

# Item 1: QLDC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

**SESSION TYPE:** Workshop

# **PURPOSE/DESIRED OUTCOME:**

The purpose of this workshop is to update Council on progress towards developing a new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) for the Queenstown Lakes district and explore strategic priorities for the new Plan from the perspective of the elected members.

# **DATE/START TIME:**

Tuesday, 29 October 2024 at 10.00am

### **TIME BREAKDOWN:**

Presentation: 40 minutes

Questions or Debate/Discussion: 20 minutes

Prepared by:

Name: Sophie Mander

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10 October 2024

Reviewed and Authorised by:

Name: Tony Avery

Title: Property & Infrastructure GM

22 October 2024

### **ATTACHMENTS:**

Α	Briefing Paper - QLDC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
В	Presentation - QLDC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Version: 2024-1

# **QLDC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan**

# **Purpose/Desired Outcome**

The purpose of this briefing is to update Council on progress towards developing a new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) for the Queenstown Lakes district and explore strategic priorities for the new Plan from the perspective of the elected members.

# **Summary**

Early stakeholder engagement for the development of a new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) has been undertaken through workshops, surveys, and an online webinar. This has identified key themes that represent community priorities in developing the draft plan: collaboration, circular economy, thinking differently and taking responsibility. These themes, along with legislative guidelines, Council strategies, Te rautaki para (the New Zealand waste strategy), and input from the elected members, will help shape the strategic direction of the new WMMP.

The draft WMMP will align with Council's strategic framework and relevant plans, in particular, the Climate and Biodiversity Plan, and emphasise community involvement. The next steps include developing a strategic direction which reflects the key themes from all sources including elected members and drafting the WMMP action plan to be presented to the Council prior to public consultation.

# **Background**

The Waste Minimisation Act (2008) (WMA) requires that all territorial authorities (TAs) adopt a WMMP. The WMA also requires TAs to complete a review of their existing WMMP no later than six years after the last review.

The review of the Queenstown Lakes' current WMMP is included in the 2023 Regional Waste Assessment and is available here along with supporting information: Lets Talk WMMP. The Waste Assessment provides information and analysis to support the development of a new WMMP. The Regional Waste Assessment was received by Council in October 2023 and concluded that the WMMP 2018 should be revoked and replaced. Council agreed in October 2023 to start this process. This briefing is an opportunity to update Council on progress towards the development of the draft WMMP for public consultation and receive input from elected members to inform that process.

# **Analysis**

# WMMP legislative requirements

The content and scope of the WMMP is set out in the WMA: it must provide for the following:

a) objectives and policies for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district

- b) methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district, including:
  - collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal services for the district to meet its current and future waste management and minimisation needs (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise); and
  - ii. any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority; and
  - iii. any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority:
- c) how implementing the plan is to be funded
- d) if the territorial authority wishes to make grants or advances of money in accordance with [section 47 of the WMA] the framework for doing so.

When preparing, amending, or revoking a plan a TA must:

- a) Consider the waste hierarchy
- b) Ensure collection, transport and disposal does not create a nuisance;
- c) Have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy and the most recent Waste Assessment
- d) Use the full special consultative procedure.

Te rautaki para (the New Zealand waste strategy), which the WMMP must 'have regard to,' has a strategic direction of:

By 2050, Aotearoa New Zealand is a low-emissions, low-waste society, built upon a circular economy. We cherish our inseparable connection with the natural environment and look after the planet's finite resources with care and responsibility.

A circular economy incorporates many zero waste concepts and extends these to consider the circularity of waste systems and the overall environmental impacts (especially greenhouse gas emissions) of waste management and minimisation practices.

The vision in the Queenstown Lakes' current WMMP of working 'towards zero waste and a sustainable district' is moderately aligned with Te rautaki para (the New Zealand waste strategy) but will benefit from further alignment with stakeholder feedback and the QLDC strategic framework.

### A new WMMP for Queenstown Lakes

Following the decision by Council to develop, consult, and adopt a new WMMP for the district, an elected member working group was established of Cllr Bartlett, Cllr Gladding, and Cllr Tucker. The working group have been updated on progress and participated in opportunities to engage with stakeholders.

