

Appendices

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Zero Waste Management Plan

The Zero Waste Management Plan was adopted in June 2009.

The following is a summary of the Zero Waste Management Plan. Copies of the full document are available from the Council office or on the Council website www.kaikoura.govt.nz.

Zero Waste Management Plan

This waste management plan is the Council's guiding document in relation to its statutory duty of managing solid waste in terms of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

The ZWMP seeks to encourage effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in the Kaikoura District with a long term perspective of achieving the Community's goal of zero waste to landfill.

The Vision

The Kaikoura District's vision for waste management is to progressively decrease the volumes of solid waste disposed of into landfill, with a view to ultimately achieving zero waste to landfill.

This goal stems from the Community's desire to balance economic growth with the responsible management of the Community's resources and the protection of the unique natural environment of the district. For a community to move toward sustainability, realistic steps must be taken while striving towards the ultimate goal of zero waste.

Kaikoura District Council's decision to adopt the Zero Waste vision has created the opportunity to rethink the way waste is viewed and managed. The zero waste vision provides a rallying flag for sound environmental practices to be implemented and provides a context for many Council decisions. The level of awareness regarding waste disposal reaches all levels of the Kaikoura Community from the largest employers to preschool children. Waste is something that the whole Community is involved in and new ideas come not only from Local Government but from the Community as a whole.

Issues

The five issues for Waste Management and Minimization for the Kaikoura Community are the:

1. Volume of solid waste produced in the Kaikoura District.
2. Volume of recyclable material entering the landfill.
3. Environmental affects associated with the disposal of residual waste.
4. Cost of waste management and minimisation to the Kaikoura Community.
5. Compliance with any legislative requirements pertaining to waste management and minimisation.

Objectives

The five objectives of the ZWMP are:

1. Reduce the volume of waste produced within the district.
2. Diversion of the maximum amount of resources from landfill
3. Managing the residual waste
4. Ensure the social and economic well being of Community
5. Ensure adherence to legislative requirements

To achieve the vision for Waste Minimisation and Management toward Zero Waste, incorporates the principles of waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and recovery and manage residual waste as highlighted in the objectives.

No system is 100% efficient but with upgrading technologies available at Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre site, the actual physical goal of zero waste to the landfill is attainable. By aiming for Zero Waste, the goal of waste minimisation may be achieved. The higher the Kaikoura Community aims, the more waste can be minimised, and the closer the Community is towards Zero Waste. "Waste" in this context is not solid matter but any lost opportunity to reduce, re-use, recycle or manage residual waste matter in the most efficient manner possible.

Waste minimisation with the larger overriding goal of Zero Waste empowers individuals and the community. The objective is continuous improvement based on sound environmental practice that change the way the Community thinks about and disposes of waste. It focuses on awareness personal responsibility, creativity and efficient use of resources, to promote better social, economic and environmental outcomes for the entire community.

Policies

The policies to achieve the objectives of the ZWMP are:

1. Actively working with waste streams within the district to reduce the volume of waste produced.
2. Continue to find more ways to reuse, recycle and recover material before waste ends up in the landfill.
3. Residual waste should be managed to minimise adverse effects on the environment (water, air, biodiversity etc).
4. The process of waste management and minimisation should encourage community participation and not hinder the social and economic well being of the community.
5. Consider and comply with relevant national and international legislation.

Current Waste Management in Kaikoura

This section outlines methods currently used by the Kaikoura Community to achieve waste management and minimisation within the District. The current systems highlight the Kaikoura Community's progress toward achieving zero waste to landfill. The waste management systems include kerbside recycling collection, general recycling and final disposal of waste.

Background

In its mission to achieve zero waste to landfill Council ceased to provide a household kerbside rubbish collection service 1998. In its place, a kerbside recycling pickup is undertaken in the urban area and a similar collection at strategic locations in the rural areas throughout the District either weekly or fortnightly. Recycling materials that are currently picked up are glass, all plastics, aluminium and tin cans and

paper. All other material can be taken by the Community to the Resource Recovery Centre.

To meet the waste management and minimisation requirements of the high visitor number, the Council provides and maintains public recycling and refuse facilities in both the urban and rural areas - in the form of recycling stations and refuse bins.

The Kaikoura District faced a huge problem in adopting the Zero Waste vision. Limited income from a small rating base stretched to meet the requirements of the small population and large visitor numbers. Residents demand for increased services and low rating levels result in the Kaikoura District Council supporting innovation and resourceful solutions with low capital input to achieve sound environmental practice and customer service.

The Resource Recovery Centre, including the recycling and commercial refuse collections, landfill operation and site are managed by a contractor on behalf of Kaikoura District Council. The Kaikoura Landfill Management Plan 2006 (Connell Wagner) and the Statement of Service provides further detail of the management structure and operational procedures associated with the landfill.

Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre, established in 2000, employs an integrated waste management strategy: the aim of the Centre is two-fold:

- to achieve the Zero Waste vision
- to provide sustainable employment for members of Kaikoura's community by using waste material as a resource.

Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre provides a service for rate payers: collecting recyclables from the urban area and from strategic locations in the rural areas and managing the landfill and recycling programs. Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre also offers user-pays collection for local businesses of both recyclables and refuse and

generates funding to better manage waste through programs such as Trees for Travellers.

Waste Minimisation

Currently Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre collects and manually sorts all recycling, dividing it and preparing it for transport or sale at the Resource Recovery Centre. The following items are collected:

- Paper & cardboard: Newspapers, magazines, phone books, junk mail, office paper, computer paper, envelopes, cardboard, paper towels (clean), toilet paper tubes, egg cartons etc.
- Plastics: all hard plastics, regardless of plastic identification code and all clean soft plastics (bags, wrapping etc).
- Metal: steel and aluminium cans, clean pie plates and dinner trays.
- Glass: all clean glass.
- Other items that can be dropped off to Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre and are diverted from landfill:
- Batteries.
- Organic and Green Waste.
- Appliances, Electronic and Computer Waste.
- All scrap metals.
- Offal not suitable for composting.
- Hydrocarbons (waste oil).
- Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Chemicals.
- Gardening supplies
- Clothes, Toys, Books
- Other retail goods suitable for reuse

Kaikoura District Council and Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre has worked both together, independently and with the community to implement the following waste minimisation initiatives:

- Weekly kerbside recyclables collection for town and some rural settlement residents (residual waste is taken to the resource recovery centre as needed by residents or picked-up through a local bin collection service).
- Weekly or fortnightly recyclable pick up for outlying areas.
- On demand recyclable collection for business.
- Skip-bin hire for the construction industry.
- The Resource Recovery Centre designed and built an enclosed composting unit to process organics, including greenwaste and household putresibles which is sold back to the community as quality compost.
- A stockpile of those materials that are currently uneconomic to recycle but could have value in the future.
- A thriving re-use shop of diverted materials including clothing, household items and building materials and other materials suited to re-use.
- Use of crushed recovered glass as a filter medium for leachate control.
- Compaction and baling of residual waste to maximise landfill space.
- First community in New Zealand to provide recycling bins in public places.
- Provision of public recycling bins at community events.
- Education aimed at changing the community perception about waste management and fostering a sense of pride in the districts response to the problems of waste management.
- Reusable grocery bags as part of the Fantastic No Plastic Campaign.

Waste Management

Any Waste disposed of to landfill is termed “residual waste”. Currently, everything that is not diverted for recycling, reuse or special treatment/disposal and complies with the Environment Canterbury resource consent regulating the use of the landfill is disposed in the district’s landfill. An average of 30% of all waste is pressed in a mechanical compactor and baled, helping reduce its impact on the lifespan of the landfill.

Non-sorted waste is a large contributor to residual waste. This waste is unsorted, and usually arrives from businesses, commercial rubbish bin operators or private households. Much of this waste arrives in black polythene rubbish bags. Recycling is voluntary in the Kaikoura community, which allows members of the community to bring in unsorted waste, and for a fee dispose of the waste to landfill. Unsorted waste is not further separated at the Resource Recovery Centre.

Composition of landfill waste is shown in Section 6: Waste Assessment. Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) is a summary of a survey conducted by the Ministry of Environment in 2007/2008 - highlighting the composition of waste entering the Kaikoura landfill. This analysis of waste demonstrates that 23% of waste in the landfill is organic. If organics, paper, plastic and other recyclables were removed from the unsorted waste stream, diversion could lift from 56% to as high as 94%.

Future Waste Management in Kaikoura

The future management of recycling and residual waste in the Kaikoura District must consider the following:

1. Impact of waste
2. Social & environmental benefits of waste minimisation.
3. Future direction of Kaikoura District waste management

Impact of waste

If more waste is diverted away from landfill, the impact of the landfill on the environment is reduced.

Many of the environmental impacts from landfill sites can be managed and reduced through modern technology and best practise landfill design. However, landfill sites use up valuable land resources and may create future health and contamination risks. Some research suggests that landfill designs are not infallible and environmental impacts still exist despite management. Landfill sites offer a finite solution for a problem that is expanding exponentially and should be seen as one of the tools of waste management rather than the solution.

For communities, managing waste is expensive and requires ongoing capital expenditure. Establishing new landfill areas are expensive requiring extensive engineering and must meet higher environmental standards while ongoing capital expenditure is required at closed landfills due to ongoing management and monitoring. Additional cost comes from the infrastructure and staff required to manage and run a landfill.

In addition, turning usable materials into waste by disposal in landfills means valuable resources are lost from industry and production processes. While much material is produced from “cheap” resources, it

must be considered that the resources on this planet are finite and one day we may be reliant on recycled material in industrial processes. Therefore, for a myriad of reasons, waste minimisation is good common sense. Given the districts isolation and the rising cost of transport, the Resource Recovery Centre offers a valuable resource for the community by providing a cheaper, environmentally friendly and less time consuming solution to the big box retailers in Christchurch.

