close the loop on the lifecycle of products sold to consumers.

There are many products that are currently being disposed of that should fall under the requirements of a product stewardship program, such as Scrap, glass, tyres and packaging to name a few. While Council facilities have been seen in the past as the best facilitators for the recovery of recyclables, the cost of this falls on the ratepayers. Council should have a say in the future role it plays in facilitating the collection of materials in the waste stream and funding should fall on the producers and purchasers of the materials. It is logical to provide a central place or locations in a community for such products to be dropped off, as it may not be practical to return goods to a place of sale. Council can decide on its role in the process as the need arises.

With the removal of glass at kerbside, the co-mingling (collecting in one container) of other materials becomes much more desirable and cost efficient as contamination is avoided. Recyclable product quality is a major issue in the sale of products into the market and must be considered in any future service provision.

When considering a waste type such as E-waste, there is significant public concern regarding the disposal of this material to landfill and the potential long term effects this may have on

the environment. Producers of electronic goods should undertake recovery and processing of their products as the cost of doing so could be incorporated in the purchase price.

The Government is considering regulation in the market by using powers in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 for mandatory product stewardship. This will supplement existing voluntary product stewardship schemes in the first instance.

In regards to the demand for inclusion of other material types to be recovered for recycling, this will depend on a number of issues such as landfill disposal costs, markets for products, public concern and the cost of service delivery versus the reduction in overall waste to landfill. Council should lobby for the placing of a levy on a range of products to pay for the collection and utilisation, e.g. waste oil, tyres, e-waste, etc, so the cost is not borne by the ratepayer.

6.1.15 Waimate Transfer Station Option summary

OPTION	Description
1	Progressively move to funding the activity from waste minimisation charges.
3	Reduce hours e.g. Sunday closure to reduce costs and reduction of hours or closure on weekdays.
4	Install weighbridge for better recording of all data and for equitable charges i.e pay by weight.
5	Review hours with regard to costs and funding model.
6	Provide Polystyrene drop-off.
7	Provide used clothing drop-off.
8	Improve date collection to include count of batteries, LPG cylinders and Escarp particularly TVs and other screens.
9	Improve Escarp data collection.
10	Consider different charges for different size tyres.
11	Conduct a waste audit of transfer station waste.
12	Implement a green waste kerbside service.
13	Investigate options for tyre recovery.
14	Install a compactor to reduce transport costs.

6.2 Transfer Station Discussion Summary

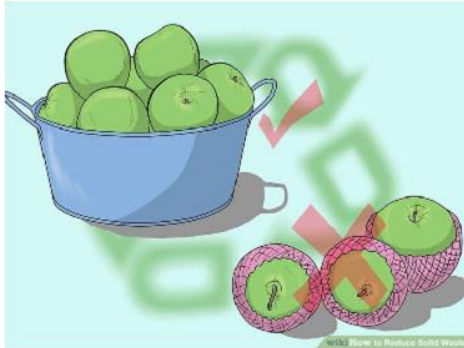
The following table summarises the transfer station services in the Waimate District.

Table 28: Summary of Transfer Station Services in the Waimate District

6.1.1	Council has achieved 7 out of 8 objectives from the Solid Waste Plan 2005 except for ensuring people separate their waste into respective categories, which is partially achieved.
6.1.3	Resource Recovery Park operations at Waimate are contracted to Metallic Sweepings Ltd until 2020.
6.1.4	The transfer station is open 40.5 hours.
6.1.5	Council provides a range of options for waste disposal and diversion of waste at transfer stations. It is likely that there will be an increased demand for a greater range of materials to be diverted from landfill in the future as product stewardship schemes are implemented. Recycling use of the sites is high, though. Free drop-off for recyclables, waste oil, most scrap and reusable goods should continue.
6.1.6	Transfer Station numbers need to be monitored to provide better data on site use. Usage may be declining.
6.1.6	Waste composition at the transfer station has not been audited. A waste audit would be useful to evaluate what kinds of opportunities are available for diversion in the transfer station.
6.1.7	The RRP provides for waste disposal accounting for 32% of Waimate's residual waste to landfill. Data for tracking this should be established.
6.1.9	There is scope for improved separation of materials at the transfer stations.
6.1.10	Transfer station fees are set by Council to recover the costs of operating the transfer stations. A weighbridge may provide more parity.
6.1.11	The Council website lists information on facilities, materials accepted, sorting of loads, opening hours, and fees.
6.1.12	MSL sort waste to ensure compliance with the bylaw.
6.1.13	Some additional infrastructure, which may include a weighbridge, at the transfer station may assist in separation of materials and there may be a greater requirement for staff at the transfer stations to advise customers on separating goods.
6.1.14	There may be demand for the collection of other items or materials. Any product stewardship programmes will need to be carefully worked through to see if kerbside collections are appropriate or whether residents take items and materials to transfer stations. While a container deposit is not imminent, the introduction would affect quantities of glass collected. Council should lobby for the placing of a levy on a range of products to pay for the collection and utilisation, e.g. waste oil, tyres, e-waste, etc.

CHAPTER 7

7 Waimate Waste Reduction



7.1 Solid Waste Plan Progress for Reduction

Table 29: WDC SWP 2005 Reduction

Action Programme	Community Participation	Status
Objectives		
To promote and facilitate prevention and reduction of waste at its source of generation.	Staff facilitates waste reduction in the community.	Achieved
Performance Measures		
Number of schools and businesses participating in prevention and reduction programme	Data for schools and preschools in the Paper for Trees programme recorded.	Achieved

7.2 WMMP 2012 Progress

Plan date	Target date	Description	Status
2012	2012/13 on	Fund Sustainable Living Education Programme	Not achieved

7.3 Target Sustainability

Resources available online only.

7.4 Council Waste Minimisation Initiatives

Metallic Sweeping Limited conduct recycling programmes in the schools and the Paper for Trees programme to encourage recycling is funded by Council for schools and preschools.

Table 30: MSL Recycling and the Paper for Trees Programme

Year	Paper and Cardboards Recycled (Tonnes)	Paper for Tree Programme No. (Schools and Preschools)
2012/13	9	11
2013/14	23	12
2014/15	21	12
2015/16	17	11
2016/17	15	11
2017/18	11	11
Total	96	11

7.5 Sustainable Living Programme

The Sustainable Living Programme is funded by a number of Councils nationally as it assists with compliance with the Local Government Act 2002, which requires a focus on sustainability, and the 'four well-beings' in the Long Term Plan reporting. The programme is community based is linked to local government roles in roading, water and wastewater, environmental health, waste minimisation and urban air quality. Quantifiable actions taken by participants after participation in the programme include electricity savings, appliance changes, home composting, waste reduction, water efficiencies, response to labelling, and fewer toxic cleaners used in home cleaning. The programme is peer reviewed with a good reputation and would assist the Waimate District to achieve its aims of waste minimisation by reducing waste as well as contributing to the community outcome of a healthy, safe and vibrant community.

OPTION	Fund Sustainable Living Programme (online resources).
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7.6 Love Food Hate Waste

Council has signed up for the national Love Food Hate Waste programme launched in June 2016. This encourages people to reduce food waste by better planning, packaging and provision of recipes.

7.7 Procurement

The recycling crates for the Council kerbside collection are manufactured with some recycled content to reduce the use of virgin materials.

The refuse bins were made of virgin material, but can be supplied with a recycled content specification in the future. The recycled content is HDPE from milk bottles.

Waimate District Council could support recycling by identifying further avenues to procure recycled material products.

OPTION	Review sustainable procurement options.
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7.8 Producer Responsibility

Council has facilitated the collection and processing of recyclable waste. Recyclable quantities could be increased if some changes were made to the manufacture of some products, e.g. multi material products that cannot be recycled.

Some products are not recyclable, while others confuse the public as to their recyclability with multi material layers and combinations. With the design of the original product it should be compulsory for businesses to consider the reduction of waste during the manufacturing process and prioritise reuse, recycling and recovery as preferred options instead of disposal. Council should be proactive in encouraging waste reduction from companies through product stewardship schemes and advocate to central government for the prioritisation of reduction which Council cannot control.

7.9 Waimate Reduction Option Summary

OPTION	Description
1	Fund Sustainable Living Programme (online resources).
2	Review sustainable procurement options.

7.10 Waste Reduction Discussion Summary

7.1	Council has partially achieved its objective from the 2005 Solid Waste Plan.
7.3	The Target Sustainability programme resources are available online to Waimate District businesses.
7.4	Waste minimisation education is supported.
7.5	The Sustainable Living Programme offers adults opportunities to participate in educational programmes related to waste minimisation and a range of other topics relevant to council activity.

7.6	Wheelie bins specification in the future should require recycled content. Other procurement could be reviewed e.g. 3 bin system.
7.7	Council has a role to advocate to central government on reduction as a first step for businesses.

CHAPTER 8

8 Waimate Waste Reuse



8.1.1 Solid Waste Plan Progress for Reuse

Table 31: WDC SWP 2005 Reuse

Action Programme	Description	Status
Objectives		
Further develop the retail shop for the sale of items recovered from the waste stream	There is a shop at the Waimate RRP which stocks items that can be reused but the turnover of items is of minor consequence.	Achieved
Performance Measures		
Turnover of retail shop	The number of paying customers using the facility is not recorded.	Not Achieved

OPTION Change the measure to record sales and volumes/weights.

8.1.2 WMMP Progress for Reuse

Table 32: WDC WMMP Reuse

Plan date	Target date	Description	Status
2012/13	2012/13	Upgrade and promote reuse shop at Resource Recovery Park.	Achieved

8.1.3 Retail

At the Waimate RRP, there is a small reuse shop run by the Metallic Sweeping staff which provides an opportunity for reusable goods to be dropped off instead of disposed of as waste. The shop is open all hours the transfer station is open.

OPTION	Further upgrade the shop.
OPTION	Expand sales of other items eg. Bio bins, bio bags, charcoal, Timaru Eco-compost.

8.1.4 Private Reuse

There is a wide range of private activities involving reuse from clothing stores, second hand goods retail shops, salvage companies, earthmoving contractors, garage sales and online trading. Out of town contractors may also undertake work and remove materials out of the District.

8.1.5 Waste Exchange

Due to lack of funding, there is currently no council- supported waste exchange in Canterbury.

8.1.6 Waimate Reuse Option Summary

OPTION	Description
1	Change the measure to record sales and volumes.
2	Further upgrade the shop.
3	Expand sales of other items eg. Bio bins, bio bags, charcoals.

8.1.7 Waste Reuse Discussion Summary

The following table summarises the reuse discussions.

Table 33: Reuse Discussion summary

8.1.1	Council has achieved its objective from the 2005 Solid Waste Plan.
8.1.3	Metallic Sweepings Ltd runs a small reuse shop at the RRP.
8.1.4	There is a wide range of private activities reusing materials.
8.1.5	No waste exchange programme because of lack of funding.

CHAPTER 9

9 Waimate Recycling



9.1 Solid Waste Plan Progress for Recycling

Table 34: WDC SWP 2005 Recycling

Action Programme	Recycling and Scrap metal	Status
Objectives		
Determine and confirm markets for materials to establish parameters for recycling collection, sorting and processing facilities.	Open crate collection enables soft plastic and glass to be separated, while enabling a premium for paper and cardboard to be achieved.	Achieved
Maximise the amount of recyclable materials to be diverted from the landfill and the waste stream for recycling	Council has made significant progress with the introduction of the kerbside collection of recyclables. There is scope for improved separation of recyclables from the rubbish bin and RRP general waste.	Partially Achieved
Promote and develop greater use of markets for recyclables	Council has limited role and will promote use of recycled material when possible. Glass, High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and scrap metals are sold to local markets.	Achieved
Establish a sorting and processing facility for recyclables	A materials recovery facility (MRF) was established for processing recyclables.	Achieved
Contract a service provider to use sorting and processing facilities at Waimate RRP	Metallic Sweepings Ltd is contracted to 2020 to process recyclables.	Achieved
Continue to develop scrap metal yard at RRP	Large bins are provided at the RRP.	Achieved

Ensure that site operations comply with requirements to prevent adverse environmental effects	The site is monitored regularly by council.	Achieved
Ensure that scrap metal is sent to metal processor on regular basis	The scrap metal facility is serviced regularly by a scrap metal dealer.	Achieved
Performance Measures		
Tonnages of materials sent for recycling	Tonnes recycled are recorded (T)	Achieved
Tonnages of scrap metal sent for recycling	Tonnes recycled are recorded (T)	Achieved
Compliance with legislative and operational requirements	Full compliance.	Achieved

9.1.1 WMMP 2012 Progress for Recycling

There were no further options proposed for the recycling activity in the Waimate WMMP 2012.

9.2 Waimate Recycle Materials Recovery Facility



The Material Recycling Facility (MRF) at the Waimate RRP was constructed in 2006 to process the recyclables primarily collected from the kerbside collection and transfer station. Metallic Sweepings Ltd is contracted till 2020 for the processing of recyclables and is responsible for the sale of the recyclables. Glass, HDPE, PET and scrap metal are sold domestically. Council owns the building while the sorting plant and equipment are owned by the contractors.

OPTION	Investigate options for mixed plastics.
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9.3 Kerbside Recycling and Drop-off Facilities



The Waimate District Council offers kerbside recycling to the residents in and around Waimate town. The residents can also drop off recycling at the Waimate RRP in Racecourse Road. In the rural areas there are eight rural drop off facilities for the rural community in the district.

Recycling is collected by the Waimate District Council's contractor Metallic Sweeping Ltd. SWAP report 2017 shows that open 60 litre crates enable sorting at the kerbside with lower contamination, however, actual yields for recycling on average are lower compared to 240 litre wheelie bins that have higher contamination but yield a greater recycling net. Commodity prices may vary as per the degree of contamination in the end product.

Council's kerbside and rural drop-off recycling collection system collects the following recyclables to be processed at the MRF:

- Glass jars and bottles.
- Steel and aluminium cans.
- Rigid plastic bottles and containers.
- Paper and cardboard.
- Soft plastic bags and wrap.

OPTION	Investigate options for mixed recyclables in wheelie bins.
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OPTION	Investigate options for glass only collection.
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The tables below outlines the key Council-provided refuse and recycling collection services.

Table 35: Council Kerbside Recycling Collections

Kerbside collection Service	Materials	Collector	Funding
60 litre capacity crates collected once a week from urban kerbsides.	Glass, plastic, paper, cardboard, tins, soft plastic	Metallic Sweeping Ltd.	District wide "recycling charge" in Rates

Table 36: Council Recycling "drop off" site Collections

Recycling "drop off" sites	Materials	Recycling collection Contractor	Funding
Collection, weighing and transport of recyclables from eight sites to RRP.	Standard glass, plastic containers, cardboard, and paper, tins, beverage containers.	Metallic Sweeping Ltd.	District wide "recycling charge" in Rates
RRP drop off	As above	Metallic Sweeping Limited	

9.3.1 Other Recycling and Reprocessing collectors

A number of companies provide services to collect recycling products in Waimate. The following table shows the list of recycling collectors.