Stakeholder engagement is a vital part of the WMMP development process. Ensuring that the plan reflects the needs and desires of the local community is critical in enabling actions contained within the WMMP to be implemented.

Early engagement with the community is considered good practice to enable buy-in to the development of a new WMMP. A new WMMP will include actions that impact across the whole community and consequently will be most successful if implementation can be collaborative.

# Early stakeholder engagement

A stakeholder engagement plan was developed to identify the various stakeholders, their levels of participation, interest, and influence. This was used to invite participation early in the engagement phase.

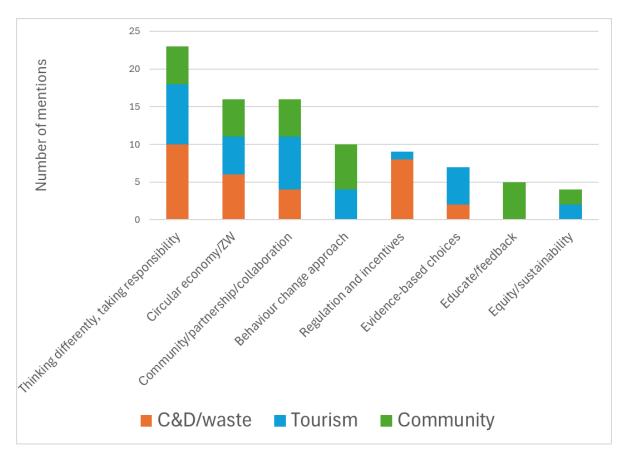
The early stakeholder engagement phase comprised three in-person workshops, an online webinar, an internal workshop with representatives from a range of council departments and the establishment of a dedicated webpage <u>Let's Talk WMMP</u>. The webpage includes background information, the presentation material from the workshops, and a recording of the webinar. The page has also been set up to allow members of our community to suggest ideas for inclusion in the new WMMP.

The stakeholder workshops focused on the following sectors:

- Construction and building services
- Waste and recycling service providers
- Tourism and local business operators
- Community groups and non-profit organisations
- QLDC staff

The content and format of the workshops included an overview of the current waste situation, a strategic direction exercise and discussion of the key themes. Invitations for the workshops were sent to a broad list of stakeholders identified by the project team. A total of 49 people attended the workshops representing a wide range of businesses, organisations, council staff and elected members. Support was provided by an external specialist facilitator and a technical waste consultancy.

The themes from the workshops have been analysed using the notes provided by attendees, records of the discussions held, and post-workshop survey feedback. The feedback can be categorised into the following high-level themes shown below:



Three themes were consistently raised across all three external workshops. This suggests that when developing the draft WMMP:

- The top three themes have wide support and are considered priorities across the sectors, and should be incorporated into the high-level strategic vision
- The other themes are considered important and can help guide us with how to approach specific sectors or waste issues

Stakeholders also noted their priorities for specific actions and barriers to better practice. These will also be considered during the development of the draft for consultation.

### **Draft WMMP**

The new WMMP will be structured in a way that will:

- Place the most relevant, interesting, and engaging components up front
- Clearly show the progression from strategic direction, through key issues, to actions
- Present information in a way that minimises duplication and focuses on the key data
- Comply with legislative requirements
- Encourage community participation through consultation and implementation

The indicative structure would be:

- 1. Title, introduction, explanation of what the WMMP is and why we have it
- 2. Strategic:
  - a. Vision

- b. Objectives
- c. Context (local, regional, national)
- d. Situational analysis key facts/data relating to current waste management
- e. Key issues linked back to the situational analysis

### 3. Action Plan:

- a. The methods/guiding principles that provide the lens through which various 'solutions' to the key issues are prioritised, and then included in the action plan
- b. Action Plan with actions that address key areas first, followed by 'cross-cutting' actions
- c. Targets, linked to the actual anticipated outcomes of the action plan and aligned to those in Te rautaki para (the New Zealand Waste Strategy)
- d. Measuring, monitoring reporting on progress
- e. Funding, including any funds Council makes available to the community and the framework for doing so

### 4. Supplementary information:

- a. Waste Assessment
- b. Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP)
- c. Glossary, etc

Work is currently undergoing on a new Climate and Biodiversity Plan (CBP) for the district. This is likely to have overlap with the WMMP as the plans take a similar approach to addressing issues across all parts of the district's communities and are reliant on engagement, collaboration and buy-in from the wider community to achieve successful outcomes. Officers will continue to work with the climate action team to ensure the WMMP and CBP are aligned, and the actions are optimised.

