



# **AGENDA**

Meeting of the **Buller District Council** 

Commencing at the conclusion of the Risk and Audit Committee Meeting
Wednesday 30 October 2024

To be held at the Clocktower Chambers Palmerston Street Westport



## 2024 CHARTER



## CORE COUNCILLOR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Governance role entails:

- Strategic planning and decision-making;
- Policy and strategy review;
- Community leadership and engagement, and stewardship;
- Setting appropriate levels of service;
- Maintaining a financially sustainable organisation; and
- Oversight/scrutiny of Council's performance as one team.

The governance role focusses on the big picture of 'steering the boat' - management's role focusses on 'rowing the boat'

Our commitments to best support each other and meet the challenges and opportunities of 2024 include:

## CLEAR AND RESPECTFUL COMMUNICATION

We are committed to:

Actively listening and not interrupting;

Remaining conscious of 'tone', body language, and amount of time speaking (allowing time for others);

Responding/answering in a timely manner; and

Being honest, reasonable, and transparent.

## TRUST AND RESPECT

We recognise that trust and respect must be earned and that a team without trust isn't really a team. Trust can be built by:

Valuing long-term relationships; being honest; honouring commitments; admitting when you're wrong; communicating effectively; being transparent; standing up for what's right; showing people that you care; being helpful; and being vulnerable.

## CONTINUOUS LEARNING AND IMPROVEMENT

Continuous learning and improvement are critical for growing together as a team.

We are committed to constantly reviewing what is going well and what needs to improve in relation to the way we work together, the processes we follow, and the outcomes we deliver.

NONE OF US IS AS SMART AS ALL OF US

## Council

Chairperson: Mayor

Membership: The Mayor and all Councillors

**Meeting Frequency:** Monthly – or as required.

**Quorum:** A majority of members (including vacancies)

#### **Purpose**

The Council is responsible for:

1. Providing leadership to, and advocacy on behalf of, the people of Buller district.

2. Ensuring that all functions and powers required of a local authority under legislation, and all decisions required by legislation to be made by local authority resolution, are carried out effectively and efficiently, either by the Council or through delegation.

#### **Terms of Reference**

- 1. To exercise those powers and responsibilities which cannot legally be delegated by Council:
  - a) The power to set district rates.
  - b) The power to create, adopt and implement a bylaw.
  - c) The power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the Long Term Plan.
  - d) The power to adopt a Long Term Plan or Annual Plan, or Annual Report.
  - e) The power to appoint a Chief Executive Officer.
  - f) The power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the Long Term Plan, or developed for the purpose of the Council's governance statement, including the Infrastructure Strategy.
  - g) The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy for Chief Executive Officer.
  - h) The power to approve or change the District Plan, or any part of that Plan, in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.
  - i) The power to approve or amend the Council's Standing Orders.
  - j) The power to approve or amend the Code of Conduct for Elected Members.
  - k) The power to appoint and discharge members of committees.
  - 1) The power to establish a joint committee with another local authority of other public body.
  - m) The power to make the final decision on a recommendation from the Parliamentary Ombudsman, where it is proposed that Council not accept the recommendation.
  - n) Health & Safety obligations and legislative requirements are met.

- 2. To exercise the following powers and responsibilities of Council, which the Council chooses to retain:
  - a) Resolutions required to be made by a local authority under the Local Electoral Act 2001, including the appointment of an electoral officer and reviewing representation arrangements.
  - b) Approval of any changes to Council's vision, and oversight of that vision by providing direction on strategic priorities and receiving regular reports on its overall achievement.
  - c) Adoption of governance level strategies, plans and policies which advance Council's vision and strategic goals.
  - d) Approval of the Triennial Agreement.
  - e) Approval of the local governance statement required under the Local Government Act 2002.
  - f) Approval of a proposal to the Remuneration Authority for the remuneration of Members.
  - g) Approval of any changes to the nature and delegations of the Committees.
  - h) Approval of funding to benefit the social, cultural, arts and environmental wellbeing of communities in Buller District
  - i) Ensuring Buller is performing to the highest standard in the area of civil defence and emergency management through:
    - i) Implementation of Government requirements
    - ii) Contractual service delivery arrangements with the West Coast Regional Group Emergency Management Office
  - j) All other powers and responsibilities not specifically delegated to the Risk and Audit Committee, subcommittees, independent hearing panels or Inangahua Community Board.

## **Buller District Council**



Venue: Clock Tower Chambers, Westport. Live streamed on Buller District Council YouTube Channel

## 30 October 2024 05:00 PM

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### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 1** 

Prepared by Simon Pickford

Chief Executive Officer

## **APOLOGIES**

#### 1. REPORT SUMMARY

That Buller District Council receive any apologies or requests for leave of absence from elected members.

#### 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That there are no apologies to be received and no requests for leave of absence.

OR

That Buller District Council receives apologies from (insert councillor name) and accepts councillor (insert name) request for leave of absence.

#### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 2** 

Prepared by Simon Pickford

Chief Executive Officer

#### **MEMBERS INTEREST**

Members are encouraged to consider the items on the agenda and disclose whether

they believe they have a financial or nonfinancial interest in any of the items in terms of Council's Code of Conduct.

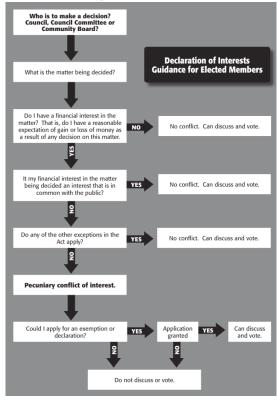
Councillors are encouraged to advise the Governance Secretary, of any changes required to their declared Members Interest Register.

The attached flowchart may assist members in making that determination (Appendix A from Code of Conduct).

\_\_\_\_\_

#### DRAFT RECOMMENDATION:

That Members disclose any financial or non-financial interest in any of the agenda items.



## **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 3** 

Prepared by Simon Pickford

Chief Executive Officer

**Attachments** 1. Council Meeting Public Minutes 25 September 2024

## **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

## 1. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and confirm the Public Minutes from:

• Council Meeting 25 September 2024



ORDINARY MEETING OF THE BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL, HELD AT 3.30PM ON WEDNESDAY 25 SEPTEMBER 2024 AT CLOCKTOWER CHAMBERS, PALMERSTON STREET, WESTPORT.

**PRESENT:** Mayor J Cleine, Cr P Grafton, Cr Joanne Howard, Cr T O'Keefe, Cr C Reidy, Deputy Mayor A Basher, Cr R Sampson, Cr G Weston, Cr A Pfahlert

PRESENT VIA ELECTRONIC LINK: Cr G Neylon, Cr L Webb

**IN ATTENDANCE:** S Pickford (CEO), K Trigg (Group Manager Community Services), J Salmond (Senior Project Lead), N Woodward (Manager Community Engagement), B Murphy (Acting Group Manager Corporate Services), M Aitken (Interim Group Manager Infrastructure Services), M Sutherland (Acting Manager Infrastructure Delivery), C McDonald (Governance Secretary)

## IN ATTENDANCE VIA ELECTRONIC LINK: Nil

MEDIA: Nil

#### **PUBLIC FORUM:**

#### Allan Donaldson

Speaking to the main Water Pipe at intake and why we need to seriously approve of funding for a pipe to be put through the old tunnel that has been found between intake and Northern branch. This will solve our water worries and we will have what we had 60 years ago.

#### **Caro Findlay (West Coast PHO)**

Giving a presentation to Council around Primary Care and the closing of Weekend Clinics/Opening of Ka Ora. She gave an overview and answered questions on what Ka Ora is and how it will work.

#### **MEETING DECLARED OPEN AT: 4:03PM**

Mayor J Cleine asked for everyone to stand for a moments silence to acknowledge the passing of Bruce Smith. Bruce was the Westland District Mayor for two terms ending his second term in 2022 due to ill health

## 1. APOLOGIES (Page 8)

Discussion:

N Tauwhare (Iwi Representative)

That Buller District Council receives apologies from N Tauwhare (Iwi Representative)

Mayor J Cleine / Deputy Mayor A Basher 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

### 2. MEMBERS INTEREST (Page 9)

#### Discussion:

Cr Joanne Howard:

Agenda Item 6 – will not participate in voting for MENZ Shed Application or Kawatiri Nature Environment & Communities Trust Application.

Agenda Item 8

## Cr G Neylon:

Agenda Item 6 – will not participate in discussions or voting for this agenda item.

## Cr R Sampson:

Agenda Item 6 – Will not participate in voting for the Karamea Historical Society Application.

## Mayor J Cleine:

Public Excluded Agenda Item 2 – Will step away from the table as Chair of the meeting and will not vote.

**RESOLVED** that members disclose any financial or non-financial interest in any of the agenda items.

Cr A Pfahlert / Cr P Grafton 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

## 3. CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES (Page 10)

Discussion:

Nil

**RESOLVED** That Council receive and confirm the Public Minutes from:

Council Meeting 28 August 2024

Cr P Grafton / Cr T O'Keefe 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

## 4. ACTION POINTS REPORT (Page 18)

## Discussion:

Update to Action Point 25 – Staff to report on what needs to come back to Council in terms of decision making regarding modifications and negotiations to the lease.

**RESOLVED** that Council receive the Action Point list for information.

Cr A Pfahlert / Cr G Weston 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

## 5. COMMUNITY-LED REVITALISATION FUND: FUNDING APPLICATIONS (Page 21)

#### Discussion:

It was suggested that the Carters Beach Reserve and Hall Subcommittee could utilise the Buller Arts Trust funding.

No	Organisation	Purpose	Amount	Funding Allocated
1	Carters Beach Hall and Reserve Sub- Committee	To purchase a modular stage	\$15,653.38	\$0.00
2	EPIC Westport	Create a laneway on council owned land located behind Shortjaw Brewery.	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00

#### RESOLVED

That Council considers all Community-Led Revitalisation Fund Applications and advises of its decision.

Cr A Pfahlert / Cr Joanne Howard 7/4 Cr C Reidy against MOTION CARRIED

## 6. COMMUNITY GRANTS: FUNDING APPLICATIONS (Page 39) Discussion:

Cr G Neylon departed the meeting at 4:23PM as he has declared a conflict of interest and will not be participating in this agenda item.

## **Applications Not Funded:**

Cancer Society
Cr A Pfahlert / Cr T O'Keefe
7/3
MOTION CARRIED

Clean Streams
Cr R Sampson / Cr T O'Keefe
5/5
MOTION TIED

**NZ Food Network Foodbank** 

#### Cr A Pfahlert - no seconder

## **Charleston to Westport Coastal Trail Trust**

Cr C Reidy / Cr R Sampson 2/8 MOTION LOST

## **Kawatiri Nature Environment & Communities Trust**

Mayor J Cleine / Cr T O'Keefe 7/2/1 MOTION CARRIED

#### **Karamea Historical Society**

Cr P Grafton / Cr Joanne Howard 2/8
MOTION LOST

## **Applications To Be Funded In Full:**

Citizens Advice Bureau Buller
Cr P Grafton / Deputy Mayor A Basher
9/1
MOTION CARRIED

## Inangahua A & P & Sports Association

Mayor J Cleine / Deputy Mayor A Basher 10/10 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

#### Kaitiaki Mokihinui Charitable Trust

Cr R Sampson / Cr Joanne Howard 10/10 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

#### **Westport MENZ Shed**

Deputy Mayor A Basher / Cr G Weston 8/1/1 MOTION CARRIED

#### **NZ Food Network Foodbank**

Cr P Grafton/Cr G Weston 7/3 MOTION CARRIED

## **Karamea War Memorial Library Inc**

Cr T O'Keefe / Cr Joanne Howard 9/1
MOTION CARRIED

**Reefton Historic Trust Board** 

Mayor J Cleine / Cr T O'Keefe 9/1 MOTION CARRIED

## **Heritage West Coast Incorporated**

Cr A Pfahlert / Cr T O'Keefe 5/4/1 MOTION CARRIED

#### **Reefton Sports Park**

Cr L Webb no seconder

#### **Applications For Partial Funding:**

Charleston to Westport Coastal Trail Trust \$7900.00 Deputy Mayor A Basher / Cr T O'Keefe 7/3 MOTION CARRIED

#### **Reefton Sports Park**

\$10,000.00 Cr L Webb / Cr G Weston 4/5/1 MOTION LOST

#### **Karamea Historical Society**

\$7,000.00 Cr C Reidy / Cr T O'Keefe 3/6 MOTION LOST

#### Clean Streams Karamea Inc

\$2,000.00 Cr A Pfahlert / Cr P Grafton 6/4 MOTION CARRIED

### **Reefton Sports Park**

\$7,000.00 Cr P Grafton / Cr A Pfahlert 7/3 MOTION CARRIED

## **Karamea Historical Society**

\$3,909.00 Deputy Mayor A Basher / Cr T O'Keefe 7/2/1 Cr C Reidy against MOTION CARRIED

Organisation	Funds Requested (\$)	Funds Allocated
Cancer Society	\$10,000.00	\$0.00
Charleston to Westport Coastal Trail Trust	\$15,800.00	\$7,900.00
Citizens Advice Bureau Buller	\$13,071.00	\$13,071.00
Clean Streams Karamea Inc	\$12,467.15	\$2,000.00
Heritage West Coast Incorporated	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Inangahua A & P & Sports Association	\$1,950.00	\$1,950.00
Kaitiaki Mokihinui Charitable Trust	\$800.00	\$800.00
Karamea Historical Society	\$7,500.00	\$3,909.00
Karamea War Memorial Library Inc	\$1,300.00	\$1,300.00
Kawatiri Nature Environment & Communities Trust	\$5,000.00	\$0.00
NZ Food Network Foodbank	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Reefton Historic Trust Board	\$2,070.00	\$2,070.00
Reefton Sports Park	\$20,000.00	\$7,000.00

Westport MENZ Shed	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Westport Playcentre	\$550.00	\$0.00 (Mayor J Cleine will fund this personally)

#### **RESOLVED** That Council:

1. Council notes that the budgeted Community Grants pool for 2024/25 year is \$105,000.

Mayor J Cleine / Cr P Grafton 10/10 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

2. Council resolves to hold two funding rounds during 2024/25 and approves \$55,000.00 be allocated in the first round, with the residual funds (\$50,000.00) to be allocated in a second funding round.

Deputy Mayor A Basher / Cr A Pfahlert 9/1 MOTION CARRIED

3. Council notes a Workshop was held on 11 September 2024 to discuss applications received in the first round.

Mayor J Cleine / Cr Joanne Howard 10/10 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4. Council resolves to consider the applications and determine the allocation of grants funding to be approved for each applicant.

Mayor J Cleine / Cr A Pfahlert 10/10 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

7. COMMUNITY LED REVITILISATION FUND: ACCOUNTABILITY REPORTS (Page 134)
Discussion:

Cr G Neylon returned to the meeting at 5:04PM

#### **RESOLVED**

That Council receives the Community-Led Revitalisation Fund Accountability Reports for information.

Mayor J Cleine / Deputy Mayor A Basher 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

## 8. COMMUNITY GRANTS: ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT (Page 151) Discussion:

Nil

#### RESOLVED

That Council receive the Community Grants Accountability Reports for information.

Mayor J Cleine / Cr P Grafton 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

## 9. GENERAL RATES DIFFERENTIALS AND WATER RATING REVIEW (Page 186)

#### Discussion:

J Salmond spoke to the report and answered questions.

It was clarified that the reserve fund money is for potential future rates reviews.

Cr T O'Keefe departed at 5:15PM Cr T O'Keefe returned 5:17PM

#### **RESOLVED** That Council:

- 1. Resolves to revoke the decision made at the Enhanced Annual Plan 2024-2025 Deliberations on the 12 June 2024 to review the general rate differential system to allow for consideration of the proposed changes to be considered as part of the Long Term Plan
- 2. Resolves to revoke their decision Enhanced Annual Plan 2024-2025 Deliberations on the 12 June 2024 to review the proposed rating system for water and wastewater services to be included in the Long- Term Plan 2025-2034
- 3. Approves staff to create a reserve fund for the allocation of \$100,000 which will be used for the General rates review and the water / wastewater rating policy review in future years which will be discussed during the Long-Term Plan 2025-2034 budgeting process.

Deputy Mayor A Basher / Cr T O'Keefe 8/2 MOTION CARRIED

## 10. LOAN EXTENSION - BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL TO BULLER HOLDINGS LIMITED (Page 190)

#### Discussion:

B Murphy spoke to the report and answered questions.

Meeting adjourned at 5:30PM

Meeting reconvened at 5:41PM

Recommendation three has been amended from: "Any two Councillors are authorised to sign the deed of variation, thereby confirming this Council Resolution." and reads as is written below.

### **RESOLVED** That Council:

- 1. That Council approve the extension of the term of the loan from Buller District Council to Buller Holdings Limited by two years, extending the maturity date to 31 October 2026.
- 2. This extension will be formalised through a deed of variation, which will amend the existing loan agreement to reflect the new term.
- 3. The Mayor and one other Councillor are authorised to sign the deed of variation, thereby confirming this Council Resolution.

Mayor J Cleine / Cr J Howard 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

## 11. WESTPORT AIRPORT AUTHORITY – FULL YEAR REPORT TO 30 JUNE 2024 (Page 197)

#### Discussion:

B Murphy spoke to the report and answered questions. He clarified that because the Airport is a Council Controlled Organisation, the Statutory requirements dictate that the accounts be adopted by 30 September every year.

He also clarified that any major changes picked up by auditors would have to be brought back to Council for approval.

Cr A Pfahlert departed the meeting at 5:48PM Cr A Pfahlert returned at 5:51PM

Recommendation one has been added and reads as is written below

## **RESOLVED**

- 1. Council notes that the Audit Process is not yet complete.
- 2. That Council approve the Westport Airport Authority Accounts for the year end 30 June 2024 subject to any minor alteration required for completion of the audit process.

Deputy Mayor A Basher / Cr T O'Keefe 7/4 Cr C Reidy and Cr R Sampson against MOTION CARRIED

## 12. STATUS REPORT – CARNEGIE LIBRARY (Page 214) Discussion:

Nil

#### **RESOLVED** That Council:

- 1. Receives this status report.
- 2. Agrees to Memorandum of Understanding (Attachment 1)
- 3. Agrees to the establishment of the Project Steering Group and the Terms of Reference (Attachment 2).

Cr R Sampson / Cr P Grafton 9/2 MOTION CARRIED

## 13. MAYOR'S REPORT (Page 228)

#### Discussion:

Mayor J Cleine gave a verbal update on the Resilient Westport Steering Group.

#### **RESOLVED** That Council:

- Receive the report for discussion and information.
- 2. Notes Inwards and Outwards Correspondence and provide direction for any responses required.

Cr T O'Keefe / Cr G Weston 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

## 14. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT (Page 289)

Discussion:

Nil.

#### **RESOLVED**

1. That Council receive the Chief Executive Officer's Report for information.

Cr A Pfahlert / Deputy Mayor A Basher 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

## 15. PORTFOLIO LEADS VERBAL UPDATE (Page 294)

Discussion:

**RESOLVED** That Council receive verbal updates from the following Chairs and Council Representatives, for information:

## a. Inangahua Community Board - Cr L Webb

Quick meeting last meeting. Majority of Swimming Pool works won't be completed until after the season. Next meeting is at Inanagahua Junction Hall Tuesday 5 November at 5PM.

**b.** Regulatory Environment & Planning – Councillors Neylon and Basher Nothing to report.

#### c. Community Services - Councillors Howard and Pfahlert

\$85,000.00 of external funding has been secured for the HVAC system for the theatre.

#### d. Infrastructure - Councillors Grafton and Weston

Revisiting the last section of the water trunk main going through railway potentially.

## e. Corporate Policy and Corporate Planning - Councillors Reidy and Sampson

Nothing to report

#### f. Smaller and Rural Communities - Councillors O'Keefe and Webb

Working through tourism infrastructure funding. Attended outreach day with council staff at Ngakawau. Waimangaroa hall is getting through their work.

## g. Iwi Relationships - Ngāti Waewae Representative Ned Tauwhare and Mayor Cleine

Mayor noted he maintains contact with Ngati Apa ko ti RaTou Chairperson Hinemoa Connor

## h. Te Tai o Poutini Plan - Mayor J Cleine and Cr G Neylon

Nothing to report. Update included in Mayors written report.

## i. Joint Committee Westport Rating District – Mayor J Cleine, Cr J Howard and Cr C Reidy

Has not met.

## j. Regional Transport Committee - Cr Phil Grafton

Nothing to report.

Mayor J Cleine / Cr A Pfahlert 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

### **PUBLIC FORUM RESPONSE:**

**Allan Donaldson –** Northern Branch is on Capital Projects List. Long Term Plan will determine if it stays on the list of works.

**Caro Findlay (PHO) –** Thank her for turning up and presenting on the changes.

## 16. PUBLIC EXCLUDED (Page 262)

Discussion:

**RESOLVED** That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting:

Item No.	Minutes/Report of:	General Subject	Reason For Passing Resolution Section 7 LGOIMA 1987
PE 1	Simon Pickford Chief Executive Officer	Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes	(s 7(2)(i)) - enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); or (s 7(2)(j)) - prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage.
PE 2	Krissy Trigg Group Manager Community Services	Future Of Flood Recovery Houses	s7(2)(i) enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)
PE 3	Krissy Trigg Group Manager Community Services	Future Of Flood Recovery Houses	s7(2)(i) enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)
PE 4	Simon Pickford Chief Executive Officer	BHL Director Remuneration	(s 7(2)(a)) - Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons;

Mayor J Cleine / Cr P Grafton 11/11 **CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY** 

Public Excluded Agenda Items 2 and 3 are to be discussed first

**MOVED INTO PUBLIC EXCLUDED: 6:25PM** 

## **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 4** 

Prepared by Simon Pickford

Chief Executive Officer

Attachments 1. Council Action Points October 2024

## **COUNCIL ACTION POINT LIST**

## 1. REPORT SUMMARY

A summary of council resolutions requiring actions.

## 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Action Point list for information.

## **Council Action Points - CURRENT**

No	Meeting Date / Action Point	Responsible		Date Required By
25	28 February 2024	D Marshall		<del>26 June 2024</del>
	Punakaiki Campground Lease		draft enhanced annual plan.	28 August 2024
	D Marshall to bring back reports to April Council	P Numan		25 September 2024
	regarding proposal from the Leasee Update 25 September 2024		Staff will be contacting the leasee over the effluent system installation in the coming month and will engage and report back on their proposal by end of June.	<del>30 October 2024</del>
	Staff to report on what needs to come back to Council		report back on their proposal by end of June.	27 November 2024
	in terms of decision-making regarding modifications		Undate 26 June 2024	
	and negotiations to the lease.		Once the TIF Funding Agreement has been received and approved by Council, staff will contact the leasee-	
			regarding the effluent system project and report back to the August 2024 meeting.	
			Update 31 July	
			The 28 August Update is to include Camp Development Plans of the Leasee	
			Undate 28 August	
			Due to staff illness this will be included in the September update to Council with the update on the Punakaiki	
			Wastewater Treatment Plant	
			Update 19 Sept 2024	
			Commencement of negotiations are being deferred until after the completion of the upgrade of the Punakaiki	
			Wastewater Treatment Plant and due to staff changes in the Property Portfolio.	
			Update 9 October 2024	
			Development of options for leasing and ownership of the Punakaiki Beach Camp will be undertaken following the	
			completion of the Punakaiki Beach Camp Wastewater Disposal System Upgrade (expected completion by end of	
			October 2024)	
26	28 February 2024	K Trigg		18 December 2024
	Brougham House Update			
	Staff will report back in December 2024 on progress			
	update on options being considered for Brougham House, EOC and Library.			
	House, EUC and Library.			

#### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 5** 

Prepared by John Salmond

Senior Project Lead

Reviewed by Paul Numan

**Group Manager Corporate Services** 

Public Excluded: No

#### COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND LONG-TERM PLAN 2025-2034 STRATEGY

#### 1. REPORT SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to bring together a summary of the workshops with the elected members around the strategy and community outcomes that were proposed for the Long-Term Plan (LTP) 2025-2034 and to gain agreement as to what should be included in the draft Long-Term Plan which will be released early next year.

#### 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

#### **That Council**

- 1. Receives the report.
- 2. Agree as to whether the community outcomes will remain as part of the Long-Term Plan or not.
- If they are to remain, Council are to confirm which of the community outcomes are to be included in the draft Long-Term Plan document. It will be up to the elected members to decide which ones remain in the document.
- 4. Adopts the proposed strategy for the Long-Term Plan 2025-2034 of 'holding the line' and 'going back to basics'.

#### 3. ISSUES & DISCUSSION

#### **BACKGROUND**

There have been multiple workshops over the last year around the Long-Term Plan and what we are collectively looking to achieve for the district in the next 10 years. The Long-Term Plan is the districts most strategic document which outlines what we are going to do over the next 10 years (in this instance 9) and how we this will be funded.

We had a workshop last year around the community outcomes and what the elected members expected them to look like for this document. As part of the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 the following community outcomes were approved:

- Social Our communities are vibrant, healthy, safe and inclusive
- Affordability Our communities are supported by quality infrastructure, facilities and services that are efficient, fit-for purpose, affordable and met our current and future needs
- Prosperity Our district is supported by quality technology and an innovative and diverse economy that creates opportunities for selfsufficiency, sustainable growth and employment
- Culture Our lifestyle is treasured, our strong community spirit is nurtured, and our inclusive and caring communities understand our whakapapa and heritage and support lifelong learning
- Environment Our distinctive environment and natural resources are healthy and valued

The elected members proposed to update the Community outcomes for the Long-Term Plan to the following:

- Social Our communities feel safe, vibrant, healthy and connected
- Affordability Our communities are supported by infrastructure, facilities and services that are quality, efficient, affordable and meet our current and future needs
- Prosperity Our district is supported by resilient infrastructure that promotes an innovative and diverse economy, creating opportunities for self-sufficiency, sustainable growth and employment
- Culture Our lifestyle is treasured, our strong community spirit is nurtured, and our inclusive and caring communities understand our Whakapapa and heritage

• **Environment** – Our distinctive environment and natural resources are sustainably managed, healthy and valued

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEW ZEALAND (LGNZ)**

As part of the Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) on 21 August 2024 Government announced that the four wellbeing's (Social, Economic, Environmental and Cultural) would be removed from the Local Government Act. It was raised at a Council workshop on 11 September 2024 that there was now a choice as to whether or not we wanted the Community outcomes to stay in the Long-Term Plan, given the changes. There was a good discussion around the importance of Territorial Authorities maintaining these as they are seen as the lifeblood of the community.

If these community outcomes are to stay, the plan will be based on what these mean to the community.

#### STRATEGY

As part of the LGA 2002 Long-Term Plan audit requirements, Council are required to adopt a vision and strategy for the length of the Long-Term Plan. As part of the workshops, staff proposed the strategy of holding the line and going back to basics.

As part of the Long-Term Plan Council are also required to adopt a financial strategy and a 30-year infrastructure strategy which will be produced in the coming months and brought back to Council.

It is clear that affordability will play a huge role in the development of the plan, and the budgeting elements will be discussed from November onwards.

#### 4. CONSIDERATIONS

## 4.1 Strategic Impact

The Long-Term Plan is an integral part of the planning and delivery of Councils Strategic vision and statutory obligations. The principal role of a Long-Term Plan is to outline what the Council are going to do across the next 10 years (9 years in this instance).

#### 4.2 Significance Assessment

The significance and engagement policy sets out the criteria and framework for a matter or transaction to be deemed significant. The Long-Term Plan is of great significance as it outlines the financial forecasts, capital programme, operational plans, and rates.

## 4.3 Risk Management Implications

Not Applicable

#### 4.4 Values

This is the document that should align with all of the Buller District Council values

## 4.5 Policy / Legal Considerations

The Local Government Act 2002 governs the activities of Buller District Council and sets out the requirement for consulting and adoption of the Long-Term Plan. This report assists with two key purposes of that Act (located at section 3) stating the purpose of the act is to promote the accountability of local authorities to their communities and provide for local authorities to play a broad role in meeting the current and future needs of their communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions.

## 4.6 Tangata Whenua Considerations

The Long-Term Plan document provides an opportunity for consultation with Tangata Whenua, and we have Mana Whenua at the Council table.

#### 4.7 Views of Those Affected

The Long-Term Plan will follow a full consultation process early next year.

#### 4.8 Costs

There are no costs in relation to this decision however the budget will be determined in coming months which will have cost implications.

#### 4.9 Benefits

There are multiple benefits to the Council and the community of having a strategy in place. Council is obligated to have one as part of the requirements. In terms of the community outcomes, having these will support the Council and community with the decisions that will be taken in terms of budgeting and community wellbeing.

#### 4.10 Media / Publicity

There is expected to be media and public interest with the Long-Term Plan and the documents and decisions that go with it.

#### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

AGENDA ITEM: 6

Prepared by Juliana Ruiz

Waste Management Coordinator

Mel Sutherland

Acting Manager Infrastructure Delivery

Reviewed by Michael Aitken

Group Manager Infrastructure Services

Attachments: 1. Draft West Coast Regional Waste Management and Minimisation

Plan 2024 -2030

2. Statement of Proposal for Consultation

3. Addendum Draft West Coast Regional Waste Management and

Minimisation Plan 2024 -2030

Public Excluded: No

## ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT WEST COAST REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024 FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

#### 1. REPORT SUMMARY

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires all territorial authorities to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). The existing West Coast Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan was adopted in 2018 for the three district councils for the West Coast region. Continuing the approach Buller, Grey and Westland District Councils have resolved to proceed with a regional approach to update the WMMP. This was resolved by this Council at the August 2024 meeting and confirmed at the September meeting.

The draft of the West Coast Regional WMMP outlines the vision, objectives, goals, targets, action plans and sources of funding to address waste management and minimisation in the region. The WMMP must be consulted with the public under a Special Consultation Procedure.

A West Coast Regional Waste Assessment carried out earlier this year highlighted that the waste generation is progressively increasing in the region. An average of

16,000 tonnes of waste are generated in the region per year and only 18% is diverted from landfills. Furthermore, the main challenges identified in the region are related to affordability of meeting the future national waste targets, the low rates of waste recovered and diverted from landfill (18%), the inconsistency in services and data management around the region and the need of engagement with high waste generating industries.

The draft West Coast Regional WMMP has been aligned with the Te rautaki para, the national waste strategy (2023). The vision and targets are shown in Section 3.3 of this report.

The three district councils suggest a range of actions focusing on waste management and minimisation infrastructure, community education and policies to address the challenges and opportunities identified in the region. The key areas of focus are:

- Creation of partnership
- Communication and sharing circular economy activities
- Development of policy
- Support product stewardship schemes
- Making diversion easy
- Resilience

#### 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

#### That Council:

- 1. Receives the report
- 2. Adopts the draft West Coast Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for public consultation including the Addendum.
- 3. Adopts the Statement of Proposal for the draft West Coast Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for public consultation.
- 4. Approves proceeding with public consultation to seek feedback related to the draft West Coast Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan including the Addendum.

#### 3. ISSUES & DISCUSSION

## 3.1 Background

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires all territorial authorities to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). This plan is to be the guiding document to promote waste management and minimization within their districts. Joint WMMP are encouraged from central government to identify opportunities for waste outside of the district, develop regional waste infrastructure and boost economies of scale.

The existing West Coast Regional WMMP was prepared in 2018 for the three West Coast councils. The plan must be reviewed and updated at least every 6 years. Continuing the approach adopted in 2018, Buller, Grey and Westland District Councils have elected to proceed with a regional approach for the required review in 2024.

The Waste Assessment prepared in 2018 evaluated quantities and composition of waste and diverted materials in the district, existing services, future demand for services and options for addressing the various waste and diverted material streams. The 2024 Waste Assessment reviews and updates the 2018 analysis to reflect the changes that have occurred locally, regionally and nationally since 2018. The Regional Waste Assessment 2024 has been approved by the three councils in July and August of 2024 and is included as an appendix in the WMMP.

The councils have also developed the draft West Coast Regional WMMP that outlines the vision, objectives, goals, targets, action plans and sources of funding to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in the region. Attachment 1 is the proposed draft of the WMMP 2024-2030.

Council resolved to proceed with the development of the WMMP at its meeting in August and as confirmed at September 2024 meeting.

#### **RESOLVED** That Council:

Receive the report.

#### Mayor J Cleine / Cr A Pfahlert 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

- Agrees with the findings from the West Coast Regional Waste Assessment 2024 and:
- Adopts the West Coast Regional Waste Assessment 2024.

#### Deputy Mayor A Basher / Cr P Grafton 11/11 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

- Agrees to proceed with the amendment of the existing West Coast Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018 to develop a new draft West Coast Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024 based on:
- The findings from the West Coast Regional Waste Assessment 2024
- Alignment of activities with the 2023 Te rautaki para National Waste Strategy – under the Waste Management Act 2008, Section 50(3)(a).

Cr A Pfahlert Deputy / Mayor A Basher 10/10 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The WMA also establishes that the WMMP must be consulted on with the public under a Special Consultation Procedure. Attachment 2 presents the Statement of Proposal for consultation. Each council needs to endorse and undertake individual consultation on the draft WMMP before adopting the final WMMP. Grey and Westland District Council have endorsed and adopted the draft of the WMMP 2024 for consultation.

In reviewing the draft WMMP a small number of factual errors were identified.

Attachment 3 presents an Addendum of the Draft West Coast Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024 -2030.

The Addendum has been included rather than amend the draft document as Grey and Westland have already adopted the draft without the Addendum. Grey and Westland have also indicated that they will also consider adopting the Addendum at their next meeting.

#### 3.2 Waste assessment

The Regional Waste Assessment 2024 highlighted the following outcomes:

- There are 15 waste facilities in the region (4 in Buller, 3 in Grey and 8 in Westland) and two Class 1 landfills (in Grey and Westland). The three councils offer kerbside

rubbish and recycling collection services in their urban areas. Two large regional waste recovery projects are underway.

- Waste generation is steadily increasing in the region. Results show that over 16,000 Tonnes of waste are generated in the region per year. The total of tonnes recovered and diverted from landfill is only 18%, which indicates that approximately 11,000 Tonnes of waste are disposed in landfills every year (402kg of waste per person are disposed per year compared with approximately 300kg per person in 2018).
- Of the total waste generated in the region, an average of 5,375 tonnes is collected from the kerbside collection services. Rubbish represents 67%, and recycling (including glass) represents 33%.
- Diverse partnerships established in the region offer free waste recovery opportunities for some special waste such as e-waste, batteries, polystyrene, agrochemical containers and tyres. The tyres programmes started in September 2024.
- The main issues identified in the region are:
  - Affordability of meeting the future national waste targets is a challenge for the West Coast councils.
  - Low rates of waste recovered and diverted from landfill (18%).
  - o Inconsistency in services and data management around the region.
  - o Engagement with high waste generating industries
  - o Waste from tourism is expected to increase
  - High rates of contamination in kerbside recycling (31%).
- The proposed Construction and Demolition Waste Recovery Facility at the Westport Transfer Station is expected to divert significant quantities of commercial and DIY waste from landfill.

#### 3.3 West Coast Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

The draft West Coast Regional WMMP has been prepared and aligned with the Te rautaki para, the national waste strategy (2023). Most of the councils in the country have considered the same approach.

#### 3.3.1 Vision and targets

The overall vision of the WMMP is:

"By 2030, our enabling systems are working well, and behaviour is changing"

The draft WMMP proposes targets by 2030, aligned with the New Zealand Waste Strategy. These targets outlined in the table below.

Target	Baseline 2023	Target
Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10% per person	494 kg/person	445 kg/person by 2030
Reduce the total waste tonnes per person going to landfill by 30% per person	402 kg/person	282 kg/person by 2030
Reduce the total waste tonnes per dwelling going to landfill from the Council kerbside collection by 30% per dwelling	573 kg/dwelling	401 kg/dwelling by 2030
Increase the amount of household waste diverted from kerbside recycling collection	33% diverted	30% by 2026 40% by 2028 50% by 2030
Reduce the contamination rates from recycling collected in Kerbside collection	31% contamination	20% contamination by 2030
Increase organics capture at transfer station and kerbside	4% capture	30% capture by 2030
Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste*	ND**	30% Reduction
Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste services	72% - 82%	>85%
Total of number of complaints received about solid waste services per Council	ND**	< 50 complaints per year
Maintain 100% compliance with resource consent for Council solid waste facilities	100%	100%

<sup>\*</sup> Guidance from central government on the calculation of biogenic methane emissions is required.

## 3.3.2 Action Plan and funding

To address the challenges and opportunities identified and meet the targets proposed, the councils suggest a range of actions focusing on waste management and minimisation infrastructure, community education and getting the right policy framework in place. These actions are underpinned by policy, infrastructure and education and they relate to both continuing and enhancing existing activities and starting new activities and initiatives.

<sup>\*\*</sup> ND means No Data

The action and focus areas are described in the table below.

Focus area	Key Actions
Creation of a partnership	<ul> <li>Connection of sector groups</li> <li>Join nationwide forums</li> <li>Continue to facilitate collaboration opportunities across the region and with the private sector</li> </ul>
Communicate and share circular economy activities	<ul> <li>Continue to utilise Council websites to link to existing resources</li> <li>Develop and educational programme focusing on behaviour change</li> <li>Publish an annual waste report with key indicators</li> </ul>
Development of policy	<ul> <li>Develop the solid waste bylaw</li> <li>Assess if a grant for waste and resource recovery facilities can be developed between Councils.</li> <li>Assess if a tourism levy may be implemented in the region</li> </ul>
Support product stewardship	Continue to support product stewardship schemes through existing waste facilities where appropriate
Making diversion easy	<ul> <li>Align services available in the region</li> <li>Investigate options to divert waste streams which take most volume in the landfills and transfer stations such as Construction &amp; Demolition waste.</li> <li>Assess the best options for organic recovery in the region in line with central governments</li> </ul>
Resilience	<ul> <li>indicated direction.</li> <li>Develop a resilience plan for current waste infrastructure services such as Regional Disaster Waste Management Plan.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Investigate the feasibility of a regional Disposal Facility/Landfill that could service the entire region.</li> </ul>

These actions will be funded through a combination of funds and resources as listed below:

- Revenues from charges and gate fees
- Targeted rates
- General rates

- Waste Levy fund
- Other external funds such as Waste Minimisations Funds, Regional Infrastructure Fund, private sector co-funding.

## 3.4 Next Steps and timeframe

The following table presents the steps and scheduled timeframes to meet the legal requirements under the Waste Management Act to adopt the West Coast Region Waste Minimisation Management Plan 2024 -2030.