Table 37: List of other recycling collectors

Company	Reprocessing
O-I NZ Ltd	Process colour-sorted glass in Penrose
SIMS Pacific	Ferrous metals recycling
Metal Corp	Scrap metals recycling
Resene PaintWise Collection (Waihi Road, Tauranga)	Accept unwanted paint and paint containers, with a small charge for non-Resene product. No automotive or marine paint. Material is reused, recycled, or processed as appropriate.
Agrecovery	Accept unwanted agrichemicals, empty containers and plastic wrap. Collection from properties (some charges apply) or free drop-off of containers at limited sites.
Reclaim	Plastics grade 1 and 2, baled cardboard

9.4 Recyclables Collection, Commodity Markets and Processing

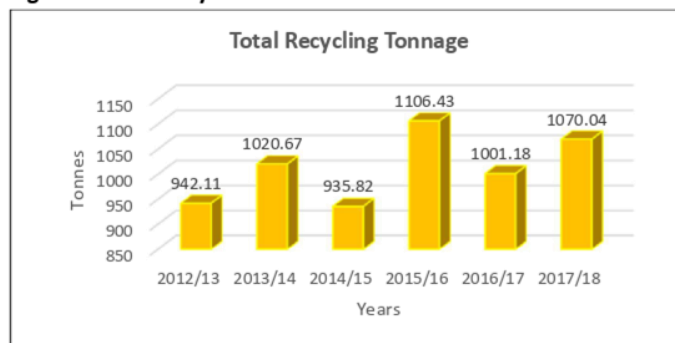
There is an inter-relationship between collection methodology, recyclables processing at the MRF and commodity markets.

The collection methodology and the range of recyclables that a Council decides to collect will determine infrastructure and resources required at a MRF.

9.5 Recyclables Quantities

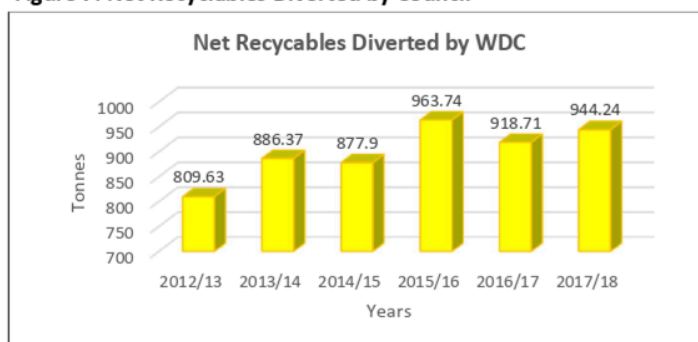
Council owns and manages the Waimate Resource Recovery Centre. It is operated under contract by Metallic Sweeping Ltd who process both residential and commercial recyclables. The total mass of recyclables processed at the centre reported by Metallic Sweeping Ltd was 942.12 tonnes in 2012/13, but has increased to around 1070 tonnes in 2017/18 (Figure 5). Out of the total of 1070 tonnes in 2017/18, 311 tonnes were collected at kerbside, 186 tonnes were estimated for the RRP drop-off and the remaining tonnage of 573 tonnes was collected from lakes, commercial, DB glass and rural drop off areas.

Figure 6: Total Recyclables



Data Source: Refer #1196400 –WDC recycling tab

Figure 7: Net Recyclables Diverted by Council



Data Source: Refer #1196400 –WDC recycling tab

9.6 Commercially Collected Diverted Materials

There are limited commercial collections within the Waimate District. Metallic Sweeping Ltd offer services over and above the Councils collection contract. They have initiated a recycle collection service with local businesses. The composition of the collected diverted materials from these businesses is unknown, however, what is collected contributes to the overall composition of diverted materials that goes through the Waimate RRP.

Metallic Sweeping Ltd also have a contract with Dominion Breweries to recycle their used and damaged glass bottles. These bottles are usually clean and do not suffer from contamination. Their tonnage is recorded, and what is collected contributes to the overall composition of diverted materials that goes through the Waimate RRP.

The data in the table below is not complete in terms of all commercial collections, but includes the majority of known diverted materials outside of Council managed waste flows.

Table 38: Commercially-Collected Diverted Materials

Tonnes/annum	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Commercial recycling collection	302.80	378	315	427.30	353.20	368.31

9.7 Scrap Metal

The Resource Recovery Park includes a scrap metal facility for free drop-off all scrap metal. There are several other scrap metal businesses operating in the District. Cars will also be accepted for a charge and a further charge will be applied to the disposal if liquids or rubbish are left in the car.

9.8 Newspaper, Cardboard and Plastic

Soft plastic and shrink wrap, paper and cardboard are baled in the Resource Recovery Centre. Soft plastic and shrink wrap are transported to OJI, Redruth, Timaru but HDPE, PET and mixed plastics are stored in the RRP at the moment.

9.9 Recycle Escarp

Escrap currently collected at the transfer station is sent away for dismantling and recycling to Metalcorp Christchurch.

9.10 Glass

All glass is colour sorted at recycling "rural drop off" sites accordingly; brown, green and clear, in line with National Standards.

Metallic Sweeping Ltd have an agreement with Dominion Breweries to recycle their used and damaged glass bottles. These bottles usually are clean and do not suffer from contaminants. This tonnage is recorded, and what is collected contributes to overall composition of diverted materials that goes through the Waimate RRP.

9.11 Local Recycle Market Development

The location of more plant in the region or nationally for recycling product would be of benefit by providing jobs and an opportunity to recycle product domestically. In 2009, two recycling plants were commissioned in Christchurch. The Comspec milk bottle washing and chipping plant processes HDPE which provides feedstock to RX plastics in Ashburton. Envirowaste processes the balage wrap and other materials collected through the Plas-back scheme. There are a number of other plastic recyclers in Christchurch.

9.12 Recycle Other Materials

Lismore Council, Australia, offer a special collection satchel for various goods such as glasses, which are donated to the Fred Hollows Foundation, and batteries. The bag is collected in the kerbside bin and sorted off the recycling line. This method using an existing collection service may offer an opportunity to divert a range of miscellaneous materials. Timaru District Council is conducting a pilot called "Secret Squirrel Satchel".

OPTION	Investigate whether Timaru pilot can be implemented in Waimate.
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9.13 Options for Recyclables Summary

OPTION	Description
1	Investigate options for mixed plastics.
2	Investigate options for mixed glass collection and processing in kerbside bins.
3	Investigate options for scrap dismantling to improve recycling activity
4	Investigate collection of alternative items via a satchel in kerbside bins.

9.14 Recycle Discussion Summary

The following table summarises the recycling discussion.

Table 39: Recycle Discussion Summary

9.1	Council has achieved 7 of 8, and partially achieved 1 of 8 objectives from the 2005 Solid Waste Plan.
9.2	The existing MRF operation is contracted to Metallic Sweepings until 2020. Metallic Sweepings are responsible for the sale of materials.

9.3	<p>The MRF processes the following materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Glass jars and bottles.• Steel and aluminium cans.• Rigid plastic bottles and containers.• Paper and cardboard.• Soft plastics and wrap.
9.4	<p>The collection methodology and the range of recyclables that a Council decides to collect will determine infrastructure and resources required at a MRF.</p>
9.5	<p>An open crate results in a cleaner yield but lower net than a 240 litre bin which has higher contamination but results in a higher net yield.</p>
9.6	<p>The RRP includes a scrap metal drop-off.</p>
9.7	<p>Value can be added to recyclable product by further processing. Two such companies exist in Christchurch and one in Timaru.</p>

CHAPTER 10

10 Waimate Waste Recovery



10.1 Solid Waste Plan Progress for Green Waste

Table 40: WDC SWP 2005 Green Waste diversion

Action Programme	Green waste	Status
Objectives		
Determine and confirm market requirements for collection and processing of organic waste.	Customers must place lawn clippings and fibrous leaves separately where directed. This limits risk of herbicide contamination. Loads are checked by the contractor as they deliver green waste. Contamination is minimal.	Achieved
Promote and develop sustainable markets for products.	Green waste collected in RRP is shredded, mulched and sold. MSL is responsible for the sale of the mulched product at the RRP.	Partially Achieved
Ensure that the organic processing sites comply with relevant legislation, resource consents and operational standards.	The resource consent for the site allows for the discharge of storm water and grey water from the work areas.	Achieved
Performance Measures		
Amount of organic waste that is converted to beneficial use.	Green waste is processed in RRP but amount is not recorded.	Not achieved
Compliance with relative legislation and resource consents conditions.	Full compliance for 2017/18.	Achieved

*except for minor non-compliance

10.2 WMMP 2012 Progress**Table 41: WMMP 2012 progress**

Plan date	Target date	Description	Status
2012	2013/14	Investigate and implement options for timber recovery.	Not Achieved
2012	2013/14 on	Subsidise alternative technologies for food waste diversion.	Not Achieved

10.3 Green Waste Shredding

MSL is contracted to operate the mulching facility until 2020. There are no foreseen changes in the levels of service or operations for the duration of the contract. The space for green waste storage is also limited.

Metallic Sweepings Ltd provides an area at the Waimate RRP for the storage of green waste. The stockpiled green waste is shredded approximately every 6-12 months by a contractor.

OPTION	Install weighbridge to gather data of quantities of incoming green waste at the transfer station.
OPTION	Evaluate green waste storage area and options.
OPTION	Investigate transport of green waste to Redruth for processing.
OPTION	Investigate sale of Timaru compost at the RRP.

10.4 Mulch quantities



Green waste is diverted from landfill disposal through mulching. Arborists chip considerable quantities of vegetation, much of which is disposed of as mulch into gardens.

It is difficult to determine how much green waste in the transfer station is diverted as mulch because none of the incoming green waste is weighed. However, the private kerbside collection of green waste by contractor has been recorded. The following table shows the total green waste tonnage collected by Metallic Sweeping Limited on a private basis.

Table 42: Kerbside Collection of Green Waste

Year	Green waste kerbside collection (tonnes) tonnes
2012/13	218.50
2013/14	262.31
2014/15	211.58
2015/16	224.55
2016/17	265.46
2017/18	284.09
Total	1466.49

Data Source: Refer #1196400 –WDC Diverted material tab

10.5 Mulch Sales

Metallic Sweepings is responsible for the sale of shredded mulch and sales are steady. A fine organic mulch is produced which is sold by the trailer load. One trailer load costs \$21. The mulch is sold on an as-is basis and is not tested. Due to this customers are required to sign a disclaimer to the effect that they are purchasing the product at their own risk. The money from the sales reverts to Council.

Table 43: Amount Collected from Mulch Selling

Year	Amount Collected from Mulch Selling	Trailer Load
2012/13	\$580	28
2013/14	\$180	9
2014/15	\$ 0	0
2015/16	\$612	29
2016/17	\$546	26
2017/18	\$575	27
Total	\$2,493	119

Data Source: Refer #1196400 –WDC Diverted material tab

OPTION Audit mulch quality.

10.6 Waste Oil

An oil recovery service from Oamaru collects the waste oil from the transfer station. There is no data.

OPTION Require data for collections by litres or tonnes.

10.7 Timber Recovery

According to an audit carried out by the Timaru District Council, a significant portion of the waste stream being landfilled is timber in various forms with some of it being treated. Timber contributes to the creation of landfill gas and under the Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), Council must pay ETS contributions for landfill gas. By removing timber from the residual waste stream, there is scope to reduce the payments as timber is one component used in calculating a unique emission factor (UEF) for the landfill. Waste Transformation Limited operates at the Timaru RRP pyrolysis waste timber offering an alternative to disposal of timber waste to landfill.

OPTION Investigate and implement options for timber recovery to reduce waste to landfill.

10.8 Composting Opportunity

There is greater opportunity to do composting either by Council or the contractor from green waste, gib and other organic waste including food waste that is currently not collected.

OPTION Investigate and implement options for gib license.

OPTION	Offer green bin service to collect green waste.
OPTION	Consider inclusion of food waste in green bin service.

10.9 Waimate Recovery Option Summary

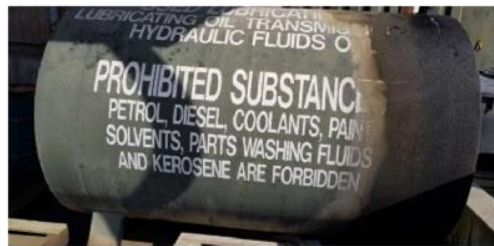
OPTION	Description
1	Install weighbridge to gather data of quantities of incoming green waste at the transfer station.
2	Evaluate green waste storage area and options.
3	Investigate transport of green waste to Redruth for processing.
4	Investigate sale of Timaru compost at the RRP.
5	Audit mulch quality.
6	Require waste oil data for collections by litres or tonnes.
7	Investigate and implement options for timber recovery to reduce waste to land fill.
8	Investigate and implement options for gib license.
9	Offer green bin service to collect green waste.
10	Consider inclusion of food waste in green bin service.

10.10 Waste Recovery Discussion Summary

10.1	Council has achieved (3 of 5), partially achieved (1 of 5) or not achieved (1 of 5) its objectives from the 2005 Solid Waste Plan.
10.3	Metallic Sweepings Ltd monitors the receipt of green waste under the RRP contract.
10.5	MSL sell the mulch on Council's behalf.
10.6	Waste oil is collected by an Oamaru oil recovery service.
10.7	Timber is a significant part of the residual waste stream and timber recovery may be an option to reduce waste.
10.8	Composting offers an opportunity to reduce waste to landfill.

CHAPTER 11

11 Waimate Waste Treatment



11.1 Progress for Waste Treatment

11.1.1 Solid Waste Plan 2005 Progress for Treatment

Table 44: WDC Hazardous Waste

Action Programme	Hazardous Waste	Status
Objectives		
Implement the strategies from the Canterbury Hazardous Waste Strategy.	Collection of farm chemical completed. Waste oil collection implemented. Hazardous waste collection resources supplied at transfer station.	Achieved
Ensure compliance with relevant legislation, resource consents and operational standards.	The site is not eligible for a site compliance certificate as it is in a flood zone. Full compliance.	Achieved
Ensure hazardous waste services exist to eliminate the adverse effects of hazardous waste on the environment.	Customers are directed to Timaru DC's services for the disposal of household quantities of hazardous material. Business lobe put in contact with service providers for larger quantities.	Achieved
Performance Measures		
None in place.		