The actual cost of Residual Waste Disposal is not truly reflected in dollar value, as the cost is ongoing in maintenance, environmental and social impacts. Nor is the Community served through a user pays system. A user pays system means the Community is required to pay the full cost of waste disposal and this amount would not be offset by income from the sale of recyclable goods, this requires the consumer to meet the cost of waste disposal, so while not directly apportioned through rates, the community is paying. Regardless of whether the Council pays for disposal through rates, or it is a user pays system; funds spent on land filling waste are a direct cost and a loss to the community.

In addition, waste may be included in the Governments Emissions Trading Scheme (GETS) by 2013. The gas targeted by the Emissions Trading Scheme is primarily methane and methane is produced through organic matter decomposing without oxygen. Oxygen is excluded from the landfill process by the compaction, lining and capping processes, therefore any organic matter that is present in the residual waste stream is breaking down without oxygen. This organic content of waste may be subject to costs associated with GETS Separating organic matter from the waste stream would help to balance any additional the cost related to GETS while extending the capacity of the on-site land fill or reducing the cost of transport to landfills outside of the district.

In the future the actual cost of Waste disposal may increase through the imposition of increased central government levies. These levies may result in charges for methane gas production. Charges may also be

incurred for residual waste volume, and charge for the waste that could be diverted from landfill but is not.

Social & Environmental Benefits of Waste Minimisation.

Saving money is only one of the benefits to the Kaikoura Community of minimising waste to landfill. There are many social and environment benefits. Some of the direct benefits are outlined below in Table 4.

The indirect benefits are outlined as follows:

Tourism – our clean environment is our nation’s biggest asset. The international perception of New Zealand as a clean green country and the confirmation of that perception by visitors from abroad rely on the health of our environment. It is vital to the success of our local tourism operators and more widely linked to the success of our export and nation-wide tourism industries.

Imports – by maximizing the recycling and reusing of materials and products, the Community can significantly cut down on imported materials and make sure that those the Community do import are used to the full. In addition, maximum usage reduces costs, carbon emissions and other pollution related to the transportation of imports.

Global Warming/Climate Change – Landfills are a source of greenhouse gas emissions. Large scale waste elimination will help the Community meet our obligations under Green Globe and Communities for Climate Protection. In addition, by separating organic waste from landfill waste, the incidence of methane emissions is reduced. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas with a high global warming potential (i.e., warming effect compared to carbon dioxide). When averaged over 100 years each kg of CH₄ warms the Earth 25 times as much as the same mass of CO₂.

Local Economic Development – Local business, jobs, and wealth can be created from the processing and reusing of materials previously discarded as waste. In other districts, small businesses have developed using products that were previously waste sent to landfill.

Employment – The recovered-material industry in New Zealand is already a significant part of the economy.

Liability – our long term waste disposal costs will be greatly reduced and the ongoing maintenance cost of existing landfill sites is reduced.

Table 4: Benefits of Waste Minimisation

Social	Environmental
Direct Cost reduction in waste disposal	Less waste to landfill
Raw material available for industry	Lower contaminant level in landfills
Lower future cost of resources	Less risk of environmental hazard from transporting waste
Health hazards from landfills reduced	Less impact on the environment from transporting waste
Health hazards from transportation of waste reduced	Resources are available for future use
Future lower costs for infrastructure funding	Less risk to water & soil from landfill contamination
Increased business & wealth from recycling	Greater land area available for utilisation

Future Direction of Kaikoura District Waste Management

Following the resolution by Kaikoura District Council to move toward a Zero Waste target, after some initial reservations the majority of the Kaikoura Community supported the vision of Zero Waste. Some

sectors of the Community opposed the move to stop landfill waste collection and found the inconvenience of transporting ones own waste to the landfill as unacceptable.

In the past the Kaikoura Community has been a leader in the field of waste minimisation and the district has a reputation both nationally and abroad as a “Sustainable Community”. With the introduction of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, the Kaikoura Community must continue along the path toward zero waste. The next section will look at ways in which the Community is trying to keep its promise to the vision of zero waste.

However, complacency can result in a lack of integration between the goal of Zero Waste and the actual behaviour of the community. As with all endeavours, the Kaikoura Community needs to continue to work towards the goal and the Kaikoura District Council can offer leadership and support the goal and the vision for the Kaikoura Community.

This section outlines the methods used to by the Kaikoura Community to continue toward the goal of Zero Waste. The goal is necessary to future proof the community against adverse effects from changes in the waste sector, these may be legislative changes, or increases charges for solid waste disposal that effect the Community’s wellbeing.

Actions to Achieve Zero Waste to Landfill

With the vision of zero waste as the goal for waste management throughout the Kaikoura District and in consideration of economic, environmental and social costs and benefits of meeting this goal, the following targets have been set through the LTCCP 2006-2016:

- Introduce Zero Organic Waste to Landfill (ZORG) during 2006/07 financial year.

- Enhance the provision of recycling collections in the rural areas by 2008.
- Achieve ZORG to landfill by 2010.
- Achieve Zero waste to Kaikoura landfill by 2015.