Activity/item	Timeframe
West Coast Regional Waste Assessment 2024 – Elaboration	Completed July 2024
West Coast Regional Waste Assessment 2024 Adoption	Adopted in August 2024
Draft West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) - Elaboration	Completed September 2024
Draft West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) 2024 -2030 and Statement of Proposal endorsement	Council Meeting 30 October 2024
Draft West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) - Consultation and submissions	18 November to 20 December 2024
Consultation and Submission report completed	19 January 2025
Hearings and deliberations	12 February 2025 (TBC)
West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) Final Draft Completed	28 February 2025
West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) Final – Adoption	Council Meeting 26 March 2025

#### 4. CONSIDERATIONS

## 4.1 Strategic Impact

All territorial authorities must adopt a WMMP to be the guiding document to promote waste management and minimisation within their districts. Projects, actions, and targets established in the WMMP would need to be considered as part of the Councils Long Term Plan.

#### **4.2 Significance Assessment**

The matter is significant, and consultation is required as per the legislation. The adopted WMMP will be the guide to lead waste management and minimisation in the region. The WMMP will guide and inform the LTP to meet the targets established in the WMMP.

## 4.3 Risk Management Implications

Some of the projects and actions set in the WMMP may be costly to implement. Waste Levy funds will be available to fund most of the projects. Some costly initiatives will need alternate funding sources and may be considered through normal council planning cycles.

Non-compliance with the targets may put at risk government reimbursement of the waste levy funds (\$240,000 per annum for the 2024 financial year)

#### 4.4 Values

A WMMP aligns with Council values of providing fit for purpose and safe community services to maintain public health.

#### 4.5 Policy / Legal Considerations

The WMA Section 43 requires all territorial authorities to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation (WMMP) and specifies the conditions to review their WMMP at intervals of not more than 6-years after the last review.

Section 43 of the WMA requires public consultation in accordance with the Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) (Special Consultative Procedure).

### 4.6 Tangata Whenua Considerations

Tangata Whenua value the health of the land and its people. A WMMP is a key guide to protect the environment from harm and to provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits.

#### 4.7 Views of Those Affected

Under of the WMA there is a statutory requirement that community consultation is undertaken. Therefore, consultation will be carried out in accordance with Section 83 LGA.

#### 4.8 Costs

Waste Levy funds will be used to implement most of the projects; however, some costly initiatives may need extra budget from the Council. The draft LTP 2025-2034 is being developed to allow budget to cover some of the projects.

#### 4.9 Benefits

A WMMP is expected to be a guiding document to promote waste management and minimisation within the districts. Moreover, a Joint WMMP may avoid duplication of efforts, help to identify opportunities for waste outside of the district and support regional waste infrastructure development.

# 4.10 Media/Publicity

Continued media interest regarding Waste Management is expected to remain high. Media and publicity management will be via Council's established policies and processes.

# Draft West Coast Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024-2030

Prepared for: Buller District Council, Grey District Council, and Westland District Council

Prepared by: Tonkin + Taylor







#### **Document Control**

Title: Project Name							
Date Version Description Prepared by: Re				Reviewed by:	Authorised by:		
27 August 2024	1	Drafting WMMP	Adrienne Kozlowski	Hannah Kelly and Chris Purchas			
4 September 2024	2	Final WMMP for Councillor review	Adrienne Kozlowski	Hannah Kelly and Chris Purchas	Chris Purchas		

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client Buller District Council, with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contents or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.

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**元** Tonkin+Taylor

# ATTACHMENT 1 Tonkin+Taylor

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## **Appendix A** Other shortlisted options

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# WMMP on a page

# Current situation

2022/23 waste quantities (tonnes)							
	Landfill	Recovery 公	Regional recovery				
Transfer station	10,887	1,085	9%				
Kerbside	5,375	1,794	33%				

#### Key legislation and policy Masta Stratomy To

- Waste Strategy Te rautaki para
- Waste Minimisation Ac
- Emissions Reduction

  Plan

  Plan

#### What is working well

- Enviroschools campaign
- Kerbside collections
- Access to service

#### Where do we want to be?

#### Vision

"By 2030, our enabling systems are working well, and behaviour is changing"

#### Goal 1

The building blocks are in place to enable change.

#### Goal 2

More activity is circular, and we produce less waste.

#### Goal 3

Emissions and other environmental indicators are improving.

## What improvement is required?



# Options assessment

#### How do we get there?

- Creating partnership with iwi, industry, businesses and community groups.
- Making diversion easy by investing in recovery of organic materials (food, garden and timber waste).
- Supporting circular processes (product stewardship schemes).
- Advocating central government for change to encourage circular systems (keeping materials in cycle for as long as possible).
- Continue developing our behaviour change education.
- Working on the resilience of our waste services

# 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Purpose

The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (the Plan) outlines what Te rautaki para, the national Waste Strategy, means for the West Coast and proposes the region's approach to delivering waste management and minimisation services.

The Plan has been designed to meet each Council's obligations to evaluate and plan for waste minimisation and management in their district under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

#### 1.2 Scope

The Plan covers the whole of the West Coast and reflects a regional approach to minimising waste through regional collaboration.

All solid waste whether it is landfilled or diverted material is considered in this Plan, which includes items being reused, recycled, or composted. Liquid and gas wastes are managed through other policies are not in the scope of this Plan.

#### 1.3 The life of this plan

This is the draft of a new plan developed to replace the region's 2018 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. This Plan will go out for public consultation and the Council will seek feedback on the Plan.

The Plan will be reviewed in six years from the approval date unless it is reviewed in the interim.



## 2 Context

#### 2.1 Strategic context

The role of territorial authorities is shaped by policies, plans and regulations. This ensures progress is made towards agreed pathways and priorities at a regional and/or national level.

There is wide a range of statutory documents and associated policy that impacts on waste minimisation and management in the West Coast Region. These are summarised in <u>Figure 2.1</u> and further detail is provided in the West Coast Regional Waste Assessment (2024) in Appendix B.

#### Te rautaki para

Te rautaki para, the Waste Strategy (2023), is the Government's core policy document concerning the future direction of waste management and minimisation in New Zealand, has a vision of committing New Zealand to a low-emissions, low-waste, circular economy by 2050.

The strategy includes three national targets to achieve by 2030 in order to progress on this pathway.

- 1 Waste generation: reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10 per cent per person.
- Waste disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30 per cent per person.
- Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30 per cent.

Figure 2.1: Key statutory documents and policy.

#### Circular Economy

Te rautaki para, the Waste Strategy commits to a circular economic by 2050. A circular economy is described by the Ministry for the Environment as, "an alternative to the traditional linear economy in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life." <sup>1</sup>

West Coast Waste **District Councils West Coast** Minimisation Act Long Term Plans **WMMP 2018** 2008 2021 - 2031 Resource **Emissions** Management Act **Local Government** Reduction Plan 1991 (under Act 2002 2022 review) Climate Change Te rautaki para | Waste Disposal Response Act Waste strategy Levy Expansion 2002 **National Plastics** Action Plan

 $<sup>^1 \,</sup> https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/ohanga-amiomio-circular-economy/.$ 

There are three core principles of a circular economy:

- 1 Design out waste and pollution.
- 2 Keep products and materials in use.
- 3 Regenerate natural systems.

<u>Figure 2.2 illustrates</u> the relationship between a circular economy (the central circle) and the role of policy (national and local), infrastructure and education.

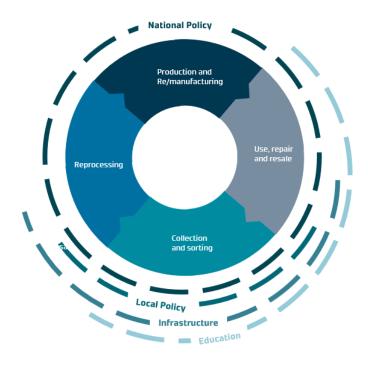


Figure 2.2: Circular economy.

#### Waste hierarchy

The waste hierarchy (<u>Figure 2.3</u>) is a key tool to assist moving towards a circular economy, by reminding us that the more activity that is pushed towards the top of the hierarchy, the better.

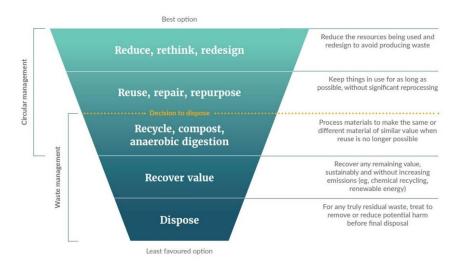


Figure 2.3: The Waste Hierarchy.

#### 2.2 Regional characteristics

The West Coast's most notable characteristics which influence the waste management and minimisation system include:

- Relatively sparsely populated area 32,700 (2023) across approximately 23,245 km².
- High numbers of tourists, expected to increase. In 2023, there was an
  average of 160,000 visitors to the region each month, which is greater
  than four times the number of residents passing through the region
  monthly.
- **Key industries** include electricity, gas, water, and waste services (14% of GDP, 2023), agriculture, forestry, and fishing (13.8% of GDP, 2023), and mining (8.4% of GDP, 2023).
- Strong history of regional collaboration across the councils.

#### 2.3 The waste situation

This section considers the current situation and how we have progressed on the goals and targets established in our last WMMP (2018) including:

- Key achievements.
- Where our waste comes from and what we do with it.
- How much waste we generate as a region.
- How much waste we are recovering and recycling.

It also considers how waste services may change for our region in the next six years.

#### What have we achieved?

A high-level summary of what has been achieved over the last WMMP period is shown in Figure 2.4.

Key highlights include:

- There are 20 Enviroschools within the West Coast Region, including five Eco early childhood education centres and 15 schools.
- Multiple diversion partnerships established, including TechCollect for e-waste diversion, small appliance recycling with EnviroNZ, Mitre 10 drop off points for polystyrene and plant pots, and household battery diversion.
- Investigations taking place for two resource recovery projects:
  - Regional construction and demolition (C&D) material reprocessing.
  - Feasibility of regional organic processing solutions.



Figure 2.4: Summary of what has been achieved.

#### Infrastructure and services

Waste in the region is generally collected via kerbside collection (residential) or dropped off by domestic and commercial customers at transfer stations, recycling centres, resource centres and directly to landfill.

A range of services and infrastructure is provided across the region, as outlined in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Summary of waste infrastructure and services in region

Waste hierarchy	Infrastructure/service	Buller	Grey	Westland
Reduce, rethink, redesign	Education	Enviroschools, council website, and sharing information	Enviroschools, council website and sharing information	Enviroschools, council website and sharing information
Reuse, repair, repurpose	Second hand trading	Op shops	Op shops including McLean's Pit Reuse and recovery shop	Magpies Nest re-use shop (Hokitika Transfer Station)
Recycle, compost,	Collection	Kerbside collection in all the urban areas of the District	Kerbside collection in certain parts of the district	Kerbside collection in certain parts of the district
anaerobic digestion	Transfer stations and reuse centre	Westport and Reefton Transfer Stations Maruia Recycling Centre Karamea Resource Centre	Blackball, Moana, and Nelson Creek Resource Centres McLean's Pit and Preston Road Recycling Centre	Kumara, Hokitika, Ross, Harihari, Whataroa, Franz Josef, Fox Glacier and Haast transfer stations.
	Organic waste collection/drop off	Some transfer stations/resource centres accept green waste drop off	Some transfer stations/resource centres accept green waste drop off	Some transfer stations/resource centres accept green waste drop off
Recovery	Agrichemical drop off	Agrecovery drop off sites at Reefton transfer stations and Westport Farmlands.	Agrecovery drop off sites at Greymouth Farmlands.	Agrecovery drop off sites at Hokitika Transfer Station.
	Alternative drop off	E-waste collection available at transfer st Mitre 10 diversion for polystyrene and pl Household battery diversion available at Small appliance recycling at Hokitika tran	partnership with TechCollect.	
Treat	Hazardous waste	Household quantities of hazardous waste are accepted	Household quantities of hazardous waste are accepted	Household quantities of hazardous waste are accepted
Dispose	Collection	Kerbside collection in all the urban areas of the District	Kerbside collection in certain parts of the district	Kerbside collection in certain parts of the district
	Public place bins	39 urban bins, 36 bins in parks and reserves	170 litter bins – currently under review	39 town landfill waste and recycling bins

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Waste hierarchy	Infrastructure/service	Buller	Grey	Westland	
	Transfer stations	Westport and Reefton Transfer Stations Maruia Recycling Centre Karamea Resource Centre	Blackball, Moana, and Nelson Creek Resource Centres McLean's Pit and Preston Road	Kumara, Hokitika, Ross, Harihari, Whataroa, Franz Josef, Fox Glacier and Haast transfer stations	
	Landfill	Maruia and Karamea Landfills All landfill waste collected at Westport, Reefton and through kerbside collection is taken to York Landfill in Nelson.	Recycling Centre  McLean's Pit Landfill	Butlers Landfill	

#### Waste composition and flows

Waste generation in the West Coast accounts for all materials which are thrown away in landfill waste bins (red bins and black bags) and recycling/glass bins (yellow bins and blue glass crates). This waste comes through two main sources:

- 1 Kerbside collection (landfill waste and recycling that is collected from your household).
- 2 Public/commercial waste drop-off facilities.

In 2022/23 the West Coast generated 16,242 tonnes of waste, including landfill waste, recycling, and material that can be diverted from landfill. Figure 2.5 depicts the sources of waste showing 10,867 tonnes (67%) is from drop-off to waste facilities in the region with 5,375 tonnes (33%) from kerbside collection services.

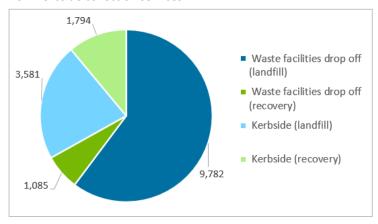


Figure 2.5: West Coast waste generation 2022/23 by source.

#### Kerbside waste

Kerbside waste services across the West Coast include landfill, co-mingled recycling, and glass collection<sup>2</sup>. Figure 2.6 shows how the 5,375 tonnes of kerbside waste are spread across these services.

Currently 33% of the total waste collected at kerbside is diverted through co-mingled bins and glass crates. This is just under the >35% target for 2023 which was set in the 2018 WMMP, demonstrating the region is on track to achieving this target.

With Westland District Council introducing a glass kerbside collection service in 2025, and reduction of kerbside contamination remaining a priority for the councils, the region is well placed to align their next target with the national target for 2030. Figure 2.7 shows actual progress towards 2024 targets.



Figure 2.6: Total waste collected at kerbside.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Westland District Council will be implementing a glass collection in 2025.

Currently, waste to landfill from kerbside services is 3,581 tonnes per year, equating to 402 kg per person per year. Te rautaki para, the Waste Strategy's targets for 2030 are to achieve a 10% reduction in waste generation per person and 30% in the amount of waste which requires final disposal (landfill).

As such the West Coast need to focus on reducing the generation of waste and focus on recovering material where possible. Data suggests that 1,118 tonnes of recoverable material is disposed of through the kerbside landfill waste bin annually. Through continued education with the community, the recoverable material has potential to be diverted from the landfill waste bin which could increase kerbside diversion from 33% to 54%. Further work is required to reduce the overall generation of waste.

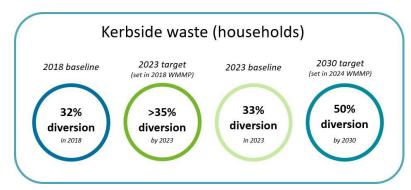


Figure 2.7: Kerbside diversion tracking against targets.

#### Transfer stations and resource centres

There are currently 15 waste and material recovery facilities in the region. Volumes of waste and diverted material across the recovery facilities in the region varies significantly. The current diversion rate across these

facilities is 18% which is significantly under the target set in the 2018 WMMP of >50% diversion (Figure 2.8).



Figure 2.8: Transfer station diversion tracking against targets.

As with kerbside collections, there are significant opportunities to increase the diversion of materials at these recovery facilities particularly as materials directly dropped off represent 66% of the total waste.

#### Total waste to landfill

The total waste to landfill from across the region is detailed in Figure 2.9. Overall waste is increasing year on year since 2018/19, noting a significant peak in 2020/21 due to the relocation of waste from Fox Glacier Landfill.

It is expected that increasing costs of waste disposal to landfill resulting from the waste levy expansion and emissions trading scheme will drive a reduction in waste to landfill. The region will need to support this through offering recovery options for commonly disposed of waste materials

including a kerbside food waste collection, construction materials and other recoverable materials.

The total waste disposed (including recovery and landfill waste) per capita is described in two scenarios below:

- 1 402 kg per person excluding the estimated impact of tourism in the region.
- 2 540 kg per person including the impact of tourism in the region (i.e., using actual waste figures with no exclusions).

The second scenario, using actual waste data, has been relatively consistent for the last three years, and shows an increase of 102 kg per person since the 2018/19 baseline figure. Further information on how tourism impacts total waste quantities in the West Coast in provided in Section 5.3 of the Waste Assessment.

Viewing waste generation per person in line with Te rautaki para, the Waste Strategy's targets, the West Coast needs to work collaboratively to bring total waste generation down 10% per person and total waste to landfill down 30% per person over the next six years.



Figure 2.9: Total waste disposed to landfill (excluding the relocation of waste from Fox Glacier Landfill).

#### Future waste projections

Forecasting the potential waste generated in the region allows us to consider how expected population and household growth, changes to service, or planned construction and demolition activities may influence council's role in managing waste. The forecast excluding visitor waste estimates are detailed in Figure 2.10.

<u>Figure 2.10</u> presents waste generation (landfill waste in blue and recoverable waste in green) from 2019 to 2023. The projections shown from 2023 to 2048 are in the lightly shaded section of the graph which is based on current population projections from Stats NZ and assumes no changes to the waste services offered in the region. This data stresses the importance of reducing total waste generation and waste disposal (waste to landfill).

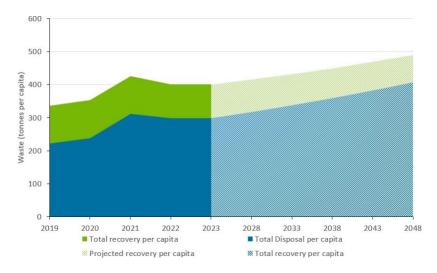


Figure 2.10: Future forecast waste generation per capita based on population forecast (visitor waste estimations excluded).

#### Challenges and opportunities

Analysis conducted in the Waste Assessment identified issues and opportunities which should remain a priority when planning waste management and minimisation in the region. These are summarised below.

- Continued, or enhanced, regional collaboration creates an opportunity to boost economies of scale and support a lot of the following opportunities/challenges.
- Affordability of meeting the future national targets is an increasing challenge for the West Coast councils, partly due to low population density.
- Streamlining data collection across all Council services.
- There is considerable opportunity to increase the capture of materials (specifically paper, plastic, metals, and organic materials) for diversion.
- Streamlining kerbside collections with all Councils offering the same service, and planning for new services as required, in line with the national kerbside standardisation. We recognise that work is currently underway to increase recovery from kerbside through the combined procurement work with Grey and Westland.
- Increasing the availability of information regarding waste diversion, infrastructure, and current performance to rate payers and members of the public online and in other methods to increase buy-in.
- Focus on sectors likely to generate more waste in the future including:
  - Agricultural waste ensuring farmers make informed decisions on waste management and appropriate services for their sector.
  - Mining waste considering the increases in waste volumes and types from the industry.

- Reporting of emissions associated with waste services and management does not currently take place. As part of the National Strategy tracking of this data will need to start taking place.
- Education and behaviour change are important to reduce the generation of materials, enhance the use of existing infrastructure, improve the capture of materials for recycling and recovery, address contamination in recycling and illegal dumping.
- There is currently limited information available on contamination in kerbside recycling which makes it difficult to track progress. Work is required to record this data and understand underlying barriers to recycling well, alongside leveraging national policy change such as alignment with national standardisation of what is collected for recycling.
- Waste from tourism is expected to increase therefore work to support
  the procurement of goods and consumables from tourism providers
  and careful planning around communication and infrastructure
  available to tourists to encourage diversion of waste is essential to
  successful recovery in the region, in particular Westland.
- There is no disposal facility (landfill) in the Buller District landfill
  waste is transported out of region to Nelson. There is also a lack of
  hardfill and hazardous waste facilities in Buller District.

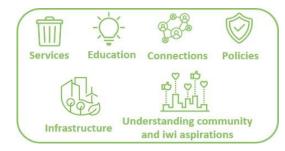


Figure 2.11: Opportunities for the West Coast.

# 3 Where do we want to be?

#### 3.1 Where do we want to focus now?

This section introduces the vision, goals, objectives, and targets (strategic framework) for waste management and minimisation in the West Coast. Together, the vision, goals, objectives, and targets establish the planning foundations for the waste management and minimisation plan (WMMP).

#### 3.2 Strategic framework

The relationship between Vision, Goals, and Objectives is illustrated in Figure 3.1.



Figure 3.1: Vision, goals, objectives, and targets.

The West Coast Councils have aligned, in the context of their region, to the vision, goals, and objectives with that of the national Waste Strategy. This ensures the WMMP will be future proofed, and the region will be well positioned to adapt to national direction.

#### Vision

The region's vision statement is reflective of consultation with the community, and the framework outlined in Te rautaki para, the Waste Strategy.

Our vision statement is:

"By 2030, our enabling systems are working well, and behaviour is changing."

#### Goals

To deliver on the West Coast vision for waste management and minimisation, the Councils have aligned to the three goals set out in Te rautaki para, the Waste Strategy. These are described in Figure 3.2.



Figure 3.2: Goals for waste management and minimisation.

#### **Objectives**

The objectives set out for the region reflect the targets outlined in Te rautaki para, the Waste Strategy, and have been adapted to reflect the regional context.

- To drive and support change through our plans and engagements by looking at the big picture/taking a systems [or holistic] approach.
- 2 To establish a regional network of facilities supporting the collection and circular management of products and materials.
- 3 To take responsibility as a region for how we manage and dispose of things, and to be accountable for our actions and their consequences.
- To consumer less, and use what we have for longer by repairing, reusing, sharing, and repurposing.
- To ensure our resource recovery systems are effective, and to make use of key infrastructure outside of the region, where appropriate.
- To look for ways to recover any remaining value from residual waste (where possible), sustainably and without increasing emissions, before final disposal.
- 7 To acknowledge our role as a region to reduce emissions and start to track emissions from our significant sources.
- 8 To identify and manage contaminated land in a way that reduces waste and emissions and enhances the environment.

#### 3.3 Targets and measurement

The targets set out for the region reflect the targets outlined in Te rautaki para, the Waste Strategy, and have been adapted to reflect the regional context. Where Councils had undertaken action on the target, regardless of whether this had been partially or fully met, the target was amended to take the next intuitive step.

The Strategy has the following national targets that the West Coast, alongside the rest of the country, must aim to achieving by 2030:

- Waste Generation: reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10 per cent per person.
- Waste Disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30 per cent per person; and
- Waste Emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30 per cent.

Performance standards, specific to national kerbside standardisation, have also been set by Central Government, which the Councils must aim to achieve. Of the total household waste placed at kerbside, Councils will need to divert:

- 30 per cent by 2026.
- 40 per cent by 2028; and
- 50 per cent by 2030.

In addition, targets should also align with Councils' Long Term Plan performance measures and Asset Management Plan key performance indicators. The targets in <u>Table 3.1</u> align with these, and the expected performance of proposed priority actions outlined in Section 9.6 of the Waste Assessment.

It is important to recognise the challenges that the region will face in meeting the national targets, primarily due to the significant levels of transient visitors that travel through the region annually (look to Waste Assessment Section 5.3 for more information).

<u>Table 3.1</u> compares the:

- targets set in 2018 (for 2022/23),
- actual data for 2022/23 (progress against 2018 targets), and
- new targets set in this WMMP to be achieved by 2030.

The table clearly displays the targets that have been carried forward from the 2018 WMMP and the next intuitive step to improve waste performance in the region. Targets that are, at the time of writing, required by central government are also clearly indicated.

It is useful to note that the targets 1, 2, and 3 are based on the forecasted waste figures using population estimates. If the population estimates prove to be incorrect, the target may change accordingly.

Table 3.1: WMMP targets

	Target	Unit	2022/23 target (set in 2018 WMMP)	2022/23 baseline	2030 Regional Target
			What did we aim to achieve?	What have we achieved?	What would welike to achieve?
	Waste generation				
1	Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10% per person by 2030*	kg per capita per annum	<300	494	445
	Waste to landfill				
2	Reduce the total waste tonnes per capita going to landfill by 30% per person by 2030*	kg per capita per annum	-	402	282
3	Reduce the total waste tonnes per dwelling going to landfill from the Council kerbside collection by 30% per person by 2030*	kg per capita per annum	-	573	401
	Diversion of waste				
4	Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling (Council provided kerbsidecollection only, excludes green waste and food waste) *	% diversion from landfill	>35%	33%	50% by July 2030
5	Reduce contamination of Council provided kerbside recycling.	% contamination	-	31%	TBC
	Waste emissions				
6	Increase organics (food, garden, timber waste) capture at transfer station and kerbside (%) *	% diversion from landfill	-	4%	30%
7	Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by 2030 (CO2e) *	% reduction of biogenic methane	-	ТВС	30% reduction
	Customer satisfaction				
8	Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste service.	% satisfaction	>85%	72 – 82%	>85% satisfaction
9	Total number of complaints received about the Council's solid waste service	No. of complaints annually	-	N/A	<50 complaints annually

	Target	Unit	2022/23 target (set in 2018 WMMP)	2022/23 baseline	2030 Regional Target
			What did we aim to achieve?	What have we achieved?	What would we like to achieve?
	Environmental health and safety				
10	Maintain 100 per cent compliance with resource consent conditions for Council-operated solid waste district facilities.	% compliance	-	100%	100% compliance

Note: targets marked with an (\*) asterisk are requirements from Central Government.

#### 3.4 Council's role

To meet the targets detailed in <u>Table 3.1</u> and to develop pathways for circularity and effective change, the three district councils in the West Coast Region can take action through the various roles it holds.

Council's intended role in waste management and minimisation services is to ensure the system is well set up to meet forecast demand, the needs of the region, and align with the national direction set out in Te rautaki para, the Waste Strategy. This is delivered through a number of different roles, depending on the level of influence Council has in each of the actions. We have defined these roles in <a href="Figure 3.3: Roles of Council in delivering the WMMP">Figure 3.3: Roles of Council in delivering the WMMP</a>.



Figure 3.3: Roles of Council in delivering the WMMP.

The various roles are described as follows:



Collaborator/connector – To be the connecting party between groups.



Advocate/promote – To Central Government, community, or industry for change.



Service provider – To host/provide the service (infrastructure, programme, service).



Regulator – to direct/govern the region/district.



Enabler – to guide and assist along with collect information to assist in decision-making.



Advisor – To support community groups, Iwi, residents, industry and other.

When developing the Action Plan, presented in Section <u>5</u>, these roles were considered, to assess their practicality and feasibility.

# 4 Funding the plan

#### 4.1 Plan implementation

The funding of the implementation of this WMMP will come from a range of sources including targeted rates, general rates, waste levy, external revenue streams, and other funding. Many funding sources have restrictions in what they can be utilised for. These are explored in the following table.

Table 4.1: Funding sources for waste action plan

Funding source	Description	Applied to waste activities, such as
Targeted rates	Eligible properties pay rates to be provided specific services that benefit the people in these eligible properties, but which also contribute to wider public benefits.	Kerbside collection service. Operational cost of landfills.
Waste levy	Councils review an allocation of national waste levy funds, allocated by the Ministry for the Environment, which can be spent in accordance with section 23 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.	<ul> <li>Education</li> <li>Product stewardship programmes (e.g., e-waste, polystyrene, and battery diversion)</li> <li>Enviroschools</li> <li>Karamea and Maruia recycling processing and freight</li> <li>Support waste infrastructure and assets projects</li> <li>Feasibility studies</li> </ul>

Funding source	Description	Applied to waste activities, such as
External revenue streams	Revenue generated from waste management and minimisation activities, such as  Gate fees at Waste and Resource Recovery Facilities	Operating Waste and resource recovery transfer station(s)
General rates	All properties pay a charge which contributes to the council's wider waste management activities and provides public good benefits. Where it is difficult to identify who/what may benefit from an activity, or who/what may cause a problem for which a council activity is required, the costs are funded from the general rate.	<ul> <li>Maintenance of waste facilities</li> <li>Contractors and internal charges</li> </ul>
Other funding	<ul> <li>External funding such as</li> <li>Central government funding (e.g., Climate Emergency Response Fund)</li> <li>Contestable funds (Waste Minimisation Fund)</li> <li>Regional Infrastructure Fund</li> <li>Private sector co-financing</li> </ul>	Capital intensive project, such as upgrades to Material Recovery Facility and waste infrastructure and assets. Currently priorities of the WMF are for organics processing and resource recovery.

#### 4.2 Waste disposal levies

The waste disposal levy sets a rate to disposal of waste, and has been progressively increasing since 2020, reaching \$60 per tonne as of July 2024. The levy will continue to increase by smaller increments between 2024 to 2027.

The Waste Minimisation (Waste Disposal Levy) Amendment Act (2024) allocates 50 per cent of the waste disposal levy to Council to focus funding on "local projects to minimise waste in line with their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans." 3

The scope of the waste disposal levy has been broadened to include a wider, more comprehensive set of government priorities. Waste levy funding received by councils must be put towards:<sup>4</sup>

- the promotion and achievement of waste minimisation
- activities that reduce environmental harm or increase environmental benefits.
- local authorities to:
  - manage emergency waste.
  - to repair or replace waste management and minimisation infrastructure damaged by an emergency.
- the Ministry's waste management and minimisation and hazardous substances responsibilities for example:
  - policy development and implementation.
  - collecting and using waste data and evidence.
  - work related to international agreements on chemicals and waste.

• projects that remediate contaminated sites.

#### 4.3 Provisions for waiving waste disposal charges

In exceptional circumstances, the waste disposal levy may be waived by the Secretary for the Environment.

Section 29 of the WMA provides that the Secretary for the Environment has discretion to waive a levy payment for the disposal facility operator if satisfied that 'exceptional circumstances' justify the waiver. Waivers, granted by Secretary, are waste- and disposal-site specific and do not have conditions.

 $<sup>^3\,</sup>https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/acts/waste-minimisation-act-waste-disposal-levy-amendment-act-2024/.$ 

 $<sup>^4 \,</sup> https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/acts/waste-minimisation-act-waste-disposal-levy-amendment-act-2024/.$ 

# 5 Action plan

This action plan sets out a programme for the region to work towards the vision and targets outlined in this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Significant changes to levels of service will be incorporated into the Long-Term Plan process and subsequent public consultation.

The Action Plan has been designed to meet the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Local Government Act 2002, by including all options that are practical for the Region to achieve their waste management and minimisation objectives.

These options have been assessed in terms of their:



Cost to council (is it economically viable?)



Accessibility and affordability



Impact on the wider environment



Social and cultural outcomes



Partnership and collaboration potential



Recovery and markets



Whether it relates to responsible consumption



Whether they are appropriate for the West Coast or through a regional lens



Technical risk

Six focus areas emerged from the options assessment process and will help the West Coast to work towards their vision.

- 1 Creating Partnerships.
- 2 Communicate and share circular economy initiatives.
- 3 Policy development.
- 4 Product stewardship.
- 5 Making diversion easy.
- 6 Resilience.

Improving data collection is also an important priority area for councils to continue to focus on. The other shortlisted options from the Waste Assessment are detailed in Appendix A.

The Action Plan outlines the following points for each focus area:

- Specific actions to address the issue.
- Whether the action is district-specific or a regional action.
- How the action aligns with the strategic framework.
- · Council's intended role.
- Position on the waste hierarchy.
- Funding source.
- Implementation period.

# **5.1** Focus area 1: Creating partnerships

Table 5.1: Creating partnerships



#	Theme/category	Action	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Target addressed (Table 3.1)	Waste hierarchy	Funding source	Implementation period
1.1	Industry waste	Advocate and facilitate sector groups (e.g. C&D, Agricultural waste groups) to discuss problems and explore solutions. Utilise resources outside of the region and connect with other regional sector groups (e.g. Tradie Breakfast).	OB1, OB3	Advocate/promote Enable Advisor	2	Rethink/redesign	Waste Levy Disposal, General rates	2024 - 2030
1.2	Contamination in kerbside	Collaborate with central government, local government, and nongovernment organisations to assess solutions to reduce contamination and explore opportunities for the West Coast to improve waste management. This could include joining nationwide forums e.g. WasteMINZ TAO Forum or connecting with the Sustainable Business Network.	OB1, OB3, OB5	Advocate/promote Enable Advisor	2, 3, 4, 5	Rethink/redesign	General rates or Waste levy Disposal Fund	2024 - 2030

# ATTACHMENT 1 Tonkin+Taylor

#	Theme/category	Action	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Target addressed (Table 3.1)	Waste hierarchy	Funding source	Implementation period
1.3	Industry waste	Investigate and facilitate collaboration opportunities across the region with iwi, industry, businesses, community groups, utilising activities that are already established e.g., virtual/in person networking events, Council gardens etc.	OB1, OB3, OB5	Collaborator/connector Enabler	2	Rethink/redesign	General rates or Waste levy Disposal Fund	2024 - 2030

# **5.2** Focus area 2: Communicate and share circular economy initiatives

Table 5.2: Communicate and share circular economy initiatives



#	Theme/category	Action	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Target addressed ( <u>Fable 3.1</u> )	Waste hierarchy	Funding source	Implementation period
2.1	Reduce generation	Utilise council websites to link to existing resources to help plan and manage material management e.g. BRANZ and REBRI for the construction sector.	OB3, OB6	Service provider Advisor	2	Rethink/redesign	General rates	2024 - 2030
2.2	Contamination in kerbside	Develop an educational programme of work focusing on behaviour change and information sharing to the community.	OB1, OB3, OB6	Service provider Advisor	1, 2, 3, 4	Reduce, reuse/repurpose, recycle, recover	Waste Disposal Levy, general rates	2025 - 2030
2.3	Contamination in kerbside	Utilise and/or build on national waste and behaviour change campaigns and/or collateral to promote waste diversion.	OB3, OB6	Service provider Advisor	2, 3, 4, 5	Recycle, recover	Waste Disposal Levy, general rates	2025 - 2030

# 5.3 Focus area 3: Policy development

Table 5.3: Policy development



#	Theme/category	Action	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Target addressed (Table 3.1)	Waste hierarchy	Funding source	Implementation period
3.1	Contamination in kerbside	Develop solid waste bylaw to strengthen enforcement.	OB1, OB3, OB4, OB6, OB7	Regulator	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Recycle, recover	General rates	2024 - 2026
3.2	Information and education	Investigate whether a grant for waste and resource recovery activities in the region can be developed between Councils.	OB3, OB4	Regulator	2, 6	Recovery	Waste Disposal Levy, general rates, contestable funding	2025/2026
3.3	Reduce generation	Tourism Levy implemented for those staying in the region to cover the costs of infrastructure including waste assets and management.	OB5, OB6	Advocate Regulator Advisor	8, 9	Rethink/redesign	Waste Disposal Levy, External revenue streams, general rates, contestable funding	2026/2027

# 5.4 Focus area 4: Product stewardship

# 2

#### Table 5.4: Product stewardship

#	Theme / category	Action	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Target addressed (Table 3.1)	Waste hierarchy	Funding source	Implementation period
4.1	Information and education	Advocate for action and research promoting the top of the waste hierarchy (e.g. Product Stewardship Schemes, Right to Repair legislation, and research into recovery options for difficult to manage waste streams).	OB2, OB3, OB6	Advocate/ promote Enable Collaborator /connector	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	Rethink/ redesign, reduce, reuse/ repurpose	Waste Disposal Levy, general rates	2024 - 2030
4.2	Industry waste	Investigate whether Council want to facilitate Product Stewardship Schemes at their transfer stations e.g. Tyrewise collection point when the programme opens, promoting the programmes to encourage uptake.	OB2, OB3, OB6	Enable Advisor	1, 2, 3	Reuse/ repurpose, recycle, recover	Waste Disposal Levy, general rates	2024 - 2030
4.3	Reduce generation	Continue to support and promote product stewardship schemes through existing transfer stations where appropriate.	OB2, OB3, OB6	Advocate/ promote Enable Collaborator /connector	1, 2, 3	Reduce	Waste Disposal Levy, general rates	2024 - 2030

# 5.5 Focus area 5: Making diversion easy

Table 5.5: Making diversion easy.



#	Theme/category	Action	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Target addressed (Table 3.1)	Waste hierarchy	Funding source	Implementation period
5.1	Streamline data collection	Align services available at transfer stations across the region.	OB2, OB5	Service provider Enabler	8, 9	Recover	Waste Disposal Levy, general rates	2024/2025
5.2	Reduce generation	Investigate alternative options to manage waste streams/materials which take up most volume in the regions landfills and transfer stations.	OB1, OB2, OB5	Advisor	2, 3, 6, 7	Rethink/redesign	Targeted rates, Waste Disposal Levy, general rates, contestable funding	2025/2026
5.3	Reduce generation	Review the results from C&D feasibility study to assess the best options for C&D recovery in the region (subject to feasibility study).	OB2, OB3, OB4, OB6, OB7	Enable Advisor	2, 6, 7	Reuse/repurpose	Targeted rates, Waste Disposal Levy, general rates, contestable funding	2024/2025
5.4	Reduce generation	Review the results from organics feasibility study to assess the best options for organic recovery in the region in line with central governments indicated direction.	OB2, OB3, OB4, OB6, OB7	Enable Advisor	2, 3	Recycle/recover	Targeted rates, Waste Disposal Levy, general rates, contestable funding	2025/2026

# ATTACHMENT 1 Tonkin+Taylor

#	Theme/category	Action	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Target addressed (Table 3.1)	Waste hierarchy	Funding source	Implementation period
5.5	Reduce generation	Investigate the volumes and impacts of waste from tourism, which can feed into a feasibility study for how to manage waste from tourism in the region.	OB1, OB2, OB3, OB5	Enable Advisor	1	Rethink/redesign	External revenue streams, general rates, contestable funding, Central Government funding	2026/2027

## 5.6 Focus area 6: Resilience

Table 5.6: Resilience



#	Theme/category	Action	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils' intended role	Target addressed ( <u>Table 3.1</u> )	Waste hierarchy	Funding source	Implementation period
6.1	Environmental impacts	Develop resilience plans for current waste infrastructure and services. This could include collaborating with Civil Defence and other organisations to develop a regional Disaster Waste Management Plan. This will ensure processes in place for managing waste associated with natural disasters, and waste from earthquake prone buildings.	OB1, OB3, OB5, OB8	Enable Advisor Collaborator/Connector	10	Recover/treat and dispose	External revenue streams, general rates, central government funding, contestable funding.	2026/2027
6.2	Environmental impacts	Investigate the feasibility of a regional Disposal Facility/Landfill that could service the entire region.	OB3, OB5, OB8	Service provider. Enabler	10	Treat and dispose	External revenue streams, general rates.	2026/2027

#### 5.7 Focus areas summary

With the actions detailed in <u>Table 5.1</u>, <u>Table 5.2</u>, <u>Table 5.3</u>, <u>Table 5.4</u>, <u>Table 5.5</u>, and <u>Table 5.6</u> the region should see waste generation start to decrease and diversion of recoverable materials increasing.