11.2 WMMP 2012 Progress for Waste Treatment

Plan date	Target date	Description	Status
2012	2013/14	Investigate options to implement a small charge for hazardous waste drop off.	Not achieved

11.3 Hazardous Waste

Waimate Council does not provide a hazardous waste collection point at the RRP for household quantities of hazardous material because customers are directed to take household quantities less than 20kg or 20l to Timaru. Customers with larger quantities are put in contact with specialised hazardous waste service providers.

In Timaru, some paint is picked by 3R on behalf of Resene for the Resene Paintwise programme and some for Dulux.

A small levy for users could be considered to decrease costs, but the economic benefit of this would have to be weighed against the environmental benefit of collecting a wide range of hazardous goods for safe disposal due to the service being free. Given users need to be directed to Timaru, which is already an inconvenience, a levy is likely to be a further disincentive.

As Waimate District Council is unable to host a domestic hazardous waste facility at their Resource Recovery Park, a shared costs arrangement was made from 2015/16 to allow Waimate users to deliver domestic hazardous waste to the Timaru transfer station. More use appears to be made of the Timaru facility as costs are increasing each year.

Table 45: Hazardous waste disposal costs and quantities

Year	Hazardous waste data	
	Cost	Quantity (tonne)
2012/13	-	
2013/14	\$2,824	
2014/15	\$1,725	
2015/16	\$3,374	2.1
2016/17	\$4,146	
2017/18	\$3,362	
Total	\$15,431	

Data Source: Refer #1196400 – WDC total current - tab

OPTION	Investigate options to refer trade customers to commercial providers of hazardous waste handling services.
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11.4 Agrichemicals

Prior to 2008 the Council provided a free collection of agrichemical across the whole District in conjunction with Environment Canterbury. Collection of the redundant chemicals has been completed with the last collection being in February 2009. Farmers with small quantities of less than 20 litres may drop these amounts at transfer stations; otherwise they must either contact a commercial hazardous waste collector or return the amount in liaison with their supplier.

Council refers people with chemicals or chemical containers to Plasback or Agrecovery.

OPTION	Subsidise Environment Canterbury's chemical collections.
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Council refers people with chemicals or chemical containers to Plasback or Agrecovery.

11.5 Medical Waste

Hazardous wastes services, such as medical waste collection and disposal are provided to hospitals and doctors' surgeries by private companies and this material is taken by Interwaste to Dunedin where it is incinerated.

11.6 Stabilisation of Waste

Some waste may be accepted for disposal at the Redruth landfill with pre-treatment or stabilisation. This may include for adding bulking agents to solidify wastes containing liquids, e.g. adding sawdust to wet sludge.

Hazardous wastes requiring disposal at Redruth are all permitted through a waste manifest system. Each manifest is assessed by the waste minimisation manager. Where applicable, e.g. asbestos, waste disposal locations are surveyed.

Waste Acceptance Criteria guidelines are being reviewed in 2018 for Redruth Landfill as an A grade landfill based on resource Consents, Council bylaws and Ministry for the Environment guidelines.

Any hazardous waste from the Waimate District can be referred through this system.

11.7 Hazardous Waste Option summary

OPTION	Description
1	Investigate options to refer and trade customers taking hazardous waste to Timaru.
2	Subsidise Environment Canterbury's chemical collections.

11.8 Waimate Waste Treatment Discussion Summary

11.1	Council has achieved (2 of 3) or partially achieved (1 of 3) its objectives from the 2005 Solid Waste Plan.
11.2	Council refers people with small quantities of hazardous waste to Timaru.
11.4	Council has conducted a district wide collection of agrichemicals.
11.5	Medical waste is collected by Interwaste for incineration in Dunedin.
11.6	Hazardous wastes requiring disposal at Redruth are all permitted through a waste manifest system. Waste Acceptance Criteria guidelines have been reviewed in 2018.

CHAPTER 12

12 Waimate Waste Disposal



12.1 Solid Waste Plan 2005 Progress for Landfill and Cleanfill

Table 46: WDC SWP 2005 Landfill and Cleanfill

Action Programme	Landfill, Cleanfill	Status
Objectives		
Ensure appropriate cleanfill storage and disposal areas.	Cleanfill site is provided east of the old landfill with restricted access.	Achieved
Ensure compliance with relevant legislation, resource consents and operational standards.	Sites are fully compliant.	Achieved
Ensure cleanfill sites operated to best standard contract for the landfill.	Regular meetings and sites visits undertaken by Council staff.	Achieved
Monitor closed landfills under the closed landfill management plan.	Sites are monitored on a periodic basis throughout the year.	Achieved
Performance Measures		
Annual tonnage of waste disposed to landfill.	Data on waste tonnes to landfill is received from Timaru District Council.	Achieved
100% compliance with relevant legislation and	Full compliance.	Achieved

resource consent conditions.		
Compliance with operational requirements for site management.	Full compliance.	Achieved

12.2 WMMP Progress for Disposal

Plan date	Target date	Description	Status
2012	2013/14	Ensure waste disposal options are included in emergency plans.	Achieved

12.3 Local Authority Catchment of Waste

The Redruth landfill accepts waste from Waimate District Council.

12.4 Redruth Landfill

Council has an agreement with Metallic Sweeping Ltd to transport the residual waste to the Redruth landfill.

The Redruth Landfill is owned by Timaru District Council and is the only landfill in the region. The landfill is consented to 2030 and the landfill has a life currently estimated to range between 25-35 years. The landfill is operated by WMNZ under contract until 2021. Timaru District Council set the fees and charges at the landfill.

12.5 Bylaw

Waimate waste must comply with the Timaru District Council's bylaw. Timaru District Council prepared the solid waste bylaw in 2008, reviewed the solid waste bylaw in 2013, and again in 2017.

A number of materials are banned or prohibited from landfill as listed below.

12.5.1 Banned Items

The list of banned items in the bylaw includes:

- 1) Petroleum oil
- 2) Lead acid batteries
- 3) Newspaper and recyclable paper as notified by Council
- 4) Cardboard

- 5) Glass bottles and jars
- 6) Aluminium cans
- 7) Rigid plastic containers as notified by Council
- 8) Compostable garden and food waste as notified by Council
- 9) Steel cans
- 10) Ferrous and nonferrous metals as notified by Council
- 11) Scrap
- 12) Clean packaging polystyrene
- 13) Clean shrink wrap
- 14) Other clean flexible plastics
- 15) Tyres
- 16) Material as shall from time to time be notified by Council.

12.5.2 Prohibited Items

The list of prohibited items in the bylaw includes:

- 1) Unless any such waste is properly and sufficiently contained so as to prevent injury, damage or loss, any broken glass, broken china, broken plastic, hacksaw blade, razor blade, skewer, knife or any other object or material capable by reason of its shape or sharpness of causing injury.
- 2) Unless such waste is properly and sufficiently wrapped or contained so as to prevent injury, damage or loss, any sharp object or material capable of puncturing the Approved Container or capable by reason of its brittleness of shattering in the course of collection.
- 3) Any explosive, hot ashes, flammable material, infectious material, or any other matter, thing or waste of any kind whatsoever that may endanger any Person, Animal or Vehicle which may come into contact with the material at any time prior to, during or following collection and disposal.
- 4) Any liquid or viscous fluid.
- 5) Any radioactive wastes, but excluding domestic smoke detectors. [Advice Note: Domestic smoke detectors may be disposed of as Household Waste.]
- 6) Any waste oil, lead-acid batteries, refrigerators and/or freezers that have not been de-gassed.
- 7) Any Hazardous Substance.
- 8) Any Solid Waste that is not Compostable Material that is placed into an Approved Container or contractor container designated for Compostable Material.
- 9) Any non-approved biodegradable container that is placed into an Approved Container or contractor container designated for Compostable Material.
- 10) Any Solid Waste that is not Recyclable Material that is placed into an Approved Container or contractor container designated for Recyclable Material.
- 11) Compressed gas cylinders.

Landfill auditing was introduced to monitor compliance with the bylaw. Monitoring of the bylaw involves random landfill visits to the tipping face, photographs taken of waste disposed of, with follow-up visits to waste generators to help improve sorting of waste and diversion. At this stage, Council staff are undertaking an educational approach rather than a strict enforcement approach.

Timaru District Council is reviewing compliance with its bylaw. Waimate District Council waste has been noted as non-compliant due to the large quantity of organic waste.

In Waimate, sorting at the disposal area helps monitor bylaw compliance.

12.1 Diverted Materials

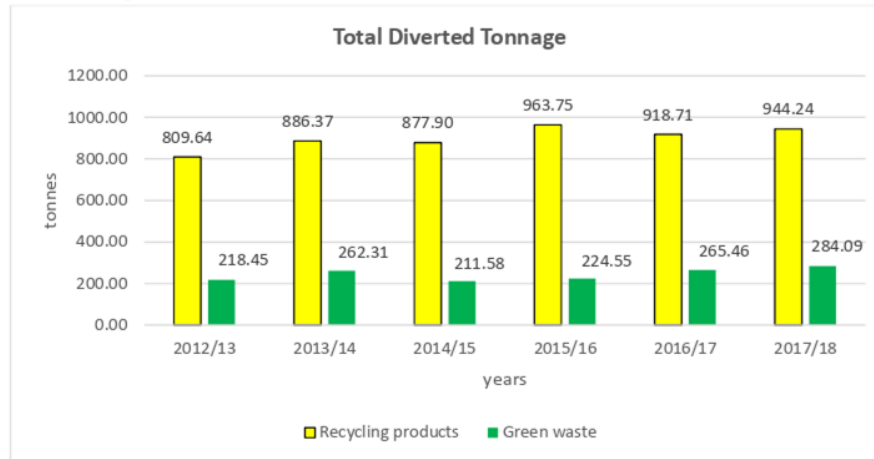
In total 1228.33 tonnes waste was diverted from landfill disposal through mulching and recycling in 2017/18. This waste quantities included the private kerbside collection of green waste by contractor. Following picture shows the waste diverted scenario in Waimate transfer station.

Figure 8: Waste Diversion in Waimate Transfer Station



The following figure shows the total green waste and recyclables diverted from 2012/13 to 2017/18 in Waimate District.

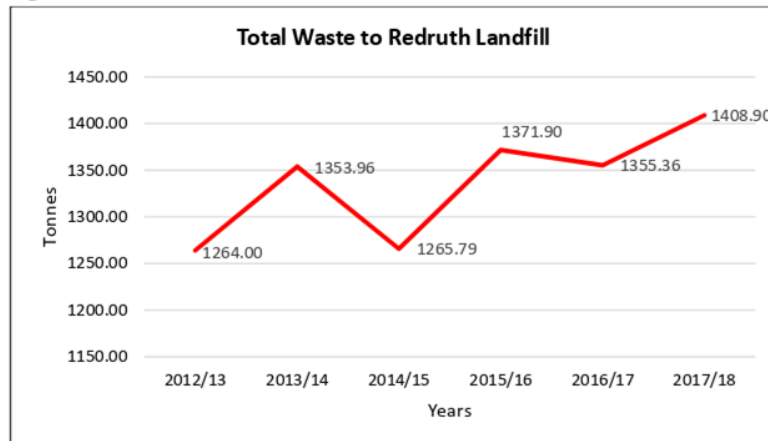
Figure 9: Total Diverted Materials



Data Source: Refer #1196400 –WDC-Diverted material tab

12.2 Landfill Quantities

From 2012/13 to 2017/18, for six years, the average waste landfilled from the Waimate district was about 1,336 tonnes per annum. In the 2017/18 year the Waimate district disposed of 1408.90 tonnes of residual waste to Redruth Landfill. Out of the total 1408.90 tonnage, the majority of the waste was collected from the kerbside which was 859.84 tonnes. The remaining 549.06 tonnes collected at the transfer station were made up of contaminated recyclables waste, household waste, and small amount of construction and demolition and industrial waste.

Figure 10: Total Waimate Waste to the Redruth Landfill

Data Source: Refer #1196400 – WDC tonnes to landfill - tab

12.3 Source of Waste to Landfill

Waste is transported to the Redruth landfill from two main sources, kerbside collection and transfer station.

12.3.1 Kerbside Waste

Residual waste from the kerbside collection red bins is brought directly by collection trucks and transported to Redruth. Total waste transported from kerbside collection to Redruth was 859.84 tonnes in 2017/18 comprising 61% of total waste.

12.3.2 Transfer Stations

Refuse from the Council's transfer station is transported in enclosed 34 cubic metre containers to Redruth. Total residual waste transported from the transfer station to Redruth was 423.30 tonnes in 2017/18.

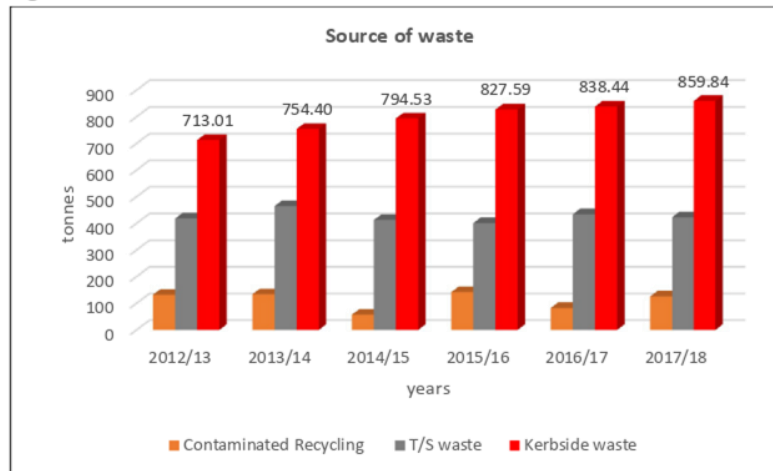
12.3.3 Contaminated Recyclables

Waste generated from contaminated recyclables is included in this category, and was 126.00 tonnes in 2017/18.

12.3.4 Other Refuse

General waste delivered to the transfer station was 279 tonnes.

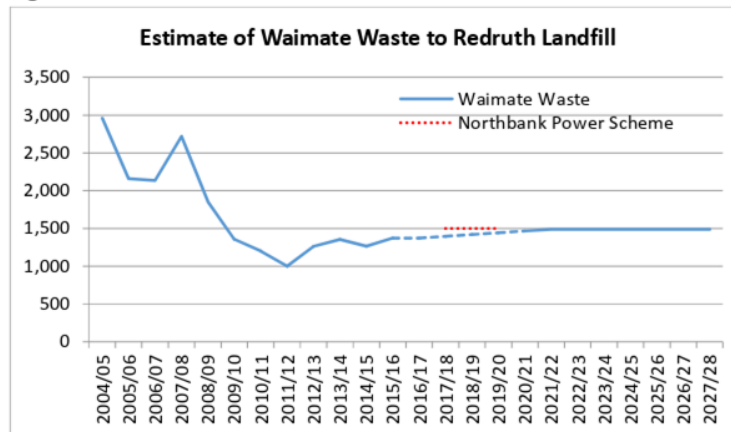
The bar graph below shows the trends over the last six years, kerbside waste has always comprised a higher proportion than transfer station waste and contaminated recyclables. Therefore, a priority is to address a reduction in kerbside waste to landfill.