Following community consultation through the 2007/2008 Annual Planning process the following amendments were made, altering the time frames indicated through the LTCCP.

- The provision for major funding for a household ZORG collection through a series of rate payer funded recycling bins has been removed for the 2007/2008 year
- The provision to enhance the rural recycling collections has been removed for the 2007/2008 financial year.

Tools for Monitoring the Progress toward Zero Waste

Monitoring the diversion rate of waste away from landfill and surveying community satisfaction with the services provided by the Council and Innovative Waste will continue to detail our community’s progress towards achieving zero waste.

Annual progress reports will be available through Council, Community Satisfaction Survey Reports and the Green Globe Benchmarking reports, all available through the Kaikoura District Council website: www.kaikoura.govt.nz.

Commitment to achieving zero waste to landfill has not diminished and over the next ten years, implementing the new initiatives, will assist in achieving zero waste to landfill in the Kaikoura District.

As with any plan, the vision starts with people. People are the most valuable resource and people will be the solution to the problem. Transitional waste solutions design people out of the problem. In Kaikoura, the community is the solution to the problem and it is

necessary to educate and provide the solutions to enable people to achieve the Zero Waste vision.

In Kaikoura we have been lucky to be part of a nationally funded solid waste audit, so the major sources of waste is understood. It is important to have a picture of the major waste sources which enables the Kaikoura District Council and Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre to identify opportunities for waste reduction programs and initiatives.

1. Enhanced Rural Recycling Collections

Providing rural communities with a recycling collection service can increase the diversion of material away from landfill. Collections to service the majority of rural and coastal communities throughout the District should be developed. This encourages people to recycle as their recyclable are easier to dispose.

Currently only coastal areas receive a recycling collection, with some settlements already delivering weekly to a central collection point. In other locations, rural residents must bring their own recycling to the recycling centre. The current system of excluding some areas does not promote recycling, nor does it create equity within the community, with some residents receiving the service and some not. The uncontained central recycling point may create nuisance problems with uncontrolled recycling materials.

At the time of writing, some sectors of the community had indicated that a central recycling point would not enhance their rural recycling collection service, and an initiative must be introduced to ensure the entire rural area is serviced with a recycling collection.

Actions:

Rural recycling options presented to Council for consideration.
Decision on additional rural collections.

2. Zero Organics to Landfill (ZORG)

Organic waste is generally waste material which is comprised of animal or vegetable matter and typically from which compost can be produced. Usually organic waste can be kitchen and garden waste, and does not include septic waste.

Removing organics from the waste stream is a top priority, and will dramatically reduce the amount of material going to landfill, help prevent methane gas and leachate production in landfills, and return much needed organic material to land. It is also important from an economic point of view as it reduces contamination of the inorganic fraction of the waste resource stream, increasing returns on recyclable goods.

Zero Organics (ZORG) is designed to remove organic matter from the refuse filling the landfill (approximately 23-40% of the current waste stream). The result of such a programme along with other initiative may lift diversion of waste from landfill to 80%.

This program shall include incentives and information to encourage residents to use compost bins and worms farms to dispose of organic matter at home. Facilities shall be promoted that enable residents and businesses to drop organics at the Resource Recovery Centre free of charge and processed to generate compost. ZORG will be available in 2009 through the introduction of kerbside receptacles to collect organics and recyclables from urban residents.

Actions:

— Education on separation of organics and home composting.

- Awareness of putrescible pickup and all organic material drop off made available at Resource Recovery Centre
- Encouraging home compost and composting amenities made available for purchase at Resource Recovery Centre and Kaikoura District Council.
- Kerbside receptacles to collect organics to be available from 2009.
- Initiative a user pays organic collection for Commercial premises in Kaikoura from 2009.

3. Enhanced Urban Recycling Collection Program

The urban recycling collection service is currently servicing the entire urban area, and new urban areas as established. At the time of writing, the urban recycling collection service currently does not provide bins or receptacles for recycling. Residents put their recycling out for collection in plastic bags, tied in bundles or in their own bins. On windy days this creates unintended litter which can create a negative perception of recycling and endanger marine life. A future option to promote easy and tidy recycling may be provision of wheelie bins or other plastic bins to householders for recycling, or alternatively use sacks, similar to other rural districts in New Zealand, e.g. Hurunui.

Action:

- Consultation with Community regarding the provision for recycling bins, allowance for recycling bins in the Annual Plan.
- Kerbside receptacles to collect organics to be considered through annual planning process.

- Investigation into the processing of construction and demolition waste and options available of disposal.

4. Plastic Bag Free District

To align with the Kaikoura District Council's sustainability commitment, the Kaikoura community now has an alternative to plastic bags. The arrival of 10,000 reusable bags printed with a Fantastic No Plastic logo have been distributed to householders and school children, and are available for purchase at supporting businesses around Kaikoura. The initiative is for the Kaikoura community to reduce their plastic bag consumption around the District.