We recognise that many actions presented in this plan are for the councils to act as an advocator, advisor, and enabler by working with the community, iwi, and industry groups to educate, upskill and change behaviours and attitudes towards waste and material. The plan also includes a few tangible options which will actively promote waste diversion and recovery, these are detailed in Figure 5.1.

The figure shows that the greatest wins for diversion of material from landfill is to focus on organic materials (food and garden waste) and commercial waste including that from the construction sector. The values within the green section of the figure detail the potential recovery which can be achieved from each of the tangible infrastructure options.

There are multiple actions that are not directly related to target waste streams or infrastructure but are critical in supporting capital and operational activities. This lack of quantifiable link makes it difficult to present the potential savings (waste reduction and emissions) of these supporting initiatives. It is more helpful to consider these options as underpinning the increased capture and reduced emissions delivered by the capital investments. The capital and operational activities will have limited impact without the supporting activities and the supporting activities will have limited impact without the infrastructure and ongoing services.

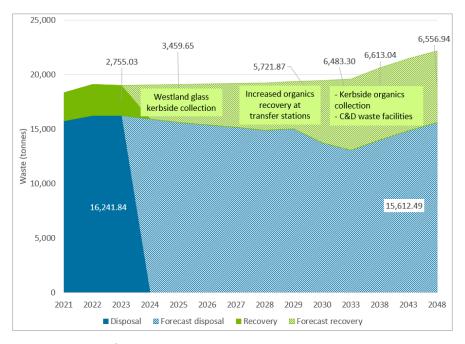


Figure 5.1: Diversion forecast with actions implemented.

# 6 Monitoring, evaluating, and reporting progress

## 6.1 Monitoring and reporting

The councils will monitor and report against the targets set out in <u>Table</u> <u>3.1</u> of this plan, to determine the effectiveness of the action plan. This will, at minimum, include:

- Type, quantity and composition of waste and captured materials.
- Origin of the waste/source of materials received.
- Contamination tonnages for waste services managed by each council.
- Monitoring of specific waste streams, such as illegal dumping.
- Progress in capturing more reuse data [if relevant].
- Effectiveness of actions in the plan and progress towards the targets set in Table 3.1.
- Compliance with legislative requirements.
- Better capture and reporting of circular economy activities and emissions generated from waste.

It is expected that the councils will track progress against the targets annually to review performance. <u>Table 6.1</u> details the targets and how the annual review may take place.

## **6.2** Evaluation and review of the plan

Council will conduct a full review of the Plan at intervals of not more than six years after adopting the Plan or the last review. Any review of the Plan will be preceded by a Waste Assessment under section 51 of the Act.

Table 6.1: Targets and tracking performance

	Target	Unit	2022/23 baseline	2030 Regional Target	What might tracking targets annually look like?
			What have we achieved?	What would welike to achieve?	
	Waste generation				
1	Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10% per person by 2030*	kg per capita per annum	494	445	Consistent data collection across the region will allow this to be measured and compared. This could be documented in Annual Reports.
	Waste to landfill				
2	Reduce the total waste tonnes per capita going to landfill by 30% per person by 2030*	kg per capita per annum	402	282	Consistent data collection across the region will allow this to be measured and compared. This could be documented in Annual Reports.
3	Reduce the total waste tonnes per dwelling going to landfill from the Council kerbside collection by 30% per dwelling by 2030*.	kg per capita per annum	573	401	Consistent data collection across the region will allow this to be measured and compared. This could be documented in Annual Reports.
	Diversion of waste				
4	Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling (Council provided kerbside collection only, excludes green waste and food waste) *.	% diversion from landfill	33%	50% by July 2030	Consistent data collection across the region will allow this to be measured and compared. This could be documented in Annual Reports.
5	Reduce contamination of Council provided kerbside recycling.	% contamination	31%	TBC	Conduct, and track results of, kerbside recycling audits.
	Waste emissions				
6	Increase organics (food, garden, timber waste) capture at transfer station and kerbside (%) *.	% diversion from landfill	4%	30%	Consistent data collection across the region will allow this to be measured

	Target	Unit	2022/23 baseline	2030 Regional Target	What might tracking targets annually look like?
			What have we achieved?	What would we like to achieve?	
					and compared. This could be documented in Annual Reports.
7	Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by 2030 (CO2e) *.	% reduction of biogenic methane	-	30% reduction	Determine the most appropriate way to estimate biogenic methane emissions and continue to track data.
	Customer satisfaction				
8	Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste service.	% satisfaction	72 – 82%	>85% satisfaction	Consistent measurement of community satisfaction (e.g., align survey questions). This could be documented in Annual Reports.
9	Total number of complaints received about the Council's solid waste service.	Number of complaints annually	-	<50 complaints annually	Follow a consistent internal tracking system and ensure it is used operationally. This might be documented in Annual Reports.
	Environmental health and safety				
10	Maintain 100 per cent compliance with resource consent conditions for Council-operated solid waste district facilities.	% compliance	100%	100% compliance	Continue monitoring performance as per current process.

# **Appendix A** Other shortlisted options

# Table Appendix A.1: Making diversion easy – other shortlisted options for Focus Area 5

#	Theme/category	Action	Regional (R), or district- specific (X, Y, Z)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Target addressed (Fable 3.1)	Waste hierarchy	Implementation period
5.6	Contamination in kerbside	Investigate options to prevent contamination of glass colours (Westland).	WDC	OB3, OB5	Enable Advisor	2, 5	Recycle	2024/2025
5.7	Contamination in kerbside	Investigate solutions for high contamination in kerbside comingled recycling in Grey District Council.	GDC	OB3, OB5, OB6	Enable Advisor	2, 5	Recycle	2024 - 2030
5.8	Contamination in kerbside	Collaborate with local industry/organisations to establish hubs for collection of difficult materials/common contaminators of recycling e.g. Supermarkets.	R	OB3, OB5, OB6	Enable Advisor	2, 4, 5	Recycle, recover	2024 - 2030
5.9	Illegal dumping	Investigate developing a financial assistance programme and penalty system to manage illegal dumping. This could include rebates/discounts for current resource recovery infrastructure or tracking in illegal dumping hotspots for penalties.	R	OB1, OB2	Enable Advisor	2, 8	Recycle, recover, treat and dispose	2024 - 2030

# Table Appendix A.2: Creating partnerships – other shortlisted options for Focus Area 1

#	Theme/category	Action	Regional (R), or district- specific (X, Y, Z)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Target addressed (Table 3.1)	Waste hierarchy	Implementation period
1.4	Illegal dumping	Collaborate within Council (internally), across Councils (regionally), and with organisations/industry (externally) to actively track illegal dumping and record data through existing processes, such as Request for Service system.	R	OB2, OB5, OB6	Collaborator/Connector	2, 8	Recycle, recover, treat and dispose	2024 - 2030

# Table Appendix A.3: Communicate and share circular economy initiatives – other shortlisted options for Focus Area 2

#	Theme/category	Action	Regional (R), or district- specific (X, Y, Z)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Target addressed (Table 3.1)	Waste hierarchy	Implementation period
2.4	Reduce generation	Map out existing resource recovery work that is happening in the region including community-led initiatives and share and promote publicly.	R	OB3, OB5, OB6	Service provider Advisor	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Reuse/repurpose, recycle, recover	2024/2025
2.5	Information and education	Align information available on council websites regarding waste services, education, and policy where possible. For example, share good news stories in a consistent and regular manner, share activities from Enviroschools through Annual Reports, ensure the information on waste services available is consistent, up to date and easy to find online.	R	OB3, OB5, OB6	Service provider Advisor	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Reuse/repurpose, recycle, recover	2024/2025
2.6	Information and education	Collaborate with industry and community to create West Coast A-Z recycling and recovery directory to highlight circular services in the region.	R	OB3, OB5, OB6	Service provider Advisor	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Reuse/repurpose, recycle, recover	2024 - 2030

# Table Appendix A.4: Improving data collection – shortlisted options for Focus Area 7

#	Theme/category	Action	Regional (R), or district- specific (X, Y, Z)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils intended role	Target addressed (Table 3.1)	Waste hierarchy	Implementation period
7.1	Streamline data collection	Establish a template for reporting consistency from each District Council and Regional Council (waste data, emissions data) including waste streams reported on, total tonnage, diversion, contamination - align to new national requirements 1 July 2024 onwards.	R	OB1, OB7	Enabler	1, 2, 4	Recycle, recover, treat, and dispose	2024/2025
7.2	Streamline data collection	Investigate/support data collection on waste diversion through other sources e.g., reuse shops, foodbanks, etc.	R	OB1, OB7	Enabler Advisor	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Reuse/repurpose	2024 - 2030







PUBLIC CONSUID Draft West Consuit Management	oast Regional Waste Minimization and				
Issued 18 November 2024					
Submissions close 20 December 2024					

# Statement of Proposal

All Councils are required under the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008 to consider the current situation regarding waste minimisation and management in their district and set out how they will progress efficient and effective waste management and minimisation.

This process is documented in a **Waste Assessment** and future direction and actions are set out in a **Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP)**.

The last Waste Assessment for the West Coast region (covering all three districts) was carried out in 2018, and the Buller, Grey, and Westland Districts adopted the final WMMP in 2018 (following public consultation).

As per sections 43 and 44 of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008, the Waste Assessments and WMMPs must be reviewed and adopted every six years.

# Why is this being proposed?

#### **Requirements for Territorial Authorities**

A joint WMMP is an efficient and effective way for Councils to complete strategic planning enabling a collaborative approach for Waste Minimisation and Management as a region. Continuing the approach adopted in 2018 Buller, Grey and Westland District Councils have elected to proceed with a regional approach for the required review.

The Waste Assessment prepared in 2018 evaluated current quantities and composition of waste and diverted materials in the district, existing services, future demand for services and practicable options for addressing the various waste and diverted materials streams. The 2024 Waste Assessment reviews and updates the 2018 analysis to reflect the changes that have occurred locally, regionally and nationally since 2018 and also to meet the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

A WMMP must summarise Council's waste management and minimisation objectives, policies, methods and funding to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. The WMMP must also include a commitment to waste minimisation through consideration of the waste hierarchy and must have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy and the most recent Waste Assessment undertaken by the three district councils in the region. In addition, councils must ensure that public health is protected and that waste collection, transport, and disposal do not cause any nuisance.

The **West Coast Regional Waste Assessment** describes the waste situation, sets out the region's vision, goals, objectives, and targets, and develops options for meeting future demand.

The draft **West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP)** summarises the information presented in the Waste Assessment and adds an action plan.

The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) outlines what Te rautaki para, the National Waste Strategy, means for the West Coast and proposes the region's approach to delivering waste management and minimisation services. The Plan has been designed to meet each Council's obligations to evaluate and plan for waste minimisation and management in their district under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

The Plan covers the whole West Coast and reflects a regional approach to minimising waste through regional collaboration. All solid waste, whether landfilled or diverted material, is considered in this Plan. Diverted material includes items being reused, recycled, or composted.

Liquid and gas wastes, which are managed through other policies, are not in the scope of this Plan.

#### **Aotearoa New Zealand legislative influence**

Legislation and policy surrounding waste management and minimisation continues to evolve in Aotearoa, New Zealand, aiming to transition us to a circular economy where materials being sent to landfills are viewed as a valuable resource. Since the 2018 WMMP was published central government has issued additional policy which influences the content of the West Coast Regional WMMP. An overview of these changes is detailed below:

#### Te rautaki para | Waste Strategy (2023)

Te rautaki para | Waste Strategy is the core policy document setting the future direction of waste management and minimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand. The strategy's vision is to commit Aotearoa New Zealand to a low-emissions, low-waste, circular economy by 2050 with a set of guiding principles. The strategy provides an increased focus on:

- taking responsibility and providing equitable outcomes;
- The circular economy and wider systems approaches (across sectors and beyond waste only);
- Reducing waste (all waste and recycling material that enters the waste system) and disposed (landfilled); and
- Reducing emissions from waste.

As this strategy comes into effect, the regional WMMP should reflect this direction through the actions established.

#### Kerbside standardisation (2023)

As part of the work plan/priorities laid out in Te rautaki para | Waste Strategy, kerbside standardisation aims to ensure consistent waste and recycling services are offered across all districts in Aotearoa, New Zealand. The transition to standardise services will also require all districts and regions to provide kerbside organics collection to households in urban areas by 2030 and establish minimum standards for diverting waste from landfills. As such, these changes were required to be incorporated into the WMMP to establish an action plan for the region to meet these requirements.

#### **Waste Levy Expansion**

For every tonne of waste disposed of in landfills, a levy is applied and collected by MfE. Since 1 July 2021, the landfill waste disposal levy has been progressively increased and expanded to include a wider range of disposal facilities, with further increases scheduled through 2027. With waste becoming more expensive to dispose of, alternatives through reuse and recovery of materials are becoming increasingly attractive for households and businesses. Approaches to providing or enabling these alternatives are detailed as actions in the WMMP.

#### **Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) (2022)**

In May 2022, the national Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) was released. The ERP sets the planned targets and objectives for climate action over the next 15 years. The plan aims to enable a transition to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future for Aotearoa, New Zealand. As the first of its kind, the government is placing new requirements on councils to reduce their waste emissions, focusing on emissions from organic

materials and landfill gas. A significant opportunity for local government to reduce emissions is to offer a food scraps collection service by 2030 in line with the kerbside standardisation programme of work. This is reflected in the proposed actions in the WMMP.

# What is being proposed?

The 2024 Regional Waste Assessment has identified that over 16,000 tonnes of waste were generated in the West Coast Region in 2022/23. Around 70% of this waste was sent to landfill, with the remainder diverted, either by recycling or composting. This diversion occurs predominantly through recycling at kerbside and transfer stations and recovery of green waste for mulch or compost.

#### **CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES**

The Waste Assessment has identified a range of challenges and opportunities related to waste management and minimisation to be addressed through the WMMP. These include:

Challenge	Opportunity
The West Coast councils are increasingly challenged by the affordability of meeting the future national targets, partly due to their low population density.	Explore options to collaborate with Iwi, community groups, industry and neighbouring regions.
Inconsistent waste data available across the region (e.g. contamination in kerbside recycling, illegal dumping incidents, reuse of materials).	<b>3</b>
High quantities of waste are being sent to landfill from the region.	There is considerable opportunity to increase the capture of materials (specifically paper, plastic, metals, and organic materials) for diversion.
	Streamlining kerbside collections with all Councils offering the same service and planning for new services as required, in line with the national kerbside standardisation.
Inconsistent information regarding the available waste services, education, and system performance is available across the three districts.	To increase buy-in, ratepayers and members of the public should be provided with information regarding waste diversion, infrastructure, and current performance online and through other methods.
	Education and behavioural change are important to reduce material generation, enhance the use of existing infrastructure, improve material capture for recycling and recovery, and address contamination in recycling and illegal dumping.
Engagement with high waste-generating industries.	Focus on sectors likely to generate more waste in the future, including:
	<ul> <li>Agricultural waste – ensuring farmers make informed decisions on waste management and appropriate services for their sector.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Mining waste – considering the increases in waste volumes and types from the industry.</li> </ul>
Reporting emissions associated with waste services and management is not currently being done. As part of the National Strategy,	Establish a process and start to collect baseline data to inform decision-making.

Challenge	Opportunity
Tracking of this data will need to start.	
Waste from tourism is expected to increase.	Work to support the procurement of goods and consumables from tourism providers and careful planning around communication and infrastructure available to tourists to encourage waste diversion is essential to successful recovery in the region, particularly in Westland.

The overall vision of the WMMP is:

"By 2030, our enabling systems are working well, and behaviour is changing."

#### **PROPOSED TARGETS**

A series of waste minimisation and management targets, reflecting national targets where relevant, are proposed:

	Target	Unit	2018	2022/23	Regional Target
Waste generation	Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10% per person by 2030*	kg per capita per annum	385.51	494	445 by 2030
Waste to landfill	Reduce the total waste per capita going to landfill by 30% per person by 2030*	kg per capita per annum	299.76	402	282 by 2030
	Reduce the total waste per dwelling going to landfill from the Council Kerbside collection system by 30% per dwelling by 2030	per annum	575.63	573	401
Diversion of waste	Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling (council-provided kerbside collection only, excludes green waste)	% diversion from landfill	37%	33%	30% by July 2026 40% by July 2028 50% by July 2030
	Reduce contamination of Council- provided kerbside recycling.	% contamination	N/A	31%	20%
Waste emissions	Increase organics capture at the transfer station and kerbside (%) Organics capture includes food, garden, and timber waste streams.	% diversion from landfill	N/A	4%	30% capture of organic material by 2030
	Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by 2030 (CO2e)	% reduction of biogenic methane	N/A	TBC <sup>1</sup>	30% reduction
Customer satisfaction	Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste service.	% satisfaction	N/A	72 – 82%	> 85% satisfaction
	Total number of complaints received about the Council's solid waste service	No. of complaints annually	N/A	N/A	< 50 complaints annually
Environmental health	Maintain 100 per cent compliance with resource consent conditions for council-operated solid waste district facilities.	% compliance	100%	100%	100% compliance

 $<sup>1^*</sup>$ Councils are awaiting guidance from central government on the calculation of biogenic methane emissions from waste before a baseline is confirmed for the region

Public Consultation | Draft Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan

#### PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

To address the challenges and opportunities identified and meet the targets, the three regional district councils propose a range of actions. These actions are underpinned by policy, infrastructure and education.

In all areas, the focus is on enabling the West Coast community to reduce the waste generated through managing their waste according to the waste hierarchy, preferring reducing, rethinking and redesigning before reuse, repair and repurposing before 'conventional' waste management options are introduced (recycle, compost, recover, dispose).

The WMMP actions relate to continuing and enhancing existing activities and starting new activities and initiatives.

All district councils have a role in delivering the actions in the WMMP. These range from advocating to central government and promoting services to enabling community and industry groups to collaborate for better outcomes for the West Coast.

The Action Plan includes actions focusing on waste minimisation and management infrastructure, education of the West Coast community, and establishing the right policy framework.

#### **CREATING PARTNERSHIPS ACTIONS**

**Industry waste** – Advocate and facilitate sector groups (e.g. C&D, Agricultural waste groups) to discuss problems and explore solutions. Utilise resources outside the region and connect with other regional sector groups (e.g. Tradie Breakfast).

**Contamination in the kerbside**—Collaborate with central government, local government, and non-government organisations to assess solutions to reduce contamination and explore opportunities for the West Coast to improve waste management. This could include joining nationwide forums, e.g., the WasteMINZ TAO Forum, or connecting with the Sustainable Business Network.

**Industry waste**—Investigate and facilitate collaboration opportunities across the region with iwi, industry, businesses, and community groups, utilising already established activities, e.g., virtual/in-person networking events, Council gardens, etc.

#### COMMUNICATE AND SHARE CIRCULAR ECONOMY INITIATIVES ACTIONS

**Reduce generation**—Utilise council websites to link to existing resources, e.g., BRANZ and REBRI for the construction sector, to help plan and manage material management.

**Contamination in kerbside** – Develop an educational programme of work focusing on behaviour change and information sharing with the community.

**Contamination in kerbside** – Utilise and/or build on national waste and behaviour change campaigns and/or collateral to promote waste diversion.

#### **POLICY DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS**

**Contamination in kerbside** – Develop solid waste bylaw to strengthen enforcement.

**Information and education** – Investigate whether a grant for waste and resource recovery activities in the region can be developed between Councils.

**Reduce generation** – Implement a tourism Levy for those staying in the region to cover the costs of infrastructure including waste assets and management.

#### **PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP ACTIONS**

**Information and education** – Advocate for action and research promoting the top of the waste hierarchy (e.g. Product Stewardship Schemes, Right to Repair legislation, and research into recovery options for difficult-to-manage waste streams).

**Industry waste**—Investigate whether Council wants to facilitate Product Stewardship Schemes at their transfer stations, e.g., Tyrewise collection points, promoting the programmes to encourage uptake.

**Reduce generation** – Continue to support and promote product stewardship schemes through existing transfer stations where appropriate.

#### **MAKING DIVERSION EASY ACTIONS**

**Streamline data collection** – Align services available at transfer stations across the region.

**Reduce generation**—Investigate alternative options to manage waste streams/materials that take up the most volume in the region's landfills and transfer stations.

**Reduce generation—Review the results from the** C&D feasibility study to assess the region's best options for C&D recovery (subject to a feasibility study).

**Reduce generation**—Review the organics feasibility study results to assess the region's best organic recovery options in line with central government's indicated direction.

**Reduce generation**—Investigate the volumes and impacts of waste from tourism, which can feed into a feasibility study on how to manage waste from tourism in the region.

#### **RESILIENCE ACTIONS**

**Environmental impacts**—Develop resilience plans for current waste infrastructure and services. This could include collaborating with Civil Defence and other organisations to develop a regional Disaster Waste Management Plan. This will ensure processes are in place for managing waste associated with natural disasters and waste from earthquake-prone buildings.

**Environmental impacts** – Investigate the feasibility of a regional Disposal Facility/Landfill that could service the entire region.

Council will fund these actions through a combination of targeted rates, user-pay fees and charges, waste levy funding, and contestable funds.

The above actions are intended to provide a wide-ranging approach to waste services in the West Coast Region, protecting public health and promoting effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

#### Where to find more information

The Regional Waste Assessment, the draft Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP), and the Statement of Proposal can be collected from Council's service and community centres, libraries and main offices, or you can download them from the Council's websites.

Council	Westland District Council	<b>Grey District Council</b>	Buller District Council
Web address	www.westlanddc.govt.nz	www.greydc.govt.nz	www.bullerdc.govt.nz
Main office	36 Weld Street, Hokitika	105 Tainui St, Greymouth	6-8 Brougham St, Westport
Telephone	03 756 9010	03 769 8600	03 788 9111

# How to have your say

We want your feedback on the draft West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan.

All submissions must be in writing. You can complete the online submission form or a paper submission form available from each Council. Refer to your Council's website for full details.

You are welcome to speak in person in support of your submission—if you wish to do this, please clearly indicate this in your submission. Submissions will be heard and considered at a hearing in January 2025—the final date to be confirmed.

Submissions close at 5 pm on Friday, 20 December 2024



**Buller District Council** 

## **Buller District Council**

# Draft West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan

# **Addendum**

#### 16th October 2024

This Addendum amends the Draft West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan prepared by Tonkin & Taylor for the West Coast Regional Councils and dated the 4 September 2024:

#### <u>Page i – WMMP on a page</u> states in Current Situation:

2022/23 waste quantities (tonnes)							
Facility/Service	Landfill	Recovery	Regional Recovery				
Transfer Station	10,887	1,085	9%				
Kerbside	5,375	1,794	33%				

## The correct should be:

2022/23 waste quantities (tonnes)						
Facility/Service Landfill Recovery Regional						
			Recovery			
Transfer Station	9,782	1,085	10%			
Kerbside	3,581	1,794	33%			

#### Page 13 - Paragraph 1 states:

Currently, waste to landfill from kerbside services is 3,581 tonnes per year, equating to 402 kg per person per year.

#### The correct statement should be:

Currently, waste to landfill from kerbside services is 3,581 tonnes per year, equating to 109 kg per person per year.

#### Page 13 – Transfers Stations and Resource Centres states:

...The current diversion rate across these facilities is 18% which is significantly under the target set in 2018...

1 of 3



#### **Buller District Council**

The correct statement should be:

...The current diversion rate across these facilities is 10% which is significantly under the target set in 2018...

<u>Note:</u> the current diversion rate across the Districts, including material recycled from facilities and material recycling from the kerbside collection is 18%.

Figure 2.8: Transfer Station diversion tracking against targets displays



Figure 2.8: Transfer station diversion tracking against targets.

#### The figure should be:



<u>Table 3.1 WMMP Targets and Table 6.1 Targets and tracking performance</u> state in targets 4 and 5:

	Target	Unit	2022/23 target set in 2018	2022/23 Baseline	2030 Regional target
4	Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling (Council provided kerbside collection only, excludes green waste and food waste) *	% diversion fromlandfill	>35%	33%	50% by July 2030
5	Reduce contamination of Council	%	-	31%	TBC
	provided kerbside recycling.	contamination			

2 of 3



#### **Buller District Council**

# The correct targets should be:

	Target	Unit	2022/23 target set in 2018	2022/23 Baseline	2030 Regional target
4	Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling (Council provided kerbside collection only, excludes green waste and food waste) *	% diversion fromlandfill	>35%	33%	30% by July 2026 40% by July 2028 50% by July 2030
5	Reduce contamination of Council provided kerbside recycling.	% contamination	-	31%	<20%

3 of 3

#### **BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

#### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 07** 

Prepared by Juliana Ruiz

Waste Management Coordinator

Mel Sutherland

Manager Infrastructure Delivery

Reviewed by Michael Aitken

**Group Manager Infrastructure Services** 

Attachments: 1. Feasibility Study - West Coast Region C&D Waste Recovery

Facilities network

2. Preliminary Designs – Westport C&D Waste Recovery Facility

Public Excluded: No

# BUILDING AND OPERATION OF A CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION (C&D) WASTE RECOVERY FACILITY AT THE WESTPORT TRANSFER STATION

#### 1. REPORT SUMMARY

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste refers to the waste generated from construction, demolition, renovation and repair of building structures. Most of the C&D waste generated in the West Coast Region is disposed of in landfills.

The C&D Waste Project was introduced to Council in late 2021. At the Infrastructure Strategy Committee (ISC) meeting held on 1 December 2021 it was confirmed that the Waste Minimisation Funding had been approved. A deed of funding was signed by the Mayor and Deputy Mayor on 20 May 2022. Waste Minimisation Contestable funds (\$900,000) were approved for the West Coast Region in 2021 to design and build a network of C&D waste recovery facilities to recover waste from the construction sector.

Funding for this project was for the feasibility study plus costs associated with setting up and constructing the facilities. Future operational costs were excluded. To secure funds for facility construction the Ministry for the Environment requires the three West Coast Councils to commit to the ongoing operational costs to run the facilities including maintenance, depreciation and insurance. The deadline for Councils to make their decisions is 3 February 2025.

The estimated annual operational costs for a C&D Recovery Facility in Westport are \$67,820 including staffing and machinery costs, maintenance, insurance and depreciation. Because the facility will be sited within the Westport Transfer Station, the costs of this additional work are considerably lower than those of a stand-alone facility. The sources of funding are from Council revenues (gates fees and commercialization of reusable items), Waste Disposal Levy Funds and general rates. The general rates portion is estimated to be \$10,680 per year. These costs will be offset by an estimated \$21,000 saving in transportation costs.

#### 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

#### **That Council:**

- 1. Receives the report
- 2. Approves the building of a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Recovery Facility at the Westport Transfer Station.
- Approves the use of Council revenues (gates fees and commercialization
  of reusable items), Waste Disposal Levy Funds and general rates to cover
  the ongoing cost of facility operation, maintenance, insurance and
  depreciation.
- 4. Notes that the net cost of operating the facility is estimated at \$10,680 and will be included, along with the expected savings in transportation costs, in the 2025-2034 Long Term Plan, for a net positive position of \$10,320 per annum.

#### 3. ISSUES & DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Background

The Construction and Demolition Waste Project was introduced to Council in late 2021. At the Infrastructure Strategy Committee (ISC) meeting held 1 December 2021 it was confirmed that the Waste Minimisation Funding had been approved. A deed of funding was signed by the Mayor and Deputy Mayor on 20 May 2022.

Councillors were presented with a project plan overview and detailed supporting documents at the ISC meeting.

In the supporting documents, two key stages were outlined:

- 1. Research and Feasibility to happen in 2022,
- 2. Implementation to follow during 2022/23/24.

The project is now at this second stage.

It was also at the ISC meeting that Councillors were provided with a letter of support, signed on Buller District Council's (BDC) behalf by the Chief Executive Officer.

It was resolved that "...the Infrastructure Strategy Committee notes the contents of this report and attachments." Mayor J Cleine/DM S Roche Carried Unanimously 8/8

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the Infrastructure Services Group Manager on 16 June 2022, followed by BDC publishing a media release on 6 July 2022 to inform the community of the project.

Page 37 of the 2022-2023 Annual Plan reiterates Council's lead in this collaborative West Coast Councils' project and the financial support gained from the Ministry for the Environment.

#### 3.2The Project

Most of the C&D waste generated in the West Coast Region is disposed of in public and private landfills. The Westport Transfer Station receives an average of 169 Tonnes of C&D per year. It should be noted that these quantities do not reflect the actual quantities generated in the district as it has been identified that a high volume of the C&D waste stream is uncontrolled and disposed of in unregulated sites.

Te Pūtea Whakamauru Para Waste Minimisation Fund approved \$900,000 to the West Coast Region in 2021 to design and build a network of Construction and Demolition waste recovery facilities in the region to recover waste coming from the construction sector. The funds were to be used for a Feasibility Study, design and construction and set up of the facilities. Each council would be responsible for covering the ongoing operational costs to run the facilities including maintenance, insurance and depreciation.

The councils agreed BDC would take the lead with this Project. A Deed of Funding was signed in May 2022 between BDC and the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) appointing the Council as the main receiver and administrator of the fund on behalf of the three councils. Dextera Ltd, a local consulting company, was hired to manage the project for the region.

A Regional C&D Waste Recovery Feasibility Study was undertaken between August 2022 to April 2023 by Tonkin &Taylor. (Attachment 1). The main outcomes of the report were:

- The wastes from construction able to be recovered in the region are concrete/rubble to be reused as aggregate for low grade fill; untreated timber to be reused as mulch or firewood; treated timber to be reused; metals, cardboard and plastic to be captured and recycled.
- The network of facilities would be made up by three facilities, one in the main centre of each District Westport, Greymouth and Hokitika. The Westport facility would be situated at the Westport Transfer Station.

Designs were completed in late 2023 for Westport and Hokitika and in early 2024 for Greymouth. The project has had a total cost of \$104,794 up to August 2024. These costs have covered the Feasibility Study, designs and layout for each site and project management. The three Councils and WCRC, have contributed each with \$6,694 (a total of \$20,083 between all). The rest of the costs to date have been covered by the MfE fund. **Attachment 2** Preliminary Designs – Westport C&D Waste Recovery Facility provides a layout plan of the proposed facilities for Westport.

To progress to the construction phase of the project the Ministry for the Environment has requested the three district councils give assurance that they can cover the ongoing operational cost, maintenance, depreciation and insurance to run their facilities. The deadline for Councils to make this decision is <u>3 February 2025</u>. If a decision has not been made by this deadline the remaining funds to build the facilities will be not granted. In the case only one or two Councils endorse the ongoing cost, the deed of funding (currently between BDC and MfE) will be amended to only include those councils. Grey District Council has already committed funds in its Annual Plan to fund the ongoing costs.

The construction of the Westport facility is expected to start in March 2025 and be operational by the end of 2025. Buller District Council's commitment to fund the operating costs is required now but the expenditure will be budgeted for in the 2025-2034 LTP.

#### 3.3 Driving to change

The waste disposal fees in the region are high compared with other regions with similar characteristics. The waste disposal fees in Buller have reached \$603 per tonne, one of the highest fees in the country. A significant component of the costs is transportation of waste from Buller to the disposal site at Nelson's York Valley landfill. A C&D waste recovery facility in Buller will allow waste from construction activities to be recovered and reused locally instead of being transported and disposed out of the district. A reduction in transportation cost of approximately \$21,000 per year is expected.

Most of the C&D waste generated in the West Coast Region is disposed of in landfills. However, it is estimated that a high volume of C&D waste stream generated in the region is uncontrolled and disposed of in unregulated sites.

The Government's work programme for waste is focused on accelerating New Zealand's transition towards a circular economy. The New Zealand Waste Strategy 2023 has established a target to reduce the quantity of waste going to landfill by 30% per capita by 2030.

# 3.4 Operation and costs and funding

Waste from construction activities, free of rubbish and other unwanted items unable to be reused or recycled, would be received at the C&D Waste Recovery Facility. The facility will be sited at the Westport Transfer Station. The materials to be received are:

- Treated and untreated timber
- Concrete and rubble
- Plastics
- Paper and cardboard
- Glass
- Ferrous and non-ferrous

The Westport Construction and Demolition Waste Recovery Facility will be operated by the same contractor operating the Waste Services Management contract, appointed as part of the current Waste Services Procurement Plan and Tendering process. The actual operation cost will be confirmed once the tender process has been completed to procure the waste management services operator from July 2025.

Funding for the operation of the facility will be sourced as below:

Funds source	Description
Gate fees	Public users (mainly commercial and domestic builders) would pay a reduced gate fee estimated at \$270 per tonne of "clean" waste from construction. 144 tonnes are estimated. "Clean" means that the waste shall be free of rubbish and others unwanted items unable to be reused or recycled. The gate fee for standard rubbish is currently \$603 per tonne
Local selling of reusable materials	Concrete and rubble to be crushed and commercialized locally as aggregate for low fill grade.  Untreated timber to be commercialized locally to be used as firewood and/or chipped to be used as a mulch.  Treated timber to be commercialized locally to be reused.
Processing of other recyclables	Plastics, glass and metals to be processed along with the recyclable materials. No revenues are expected to be obtained as quantities are not to get economies of scale.
Waste Disposal Levy Funds	A maximum of \$30,000 per annum to be funded from the Waste Disposal Levy fund to cover part of the operational costs.

## 3.4 Financial Summary

<b>Operational Costs</b>		Funding		
Labour	\$ 42,900	Gate Fees	\$	22,140
Plant	\$ 10,920	Sale of reuseable materials	\$	5,000
Maintenance	\$ 5,000	Processing of other recyclables	\$	1
Insurance/Depreciation	\$ 9,000	Waste Disposal Levy	\$	30,000
Total	\$ 67,820		\$	57,140
Balance required from General Rates			\$	10,680
Transport Savings Offset			- \$	21,000
Net Position			-\$	10,320

#### 4. CONSIDERATIONS

#### 4.1 Strategic Impact

The Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 establishes that Council will ensure that refuse is collected and disposed of in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner, minimizing the risk of waste being inappropriately disposed of. The operational budget required to run the facility would need to be considered as part of the Council's 2025-2034 Long-Term Plan.

#### **4.2 Significance Assessment**

Council has considered this matter and consulted on it through its LTP and Annual Plan processes. As detailed below while there are costs, there are also benefits that off-set the costs. Consultation with stakeholders has also taken place throughout the project. No further consultation is deemed necessary, other than direct engagement as outlined in the Media/Publicity section below.

The project will also alter the level of service for waste from construction disposal. It is expected that this project will motivate a change of behaviour from the building sector that will result in more C&D being disposed of appropriately and reused/recycled where possible.

The other criteria of the Council Significance and Engagement Policy are not expected to be impacted.

#### 4.3 Risk Management Implications

There is a risk of rates increase. The risk will be mitigated by a strong community engagement process targeted to the building sector. They will be encouraged to use the

facility appropriately by disposing "clean" construction waste only, resulting in more builders and residents making use of the facility. Money from the Waste Minimisation Fund has been set aside for the community engagement aspect of the project.

Revenues from the commercialization of reusable items and the Waste Disposal Levy Fund will be utilised to cover part of the operational costs.

#### 4.4 Values

The project aligns with Council values of providing fit for purpose and safe community services to maintain public health.

#### 4.5 Policy / Legal Considerations

There is no legal context, issue or implication relevant to this decision.

#### 4.6 Tangata Whenua Considerations

The decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore this decision does not specifically impact Tangata Whenua, their culture and traditions.

#### 4.7 Views of Those Affected

This decision does not require consultation with the community or stakeholders; however, stakeholders have been part of the working group through the course of the project.

#### 4.8 Costs

The decision will have financial implications within LTP budgets and Annual Plan budgets as additional budget is required. Ongoing costs to council for operations, maintenance, insurance and depreciation are required.

Capital investment funding has been already approved from the Waste Minimisation Fund.

#### 4.9 Benefits

The main sector impacted with the project will be the construction sector, including builders and DIYer's, who will be able to access a reduction in the waste disposal fees of over 50% of the current gate fees.

The indirect benefit is lower transport costs from reducing the amount of C&D waste transported out of the district.

#### 4.10 Media/Publicity

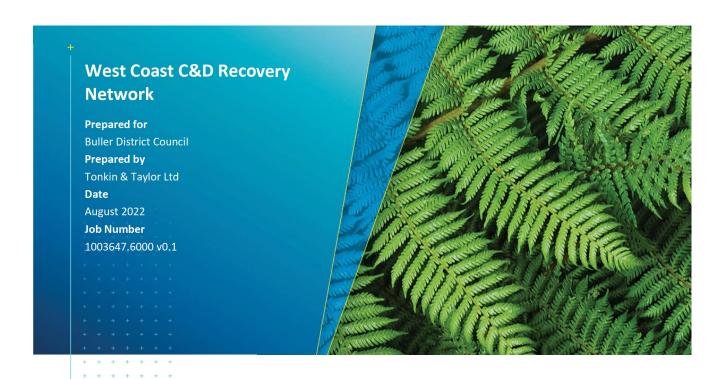
Media interest regarding Waste Management is expected to remain high. Media and publicity will be carried out according to the Council policies and processes.

Targeted community engagement addressed to the construction sector will be developed for each district. This will be done through meetings with the main construction contractors in the region and through social media, Council websites, and the distribution of flyers.

# **REPORT**

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# Tonkin+Taylor





# **Document control**

Title: West Coast C&D Recovery Network							
Date	Version	Description	Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Authorised by:		
24/08/2022	0.1	Draft for internal review	JEDU/ CLHE	ANAI	СНР		
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# Distribution:

Buller District Council 1 copy
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#### 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Project scope

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd (T+T) have been engaged by Buller District Council to complete a feasibility study to investigate options to develop a coordinated regional waste recovery network for construction and demolition (C&D) waste across the West Coast.

The scope for this stage of the project is set out in the Waste Minimisation Fund Deed of Funding dated 30 May 2022.

Specifically, the scope of work is to understand existing waste quantities and composition, behaviour, or economic incentives, as a precursor to effectively reducing waste and/or increasing reuse, recycling and recovery of waste materials. The waste streams considered in the scope of this project are construction materials, inert demolition materials, and timber.

In summary, the review informing this report included the following (as agreed to in the Letter of engagement and associated work brief, dated 15<sup>th</sup> June 2022):

- Review of the current situation, considering information and data which is available as part of the Regional Waste Assessment, site operators, West Coast Region territorial authorities, and existing knowledge held by T+T for the West Coast Region.
- Review of the estimated quantities and characteristics of C&D waste and future anticipated quantities, noting gaps in data identified.
- Awareness that a high proportion of C&D materials are currently disposed of outside of consented waste facilities on the West Coast.
- High level analysis of the issues and opportunities associated with minimisation and diversion of C&D waste, with particular reference to material currently disposed of at Class 1, 2, 3 landfills.
- High level analysis of the costs and benefits associated with each of the options identified.