Figure 11: Sources of Waste to Landfill

Data Source: Refer #1196400 – WDC sources of waste - tab

12.4 Estimated Future Waste Tonnes

There are two significant projects in South Canterbury that may commence in the next few years. These are the proposed Hunter Downs Irrigation Scheme and the North Bank Tunnel Project. These projects may affect the Waimate District waste tonnages if the population increases as a result. However, both projects are on hold due to earthquake and government procedure at the moment.

Figure 12: Estimated Future Waste Tonnes to Redruth Landfill

Data Source: Refer # TDC 1002596 –Trend Total tab

12.4.1 Diversion Method

There is scope for improved separation of materials and items before waste is disposed of at the transfer station. This will need improved public education, on-going monitoring and enforcement of the bylaw preventing the disposal of banned items, improved resources (skips, bins and staff) at the unloading areas for respective materials.

12.5 Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)

Timaru District Council must pay for ETS obligations. These costs are incorporated into the Landfill charge.

12.6 Redruth Landfill Disposal Fees

Waimate District Council pays the disposal fees at a reduced rate set for Landfill Access Permit Holders by the Timaru District Council.

Table 47: Comparison of Disposal Fees

Landfill or Transfer Station	2018/19 Gate Fee (Incl gst and \$10 levy) –\$/tonne
Timaru District council	\$212
Ashburton District council	\$233.87
Christchurch City council	\$253.40
Mackenzie District Council	\$ 322
Selwyn District Council	\$228

12.7 Waste Flight

As the disposal cost of waste increases, the cost effectiveness of waste minimisation initiatives become more viable compared to landfilling. Alternatively, the possibility of alternative landfill disposal may also viable to the Council.

12.7.1 Landfill options

With the disposal price set at \$212 per tonne at Redruth for 2018/19, the Council may investigate what options may be more effective and efficient compared to sending waste to Redruth. However, reducing waste to landfill is an effective mechanism to reduce cost.

12.8 Closed Landfills**12.8.1 Description of Sites**

The Council has a closed landfill management plan and monitors eight closed landfill sites for compliance with resource consent conditions. The monitoring programme covers all sites

annually with more frequent sampling for some sites. The suite of parameters and frequency of monitoring is scheduled for regular review.

There are eight (8) closed landfills in the Waimate District. These are listed in the table below.

Table 48: Details of Closed Landfill sites

Landfill	Location	Date closed
Glenavy Landfill	Te Maiharoa Road, Glenavy	13-08-1999
Hook River Landfill	Waimate – Hunter Road, Waimate	13-08-1999
Makikihi Beach Landfill	Hook Swamp Rd, Waimate	13-08-1999
Morven Beach Landfill	Morven Beach Road, Morven	13-08-1999
Otaio Landfill	Backline Rd, Bluecliffs	13-08-1999
Upper Pareora Landfill	Backline and Motukaika Rd, Pareora	13-08-1999
Waihao Landfill	SH 82, Waihao Downs	13-08-1999
Waimate Landfill	Racecourse Road, Waimate	06-10-2000

12.8.2 Monitoring of Sites

The Council has a closed landfill management plan and monitors the closed landfill sites for compliance with resource consent conditions. To date, there has been compliance with all resource consent conditions. Council is working to improve these sites to reduce impacts and make the sites into usable spaces.

There are a number of other known sites that are not monitored because of the small nature and minimal impact. These sites are recorded in a hazard register.

12.9 Cleanfill Sites

Waimate District Council only operates one Class 4 (cleanfill) Landfill site in the district. The cleanfill site is on McNamaras Road, Waimate, which is also accessible from the Resource Recovery Park at 61 Park Road. This cleanfill site is a permitted activity under the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan Section 5 Region-wide Rules 5.177. The actual disposed cleanfill tonnage has not been recorded. This Class 4 cleanfill site is next to the old Waimate Landfill.

Council may consider identifying some gravel pits that could be used as clean fill sites and any other ones for future emergency fill sites as part of an emergency management plan. It is prudent to obtain appropriate approvals by way of consents or designations so that the sites can be officially nominated as sites for emergency use. It would be expected that certain

conditions will apply for emergency sites and these will determine what materials can be accepted, any pre-sorting that may be required, storage time and any other condition that may pertain to the site. This pre-empts any possible delays during the event or issues with planning and consents after the event.

12.10 Illegal Dumping and Burning Waste

Illegal dumping is when people chose to dispose of their waste usually in public locations; however, some dumping may occur on private property in non-approved pits, etc. There is always an element of the community that will dump waste in river beds, on road sides and at other locations. Even when Council had free or low-cost dumping, people still chose to dump waste in river beds, etc.

As tipping fees increase, people may seek alternative disposal options and illegal dumping may increase. Burning of waste is one option; however, this is prohibited under a Council bylaw. It is important to record and monitor incidents of illegal dumping along with enforcement and follow-up measures, and also by Environment Canterbury.

Council has the ability to issue fines for littering under the Litter Act 1979. This is used as a last resort. Council encourages people to be responsible for the appropriate disposal of rubbish. Any incidents of illegal dumping should be reported to Council and logged as a service request. However, many are not reported through this system, and quite often, further investigation reveals that what is logged is not necessarily the situation. Likewise, with illegal burning, most complaints are in relation to smoky fires or heating, as opposed to the burning of rubbish. Caution must be applied in defining the burning issue as rubbish related, as many complaints are the result of poor fuel quality for heating purposes only.

12.11 Waimate Emergency Management

12.11.1 Natural Disasters

Based on historic events, there is a need for Council to plan for the clean-up of debris and waste after a major natural disaster. The Council needs to prepare for and recover more quickly from the increased solid waste generated by a natural disaster. The most severe natural disasters generate debris in quantities that can overwhelm existing solid waste management facilities or force communities to use disposal options that otherwise would not normally be acceptable. Recent events include the floods of 1985 and the snow of 2006 which both generated significant quantities of debris. Earthquakes in Christchurch have demonstrated the significant amount of debris that can be generated. The following table identifies some of the generic wastes that will be generated from a natural event.

Table 49: Waste from Emergency Events

Event	Waste Generated						
	Coronial Livestock	Building	Fill/Rubble	Sediment	Green waste	Personal & Business Property	Ash & Charred Wood
Snow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Flood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Earthquake	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tsunami	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fire	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Wind	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Preparing a disaster waste management plan in advance can pay off in the event of a natural disaster. Planning can help a community identify its debris collection, recycling, and disposal options. Although the recovery process may take a long time, careful planning will prevent costly mistakes, speed recovery, and avoid creation of more waste. A plan can also save money by identifying cost-effective debris management options and sources of help, increasing control over debris management in the community, and improving administrative efficiency.

The disaster waste management plan should include a detailed strategy for debris collection, temporary storage and staging areas, recycling, disposal, hazardous waste identification and handling, administration, and dissemination of information to the public. It will be necessary to distribute the plan and work with personnel from respective agencies to ensure that the plan can be implemented quickly and smoothly.

OPTION	Ensure waste disposal options are included in emergency plans.
OPTION	Obtain consent or designations for old cleanfill sites pit as an alternative dumping site for emergency waste.

12.12 Waste Spills and Events

In the case of a significant spill or event, there may be a requirement to dispose of waste into the Redruth landfill. The type of waste and the quantity of chemical will determine if it is acceptable to dispose of it into the landfill. Pre-treatment may be required to enable the waste to be accepted. Advice from the Council's contractor and or specialist advisors will be required. Application via the waste manifest system will be required.

12.13 Waimate Waste Disposal Option Summary

OPTION	Description
1	Ensure waste disposal options are included in emergency plans.
2	Obtain consent or designations for old cleanfill sites as an alternative dumping site for emergency waste.

12.14 Waste Disposal Discussion Summary

12.1	Council has achieved all the objectives from the 2005 Solid Waste Plan.
12.4	Residual waste is transported to the Redruth Landfill.
12.5	All aspects of the Solid Waste Bylaw were implemented in from 1 July 2006. The Bylaw includes a list of banned items. In the next bylaw review, this list should be amended to allow for new initiatives increasing the range of recycling. Landfill and business monitoring has been implemented to monitor the bylaw.
12.6	The Redruth Landfill accepts waste from the Waimate District.
12.6	From 2012/13 to 2017/18, for six years, the average waste landfilled was about 1,336 tonnes per annum.
12.8	Waste data is recorded for all Waimate District waste entering Redruth Landfill.
12.8	There may be some increase in waste tonnages due to proposed large scale development projects in South Canterbury.
12.10	Timaru District Council incurs ETS obligations. These costs included in the landfill fee.
12.11	Landfill fees are set by Timaru District Council acting as either an incentive or disincentive. Differential charges act as an incentive for waste minimisation initiatives and as a disincentive for landfilling waste, so need to be maintained. Fees need to be flexible to take commercial conditions into account.
12.12	Landfill options need to be considered to reduce costs.
12.13	As part of the resource consent conditions, Council is required to monitor the closed landfills for a range of conditions. There have been no environmental effects identified in the monitoring.
12.14	Council has one clean fill site but waste has not been recorded.
12.15	Council encourages people to be responsible for the appropriate disposal of rubbish. Any incidents of illegal dumping should be reported to Council and logged as a service request. There is likely to always be incidents of illegal dumping and if disposal fees continue to rise, then the incidents may increase.

12.16	Natural disasters generate significant amounts of waste and Council will need to ensure waste disposal is incorporated into emergency plans as part of being prepared for natural events. Identification of potential disposal sites, disposal methods, waste separation and contract agreements can enable a planned recovery response compared to a possible reactive response which may have follow on consequences.
12.17	In the case of a significant spill or event, special waste may be disposed of to Redruth Landfill. Waste Acceptance Criteria and protocols will apply.

CHAPTER 13

13 Waimate Public Information

Get it Sorted

RUBBISH
Every Week

Includes:

- Paper Plates
- Compostable cutlery
- Coffee Caps
- Food Waste
- Takeaway Containers

Must be bagged:

- Dirty Liners
- Apples
- Broken Glass
- Wash
- Pet Waste
- Starched
- Hygiene Products

SOFT PLASTICS:

- Did you know, soft plastics can be recycled at Home Warehouse?
- Household Plastic
- Shopping Bags
- Food Bags
- Breaker Bags
- Frozen Food Bags
- Confectionery Bags

NO: Computers, No monitors, No TV's, No hazardous chemicals, No batteries, No green waste, No recyclables

RECYCLING
Every Week

PLASTICS

- Remove all lids off bottles & jars
- Clean all items

ALUMINIUM

- Clean all items
- Squash Tins & Cans

PAPER & CARDBOARD & Glass

- Keep Dry
- Tease all glass
- Newspaper tidy
- Flatten all cardboard
- 2 use bottles & Glass Jars only

NO: Plastic Bags, No Caps or Lids, No Diapers, No Dirty shoes, No Ashes, No food scraps, No meat trays, No Surgical Gloves, No Milk or Juice Boxes, No hair, No green waste, No clothing or material, No cigarette butts, No broken glass, No glass window panes

GREENWASTE
Every two Weeks

GREENWASTE

- Woodchips
- Leaves
- Small branches
- Garden clippings
- Garden clippings
- Moss

Don't have a Green Waste Bin?

WANT ONE?

Phone
Metallic Sweeping Ltd
0800 359 1221

NO: House hold rubbish, No pet waste, No diapers, No Bbs, No plastic, No ash, No hair, No food waste, No recyclables

13.1 Solid Waste Plan Progress for Community Participation

Table 50: WDC SWP 2005 Public Information

Action Programme	Community Participation	Status
Objectives		
Develop facilities for environmental education.		Not Achieved
To provide relevant, up to date, readily available information to maximise community participation in the various programmes.	Various media outlets are used to provide information.	Achieved

Action Programme	Community Participation	Status
Educate the public through residential, business and school programmes to better understand and participate in resource conservation and the integrated programmes of the solid waste plan.	Solid waste information and education are provided across the various sectors of the community. MSL provide environmental education programmes at local schools and the Waimate RRP.	Achieved
Develop community awards programme for environmental performance.		Not achieved
Performance Measures		
Number of employees involved in community participation programmes.	Two MSL staff, 0.2 FTE for involvement in community participation programmes.	Achieved
Number of publications and distribution.	Council newslines, website, newspaper articles, information pamphlets.	Achieved
Number of event presentations and attendees.	Participate in zero waste events.	Achieved
Number of schools and businesses participating in prevention and reduction programme.	Data is kept on schools participating in talks and tours on an ad hoc basis. Businesses are offered assistance on waste minimisation.	Achieved
Number of participants in community awards.		Not achieved

13.2 WMMP 2012 Progress for Community Participation

Plan date	Target date	Description	Status
2012	2012/13	Develop infrastructure and education to improve zero waste events recycling.	Achieved
2012	2013/14	Install public place recycling (PPR) facilities in highly used public areas.	Not Achieved

13.3 Waste Minimisation Officers

Currently, WDC does not have waste minimisation officers.

OPTION	Investigate option for adding 1 FTE waste minimisation officer.
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13.4 Information Demand

There is some demand from the schools and community for talks and tours. Demand can be fulfilled by visits by MSL staff or talks and tours to neighbouring councils' RRP eg. Redruth.

13.5 Information

The Council provides a range of information to the community:

- Council newsline for waste information.
- Council website for a range of specific information on facilities, services and general waste information.
- Brochures, pamphlets and hand-out information.
- Information included with letters to residents.
- Member of One Planet Website for waste information.

13.6 School Education Programme

Council does not have a dedicated Schools Education Programme. The main focus has been to ensure that all schools, preschools, kindergartens and childcare centres have all the infrastructure they need to sort their waste. Metallic Sweeping Ltd as part of their contract visit schools and give talks about recycling, this can be followed up with a visit to the RRP.

Table 51: Attendance at Talks

Year	Talk Number	Participants at Talk
2012/13	3	89
2013/14	1	95
2014/15	1	18
2015/16	1	95
2016/17	8	309
2017/18	3	131
Total	17	737

Council funds the Paper for Trees programme in pre-schools and schools throughout the District with waste levy funding. The Paper for Trees programme encourages recycling by requiring schools to measure and record volumes of recycling and rewarding schools with trees. Schools receive the trees for planting annually. A total of 11 schools and preschools of Waimate participated in this programme in 2017/18.

OPTION	Investigate need from schools for more comprehensive schools programme and consider funding.
OPTION	Investigate Option for EnviroSchool programme.
OPTION	Investigate options to work with SSCT for community education.