Reducing the number of plastic bags entering landfill is a significant contribution to Kaikoura's Zero Waste to landfill commitment. Plastic Bags may take up to 500 years to break down and are a contributor to landfill volume. It is estimated that plastic bags account for 2% of the waste stream in Kaikoura.

The initiative works toward reducing the amount of plastic for recycling. By reducing the volume of plastic for recycling, the cost of recycling the product and shipping the product to a recycling point is reduced. This contributes to Kaikoura's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the volume in the industrial process required to reuse plastic and the greenhouse gas produced through shipping the product for reuse.

In addition, most plastic is imported into New Zealand. Thus reducing consumption of plastic bags will contribute to a reduction in shipping volume and make some contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from shipping.

Additional protection for Kaikoura's marine environment is provided through a reduction in plastic bags. Plastic is a huge polluter of our natural environment. Marine animals can mistake plastic bags and

packaging as food sources. Few marine animals can digest plastic, and many fatalities result from ingestion of the plastic bags. This is particularly important for Kaikoura as much of the tourism relies on our natural environment and abundant marine life.

Utilising alternative receptacles for collecting recyclables and organics may remove the need for plastic bags to contain items for recyclables collection. Households and school children throughout the District have been provided with re-usable shopping bags to facilitate the support of this waste reduction initiative.

The Plastic Bay Free initiative has been successful in promoting the awareness of waste from consumerism. The initiative is also well supported by businesses as it reduces overheads by avoiding purchase of packaging by businesses. The result is a positive outcome for the District as the initiative has been successful in raising awareness of plastic use, and reinforcing Kaikoura's sustainability strategy for visitors.

Action

- Continue to promote the switch from plastic bags to reusable bags.

5. Joint Education Initiatives

Kaikoura District Council and Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre form a partnership to target District issues and initiatives to improve waste minimisation in the future.

6. Construction and Demolition Waste

Building and construction industries, including the demolition industry produce massive amounts of waste; it's just the nature of the business. Waste from building and construction (demolition) has traditionally just been disposed of to landfill, however new technologies are allowing the waste from this sector to be recovered.

Choosing to divert waste away from landfill and directing back into recycling streams has economic advantages as well as being an environmentally sound decision. Currently the Resource Recovery Centre makes available an on-site skip service, which can be delivered to the construction site and in which contractors are asked to separate waste onsite. By separating on site, the contractors may save a huge amount in the cost of Waste Disposal as opposed to disposing of all the waste to landfill.

Some contractors are obligated under contract or resource consent to divert waste.

Action

- Continue to make available recycling skips for construction (demolition) sites
- Work with industry to reduce waste at the source.
- Continue to investigate disposal options for the waste stream.

7. Commercial Collection

The Resource Recovery Centre currently operates a commercial recycling pick up service. This service is provided to Commercial premises including visitor accommodation, camping grounds and businesses. Commercial premises can choose to have a regular or on-call pick up for recycling from their premises. The Resource Recovery Centre charge for this service, landfill is disposed at a higher cost at the Centre.

Action

- Continue to provide Commercial recycling service.
- Work with Commercial properties to identify the best option for specific waste types

- Arrange for a Waste Assessments for Commercial properties.

8. Other initiatives

1. Paint drop off

Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre is a designated paint drop off facility. A mobile Paintwise truck will visit the site approximately every 6 weeks to process the paint returns. Good quality waterborne paint is made available free of charge from the Paintwise site, metal cans and plastic packaging will be recycled, solvent borne paint is sent to solvent recovery centres by Paintwise to extract all solvents for reuse by other companies, other waterborne paint will be supplied for community uses such as council/community anti-graffiti work..

Given the small amounts of paint collected in Kaikoura the disposal charge is currently free.

Paints accepted on site include:

- Any brand of waterborne paint and paint packaging.
- Any brand of solvent borne paint and paint packaging.
- Any brand of empty paint cans/pails/lids.

2. Agricultural Chemical Container Collection

Through the product stewardship programme Agrecovery, the Resource Recovery Centre shall be a deposit point for the sustainable recovery of triple rinsed agriculture and forestry sector plastic containers (1 to 60 litres). Farmers and producers will be encouraged to deposit such containers, silage wrap etc, free of charge at the Resource Recovery Centre instead of storing them or disposing of them on the property. The containers shall be stored in a locked shed until a mobile

shredding unit visits the RRC on a as needs basis, shredding, pressing and removing all waste containers.

Approximate capital cost: Resource Recovery Centre staff time

Time Frame: Ongoing

3. Hazardous Waste Collection

Supported by the Regional Council - Environment Canterbury, a domestic hazardous waste drop off facility shall be developed at the Resource Recovery Centre. Materials such as paint thinners, solvents, agricultural chemicals, aerosols and pool chlorine can be dropped at the 'hazardous waste store'. A proportion of hazardous material is expected to be removed from the landfill each year through this program.

Approximate cost: Resource Recovery Centre staff time

Time Frame: Ongoing

4. Whiteware, Electrical & E-Waste Collection

A priority will be given to understanding sources and quantities of whiteware, electronic and e-waste wastes and to promote awareness and use of commercial electronic & metal waste recycling services.