The Construction and Demolition Project Steering Group is comprised of the following:

- Members formally nominated by councils (one representative each)
- Industry partner representatives from:
  - Mitre 10 (both local and national staff)
  - Reefton-based demolition company Rosco Contractors Ltd
  - Mana whenua Ngāti Waewae and Makaawhio (invited but unable to participate).
  - Frank O'Toole (as owner / operator of WC Jennian Homes and The Natural Construction Company).

An online workshop with the West Coast C&D waste Project Steering Group was held on the 8<sup>th</sup> August 2022. The workshop covered:

- Project background
- What do we know about C&D waste on the West Coast
- What is happening elsewhere
- What are the key problems and opportunities
- How might we measure success

A central tenet of the project is that any investment in infrastructure will need to be underpinned by the right policy and support through the public sector choosing to purchase recovered materials where appropriate.

A second meeting of the Project Steering Group was held in November 2022 to consider the preliminary findings from the Feasibility Analysis.

#### 1.2 Project Background

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste is a problematic high volume waste stream in the West Coast region. While a range of opportunities exist to reduce, reuse and recycle this waste, to date such waste management and minimisation mechanisms remain unutilised and underdeveloped on the West Coast. Recently, largescale unconsented C&D dumping has occurred at unsuitable sites across the Buller and Grey Districts. These have resulted in pollution abatement notices from the West Coast Regional Council, as well as significant media attention.

Adverse outcomes associated with current behaviours include potential environmental effects from contaminated materials disposed to land, failure to achieve iwi aspirations regarding Te Mana o Te Taiao, the loss of levy recovery opportunities and the inefficient use of materials generated during construction and demolition that could be recovered for reuse or reprocessing.

With the introduction of an increased C&D waste levy, there is significant risk that uncontrolled disposal of C&D waste to unregulated landfill sites will increase since there is no alternative coordinated and cost-effective waste recovery network across the region.

In 2018, the West Coast Councils funded the development of a Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan, which was developed by T+T. The Plan's purpose was to set out how to progress regional efficiencies to achieve effective waste management and minimisation. Key issues and pathways forward were identified, considering current policy, legal framework and the region's vision. The Plan identified limited services for C&D waste, with limited information available regarding diversion.

In response to this issue, the three territorial authorities of the West Coast region have engaged T+T to undertake a review of the C&D waste minimisation issues on the West Coast, and to identify the range of options available to the Councils in response to the issues identified. The findings of the review are documented in this report.

#### 1.3 Approach

The feasibility report has been prepared reflecting the five-case model:

- Strategic Case what is the reason for the project?
   Set out in Section 2;
- Economic Case what is the preferred (best value for money) option?
   Summarising the options identification and evaluation process set out in Section 3;
- Commercial Case how will the project be procured? We have provided brief comment on procurement aspects, as provided in Section 4.2;
- Financial Case what is it going to cost and what is the preferred option for funding?
   Brief comment on funding options is provided in Section 0; and
- Management Case how will the project be delivered?
   Discussion around progression of activities to move the preferred options through design,
   procurement, construction, commissioning, and implementation. This is set out in Section 4.4.

#### 2 Strategic case

C&D waste is a significant portion of the waste stream across New Zealand and on the West Coast. While some C&D waste goes to municipal landfills a significant amount goes to other landfills. These are labelled as Class 2 - 4 landfills in Guidance developed by the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand (WasteMINZ) and adopted by the Ministry for the Environment. Class 2 – 4 landfills attract a waste levy (Class 3 and 4 sites from mid-2023) and are defined as follows.

- Class 2 Landfills, often termed a 'construction and demolition fill' accept solid waste from construction and demolition activities, including rubble, plasterboard, timber, and other materials.
- Class 3 landfills, often termed a 'managed fill facility' accept contaminated but non-hazardous soils and other inert materials (e.g. rubble)
- Class 4 landfills, often termed 'controlled fill' accept soils and other inert materials.

At a national level C&D waste is a stated priority for funding (Waste Minimisation Fund priority areas).

C&D waste represents a significant opportunity to focus on maximising the value of unwanted materials as well as reducing material disposal to landfill. This is consistent with the intent of the New Zealand Waste Strategy and climate policy.

This is relevant on the West Coast for two reasons:

- 1. In many cases Class 2 4 landfills have limited environmental controls.
- 2. Many C&D materials can be recovered, for example concrete, untreated timber, metals, and reusable items.

At a regional level maximising the value of unwanted materials and appropriate management of residual waste are priorities set out in the Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan.

Processing of materials consistently generates more employment and broader economic activity than disposal. Any approach to processing C&D waste in the West Coast region is likely to create new jobs and economic activity. This is consistent with the broader economic development strategy for the West Coast, which has a focus on local employment and business activity.

#### 2.1 Statutory context

A range of legislation has the potential to influence the management of C&D waste. This includes the Building Act 2004 (Building Act), the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) and the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

The **Building Act 2004** controls building and demolition activity with a focus on building structures and safety. The Act precludes the demolition, or removal of the building if that demolition or removal would be in breach of any other Act.

The **Waste Minimisation Act 2008** (WMA) is focussed on waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal to create environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits, and to protect the environment. The Act provides a range of tools for central and local government to use to achieve these outcomes, which include:

- A waste levy, initially applied to waste disposal sites that accept household waste<sup>1</sup> (Class 1 landfills) and now expanded to cover Class 2 4 landfills.
- Provision for regulated product stewardship, requiring product owners (manufacturers or importers) to take responsibility for the management of products when they become waste<sup>2</sup>.
- Provision for bylaws (previously included in the Local Government Act 2002) covering various aspects of solid waste management<sup>3</sup>.
- Territorial Authority waste management and minimisation planning requirements for the promotion of effective and efficient waste management within a City/District.

The **Resource Management Act 1991** (RMA) deals with land use planning and the management of discharges to land, air, or water. This includes waste processing operations and the disposal of waste in Class 1-4 landfills. The RMA provides for permitted activities, activities that can proceed with no formal approval or assessment by the relevant regulatory authority. Many cleanfill disposal sites (Class 4 landfills) and waste processing activities are covered by Permitted Activity rules.

The Proposed Te Tai o Poutini Plan (TTPP) will be a combined District Plan for Buller, Grey and Westland District Councils, replacing their individual district plans. The Proposed TTPP is still being created and is open to the public for comment. The Proposed TTPP does not currently cover C&D waste management specifically but sets in place rules about waste management.

The local policy documents relevant to waste management for each of the three councils are summarised in **Error! Reference source not found.**. The operative Regional Policy Statement contains no specific references to waste minimisation or management, or C&D waste and therefore has not been noted in the table below.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> At the time of writing (August 2022) the Government has expanded the waste disposal levy. As a result, from 1 July 2021, the levy rate per tonne applied at Class 1 Landfills will increase over four years from \$10 to \$60 as of July 2024. Class 2 landfills have begun a levy of \$20 per tonne since 1 July 2022, which will increase to \$30 per tonne on 1 July 2024. Class 2 and 4 landfills will have a levy of \$10 per tonne starting on 1 July 2023.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> At the time of writing (August 2022) there are a number of voluntary product stewardship schemes in place, along with six priority products for regulated product stewardship. These include plastic packaging, tyres, electrical and electronic products, agrichemicals and their containers, refrigerants, and farm plastics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> There is a New Zealand model bylaw focussed on household collections and data provision. Christchurch City Council have a Cleanfill and Waste Handling Operations bylaw (2015) that controls of the processing and disposal of C&D waste at sites within Christchurch City.

Table 2.1: Summary of local solid waste policy

	Long Term Plan	Solid waste management plans and policy	Solid waste bylaw
Buller District Council	Waste management and minimisation are listed as key aspects for achieving the community's goal of a "Sustainable Environment".     Council is committed to this goal through the facilitation of the collection and disposal of refuse in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner, and encouraging and educating the community around waste care and minimisation. However, there is nothing specific about C&D waste.     Council states their desire to move towards a more circular economy, and away from landfills.     Capital funding has been allowed in the Plan for replacement of existing assets over the life of the Plan. No specific detail is provided on specific assets.	The West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) was adopted by Buller District Council in 2018. The WMMP sets out how Council will progress efficient and effective waste management and minimisation in the West Coast region.  To monitor progress towards this goal Council uses three key indicators. The aim is for the district to reach these by 2025. The goals are:  To reduce the average amount of waste per resident to 25 kg/per head per month  To reduce the percentage of contaminated recycling to 20% per month of total recyclable material collected  To increase the percentage of recycling collected to 35% per month of total waste produced.  Implementation of the WMMP in the Buller District is supported by kerbside refuse and recycling collections and provision of recycling and refuse drop off at Westport, Reefton and Karamea.	No solid waste bylaw in place.
Grey District Council	Key contributions in terms of waste management are stated as being the provision of waste and recycling collection, storage and disposal (including management of the McLean's Landfill and McLean's Recycling Centre), the provision of waste minimisation processes and education, and the provision of litter management services and education.      Four key issues for waste management are identified for the District including the need for ongoing development at McLean's Landfill. The need for increased waste minimisation, the financial impact of the ETS, and increasing volumes of demolition waste from the demolishing of earthquake prone buildings.  Options for addressing these key issues are outlined in the plan, along with funding projections to provide for them.	The West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) was adopted by Grey District Council in 2018. The WMMP sets out how Council will progress efficient and effective waste management and minimisation in the West Coast region. Implementation of the WMMP in the Grey District is supported by the Solid Waste bylaw (refer adjacent cell), kerbside refuse and recycling collections and provision of recycling and refuse drop off at McLeans Landfill and Recycling Centre and multiple Resource Centres.	Covers waste minimisation, refuse collection and disposal, management of council disposal sites, and provisions for managing non-compliance with the requirements of the bylaw.  There are no specific references to C&D waste.
Westland District Council	Our Way Forward - Council's Long Term Plan 2031-2031  Key issues associated with solid waste management are identified as waste minimisation, waste charges, reducing waste tonnage to landfill, communication with the community, and transfer station opening hours. Closed landfill capping projects and legislation changes are also identified as key issues.  Funding has been allocated for several capital projects including works at the closed landfill at Hokitika, and capping and new cell construction at Butlers and Haast landfills.  The Plan states that Council are strict with illegal dumpers of waste by using infringements.  There are no specific references to C&D waste.	The West Coast Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) was adopted by Westland District Council in 2018. The WMMP sets out how Council will progress efficient and effective waste management and minimisation in the West Coast region.  Implementation of the WMMP in the Westland District is supported by the Refuse and Recycling bylaw (refer adjacent cell), kerbside refuse and recycling collections and provision of recycling and refuse drop off at multiple Resource Centres.	Refuse and Recycling Bylaw 1992 (revised 2018)  The Refuse Bylaw is very brief and focuses on the requirements for kerbside refuse collection with some conditions regarding the disposal of waste at the refuse disposal sites within the district.  There are no specific references to C&D waste.

# 2.2 The current management of C&D waste on the West Coast

#### 2.2.1 Defining C&D waste

C&D waste is defined in the New Zealand Waste List (L code) 17 as C&D wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites). The waste list provides a high-level list of the material types including:

- Concrete, bricks and tiles
- Wood, glass and plastic
- Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
- Metals (including alloys)
- Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
- Insulation materials and asbestos containing construction materials
- Gypsum based construction material
- Other C&D wastes.

Where any material type listed above is/contains hazardous material, it should be sent to a Class 1 landfill<sup>4</sup>.

#### 2.2.2 Current management practices

Waste (both refuse and recycling) from commercial and industrial premises is currently collected and disposed of via the various Resource Centres, Resource Recovery Parks and transfer stations across the region. For materials collected for recycling, treatment or disposal out of the region (e.g. paper/card or plastic film from retailers) no data is available.

#### 2.2.2.1 Landfill

There are two operational landfills located in Buller (Karamea and Mariua, both very small), one in Grey (McLeans, near Greymouth), and two in Westland (Butlers near Hokitika and Haast). In several cases, waste and recycling are consolidated within the District, then transported to Nelson's York Valley Landfill for sorting and disposal, which is outside of the region.

There is a private landfill in Reefton (operated by Roscoe Contracting), accepting clean materials and some low level contaminated soils. Taylorville Resource Recovery Park Limited are establishing a construction waste disposal facility near Taylorville (Grey District).

Table 2.2 summarises the landfills within the West Coast region, including details on waste source, waste acceptance, ownership etc, where information is available. Rows highlighted in blue indicate landfills where C&D waste is expected to be accepted.

#### 2.2.2.2 Transfer stations and recycling drop-off

There are two transfer stations in Buller, three in Grey, and seven in Westland. The public and businesses are able to drop their waste and recycling off at all locations. Table 2.3 summarises the transfer stations and includes information on waste source, waste acceptance, ownership etc, where information is available.

Recyclable materials are processed prior to transportation to materials recovery facilities (MRF) of varying complexity at Westport, Reefton, McLean's Recycling Centre and Hokitika. Scrap metal is captured a transfer stations as well as by scrap dealers directly.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This is consistent with Ministry for the Environment Guidance and it is likely that Resource Consent or Permitted Activity rules covering Class 2 – 4 landfills will preclude the disposal of hazardous materials. In practice rules and consent wording is not always clear and compliance/auditing of materials entering disposal sites provides less than 100% coverage of loads entering specific sites

Table 2.2: Summary of West Coast landfills

District Council	Name	Location	Type of waste	Waste source	Owner	Description
Buller <sup>-1</sup>	Karamea Landfill	Oparara Rd, Karamea	Bulky waste (e.g. fridges), rubbish up to 60L, car and truck bodies, tyres. Household recyclables and hazardous waste	Karamea area north of Mokihinui Bridge	Buller District Council	Small site. Recycling transported to Westport Transfer Station.
	Maruia Landfill	State Highway 65 (12 km north of Springs Junction)	Household refuse.	Beyond Blacks Point, including Maruia and Springs Junction	Buller District Council	Small site. Arrangements are being develop to transport recycling to Westport Transfer Station.
	Rosco's Hole (Reefton Dump)	Reefton Dump Road Reefton 7895	Asbestos waste General demolition fill	Private companies, West Coast and Canterbury	Rosco Contracting	Private dump.  Not allowed to accept demolition waste (but has breached this in the past)
Grey	McLeans Pit Landfill	McLeans Pitt Road, Coal Creek, Greymouth 7802, New Zealand	General household and commercial waste Household recyclables and hazardous waste	Grey District	Grey District Council	Newest cell commenced filling in 2018. Recycling is also captured. There are consents in place for Class 2 and Class 3 disposal cells at the site.
	Taylorville Resource Park	Taylorville	Asbestos waste General demolition fill	West Coast and Canterbury	Taylorville Resource Park Limited	Site currently being established.
Westland	Butlers Landfill	84 Hau Hau Road, Hokitika 7811, New Zealand	General waste incl C&D waste Household recyclables and hazardous waste	Northern area of Westland District	Westland District Council	Relatively new site, with long term capacity
	Haast Landfill	Haast Jackson Bay Road, New Zealand	General waste incl C&D waste	Southern area of Westland District	Westland District Council	An older site that is due for closure. Est. 2024.

Note: 1 – Refuse from the Buller District not captured by Karamea and Maruia is consolidated and transported to Nelson's York Valley Landfill, including materials for recycling.

Table 2.3: Summary of West Coast transfer stations

District Council	Name	Location	Type of waste	Waste source	Operator	Description
Buller	Westport Transfer Station	1 Craddock Drive, Westport	General household and commercial waste (incl C&D) Household recyclables and hazardous waste	Buller District	Smart Environmental	Transported to Nelson York Valley Landfill for final disposal. Has a weighbridge.
	Reefton Transfer Station	Reefton	General household and commercial waste (incl C&D) Household recyclables and hazardous waste	Beyond Blacks Point, including Maruia and Springs Junction	Smart Environmental	Transported to Nelson York Valley Landfill. Has a weighbridge.
Grey	Blackball Refuse Station	Corner Blackball and Roa Roads, Blackball	General household and commercial waste (incl C&D) Household recyclables and hazardous waste	Blackball area		Transport to McLeans Landfill for disposal (waste) or processing (recyclable materials)
	Moana Resource Centre	Arnold Valley Road, Moana	Household recyclables and hazardous waste Household recyclables and hazardous waste	Moana Area		Transport to McLeans Landfill for disposal (waste) or processing (recyclable materials)
	Nelson Creek Resource Centre	Gows Creek Road, Nelson Creek	General household and commercial waste (incl C&D) Household recyclables and hazardous waste	Nelson Creek area		Transport to McLeans Landfill for disposal (waste) or processing (recyclable materials)
Westland	Kumara Transfer Station	Kumara	General waste, recycling and uncompacted green waste, gas bottle disposal, whiteware and tyres	Kumara	EnviroWaste	Transported to Butlers Landfill for disposal or Hokitika Transfer Station for recycling
	Ross Transfer Station	Ross	General waste, recycling and uncompacted green waste, gas bottle disposal, whiteware and tyres	Ross	EnviroWaste	Transported to Butlers Landfill for disposal or Hokitika Transfer Station for recycling

District Council	Name	Location	Type of waste	Waste source	Operator	Description
	Harihari Transfer Station	Harihari	General waste, recycling and uncompacted green waste, gas bottle disposal, whiteware and tyres	Harihari	EnviroWaste	Transported to Butlers Landfill for disposal or Hokitika Transfer Station for recycling
	Hokitika Transfer Station	84 Hau Hau Road, Kaniere.	General household and commercial waste (incl C&D)	Hokitika and surrounds	EnviroWaste	Waste transport to Butlers Landfill for disposal, Recycling is sent to Timaru for sorting & processing. Has a weighbridge.
	Whataroa Transfer Station	279-331 Franz Josef Highway	Household recyclables and hazardous waste	Whataroa	South Westland Rubbish Removal	Transported to Butlers Landfill for disposal or recycling sent off site (Christchurch) for processing.
	Franz Josef Transfer Station	Franz Josef / Waiau	General household and commercial waste (incl C&D)	Franz Josef area	South Westland Rubbish Removal	Transported to Butlers Landfill for disposal or recycling sent off site (Christchurch) for processing.
	Fox Glacier Transfer Station (Mobile Recycling Collection Area)	Fox Glacier	Household recyclables and hazardous waste	Fox area	South Westland Rubbish Removal	Transported to Butlers Landfill for disposal or recycling sent off site (Christchurch) for processing.

#### 2.2.2.3 Businesses providing resource and recovery services

We have provided a list below of the main processors and disposal facilities used by businesses in the region.

Table 2.4: Businesses providing resource recovery for C&D materials

Facility description	Type of facility	Location	Materials addressed
Transfer stations in West Coast region	Materials resource centre and transfer stations	See Section 2.2.2.2,	See Section 2.2.2.2
Scrap metal dealers servicing the West Coast region	Metal dealers	Various	Metals
West Coast Scrap Metal 2020 Limited	Scrap metal dealer	Hokitika	Scrap metal

#### 2.2.3 Quantity and composition of C&D Waste in the West Coast region

Waste composition audits provide information about the makeup of a waste stream, and can help identify materials that make up large or disproportionate parts of the waste stream to target when forming waste management and minimisation strategies. The information presented in Table 2.5 is sourced from composition surveys completed in Buller and Grey Districts from the period of 2012 and 2017, due to a lack of more recent surveys. The data was consistent with composition observed in similar areas in other parts of New Zealand. The categories most relevant to C&D waste are highlighted in blue.

Table 2.5: Waste composition<sup>5</sup>

Primary Category	Proportion of total landfill
Paper	9%
Plastic	20%
Nappies	5%
Glass	2%
Putrescible	23%
Textiles	6%
Potential Hazardous	5%
Ferrous Metals	3%
Non-Ferrous Metals	1%
Rubber	2%
Timber	13%
Rubble	11%
TOTAL	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Based on data from 2018 surveys of Buller and Grey Districts, as reported in the West Coast Regional WMMP, 2018, Tonkin + Taylor.

Using current waste quantity composition data (Table 2.5), we have developed estimates of material quantity likely to be available for recovery. The total quantity of material 'available' is presented in Table 2.6 drawing on recent data from sites across the region. It is important to note that real world 'capture' of material will be influenced by a range of factors include any source separation and market requirements.

The figures presented in Table 2.6 are for materials captured in transfer stations and Class 1 landfills only. Additional materials are disposed of at other locations, for example Roscoe Landfill in Reefton. Clearly the majority of materials are generated in Westport, Reefton, Greymouth and Hokitika.

Table 2.6: Waste quantities by area (tonnes)

	Karamea / Maruia	Westport /Reefton	McLeans Landfill	Butlers	Haast (estimate)	TOTAL
Ferrous metals	2.9	93.1	81.0	84.0	3.0	264
Non Ferrous metals	1.0	31.0	27.0	29.5	1.0	89
Plasterboard	1.6	51.2	44.6	46.2	1.7	145
Rubble	9.0	290.0	252.5	261.8	9.4	823
Paper/Card	8.6	279.2	243.0	252.0	9.0	792
Treated timber	10.0	322.6	280.8	291.2	10.4	915
Untreated timber	2.5	80.7	70.2	72.8	2.6	229
Residual	60.5	1,954.3	1,701.0	1,964.0	63.0	5,743
TOTAL	96.0	3,102.0	2,700.0	3,001.5	100.0	9,000

The data presented in Table 2.6 reflects typical materials flows. C&D waste quantity and characteristics can be heavily influenced by major projects. Major projects identified in the region<sup>6</sup> are summarised in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: West Coast major projects

Area	Project	Indicative timing	Contractor (if known)	
Grey	Mawhera Inc Greymouth demolitions	2021 – 2023	Unknown	
Grey	West Coast Mental Health Unit (Te Whata Ora)	TBC – post 2025	ТВС	
Westland	Hokitika Swimming Pool Refurbishment	Mid 2022 – late 2023	Evan Jones Construction Ltd	
Westland	Hokitika Watermains Replacement	ТВС	Not awarded yet	
Westland	Wadeson Island Development	ТВС	Not awarded yet	
Buller	Karamea landfill upgrades	2023	WestReef	
Buller	Westport Flood Protection works	2023 – 2025	To be confirmed	
Buller	Westport Health Centre (Te Whata Ora)	2021 - 2023	Scott Construction	
Buller	Kainga Ora build/redevelopment	Ongoing	Kainga Ora	
Various	Ongoing individual home builds	Ongoing	Various	

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Reflecting projects noted in the Te Waihanga / Infrastructure Commission project pipeline information and information provided by project partners.

#### 2.3 Future situation

#### 2.3.1 Projected C&D Waste Quantity in the West Coast Region

Projecting the quantity of C&D waste generated over time can be challenging with major projects and changes in materials and design approaches all having an impact. Indicative forecasts of C&D waste quantities have been developed based on historic waste generation and an assumption of long run economic growth around 2%. This reflects a slow recovery of tourism numbers and associated construction activity, limited population growth<sup>7</sup> and medium level growth in minerals and agriculture.

Figure 2-1 provides projections of C&D waste quantities based on these assumptions through to 2050. The targeted materials noted in Section 2.2.3 are highlighted with residual material presented as a brown bar at the base of each column. This underlines that even with recovery of targeted material there will be an ongoing need for disposal of residual material.

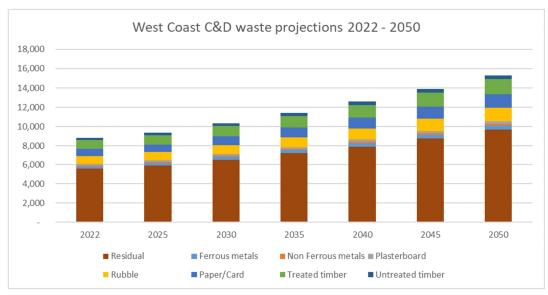


Figure 2-1: West Coast C&D Waste Projections

### 2.3.2 Likely changes

The situation for waste generation and management is not static. Key factors in future waste generation, characteristics and management are summarised below:

### Major developments

Major developments within the region will result in demolition waste (for brownfields developments) and construction waste. Examples include the planned demolition of buildings by Mawhera Inc in Greymouth. Construction makes up 10.5% of employment and contributes \$176.2m yearly<sup>8</sup>.

https://d25wwpnzwq2f9h.cloudfront.net/media/documents/2022 DWC Annual Report.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Population on the West Coast is projected to remain relatively static (medium projections from Statistics NZ).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Development West Cost 2022 Report,

### • Karamea Landfill upgrades

Projects are planned to install a weighbridge at Karamea Landfill, and upgrade the Karamea Resource Recovery Centre. This may mean more materials can be accepted at the resource recovery centre and will provide more accurate data of the waste disposed at the landfill.

#### Earthquake prone buildings

A large area of the West Coast region is located within a high seismic zone. According to the register of earthquake-prone buildings (EPB Register<sup>9</sup>), there are 137 buildings in the West Coast yet to be remediated. Therefore, the upgrade or removal of earthquake prone buildings has the potential to generate significant amounts of demolition waste (including asbestos containing material) and waste from construction/rebuild activities.

#### Landfill Levy

The Ministry for the Environment has consulted on extending the scope of the waste disposal levy. From 1 July 2021 the landfill levy will be progressively expanded, with the levy applying to all landfills with the exception of cleanfills and farm dumps. Over 4 years from 1 July 2021 the levy at Class 1 landfills will increase from \$10 to \$60 per tonne in July 2024. The additional revenue created from the levy will be invested in initiatives to support waste reduction <sup>10</sup>.

The Waste Minimisation Fund manages the revenue gathered through the waste levy. 50% of the money collected is allocated to Territorial Local Authorities on a population basis. The remainder, less administration costs, is made available for waste minimisation projects on a contestable basis.

#### Westport flood protection works

In addition to being a major construction project, the construction of a ring wall around Westport will also result in some homes becoming more susceptible to flooding. This may lead to removal of these homes (relocation, deconstruction and/or demolition once the wall is in place.

This is reflective a wider range of climate hazard susceptibility across the region, especially coastal settlements but also related to flooding.

#### Waste policy changes

The government has released an updated New Zealand Waste Strategy and is working on new waste legislation and an infrastructure investment plan. This will have an impact on the range of services that local government is required to provide (focussed on household recycling and organic waste collections) and infrastructure for processing of recovered materials.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> EPB Register available at <a href="https://epbr.building.govt.nz/">https://epbr.building.govt.nz/</a>. Accessed on 24 August, 2022.

<sup>10</sup> https://www.mfe.govt.nz/consultations/landfill-levy

## 2.4 The case for change

### 2.4.1 Issues and opportunities

Key issues identified as part of the analysis for this Business Case, including in discussion with the Project Steering Group, include the following:

- **Illegal dumping** is increasing with cost of disposal increasing at Class 1 landfills and suitably consented Class 2- 4 facilities.
- There is limited existing infrastructure in the region to enable diversion.
- **Limited information** is an issue:
  - There is a lack of understanding of alternative uses for waste streams and it is therefore assumed that no alternative is available.
  - A lack of understanding of the environmental, cultural and public health impacts associated with burning or inappropriate disposal of waste..
- There is currently no legislation or bylaw in place to enable (or support) change, or to enable strengthened governance/guidance.
- In rural areas, the default is to use farm dumps for disposal of waste materials due to the distances to appropriate sites for disposal.
- Transport/logistics are challenging across the region given its geography. As an example, the driving time from Karamea to Westport is around 1.5 hours.
- Increasing costs (levy expansion) provides an opportunity, particularly for materials going to Class 2-4 sites. Disposals at transfer stations cost over \$400 per tonne for mixed materials with some recoverable materials accepted at lower rates. Disposal at Class 2-4 sites is variable with informal (permitted activity for inert fill) sites very low cost while consented sites are likely to be charging in the range \$50 \$100 per m³ (around \$25 \$50 per tonne). With cleanfill entering the waste levy scheme, disposal costs will rise from \$20 per tonne (estimated \$40 per m³) to \$30 per tonne (estimated \$60 per m³).
- Output of products made using C&D waste may exceed market demand.
- Residential construction companies don't have strong drivers due to the relatively small amount of waste produced on each project and 'one off' clients.
- The availability of crushed aggregate. On the West Coast, aggregate is readily available due to the amount of river run aggregate in the region.
- The availability of infrastructure. C&D waste processing typically requires a relatively large amount of space (for sorting and stockpiling of materials) and involves noisy and/or dusty operations.
- Construction and demolition processes. C&D work is completed by specialist contractors with specific projects procured on the basis of a range of factors including quality of work, safety, availability and price. Typically, price dominates with contractors generally offering the cheapest option that meets their client's requirements.
  - For construction many projects are managed by one party with a large number of subcontractors. Similarly, these projects are incentivised to provide the required quality of work at the lowest price. The cost of solid waste management is typically a small proportion of the total construction cost. Key factors influencing overall cost include labour, materials and total time. From a waste perspective this means that:
  - Projects may already be reusing materials where it is easy to do so and/or saves a significant amount of money.

- There is limited overall consideration of waste costs and potential for recovery (each subcontractor is focussed on their part of the project).
- Any waste recovery option that impacts on overall project timeline is unlikely to be voluntarily implemented.
- Commercial viability is linked to the cost of transport and disposal and markets (value) for recovered materials.
- For demolition, time and cost are key drivers of current practice. Where there is a financial benefit in doing so contractors are more likely to recover materials and reflect this in their price. Examples include metals (copper, aluminium fittings) and high value native timbers. In other areas in New Zealand, and internationally, the cost of making recycled aggregates from concrete/ rubble is typically cheaper than supplying aggregate from virgin materials. If the recycled aggregates are made and used locally, this further reduces their cost. Therefore, the recycled aggregate is a viable option.

Key opportunities identified include the following:

- Developing and implementing <u>simple</u> solutions for stakeholders to divert construction and demolition materials from landfill.
- Working with the construction sector to change mindset/culture move from landfill as default to 'what can be diverted'?
- Promoting local use of crushed rubble/concrete, provided there are clear pathways to market.
   For example, materials processors can work with major construction clients such as Waka
   Kotahi and Council engineering departments to specify/use crushed aggregate in appropriate applications.
- Incorporating materials recovery and reuse elements in tendering processes Local Authority and Govt Agency for example crushed concrete, plastics and timber.
- Enabling local projects to meet green building initiatives. There are several initiatives to
  promote sustainability in buildings in New Zealand. GreenStar is a building rating system that
  includes consideration of waste from construction. Another initiative is the Infrastructure
  Rating tool developed by ISCA, which assesses a range of factors including waste generation
  and materials reuse for projects including transport and other urban infrastructure. Where
  projects are targeting a high rating under this type of system waste is often a target area.

#### 2.4.2 Investment need

There is currently no C&D waste processing capability or capacity in the West Coast region. This implies that there is not a strong commercial driver for investment. Investment of public money may therefore be required to assist in creating local capacity, enabling generators of C&D waste to make their materials available for processing.

C&D waste (if disposed to regulated landfill) is currently disposed of to Class 1 landfill (a small proportion of materials) or Class 2 - 4 Landfill (the majority of material generated). From a financial perspective this is a sensible choice for the generators of material with disposal costs significantly lower for Class 2 - 4 landfills. As noted above, inappropriate disposal of C&D waste at Class 2 - 4 Landfills represents an environmental risk with variable environmental controls on sites currently operating in the West Coast region.

While the current situation represents a low-cost approach to managing C&D waste on the West Coast, it does not yield maximum value available from the materials involved. The recovery of materials from C&D waste presents an opportunity to create new employment and generate downstream processing opportunities on the West Coast.

Key barriers to changing from the current approach include:

- The cost for disposal of C&D waste to Class 2 4 Landfill is low.
- The capital cost involved in establishing C&D waste processing capability can be high. For example:
  - o concrete crushing and screening equipment.
  - o storage for weather sensitive materials (plasterboard, timber).
- Clients, designers and contractors may be hesitant to use recovered materials, preferring virgin aggregate or 'new' materials.

Typical design and construction contracts allocate risk associated with building materials (whether they perform as anticipated) with designers and contractors. This means that the specifiers will use materials that they are confident will perform as required. Products made from recovered materials have less track record in the marketplace and therefore may be perceived as more 'risky' than conventional products. This perception is not necessarily justified where these products are subject to strict quality control and testing.

The issues and opportunities discussed above provide the basis for mapping underlying issues, key problems and potential benefits of change as set out in Figure 2-2.

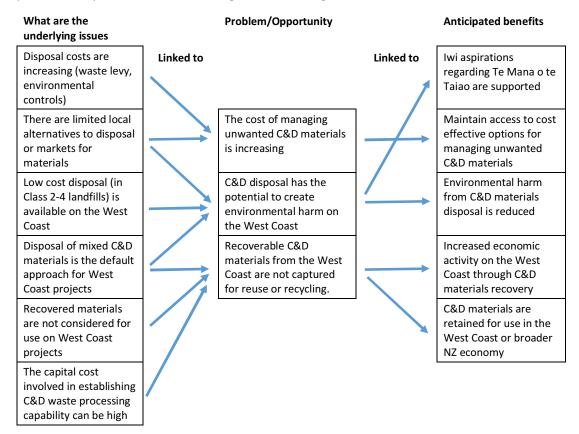


Figure 2-2: Issues, Problem/Opporuntity and Benefits

# 2.5 Investment objectives

Using the issues, problem statements and benefits set out in Figure 2-2 the following Investment Objectives have been derived.

- To provide access to, and promote, appropriate C&D materials recovery and management on the West Coast.
- 2 To manage unwanted C&D materials in a way that maximises economic benefits for the West Coast.
- To provide access to cost effective recovery of C&D materials including securing long term markets for recovered materials.

### 3 Economic case

#### 3.1 Critical success factors

Any initiative to change the approach to managing C&D waste on the West Coast will need to address the issues and barriers noted in Section 2. Any investment should be guided by the Investment Objectives set out in Section 2.4. The focus of this feasibility study is on investment in physical infrastructure and the Critical Success Factors noted below reflect this.

In considering potential options for infrastructure investment, the Critical Success Factors provided in Table 3.1 are considered relevant.

Table 3.1: Critical success factors

Critical success factor	Comment
Strategic fit and business needs	How well the option meets the agreed investment objectives, related business needs and requirements, and fits with other strategies, programmes and projects.
Potential value for money	How well the option optimises value for money (i.e., the optimal mix of potential benefits, costs and risks). Benefits include avoided environmental impacts associated with inappropriate management or disposal of C&D materials.
Supplier capacity and capability	How well the option matches the ability of potential suppliers to deliver the required services, and is likely to result in a sustainable arrangement that optimises value for money over the term of the contract.
Potential affordability	How well the option can be delivered from likely available funding, and matches other funding constraints.
Potential achievability	How well the option is likely to be delivered given the organisation's ability to respond to the changes required, and matches the level of available skills required for successful delivery
Markets	Are there secure markets for the products that will be produced by this option?

These critical success factors respond to a range of project risks. These include:

- The needs of industry (access to services, markets for products);
- Diversion of waste from landfill (strategic fit);
- Products at a quality suitable for end markets (markets);
- Net carbon impacts and other environmental effects need to be considered;
- The cost to business (value for money); and
- Capital (infrastructure) and operational costs (whole life cost) including any supporting funding sources (value for money).
- Ability to capture and separate materials; and
- Technology failure (achievability).

### 3.2 Developing Options

The construction sector is a key generator of waste material, both during construction and for redevelopment projects during demolition and site preparation. Recovery of materials generated through the removal of buildings is an area that presents challenges across New Zealand and worldwide. The conventional approach to building removal is focussed on time and cost minimisation, while managing both safety and direct environmental impacts. This typically results in mixed materials being sent to landfill in combined skips, which makes it difficult to extract high quality materials.

The focus of this feasibility report is on identifying practical options that can be implemented in the West Coast region by Councils and/or other stakeholders. There are also initiatives that could be undertaken by other public sector organisations to address matters such as the building standards framework, development approvals and public sector procurement.

In considering options for the recovery of materials, the discussion here considers four parts of the recovery process. These are:

- 1 Identifying the materials we intend to capture the 'available' materials (Section 3.2.1);
- 2 Capturing materials i.e. securing materials for processing (Section 3.2.2);
- 3 Separation and processing of materials (Section 3.2.3); and
- 4 Markets for recovered/processed materials (Section 3.2.4).

A commercial model for recovery of materials from waste needs to consider gate rate (recognising transport to the site), cost of separation and processing and revenue. A typical model is designed to cover the cost of processing through gate rate with revenue from sale of product providing the margin. This is particularly relevant at an early stage for new products where both product value and market size are uncertain.

### 3.2.1 Priority materials

We have identified a list of the key waste materials for recovery drawing on feedback from businesses and the information in the data responses. Priority materials are presented in Table 3.2. The materials highlighted have existing markets i.e. materials recovered and meeting the relevant specification can be recycled or reused now. The remaining materials will require some market development to establish a pathway to market.

**Table 3.2: Priority materials** 

Material	Source	Potential markets
Concrete / rubble	Demolition, foundations	Low grade fill, re-process for aggregate
Metals (ferrous)	Demolition, foundations	Capture for recycling via local dealers
Metals (non-ferrous)	Structure, fit out	Capture for recycling via local dealers
Cardboard	Fit out	Capture for recycling or mulch
Timber – untreated	Structural, fit out, dunnage	Capture for reuse or mulch
Plastic (clean wrap etc.)	Pallet wrap, appliances	Capture for recycling
Timber - treated	Structure	Capture for reuse.
Plasterboard	Internal lining/Fit out	Capture, crush (recycled gypsum)

### 3.2.2 Capturing materials

A breakdown of the quantity of the priority materials anticipated each year at key Council facilities is presented in Table 2.6 (see page 11). The highlighted figures are the materials with the most straightforward markets (refer Section 3.2.4) from the facilities with the largest quantity of materials. Because the majority of materials are handled at Westport, Reefton, Greymouth and Hokitika, starting in these locations will address the majority (>95%) of available material.

It is proposed to target these facilities initially with a focus on building markets, locally where possible. Once capture, processing and markets are established at the larger facilities attention can turn to replicating local approaches and/or bringing materials from smaller, more distant locations to one of the large facilities for processing or consolidation for dispatch to market.

Table 3.3: Priority mat	terials by facility
	Varamaa /

	Karamea / Maruia	Westport /Reefton	Greymouth	Hokitika	Haast (estimate)	TOTAL
Ferrous metals	3	93	81	84	3	264
Non Ferrous metals	1	31	27	30	1	89
Plasterboard	2	51	45	46	2	145
Rubble	9	290	252	262	9	823
Paper/Card	9	279	243	252	9	792
Treated timber	10	323	281	291	10	915
Untreated timber	2	81	70	73	3	229
TOTAL priority materials	36	1,148	999	1,036	37	3,257
Other material	60	1,954	1,701	1,964	63	5,743
Total	96	3,102	2,700	3,002	100	9,000

Materials need to be 'captured' in a form that makes separation and further processing realistic. This generally means materials being separated when produced and/or kept separate from contaminants such as hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos), liquids or landfill waste. As noted previously, separating materials as they are produced on a construction or demolition site may not be practical, due to space and time constraints. In this case ensuring recoverable materials can be effectively sorted elsewhere provides an alternative approach.

On the West Coast, construction and demolition waste materials may be: Mixed material loads or separated into various materials.