Table 52: MSL Recycling and the Paper for Trees Programme

Year	Native Tree Numbers	Recycling tonnes
2012/13	35	9
2013/14	93	23
2014/15	98	21
2015/16	89	17
2016/17	70	15
2017/18	44	11
Total	429	96

13.7 Business Programme

Council does not work with businesses to help minimise waste, e.g. schools, hospitals, supermarkets, hospitality, retailers, builders, manufacturers and processors. A global recession has focussed business interest in saving money, which leads to more commitment to reduce waste to landfill, and, in some instances, the sale of materials they would otherwise have paid to dispose of in the landfill.

OPTION	Investigate options to work with business for minimising their waste.
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Through the Canterbury Joint Waste Committee, selected businesses may join the Target Sustainability programme (see the chapter on Reduction).

13.8 Options Summary

OPTION	Description
1	Investigate option for adding 1 FTE waste minimisation officer.
2	Investigate need from schools for more comprehensive schools programme and consider funding.
3	Investigate options to work with business for minimising their waste.
4	Investigate Option for EnviroSchool programme.
5	Investigate options to work with SSCT for community education.

13.9 Discussion Summary

13.1	The Council has achieved (7 of 9) or not achieved (2 of 9) objectives from the 2005 Solid Waste Plan.
13.3	Some waste minimisation advice to businesses through the contractor's services.
13.4	There is some demand for talks and tours on waste minimisation.
13.5	Council provides a range of information to the community.
13.6	MSL Staff provide a schools programme, conducting talks, waste audits and advice on waste minimisation for schools.
13.7	Businesses can participate in the Target Sustainability programme.

CHAPTER 14

14 Further Information

**14.1 Neighboring Council's Experience – Timaru District Council****14.1.1 Three Bin System**

Timaru District Council has made significant progress in waste minimisation with the introduction of the three bin collection system. It introduced the kerbside collection using a 240 L green-lidded bin of organic wastes including food and garden waste, 140L red-lidded bin for rubbish collection and 240L yellow-lidded for standard household recyclables in 2006. An early audit of the system after its introduction showed that there is scope for improved separation of organic waste for composting from the red rubbish bin (25%), transfer station general waste (11%) and waste taken direct to landfill (19%).

The overall decrease of waste from landfill from the 3-bin system averages 75% with the organics bin responsible for the largest decrease from general waste. The introduction of the weighbridges in 1995 in Redruth transfer station and in Temuka and in Geraldine incentivized better diversion and made charging more equitable .

14.1.2 Waste Free Parenting

This program is started in 2015. Kate Meads, well known 'Nappy Lady' in NZ conducts two workshops per year sponsored by TDC. It is designed to encourage parents to move towards cloth nappy use, instead of disposables. These cloth nappies are much cheaper, and far better environmentally.

Attendees pay \$25 for the 2 hour workshop, light meal included, and they receive a goody bag worth \$100, including two cloth nappies.

OPTION	Offer the waste free parenting course.
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14.1.3 Waste Free Living

This program started in 2018 is run by Kate Meads and sponsored by TDC, due to demand from the community for more general information about waste management. Attendees pay \$25 for the two hour workshop, light meal included, and receive a goody bag worth \$100, including a cloth nappy, reusable sanitary towel, wax wraps and other items.

OPTION	Offer the waste free living course.
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14.1.4 Mattresses Recycling

Timaru District Council have become the first in the country to be able to recycle residents' unwanted mattresses after collection sites for the Rebound programme opened in the region in September 2018.

The programme, designed by resource recovery experts 3R Group, sees mattresses collected, dismantled and the components recycled, with the aim of tackling the literal mountain of some 300,000 mattresses which go to landfill each year in New Zealand.

Sarah from 3 R says mattresses are one of the most problematic items in landfill as they are bulky and can clog machinery. However, the majority of components which make up a mattress, like the wood, steel, foam and coir (a natural product from coconut fibre with various reuse options) can all have a second life.

OPTION	Investigate options for mattress recycling.
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The Timaru District Council also offers child car seat recycling through the SeatSmart programme, which is also run by 3R Group.

OPTION	Subsidise the SeatSmart programme.
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14.1.5 Pyrolysis

Council has formed a Memorandum of Understanding with Waste Transformation Ltd, which operates a private pyrolysis facility at the Redruth site.

The Waste Analysis Protocol conducted in 2011 by TDC showed that timber constitutes 18% of the waste stream of Redruth landfill. Any reduction in the quantity of timber going to landfill will benefit council by reducing waste levy and Emissions Trading Scheme costs. If the waste composition varied enough for a Unique Emissions Factor to be applied for, the benefit would extend to reduced ETS costs for the remaining waste to landfill. Diverting timber would also assist TDC in meeting WMMP goals of minimising waste to landfill and extending landfill life.

In October November 2015, a waste sort trial was conducted and 43% of the waste extracted was timber. This was sent for processing at the pyrolysis facility, which converts waste timber to charcoal for use as a heating fuel.

Under the Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) Council pays for each tonne of carbon created from landfill gas emissions, including those from timber. By removing timber from the landfill, there is scope to reduce the payments as timber is a high-value component used in calculating a unique emission factor (UEF) for the landfill.

OPTION	Investigate options for removing timber from the waste stream and collecting for pyrolysis processing.
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TDC Redruth Landfill is consented until 2030. However, it is expected that reduction of waste volume through the application of 3 bin system, conducting waste free parenting and waste free living workshops, mattress recycling and introduction of pyrolysis extend the landfill life by 10 years or more.

WDC can also reduce their landfilled waste amount by introducing the three bin system, composting of organic waste, conducting waste free parenting and waste free living workshops, by sending of mattresses for recycling and timber for pyrolysis. As waste tonnage being landfilled decreases, the cost of WDC for waste disposal will also be reduced. If the compactor is installed, waste disposal trips will also be reduced.

14.2 Community Requirements/Consultation

Some informal verbal consultation has been undertaken with waste collection companies, schools and business owners. Written feedback will be sought as part of the Special Consultative Procedure to be conducted for the WMMP. The Waste Assessment will be sent to the Medical Officer at the South Canterbury District Health Board.

14.3 Council Contracts Summary

The following is a summary of contracts for the Council and when they terminate.

Table 53: Contract End Dates

Contract Description	Termination
Waimate District:	
Solid waste services contracted to Metallic Sweepings Ltd: Kerbside Collection, recycling collection, transfer station, MRF and waste disposal to Redruth landfill	31 October 2020, with extension subject to approval of both parties.
Street litter bins collection contracted to Trevor Joyce	30 June 2020, with extension subject to approval of both parties.

14.4 Options Summary

OPTION	Description
1	Offer the waste free parenting course.
2	Offer the waste free living course.
3	Investigate options for mattress recycling.
4	Subsidise the SeatSmart programme.
5	Investigate options for removing timber from the waste stream and collecting for pyrolysis processing.

CHAPTER 15

15 WMMP Strategic Planning



15.1 WMMP 2012

The Waimate District Council must strive to achieve the outcomes of the Waste Minimisation Act and the goals of the New Zealand Waste Strategy. While there are a number of options identified in this assessment, actual proposals or actions to be completed for the next six year period of the Councils' WMMPs will be given strategic direction by the goals/targets and objectives to be set in the WMMP for the 2018-2028.

To recap:

1. The following key clauses are from the WMA
 - S3 The purpose of this Act 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.
 - S42 a territorial authority must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its District.
2. The following goals are from the NZ waste Strategy.
 - Reducing harmful effects of waste.
 - Improving resource efficiency use.

15.2 What Does This Mean for the Councils?

In the “Waste Management and Minimisation Planning – Guidance for Territorial Authorities”, MFE states:

“Effective and efficient waste management and minimisation is achieved when less waste is going to landfill, when resources are used wisely, when the economic cost of managing waste is reduced and when societal costs and risks are minimised.

It is unlikely that the best individual economic, environmental, cultural and societal outcomes can be met simultaneously, and there may be a higher economic cost (for instance) to achieve optimum environmental, social and cultural outcomes. In these cases Councils must weigh the costs of benefits of each aspect (economic, cultural, social and environmental) to arrive at the optimum overall solution for each District.

Similarly, there may be a trade-off between short and long-term costs – for instance, greater up-front costs may lead to lower on-going operational costs into the future.”

15.3 Where do we want to be?

The services chapters of this waste assessment have reviewed the current situation with respect to waste management and minimisation services in the Waimate district and have considered the potential for growth and other drivers. The purpose has been to assist in forecasting future demand for various services and to determine the suitability of the current services when considering both public health and waste minimisation issues. This exercise has also assisted in setting the baseline from which any future goals and/or targets will be set, as well as helping to identify possible options for achieving them.

The following sections set out the Waimate district Council’s preliminary vision, goals, objectives and targets for achieving waste reduction. These have been developed in a draft form only as a method to assist in the consideration of options they are subject to revision prior to drafting of the WMMP.

15.4 Vision

Table 54: Vision Statements

Waimate District Council
<i>“A sustainable community that is able to reuse, recycle and recover discarded resources and minimise residual waste to landfill, while ensuring protection of public health and the environment.”</i>

The concept of a vision is where we, as a community, want to be in the future. The ultimate aim is that once a person/business no longer requires an item or material then the necessary infrastructure and resources are in place for that item/material to be reused, recycled or recovered instead of being buried in the ground. Society needs to move towards full utilisation of materials and not the throw-away model of an inefficient society from the past. However, in the short term we still need to dispose of our waste in a safe way with minimal impact on the environment and human health until more effective methods are viable.

The Ministry for the Environment definition of sustainability is *"about meeting the needs of today, without adversely impacting on the needs of tomorrow"*.⁶

As a modern society it is irresponsible to plunder the natural resources that may be limited in the future. While it is not possible to make wholesale changes to everything in a short time frame, implementation of methods for improved resource utilisation and lessening impacts can be achieved progressively while keeping an eye to the future for the harder parts still to be achieved.

15.5 Zero Waste Goal

Zero Waste to landfill is the driver for reduction of waste, reuse, recycle and recovery. It is possible to achieve zero waste to landfill and some businesses overseas have achieved this. Asahi Breweries in Japan have been recycling waste and by-products at all breweries since 1998 and in 2009 achieved 100% recycling of waste for the Asahi Breweries Group as a whole.⁷

However the concept of 100% reuse, recycling and recovery of a greater range of materials is not so easy across a widespread community, with higher costs to collect and sort materials for the community. In the medium term at least, there will still be a need to landfill waste.

Table 55: Zero Waste Goal

Waimate District Council
The zero waste goal of the 2018-2028 WMMP is to maximise opportunities to reduce waste to landfill.

⁶ <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/sustainable-industry/tools-services/definition.php>

⁷ http://www.asahibeer.co.jp/english/responsibility/pdf/csr/2010/summary10_e_environment.pdf

	Tonnes waste per year	% against baseline
Baseline tonnes – 2007/08	2,721	BASELINE
2010/11	1,069	39% of baseline
2017/18	1,409	51% of baseline

To measure progress of zero waste to landfill, 2007/08 was established as the baseline year. Although more materials are being diverted, waste has increased 12% since 2010/11, so the reduction in waste to landfill against the baseline is reduced.

While good initial progress has been made on waste diversion by Council, it will become harder and more expensive to address the remaining waste streams.

The Zero Waste to landfill goal is aspirational but initiatives to further waste minimisation and specifically achieve diversion of waste from landfill, must be strongly considered. The costs of doing so, needs to be set against the long term costs of failing to do so with a limited landfill life in sight. Increasing the landfill fees will reduce waste to the Redruth landfill, however, this may just divert waste to another landfill.

The most practical option is to focus on particular waste streams only, e.g. timber and increase diversion in steps. Enforcement of the bylaw is the most affordable option and this could be the first step.

Council will need to consider community requirements and the level of service required, and what the community are prepared to pay for in determining future waste diversion and setting targets.

15.6 Considerations

There is a need to:

- Plan waste management and minimisation for the long term in the community's interest as aligned to desired community outcomes.
- Consider the economic feasibility of new or improved services, to ensure rates increases are kept at a minimum.
- Continue moving towards diversion of waste.
- Continue monitoring of waste in the region including volumes and composition, plus gathering what information can be obtained regarding commercial and industrial sources of waste.
- Realise that the cost of disposal to landfill will increase with the national waste levy and the proposed introduction of an Emissions Trading Scheme on all waste disposed of to landfill.
- Consider the use of the allocated waste levy funds to be pooled for waste minimisation initiatives that are identified and costing to be provided for in Council's WMMP.

- Provide for funding in Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) and subsequent Annual Plans and monitor progress through Annual Reports and in progress reporting to the MfE on implementation of the WMMP as now required by the WMA.

15.7 Waimate District Council's Goals

Table 56: Waimate District Council's Goals

Goals
1) Protect public health.
2) Protect the environment.
3) Provide effective and efficient services in a sustainable manner.

Objectives and methods are further outlined in the WMMP.

15.8 Targets

The targets and operational performance measures will be reviewed and set in the 2019 WMMP. The targets to achieve this are based on the options for reducing waste assessed in the kerbside SWAP audit conducted by Waste Not in 2017 and summarised in Chapter 3.4.1. Refer to the options summary.

1. To reduce organic waste to landfill by 300 tonnes per annum.
2. To reduce recyclables waste to landfill by 100 tonnes per annum.
3. To reduce rubbish to landfill by 50 tonnes per annum.

	Tonnes waste per year	% against baseline
Baseline tonnes – 2007/08	2,721	BASELINE
2010/11	1,069	39% of baseline tonnes
2017/18	1,409	51% of baseline tonnes
Kerbside Collection options		
If Target 1 was achieved	1,109	40% of baseline tonnes
If Target 2 was achieved	1,309	48% of baseline tonnes
If Target 3 was achieved	1,359	49% of baseline tonnes
If all targets were achieved	959	35% of baseline tonnes

Further to this other options for reducing waste at the transfer station will also have an effect.