The disposal of appliance, electrical and electronic products is currently available at Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre. These products can be left at the Resource Recovery Centre for a small charge and the products are reused where appropriate, or dismantled or stockpiled to be disposed from a targeted service.

While the service is currently available, the reuse and recycling of this material is rapidly advancing. Priority will be given to advancing the re-use and recycling of these products.

5. Publicity & Education

- School curriculum – encourage the inclusion of the 5 R's generally in appropriate education streams in schools (e.g., environmental sciences, horticulture and biology).
- Publicity – encourage Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre to continue with information to facilitate public education.
- Other – encourage specialized publicity to address particular waste streams. Publicity sources will include newspaper, rates mail outs, mailbox drops, printed material (e.g., magnets, re-usable shopping bags).
- Advocacy and Lobbying – Lobby target industry sectors (e.g., manufacturing and retail sectors) and government agencies to establish mechanisms that will facilitate the diversion of waste to landfill.

6. Encourage people to

- Buy products with recycled content.
- Reuse and buy second hand goods.
- Buy products with reduced packaging.
- Use their buying power to support the local economy.
- Choose quality products that can be repaired instead of cheap one designed for obsolescence.
- Get things repaired rather than throw them away.
- Reduce their demand for non recyclable goods.
- Reduce junk mail.

9. Event Management

Any event held in the Kaikoura District shall take all steps to encourage Waste Minimisation. Kaikoura District Council will police this through resource consent, district licensing and other permitting processes as appropriate.

Action

- Continue to make recycling drums available for events.
- Continue to work with event organisers to separate and minimise waste.

10. Other Initiatives available to the Kaikoura District Council

While the Kaikoura District Council is currently advocating voluntary support of waste practices, there are also a number of mechanisms available by law to give the Council power to enforce certain waste practices. While currently the development and enforcement of these mechanisms is not supported, the following tools could be adopted should the need arise:

Bylaws – Section 542 of the Local Government Act covers this by giving powers to councils to pass a bylaw to require all person (or businesses) involved in the collection and transportation of waste, or specified types of waste, to be licensed. The Act also gives powers to require license holders to provide the council with a return of "the quantities and types of waste collected under the license." In other words, the council can require all waste collectors to be licensed and require paperwork noting the volumes and types of material moved.

Council has very wide powers to make and levy rates and charges. One option could be an increase of charges to establish incentives and disincentives that promote any or all of the vision of Zero Waste to landfill. This may include a bylaw to outlaw the disposal of recyclables to landfill.

Development of Maori Capacity to Contribute to Decision Making Processes

The Council, under Section 81 of the Local Government Act 2002 must

- a) Establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to the decision making processes of the local authority; and
- b) Consider ways in which it may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision making processes of the local authority; and
- c) Provide relevant information to Maori for the purposes of paragraph (a).

The Council acknowledges that Ngai Tahu is the Tangata Whenua of the Kaikoura District and hold customary tribal authority over the area which includes all of the area within Council's jurisdiction.

Te Runanga O Ngai Tahu is the tribal representative body of Ngai Tahu Whanui, a body established on 24 April 1996 under Section 6 of the Te Runanga O Ngai Tahu Act 1996. Te Runanga O Kaikoura, centred on the Takahanga Marae, is the recognised Runanga for the whole of the Kaikoura District.

As part of Council's partnership strategy where the outcome is "*for community involvement in planning the future and managing the present*", the Council is continually striving to improve on its working partnership with Iwi and Runanga so as to develop a shared vision and mutual accountability for its achievements through inclusion of Iwi in management processes for strategic planning and resource management.

It undertakes this activity by involving representatives of the Runanga on a number of strategic Council committees that have decision making responsibilities. These being:

- District Plan Committee
- Resource Consent Hearings & Applications Committee
- Social Services Committee
- Tourism & Development Committee
- Airport Committee

At a staff level there are regular meetings with staff of Te Runanga O Kaikoura on current issues. Council also involves the Runanga in pre-consultation prior to considering a particular route or strategy to achieving a particular outcome. This relationship works well.

A draft Memorandum of Understanding on this working relationship was drawn up a number of years ago but has yet to be formally signed off. Both parties share the view that relationships are built on trust and understanding as opposed to formal written contracts and documents. We foresee an ongoing strong link and connection with Te Runanga O Kaikoura and an ongoing strong working relationship about the future of our community.

Council continues to measure the performance of this partnership by the feedback from the Runanga as to the success of this partnership. To date very positive feedback has been received.

Summary of Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services

Background

All territorial authorities are required to carry out an assessment of Water and Sanitary Services under Part 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. The primary purpose of an assessment of sanitary services is to ensure that public health is adequately protected.

Water and Sanitary Services include:

- Water Supply
- Sewerage
- Stormwater
- Cemeteries
- Public Toilets

Each of the public water supplies in Kaikoura have in place a current Public Health Risk Management Plan. Much of the issues relating to health and safety of the communities using these supplies will be addressed by the upgrading works programmed in this Long Term Council Community Plan.