The draft WMMP will be designed to meet legislative requirements, ensure clarity, and prompt community engagement. Its format will emphasise the following:

### Vision and Objectives

The themes from the early stakeholder engagement are one area of influence when developing the strategic direction for the draft WMMP. This workshop is the opportunity for the project team to explore and understand the strategic priorities for the WMMP from an elected member perspective. The strategic direction will also be influenced by:

- Te rautaki para (the New Zealand Waste Strategy) which the WMMP is required to 'have regard to'.
- Key council documents, including the Wellbeing Outcomes Framework, Long Term Plan 24/34, the 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy, and the CBP.

### Context and Situational Analysis

The context and situational analysis will largely be taken from the Waste Assessment, updated to reflect subsequent changes (such as change in central government work programme and legislation).

The content will be highly graphical in nature and will focus on presenting the information that links to the key issues.

## **Key Issues**

This section describes the key issues with the way waste is being managed in the district currently and into the future. The key issues will be linked to the situational analysis just presented, so that the wider community can understand why and how these have been identified as the key issues.

This section will again reinforce that Council's extent of influence over these issues is such that it will require action from the wider community to achieve any significant change.

### **Action Plan**

The strategic direction will enable development of a proposed action plan that seeks to address the key issues identified through the Waste Assessment, including the actions and options that are most closely strategically aligned.

The action plan will be influenced by a number of 'guiding principles', which are national and local frameworks that influence the way we prioritise the solutions to our key issues.

Examples of these guiding principles include:

- The waste hierarchy
- The circular economy approach
- Te ao maori
- Delivering solutions locally where possible, regional collaboration
- Equity
- Community partnerships

# Targets, Measures, and Monitoring

It is important that the targets reflect the anticipated progress the action plan should achieve. The targets, and the measures will be confirmed once the action plan has been drafted. The metrics and measures should focus on monitoring progress.

The targets should also reflect those set out in Te rautaki para (the New Zealand Waste Strategy):

- Target 1, waste generation: reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10% by 2030
- Target 2, waste disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30% per person by 2030
- Target 3, waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30% by 2030.

No baseline has been set at this point for the targets in Te rautaki para (the New Zealand Waste Strategy). It is also worth noting that these are national targets and areas of focus and while they should be reflected in local targets, there isn't an expectation that every community will achieve these specific targets by 2030.

# Next steps

Following this workshop, the strategic direction and draft action plan for the WMMP will be developed incorporating input from elected members, the stakeholder sessions, Council plans,

strategies and Te rautaki para (the New Zealand Waste Strategy). The draft WMMP will then be presented to Council for review prior to adoption for special consultative procedure. The exact timing will depend on work programmes for other strategic documents.





Attachment B: Presentation - QLDC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

# Queenstown Lakes Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

# Queenstown Lakes Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

# **Agenda**

- Background
- Issues and opportunities
- WMMP
- Stakeholder engagement
- Framework and strategic context
- Next steps





# Road map to a new WMMP



REGIONAL WASTE ASSESSMENT

Analyse all the available information to identify key issues

WMMP REVIEW DECISION

Consider recommendation from the Waste Assessment - confirm decision to rewrite

3 AKEHOLDE

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Optional step - to understand the community's views on what the new WMMP should look like 4

**DRAFT WMMP** 

input from community, council staff, and councillors to draft a new WMMP strategy section and actions PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Required consultation open to everyone for a month, submissions process 6