15.9 Summary of Overall Options

OPTION	DESCRIPTION	Target	Tonnes
1	Add 0.2 FTE for business assistance to improve sorting and compliance through education and with a goal of introducing waste reduction at source initiatives.	3	
2	Add 0.2 FTE for kerbside visual auditing.	1	
3	Conduct a physical SWAP audit in 2023 required for next six-yearly review of WMMP of kerbside	2	
4	Undertake a sort-and-weigh audit of bins. This is critical to determine composition of waste from kerbside collection.	1	
5	Conduct a waste audit of transfer station waste.	2	
6	Consider the cessation of the bag service with conversion to bins required.	3	
7	Investigate option for RFID bin tagging.	3	
8	Change weekly 80L bin to fortnightly 140L bin for rubbish.	3	
9	Use crate for glass, or use an 80L bin (convert current rubbish bin)	2	
10	Plan for bin renewals and replacement from 2019 on.	3	
11	Investigate option to install public place recycling facilities in highly used public areas.	2	50
12	Provide a large organics container eg 240 litre green bin to increase diversion of green waste and potentially food waste.	1	80
13	Consider inclusion of food waste in green bin service.	1	
14	Provide a food waste (in house) kitchen container for use with bio bags.	1	20
15	Alternate to option above- promote the use of kitchen containers and bio bags to divert food waste.	1	
16	Provide a large recycling container eg 240 litre bin to increase diversion of recycling.	2	100
17	Investigate options for mixed recycling in wheelie bins.	2	10
18	Make collection service compulsory in urban areas.	3	
19	Progressively move to funding the activity from waste minimisation charges.	3	

20	Reduce hours e.g. Sunday closure to reduce costs and reduction of hours or closure on weekdays.	3	
21	Install weighbridge for better recording of all data and for equitable charges i.e pay by weight.	3	
22	Review hours with regard to costs and funding model.	3	
23	Provide Polystyrene drop-off.	2	5
24	Provide used clothing drop-off.	2	5
25	Improve data collection to include count of batteries, LPG cylinders and Escarp particularly TVs and other screens.	3	
26	Consider different charges for different size tyres.	2	
27	Investigate options for tyre recovery.	2	20
28	Install a compactor to reduce transport costs.	3	
29	Fund Sustainable Living Programme (online resources).	3	
30	Review sustainable procurement options.	3	
31	Change the measure to record sales and volumes.	3	
32	Further upgrade the shop.	2	5
33	Expand sales of other items eg. Bio bins, bio bags, charcoals.	3	
34	Investigate options for mixed plastics management.	2	20
35	Investigate options for mixed glass collection and processing in kerbside bins.	2	25
36	Investigate options for escrap dismantling to improve recycling activity	2	10
37	Investigate collection of alternative items via a satchel in kerbside bins.	2	15
38	Evaluate green waste storage area and options.	1	
39	Investigate transport of green waste to Redruth for processing.	1	20
40	Investigate sale of Timaru compost at the RRP.	3	
41	Audit mulch quality.	3	
42	Require waste oil data for collections by litres or tonnes.	3	
43	Investigate and implement options for gib license.	1	
44	Investigate options to refer and trade customers taking hazardous waste to Timaru.	3	
45	Subsidise Environment Canterbury's chemical collections.	3	

46	Ensure waste disposal options are included in emergency plans.	3	
47	Obtain consent or designations for old cleanfill sites as an alternative dumping site for emergency waste.	3	
48	Investigate option for adding 1 FTE waste minimisation officer.	3	
49	Investigate need from schools for more comprehensive schools programme and consider funding.	3	
50	Investigate options to work with business for minimising their waste.	3	20
51	Investigate Option for Enviroschool programme.	3	
52	Investigate options to work with SSCT for community education.	3	
53	Offer the waste free parenting course.	3	
54	Offer the waste free living course.	3	
55	Investigate options for mattress recycling.	2	25
56	Subsidise the SeatSmart programme.	3	
57	Investigate options for removing timber from the waste stream and collecting for pyrolysis processing.	2	20

15.10 Options ranking

The options have all been assessed with a ranking tool. Refer Doc #1215158 for details. The summary is presented in the table below.

Table 57: Summary of Options based on Ranking Criteria within each Category

Rank	Direct Action	Raw Score	Weighted score
1	Provide a large organics container eg 240 litre bin to increase diversion of green waste and potentially food waste.	62	85
2	Consider inclusion of food waste in green bin service.	61	85
3	Provide a large recycling container eg 240L bin to increase diversion of recycling.	61	83
4	Provide a food waste (in house) kitchen container for use with bio bags.	61	80
5	Investigate option to install public place recycling facilities in highly used public areas.	59	79
6	Install a compactor to reduce transport costs.	57	79
7	Provide enough green waste storage area.	55	75
8	Investigate options for tyre recovery.	53	74
9	Install weighbridge for better recording of all data and for equitable charges i.e pay by weight.	51	75
10	Assess quantities of incoming green waste at the transfer station.	45	68
11	Change weekly 80L bin to fortnightly 140L bin for rubbish.	41	61

12	Provide used clothing drop-off.	41	61
13	Use crate for glass, or use an 80L bin (convert current rubbish bin)	41	58
14	Provide Polystyrene drop-off.	41	55
15	Investigate need from schools for more comprehensive schools programme and consider funding.	37	44
16	Fund sustainable Living Programme (online resources).	25	34
17	Subsidise Ecan's chemical collections.	21	25
Rank	New Ideas	Raw Score	Weighted score
1	Investigate alternative glass (collection and) processing	51	69
2	Investigate whether Timaru pilot "Secret Squirrel Satchel" can be attended to Waimate in kerbside bins.	51	68
3	Investigate options for removing timber from the waste stream and collecting for pyrolysis processing.	49	68
4	Investigate options for escrap dismantling to improve recycling activity	49	62
5	Investigate options for mattress recycling.	45	61
6	Investigate transport of green waste to Redruth for processing.	45	55
7	Offer the waste free parenting course.	44	51
8	Offer the waste free living course.	39	50

9	Investigate and implement options for gib licensing	35	48
10	Investigate options to refer trade customers to commercial providers of hazardous waste handling services.	33	48
11	Expand sales of other items eg. Bio bins, bio bags, charcoal, Timaru Eco-compost.	33	43
12	Subsidise the SeatSmart programme.	25	30
Rank	Change the Rules	Raw Score	Weighted score
1	Obtain consent for or designations for old cleanfill sites pit as an alternative dumping site for emergency waste.	37	61
2	Ensure waste disposal options are included in emergency plans.	37	48
Rank	Communicate	Raw Score	Weighted score
1	Add 0.2 FTE for kerbside visual auditing.	63	84
2	Add 0.2 FTE for business assistance to improve sorting and compliance through education and with a goal of introducing waste reduction at source initiatives.	41	62
3	Investigate options to refer and trade customers taking hazardous waste to Timaru.	39	60
4	Investigate options to work with business for minimising their waste.	39	59
5	Investigate option for adding 1 FTE waste minimisation officer.	39	54
6	Investigate options to work with SSCT for community education.	39	50

Rank	Monitor	Raw Score	Weighted score
1	Undertake a sort-and-weigh audit of bins. This is critical to determine composition of waste from kerbside collection.	57	78
2	Conduct a physical SWAP audit in 2023 required for next six-yearly review of WMMP of kerbside.	57	74
3	Consider different charges for different size tyres.	53	76
4	Progressively move to funding the activity from waste minimisation charges.	51	74
5	Consider the cessation of the bag service with conversion to bins required.	51	72
7	Investigate options for mixed recycling in while bin.	51	72
8	Conduct a waste audit of transfer station waste.	51	72
9	Investigate options for HDPE, PET and mixed plastics processing and collection.	51	71
10	Investigate options for mixed glass collection and processing in kerbside bins.	51	70
11	Further upgrade the shop in RRP.	51	69
12	Make collection service compulsory in urban areas.	49	68
	Investigate option for RFID bin tagging.	49	62
13	Improve date collection to include count of batteries, LPG cylinders and Escrap particularly TVs and other screens.	39	53

14	Audit Mulch quality.	37	52
15	Review transfer station's hours with regard to costs and funding model.	31	43
16	Change the measure to record sales and volumes in RRP shop.	29	41
17	Review sustainable procurement options.	27	36
18	Plan for bin renewals and replacement from 2019 on.	25	28
19	Require waste oil data collecting by litres or tonnes.	34	46

Data Source: Refer # 1215158

15.11 Options Prioritisation:

The options are prioritised based on their weighted score and presented in the following table.

Table 58: Options prioritisation

OPTIONS	Weighted Score	PRIORITY
Provide a large organics container eg 240 litre bin to increase diversion of green waste and potentially food waste.	85	1
Consider inclusion of food waste in green bin service.	85	2
Add 0.2 FTE for kerbside visual auditing.	84	3
Provide a large recycling container eg 240L bin to increase diversion of recycling.	83	4
Provide a food waste (in house) kitchen container for use with bio bags.	80	5
Install a compactor to reduce transport costs.	79	6
Investigate option to install public place recycling facilities in highly used public areas.	79	7
Undertake a sort-and-weigh audit of bins. This is critical to determine composition of waste from kerbside collection.	78	8
Consider different charges for different size tyres.	76	9
Provide enough green waste storage area.	75	10
Install weighbridge for better recording of all data and for equitable charges i.e pay by weight.	75	11
Conduct a physical SWAP audit in 2023 required for next six-yearly review of WMMP of both kerbside and transfer station waste.	74	12
Investigate options for tyre recovery.	74	13
Progressively move to funding the activity from waste minimisation charges.	74	14
Consider the cessation of the bag service with conversion to bins required.	72	15

Investigate options for mixed recycling in white bin.	72	16
Conduct a waste audit of transfer station waste.	72	17
Investigate options for HDPE, PET and mixed plastics processing and collection.	71	18
Investigate options for mixed glass collection and processing in kerbside bins.	70	19
Investigate options for gib licensing.	70	20
Further upgrade the shop in RRP.	69	21
Investigate alternative glass (collection and) processing.	69	22
Investigate whether Timaru pilot "Secret Squirrel Satchel" can be attended to Waimate in kerbside bins.	68	23
Investigate options for removing timber from the waste stream and collecting for pyrolysis processing.	68	24
Assess quantities of incoming green waste at the transfer station.	68	25
Make collection service compulsory in urban areas.	68	26
Add 0.2 FTE for business assistance to improve sorting and compliance through education and with a goal of introducing waste reduction at source initiatives. Conduct a waste audit of transfer station waste.	62	27
Investigate option for RFID bin tagging.	62	28
Investigate options for scrap dismantling to improve recycling activity.	62	29
Investigate options for mattress recycling.	61	30
Change weekly 80L bin to fortnightly 140L bin for rubbish.	61	31
Provide used clothing drop-off.	61	32
Obtain consent for or designations for old cleanfill sites pit as an alternative dumping site for emergency waste.	61	33
Investigate options to refer and trade customers taking hazardous waste to Timaru.	60	34
Investigate options to work with business for minimising their waste.	59	35

Use crate for glass, or use an 80L bin (convert current rubbish bin).	58	36
Investigate transport of green waste to Redruth for processing.	55	37
Provide Polystyrene drop-off.	55	38
Offer the waste free parenting course.	57	39
Offer the waste free living course.	55	40
Provide Polystyrene drop-off.	55	41
Investigate option for adding 1 FTE waste minimisation officer.	54	42
Improve date collection to include count of batteries, LPG cylinders and Escrap particularly TVs and other screens.	53	43
Audit Mulch quality.	52	44
Offer the waste free parenting course.	51	45
Offer the waste free living course.	50	46
Ensure waste disposal options are included in emergency plans.	48	47
Investigate options to refer trade customers to commercial providers of hazardous waste handling services.	48	48
Require waste oil data collecting by litres or tonnes.	46	49
Investigate need from schools for more comprehensive schools programme and consider funding.	44	50
Review transfer station's hours with regard to costs and funding model.	43	51
Expand sales of other items eg. Bio bins, bio bags, charcoal, Timaru Eco-compost.	43	52
Change the measure to record sales and volumes in RRP shop.	41	53
Fund sustainable Living Programme (online resources).	34	54
Subsidise the SeatSmart programme.	30	55
Plan for bin renewals and replacement from 2019 on.	28	56
Subsidise Ecan's chemical collections.	25	57

15.12 Other initiatives

Council considers that Central Government could provide Local Authorities more support in funding waste minimisation. This could be done by increasing the percentage of the waste levy given to Councils, as Local Authorities are faced with the majority of the cost of implementing new waste minimisation initiatives and will invariably have to increase their rate take to achieve any long term waste minimisation targets.

Council also considers that Central Government could strengthen criteria for product stewardship, which relate to certain identified products, and that this information could be published so that results could be analysed by all. The declaration of key products requiring mandatory product stewardship would level the playing field, enhance diversion of waste from landfill and reduce costs for Councils.

This could then place pressure on high volume wastes such as packaging, which would in turn drive product development so that packaging material can be recycled or reused, thus achieving waste minimisation.

16 Appendices

16.1 Appendix A: Waste Minimisation Act 2008, s51 - Waste Assessment Requirements

The WMA (s51) states:

1. *A waste assessment must contain -*
 - (a) *a description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority's District (whether by the territorial authority or otherwise).*
 - (b) *a forecast of future demands for collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services within the District.*
 - (c) *a statement of options available to meet the forecast demands of the District with an assessment of the suitability of each option.*
 - (d) *a statement of the territorial authority's intended role in meeting the forecast demands.*
 - (e) *a statement of the territorial authority's proposals for meeting the forecast demands, including proposals for new or replacement infrastructure.*
 - (f) *a statement about the extent to which the proposals will -*
 - i. *ensure that public health is adequately protected;*
 - ii. *promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.*
2. *An assessment is not required to contain any assessment in relation to individual properties.*
3. *Information is required for an assessment to the extent that the territorial authority considers appropriate, having regard to -*
 - (a) *the significance of the information.*
 - (b) *the costs of, and difficulty in, obtaining the information.*
 - (c) *the extent of the territorial authority's resources.*
 - (d) *the possibility that the territorial authority may be directed under the Health Act 1956 to provide the services referred to in that Act.*
4. *However, an assessment must indicate whether and, if so, to what extent, the matters referred to in subsection (3)(b) and (c) have impacted materially on the completeness of the assessment.*
5. *In making an assessment, the territorial authority must -*
 - (a) *use its best endeavours to make a full and balanced assessment.*
 - (b) *consult the Medical Officer of Health.*

16.2 Appendix B: Waimate Fees and Charges**CHARGES (GST incl.) at RRP are:****Refuse (Rubbish)**

- Standard Rubbish Bag \$7.50 for 2017/18
- Small to Medium load up to 2m³ of refuse e.g. car, station wagon, ute, trailer or van \$26.00 per m³ of part charge thereof
- Large load >2 cubic metres e.g. large trailer or light truck \$26.00 per m³
- Weighed load e.g. trucks larger than 2.5 tonnes tare (per tonne) \$260.00
- Unwanted whiteware – drop off \$15.00
- Unwanted vehicles – drop off \$30.00* Note: an addition \$20.00 charge applies if cars contain liquids, refuse or other material. *Note: Direct to Redruth all trucks only – charged directly by Timaru District Council.

Greenwaste or Hardfill Drop-Off at RRP:

- Small to Medium load from half to 2m³ of greenwaste e.g. car, station wagon, ute, trailer or van \$13.00 per m³ or part charge thereof.
- Large load >2 cubic metres e.g. large trailer or light truck \$13.00 per m³
- Weighed load e.g. trucks larger than 2.5 tonnes tare (per tonne) \$76.00

Customers must place lawn clippings & fibrous leaves separately where directed.