Kaikoura Township

The township has converted to a new, secure ground water source, which has exceptional water quality. Chlorine treatment will still be required to treat any residual contaminants within the piped infrastructure. The supply has been given “Bc” water grading from the Ministry of Health.

Ocean Ridge Water Supply

The Ocean Ridge water supply is a brand new system providing water to the new subdivision to the south of the township. The water is of good quality and is considered appropriate for the serviced area.

Kincaid Rural Water Supply

The Kincaid area sources its water from the Waimangarara intake gallery. The storage capacity for the supply has been substantially upgraded, and a new treatment system should eliminate issues around protozoa contamination.

East Coast Rural Water Supply

The East Coast supply is essentially used for stock water and irrigation, and its storage tank and pump sheds are in poor condition. While the water supply does not appear to be treated, the assessment acknowledges that the water is tested monthly and has very few failures.

Peketa Rural Water Supply

The Peketa village of 18 properties takes its water from a shallow ground water bore, which is exposed to agricultural activity from surrounding farms. The treatment system has been upgraded to eliminate problems with contamination following periods of heavy rain. The supply is efficiently maintained, and the bore head is well secured and sealed.

Oaro Rural Water Supply

The Oaro community takes its water from the Oaro River, and the bore head, although located in a horse paddock, is well secured and protected from potential contamination. The UV system is in good working condition and treatment is working efficiently.

Fernleigh Rural Water Supply

The Fernleigh water supply is sourced from a catchment area that recharges Cribb Creek, a tributary of the Kahutara River. The catchment comprises native forest and farmlands, and as such the supply is exposed to pesticide applications and agricultural activity.

Sewerage

The Kaikoura sewerage system provides sewage collection, treatment and disposal for the Kaikoura Township. The balance of the district relies upon septic tank disposal of sewage by private landowners. There are no current plans to develop sewerage systems for any of the villages such as Hapuku, Clarence, Peketa, or Oaro.

The capacity of the sewerage system, its oxidation ponds, several pump stations, and mainline has been substantially upgraded in recent years and can now accommodate a permanent population of 5,000. Closed circuit TV observation of the underground pipes has identified a number of areas of pipeline that need urgent replacement. This will be replaced in 2009/2010.

Stormwater

The capacity of the stormwater system was tested in the floods of July and August 2008. This plan now provides for areas of the system to be upgraded so as to accommodate a one-in-fifty year flood event, and areas such as Sullivan's Gully to a one-in-five year event.

Public Toilets

In general and from the assessment carried out Council is confident that the existing sanitary services pose minimal risk to public health. Five of the eight public toilets are maintained under contract, and there has been substantial upgrading of existing toilets, as well as construction of new toilets, in the last two years.

With the influx of tourist to the District, Council is investigating the provision of public toilets at strategic locations along the Kaikoura coastline this is in response to public dissatisfaction at human waste on some popular beaches. This investigation will include the potential to provide campervan wastewater disposal points as well.

Cemetery

The Council has a statutory requirement to establish and maintain suitable cemeteries. The cemetery assessment has concluded that public health aspects are well met. The main conclusions are that the cemetery is well maintained, is not at risk from flood or land movement and there are no concerns with regard to future capacity.

Council Controlled Organisations

Kaikoura Enhancement Trust

Background

Kaikoura Enhancement Trust (“the Trust”) is a charitable trust subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957. The Trust was established in 2000, and does not trade with the intention or purpose of making a profit.

The Trust is considered to be a Council Controlled Organisation under the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002, because the Kaikoura District Council (“the Council”) appoints its Trustees.

The Trust owns 100% of Innovative Waste Kaikoura Ltd, which is the company responsible for the day-to-day management of the Resource Recycling Centre and landfill facility.

The Trust achieves its objectives through its ownership of Innovative Waste Kaikoura Ltd. Innovative Waste is the company responsible for the day-to-day management of the district landfill and recycling facility, and the company is committed to Council’s zero waste philosophy. The company actively promotes reduction, reuse, and recycling of materials, and undertakes weekly kerbside collection of recyclable material. Innovative Waste has also initiated various environmental projects, such as Trees for Travellers, international volunteer beautification projects, and a new demolition team aimed at the reuse of demolition materials.

Objectives

Section 59 of the Local Government Act 2002 provides

Principal objective of council-controlled organisation

The principal objective of a council-controlled organisation is to:

Achieve the objectives of its shareholders, both commercial and non-commercial, as specified in the statement of intent; and

Be a good employer; and

Exhibit a sense of social and environmental responsibility by having regard to the interests of the community in which it operates and by endeavoring to accommodate or encourage these when able to do so; and

If the council-controlled organisation is a council-controlled trading organisation, conduct its affairs in accordance with sound business practice.

In subsection (1)(b), good employer has the same meaning as in clause 36 of Schedule 7.