- Disposed of by businesses directly at a Council or contractor operated transfer station;
- Collected from project sites in skip bins or similar typically construction or demolition activities but may include manufacturing operations.

The key driver for selecting a disposal site or service is price. In addition to any disposal charge, pricing needs to reflect the transport cost to the site, due to the long distances between towns along the West Coast. Additionally, the product value of any recoverable materials is relevant. For example, river run aggregate is easily found in the region and therefore crushed rubble /concrete will be low value. Discussion with stakeholders for this project suggest that if aggregate/fill material is available at low cost in a convenient location (local) it is likely to be used.

Convenience or practicality is also an important factor noted by businesses. This means services that allow easily accessible disposal locations, and separation of C&D materials (e.g. rubble, concrete, gib sheets) will be more successful.

Table 3.4 summarises options for capturing the priority materials outlined in Section 3.2.1. Providing for 'dry' waste (free of wet, putrescible and hazardous materials) and single material loads is a key strategy. Dry waste will be sorted to recover target materials while single material loads (materials separated at source/job site) will be accepted at a reduced cost.

Table 3.4: Options for capture of priority materials

Material	Options
Waste currently landfilled (including Class 2-4 sites)	Establish 'dry' waste processing (see below)      Dramate system as provided collections.
(meraumy erass 2 i sites)	Promote existing source separated collections
'Dry' waste	Establish a dry waste sorting/processing facility
(free of putrescible and hazardous materials)	Provide preferential pricing for 'dry waste' loads free of putrescible and potentially hazardous materials.
Scrap metal	Target scrap metal from 'dry waste' loads
Rubble	Target rubble from source separated and 'dry waste' loads
Paper/cardboard	Target paper/card from source separated and 'dry waste' loads
Untreated timber	Target untreated timber from source segregated and 'dry waste' loads
Plasterboard	Target dry plasterboard from 'dry waste' loads
Treated timber	Target reusable treated timber from 'dry waste' loads

Once materials are captured (for example, at a transfer station) they can either be processed at that site or transported unprocessed to a centralised processing facility. There are multiple factors that will influence the decision in each location and for each material stream. These include:

- The ease of transporting unprocessed materials.
- The cost and complexity of processing (including any economies of scale for processing and local capability).
- The characteristics of the product(s) i.e. is it easy to transport.
- The location of potential and likely markets for the product(s).

These factors are discussed further in Section 3.2.3 (Processing materials)

### 3.2.3 Processing materials

Once materials have been captured, they may require processing to produce a saleable product. This may include:

- Sorting of mixed loads to remove targeted material streams. To manage safety, this should be undertaken with suitable equipment, for example using a small excavator with grab attachment.
- Transfer to a processing site.
- Processing, for example de-nailing of timber, crushing of concrete/rubble or plasterboard, sorting of ferrous and non ferrous metal or shredding of timber.
- Consolidation or packaging of product for transfer to market, for example stockpiling crushed aggregate or baling cardboard.

Considerations for this stage include:

- Having adequate space for sorting, processing and the resulting stockpiles.
- Managing impacts (dust, noise).

- Maintaining a safe environment for site staff and users.
- Protecting the materials from degradation during sorting and storage, for example providing cover and appropriate equipment for handling materials.

### Potential products include:

- Recycled aggregate from concrete, broken bricks and tiles (use locally).
- Landscaping product chipped untreated timber (use locally).
- Reusable timber native timber components (windows, doors) or materials via building traders, reusable lengths of treated timber (use locally and transport to sales outlets).
- Reusable bricks and tiles bricks and tiles for reuse via building materials traders (use locally and transport to sales outlets).
- Scrap metal iron, steel and non ferrous (copper, aluminium) (via scrap metal dealers).
- Clean cardboard (via existing cardboard recycling arrangements).

A range of other materials are generated by C&D businesses with quantities varying according to size and business type. Examples with no current recovery options include plasterboard, carpet (where insurance write-offs have occurred), certain plastic types and treated timber.

Once dry waste sorting operations are established and materials availability is confirmed, options for these materials can be explored. Examples could include targeting reusable treated timber (for formwork, re-machining for non-structural applications, DIY use), plasterboard (crushed as 'recycled gypsum') and/or carpet (take back schemes, produce planting/mulch product).

Some target materials are better suited to centralised processing due to the nature of the required processing and/or markets. Other materials have the potential to be processed locally for local reuse. Options for the priority materials are set out in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Priority materials processing and markets

Material	Processing / product	Potential markets
Concrete / rubble	Mobile crusher/ recycled aggregate Reusable bricks	Local - Low grade aggregate fill Local - reuse
Metals (ferrous)	Transfer to central site or dealer	Scrap dealers (West Coast)
Metals (non- ferrous)	Transfer to central site or dealer	Scrap dealers (West Coast)
Cardboard	Transfer to central site for baling	National recycling markets - existing arrangements
Timber – untreated	Reusable material – for sale Shred (mulch) Firewood	Local sale (and/or transfer to central site) Local use Local use
Plasterboard	Transfer to central site for crushing	Regional (agricultural and domestic) market
Timber - treated	Reusable lengths/material Shred (to optimise transport)	Local sale (and/or transfer to central site) Disposal at Class 1 Landfill
Other materials	NA	Disposal at a suitable Class 1 or 2 landfill.

The transfer and processing requirements set out in Table 3.5 require a range of equipment for processing.

• For **concrete / rubble**, a mobile crusher is required to process material locally with the crushed product sold or made available for use. Materials would be accumulated at each

facility with the mobile crusher visiting periodically to crush the accumulated material. The schedule for visiting each site will be defined by the space available for stockpiling unprocessed material. For smaller sites the quantity of material is likely to be less than the optimum required for efficient processing.

- Metals will be transferred to dealers, ideally with some sorting to maximise the value of
  nonferrous and higher grades of ferrous metals. This means each site will require suitable
  sized containers to store and transport the various grades of metal that are targeted.
- Cardboard will be transported to centralised sites for baling and dispatch to re-processors in New Zealand or off shore depending on the markets and transport costs/emissions. Where the C&D facilities are co-located with refuse transfer / resource recovery centres clean cardboard removed from 'dry waste' loads can be handled with source separated cardboard delivered by members of the public or businesses as 'conventional' recycling.
- Suitable untreated timber will be separated into reusable material to be sold or made available for use. Other untreated timber will be either shredded for use as mulch or made available as firewood. High value reusable timber (native timber) and material to be mulched may be transferred to a central site for sale and processing/use respectively. Untreated timber can also be shredded locally (using a mobile shredder) and sold or made available for use.
- Subject to confirming a suitable market, plasterboard will be transferred to a central site for crushing to produce a recycled gypsum product.
- Suitable lengths or pieces of treated timber will be made available locally for reuse.
   Unsuitable materials can be shredded to optimise transport and disposal to a Class 1 landfill.
- Other unwanted materials from construction and demolition activities should be disposed of
  in a suitably designed, operated and consented disposal facility. This could be one of the Class
  1 landfills in the Region, a Class 2 landfill in the region or a Class 1 or 2 landfill out of the
  region.

#### 3.2.4 Materials markets

The processing options noted in Section 3.2.3 assume that there are viable markets for the materials being produced. In reality, for each product (potentially multiple products for each material recovered) markets will need to be identified and developed.

Market development activities may include:

- Determining appropriate standards and certifying products and production accordingly.
- Identifying key product users (including designers and specifiers) and working with them to manufacture products that meet their requirements.
- Developing an understanding of market size (and timing, for example use of recycled gypsum).
- Identifying supply chain partners transport (backload), supply yards.

A potential focus area is Council projects such as earthquake safety upgrades, other public sector projects and developments targeting sustainability ratings such as GreenStar (buildings), ISCA (infrastructure) or Environmental Choice (C&D Waste Services). These projects are likely to focus on recovery of materials from demolition, minimising waste from construction activities and use of recovered materials where appropriate.

On the West Coast key markets are anticipated to be:

For recycled aggregate, local use for sub-base and general fill is the key market. There may be
potential to manufacture recycled product to Waka Kotahi or construction specifications,
particularly where there are larger quantities of materials being processed. Discussions with

the construction sector on the West Coast has confirmed that locally available material can be used as low grade fill, or as engineered fill if manufactured to suitable specifications.

- For **untreated timber**, there will be several target markets:
  - For reusable items/lengths, untreated timber will be sold (particularly native timbers)
    or made available for use. Reusable lengths of treated timber may also be recovered in
    this way. Good quality lengths of native timber may be traded regionally or to other
    parts of new Zealand, however other material is most likely to be used local.
  - For larger pieces that are not reusable, untreated timber will be made available as firewood.
  - For other untreated timber, stockpiled material will be periodically shredded for use as mulch.
- Metals (ferrous various grades, non ferrous) will be recycled through established dealers.
- Clean cardboard will be recycled with material from commercial and domestic sources, with transport to one of the main centres for baling and shipping to market.
- Plasterboard will be captured with a view to developing outlets for recycled gypsum products.
   It is anticipated that this will be most effectively done at a regional level, providing a single source of recycled gypsum alongside other agricultural products.
- Treated timber unsuitable for reuse will be disposed of to Class 1 or Class 2 landfill (subject to
  resource consent requirements). Where suitable equipment is available, treated timber may
  be shredded to improve transport efficiency. Discussions with the construction sector on the
  West Coast has confirmed that there is potential for suitable lengths of treated timber to be
  used for boxing and similar purposes

#### 3.2.5 The role of Councils

There is a potential role for Councils to partner with businesses in the region to support the appropriate use of recovered materials. Examples include:

- Council as a source of information on and/or active promoter of locally available options to recycle or recover C&D materials.
- Council as collectors (via transfer stations, via kerbside collections) and processors of commercial and industrial waste materials.
- Council as regulators of development and building activity under the Resource Management
  Act and Building Act promoting the appropriate use of recovered materials e.g. recycled
  crushed concrete as sub-base/hardfill, use of recovered timbers.
- Council as a project owner, requiring materials recovery and reuse in council projects, e.g. community facilities and infrastructure.

The role of providing information and actively encouraging the construction sector to both separate materials for recovery and use recovered materials that are available is a critical one for Councils. There is a risk that the focus is on developing infrastructure and services without establishing a supply of separated materials and outlets for recovered materials.

It is also important to recognise that while Councils have an important role to play in providing information and support, the wider construction sector is also critical in changing the way that unwanted materials are managed. This may take the form of:

- Distributing and promoting information developed by Councils.
- Key industry leaders actively implementing and supporting materials separation and the use of recovered materials in their projects.

- Construction sector clients working with their designers and constructors to increase the use of recovered materials in their projects.
- Supply materials and services that are straightforward to separate and recover, for example
  minimising the use of treated timber, bulk or reusable packaging, establishing take back
  arrangements for packaging or excess materials.

# 3.3 Options considered

Materials can be captured, processed and used in a range of ways. The options identified and the flow of materials are summarised in Figure 3-1.

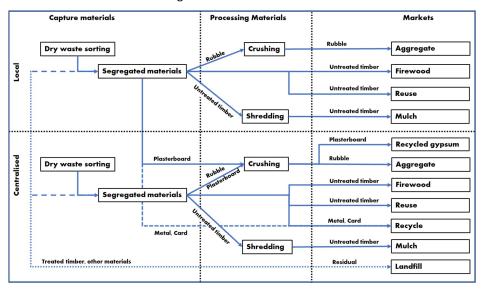


Figure 3-1: Potential material flows – capture, processing and markets

In developing options for consideration, we have considered the flow of each target material through the 'system' and developed approaches that address the investment objectives. The options considered are summarised in Figure 3-2 and Table 3.6.

Further detail on each of the options is provided in the following Sections 3.3.1 to 3.3.4. It is important to note that all options make provision for appropriate disposal of C&D materials that cannot be recovered. The variations between Options 3, 4 and 5 are the degree of local or regional processing or materials for recovery and use in the West Coast Region or 'export' for recycling and use elsewhere.

As noted in in Section 3.2.5, Councils have an important role in providing information on, and actively advocating for, improved management of C&D materials. Others in the sector who also have a role include materials suppliers, builders merchants, construction companies and those providing waste management services.

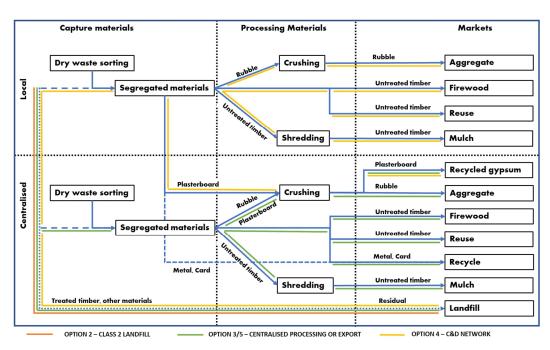


Figure 3-2: Options / materials flows

# **Table 3.6: Options summary**

Oį	otion	Investment Objective 1 Availability of services	Investment Objective 2 Recover materials	Investment Objective 1 Cost effective options, minimise env harm
1	Status Quo – continue with the current arrangements.	NA	NA	NA
2	Establish a network of C&D waste receival facilities feeding an engineered Class 2 landfill for C&D waste in the West Coast region.	Appropriate disposal option available	Does not address materials recovery.	Addresses environmental harm from inappropriate disposal
3	Establish a network of C&D waste receival facilities feeding a centralised C&D waste processing facility in the West Coast region.	Recovery services available in the West Coast	Captures material for reuse or recycling in the region and for 'export'	Addresses environmental harm from inappropriate disposal.
4	Establish a network of C&D waste receival and processing facilities in the West Coast region.	Recovery services available in the West Coast	Captures material for reuse or recycling in the region and for 'export'	Addresses environmental harm from inappropriate disposal.
5	Establish one or more C&D waste receival facilities in the West Coast region with materials exported from the region for processing.	Recovery services available in the West Coast	Captures material for reuse or recycling outside the region.	Addresses environmental harm from inappropriate disposal.

### 3.3.1 Option 2 - Class 2 landfill in the West Coast Region

It would be possible to establish a new, Class 2 landfill engineered for the appropriate containment of C&D waste from across the West Coast region. This would provide improved environmental controls on C&D waste disposal enabling waste generators to appropriately dispose of C&D waste materials. This could be located at McLeans Landfill (as a central site with existing consents for a Class 2 disposal facility), alongside the current operation in Reefton (Roscoe Contracting) or the site currently being established in Taylorville. All sites are well located with respect to the areas that generate the most C&D materials in the region.

This option will require capital investment (development of a Class 2 Landfill with appropriate environmental and operational controls) and ongoing costs associated with the transport of C&D materials from across the West Coast to the disposal site. The revenue from disposal charges will need to cover landfill operational costs, waste levy and any additional liabilities (such as emissions trading scheme costs, if relevant).

This approach would deliver improved access to appropriate management options (a component of Investment Objective 1), but would not enable the recovery of C&D waste. A new disposal site would not improve access to options for the recovery of waste materials (Investment Objective 2), nor meet objectives for safe disposal (Investment Objective 3).

This option is likely to:

- Be more expensive than the status quo.
- Draw on existing suppliers for landfill design, construction and operation.
- Require significant new funding to implement.
- Require significant management through design, construction and operations.

#### 3.3.2 Option 3 - Centralised C&D waste processing

It would be possible to establish a centralised C&D waste process facility servicing the entire West Coast. This would provide access to C&D waste processing and recovery in the region, but would be reliant on local markets for recovered materials e.g., for example recycled aggregate, native timber, and recycled plasterboard/gypsum.

The centralised facility would operate alongside a new Class 2 landfill facility as set out for Option 2.

In addition to costs and revenue for the Class 2 facility this option would require investment in infrastructure and plant. This is anticipated to include establishing the processing site (receival area, processing, product storage) and purchasing processing equipment (concrete crusher, screen, plasterboard crusher, wood shredder). Processing equipment may also be leased, avoiding the potential for underutilisation given the relatively small quantity of materials to be processed at a regional level. A lease arrangement may require additional storage capacity to provide flexibility for leasing arrangements.

The revenue (from disposal charges and any product sales) will need to cover operational costs include transport, site operations, any lease costs and residual materials disposal.

This approach would deliver access to appropriate management options, enabling recovery of C&D waste in the West Coast (Investment Objective 1). A new C&D waste processing facility would meet objectives for improving access to recovery options for C&D waste materials (Investment Objective 2). A new disposal site would meet objectives for safe disposal (Investment Objective 3).

This option is likely to:

- Be more expensive than the status quo.
- Require new suppliers for any leased equipment, facility design, construction and operation.
- Require significant new funding to implement.
- Require significant management through design, construction and operations.

## 3.3.3 Option 4 - A network of C&D waste facilities

It would be possible to establish a network of C&D waste receival and processing facilities across the West Coast. This would provide local access to C&D waste processing and recovery in the region, but would be reliant on local and regional markets for recovered materials.

The network would operate with a new Class 2 landfill facility as for Option 2.

In addition to costs and revenue for the Class 2 facility this option would require investment in infrastructure and mobile plant. This is anticipated to include minor improvements at each receival site, more significant improvements at one of more of the larger transfer station for materials that will be processed centrally (plasterboard, cardboard). Mobile processing equipment will also need to be purchased (concrete crusher, wood shredder). Processing equipment may also be leased although this is less advantageous when grant funding is available for capital equipment purchase.

The revenue (from disposal charges and any product sales) will need to cover operational costs include transport of materials to be centrally processed, site operations and residual materials disposal.

This approach would deliver access to recovery options and enable recovery of C&D waste on the West Coast (Investment Objective 1). A network of C&D waste receival and processing facilities would meet objectives for improving access to recovery options for C&D waste materials (Investment Objective 2). A new disposal site would meet objectives for safe disposal (Investment Objective 3).

This option is likely to:

- Be more expensive than the status quo, but could be scaled appropriately to manage cost.
- Require new suppliers for facility design, construction and operation.
- Require new funding to implement.
- Require management through design, construction and operations (most likely linked to existing waste and resource recovery facilities across the region).

### 3.3.4 Option 5 - Materials export for processing

It would be possible to establish a network of C&D waste receival facilities across the West Coast with material exported out of the region for processing. This would provide local access to C&D waste processing and recovery providing access to larger markets.

The network would operate alongside a new Class 2 landfill facility as for Option 2.

In addition to costs and revenue for the Class 2 facility this option would require investment in infrastructure. This is anticipated to include minor improvements at each receival site, more significant improvements at one of more of the larger transfer station for bulking materials prior to transport out of the region.

The revenue (from disposal charges) will need to cover operational costs include transport of materials including any central bulking, site operations and out of region processing charges.

This approach would deliver access to recovery options, enabling recovery of C&D waste outside of the West Coast (Investment Objective 1). One or more C&D waste receival facilities would meet objectives for improving access to recovery options for C&D waste materials outside of the region (Investment Objective 2). A new disposal site would meet objectives for safe disposal (Investment Objective 3).

This option is likely to:

- Be more expensive than the status quo, but could be scaled to manage cost.
- Require new suppliers for facility design, construction and operation.
- Require new funding to implement.
- Require management through design, construction and operations (most likely linked to existing waste and resource recovery facilities across the region).

# 3.4 Options Evaluation

Options are evaluated against the Investment Objectives and Critical Success Factors. The approach adopted uses colour to indicate whether a particular aspect is good (green), OK (orange) or unattractive (red). The scoring approach is summarised in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Evaluation approach

	Comment	Does not achieve	Partially Achieves	Achieves
Investment Objectives				
Improve the availability of services to process and recover C&D waste in the West Coast Region.		The option achieves no change in access to C&D waste recovery and processing	This option improves access to appropriate C&D material disposal.	This option improves access to appropriate C&D material recovery <u>and</u> disposal.
2 To meet local, regional and national policy objectives for waste, circular economy and climate mitigation (retain unwanted construction and demolition materials in the West Coast, or broader New Zealand economy).		This option delivers no economic benefits for the West Coast through the recovery of C&D materials (retention in the economy for reuse or recycling)	This option delivers some economic benefit for the West Coast through the recovery of C&D materials (retention in the economy for reuse or recycling)	This option delivers significant economic benefits for the West Coast through the recovery of C&D materials (retention in the economy for reuse or recycling)
3 To provide cost effective options for managing unwanted construction and demolition materials that minimise environmental harm.		This option is likely to cost significantly more than the status quo and/or achieve no reduction in environmental harm.	This option is likely to have a similar cost to the status quo while achieving a reduction in environmental harm.	This option is likely to have a lower cost than the status quo while achieving a reduction in environmental harm.
Critical Success Factor	Comment	Does not achieve	Partially Achieves	Achieves
Strategic fit and business needs	How well the option meets the agreed investment objectives, related business needs and requirements, and fits with other strategies, programmes and projects.	Does not address strategic drivers Does not address business needs	Partially addresses strategic drivers Partially addresses business needs	Addresses strategic drivers Addresses business needs

	Comment	Does not achieve	Partially Achieves	Achieves
Potential value for money	How well the option optimises value for money (i.e., the optimal mix of potential benefits, costs and risks).	The option will cost more and not achieve the one or more of Investment Objectives	The option will be delivered at a similar cost to the Status Quo and/or not achieve one or more of the Investment Objectives.	The option will be delivered at a lower cost that the Status Quo and/or achieve or partially achieve all of the Investment Objectives.
Supplier capacity and capability	How well the option matches the ability of potential suppliers to deliver the required services, and is likely to result in a sustainable arrangement that optimises value for money over the term of the contract.	by local suppliers (limited capacity)  by local suppliers (limited capacity)		The option can be delivered by local suppliers
Potential affordability	How well the option can be delivered from likely available funding, and matches other funding constraints.	The option is unaffordable with identified funding sources (WMF, Council funds, private sector investment)	The option <u>could</u> be funded from identified sources (WMF, Council funds, private sector investment)	The option can be fully funded from confirmed sources (WMF, Council funds, private sector investment)
Potential achievability	How well the option is likely to be delivered given the organisation's ability to respond to the changes required, and matches the level of available skills required for successful delivery	It will be highly challenging to deliver the project	The project can be achieved by the project partners with careful planning and management	The project can be achieved by the project partners.
Markets	Are there secure markets for the products that will be produced by this option?	Markets are not present for any of the proposed products	There are secure markets for some products and identified markets (with market development activities identified) for other products.	There are secure markets for all of the products generated by this option.

The analysis of options is supported by semi-quantitative analysis covering material flows, indicative costs and comparative carbon emissions (transport and disposal only). The key insights for each of the options are summarised in Table 3.8. More detail on the financial assessment of options is provided in Appendix B.

Table 3.8: Semi-quantitative analysis summary (C&D Materials only)

	1. Status quo		3. Centralised processing	4. Network of facilities	5. Materials export
Comparative annual cost (\$/year)	1.3M	0.9M	0.8M	0.7M	1.2M
Indicative annual emissions (kT CO <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>11</sup>	6.1	6.1	1.7	1.7	1.8
NPV (6.5%, 10 years)	9.4M	6.3M	6.1M	5.8M	8.8M
NPV (less WMF contribution)	9.4M	6.3M	5.3M	5.0M	8.6
Materials recovery T (%)	0 (0%)	0 (0(%)	2,100 (24%)	2,100 (24%)	2,100 (24%)
Materials to landfill (T, C&D)	3,257	3,257	1,450	1,450	1,450
Materials to landfill (T, all)	8,800	8,800	6,900	6,900	6,900

The evaluation of the options against the Investment Objectives and Critical Success Factors is summarised in Table 3.9. Table 3.10 provides commentary on our judgement of each option against each Investment Objective or Critical Success Factor.

**Table 3.9: Preliminary option evaluation** 

	1. Status quo	2. Engineered Class 2 landfill	3. Centralised C&D processing	4. Network of facilities	5. Network with materials export
Investment Objectives					
To provide access to appropriate C&D materials recovery and management on the West Coast.	×	×	✓	✓	✓
To manage unwanted C&D materials in a way that maximises economic benefits for the West Coast.	×	×	~	<b>✓</b>	~
3 To provide access to cost effective recovery of C&D materials including securing long term markets.	~	~	<b>✓</b>	✓	~
Critical Success Factor					
Strategic fit and business needs	<b>3c</b>	×	✓	✓	~
Potential value for money	<b>3c</b>	~	~	✓	~
Supplier capacity and capability		✓	✓	✓	✓
Potential affordability		~	×	✓	je.
Potential achievability	✓	~	~	✓	✓
Markets	✓	✓	~	~	~

 $<sup>^{11}</sup>$  Emissions associated with transport are minimal (estimated at  $16-100\,\mathrm{T}$  per annum) compared to emissions from landfill (estimated at 3,000 – 6,000 tonnes per annum). No attempt has been made to account for embodied emissions in recovered materials or materials that are replaced by recovered materials.

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Table 3.10: Preliminary option evaluation

Investment Objective	1. Status quo	2. Engineered Class 2 landfill	3. Centralised C&D waste processing facility	4. Network of receival and processing facilities	5. Network of receival facilities with materials export
Improve the availability of services to process and recover C&D waste in the West Coast Region.	This option does not provide improved access to C&D waste disposal or recovery service sin the West Coast.	This option does not provide improved access to C&D waste disposal or recovery service sin the West Coast.	This option improves access to C&D waste recovery on the West Coast	This option improves access to C&D waste recovery on the West Coast	This option improves access to C&D waste recovery on the West Coast
2 To meet local, regional and national policy objectives for waste, circular economy and climate mitigation (retain unwanted construction and demolition materials in the West Coast, or broader New Zealand economy).	This option has no impact on the recovery of C&D materials (retention in the economy for reuse or recycling)	This option has no impact on the recovery of C&D materials (retention in the economy for reuse or recycling)	This option has a small impact on the recovery of C&D materials (retention in the economy for reuse or recycling) The cost and logistics considerations means material from remote areas may not be recovered. Some materials will be reused in the region.	This option has a significant impact on the recovery of C&D materials (retention in the economy for reuse or recycling). Some materials will be reused in the region	This option has a significant impact on the recovery of C&D materials (retention in the economy for reuse or recycling). Materials will be used outside of the region.
3 To provide cost effective options for managing unwanted construction and demolition materials that minimise environmental harm.	This option is likely to have a similar cost to the status quo.	This option is likely to have a similar cost to the status quo with secure ongoing location for C&D waste disposal.	This option is likely to have a lower cost than the status quo while developing markets in central West Coast.	This option is likely to have a lower cost than the status quo while developing markets across the West Coast.	This option is likely to have a similar cost to the status quo with secure ongoing location for C&D waste disposal.

Investment Objective	1. Status quo	2. Engineered Class 2 landfill	3. Centralised C&D waste processing facility	4. Network of receival and processing facilities	5. Network of receival facilities with materials export
Critical Success Factor					
Strategic fit and business needs	This approach does not address the issues and opportunities identified in the Strategic Case.	This option address issues relating to inappropriate disposal but does not provide for retaining C&D materials in the West Coast or NZ wide economy.	This approach address issues relating to inappropriate disposal and provides for retaining C&D materials in the West Coast where possible with other materials exported for recycling.	This approach address issues relating to inappropriate disposal and provides for retaining C&D materials in the West Coast where possible with other materials exported for recycling.	This approach address issues relating to inappropriate disposal and provides for exporting recycling/recoverable C&D materials out of the West Coast.
Potential value for money	This approach is exposed to increasing costs of waste disposal with potential for improved compliance monitoring removing access to unregulated disposal sites.	This approach relies on transport of C&D materials to a centralised disposal site, this addresses some of the cost increase risk but with likely high transport costs.	This approach relies on transport of C&D materials to a centralised processing or disposal site, this addresses some of the cost increase risk but with likely high transport costs off set by small revenue from product sale.	This approach combines local processing/use where possible with transport of C&D materials to a centralised processing or disposal site. This addresses some of the cost increase risk with likely high transport costs off set by reduced transport and local and small revenue from product sale.	This approach relies on transport of C&D materials to a centralised consolidation site and onwards transport to processing, this addresses some of the cost increase risk but with likely high transport costs and minimal product sale revenue.

Investment Objective	1. Status quo	2. Engineered Class 2 landfill	3. Centralised C&D waste processing facility	4. Network of receival and processing facilities	5. Network of receival facilities with materials export
Supplier capacity and capability	This option can be delivered by local suppliers	This option can be delivered by local suppliers, with track record on landfill design, construction and operations.	This option can be delivered in part based on existing activities with sorting, concrete/ rubble crushing and wood shredding within the capability of existing suppliers.	This option can be delivered in part based on existing activities with sorting, concrete/ rubble crushing and wood shredding within the capability of existing suppliers.	This option can be delivered in part based on existing activities with sorting, concrete/ rubble crushing and wood shredding within the capability of existing suppliers.
Potential affordability	This option is currently delivered using currently available funding	Development of a Class 2 landfill will require capital investment that is unlikely to be provided by the Waste Minimisation Fund (focussed on material recovery). Other sources of funding include the private sector and Council.	Development of a Class 2 landfill as for Option 2. Development of a centralised processing facility will require significant investment (WMF) with logistics being a significant factor that are unlikely to be fully off set by revenue.	Development of a Class 2 landfill as for Option 2. Development of a network of processing facilities will require investment (WMF) with reduce logistics load as a result of local reuse.	Development of a Class 2 landfill as for Option 2. Feeding export of materials from a network of receival facilities will incur significant logistics costs that are unlikely to be fully off set by revenue.
Potential achievability	This option is in place	The project can be achieved by the project partners with careful planning and management - coordinating between Councils, key waste transporters and construction/ demolition contractors	The project can be achieved by the project partners with careful planning and management - coordinating between Councils, key waste transporters and construction/ demolition contractors	The project can be achieved by the project partners including local receival and simple processing, coordination across the network and for centralised processing.	The project can be achieved by the project partners including local receival and simple processing, coordination across the network and for centralised processing.

Investment Objective	1. Status quo		3. Centralised C&D waste processing facility	4. Network of receival and processing facilities	5. Network of receival facilities with materials export
Markets	This option is in place	The new Class 2 Landfill provides a secure 'market' or outlet for C&D materials in the West Coast.	There are secure markets for some products (metals, cardboard) and identified markets (with market development activities identified) for other products (recycled aggregate, untreated timber).	There are secure markets for some products (metals, cardboard) and identified markets (with market development activities identified) for other products (recycled aggregate, untreated timber).	There are secure markets for some products (metals, cardboard) and identified markets (with market development activities identified) for other products (recycled aggregate, untreated timber).

The evaluation presented in Table 3.10 provides some useful insights regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the various options. The evaluation highlights that no option is likely achieve all of the Investment Objectives and address the Critical Success Factors. Specific points to note include:

- The Status Quo does not deliver on two of the three Investment Objectives and partially
  achieves the third. This is reflected in the 'Does not achieve' for the Strategic Fit and Business
  Needs Critical Success Factors. Escalating costs as a result of policy changes also impact on the
  assessed value for money for this option.
- Option 2, developing an engineered Class 2 Landfill, also fails to deliver on two of the three Investment Objectives and partially achieves the third. For the Critical Success Factors this option is considered to offer better value for money, by providing a coordinated response to the increasing cost of meeting disposal requirements. Affordability and achievability are noted as partially achieved, reflecting the need to secure funding for site development and the need to coordinate multiple parties for development and operations.
- Option 3, developing a centralised C&D waste processing facility (supported by a dedicated Class 2 Landfill) was assessed as likely to achieve or partially achieve the Investment Objectives. Affordability was noted as a challenge with funding required for both a disposal facility, transport of multiple materials and a large processing facility. The need to coordinate multiple parties for development and operations and risks related to markets are also noted.
- Option 4, developing a **network of C&D waste receival and processing facilities** (supported by a dedicated Class 2 Landfill) was assessed as likely to achieve or partially achieve the Investment Objectives. Markets were noted as the key risk for this option with local reuse of a subset of materials critical to the success of this approach.
- Option 5, developing a network of C&D waste receival facilities with export of C&D waste for
  processing (supported by a dedicated Class 2 Landfill) was assessed as likely to achieve or
  partially achieve two Investment Objectives but to not provide cost effective options for the
  West Coast. Affordability was noted as a challenge with funding required for transport of
  multiple materials within the Coast and to external processors. Strategic fit (lack of local use of
  products), value for money (related to ongoing logistics costs) and risks related to markets are
  also noted.

It is important to note that all of the alternatives to the Status Quo are likely to increase costs for the appropriate management and/or recovery of C&D waste in the West Coast region. This reflects improved environmental protection and the costs associated with retaining materials in the economy. The current costs for disposal are very low, but costs will increase with the expansion of the waste levy and the emissions trading scheme. The assessment presented here highlights that the alternatives to the status quo deliver a better balance of costs and benefits. Key factors include:

- Increasing costs for disposal.
- West Coast region job creation (for receival and processing of C&D waste).
- Assumed support through investment in processing infrastructure (WMF or other).
- Assumed active support of markets for recovered materials through public sector procurement policy.

## 3.5 Recommended/ preferred approach

#### 3.5.1 Recommended approach overview

Based on the evaluation and analysis presented in Section 3.4, the preferred option to meet the Investment Objectives is Option 4, to establish a network of C&D waste receival and processing facilities in the West Coast region.

#### This involves:

- A network of C&D waste receival facilities across the West Coast, located at existing Council transfer stations.
- Local processing (using mobile plant) and local use of some materials.
  - Rubble/concrete crushed for use as low grade aggregate.
  - Untreated timber
    - o Reusable lengths/items made available or sold.
    - Pieces available for firewood.
    - o Shredded for mulch
- Capture of materials for recycling
  - Scrap steel for transport to central metal recyclers in Hokitika/Greymouth/Westport.
  - Cardboard combined with domestic/commercial cardboard, transport to Hokitika/
     Greymouth/Westport.
- Transport of suitable materials disposal at an existing or new Class 2 landfill facility where appropriate.
- Disposal of some residual materials, for example treated timber, at Class 1 landfill (McLeans Landfill or Butlers Landfill).
- Actively identifying materials 'available' from construction and demolition activities with a view to developing new products and markets.
- Active promotion of C&D materials recovery by Councils and other key stakeholders across the
  construction sector in the West Coast including materials suppliers, builders merchants,
  construction companies and waste management service providers.

In addition to investing in infrastructure, provision needs to be made for ongoing funding of education and advisory support for construction sector businesses. This includes highlighting recovery services in the region, promoting the use of recovered materials and ongoing work with stakeholders at a national level to improve recovery options for challenging materials such as treated timber.

## 3.5.2 Infrastructure requirements

Key infrastructure requirements include mobile plant (to deliver local processing) and local depots to accumulate materials and provide a base for mobile plant to operate. Figure 3-3 illustrates a schematic layout for a receival and localised processing facility. This schematic has been applied to several of the identified sites in Appendix A. Points to note from Figure 3-3 and Appendix A include:

- There is provision for mixed or source separated (metals, untreated timber) loads.
- There are locations for storage of unprocessed materials and product stockpiles.
- There is provision for mixed (dry) waste sorting to remove target materials.
- Space is set aside for processing equipment such as a concrete crusher or wood shredder (separated from site users).

 The scale of each aspect of the site can be adjusted for the activities undertaken on site and anticipated material throughput including allowance for stockpiling before and after processing.

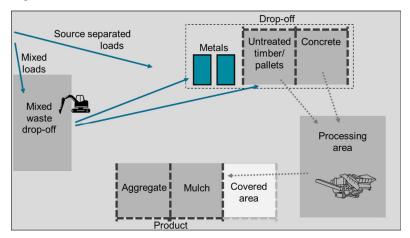


Figure 3-3: Receival and local processing facility - schematic

Logistics are an important component of the network, with a focus on local drop off locations with local recovery and reuse where viable. This means the transport of materials is minimised while recognising that some recovery requires access to markets that are regional or outside of the West Coast Region. Indicative material flows are illustrated in Figure 3-4.

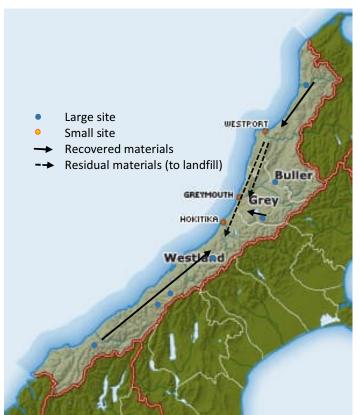


Figure 3-4 Indicative material flows

### 3.5.3 Indicative capital costs

This approach requires capital investment – in the individual receival facilities and potentially in mobile plant for local and centralised processing. This could include:

- Site improvements to provide:
  - Bunkers or stockpile area for unprocessed target materials.
  - A processing area
  - Bunkers or similar for product stockpiles.
  - Water management for stockpile and processing areas.
- Mobile plant and equipment procured or leased for the network includes:
  - Concrete crusher
  - Wood shredder
  - Containers for target materials to be transported to centralised site (where relevant)

Our preliminary analysis of costs suggests that the capital costs will be in the order of 0.7 - 0.8M. this provides for establishing simple receival and process arrangements at 'small' transfer stations in the region<sup>12</sup> and three larger receival and processing arrangements at Hokitika, McLeans Landfill and Westport<sup>13</sup>. The sum allows for the purchase of add on equipment for existing crushing equipment to enable processing of demolition concrete (removal of reinforcing steel). Purchase of shredding equipment is not allowed for, based on the assumption that existing green waste shredding arrangements (periodic contract shredding) can be extended to cover untreated timber.

These figures are subject to detailed design of the site improvements and procurement of mobile plant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Assuming simple arrangements at Karamea, Blackball, Nelsons Creek, Moana, Kumara, Ross, Hariri, Frans Josef, Fox, Whataroa and Haast.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Also making use of existing and planned arrangements at Reefton (Rosco Contractors)

Table 3.11: Capital cost summary

Network component	Unit cost	Unit	Quantity	Total	
Large facility (Hokitika, Greymouth, Westport)	\$140,000	L.S.	3	\$420,000	WMF
Bunkers (incoming materials and product)					
1 x covered storage area (plasterboard, reusable timber)					
Yard/and processing area/pad (compacted aggregate)					
Drainage					
Design + contingency					
Located at Council facility – nil land cost					
Small facility (Reefton, Moana, Blackball, Ross, Harihari, Whataroa, Karamea)	\$50,000	L.S.	6	\$350,000	WMF
Bunkers (incoming materials and product)					
Small yard and processing area/pad (compacted aggregate)					
Drainage					
Design + contingency					
Located at Council facility – nil land cost					
TOTAL capital cost				\$770,000	

## 3.5.4 Indicative operational costs

Operational costs will be a function of the local vs centralised processing split, processing costs (assumed to be \$50 per tonne based on an upper end estimate from similar facilities and sorting costs nominated by existing contractors for the West Coast Councils) and residual material disposal costs. Table 3.12 summarise anticipated operating costs. The numbers presented allow for processing of materials, transport of materials from satellite sites to a centralised processing facility (Westport, Hokitika or Greymouth), transport of residual material a Class 1 (treated timber) or Class 2 (other residual materials) landfill.