FREE recyclables drop-off at the Resource Recovery Park:

RECYCLING of flattened cardboard, newspaper, aluminium or steel can, car batteries and scrap metal is accepted during opening hours. All material is self-deposited in the appropriate bins.

Escrap all items – No charge - excluding charged items listed below.

Televisions \$12.00 CRT Computer monitors \$12.00 Tyres \$7.00

16.3 Appendix C: Waimate District Consolidated Bylaw 2008

CHAPTER 13

SOLID WASTE**Scope**

The purpose of this Chapter of the Bylaw defines the requirements for sorting, preparation, collection and depositing of Solid Waste at Waste Management Facilities

1301 Council Kerbside Collection

1301.1 Council may from time to time make and amend and publicly notify policy which may include but is not necessarily limited to the following.

- a) To determine areas within the Waimate District Eligible for Solid Waste collection.
- b) To designate the days and time of Solid Waste collection including alternative days for public holidays.
- c) To contract any Solid Waste collection contractor to carry out collection of Solid Waste for Council.
- e) To determine the area and type of properties that Council will provide a Kerbside collection service to.
- f) To assign Approved Containers to Eligible premises;
- g) To determine the frequency of collection of Solid Waste in each designated collection area of the District.
- h) To designate the conditions and guidelines relating to the acceptance of Solid Waste materials for collection as part of a Council Kerbside Collection and at Waste Management Facilities.

1302 Owner and Occupier Responsibilities

1302.1 Every Owner or Occupier of an Eligible Premise shall:

- a) Ensure that Approved Containers are not intentionally damaged.
- b) Utilise Approved Containers for the storing and collection of rubbish and Recyclable Materials.
- c) Separate and prepare all Solid Waste generated from within Eligible properties so as to comply with the acceptance criteria for Solid Waste.
- d) Maintain Approved Containers in a sanitary manner so as not to cause offence or nuisance.
- d) Place Approved Containers out for emptying by 7.00am in accordance with Council instructions for placement.

- e) Ensure the lid of an Approved Container is closed shut when the container is placed out for emptying so that no material is sticking out of the Approved Container.
 - f) Remove any Approved emptied Containers from the Kerbside or roadside not later than 24 hours after the day of collection.
 - g) Notify Council immediately of any damage or loss to any Approved Container.
- 1302.2 Landlords shall ensure tenants Eligible Premises that are residential dwellings receive the appropriate allocation of Approved Containers and shall provide adequate space for storage of the Approved Containers.
- 1302.3 When an Approved Container has been placed outside a Premise for collection, no Person other than the Owner or Occupier of that property, or any Council staff, agent or contractor shall interfere with, add to or remove any of the contents of the Approved Container.
- 1302.4 No Person shall dispose of any Solid Waste from Eligible Premises or any commercial Premises in to a street litter bin.
- 1302.5 No Person other than the Occupier/Owner of the Eligible Premises to which the Approved Container has been allocated, Council staff, agent or contractor shall remove an Approved Container from its placement on the kerb.
- 1302.6 Approved Containers allocated to an Eligible Premises shall remain at the Eligible Premises the Approved Containers were originally assigned to. The Approved Containers shall not be removed and used at another Premises unless permission is granted by Council.
- 1302.7 Where an Approved Container has been damaged through negligence, misuse, abuse or alterations the repair of damage or replacement shall be a cost recoverable from the Owner or Occupier of the Eligible Premises to which the Approved Container was assigned.
The Owner or Occupier of Eligible Premises shall not be liable for theft, vandalism or damage caused inadvertently by others.
- 1302.8 The Owner or Occupier of an Eligible Premises shall make the Approved Containers assigned to the Eligible Premises available to Council, or its contractors or agents for inspection purposes or repair within 24 hours of that request.
- 1303 Approved Containers**
- 1303.1 Council shall determine the type of Approved Containers to be supplied to Eligible Premises.
- 1303.2 Approved Containers will be identified by Council name.
- 1303.4 Containers that are not Approved Containers will not be emptied or removed.

1304 Disposal of Solid Waste

- 1304.1 No Person shall, in an Approved Container or otherwise, present for disposal to landfill at a Council Waste Management Facility, a banned material or Prohibited Waste as specified within the First and Second Schedules of this chapter to the Bylaw.

1305 Preparation of Solid Waste Material

- 1305.1 Every Occupier or Owner of Eligible Premises shall ensure that their Solid Waste is sorted and separated into the corresponding Approved Containers for recycling or rubbish to landfill.
- 1305.2 Solid Waste materials shall be prepared in accordance with instructions provided by Council.
- 1305.3 Except in cases where disposable containers are used Solid Waste shall not be packed tightly into Approved Containers, but shall be stored in a manner that enables the contents to tip out freely.
- 1305.4 Council may from time to time amend its instructions regarding the collection and disposal of Solid Waste. This may include but is not limited to instruction on maximum weight for Approved Containers, the type of Solid Waste materials to be placed into Approved Containers and any other such matters Council considers relevant.

1306 Placement of Approved Containers

- 1306.1 Approved Containers shall where possible be placed for collection free of obstruction in the horizontal and vertical plane for emptying. Approved Containers shall be spaced at least 0.5 metres apart.
- 1306.2 Occupiers or Owners of Eligible Premises shall place their Approved Containers at the Kerbside or Roadside for emptying in accordance with instructions provided by Council or its contractor.
- 1306.3 Approved Containers placed out on the wrong collection day will not be emptied and the Owner or Occupier of the Eligible Premises shall be responsible for removing the container.
- 1306.4 An Approved Container will only be emptied once on each Collection Day unless approval is given by Council for any further emptying of an Approved Container of an Eligible Premises.
- 1306.5 Council collection contractor is not required to return to emptied Approved Containers that have not been placed out in time for emptying. In such circumstances the Owner or Occupier of the Eligible Premises shall be responsible for emptying the Approved Container. The Contractor, where possible, may return to empty an Approved Container.

1308 Improperly prepared materials and contamination of Approved Containers

- 1308.1 Council collection contractor shall not collect improperly prepared materials or empty contaminated Approved Containers.

- 1308.2 Where an Approved Container is declined for collection the Owner or Occupier of the Eligible Premises shall be notified of the problem by Council as soon as is practicable in the circumstances.
- 1308.3 When notified of improperly prepared materials or contamination of Approved Containers the Owner or Occupier of the Eligible Premises shall be responsible for remedying or mitigating the contamination or improperly prepared materials.
- 1308.4 An Approved Container so notified as being contaminated or improperly prepared will not be emptied until the next designated Collection Day.
- 1308.5 Council may advise the Owner/Occupier informing them of the acceptance criteria for preparation of and collection of materials.
- 1308.6 Where the Occupier/Owner of an Eligible Premises of an Approved Container fails to adhere to Council advice then Council may stop the Council Kerbside Collection for that Eligible Premises.
- 1309 Commercial Premises**
- 1309.1 The disposal of Solid Waste not eligible for collection by Council is the responsibility of the generator of that Solid Waste.
- 1309.2 The Owner of commercial Premises shall ensure sufficient space is provided to accommodate containers for Solid Waste, including separate containers for Reusable, Recyclable and Compostable Material.
- 1309.3 The Owner or Occupier of a commercial premises shall sort and separate all Solid Waste generated at the Premises so as to facilitate the collection of materials for recycling and composting and to comply with Council's waste acceptance criteria. This waste may be placed in Approved Containers or contractor containers or taken to the Resource Recovery Park.
- 1310 Accumulation of Waste**
- 1310.1 The Occupier and the Owner of any Premises shall not permit or allow any accumulation of Solid Waste, Reusable, Recyclable and or Compostable Materials in, on, or about that Premises to be or become unsightly or offensive so as to be a nuisance or likely to be injurious to health.
- 1310.2 Where Approved Containers or contractor containers are provided Solid Waste shall be placed in the respective containers. Home composting systems are permitted to dispose of Compostable Materials, as long as there is no breach of clause 1310.1 hereof.
- 1311 Solid Waste Collectors and Operators to be Licensed**
- 1311.1 Any Person who as part of a commercial operation collects Solid Waste from residential dwellings or commercial Premises or who sorts and processes Solid

Waste as part of a Solid Waste collection business shall be licensed by Council to do so.

- 1311.2 The purpose of such a licence is to ensure that the objectives of Councils Solid Waste Management Plan are achieved with regard to the separation of Reusable, Recyclable and Compostable Materials presented to Council for disposal.
- 1311.3 Every application for a Licence shall be made on the prescribed form, and shall include a description of the activities undertaken and shall be accompanied by a fee as set by Council from time to time.
- 1311.4 Licences may be granted at the discretion of Council, and maybe subject to such terms and conditions as Council determines.
- 1311.5 A Licence shall be Personal to the holder and is not transferable.

1312 Matters to be considered for Issue of Licence

- 1312.1 When exercising its discretion in granting a Licence and the conditions to be imposed, Council may take into account such matters including but not limited to the following:
 - a) The suitability of the applicant to hold a licence.
 - b) The extent to which the licensed activities will promote public health and safety and achievement of Council's Solid Waste Management Plan and waste reduction initiatives.
 - c) The type of Solid Waste to be removed collected or transported.
 - d) The manner of treatment (if any) and disposal of the Solid Waste type, and the location of the Waste Management Facility at which it is proposed that processing or disposal will occur.
 - e) The frequency and location of the Solid Waste collection, removal, transportation or disposal services offered.
 - f) The specifications of the Vehicles, equipment and containers to be used for the collection, removal, transportation, processing or disposal of Solid Waste.
 - g) The applicant's experience, reputation and track record in the Solid Waste industry, including any past operational issues which may affect the applicant's performance.
 - h) The applicant's financial ability to carry out the proposed business.
 - i) The terms and conditions under which such disposal of Solid Waste is permitted and the existence of or need for any statutory approvals, authorisations or consents required to be held or complied with in respect of such disposal.

1313 Licence Conditions

- 1313.1 The terms and conditions upon which a Licence may be granted include, but are not limited to the following:

- a) A licence may be granted for a term of not more than 5 years, and may be renewable.
- b) The licensee shall pay an annual Licence fee as determined by Council from time to time.
- c) The licensee shall comply with Council's standards and policies for the collection, removal, transportation processing or disposal of Solid Waste.

1314 Hours of Collection

- 1314.1 Commercial Solid Waste collection operators shall operate only between the hours of 6.00am and 10.00pm. Collection outside these hours may only be undertaken with approval from Council as a variation to a Licence.

1315 Maintenance of Passage on Public Street, Kerbside, Footpath and Roadside.

- 1315.1 Large contractor containers and skips for the collection of Solid Waste shall not be placed on a Kerbside, Footpath or Road Reserve so as to obstruct and Vehicle or pedestrian, without consent from Council.
- 1315.2 Contractor containers shall not be placed in situations that causes a hazard or blocks the passage of Vehicles or pedestrians to or from any Premises.

1316 Contractor Containers

- 1316.1 Containers supplied by a Licensee for Solid Waste Collection shall comply with any health and safety requirements. It is the responsibility of the licensee to ensure the safety and structural worthiness of containers.
- 1316.2 Licensee's containers shall be capable of containing the material deposited within.
- 1316.3 Licensee's containers shall be clearly labelled to indicate the material which can be placed into the container.
- 1316.4 The Licensee's name and contact telephone number shall be posted on the side of the container and maintained so that it is clearly and easily able to be read at all times.

1317 Waste Acceptance Criteria

- 1317.1 The Licensee shall ensure that all Solid Waste taken to Council's Waste Management Facilities complies with the waste acceptance criteria for the respective Waste Management Facility.
- 1317.2 The Licensee shall be liable for any extra costs for processing contaminated loads or loads that do not comply with the waste acceptance criteria for the Waste Management Facility.
- 1317.3 During the transition period until contractors are licensed the above clauses 1317.1 and 1317.2 will apply to collection contractors disposing Solid Waste at the respective Waste Management Facilities.

1318 Improperly Prepared Materials and Contamination

- 1318.1 It is the responsibility of the Licensee to ensure that customers properly prepare Solid Waste materials for collection.
- 1318.2 Council may assist in providing information and advice to assist with the proper preparation and separation of Solid Waste materials.
- 1318.3 The Licensees container shall be cleaned out regularly and as necessary to avoid any odours which may cause offence or nuisance.
- 1318.4 The Licensees container shall be emptied to avoid overflowing Solid Waste.

1319 Disposal of Recyclable and Compostable Material

- 1319.1 Licensees shall ensure Recyclable and Compostable Material is taken to the appropriate Waste Management Facility for processing. Recyclable and compostable material shall not be disposed of as rubbish into Council's landfill.

1320 Illegal Dumping

- 1320.1 No Person other than the hirer of a commercial Solid Waste collection contractor or other authorised Person shall place Solid Waste into a commercial container of the commercial collector.

1321 Waste Importing

- 1321.1 No Person shall import from outside the Waimate District commercial Solid Waste for disposal to Council's Waste Management Facility unless such importing and disposal is approved by Council.

1322 Council Waste Management Facilities

- 1322.1 All Persons entering a Council Waste Management Facility shall:-
- Observe and comply with all erected signs, notices and instructions.
 - Comply with all waste acceptance criteria
 - Pay the appropriate fees.
 - Not damage any plant, equipment or Premise at the facility
 - Separate Reusable, Recyclable and Compostable Materials as instructed by on site staff.
 - Leave the site as instructed prior to closing time.

1323 Access

- 1323.1 Access to a Council Waste Management Facility outside normal opening hours is determined by Council or its contractor or agent.

1324 Removal of Material from Facilities

1324.1 It shall be an offence against this chapter of the Bylaw for any unauthorised Person to enter, loiter, disturb or deposit any Solid Waste material at or to remove any Solid Waste or article of any kind from a Council Waste Management Facility.

1325 Banned and Prohibited Materials

1325.1 Materials identified in Schedule One to this chapter of the Bylaw are prohibited from being disposed to a landfill in the Waimate District. These materials must be taken to an appropriate recycling or composting facility. Waste acceptance criteria developed for disposal facilities within the District will determine if minimum threshold levels will apply for the materials in Schedule One hereof.

1325.2 Materials identified in Schedule Two of this chapter of the Bylaw are prohibited from being disposed to the Waimate landfill, either via Council or contractor container, or by any other means including private or commercial Vehicle. Waste acceptance criteria developed for disposal facilities within the District will determine if minimum threshold levels will apply for the materials in Schedule Two hereof.