**FINAL WMMP** 

Any final changes made, final WMMP adopted by council, implementation can start





# Issues and opportunities

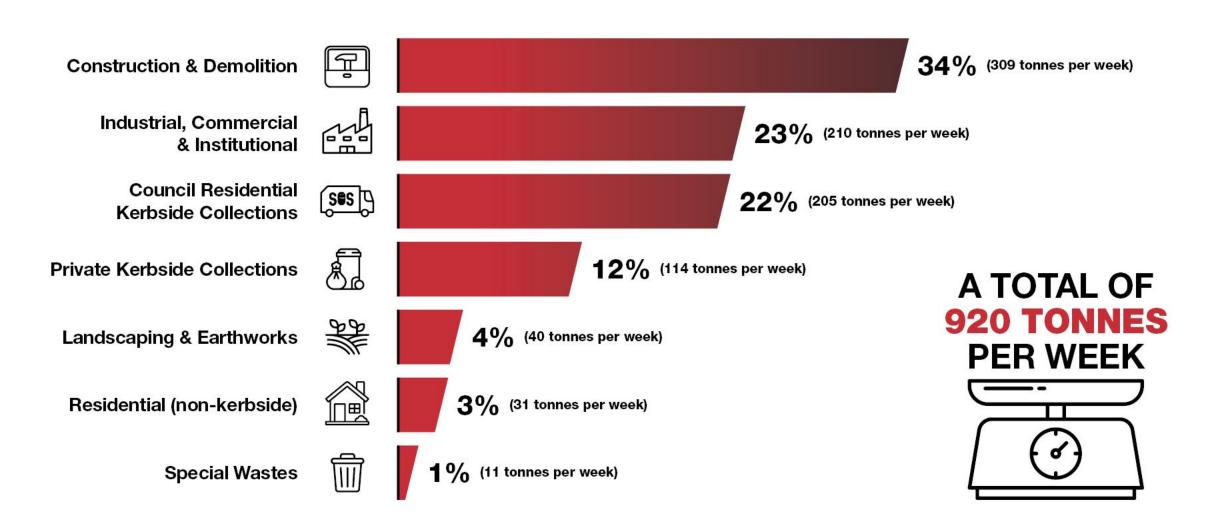


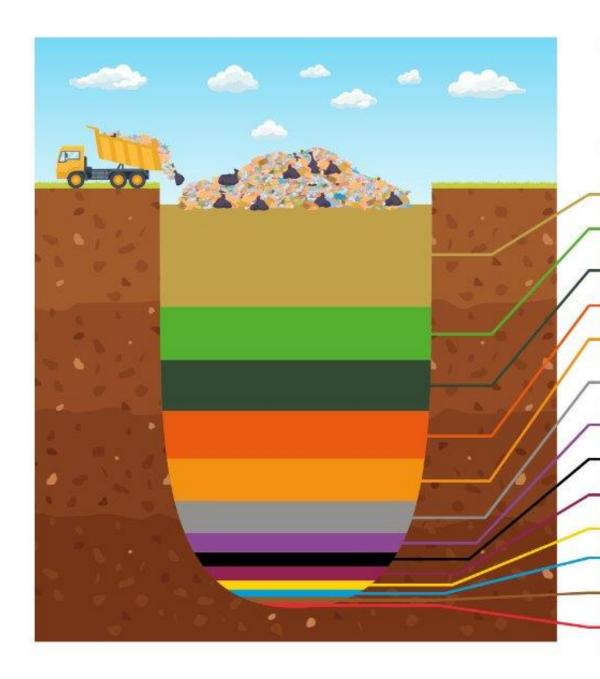
# What is different about our district?

- Very high visitor numbers
- Growing population
- Lots of construction activity
- Main landfill waste
  - timber, other organics



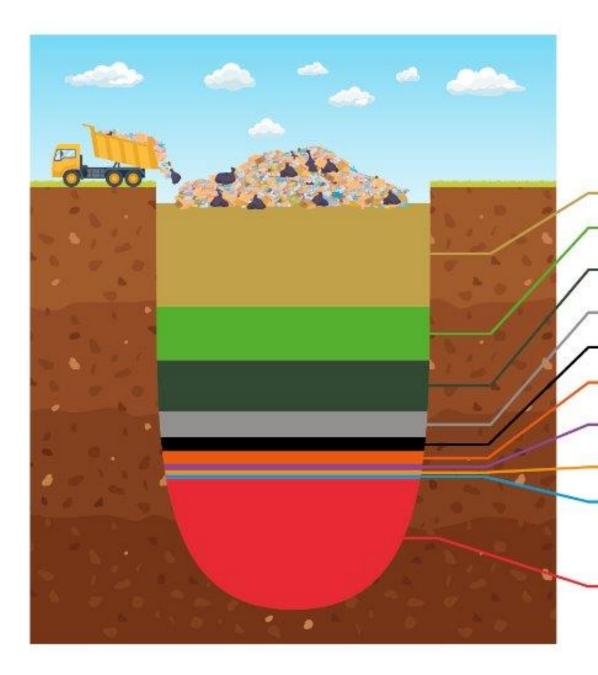
# SOURCES OF WASTE TO VICTORIA FLATS LANDFILL