The figures presented in Table 3.12 suggests a gate rate of \$225 per tonne would be appropriate for this approach. This assumes capital spend (developing receival facilities) will be grant funded. This compares favourably with mixed waste disposal at transfer stations (for example \$380 per tonne excluding GST at Westport and Reefton and similar costs in other parts of the region).

With the network making use of existing Council transfer stations, it is expected that operations will be undertaken by the transfer station operators. This will require a change in current arrangements (through to mid 2024) and a contract specification for work beyond mid 2024 that provides for C&D materials recovery and handling. The cost model derives a gate rate that covers all costs including materials handling, transport and disposal costs. This means that the additional services can be cost neutral to council.

Development of a Class 2 Landfill is excluded from the cost analysis. Further work is required to develop detailed costings with both Grey District Council (Class 2 cell at McLeans Landfill) and Roscoe Contracting actively considering developing Class 2 capacity in the region. For the purposes of this assessment we have assumed a gate fee in the order of \$150 per tonne (inclusive of levy and any ETS costs).

Table 3.12: Annual operating cost estimate

Network component	Unit cost	Unit	Quantity	Total
Transport (within network, to disposal site)	\$0.30	\$/t.km	300,000 t.km	\$5,000
Processing (including contracted crushing and shredding)	\$50	\$/t	4,000 t	\$200,000
Disposal (Class 1 for treated timber)	\$400	\$/t	850 t	\$350,000
Disposal (Class 2 for mixed C&D)	\$150	\$/t	600 t	\$90,000
Overhead	15%			\$100,000
Site and network management				
Market development				
Network promotion and development				
Total		\$/year		\$745,000
Indicative cost per tonne		\$/t		\$230

The operating costs presented in Table 3.12 represent a fuller operational network of facilities. Some costs will only be incurred once materials recovery commences (transport, sorting of materials). Others will be deferred, for example until a sufficient quantity of concrete rubble or timber is accumulated for crushing/shredding in each location.

### 3.5.5 Materials recovery

The operational costs and indicative gate rate have been developed based on recovering 75% of targeted materials. This is a realistic figure based on experience with similar operations in New Zealand and internationally. This recovery rate translates to capture of around 25% of materials (by weight) for recycling or reuse (over 2,000 tonnes each year).

Once recovery operations are established, a key objective for the network will be to identify markets for other materials that are 'available' in the waste streams. Treated timber is a key material stream (estimated at almost 1,000 tonnes each year). Other materials that could be targeted if suitable markets can be developed include window glass, pallet and building wrap and insulation.

## 3.5.6 Establishment considerations

Other operating costs will be incurred from the start of the network operation. This includes promotion of the receival facilities and market development for key products. Site and network management will also be a cost from the start of operations. This means network establishment will require some establishment working funding as sites and materials capture and processing is established.

Importantly, as the network is being established cashflow will be an important consideration. Table 3.13 presents simple quarterly cashflow analysis, drawing on the indicative timeline presented in Figure 3-5, noting the impact of the establishment costs (estimated at \$100k in Year 1). These costs include:

- Staff or specialist advisor time to negotiate markets for key target materials.
- Staff or specialist advisor time to negotiate interim operations arrangements including materials processing (contract crushing and shredding).

There will also be network management and overhead costs incurred prior to building up working capital from charges for acceptance of materials. These are anticipated to comprise in the order of

\$100,000 for 2024. This covers media and market negotiations leading into the large facilities coming on stream and opening.

Once the network is established, the operating costs will be offset by gate charges. This means that Council costs for material handling and processing will have no impact on rates with both direct costs, network management costs and contribution to Council overheads (for administration, accounting, contract management) provided for in the cost model.

Table 3.13: Indicative cashflow

Cashflow		2023		2024				2025			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Materials - waste incoming	t/year	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,000	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
Materials - waste incoming	T/quarter	-	-	-	-	250	750	813	813	813	813
Gate fee (@ \$200)	\$230.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$57.5	\$172.5	\$186.9	\$186.9	\$186.9	\$186.9
Tranport cost	LS			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$5.0	-\$5.0	-\$5.0	-\$5.0
Sorting cost (per t)	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$12.5	-\$37.5	-\$40.6	-\$40.6	-\$40.6	-\$40.6
Disposal cost (10% Class 1)	\$150.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$6.8	-\$20.3	-\$21.9	-\$21.9	-\$21.9	-\$21.9
Disposal cost (65% Class 2)	\$400.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$27.0	-\$81.0	-\$87.8	-\$87.8	-\$87.8	-\$87.8
Overhead	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$7.3	-\$21.9	-\$24.5	-\$24.5	-\$24.5	-\$24.5
One off costs		\$0.0		-\$50.0		-\$25.0	-\$25.0	-\$15.0			
Estbalishment funding		\$0.0		\$50.0		\$25.0	\$25.0				
Net cost (per quarter)		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$3.9	\$11.8	-\$7.9	\$7.1	\$7.1	\$7.3
Cumulative costs (cash balance)		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$3.9	\$15.7	\$7.8	\$14.9	\$22.0	\$29.1

Indicative timeline	2023		2024				2025			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Confirm funding										
WMF										
Council										
Regional Waste Services Contract										
Specification										
Site operations (incl)										
Materials processing (local)										
Materials processing (regional)										
RFP										
Mobilisation										
Regional Waste Services incl C&D Network										
Faclity development										
'Large' facility design	\$30									
'Large' facility construction x 4			\$390							
'Small' facility design	\$40									
'Small' facility construction x 4					\$310					
Network establishment										
Media - network establishment			\$25				\$10			
Negotiate markets			\$25				\$5			
Site 1 - Opening					\$25					
Site 2/3 - Opening						\$25				
Site and network management					\$5	\$5	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15
Small facility opening							\$15			
Overhead					\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
Capital cost (WMF)	\$770									
Overhead costs (per year)			\$80			,	\$115			
One off costs (covered by operations)							\$15			
One off costs (WMF)			\$100				7-0			

Figure 3-5 Indicative timeline and cashflow

This funding will need to be sourced from the project budget, including WMF funding, Council contributions and any other funding sources identified. The secured WMF funding for capital investment/implementation is \$855,000. This means that the funding required to implement the preferred option presented here (an estimated \$770,000 capital investment, \$100,000 establishment funding) is not 100% available.

There are a few options to consider for managing the cost differential from a funding and implementation perspective:

- The waste receival and processing facilities concepts could be modified to reduce cost and/or reduce the number of sites.
- The establishment activities can in many cases be undertaken by Council staff, meaning they
  are funded in kind by the participating Councils i.e. not requiring cash funding.
- Working capital (to fund establishment) could be funded through borrowing with the gate rate increased to cover loan repayment.

# 3.6 Supporting mechanisms

As noted earlier in the report, investment in infrastructure and rolling out physical services is only part of the total activity required to successfully capture construction and demolition materials for recovery. The overarching framework for managing and regulating waste and construction sector activities in the West coast Region are critically important in supporting the establishment of a 'new way of doing things'.

Council as procurers of construction services also have a significant role in requiring their suppliers to demonstrate both materials recovery and the appropriate use of recovered materials in Council projects.

Key actions for Councils to actively support the capital investment and service provision should include:

- Waste Minimisation and management planning.
  - Ensure that the proposed new Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Services contract provides for the effective operation of the C&D waste recovery network.
  - Work together to progress a common waste by-law (or a single regional waste by-law) that requires waste minimisation plans for construction projects over a specified threshold. This is anticipated in the Regional WMMP.
  - Work with statutory planning and building regulations teams in each Council to promote construction and demolition waste recovery (as the new network comes on stream). Consider options to require materials recovery and enable the reuse of materials in appropriate applications as part of the regulatory process.

#### Procurement

- Work with Council infrastructure teams and procurement advisors to:
  - o Require waste minimisation planning and materials recovery on all Council projects.
  - Require the use of recovered materials in appropriate applications where those materials are available in the West Coast region.
- Work with other major construction sector clients (Waka Kotahi, Kainga Ora, Te Whatu
   Ora | Health New Zealand, Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga | Ministry of Education) to
   promote similar requirements in their contracts for the West Coast Region.
- Engagement with the building sector.
  - Identify key partners within the building sector who are actively promoting waste minimisation, recovery and materials reuse including key project partners such as Jennian Homes, Mitre 10 and other leaders in the construction sector.
  - Engage with the West Coast building sector to actively promote waste minimisation planning, materials recovery and use of recovered materials in appropriate applications where those materials are available in the West Coast region.

## 4 Planning for success

## 4.1 Project Team and governance

As set out in the funding deed with the Ministry for the Environment, this project represents a collaboration between the three West Coast District Councils (Buller, Grey and Westland) with support from the Regional Council. There is also active support from stakeholders in the construction sector including Rosco Contractors, local Mitre 10 operators and Jennian Homes.

The Project Steering Group (PSG) established in 2022 will continue to be responsible for strategic delivery of the project. The PSG will provide overarching governance to support and direct the Portfolio Management Team (PMT) to deliver agreed objectives and oversee the successful delivery process. The Steering Group will review the relevance and value of its work and terms of reference every six (6) months.

The PMT, reporting to the PSG, will be responsible for the operational delivery of the project. The PMT will comprise the four Council's Infrastructure Services Operational Delivery Managers, as well as a representative industry specialist and portfolio control specialist. Industry representatives will also be part of the PMT to ensure the project remains relevant.

The next stages of the project will be managed centrally with support from individual Council staff and industry stakeholders as required. Key activities and the anticipated management arrangements are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Project components and management

	Project Management	Delivery
Transfer station modifications (receival and local processing)	Council (site owner)	Contractor
Receival and local processing  Interim arrangements (to mid 2024)  Integrated into new contract(s)	Councils	Contractor
Education and promotion	Councils	Councils
Mobile processing equipment/arrangements – procurement	Council	Council
Mobile processing equipment – operations	Council	Contractor
Marketing of materials	Council	ТВС

### 4.2 Procurement considerations

Procurement activity will cover several components of the preferred option.

Design work will be required, followed by construction and changes to operational arrangements for each of the receival and processing sites. The design work is relatively straightforward, and the construction is also relatively simple. Where bunkers are proposed the cost work to date has assumed InterBloc based bunkers that are manufactured off site. These are placed on prepared compacted aggregate or a similar base. The upgrades at each of the transfer stations could be procured as an integrated package (Design - Build - Operate) or as discrete components. There may also be potential for a partnership with the private sector including co-investment in the capital infrastructure required.

The current operations contracts for refuse transfer stations expire in mid 2024. This means that any arrangements prior to that time will need to be managed as variations to current contracts with

existing contractors. From mid 2024 the current expectation is that there will be a single contract for transfer station operations across the region.

For processing, mobile plant is the key requirement. It was anticipated that the grant funding would be used to purchase mobile concrete crushing equipment, to be operated across the Coast. Discussion with stakeholders suggests that this equipment is unlikely to be fully utilised and it may be possible to make it available for lease (dry or wet hire) for work in other parts of the South Island. Other mobile plant (shredder) and supporting equipment (transporter) is assumed to be available on a short-term hire basis as required.

This frees up grant funding for establishing receival and storage arrangements across the network with operational funding (from user charges base on the full cost of the service) covering processing including leased equipment.

Anticipated procurement activity is summarised in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Anticipated procurement activity

Activity	Timeline	Responsibility
Transfer station modifications (receival and local processing)	Commence once funding is confirmed. Construction to be completed when mobile plant is available.	Site owners
Receival and local processing (contract variation)	To be in place when mobile plant is available and sufficient materials accumulated for processing.	Councils
Receival and local processing (new, regional contract)	Specification by early 2023. Commence mid 2024.	Councils
Education and promotion	Ongoing.	Councils
Mobile processing equipment/arrangements – procurement	Commence once funding is confirmed.	PMT
Mobile processing equipment – operations (new contractor)	To be in place when equipment is delivered.	PMT
Marketing of materials	To be place when processing commences.	ТВС

As noted above, the current transfer station operations contract expires in mid 2024. Councils are currently planning for procuring a new arrangement, with in principle commitment to a regional procurement process and contract. Because the preferred option has materials receival occurring across the regional transfer station network, the specification will need to reflect receival and processing activities. Examples at each site will include:

- Managing the receival of source separated and mixed 'dry waste' loads.
- Where required, removal of target items from dry waste loads.
- Managing stockpiles of recovered materials.
- Working with contract processors of materials (crushing and shredding of materials).
- Managing the sale or dispatch of materials.

## 4.3 Funding options

There are several funding options that may be relevant. The options vary by project phase (design, construction, operations) and by procurement and operational model selected.

#### For example:

- Design may be undertaken as a discrete activity with funding by the sponsor/owning
  organisations or as part of a design build or design build operate package. Funding may
  include grant funding, funding from operational budgets or loan funding as part of a design build or design build operate package.
- Similarly, construction may be undertaken as discrete activity with funding by the sponsor/ owning organisation or as part of a design - build or design - build - operate package. Funding may include grant funding, funding from reserves and/or loan funded as part of a design build or design - build - operate package.
- Operations are likely to be funded all or in part by user charges and revenue from sale of
  product. In our experience it is advisable to be conservative in any assumptions around
  product sales revenue, given the need to develop markets including building confidence in the
  supply and quality of these materials in local and out of region markets.

In the context of local processing of rubble / concrete (to provide low grade aggregate) and untreated timber (firewood or mulch) the analysis has assumed no value. For metals there will some revenue, but this will depend on how well sorted materials are prior to delivery to a scrap metal trader. Paper/cardboard will have some value at market, but this is likely to be largely off set by transport costs to consolidation points.

The approach to funding will depend on a number of factors. These include:

- Access to suitable locations for receival and processing activities. This study has assumed
  existing transfer stations can be upgraded/configured as receival and local processing
  locations.
- Availability of grant funding, for example via the Waste Minimisation Fund (confirmed) or through Council waste levy allocation.
- Co-investment from the private sector (or Council Controlled Organisations) in fixed infrastructure or capital plant.
- Anticipated revenue from 'disposal' charges and product sales. This will be influenced by the waste levy and emissions trading scheme related costs.

The analysis presented in this Feasibility Study has set out a viable scenario where:

- **WMF grant funding** is used to develop receival and local or centralised processing locations at transfer stations across the West Coast Region.
- WMF or other grant funding and Council baseline funding (staff) is used to support the establishment of the network including securing interim operations and processing contracts, market development and promotion of the new service to Council suppliers and others in the construction sector.
- User charges/gate fees will fund ongoing operations including materials handling and processing, residual waste disposal and transport. Operations will be delivered by contractor(s) on Council's behalf.

#### 4.4 Managing the project

Table 4.3 outlines key steps in the project and the most appropriate responsible parties. An indicative timeline is shown in Figure 4-1.

**Table 4.3: Implementation steps** 

Activity	Responsible part(ies)	Key resources	Funding
Preliminary feasibility analysis (completed to support the WMF Application)	West Coast Councils	T+T, Dextera, Councils	Councils
Detailed Feasibility Assessment (this report)	West Coast Councils	Councils, Consultant	Councils, WMF
Business Case and Concept Design	West Coast Councils	Councils, Consultant	Councils, WMF
Procurement (Construction)	West Coast Councils	Councils, Consultant	Councils, WMF
Procurement (mobile plant)	West Coast Councils	Councils, Consultant	Councils, WMF
Detailed Design and Construction	West Coast Councils	T+T, Councils, Contractor(s)	Councils, WMF
Operation	West Coast Councils	Contractor(s) Councils	User charges, Councils

Indicative timeline	2023		2024				2025			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Confirm funding										
WMF										
Council										
Regional Waste Services Contract										
Specification										
Site operations (incl)										
Materials processing (local)										
Materials processing (regional)										
RFP										
Mobilisation										
Regional Waste Services incl C&D Network										
Faclity development										
'Large' facility design	\$30									
'Large' facility construction x 4			\$390							
'Small' facility design	\$40									
'Small' facility construction x 4					\$310					
Network establishment										
Media - network establishment			\$25				\$10			
Negotiate markets			\$25				\$5			
Site 1 - Opening					\$25					
Site 2/3 - Opening						\$25				
Site and network management					\$5	\$5	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$1
Small facility opening							\$15			
Overhead					\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
Capital cost (WMF)	\$770									
Overhead costs (per year)			\$80				\$115			
One off costs (covered by operations)							\$15			
One off costs (WMF)			\$100							

Figure 4-1 Indicative timeline

#### 5 Applicability

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client Buller District Council, with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contexts or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.

We understand and agree that our client may submit this report as part of demonstrating activity undertaken to meet the requirements and deliverables for funding from the Waste Minimisation Fund and that the Ministry for the Environment as the administrator of the Fund will use this report for the purpose of assessing progress in implementing the funded project.

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd Environmental and Engineering Consultants	
Report prepared by:	Authorised for Tonkin & Taylor Ltd by:
Anna Ainsworth, Charlotte Hansen	Chris Purchas
Consultants	Project Director

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## **Appendix A** Indicative site layouts

#### A1 Westport

Indicative throughput 2,500 TPA, 500 TPA recovery

Indicative area required: 1,500-2,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Surface: Compacted aggregate

Bunkers: 2 x 10 m x 10 m (untreated timber, concrete/rubble)

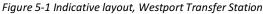
2 x 10 m x 10 m (timber mulch, recycled aggregate, covered)

Containers Reusable timber

Firewood

Metals (ferrous and non ferrous 2 x skip bin)





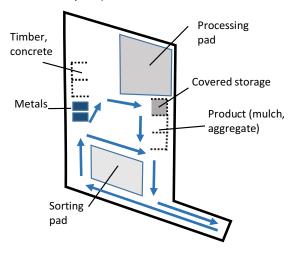


Table A.1: High level cost estimate

Component	Note	Rate	Unit	Quantity	Cost
Bunkers - incoming	10 x 10 m bunker	\$500	m	30	\$15,000
	Addl 10 x 10 m bunker	\$500	m	20	\$10,000
	Compacted base incl front	\$35	m²	300	\$10,500
Processing area	15 x 20 m compacted pad	\$35	m <sup>2</sup>	300	\$10,500
Bunkers - product	10 x 10 m bunker	\$500	m	30	\$15,000
	Addl 10 x 10 m bunker x 2	\$500	m	40	\$20,000
	Compacted base incl front	\$35	m²	20	\$10,000
	Cover for 1 x bunker				\$5,000
	Compacted base incl front	\$35	m <sup>2</sup>	450	\$15,750
Drainage	Shape drains	\$3,500	LS	1	\$3,500
Design/Supervision		10%			\$10,525
Contingency		20%			\$23,155
TOTAL					\$138,930

#### A2 McLeans Landfill

Indicative throughput 2,700 TPA, 650 TPA recovery

Indicative area required: 1,500-2,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Surface: Compacted aggregate

Bunkers: 2 x 10 m x 10 m (untreated timber, concrete/rubble)

2 x 10 m x 10 m (timber mulch, recycled aggregate, covered)

Containers Reusable timber

Firewood

Metals (ferrous and non ferrous 2 x skip bin)



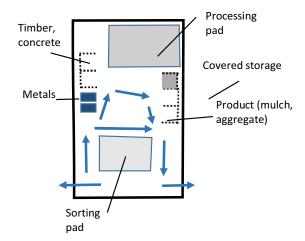


Figure 5-2 Indicative layout, McLeans Landfill

Table A.2: High level cost estimate

Component	Note	Rate	Unit	Quantity	Cost
Bunkers - incoming	10 x 10 m bunker	\$500	m	30	\$15,000
	Addl 10 x 10 m bunker	\$500	m	20	\$10,000
	Compacted base incl front	\$35	m <sup>2</sup>	300	\$10,500
Processing area	15 x 20 m compacted pad	\$35	m²	300	\$10,500
Bunkers - product	10 x 10 m bunker	\$500	m	30	\$15,000
	Addl 10 x 10 m bunker x 2	\$500	m	40	\$20,000
	Compacted base incl front	\$35	m <sup>2</sup>	20	\$10,000
	Over for 1 x bunker				\$5,000
	Compacted base incl front	\$35	m <sup>2</sup>	450	\$15,750
Drainage	Shape drains	\$3,500	LS	1	\$3,500
Design/Supervision		10%			\$10,525
Contingency		20%			\$23,155
TOTAL					\$138,930

#### **A3 Hokitika Transfer Station**

Indicative throughput 2,700 TPA, 650 TPA recovery

Indicative area required: 1,500-2,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Surface: Compacted aggregate

2 x 10 m x 10 m (untreated timber, concrete/rubble) Bunkers:

3 x 10 m x 10 m (timber mulch, recycled aggregate, covered)

Containers Reusable timber

Firewood

Metals (ferrous and non ferrous 2 x skip bin)

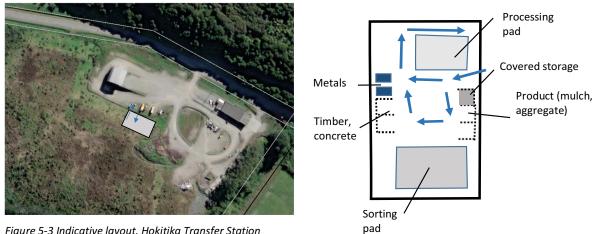


Figure 5-3 Indicative layout, Hokitika Transfer Station

Table A.3: High level cost estimate

Component	Note	Rate	Unit	Quantity	Cost
Bunkers - incoming	10 x 10 m bunker	\$500	m	30	\$15,000
	Addl 10 x 10 m bunker	\$500	m	20	\$10,000
	Compacted base incl front	\$35	m <sup>2</sup>	300	\$10,500
Processing area	15 x 20 m compacted pad	\$35	m <sup>2</sup>	300	\$10,500
Bunkers - product	10 x 10 m bunker	\$500	m	30	\$15,000
	Addl 10 x 10 m bunker x 2	\$500	m	40	\$20,000
	Compacted base incl front	\$35	m <sup>2</sup>	20	\$10,000
	Over for 1 x bunker				\$5,000
	Compacted base incl front	\$35	m <sup>2</sup>	450	\$15,750
Drainage	Shape drains	\$3,500	LS	1	\$3,500
Design/Supervision		10%			\$10,525
Contingency		20%			\$23,155
TOTAL					\$138,930

## Appendix B Option cost analysis

Materials	Total		Karamea/ Mariua	Westport Reefton	MacLeans	Butlers	Haast
Ferrous metals	264	т	3	93	81	84	3
Non Ferrous metals	89		1	31	27	30	1
Plasterboard	145		2	51	45	46	2
Rubble	823	T	9	290	252	262	9
Paper/Card	792	T	9	279	243	252	9
Treated timber	915	T	10	323	281	291	10
Untreated timber	229	T	2	81	70	73	3
Residual	-	T					
TOTAL	3,257	T	36	1,148	999	1,038	37
Trtansport distances							
Transport to central site		km	95	-	-	-	275
To MacLeans		km	200	100	-	40	315
To export		km	245	245	245	245	245
Central to Class 2		km	100	100	-	40	40
Recovery							
Recovery (T)	1,808		20	635	553	580	20
Recovery (% of total waste)	25%						

Operating Costs			Status Quo	Centralised Class 2 Landfill	Centralised processing	Processing network	Export for processing
Operating							
Transport T.km			-	175,033	175,033	8,569	811,456
Transport \$ (0.30 \$/T.km)	0.30	\$/T.km	-	52,510	52,510	2,571	243,437
Disposal (est \$150 at Class 2, \$400 at Class 1)	\$150	Class 2		351,265	87,816	87,816	-
	\$400	Class 1	1,302,704	365,997	347,697	347,697	-
Processing (est \$50 per T, \$200 in CHC)		Unit cost	0	0	50	50	250
		Total	-	-	207,838	207,838	814,190
Overhead (15%)	15%		incl	115,466	104,387	96,896	158,682
Total (\$/year)			1,302,704	885,238	800,248	742,818	1,216,308
Total (C&D only)							
Total (\$/T)			400	272	246	228	373
Emissions							
Transport emissions (52.8 gCO2/tkm) T CO2/year			-	9.2	9.2	0.5	42.8
Disposal emissions (1.12 T CO2/T waste			6,064	6,064	1,718	1,718	1,718
			6,064	6,073	1,727	1,719	1,761

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## Attachment 2. Preliminary Designs – Westport C&D Waste Recovery Facility



#### **BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

#### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 8** 

Prepared by Paul Numan

**Group Manager Corporate Services** 

Reviewed by Simon Pickford

Chief Executive Officer

Attachments 1. Buller District Council Ward Boundaries Survey Office Plans

2. Online Submissions

3. Paper Submissions

Public Excluded: No

DELIBERATIONS REPORT - LOCAL ELECTION 2025: FINAL PROPOSAL REPRESENTATION ARRANGEMENT

#### 1. REPORT SUMMARY

This report outlines the submissions received to the Initial Proposal for Representation in the Buller District for Council's consideration. It seeks Council decision on the Final Proposal for representation arrangements which will be publicly notified for objections and appeals to the Local Government Commission.

#### 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

#### **That Council**

- a. Consider the submissions received to the Initial Proposal as adopted on 31 July 2024 and subsequently publicly notified for submissions.
- b. Adopt, in accordance with sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the following final proposal for representation arrangements to apply for the 2025 and 2028 elections:
  - 1. Buller District will be divided into three wards.
  - 2. Those three wards will be:

- a) Seddon Ward as shown in Attachment 1 and comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 14452 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
- b) Inangahua Ward as shown in Attachment 1 and comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 14454 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
- c) Westport Ward as shown in Attachment 1 and comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 14453 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
- 3. The council will comprise the Mayor and 10 Councillors elected as follows:
  - a) 2 Councillors elected by the electors of Seddon Ward
  - b) 2 Councillors elected by the electors of Inangahua Ward
  - c) 6 Councillors elected by the electors of Westport Ward.
- 4. There will be an Inangahua Community Board, comprising the area of Inangahua Ward.
- 5. The Inangahua Community Board will comprise four elected members and two members appointed by the council representing Inangahua Ward; and
- c. Direct the Chief Executive Officer, as required by section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001, to publicly notify the Final Proposal, as adopted in b. above and distribute the Final Proposal for public consultation.

#### 3. ISSUES & DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 BACKGROUND

The Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) requires councils to review representation arrangements at least once every six years to ensure fair and effective representation for the community.

On 31 July 2024, council resolved that following arrangements (the status quo) would be adopted as the initial proposal for the representation of Buller District Council for the next 2 terms of the council:

- The Council will comprise the Mayor, elected at large, and 10 councillors elected from wards, as follows:
- 6 Councillors from the Westport Ward and 2 Councillors from each of the Seddon and Inangahua Wards

- There will be an Inangahua Community Board, comprising the area of Inangahua Ward.
- Inangahua Community Board be elected, comprising of 4 board members who are elected from the Inangahua Ward, and two members appointed by the council representing Inangahua Ward

The public consultation period for the initial proposed representation arrangement ran from **5 August 2024 to 5 September 2024**, during which **ten** submissions were received.

#### 3.2 SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

Of the ten submissions received, two of the submitters supported the initial proposal and eight sought changes. None of the submitters wished to be heard at a hearing. The submissions are attached to this report in

#### Attachments 2 and 3

A summary of the submissions is as follows:

No.	Name	Support Initial Proposal	Commentary
1	Chrissie	No	Reduce Councillor number from 10 to 8
2	David Barnes	Yes	No comments
3	Dale Ashworth	No	Wishes to vote in Westport Ward rather than Seddon
4	Kate Wall	No	Too many elected members in Westport
5	Tara Papworth	Yes	No comments
6	Jennie Greenland	No	Wishes to see a reduction in councillor numbers
7	Peter Gibson	No	Karamea should have its own ward
8	Zoe Gough	No	Annual elections, no ICB (and other initiatives to improve council activities
9	Jackie Mathers	No	No ICB, reduce Westport Ward to 4 councillors, create southern ward with 1
10	Dick Marsh	No	No ICB, reduce Westport Ward to 4 councillors, create southern ward with 1

#### 3.3 OVERVIEW OF SUBMISSIONS AND OFFICER'S RESPONSES

Commentary made by submitter	Officer's response
Reduce councilor numbers	Council considers that the current number of councillors is appropriate to provide effective representation across the district, particularly with district-wide representation.
	Lowering the number of councillors is sometimes seen as a way to reduce the pool of remuneration paid to elected members which will reduce council costs. The Local Government Commission has advised that it does not consider representation reviews an appropriate mechanism to address remuneration issues.
Wishes to vote to Westport not Seddon ward	Individual requests such as this cannot be accommodated under the current electoral law.
	Changes to ward boundaries where an elector votes in a different ward from previous elections usually only occur when councils need to move population between wards to stay within the statutory limits of +- 10% of the District average for number of councillors per population of the ward to reflect changes in population distribution or communities of interest.
Karamea to have its own ward	If Karamea had its own ward, the easiest way to achieve that would be to split the Seddon ward in half and have 1 Councillor in each ward of the 2 new wards.
	Although having 1 Councillor in a ward is possible, a minimum of 2 councillors per ward is preferred as it provides a ward's population with more than 1 elected member to approach about their concerns.
	This ensures electors/population of a ward have choices as to who to approach to seek councilor support on matters of concern.
Inangahua Community Board not required	Both the Council and Community Board have asked their communities if they support the retention of the community board for future elections.  Feedback received prior to the initial proposal has been that the Community Boards role is supported and there is nothing within the submitters' comments that changes the Council's view that the Community Board is required.

Commentary made by submitter	Officer's response
Creating a Southern Ward including Carters Beach and the southern coastal communities	Similar issues around population and the statutory limits must be considered if another ward was to be created by splitting the Westport ward to create the requested southern ward.
	A point that would need to be considered is whether separating the population of Carters Beach from Westport, aligns them more with the 2 southern coastal communities of Punakaiki and Charleston than Westport.
	It is considered that Carters Beach is more aligned with Westport and thus there is no reason to make the change proposed by the submitters.
	Accordingly, the change as proposed should not be made as it would split an existing community of interest.

#### 3.4 SUMMARY

Having considered the submissions above it is recommended that the Initial Proposal for representation in the District (the status quo) should be adopted as the Final Proposal without change.

It is considered that retaining the status quo for the next two elections is appropriate for the following reasons:

- It balances fair and effective representation of communities of interest
- The representation arrangements are well understood by the population and have been previously approved by the Local Government Commission
- Current boundaries cannot be realigned in a way that will not divide communities of interest.

The matters raised in objections were rejected for the following reasons:

- Any variation to the proposed Councillor numbers in the General constituencies would worsen the discrepancy to the +/-10% rule
- A reduction in the number of councillors would reduce the council's ability to provide effective representation for communities across the district
- The creation of proposed new wards would divide existing communities of interest
- The minimum of two councillors per ward provides residents with more effective representation

 The Local Electoral Act requires representation arrangements based on population size and community locations

If Council agrees that no change is warranted after taking all the submissions into consideration, a resolution to adopt its initial proposal as the final proposal with no amendments should be made.

#### 3.5 NEXT STEPS

Once the final proposal has been adopted by council, it will be publicly notified on 31 October, which is the latest possible date for notification under the LEA statutory timeframes.

The final proposal will be open for appeals until 2 December 2024.

An appeal may be made by a submitter on the Initial Proposal about matters related to their original submission. An objection can only be lodged by any person or organisation if Council's Final Proposal differs from its Initial Proposal. If council resolves to retain the Initial Proposal then objections will not be able to be made.

Should any appeals or objections be received by the council, they will be forwarded to the Local Government Commission, which will hold hearings, if required, on **4 March 2025.** 

The final representation arrangement will be determined by the Local Government Commission by **10 April 2025.** 

#### 4. CONSIDERATIONS

#### 4.1 Strategic Impact

The representation review process is a statutory process undertaken separate from any other statutory process of the council.

#### 4.2 Significance Assessment

The adoption of the proposal is considered to be significant when assessed against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy as it relates to representation arrangements for the Council. The process requires formal consultation under the Local Electoral Act 2001, which has been undertaken as noted in this report.

#### 4.3 Risk Management Implications

Representation reviews follow a defined process with specific deadlines and procedures that need to be undertaken. The timeframe for undertaking the process has been achieved and all required notifications to the public undertaken.

#### 4.4 Values

The decisions to be made is in-line with the Buller District Values, which are: Community Driven, One Team, Future Focussed, Integrity and We Care.

#### 4.5 Policy / Legal Considerations

Council has undertaken all processes for the representation review in line with the required statutory process.

#### 4.6 Tangata Whenua Considerations

The decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore this decision does not specifically impact Tangata Whenua, their culture, and traditions.

With regard to Māori representation on Council, in 2019 Council established iwi representation around the table. In May 2021 Council established a non-elected Māori Portfolio Councillor role (Ngāti Waewae) with voting rights at Buller District Council committee meetings but no voting right in Council meetings.

Under the provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001 (section 19Z) Council may decide to establish a Māori Ward but if they consider such a ward is not necessary, they do not need to record a formal decision reflecting this view. Any decision to establish a Māori Ward must be formally resolved and must be made 2 years before an election.

Council have discussed the matter of a Māori Ward at various Council meetings and workshops, however no formal resolutions were recorded (or required) as the current arrangement with the Māori Portfolio Councillor role was considered to be appropriate and working well.

#### 4.7 Views of Those Affected

All consultation steps have been undertaken in accordance with the required statutory process.

#### 4.8 Costs

There is no financial implication relevant to this decision.

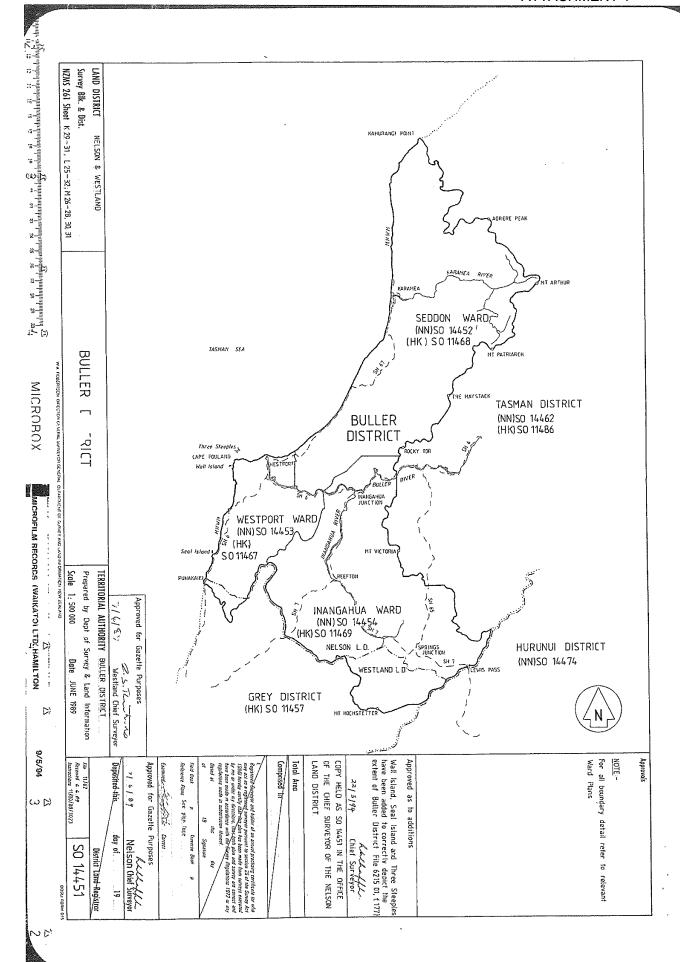
#### 4.9 Benefits

Completing the process ensures that Buller District has a representative structure for the 2025 and 2028 triennial elections.

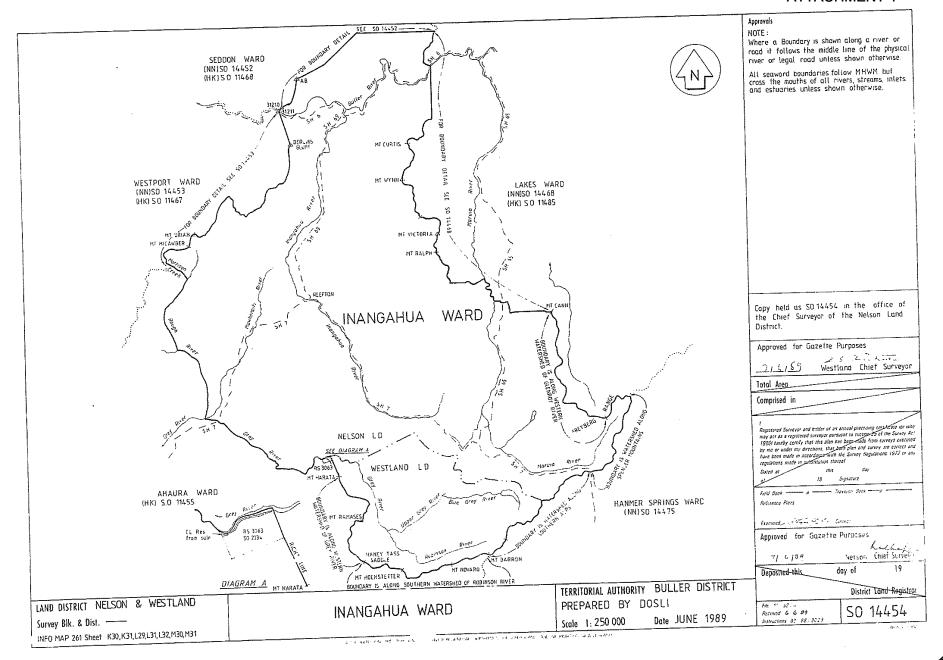
#### 4.10 Media / Publicity

The final proposal for future representation of the council will be notified by the council which included the applicable statutory requirements identifying the rights of appeal and objection.

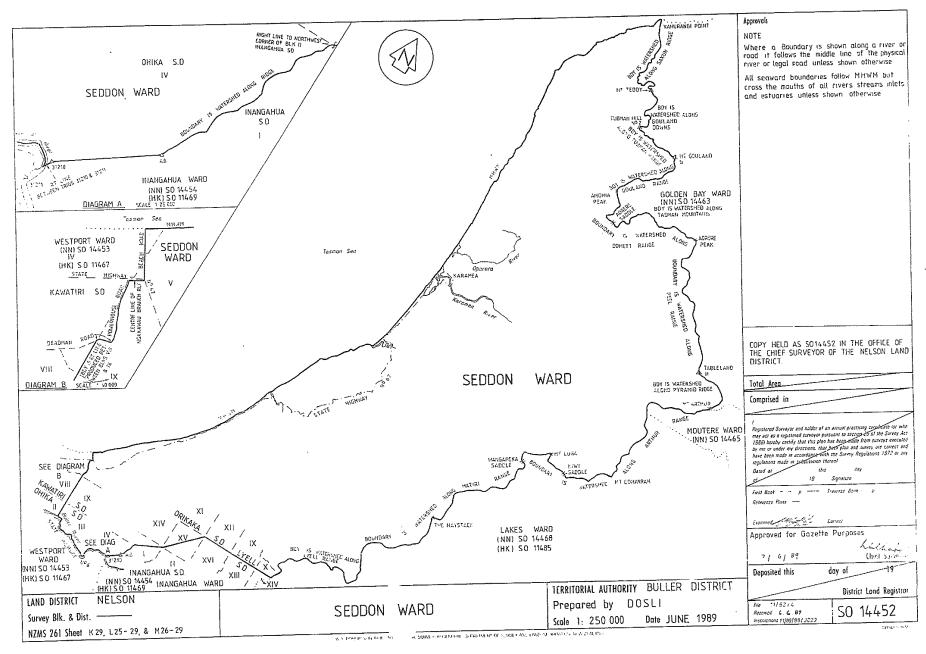
Notification will follow the public notice requirements as defined in the Legislation Act 2019.