WAIMATE DISTRICT CONSOLIDATED BYLAW 2008**CHAPTER 13****SOLID WASTE****FIRST SCHEDULE****BYLAW POLICY BANNED AND PROHIBITED MATERIALS**

SUBJECT: Clause 1325.1 – Banned Materials

The following items shall not be disposed as rubbish into a Council Landfill, but shall be disposed of as Reusable, Recyclable or Compostable Material at appropriate processing facilities:

- 1 Petroleum oil
- 2 Lead acid Batteries
- 3 Newspaper and recyclable paper as notified by Council
- 4 Cardboard
- 5 Glass bottles and jars
- 6 Aluminium Cans
- 7 Rigid plastic containers as notified by Council

- 8 Compostable garden and food waste as notified by Council.
- 9 Steel Cans
- 10 Ferrous and Non Ferrous Metals as notified by Council
- 11 Any other material as may be determined from time to time by Council.

WAIMATE DISTRICT CONSOLIDATED BYLAW 2008

CHAPTER 13

SOLID WASTE

SECOND SCHEDULE

BYLAW POLICY BANNED AND PROHIBITED MATERIALS

SUBJECT: Clause 1325.2 – Prohibited Waste

The following items shall not be disposed of into an Approved Container destined for a Council Waste Management Facility:

- 1 Unless any such waste is properly and sufficiently contained so as to prevent injury damage or loss, any broken glass, broken china, broken plastic, hacksaw blade, razor blade, skewer, knife or any other object or material capable by reason of its shape or sharpness of causing injury;
- 2 Unless such waste is properly and sufficiently wrapped or contained so as to prevent injury damage or loss, any sharp object or material capable of puncturing the Approved Container or capable by reason of its brittleness of shattering in the course of collection;
- 3 Any explosive, hot ashes, flammable material, infectious material, or any other matter, thing or waste of any kind whatsoever that may endanger any Person, Animal or Vehicle which may come in to contact with the material at any time prior to, during or following collection and disposal.
- 4 Any liquid or viscous fluid
- 5 Any radioactive wastes, but excluding domestic smoke detectors;
 - a. [Advice Note: Domestic smoke detectors may be disposed of as Household Waste]
- 6 Any waste oil, lead-acid batteries, refrigerators and/or freezers that have not been degassed;
- 7 Any Hazardous Substance;
- 8 Any Solid Waste that is not Compostable Material that is placed into an Approved Container or contractor container designated for Compostable Material.

- 9 Any non-Approved biodegradable container that is placed into an Approved Container or contractor container designated for Compostable Material.
- 10 Any Solid Waste that is not Recyclable Material that is placed into an Approved Container or contractor container designated for Recyclable Material.
- 11 Compressed gas cylinders.
- 12 Or any other items or material as maybe determined from time to time by Council.

15.6 WASTE COMPACTOR - WAIMATE RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK

Author: Dan Mitchell, Asset Group Manager

Authoriser: Dan Mitchell, Asset Group Manager

Attachments: 1. **Static Compactor Valuation** [!\[\]\(339a16584d5da0f0a3ca4e9ec17bf6a1_img.jpg\)](#) 
2. **Static Compactor Electrical Quotation** [!\[\]\(23ac9e28f2600a1e787d149d7f76716a_img.jpg\)](#) 

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this report is to present an opportunity to secure a second-hand waste compactor and to seek, in principle, Council approval for the purchase and installation of a waste compactor for the Waimate Resource Recovery Park.

BACKGROUND

2. The Waimate District Council currently has an agreement with Metallic Sweepings Ltd to transport the residual waste from the District to the Redruth landfill.
3. Metallic Sweepings collects kerbside waste in and around Waimate town in a kerbside side-loader, which collects, transfers and delivers waste directly to the Redruth landfill.
4. However, waste not picked up by the kerbside collection service is collected at the transfer station from public and commercial sources. This waste is pushed into an open-top hook bin and transported as a loose volume to Redruth landfill.

PROPOSAL

5. In order to reduce the transportation cost of un-compacted waste being disposed of into Redruth landfill, Waimate District Council is looking for a method of volume reduction.
6. An option of purchasing a second hand compactor from Timaru District Council has become available. The compactor is in working condition and an engineer's report has been provided by the manufacturer, BJ Scarlett Ltd (report appended). BJ Scarlett Ltd have manufactured compactors for a number of years and are extremely experienced in this type of plant equipment.
7. This compactor will reduce the waste volume by up to 55%, meaning the contractor would need to make fewer trips to the Redruth landfill. This would reduce transportation costs, pollution and will save time and effort needed for those trips.
8. Further benefits include:
 - i. Compactors are helpful as they make waste less bulky, need less space, and processed waste is easier to dispose of. The risk of wind scatter of waste is minimised.
 - ii. Reduced trips means the contractor can deploy his employees for other responsibilities.
 - iii. Waste management via a compactor can minimise employee injuries while carrying waste. The customer interface can also be managed so as risks associated with falls from the tip face can be further minimised.
 - iv. Emissions and health and safety risks resulting from vehicle movements are minimised.
 - v. The compactor will have a secondary benefit of improving sanitation as waste is compacted and held in the compactor until transport.

9. In order to fully understand the proposal the following capital budget has been developed:

Item	Estimated capital cost
Compactor and hopper (see Appendix 1)	\$20,000
Compactor bins (32m ³) x 2	\$71,930
Freight Timaru to Waimate	\$700
Craneage both ends - <i>PC Sum \$250 x2 lifts</i>	\$500
Concrete extensions to mount compactor on and for container to sit on. - <i>\$100 per m² allow 20m x 3m x.150 deep</i>	\$6,000
Mechanical Labour to install compactor includes travel and consumables	\$7,600
Steel compactor neck extension (to suit Waimate extra height)	\$2,000
Steel hopper extension's to fix hopper to concrete pad	\$1,000
Electrical engineer to shift and connect control tower and to wire in mains cable to compactor control box	\$3,200
New power supply for compactor (see attached quotation)	\$17,817.73
Staff training	\$500
Miscellaneous (provisional repairs/operation)	\$5,000
Total	\$136,247.73

Cost benefit analysis of the compactor

10. The installation of an onsite compactor will primarily reduce the logistical costs and environmental impacts associated with transporting waste to Redruth landfill, Timaru. The assessment in the following table demonstrates the financial savings.
11. One of the significant costs in installing the compactor is the new power supply. The provision of an additional power supply acts to enable the future installation of a weighbridge. The latter is currently programmed for the 2020/21 financial year (as is the installation of a compactor).

Year (2017/18)	Tonnage to Landfill	Average tonne per trip	Number of Trips to Landfill/annum	Total current transport cost per trip (excluding TDC fees/charges)	Total annual transport cost	Remarks
Current open top containers	423	4.75	89	\$302	\$26,878	
Using Compactor with 32m ³ container	423	9	40	\$302	\$12,080	55% reduction in trips
Total Approx. annual Differences		4.25 tonnes increased in average weight	49 trips saved		\$14,798 saved per annum	

12. Metallic Sweeping Ltd records show that in total 89 trips were made to Redruth landfill to dispose of containers in 2017/18. One trip costs \$302 including labour charge and fuel but it excludes the disposal fees and charges needed to pay to Timaru District Council. Given that compactor usage reduces waste trip by 55% and increases tonnes per trip to 9 tonnes, the estimated potential waste disposal trips would be 40 trips per annum and waste transport cost savings would be \$14,798.

Options

13. Option 1: Status quo. Do not buy a compactor.
 14. Option 2: Purchase second hand compactor.
 15. Option 3: Purchase new compactor in 2020/21 as per 2018-28 Long Term Plan.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

16. This matter is not deemed significant under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The Resource Recovery Park is however considered a strategic asset.

CONSIDERATIONS

17. On the basis of the more detailed financial modelling, the purchase and installation costs associated with a new compactor in 2020/21 are much higher than the existing budget.

Legislation

18. New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010
 19. Waste Minimisation Act 2008
 20. Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2012

Territorial or Regional Council Regulations, Plans or Bylaws

21. Waimate Consolidated Bylaw (2008 and 2018)
 22. Land and Water Regional Plan

Risk

23. A risk assessment results in a low risk profile.

FINANCIAL

24. It is proposed to fund this proposal through the 5420 reserve balance, which currently sits at \$290,324.

Budget

25. There is currently \$119,000 budgeted for the 2020/21 financial year.

Cost-effectiveness

26. Cost-effectiveness consideration is not applicable. See cost benefit analysis above.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Waste Compactor – Waimate Resource Recovery Park report is accepted; and
2. That Council approves Option 2 for the purchase and installation of a second hand waste compactor for the Waimate Resource Recovery Park.

APPENDIX 1

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ruth Clarke
WASTE MINIMISATION MANAGER, TIMARU DISTRICT COUNCIL

FROM: Alister Scarlett
MANAGING DIRECTOR, BJ SCARLETT'S

DATE: 28 October 2018

SUBJECT: Static Compactor Valuation

BJ Scarlett Ltd of Washdyke Timaru are the manufacturer of Scarlett Static Compactors.

On 28th November 2018, I inspected the Scarlett Static compactor 200-2.4 installed at Redruth Transfer Station.

Serial number: 4918

Model: SSC200-4

Age: 20 years

Hours and Cycles:

The hour and count meters are not recording properly so I don't know the exact hours, but I would estimate approx. 20,000 to 25,000 hrs and 600,000 to 800,000 cycles.

Condition:

The machine runs smoothly and is in generally good condition with little rust, and the paint work is good for the age. The hopper is stretched and dented, but this is acceptable for a compactor of this age.

Maintenance requirements:

- A repair of the hinges on the rear cover of the control panel on the
- screws of the rear control panel need attention

Valuation

I estimate this machine has a market valuation of \$20,000 plus GST.



BJ Scarlett Ltd, 4 Holmglen Street, PO Box 2070 Washdyke 7941, Timaru, New Zealand

Ph 03 688 2900, Fax 03 688 2081

Appendix 2



Waimate District Council
P.O. Box 122 WAIMATE, 7924

Des Scott Electrical Ltd
15 Leonard Street
WAIMATE, 7924
des.scottelectrical@xtra.co.nz 24 Hours 03
689 6063

Job Number: DS-2688
GST Number: 098-894-357
Site Address: Racecourse Rd
Waimate
Quote Date: 20th Dec 2018
Valid Until: 18th Feb 2019

Quote | To install new power supply for compactor

Name	Quantity	Price	Total
New power supply			
125A METER POINT SWITCHBOARD OUTDOOR	1.00	\$4,250.40	\$4,250.40
OLX3164 OLEX CABLE 120MM 3C+ PILOT AL XLPE NEUTRAL SCREEN	100.00	\$35.22	\$3,522.00
OLX809025 OLEX CABLE 25MM 3C CU XLPE NEUTRAL SCREEN (250M DRUM)	75.00	\$27.95	\$2,096.25
OLXCUTTING CUTTING CHARGE - OLEX NZ LTD	1.00	\$75.00	\$75.00
MAR01.50G MAR CONDUIT PIPE 50MMX4M GREY HIGH IMPACT	6.00	\$83.72	\$502.32
CU24450G CLI CONDUIT INSPECTION ELBOW 50MM PVC GREY	4.00	\$23.60	\$94.40
BIZ351081 WARNING TAPE ELECTRICAL CABLE BELOW 100M	2.00	\$29.41	\$58.82
UT1911990099 UTI SHEARBOLT LINK 25-185MM BARRIER ALLEN SBBL35-185	4.00	\$40.29	\$161.16
SUMHSHWA9030 SUMITOMO HEATSHRINK 90MM HEAVY WALL	1.00	\$152.13	\$152.13
SUMHSHWA3812 SUMITOMO HEATSHRINK 38MM HEAVY WALL	2.00	\$62.10	\$124.20
Network and inspection fees	1.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,300.00
COC	1.00	\$25.00	\$25.00

Page 194

15.7 WAIMATE DISTRICT COUNCIL LOGO

Author: Michelle Jones, Executive Support Manager

Authoriser: Michelle Jones, Executive Support Manager

Attachments: 1. New Council Logo Versions [!\[\]\(d66ff64371a51729ac8c1cdaa685ba6f_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(0f31ebba7abcd47777e178db26f29705_img.jpg\)](#)

PURPOSE

1. To seek Council's approval for a new Waimate District Council logo.

BACKGROUND

2. The current logo was originally developed by Project Waimate circa 2000 for use by the community and to promote the Waimate District. It was adapted by Council circa 2005 by including the words 'District Council' under 'Waimate'. The current logo is dated, 'busy' with a number of elements (hills, wallaby, Centre of the South, wording) and is difficult to view when reduced in size.
3. To gauge Council's appetite for changing the logo a number of design options were tabled at the 6 November 2018 meeting of the Community Services and Development Committee. The Committee were supportive of changing the logo, and requested that the prize-winning entries in the 'Explore Waimate' branding competition be considered, as well as consistency with the Explore Waimate brand.
4. Subsequently, further options were presented for discussion at a Council workshop on 4 December 2018 and a preferred design was identified. The preferred logo is made up of Tony Patterson's winning 'Professional' category design, which was submitted as part of the 'Explore Waimate' branding competition held in September 2017, and the words "Waimate District Council". The image depicts Waimate's changing landscape – from the high country, to the lakes, rivers, pastures and the sea.

PROPOSAL

5. That Council approves the preferred logo design identified on 4 December (attached).
6. Guidelines for the use and application of Council's brand will be developed. This will apply to all of Council's collateral and will ensure consistency, a professional look and feel, and brand recognition.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7. This is not deemed significant under Council's Significant and Engagement Policy.

FINANCIAL

8. To reduce costs a gradual rollout will occur as new collateral (stationery, publications, signage, etc) is required.
9. A cost of \$550.00 (GST exclusive) has been incurred for graphic design. No additional costs are anticipated.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Waimate District Council Logo report be accepted; and
2. That Council approves the new Waimate District Council logo for immediate use.

Versions of Proposed Logo

February 2019

Landscape versions



Stacked versions



Colour logo

These versions are the preferred logo to be used when promoting Council.



Greyscale logo

These versions are for black and white usage.



One colour logo

These versions are for use on a dark background

15.8 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY ACTION ITEMS AND STEERING GROUP

Author: Michelle Jones, Executive Support Manager

Authoriser: Michelle Jones, Executive Support Manager

Attachments: Nil

PURPOSE

Due to time constraints, this report will be circulated under separate cover prior to the meeting.

16 CONSIDERATION OF MAJOR (URGENT) OR MINOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Nil

PUBLIC EXCLUDED**17 EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC REPORT****RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC****RECOMMENDATION**

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
17.1 - Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 4 December 2018	s6(a) - the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
17.2 - Outstanding Council Actions Report - Public Excluded	s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
17.3 - Oceania Stage 3 - Open Space and Recreation contribution	s7(2)(f)(i) - free and frank expression of opinions by or between or to members or officers or employees of any local authority	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7

**18 RE-ADMITTANCE OF THE PUBLIC REPORT
MEETING CLOSURE**