# WHAT'S IN THE VICTORIA FLATS LANDFILL?

25.3%	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Timber
13.2%	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Food scraps (uneaten food, fruit and vege peelings)
12.6%	<b>&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>	Greenwaste (leaves, grass, clippings & trimmings)
11.8%	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Rubble
10.5%	>>	Plastics (soft plastics, bottles, containers)
7.9%	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Paper and cardboard (newspaper, brochures, pizza boxes)
4.8%	<b>&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>	Textiles (clothes, shoes, rugs)
3.5%	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Metals
3.5%	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Sanitary (nappies, paper towels, tissues, wet wipes)
2.2%	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Potentially hazardous
1.8%	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Glass
1.5%	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Other organic (hair, teabags, pet waste)
1.3%	>>	Rubber



# WHAT CAN BE DIVERTED FROM VICTORIA FLATS LANDFILL?



32.3% >> Other waste (mixed)

# The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

- What is a WMMP
- Progress on QLDC's WMMP 2018
- Road map of developing a new WMMP
- Where we are on the journey





















# Road map to a new WMMP



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# Early stakeholder engagement







	Community/partnership/ collaboration, 16		Behaviour change approach, 10	
Thinking differently, taking responsibility, 23				
			Educate/feedback, 5	
		F. dalaman		
Circular economy/ZW, 16	Regulation and incentives, 9	Evidence- based choices, 7	Equity/ sustainability, 4	