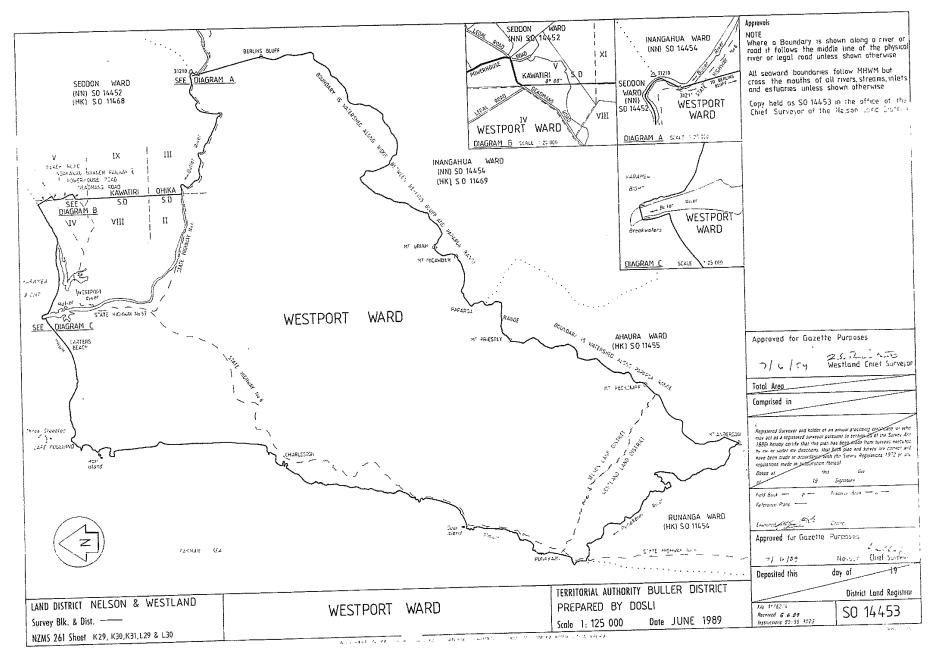
#### **ATTACHMENT 1**



#### **ATTACHMENT 1**



#### **ATTACHMENT 1**



#### COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Thursday, August 15, 2024 12:47:33 PM Last Modified: Thursday, August 15, 2024 12:53:12 PM

**Time Spent:** 00:05:38 **IP Address:** 203.118.130.176

Page 1

#### Q1

#### **CONTACT DETAILS**

Name

Postal address

City/Town

Post code

Email address

Phone number

Q2 Yes

Would you prefer your contact details to be withheld when submissions are made available online?

Q3 No

Would you like to speak at the Representation Review hearings?

Q4 No

Do you support the Initial Proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

#### Q5

Do you have any other comments on the Initial Proposal for the district's representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

Maintain the Inangahua community board with 1 member elected to council Session ward requires only 1 and the council then requires 8 in total

#### COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Friday, August 16, 2024 2:07:45 PM Last Modified: Friday, August 16, 2024 2:11:19 PM

**Time Spent:** 00:03:33 **IP Address:** 125.238.229.198

#### Page 1

#### Q1

#### **CONTACT DETAILS**

Name

Company/Organisation (if applicable)

Postal address

City/Town

David Barnes

Ratepayer

Postal values of the payon of the payon

Post code
Email address
Phone number

Q2 No

Would you prefer your contact details to be withheld when submissions are made available online?

Q3 No

Would you like to speak at the Representation Review hearings?

Q4 Yes

Do you support the Initial Proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

Q5 Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any other comments on the Initial Proposal for the district's representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

#### COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Sunday, August 18, 2024 8:28:27 AM Last Modified: Sunday, August 18, 2024 8:31:14 AM

**Time Spent:** 00:02:47 **IP Address:** 206.83.103.59

#### Page 1

#### Q1

#### **CONTACT DETAILS**

Would you prefer your contact details to be withheld when submissions are made available online?

Q3 No

Would you like to speak at the Representation Review hearings?

Q4 No

Do you support the Initial Proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

#### Q5

Do you have any other comments on the Initial Proposal for the district's representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

Agree with it mostly, however we live on Powerhouse Road and am unsure why we vote for the Seddon Ward and not the Westport ward. We would prefer to vote in the Westport ward as this is more relevant for us as we are less than 10 kilometres from town.

#### COMPLETE

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**Time Spent:** 00:02:01 **IP Address:** 161.29.45.113

Page 1

#### Q1

#### **CONTACT DETAILS**

Name Kate Wall

Postal address

City/Town

Post code

Email address

Phone number

Q2 Yes

Would you prefer your contact details to be withheld when submissions are made available online?

Q3 No

Would you like to speak at the Representation Review hearings?

Q4 No

Do you support the Initial Proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

#### Q5

Do you have any other comments on the Initial Proposal for the district's representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

Too many in Westport.

#### COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Sunday, August 25, 2024 4:00:36 AM Last Modified: Sunday, August 25, 2024 4:01:39 AM

**Time Spent:** 00:01:02 **IP Address:** 51.9.126.94

#### Page 1

#### Q1

#### **CONTACT DETAILS**

Name

Ms Tara Papworth

Postal address

City/Town

Post code

Email address

Phone number

Q2 Yes

Would you prefer your contact details to be withheld when submissions are made available online?

Q3 No

Would you like to speak at the Representation Review hearings?

Q4 Yes

Do you support the Initial Proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

#### Q5

Do you have any other comments on the Initial Proposal for the district's representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

No

#### COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

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#### Page 1

#### Q1

#### **CONTACT DETAILS**

Name

Postal address

City/Town

Post code

Email address

Phone number

Q2 Yes

Would you prefer your contact details to be withheld when submissions are made available online?

Q3 No

Would you like to speak at the Representation Review hearings?

Q4 No

Do you support the Initial Proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

#### Q5

Do you have any other comments on the Initial Proposal for the district's representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

Reduce the council numbers, empoly /get people with business background who can deal with the hard stuff and stop mucking round with playgrounds and arty feel good stuff.do our basic infrastructure we'll, stop voting to spend my money willy-nilly.. spend it like it's yours...I would rather have good bones than pretty skin.tired of crap like council voted to spend 1 million on Waimangaroa Water to "make it more resilient"bullshit, it no more resilient than it was, cost another million over and above what you voted for, even when your finance team was saying stop, there's no more money, and it's dirtier water since, oh, and you can't flush it because some dickhead didn't think ahead that far and installed the out flow to high on the tank.., and all you've done is put more money up there to get smashed over in a major weather event, same water as before, but now I pay 1500.00 for it instead.

Bravo.one cock up I know about...guess there is more.DO THE HARD STUFF WELL, DECIDED BY PEOPLE WITH THE RIGHT SKILLS, NOT VOTED BY POPULARITY OR CAUSE THEY A NICE GUY/OR NEPOTISM. if each area had a rate Payer type Association, they could 'consult"with council to get the job done, no matter what district, and I feel that reducing the number of sitting Councillors will speed up hard decisions, we got to be thinking ahead...us free range humans are in a tax paddock...each generation sees the fence get closer and the grass gets shorter.

#### COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

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**Time Spent:** 00:17:26 **IP Address:** 122.56.211.98

Page 1

Q1

#### **CONTACT DETAILS**

Name peter gibson

Postal address

City/Town

Post code

Email address

Phone number

No

Would you prefer your contact details to be withheld when submissions are made available online?

Q3 No

Would you like to speak at the Representation Review hearings?

Q4 No

Do you support the Initial Proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

#### Q5

Do you have any other comments on the Initial Proposal for the district's representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?

The Council proposal does not identify the significant remoteness of the Karamea District

The allocation of two Councillors to the Seddon Ward, comprising the area from Granity to Karamea, represents an imbalance as the significant majority of ratepayers have no association or involvement with the Karamea District, from Corbyvale to Kohaihai ( whereas the karamea community regularly commute through the Mokihinui to Granity area.

Several elections ago, this resulted in two Councillors being elected (after a botched count!) neither of whom having any relationship with Karamea. Only after a bye election, as the result of the non eligibility of one Councillor, did Karamea manage to secure a Councillor, who represents the aspirations of our community admirably.

I would suggest that the Seddon Ward should be one Councillor and a new Karamea ward be initiated, to ensure adequate representation for what is a special, remote but thriving community. We are one of the most remote communities in the country and need adequate representation from a locally elected person



# Representation **Review Initial Proposal**



Under sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001 (the Act), all territorial authorities must review their representation arrangements at least every six years.

As part of this process Council has prepared an Initial Proposal - that the district keeps its existing representation arrangements (the status quo) for the local government elections in 2025 and 2028.

- The Initial Proposal (status quo) proposes that:
- Council will comprise ten (10) members elected from three (3) wards and the Mayor elected at large.
- The district will be divided into three (3) wards: the Seddon Ward, represented by two (2) Councillors; the Inangahua Ward, represented by two (2) Councillors; and the Westport Ward, represented by six (6) Councillors.
- There will be an Inangahua Community, comprising the area of Inangahua Ward.
- The Inangahua Community Board will comprise four elected members and two members appointed by the council representing Inangahua

We encourage you to read the Consultation Document, which includes a detailed description of the proposed representation arrangement (status quo), ward maps and reasons why the status quo is seen to fairly and effectively represent our community in the 2025 and 2028 local government elections.

To get a copy of the Consultation Document visit Council's website, go to Council's offices and libraries in Westport and Reefton, or grab a copy from the visitor centres in Karamea and Northern Buller.

Please take the time to make a submission. If you indicated you want to speak to your submission, we will contact you after the consultation period has closed and once a hearing date has been confirmed.



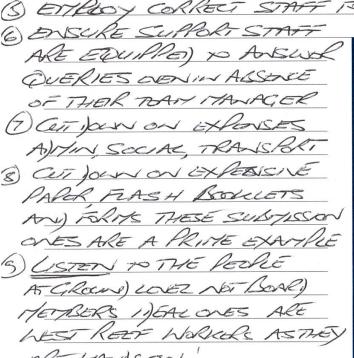
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## Your submission

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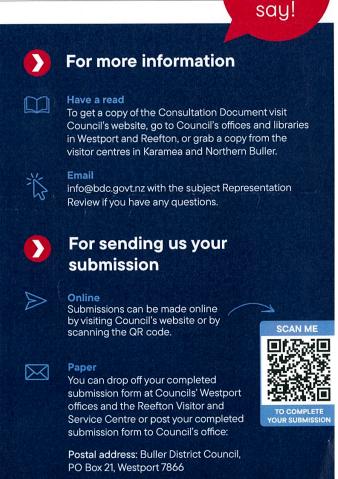
Do you support the initial proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?
Yes No
Tell us why: EZEZMONS SHOULD BE YEARLY AND COCICIEDES
MECTE) 13R THEIR MICRIT.
NO NEED) FOR AN ICB - LET WARD COMMONICAL HEAR FROM EACH OF THE WARDS IE IMAMATUR, ROTOFTO
HEAR THON EACH OF THE WARDS IE MANATUR, ROSTO
SPRINGS, INANGATIVA
Do you have any other comments on the Initial Proposal for the district's representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections?
MORE HONESTY
" TRANSPARENCY
STOP SERRET MEETINGS IF TOPIC RELATES TO ANYTHING
OTHER THAN "STAFF" ISSUES - THE RATE PAYER
STREET KNOW ABOUT ALL OTHER TOPKS!
Have



Need more room? You can attach extra pages - just make sure they're A4 and that you include your name and contact information.

The submission period is from Monday, 5 August, to Thursday, 5 September, 4:30 p.m.

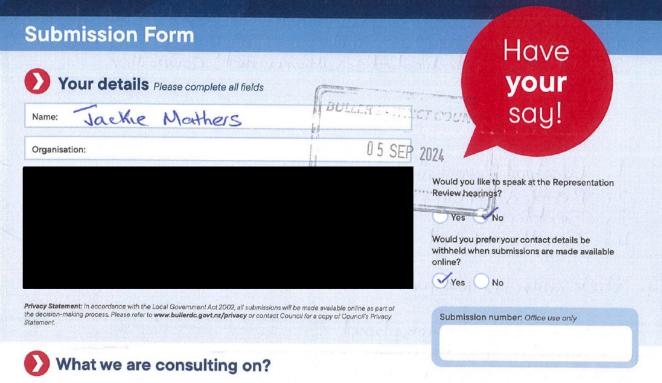
Submissions received outside these dates will not be accepted. Please note that submissions must be made using the paper or online form.



your



# Representation Review Initial Proposal



Under sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001 (the Act), all territorial authorities must review their representation arrangements at least every six years.

As part of this process Council has prepared an Initial Proposal - that the district keeps its existing representation arrangements (the status quo) for the local government elections in 2025 and 2028.

- The Initial Proposal (status quo) proposes that:
- · Council will comprise ten (10) members elected from three (3) wards and the Mayor elected at large.
- The district will be divided into three (3) wards: the Seddon Ward, represented by two (2) Councillors; the Inangahua Ward, represented by two (2) Councillors; and the Westport Ward, represented by six (6) Councillors.
- · There will be an Inangahua Community, comprising the area of Inangahua Ward.
- The Inangahua Community Board will comprise four elected members and two members appointed by the council representing Inangahua Ward

We encourage you to read the Consultation Document, which includes a detailed description of the proposed representation arrangement (status quo), ward maps and reasons why the status quo is seen to fairly and effectively represent our community in the 2025 and 2028 local government elections.

To get a copy of the Consultation Document visit Council's website, go to Council's offices and libraries in Westport and Reefton, or grab a copy from the visitor centres in Karamea and Northern Buller.

Please take the time to make a submission. If you indicated you want to speak to your submission, we will contact you after the consultation period has closed and once a hearing date has been confirmed.



scan ME
to read the
Consultation
Document



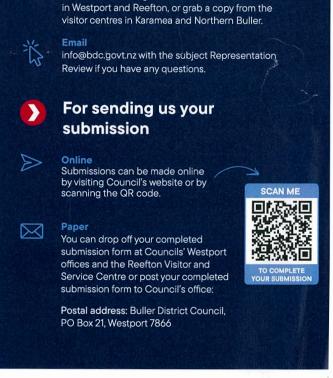
## Your submission

Do you support the initial proposal for representation arran	gements for	the 2025 and 2028 local elections?
Yes No		
Tell us why:		
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pendimes if bails.	*	Email
Corbers Beach would be better	12	info@bdc.govt.nz with the subject Representation Review if you have any questions.
represented by a councillor		
dedicated to their coastal		For sending us your
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	$\triangleright$	Online Submissions can be made online by visiting Council's website or by scanning the QR code.  SCAN ME
Need more room? You can attach extra pages – just make sure they're A4 and	$\bowtie$	Paper

that you include your name and contact information.

The submission period is from Monday, 5 August, to Thursday, 5 September, 4:30 p.m.

Submissions received outside these dates will not be accepted. Please note that submissions must be made using the paper or online form.





## Representation **Review Initial Proposal**



### What we are consulting on?

Under sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001 (the Act), all territorial authorities must review their representation arrangements at least every six years.

As part of this process Council has prepared an Initial Proposal - that the district keeps its existing representation arrangements (the status quo) for the local government elections in 2025 and 2028.

- The Initial Proposal (status quo) proposes that:
- Council will comprise ten (10) members elected from three (3) wards and the Mayor elected at large.
- The district will be divided into three (3) wards: the Seddon Ward, represented by two (2) Councillors; the Inangahua Ward, represented by two (2) Councillors; and the Westport Ward, represented by six (6) Councillors.
- There will be an Inangahua Community, comprising the area of Inangahua Ward.
- The Inangahua Community Board will comprise four elected members and two members appointed by the council representing Inangahua

We encourage you to read the Consultation Document, which includes a detailed description of the proposed representation arrangement (status quo), ward maps and reasons why the status quo is seen to fairly and effectively represent our community in the 2025 and 2028 local government elections.

To get a copy of the Consultation Document visit Council's website, go to Council's offices and libraries in Westport and Reefton, or grab a copy from the visitor centres in Karamea and Northern Buller.

Please take the time to make a submission. If you indicated you want to speak to your submission, we will contact you after the consultation period has closed and once a hearing date has been confirmed.



SCAN ME to read the Consultation



## Your submission

 Do you support the initial proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections? Yes No Tell us why: 2. Do you have any other comments on the Initial Proposal for the district's representation arrangements for the 2025 and 2028 local elections? Have your say! For more information Have a read To get a copy of the Consultation Document visit Council's website, go to Council's offices and libraries in Westport and Reefton, or grab a copy from the visitor centres in Karamea and Northern Buller. info@bdc.govt.nz with the subject Representation Review if you have any questions. For sending us your submission Online Submissions can be made online by visiting Council's website or by scanning the QR code. Need more room? You can attach extra pages - just make sure they're A4 and You can drop off your completed that you include your name and contact information. submission form at Councils' Westport offices and the Reefton Visitor and The submission period is from Monday, 5 August, to Service Centre or post your completed Thursday, 5 September, 4:30 p.m. submission form to Council's office: Submissions received outside these dates will not Postal address: Buller District Council, be accepted. Please note that submissions must be PO Box 21, Westport 7866 made using the paper or online form.

#### **BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

#### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 9** 

Prepared by Caitlin McDonald

Governance Secretary

Reviewed by Krissy Trigg

**Group Manager Community Services** 

**Attachments** 1. Proposed Meeting Calendar 2025

Public Excluded: No

#### **PROPOSED MEETING CALENDAR 2025**

#### 1. REPORT SUMMARY

At its meeting held on March 27, 2024, the Council resolved to update the Governance Structure of Buller District Council. This report outlines the proposed calendar for 2025, which reflects the updated governance framework.

#### 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

- 1. That Council receive the report for information.
- 2. That Council adopt the proposed meeting calendar for 2025 as set out in Attachment 1 (noting minor amendments as advised and discussed)

#### 3. ISSUES & DISCUSSION

The proposed 2025 calendar, detailed in **Attachment 1**, adheres to the newly adopted governance structure. Key features include:

Meeting Frequency:

- Bi-monthly meetings for the Risk and Audit Committee
- Bi-monthly meetings for the Inangahua Community Board
- Monthly Council meetings scheduled for the last Wednesday of each month

#### Meeting Times:

The start times for all committee meetings and workshops will remain unchanged from the 2024 calendar.

#### Scheduling Considerations:

Workshop days and dates for the Long Term Plan have been incorporated into the calendar to facilitate efficient scheduling for both Elected Members and Staff.

#### Election Year Considerations:

As 2025 is an election year, the calendar includes the designated Election Day, Swearing In Ceremony and the Inaugural Council Meeting.

#### Subcommittee Meetings:

The Creative Communities Subcommittee and the Reserve and Halls Subcommittees will continue to determine their meeting dates on an as-needed basis.

Prior to presenting the proposed calendar to the Council, consultation and feedback were solicited from:

- Chief Executive Officer
- Group Managers
- Mayor
- Chair of the Inangahua Community Board
- Independent Chair of the Risk and Audit Committee
- Subcommittee Liaison Officer
- Manager Community Engagement

This collaborative approach ensured that the proposed calendar reflects the needs and preferences of all relevant parties.

The proposed calendar for 2025 aligns with the updated governance structure and addresses the scheduling requirements for Elected Members and Staff. The integration of critical dates related to the upcoming Long Term Plan further enhances its utility. Council's approval of this calendar will facilitate effective governance and engagement throughout the year.

#### 4. CONSIDERATIONS

#### 4.1 Strategic Impact

Adopting the proposed calendar will positively affect the ability to meet strategic and statutory obligations.

## 4.2 Significance Assessment

This matter is not considered to meet the significance threshold under Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

### 4.3 Risk Management Implications

This decision does not provide Council with a significant risk.

#### 4.4 Values

A decision to implement the proposed Council meeting calendar structure supports the following Buller District Values: Community Driven, One Team, Future Focussed, Integrity and We Care.

#### 4.5 Policy / Legal Considerations

There is no legal context, issue or implication relevant to this decision

# 4.6 Tangata Whenua Considerations

The decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore this decision does not specifically impact Tangata Whenua, their culture and traditions.

#### 4.7 Views of Those Affected

This decision does not require consultation with the community or stakeholders

#### 4.8 Costs

There is no financial implication relevant to this decision

#### 4.9 Benefits

Should the proposed calendar be adopted, there will be benefit to Elected Members, Staff and the wider Buller District with scheduling being confirmed and publicly available prior to 1 January 2025.

### 4.10 Media / Publicity

It is expected that there will be some interest in this decision from the media. The communications team will ensure that appropriate media releases and social media content are created.

	MEETING SCHEDULE 2025																								
Date	Day	January	Day	February	Day	March	Day	April	Day	May	Day	June	Day	July	Day	August	Day	September	Day	October	Day	November	Day	December	Date
1	W	Public Holiday	S		S		Т		Т		S		Т		F		М		W		S		М		1
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9	T		S		s		w		F		М		w	Workshop **	S		Т	ICB	T		S		T		9
10	F		М		М		Т		s		Т		Т		S		w	Workshop **	F		М		w	RAC **	10
11	S		Т		Т	ICB	F		s		w	RAC **	F		М		Т		s	ELECTION	T	ICB	Т		11
12	S		w	RAC **	w	Workshop **	S		М		Т		s		T		F		S		w	Workshop **	F		12
13	М		T		T		S		T	ICB	F		S		W	RAC **	S		М		T		S		13
14	T		F		F		М		W	Workshop **	S		М		T		S		T		F		S		14
15	W		S		S		T		T		S		T		F		М		W		S		M		15
16	T		S		S		W	RAC **	F		М		W		S		Т		Т		S		T		16
17	F		М		М		Т		S		Т		Т		S		W	RAC **	F		М		W	Council **	17
18	S		T		T		F	Public Holiday	S		W		F		М		T		S		T		T		18
19	S		W		W		S		М		T		S		T		F		S		W		F		19
20	М		T		T		S		T		F	Public Holiday	S		W		S		М	Swearing In	T		S		20
21	T	ICB	F		F		M	Public Holiday	W		S		M		T		S		T		F		S		21
22	W		S		S		T		T		S		Τ		F		M		W		S		M		22
23	T		S		S		W		'		M		W		S		Γ W	Council to	T F		S		Γ		23
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26	S		W	Council **	W		S	Public Holiday	S M		T	Council **	S		T		I E		S		W		I E	Public Holiday	26
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Kev:

\*\* Workshop. Start times are 1:00PM or later.

Council start time is 3:30PM.

Inangahua Community Board start time 5:00PM.

Risk and Audit Committee start time is 3:30PM.

#### **BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

#### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM 10** 

Prepared by Jamie Cleine

**Buller District Mayor** 

Attachments: 1. Mayors Correspondence

#### **MAYOR'S REPORT**

#### 1. REPORT SUMMARY

This report is to provide commentary of significant events and meetings attended by the mayor. The Mayoral inwards and outwards correspondence is provided for information and discussion.

#### 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

#### That Council:

- 1. Receive the report for discussion and information.
- 2. Notes Inwards and Outwards Correspondence and provide direction for any responses required.

#### 3. COUNCIL

### 3.1 MAYORS TASKFORCE FOR JOBS (MTFJ)

The MTFJ Buller team continue to make good progress on establishing clear referral pathways for the target Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) cohort. I attended the recent Kawatiri Youth Services Networking hui. This group meets regularly; however, it was the first time I had attended for some time. It was heartening to see the collaborative efforts of various groups to support our young people and for MTFJ to be a part of that network. Employment opportunities remain scarce, especially for first time employees. I remain hopeful that as the economy improves so will the confidence of the small business community.

#### **MTFJ Buller Coordinator Julie Moore:**

We have had a couple of meetings with Ministry of Social Development (MSD) Westport, they are seeing low NEET numbers. District numbers are potentially inflated because students from outside the region travel to attend a local training provider for several weeks at a time, these students are included in Buller's jobseeker statistics.

We have received 13 referrals from MSD since July, of which 5 are actively engaged with us.

We are collaborating with Te Ha O Kawatiri to deliver a horticulture short course at our local Maara Kai. This will give job seekers the opportunity to learn all aspects of tending to the community garden. Currently, we have four very motivated jobseekers that we have been trying to get into employment, unfortunately there are very few entry level jobs at present. This will only worsen when school leavers look for jobs, particularly in the new year. Our focus in October is engaging with as many businesses as possible to help our jobseekers in anyway.

# 3.2 Water Reform Update - Local Water Done Well (LWDW)

The Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 establishes the Local Water Done Well framework and the preliminary arrangements for the new water services system.

The legislation was enacted on 2 September 2024.

The Bill lays the foundation for a new approach to water services management and financially sustainable delivery models that meet regulatory standards. Council is required to develop a Water Services Delivery Plan by 3 September 2025. As part of this work BDC has worked to identify opportunities to explore partnership arrangements that may hold benefits to Buller ratepayers. Three work-streams are underway in this regard. It is intended to hold a workshop at a future date to fully explain the options.

 Selwyn District Council/Ngāi Tahu collaboration involving five territorial authorities. This has involved information sharing and an analysis by consultancy firm PWC on the merits of joining together and if this would achieve benefits and compliance with LWDW policy.

Councils involved in this process:

- Selwyn District Council
- Buller District Council
- Central Otago District Council
- Waitaki District Council
- Clutha District Council

A video call/presentation was held with PWC on 25 September to discuss the findings. On analysis it appears that a Regional CCO with this grouping of Councils is not feasible at this stage. The associated costs far exceed the potential revenue, making it financially unsustainable.

2. West Coast Councils collaboration for a water services CCO. Work on this possibility has been conducted by Tonkin & Taylor.

This option also has little benefit to Buller ratepayers on a high-level analysis.

 Tasman/Marlborough/Buller District. All three councils have agreed to share information and collaborate on a high-level analysis of merits of working together on water services. This work is yet to be completed.

### 3.3 Dooley Vs Cleine Defamation Case

This is a civil defamation legal proceeding filed by Mr Frank Dooley against the Mayor. Lawyers acting for Mr Dooley filed defamation proceedings at the Westport District Court in March 2022. The defamation matters at issue stemmed from media reporting and a formal letter attributed to the mayor after an incident involving Mr Dooley at a Te Tai Poutini Plan meeting held in Westport on 21 February 2022.

The defamation claim was advised to our insurer who accepted the claim in May 2022. There have been various legal attendances and attempts to settle the claim during 2023 and 2024, all of which have been directed, managed, and assisted by legal counsel appointed by the insurer and Councils own legal representation.

The case progressed to trial at Westport District Court from 8-15 October 2024 before Judge Kevin Kelly. Judge Kelly reserved his decision which will be delivered in due course, however, he indicated he anticipated this would be prior to Christmas.

There has been considerable time spent by the Mayor and others in participating in the trial and some legal costs to Council have been incurred.

The substantive risk to Council has been managed through our insurance coverage and legal counsel providing a comprehensive defence, with the cooperation of witnesses as appropriate.

#### 3.5 Sounds Air – Origin Air

In early December 2023 I met with Sounds Air to discuss their need for urgent financial support to maintain the Westport air service. Sounds Air advised they were losing a significant amount annually on the service, and this was no longer acceptable to the Sounds Air board. Council also makes a significant annual loss in operating the airport which is covered via rates and shared 50 % with Ministry of Transport.

Council has considered air services to Westport as critical to the economic and social wellbeing of our District and so it is incumbent on us to consider all options to attract a financially sustainable air service.

The risk of no sustainable air service to Westport is one we needed to manage so began exploring other airline operators that could provide a

service if Sounds Air were unable to continue. We began early confidential discussions with Nelson based OriginAir to understand what, if any appetite they had to provide a service.

In January 2024, I called a stakeholder meeting of significant business users of the Sounds Air service to gauge options for multi-stakeholder financial support to be co-ordinated by DWC. A number of these businesses offered significant financial support, as did DWC. Despite these efforts the level of direct financial support available from the West Coast was insufficient and the SoundsAir board did not progress that option any further. Sounds Air did introduce an immediate \$50 per seat fare increase to offset some, (but not all) of their operational losses.

I continued to provide advocacy into MBIE and other central government contacts on behalf of Sounds Air to understand what the appetite was for direct funding support. I also provided a letter to MBIE to support an application to the Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF)

I have recently been advised that the RIF do not intend to directly fund Sounds Air and have requested MBIE to work on a broader regional connectivity scheme, which would be some months away and not necessarily satisfactory to Sounds Air.

Sounds Air has now announced they would cease their Westport flights on 31 December 2024. Westport has been well served by Sounds Air and it is unfortunate that external factors have challenged the sustainability of the route. Ultimately, we needed to have confidence that Westport would not lose our air service and despite our advocacy in support of Sounds Air over the past 12 months there seems no near-term solution to financially support the route.

During October we have progressed and agreed a service agreement with OriginAir for a Westport - Wellington service to start in January 2025. Media and marketing have been developed to announce the new service which commences on 3 January 2025.

I welcome the new relationship with OriginAir who have indicated a level of comfort with the sustainability of the route and a commitment to working with local promotions groups and Development West Coast on growing passenger numbers.

# 4. External Meetings

# 4.1 Regional Deals – Strategic Framework

The Mayors, Chairs & Iwi (MCI) Forum members met on 21 October in Hokitika to begin exploring what the West Coast/Buller approach could be if we were approached by central government to participate in a regional deal. The workshop was facilitated by Malcolm Alexander, a

Wellington based consultant who is close to the regional deals framework policy.

The deals will aim to promote economic growth and productivity, deliver connected and resilient infrastructure, and improve the supply of affordable, quality housing. What needs to be considered and developed is how the West Coast best participates, what we should include, and how we would govern and deliver on the agreed plan.

MCI has agreed Development West Coast will coordinate early work on regional deals on behalf of the region.

It is very early days in this process, and I intend to bring any decision making or commitment required of Council back to elected members once there is some structure to the process.

#### 4.1 Regional Economic Development Summit

The summit was held at Pounamu Pathway building in Greymouth on 2 October. Hon Shane Jones, Regional Economic Development Minister hosted West Coast Mayors, Chairs & Iwi as well as regional business leaders to provide updates on the focus areas of the Regional Infrastructure Fund.

Regional focus areas include:

- Housing and infrastructure resilience
- Regional connectivity
- Mineral extraction
- Renewable energy
- Value add to minerals sector.

Decision-making on projects eligible for the Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF) are guided by specific criteria agreed by Cabinet that align with the overall objectives of the fund and the relevant priorities of the project's region.

The Regional Development Ministerial Group (RDMG) will make decisions regarding loan and equity investments up to \$35 million and grants over \$3 million. The RDMG comprises:

- The Minister of Finance
- The Minister of Infrastructure
- The Minister of Local Government
- The Minister for Māori Development
- The Minister for Regional Development

Cabinet will make decisions on all eligible RIF investments over \$35 million.

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) will make decisions on grant investments of up to \$3 million.

#### 5. LOCAL EVENTS & OTHER RELATIONSHIP MEETINGS

I have attended various local events and relationship meetings over the period:

- Buller Health Action Group I attended the significant protest march held on 28 September. I spoke in support of rural health and the need for government to consider funding models that are cognisant of diverse rural communities, geographic isolation and socio-economic status.
- Tai Poutini Polytechnic I attended a workshop seeking to establish a stakeholder reference group for tertiary education on the West Coast. There remains significant risk that access to training is lost or reduced given the cost pressures faced buy the sector.
- Westport Whitebait Festival I attended to support organisers who put a lot of effort into this family friendly event. This adds colour and interest to Labour Weekend as well as economic stimulus
- Reefton Fire Brigade 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary I attended this celebration/street parade on Broadway Reefton. This was to acknowledge the huge commitment that Reefton volunteers provide to the community and travelling public in fire and rescue callouts.
- Mike King I am Climate Hope Tour I provided introduction and welcome to this national fundraising tour at its Westport stop.
   The messages were about youth mental health and climate change anxiety of our young people.
- Canterbury Region Civil Defence I attended as guest speaker on lived experience leading community during response and recovery to natural hazard. This was to a group of Canterbury emergency managers called C10 which is an expertise/resource of capable emergency managers who are trained to deploy to regions in response to emergency situations. Members of this group provided controller services during our various emergency declarations during 2021-2022.
- Buller Identity Project I attended this workshop organised by the recently formed Buller Promotion Group. This is about developing a recognised Buller identity for marketing and promotion of the District.

# 6. CORRESPONDENCE

For Council consideration – see attached.

Incoming Correspondence 2024	From	Subject
20 September 2024	NZ Council of Trade Unions	Govt Policy Statement on Land Transport
27 September 2024	Min Chris Bishop	National Infrastructure Plan
14 October 2024	Min Chris Bishop	Resource Management System
14 October 2024	Mayor Task Force for Jobs	End of Year Update and Thanks
16 October 2024	Caro Findlay, West Coast Health	Changes to Primary Health Care - Letter of response

Outgoing Correspondence 2024	То	Subject
19 September 2024	Letter of Support (Mayor Helen Lash)	Hokitika Airport Runway Improvement
27 September 2024	Richard Wagstaff - NACTU	Govt Policy Statement on Land Transport Response
30 September 2024	Letter of Support	Summer Reading Programme
30 September 2024	Letter of Support	Commemorating Waitangi Day Funding
30 September 2024	Allan Donaldson	Public Forum Response
1 October 2024	CEO WC Health - Caro Findlay	Changes to Primary Health Care



20<sup>th</sup> September 2024

Sent via email

Tēnā koe Your Worship,

The NZCTU's concerns with the Government Policy Statement on Land transport 2024 – 2034 released in June, have been compounded by the September release by Waka Kotahi of the 2024 – 2027 National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) final decisions.

We believe that these documents represent significant risks for workers who depend on public transport, and for those who work in public transport.

In order to gain a greater understanding of the implications of this statement and programme, we would request from your organisation:

- 1. An estimate of the funding shortfall in your region that has resulted because of recent NLTF changes
- 2. An indication of the programmes and projects that will be affected by this cut in funding, and any re prioritisation that is being considered.
- 3. Any information you have on the groups most lilkely to be impacted by these changes.
- 4. Any economic or employment analysis you have undertaken of the likely losses caused by NLTP changes, both direct and indirect.
- 5. A description of the options being considered to make up any funding shortfalls

Thank you for assisting the NZCTU with this request.

Regards

Richard Wagstaff, NZCTU President

NEW ZEALAND COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS

P: 04 385 1334, E: info@nzctu.org.nz L3,Redshield House, 79 Boulcott Street, Wellington PO Box 6645, Wellington 6141

# **Office of Hon Chris Bishop**

Minister of Housing Minister for Infrastructure Minister Responsible for RMA Reform Minister for Sport and Recreation Leader of the House Associate Minister of Finance



27 September 2024

MIN-CB-80

Dear Mayor/Chair,

The Government has tasked the Infrastructure Commission with developing the National Infrastructure Plan (the Plan). Local government organisations are responsible for providing important infrastructure services across New Zealand, and manage 26% of all infrastructure. We are writing to request your assistance in the Plan's development. 1

The Plan will bring together three key parts of New Zealand's capital intentions programme. It will identify the gap between planned investment (using the National Infrastructure Pipeline) and long-term investment needs, and make recommendations on the actions, projects, and reforms needed to address that gap (see the attached diagram).

The Plan will help inform infrastructure investment and policy decisions. This will help provide more confidence to the infrastructure industry to invest in the people, technology, and equipment needed to improve outcomes. The Government expects the Plan to give New Zealanders greater confidence that the nation's infrastructure is safe, reliable, well planned, provides value for money, and meets the needs of today and tomorrow. Outputs of the Plan may also be used to support the development of Regional Deals.

The Infrastructure Commission is working at pace to finalise the Plan by December 2025. A draft will be submitted to the Government in June 2025 with public consultation at the same time. The Government will respond to the Plan in early 2026, using the process set out in the Infrastructure Commission's enabling legislation.

More information on the National Infrastructure Plan is available on the Infrastructure Commission's website at: <a href="https://tewaihanga.govt.nz/national-infrastructure-plan">https://tewaihanga.govt.nz/national-infrastructure-plan</a>.

The Government wants to ensure your region's activity and needs are represented in the Plan. With the recent publication of most long-term plans, we anticipate councils and council-controlled organisations are in a strong position to provide up-to-date information to the Infrastructure Commission. There are two important ways for organisations to contribute:

#### 1. The National Infrastructure Pipeline (the Pipeline)<sup>2</sup>

The Pipeline is New Zealand's national dataset of infrastructure project information. It is an important evidence base, informing decision making across Government. Maintaining an upto-date and complete Pipeline provides significant value beyond the Plan and reduces the need for duplicated information provision.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cabinet agreed that local authorities should be requested to assist in the development of the National Infrastructure Plan on 5 August 2024. <u>CAB-24-MIN-0277.02</u> refers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Pipeline is delivered by the Infrastructure Commission under statutory functions required by the *New Zealand Infrastructure Commission/Te Waihanga Act 2019*.

#### The Pipeline:

- provides evidence to inform decisions on policy settings and programmes on employment, education, training, and is supporting the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's work on workforce planning in the construction and infrastructure sectors;
- has established processes to collect and present information from across the
  infrastructure system on anticipated/expected projects and demand a critical recovery
  function following events that disrupt services, which supports the National Emergency
  Management Agency<sup>3</sup> and Government; and
- supports coordination of project and programme planning, informing decisions on funding, prioritisation, and scheduling with an understanding of opportunities and market capacity constraints or delivery challenges (supporting the Department of Internal Affairs<sup>4</sup>, National Emergency management Agency, and wider Government).

Many local government organisations already provide some information to the Pipeline. Further detail is now required to accurately reflect intentions covering a 10-year view of current, planned, or anticipated infrastructure projects and maintenance programmes (irrespective of their funding or delivery certainty). The confidentiality of sensitive information provided to the Infrastructure Commission will be maintained.

More information on the National infrastructure Pipeline is available on the Infrastructure Commission's website at: <a href="https://tewaihanga.govt.nz/the-pipeline">https://tewaihanga.govt.nz/the-pipeline</a>.

#### 2. The Infrastructure Priorities Programme (IPP)

The Infrastructure Commission is now inviting IPP applications from local government organisations. The IPP provides structured independent reviews of nationally significant unfunded infrastructure problems or proposals in various stages of planning – from identifying the strategic case for investment through to funding-ready options, including initiatives that avoid the need for physical infrastructure. The IPP is not an investment decision-making process, but proposals endorsed through the IPP will be published as part of the Plan.