eunomia

# Drafting the next WMMP

# **Framework**

# Strategic

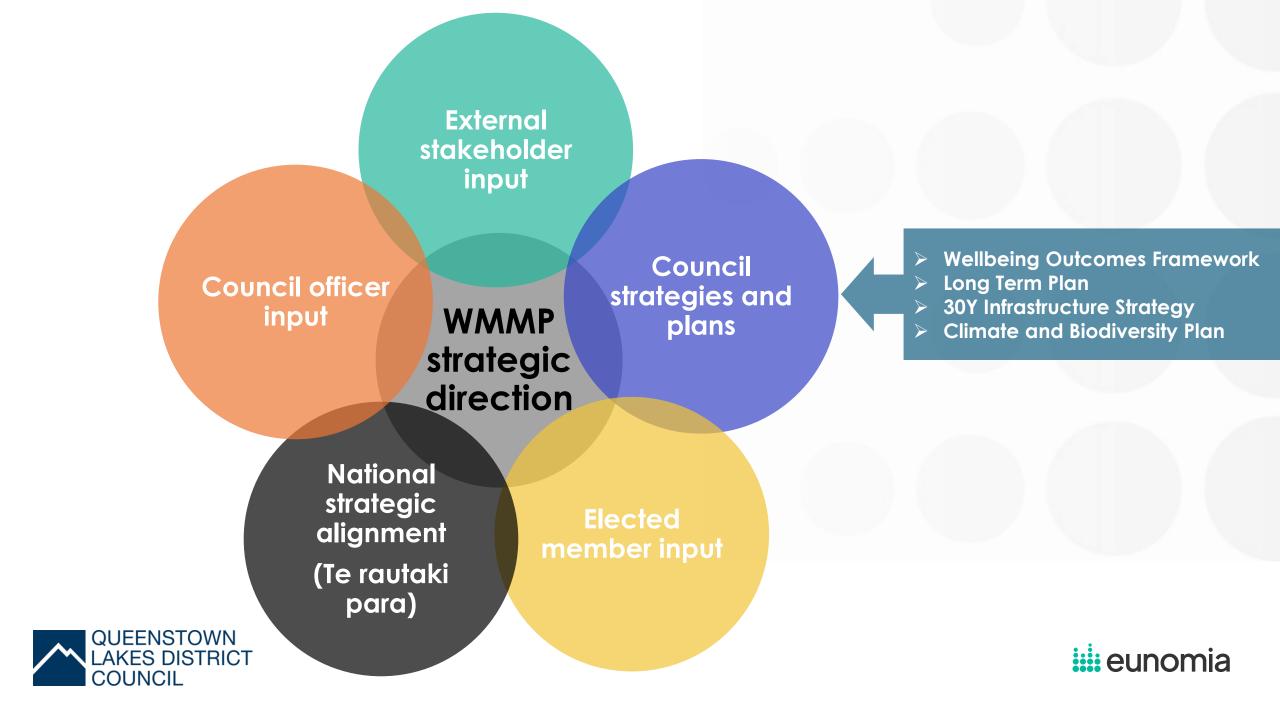
- Vision
- Objectives
- Key issues

# Actions

- Guiding principles
- Action plan
- Targets, measures, monitoring







# Terautaki para Waste strategy

Getting rid of waste for a circular Aotearoa New Zealand



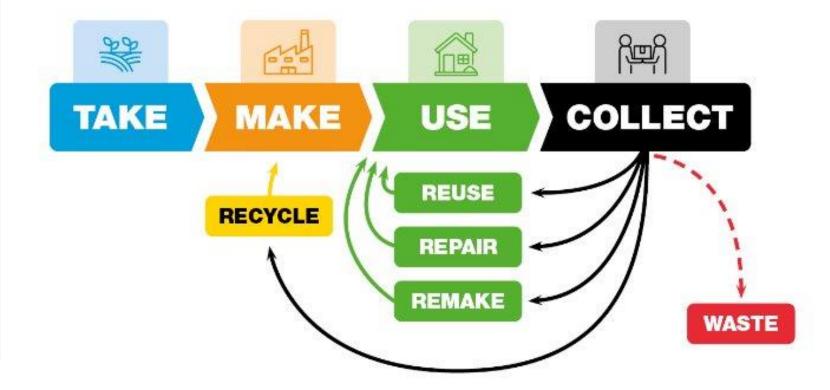


# LINEAR VS CIRCULAR ECONOMY

# The Linear Economy



# The Circular Economy



# THE WASTE HIERARCHY

RETHINK

REDUCE

REUSE

RECYCLE

**RECOVERY** 

**DISPOSAL** 

# RETHINK

Rethink refers to redesigning systems so that less material goes to waste. A "rethink" may involve other layers of the waste hierarchy, like enabling more products to be reused, or replacing single-use with reusable products.

# REDUCE

Reduce means using less resources and consuming products only if you need them. It also includes considering the environmental footprint of the products we consume — that is, if we need to consume a product, we should use the option with the smallest footprint.

# REUSE

Reuse means preserving the value, usefulness and function of a product so it can be used again. Unlike recycling the form of the product stays the same — for example, reusing a glass bottle as opposed to crushing it and melting it into a new glass bottle (think Swappa Crates).

# RECYCLE

Recycling / composting means salvaging and separating used materials and processing them into new products — this removes or reduces the need for consuming virgin material.

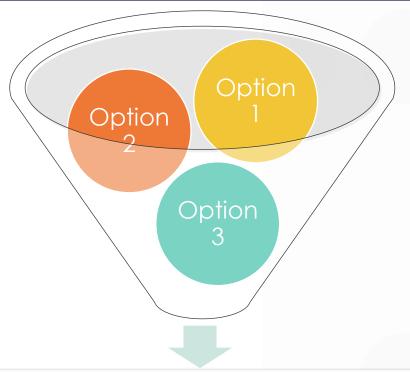
# RECOVERY

Recover any remaining value sustainably and without increasing emissions (e.g. chemical recycling and energy production).

# DISPOSAL

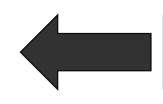
Disposal means the landfilling of waste. Takes materials out of circulation, and so requires sourcing new materials from natural resources.

# Waste Assessment key issues



Strategic direction and guiding principles

WMMP Action Plan



Preferred option/s



# Next steps



- Develop draft WMMP
- Internal review
- Adopt the draft WMMP (Council)
- Special consultative procedure
- Submissions and hearings
- Amend and adopt final WMMP
- Implement





# Have your say!

# BUILDING A LOW WASTE FUTURE TOGETHER

**WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN** 

# www.letstalk.qldc.govt.nz/wmmp