More information on the IPP is available on the Infrastructure Commission's website: https://tewaihanga.govt.nz/our-work/infrastructure-priorities-programme.

A series of webinars have also been scheduled to provide an overview of the Plan, Pipeline and the IPP. If your team are interested in attending, more information is available at: <a href="https://tewaihanga.govt.nz/national-infrastructure-plan#webinars">https://tewaihanga.govt.nz/national-infrastructure-plan#webinars</a>.

We encourage you to assign a lead contact for the Infrastructure Commission to engage with on the development of Plan. This will ensure that your organisation's information is accurately presented in the Pipeline. You can confirm this person's contact details to the Infrastructure Commission by emailing pipeline@tewaihanga.govt.nz.

Please forward this letter and request for assistance to council-controlled organisations with a role in infrastructure. The Infrastructure Commission has been working with the Ministry of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> NEMA has interests in disaster resilient infrastructure and the development of efficient operational mechanisms to support more effective recovery planning and delivery.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> DIA has interests in the deliverability of local government long-term plan infrastructure projects, including water infrastructure. We also note that territorial authorities are now developing Water Services Delivery Plans (WSDP). The Commission and the DIA consider that the information necessary to populate WSDPs will also help with the population of the Pipeline.

Business, Innovation and Employment, the Department of Internal Affairs, and the National Emergency Management Agency to align information requirements and to leverage from existing information, systems, and processes where possible.

We are immensely grateful for your support. Many of New Zealand's most pressing and intractable problems will benefit from a more coordinated approach to how we plan, design, build, and maintain our infrastructure.

If you have any further questions on the Plan or related matters, please do not hesitate to contact the Infrastructure Commission.

Yours sincerely,

Hon Chris Bishop

**Minister for Infrastructure** 

Chap Rug

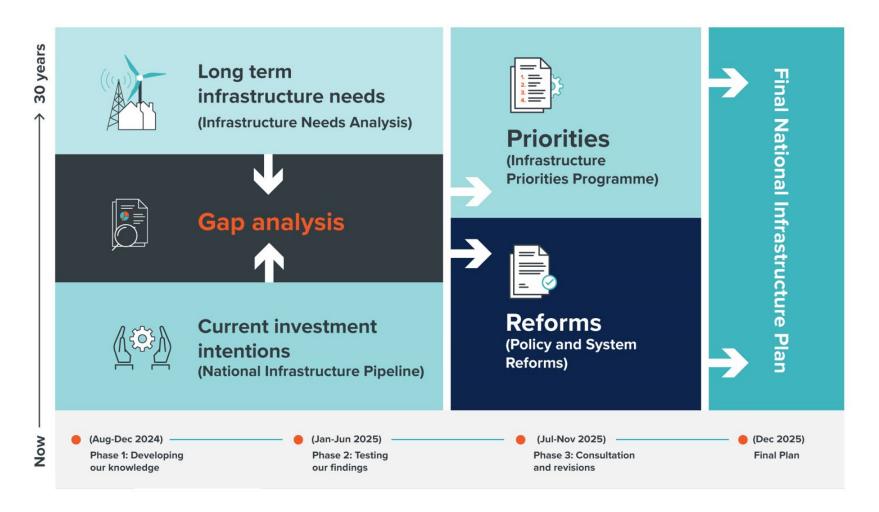
Hon Simeon Brown

**Minister of Local Government** 

Sim Bru.

# The Key Components of the National Infrastructure Plan





# **Hon Chris Bishop**

Minister of Housing Minister for Infrastructure Minister Responsible for RMA Reform Minister for Sport and Recreation Leader of the House Associate Minister of Finance



CB-COR0836

14 October 2024

#### Tēnā koe,

I am writing to inform you of the progress we have made to improve the resource management system and meet the Coalition Government's objective for a faster growing, more productive economy.

It is widely accepted that the resource management system is not fit for purpose. Consensus on that point was reached almost a decade ago. We need a resource management system that protects the environment not by resisting growth but by setting clear rules, so growth occurs within limits.

#### Progress to date

I would like to update you on the progress we have made over the last year.

We have divided our reform into three phases.

The first phase, repealing the Natural and Built Environment Act and Spatial Planning Act, was completed in December 2023. We did not take the decision to repeal those Acts lightly, but they would not have achieved the objectives needed for New Zealand to grow and thrive.

The goal of Phase Two is to improve the performance of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) by removing unnecessary regulations for primary industries and barriers to investment in development and infrastructure while maintaining environmental protections.

#### Phase Two includes:

- The Fast-track Approvals Bill to create a one-stop shop for approvals, consents and
  permissions to speed up the delivery of regionally and nationally significant projects.
  This Bill is currently in front of the select committee and we expect it to be passed
  into law by the end of 2024. You can find more information about this process here Fast-track Approvals Bill | Ministry for the Environment
- Targeted amendments to the RMA will relieve the most significant issues in the Act through the:
  - Resource Management (Extended Duration of Coastal Permits for Marine Farms)
     Amendment Bill
  - Resource Management (Freshwater and other Matters) Amendment Bill which includes changes to freshwater management, stock exclusion and winter grazing rules, marine farming consents, and Significant Natural Areas. This Bill also streamlines the process for changes to national direction. It is currently before select committee, and we also expect it to pass by the end of this year.
  - Resource Management Act Amendment Bill (RMA Amendment Bill Two) is currently in development. We expect to introduce it before the end of 2024 and passed into law by mid-2025.

 A package of National Direction – including amendments to 14 current National Policy Statements (NPS) and National Environmental Standards (NES), as well as seven new national direction instruments. We will consult on these in early 2025 and along with the second Bill they are expected to be passed into law in mid-2025.

We have focused our changes to the RMA on the things that will have the largest impact in the short term and contribute to the Coalition Government's priority programmes: Electrify NZ, Infrastructure for the Future, Going for Housing Growth and the Primary Sector Growth Plan.

The second RMA amendment bill and the new national direction package gives effect to these coalition commitments and changes to the RMA will unlock development and drive a more efficient and effective resource management system. These changes will transition into the new system once it is in place.

The changes can be grouped in four distinctive packages. These are:

- Infrastructure and Energy
- Housing
- Farming and primary sector
- · Emergency response and natural hazards

#### Infrastructure and Energy

This package will develop further national direction to enable a range of productivity-boosting energy and infrastructure projects, including a new NPS-Infrastructure. It will also provide a consistent approach to quarrying and extend the duration of port coastal permits by a further 20 years. Changes to the NES-Telecommunications Facilities will keep up to date with technological developments and give telcos greater certainty and reduced consenting costs as they upgrade their infrastructure. The Government's Electrify NZ reforms will make it easier to consent and reconsent renewable energy.

More information on our Electrify work programme is available here - <u>Next steps on</u> Electrifying New Zealand | Beehive.govt.nz.

#### Housing

The housing package will contain reforms needed to enable the first pillar of the Government's Going for Housing Growth policies. These changes will require councils to provide for 30-years' worth of housing growth while providing flexibility for councils to opt out of the Medium Density Residential Standards. Changes are also being made to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development and the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land, along with guidance for effective heritage management and developing new national direction to enable granny flats and papakāinga housing.

More information on our Going for Housing Growth work programme is available here - Going for Housing Growth speech | Beehive.govt.nz

#### Farming and the Primary Sector

The primary industries package will contain changes to drive primary sector productivity. This package will mainly give effect to National Party Manifesto promises and coalition agreements. We are amending the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land to make it clear that indoor primary production and greenhouses are permitted on highly productive land, as well as specifying that farmers are also allowed to build new specified infrastructure such as solar farms on that land.

More information on our Farming and the Primary sector work programme is available here - Government confirms RMA reforms to drive primary sector efficiency | Beehive.govt.nz

#### **Emergency Response and Natural Hazards**

This package provides a comprehensive, nationally consistent framework for addressing the risks posed by natural hazards, including risks from climate change. Rather than a two-step process as previously intended, we have decided to progress this work as a single instrument. This will provide direction to councils on how to identify natural hazards, assess the risk they pose, and how to respond to that risk through planning controls. The RMA Amendment Bill Two will include improved emergency provisions to better enable rapid responses to disasters.

A list of specific items under these four areas is available in Appendix One. You can find out more about Phase Two in my recent <a href="Speech to the Local Government New Zealand">Speech to the Local Government New Zealand</a> Conference | Beehive.govt.nz.

#### Replacing the RMA

The reforms of Phase Two will carry over into the long-term replacement for the RMA which is the focus of Phase Three of the RM Reform programme. This phase advances the Coalition Government's commitment to replace the RMA by a new system that will be rules-based and embed respect for property rights and the rule of law.

Cabinet has agreed the new resource management system will have three core tasks:

- unlocking development capacity for housing and business growth
- enabling delivery of high-quality infrastructure for the future, including doubling renewable energy
- enabling primary sector growth and development (including aquaculture, forestry, pastoral, horticulture, and mining)

It must achieve these objectives while also:

- safeguarding the environment and human health
- adapting to the effects of climate change and reducing the risks from natural hazards
- improving regulatory quality in the resource management system
- · upholding Treaty of Waitangi settlements and other related arrangements

There are ten principles that underpin the new system. These will be tested and refined by a Resource Management Expert Advisory Group (EAG). The EAG will develop a blueprint of the new system over the next three months – a workable and practical plan that officials can quickly turn into new legislation. This blueprint is due back to me before Christmas.

The EAG will bring fresh thinking, expertise and practical knowledge, working closely with officials from across government to make sure Ministers can make the decisions needed to draft the new legislation as quickly as possible. It will be chaired by Janette Campbell and comprises experts with relevant technical knowledge ranging from resource management law to planning and te ao Māori. Members are Christine Jones, Paul Melville, Rukumoana Schaafhausen, Kevin Counsell, Gillian Crowcroft and Mark Chrisp.

Public consultation on the proposals will occur primarily through the select committee process.

#### Key aspects of the resource management system

Principles guiding the development of the new system are the following:

- narrow the scope of the resource management system and the effects it controls
- establish two Acts with clear and distinct purposes one to manage environmental effects arising from activities, and another to enable urban development and infrastructure
- strengthen and clarify the role of environmental limits and their development
- provide for greater use of national standards to reduce the need for resource consents and to simplify council plans, such that standard-complying activity cannot be subjected to a consent requirement
- shift the system focus from consenting which happens before the event to strengthening compliance, monitoring and enforcement
- use spatial planning and a simplified designation process to lower the cost of future infrastructure
- realise efficiencies by requiring councils to jointly prepare one regulatory plan for their region
- provide for rapid, low-cost resolution of disputes between neighbours and between property owners and councils
- uphold Treaty of Waitangi settlements and the Crown's obligations
- provide faster, cheaper and less litigious processes within shorter, less complex and more accessible legislation.

I have instructed my officials to test these principles with key partners and stakeholders in parallel with the EAG and I will report back to Cabinet on this feedback too.

Key aspects of the new resource management system will go to Cabinet for agreement at the beginning of 2025, and legislation will be introduced and passed before the next election.

You can find out more about these principles in the Speech on replacing the Resource Management Act and Replacement for the Resource Management Act takes shape Beehive.govt.nz.

#### Looking forward

I know our timeline is ambitious, but we have critical issues to solve if we are to turn New Zealand's economy around, increase productivity and make things easier to do. I am acutely aware of the need to reset the resource management system in a way that is pragmatic and targets the most significant issues first.

The instruments from Phase Two, and other important elements of the existing system such as plans will transfer over, with a "switching off" of any elements incompatible with the new system.

This is critical to accelerate and smooth the transition, lightening the load on councils and those who use the resource management system, and avoiding long implementation times. Some RMA settings will be retained for this work to be carried forward with minimal disruption, and to uphold Treaty settlements.

The proposed Phase Three changes will be designed to be implemented as quickly as possible and to minimise disruption on those who use the system. By limiting scope and targeting council effort to more complex issues, the replacement system will deliver reduced costs to both councils and ratepayers.

Our goal is to replace unnecessary regulation with clear rules to unlock the double dividend of higher growth and better environmental outcomes.

By redirecting only a fraction of the resources consumed by RMA processes, we can protect the environment and provide clear pathways for investment and growth within environmental limits.

We look forward to your working with you as we do this.

Yours sincerely

Hon Chris Bishop

My Rig

Minister Responsible for RMA Reform

# Appendix One: Detailed items under RMA Amendment Bill 2 and the National Direction Package

The national direction policy proposals described below are still in development. We have provided this content to support engagement and to seek your initial thoughts on the direction of travel. We expect to formally consult on more detailed policy proposals in early 2025.

#### RMA Amendment Bill 2

#### Fisheries Act and RMA

 Reduce regulatory overlap between the RMA and the Fisheries Act 1996 to provide certainty for fishers

# Port permits

Extension of port permits duration – section 384A of the RMA

#### Consenting

- Amend the RMA to require renewable energy generation consents (excluding hydro and geothermal) to be decided within one year of application.
- Establish a one-year limit to reconsent existing renewable electricity generation assets
- Require resource consents for wood processing facilities to be decided within one year
- Improve flexibility and encourage innovation for existing marine farms by providing more certainty for change of consent conditions
- Enable Councils to recover cost for reviewing consent conditions when the review is a result of national direction
- Amendments to provide greater clarity on the scope of further information requests and requirements for consents
- Progress default 35-year consent durations for renewable energy and long-lived infrastructure
- Increase the lapse period for designations from 5 to 10 years to provide more time to progress infrastructure projects
- Increase the default lapse period so the time to give effect to a renewable energy consent is 10 years or longer
- Provide certainty for discharge rules under section 70

#### **Housing Growth**

- Ratification vote and allowing relevant councils to opt-out of the Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS), provided they demonstrate 30 years' worth of housing growth
- Intervention powers to ensure compliance with National Direction

 Planning change processes for opting out of the MDRS and for councils still undertaking intensification streamlined planning processes (including Auckland Council)

#### Heritage management

 Heritage management (focusing on approaches to listing and de-listing heritage buildings)

#### **System improvements**

- Amend part 9A of the RMA to provide more flexibility for farm plan regulations
- Improvements to compliance regime, including increased penalties and limiting access to insurance
- Technical improvements to DOC functions to manage discharges, compliance and enforcement

#### **Natural Hazards and Emergency Response**

- Improvement to emergency provisions, including a new regulation-making power for emergency responses and clarification of notification of entry requirements
- Ability to decline land-use consents, or attach conditions, where there are significant risks of natural hazards
- New plan rules relating to natural hazards have immediate legal effect from notification

#### **Integrated National Direction Package**

#### Infrastructure and Energy

- NES Telco Facilities
- Update the maximum pole heights in residential areas to reflect requirement for Medium Density Residential Development through the NPS-UD
- Update cabinet sizes in residential areas to support infrastructure resilience and the roll out of 5G technology
- Update antenna dimensions (eg, size and height) to reflect 5G technological developments and to avoid larger radio frequency fields from entering the public domain
- Consider the expansion or amendment of some permitted activities under the NES-TF, in particular to accommodate temporary facilities or emergency activities
- NPS Infrastructure (new)
- NPS to provide consistent consenting pathways for enabling the development, operation, maintenance and upgrade of infrastructure while managing its effects across a range of natural environments
- The interface between infrastructure activities and other activities and people, including in the built environment.
- NPS Renewable Electricity Generation
- NPS Electricity Transmission

- New content for National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation (NPS-REG)
- New content for National Policy Statement for Electricity Transmission (NPS-ET)
- These amendments will create more directive and enabling national direction for renewable electricity generation, transmission and distribution.
- Work on national environmental standards for renewable electricity generation, electricity transmission and distribution will follow the national policy statements. The national environmental standards will include nationally consistent rules for these activities, such as specifying activities that can be undertaken without consent, provided the standards are met.
- The standards will replace the rules in Regional and District Council, meaning that
  consent processes will be more certain, and due to the enabling nature of the
  standards, be more likely to gain approval.
- NES Electricity Transmission Activities
- Amendments to NES-ETA
- NZ Coastal Policy Statement
- Targeted review of policies 6, 8, 11, 13 and 15

#### **Housing and Urban Development**

- NPS Highly Productive Land
- Amend the NPS to free up land for urban development and remove unnecessary planning barriers, while managing HPL. This includes:
  - Reviewing the definition of HPL as part of the Going for Housing Growth work programme.
  - Ease the urban rezoning tests.
  - Other changes to the NPS-HPL are being considered as part of the wider national direction amendment package (definition of Specified Māori Land, and consistency in mineral extraction and quarrying pathways).
- NPS Urban Development
- · Set requirements for housing growth targets
- Enable better spatial planning by aligning Future Development Strategy requirements with housing growth objectives
- Change the responsiveness policy to better enable developers to bring forward areas of growth
- Strengthen the intensification provisions
- · Better enable mixed use development
- Better manage outcomes for heritage buildings
- Enabling granny flats

- Direction on enabling 'granny flats' (up to 60m²)
- Enabling Papakainga
- · New national direction for Papakāinga
- National Direction on Heritage
- Better manage outcomes for heritage buildings

#### **Farming and the Primary Sector**

- NPS NES Freshwater
- Scope of amendments to National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (NES-F) to be confirmed. Expect targeted amendments to be completed through this combined national direction package and further work may follow
- Enable on-farm water storage (ie, as a permitted activity under the RMA, or otherwise)
- Stock exclusion regulations
- Tie stock exclusion rules to local conditions to limit unintended consequences
- Replace nationwide low-slope maps with catchment-level rules that are more consistent with local conditions
- NES Drinking Water
- Amending clauses 7, 8 and 10 and two new rules for mapping requirements and targeted activity controls
- NPS Indigenous Biodiversity
- Applying consistent and defined tests for extractive activities across the NPS-FM, NPS-HPL and NPS-IB
- · Amendments to significant natural areas (SNA) provisions in the NPS-IB
- NES Commercial Forestry
- Reverse changes that increased council discretion for afforestation
- Repeal National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry (NES-CF) clauses (6)(1)(a) and (6)(4)(a)
- Review of slash settings
- NES Marine Aquaculture
- Amend to increase flexibility to innovate, improve management of existing marine farms and make minor and technical amendments

#### **Natural Hazards and Emergency Response**

- Natural Hazards National Direction
- Develop new direction for natural hazards that applies to all natural hazards. It may consist of National Policy Statement and National Environmental Standards.

 The objective is to reduce the risk from natural hazards to people, property and infrastructure by providing direction on: identifying natural hazards, and assessing and responding to the risks they pose in a consistent way.



MTFJ Mayors Taskforce for Jobs LGNZ Local Government NZ Victoria Street Te Aro Wellington 6011

14th October 2024

Tēnā koe Mayor Jamie

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to express my appreciation for the dedication and hard work you and your team demonstrated during the F24 Financial Year (July 2023 to June 30, 2024) through the Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs (MTFJ) Community Employment Programme.

Your efforts in placing young people from your community into employment over the past year have been commendable. The total number of MSD employment placements for the year is 40, of which 39 have reached the critical milestone of 91 days, with the final count to be confirmed on September 30, 2024.

Your target for the F24 Financial Year was 38 sustainable placements, and your accomplishments have made a real and positive difference in the lives of many young individuals and their families within our community.

Your total fund for F24 was \$325,000.00 and your end-of-year report showed a final position of \$322,863.00. You have reported an underspend in your allocated funding. You may retain \$2,137.00 and apply it towards pastoral care or in-work support costs for rangatahi during the period of July-September 2024. Please note, this amount should not be reported as new income in your F25 financial reporting.

Thank you once again for your continued commitment to reducing youth unemployment and creating sustainable job opportunities. We look forward to meeting with you in November to review this performance against the F26 priorities.

Yours sincerely,

Max Baxter Chair, MTFJ Scott Necklen DCE, LGNZ Maree Brannigan Programme Manager, MTFJ



West Coast Health 0800 004 696 westcoasthealth.nz

16 October 2024

Jaime Cleine Mayor Buller District Council

Via email <u>jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz</u>

#### RE: Changes to Afterhours Primary Care Services

Thank you for allowing me time to come and present to your Council members.

I note your concerns about the model. West Coast Health had identified that older people may find the change intimidating so we have presented to a number of community groups including Probus, Buller GreyPower, and the West Coast CARE group to ensure that older people have a chance to ask questions about the model. We are continuing to make ourselves available to similar groups to provide ongoing education about how to access Ka Ora. We understand the concerns about connectivity; however it is important to note that Ka Ora is available via 0800 number and this is the medium we have promoted to older people.

With regards to your point around staffing in Te Rau Kawakawa it is likely that closing the weekend clinics at Buller Health will help relieve staffing pressures in the Acute Stabilisation Unit. You may be aware that Helen Gillespie, Operations Manager Northern, is exploring some innovative solutions to manage rostering pressures such as exploring the use of Emergency Care Paramedics in primary care. Helen is partnering closely with the Te Whatu Ora Commissioning Team to trial these innovative solutions and we support her in her efforts.

I note your comment that Council urges West Coast Health to consider if the recent changes will achieve equitable access to healthcare and adequately address the community concerns for patient safety and quality of care. With respect Mayor Jaime, that is our raison d'être. Every decision we take at West Coast Health is measured against our strategic goals of improving access, equity, and system integration. I am comfortable and confident that our new model is safe and that it will ensure sustainable services in an increasingly fragile healthcare sector. We now have data from two weeks of the new system and at this early stage the data has demonstrated that the new model is working well. I would be pleased to come back in two months or so to present to the Council again on how the model is tracking, using the data we are accumulating.

I regret that time pressures prevented us from engaging in further consultation with the community. However, the current system of weekend clinics was ceasing on 1 October and we had to find a solution and implement it safely before that deadline. Changing a model of care safely is a huge amount of work and we prioritised the clinical consultation and implementation in order to ensure that clinicians (both on the West Coast and Ka Ora employees) had sufficient understanding of the model in order for it to be safe. I also believe that it would have been disingenuous to the community to engage in a consultation where they might have understood that they had the ability to maintain the old system. West Coast practices operate within a funding envelope and a contractual operating model established by Te Whatu Ora nationally. We don't create the systems – our job is to ensure that services continue to be delivered within these frameworks that are



West Coast Health 0800 004 696 westcoasthealth.nz

determined nationally. A large portion of my job is advocating repeatedly and forcefully that those funding envelopes and contractual operating models are simply no longer fit for purpose. This is true across the primary care sector of Aotearoa but it is most noticeable in rural communities, deprived communities, and within our Māori population. There are solutions to these issues but in order for them to be selected by Te Whatu Ora we need to win the battle of conflicting policy priorities.

One way we can be successful in achieving more funding and more flexibility in the operating models is for the West Coast to have a consistent voice in health circles. I am aware that you, Mayor Gibson, and Mayor Lash determined some time ago that if local government on the West Coast spoke with a united voice; central government is more likely to listen and respond positively. I suggest that the same approach would work well in health. The West Coast is fortunate to have some very experienced health leaders. These include Lisa Tumahai, CE of Pokeka Poutini Ngai Tahu (which includes Poutini Waiora), as well as Phil Wheble, Associate Group Director of Operations Te Whatu Ora. From a clinical perspective we have Dr Emma Boddington, West Coast Health's Clinical Director who is also the Co-Director of the University of Otago's Rural Immersion Programme for medical students; as well as Dr Brendan Marshall, Chief Medical Officer at Te Whatu Ora Te Tai o Poutini and Clinical Director for Commissioning Te Waipounamu. This group of people is extremely influential within health circles and are regarded as having specialist expertise in the provision of health services in rural communities. We need to elevate the voices of West Coast health leaders in policy and funding circles. Adding the support of local government to our voices would be beneficial to everyone on the West Coast.

I suggest that the health leadership team of the West Coast meets with the three mayors in order to establish agreed goals around the health system on the West Coast and consistent messaging to use publicly and with central government. I would be pleased to reach out to the other mayors if you were interested in progressing this idea.

Ngā mihi

Caro Findlay
Chief Executive

Cc: Helen Wilson, Chairperson West Coast Health





19 September 2024

To Whom It May Concern

#### Support For Hokitika Airport Runway Improvement

I wish to support the upgrade of the Hokitika Airport runway as this project represents a crucial investment in regional infrastructure, with the potential to deliver significant economic, social, and environmental benefits.

Hokitika Airport plays a vital role in our regional economy serving as a gateway for tourism, business travel, and essential services. Enhancing its capacity and facilities underpins and reinforces our regional strategy to ensure continued growth and development.

Improving the Airport's facilities will enhance the resilience of the region and our ability to respond and support emergency response and recovery in the event of natural disaster.

The upgrade aligns with broader regional and national infrastructure strategies, supporting Government's vision for sustainable regional development. Our region's growth and prosperity are dependent on modern, efficient infrastructure, and Hokitika Airport is a critical enabler of this vision.

In conclusion, the upgrade of Hokitika Airport runway will bring long-term benefits to our region. The Hokitika Airport runway improvement should be considered as a strategic investment into regional connectivity which enables our long-term vision, promoting economic growth, enhancing connectivity, and ensuring sustainable development.

Yours faithfully

Jamie Cleine

**Buller District Mayor** 







27 September 2024

Richard Wagstaff NZCTU President

Via email: <u>nivek@nzctu.org.nz</u>

Tēnā koe Richard

Thank you for your letter of 20 September regarding the Government Policy Statement on Land transport (released in June).

In the Buller district the public transport programme consists of a subsidy to taxi services. NZTA have recently approved the Public Transport Programme for Buller for 2024-2027. This is \$169,815 for three years (\$56,605 per year). The previous three-year (2021-2023) Programme was \$150,094.

Therefore, in answer to your questions:

- 1. We have no funding shortfall for Public Transport
- 2. Public Transport Programmes will not be affected
- 3. No groups are likely to be impacted
- 4. We have not undertaken any economic analysis of the changes
- 5. We are not considering options to make up a funding shortfall in Public Transport.

I hope this answers your queries adequately.

Best Regards,

Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor

Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz







27 September 2024

To Whom It May Concern,

### **Summer Reading Programme - Letter of Support**

I am writing in support of the Buller District Council library application for the Summer Reading Programme.

The importance of literacy among our young people cannot be underestimated as a fundamental building block to a lifetime of learning especially in this modern era of cell phones and computers.

The summer reading programme will be a fun summer activity and most importantly bring with it a positive attitude towards learning and encourage our tamariki towards developing a passion for reading and education.

I fully support this application.

**Best Regards** 

Jamie Cleine

**Buller District Mayor** 







30 September 2024

To Whom It May Concern,

### Letter of Support - Commemorating Waitangi Day Funding

I wish to offer my support for the application to the Commemorating Waitangi Day Fund made by a collaboration of Buller community groups. The initiative is supported by Te Ha o Kawatiri, Poutini Waiora, Carter's Beach Reserve Committee, Maori Women's Welfare League and Buller REAP. It is outstanding to see these groups coming together to provide a joint initiative that will create a meaningful celebration of Waitangi Day for the Buller Community.

Best regards

Jamie Cleine

**Buller District Mayor** 







30 September 2024

Allan Donaldson

RD 1 Westport 7891

Dear Alan,

#### **Public Forum Response - North Branch Westport Water**

Thank you for speaking at public forum on 25 September on the merits of including the north branch connection into the Westport raw water intake.

Councillors and staff are aware of this project and the preliminary capital budgets for the 10 years 2025-34 include some provision for this work.

However, it is important to note that Council will not be making final decisions on what is included in budgets until annual plan approval in June 2025. As I'm sure you are aware Council has many demands on capital spending budgets. The north branch project will need to be considered alongside a myriad of other competing priorities.

Best regards,

Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor
Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz







1 October 2024

Caro Findlay CEO West Coast Health

Via email: <a href="mailto:caro.findlay@westcoastpho.org.nz">caro.findlay@westcoastpho.org.nz</a>

Dear Caro,

#### **Changes to Primary Health**

Thank you for speaking at public forum on 25 September to explain the changes being made to primary health services in Buller.

Although councillors have concerns about the changes now being implemented, we appreciated the explanations and opportunity to ask questions.

Council has serious concerns about the Ka Ora model. In particular, the potential for some residents to delay seeking urgent health care due to the complexity of working through the steps required by the Ka Ora platform. Limited access to suitable IT equipment or connectivity issues, coupled with a high proportion of older persons and those on fixed incomes raise further concerns about equality of access to healthcare. We believe that utilising the Ka Ora service as the only weekend primary care, combined with recent closures of Te Rau Kawakawa due to staff availability amount to a significant erosion of health services in Buller and has potential to worsen adverse health outcomes.

Council finds it disappointing that West Coast Health did not seek public feedback on the plan to end weekend emergency clinics and believe this lack of communication has left many members of the community unaware of the proposed changes to their health services.

The community sent a very clear message on 28 September with approx. 1600 people in Westport and Reefton marching in protest of the changes to health services being implemented. This shows West Coast Health has work to do to communicate the changes and how they will work and convince the community that they can have confidence in the local health system.

Council urges West Coast Health to consider if the recent changes will achieve equitable access to healthcare and adequately address the community concerns for patient safety and quality of care.

We urge you to closely monitor the health outcomes of the Buller community and commit to providing additional resources if that monitoring identifies poorer health outcomes over time.

Council feels that West Coast Health must prioritise and amplify efforts to attract and retain medical professional staff to ensure face to face healthcare is reinstated and available to our community when and where we need it.

I have signed the Buller declaration on rural healthcare funding on behalf of Council to join with our community members and those of rural communities around New Zealand. This declaration aims to send a clear message to Health New Zealand that there is an urgent need for a focus on rural health funding and service provision.

Yours sincerely

Juliani

**Jamie Cleine** 

Buller District Mayor
Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

#### **BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

#### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 11** 

Prepared by Simon Pickford

Chief Executive Officer

#### CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

#### 1. REPORT SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of activities across the previous month and a 'horizon-scan' of upcoming strategic focus areas and opportunities.

#### 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Council receive the Chief Executive Officer's Report for information.

#### 3. OVERVIEW OF INFORMATION

This report provides information on activity which has occurred over September/October 2024, and key matters of interest to Council.

#### 3.1 FAST TRACK APPROVALS BILL (FTAB)

The intention behind the FTAB is to facilitate the delivery of nationally and regionally significant infrastructure faster, and with more certainty. It is one of the Coalition Government's primary economic development policies.

The Fast Track Approvals Bill (the FTAB) has emerged from the Environment Select Committee with wholesale changes throughout. Some of the main changes have already been foreshadowed, others not. Simpson Grierson has provided a useful update which has been summarised below:

#### Final decision-making power removed from Ministers

As introduced, the FTAB gave three ministers (Infrastructure, Regional Development and Transport) an ability to choose eligible projects for the regime. It also gave those same ministers the final decision-making power for the environmental approvals.

Ministerial decision-making power for approvals has now been removed and replaced with a more orthodox decision-making process that delegates final decisions to expert panels. This significantly dilutes the concentration of discretionary power the FTAB originally gave to the three ministers.

#### Referral decisions made by the Minister of Infrastructure

A list of 149 projects to be included in Schedule 2A the FTAB has now been released. Projects not included in the list can access the regime through a Ministerial referral decision. As introduced, referral decisions were to be made by the three joint-Ministers. That has been changed to just the Minister of Infrastructure. Given 149 projects will be scheduled, it is difficult to see that the system has capacity for any additional projects during this Parliamentary term. It may be that the referral process is rarely used, at least in the short term.

#### Assessment of projects

The purpose of the FTAB and the 'test' that expert panels will apply when considering projects have both been rewritten. The purpose provision has been refocused on facilitating projects, rather than providing "fast-track decision-making process that facilitates... projects".

The 'test' that expert panels are to apply will likely be grappled with by practitioners and the courts. The test is contained in the purpose of the Bill, the substantive body of the bill and spread across six schedules. The Schedules include similar but different weighting exercises for each type of approval. The purpose of the FTAB is to be given the greatest weight in each of those assessments.

An expert panel can also decline an approval. In summary, panels can decline an approval where they identify an adverse impact that is "sufficiently significant" to outweigh the purpose of the FTAB. The FTAB does not provide any guidance as to what a "sufficiently significant" adverse impact might be, which arguably leaves expert panels with a broad discretion to approve or decline approvals as they see fit based on the evidence before them.

#### Other changes

The report back version is a complete re-write of the Bill. There are many other changes to provisions about the eligibility criteria, the referral application process, obligations under Treaty Settlements, public participation, the expert panel process and much more.

### 3.2 BUILDING CONSENT AUTHORITY (BCA) REFORM

The Minister for Building and Construction announced a new programme of work to investigate significant reform of the building consent system in New Zealand. The aim is to 'drive consistency, certainty and efficiency, making it clearer and easier for Kiwis to build'.

The Government has indicated it will be looking at what building work could be exempt from building consents and changes to liability settings for this work. It will consider liability settings across the whole building system and ways of providing for private insurance to take a greater role across the building system, including potentially as an alternative to a building consent.

Initial ideas for a new BCA structure include establishing a national single point of contact for building consent applications, facilitating voluntary consolidation or consolidation into regional consenting authorities. Alternative options that could deliver the desired outcomes will also be considered.

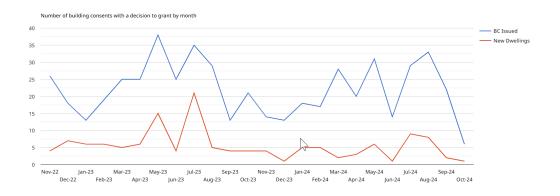
MBIA will be engaging with the sector over the coming months, focusing on how to design a building consenting system that will 'deliver consistency, certainty and efficiency'. A public consultation will follow in the first half of 2025.

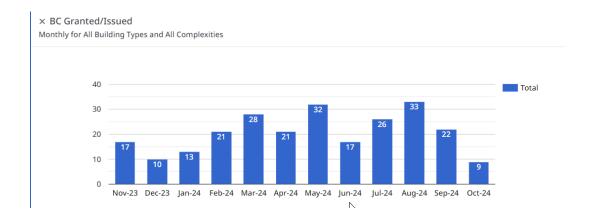
# 3.3 REGULATORY SERVICES ACTIVITY - SEPTEMBER

Building consents up to September 2024.

New dwellings: 2

Issued building consents: 22. All issued within 20-day statutory timeframe.





### Inspections

Inspections have been very busy for September with 99 undertaken.

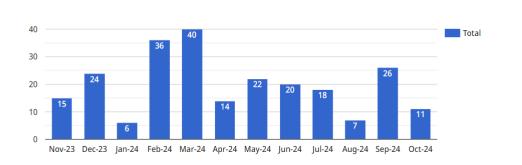
× Inspections Undertaken Monthly for All Building Types and All Complexities



# **Code Compliance Certificates**

Twenty-six CCCs were issued in September.

× CCC Issued Monthly for All Building Types and All Complexities

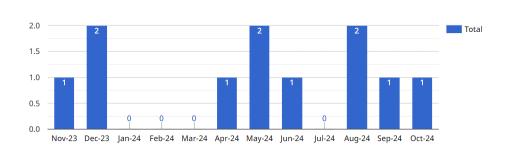


# **Certificates of acceptance**

One CoA was issued in September.

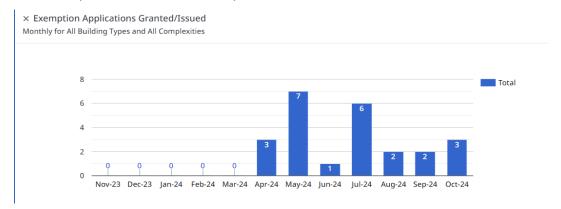
× COA Applications Granted/Issued

Monthly for All Building Types and All Complexities



#### **Exemptions issued**

Two exemptions were issued in September.



#### **Planning**

The proposed TTPP hearings are still underway. Craig Barr on behalf of BDC gave evidence to the hearing commissioners for Natural Hazards on 8 October 2024.

Land Information Memorandum (LIM) activity is higher than for the same period last year:

01/01/23-16/10/23 175 processed 01/01/24-16/10/24 223 processed

#### 3.4 COMPLIANCE

Freedom Camping checks have begun for the season. The team will focus on the "hot spots" in Punakaiki, North Beach and Shingles Beach. These spots will be visited a couple of times per week, as time permits.

Numbers of unregistered dogs are sitting at 168, which is a good result for October. The team are undertaking property visits to follow up with the owners.

#### 3.5 COMMUNITY SERVICES

- The second Community Outreach Day was held on Wednesday 16 October with two-hour drop-in sessions held in both Charleston and Punakaiki. The day was attended by three BDC staff and had three residents utilise the day across both locations.
- NBS Theatre has successfully applied for funding from the Buller Arts and Recreation Trust (BART) to the value of \$85,000. The funds will go towards the instalment costs of a HVAC system in the auditorium. The remainder of the costs will be covered by pre-allocated budgets.

Buller District Libraries has received \$18,500 from the Buller Resilience Trust
to fund a '1000 Books Before School Programme. This is a literacy
programme to encourage children, along with their parents and caregivers to
read, at least, 1000 books during the 5 years between birth and starting their
first year of school. This level of literacy exposure is shown to develop early
literacy by building vocabulary and language skills essential for learning to
read.

#### **BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

#### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 12** 

Prepared by Simon Pickford

Chief Executive Officer

#### PORTFOLIO LEADS VERBAL UPDATE

1. REPORT SUMMARY

A summary of updates is verbally provided by each of the new Portfolio Leads and Council Representatives listed below.

#### 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive verbal updates from the following Chairs and Council Representatives, for information:

- a. Inangahua Community Board Cr L Webb
- b. Regulatory Environment & Planning Councillors Neylon and Basher
- c. Community Services Councillors Howard and Pfahlert
- d. Infrastructure Councillors Grafton and Weston
- e. Corporate Policy and Corporate Planning Councillors Reidy and Sampson
- f. Smaller and Rural Communities Councillors O'Keefe and Webb
- g. Iwi Relationships Ngāti Waewae Representative Ned Tauwhare and Mayor Cleine
- h. Te Tai o Poutini Plan Mayor J Cleine and Cr G Neylon
- Joint Committee Westport Rating District Mayor J Cleine, Cr J Howard and Cr C Reidy
- j. Regional Transport Committee Cr Phil Grafton

# **BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

#### **30 OCTOBER 2024**

**AGENDA ITEM: 13** 

Prepared by Simon Pickford

Chief Executive Officer

### **PUBLIC EXCLUDED**

#### 1. REPORT SUMMARY

Subject to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 S48(1) right of Local Authority to exclude public from proceedings of any meeting on the grounds that:

# 2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

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

Item No.	Minutes/Report of:	General Subject	Reason For Passing Resolution Section 7 LGOIMA 1987
PE 1	Simon Pickford Chief Executive Officer	Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes	(s 7(2)(i)) - enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); or (s 7(2)(j)) - prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage.
PE 2	Brendon Russ, Project Manager	Road Reseals 2024/2027 – Tender Recommendation	(s7(2)(bii)) - protect information where the making available of the information would: ii. Be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.

Item No.	Minutes/Report of:	General Subject	Reason For Passing Resolution Section 7 LGOIMA 1987
PE 3	Paul Numan, Group Manager Corporate Services	Insurance Cover Placement 2024-25	(s7(2)(i)) enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)