The objects or purposes of this Trust are exclusively charitable. In addition to the statutory objective, the objectives of the Trust are:

- The collection and disposal of waste in an ecologically sound manner including but not limited to management of refuse facilities and including sewerage treatment programmes;
- To protect, enhance and sustain the natural and physical resources of the Kaikoura District particularly through

sustainable waste management practices and more widely to encourage development of similar practice in other areas;

- The establishment, improvement and promotion of recycling programmes and programmes generally to reduce waste;
- Raise public awareness of the effects of alternative waste disposal methods through education and generally to create public awareness of sustainable management of resources;
- To make grants or provide other assistance for the research, development, distribution and implementation of alternative waste disposal methods, including waste reduction methods;
- To promote ecologically sound waste management processes and practices generally;
- To do all such things as may be necessary and consistent with creating a better living environment whilst sustaining the natural environment for future generations.

Policies in Regard to Ownership & Control

The Trustees, in addition to all other powers conferred by law, have the following powers which must be exercised prudently and for the objects and purposes of the Trust:

- To invest money on such terms as the Trustees decide and to vary investments from time to time;
- To make advances to any person or organisation;
- To seek and accept any donations, gifts or grants of money or property;

- To pay all or any of the expenses incurred in and in connection with the establishment, incorporation, running and objects of the Trust;
- To engage such staff or other contractors, whether directly or indirectly, on such terms as the Trustees think fit;
- To purchase, sell, lease, hire, exchange, mortgage or otherwise acquire or dispose of any property;
- To carry on any business, to enter into any contract, joint venture or partnership or any other arrangements with any other person or body relating to any or all of the objects set out in clause 4 above;
- To borrow or otherwise raise money (on provision of security or otherwise) required for the purposes of meeting any debt or other liability of the Trust;
- To alter in any way all or any of the Rules set forth herein in the manner provided in clause 13 of this Deed provided that no such alteration or addition shall be made in any way to detract from the charitable purpose of the Trust.
- Generally, to contract with any person and to carry on any operation in the nature of a business or otherwise, including power of sale and purchase of any assets for those purposes, as the Trustees may decide in their absolute discretion.
- To do such other lawful acts and things as necessary to carry out the objects and purposes of the Trust.

Distributions to Shareholders

It is intended that no amount or proportion of accumulated profits and capital reserves will be distributed to shareholders. The Trust will retain all such profits and capital reserves (if any).

Acquisition of Shares in any Company or Other Organisation

Subject to the powers and limitations contained within the Trust Deed, the Trustees have the power to acquire shares in any company or other organisation, at their absolute discretion.

Value of the Shareholder’s Investment

The Board has not conducted a comprehensive assessment of the commercial value of the shareholder’s investment in the Trust. However an analysis of the financial statements to 30 June 2007 suggests a value near \$30,000, excluding the value of the shareholding in Innovative Waste Kaikoura Ltd.

Nature & Scope of Activities

The most significant objectives of the Kaikoura Enhancement Trust are performed by its subsidiary, Innovative Waste Kaikoura Ltd. That company has prepared its own Statement of Intent for the 2008-2011 periods.

In the past three years, the Trust has commenced a “plastic bag free district” initiative, been involved in the purchase of a weather telemetry station, and has undertaken fundraising in the form of the sale of “48 Hours in Kaikoura” books. The Trust acquired the remaining 51% shareholding in Innovative Waste Kaikoura Ltd from the Kaikoura Wastebusters Trust in July 2006, to achieve its current 100% shareholding.

For the next three years, the Trust will continue with the “Fantastic, No Plastic” initiative, which involves the sale of reusable material bags to shoppers, eliminating the quantity of plastic bags ending up in the landfill.

The Trust will continue to be involved in fundraising for, and application of funding to, environmental issues that meet the objectives of the Trust. It is the nature of the Trust that these projects may be approved spontaneously during the course of any given year, generally subject to sufficient funds being sourced or otherwise with the specific approval from the Trustees.

Performance targets

Continue to promote Kaikoura as a Plastic Bag Free District	
<i>Measure:</i> Total sales of reusable bags	<i>Target:</i> \$2,000 revenue p.a. from reusable bag sales
Fundraising for, and application of funding to, environmental issues that meet the objectives of the Trust	
<i>Measure:</i> Continued involvement in appropriate projects, provided fundraising and/or project revenue is sufficient to meet all direct costs relating to the project	<i>Target:</i> 100% of projects are financially sustainable

Innovative Waste Kaikoura Ltd

Organisational Background

Innovative Waste Kaikoura has a vision of a future with zero waste, of community's reducing, reusing and recycling to eliminate the need for landfills and a future that uses resources to create a sustainable company and enhances and protects the environment.

Innovative Waste Kaikoura Ltd is owned by the Kaikoura Enhancement Trust (a trust wholly owned by Kaikoura District Council) and its establishment began in 1997 when Kaikoura District Council started a recycling collection.

In 1998 the landfill was projected to have a life of just 4 years, council responding by adopting a policy of zero waste to landfill by 2015. To achieve this it stopped the kerbside rubbish collection while continuing a recycling collection and chose not to join the other Canterbury councils constructing Kate Valley Landfill.

Management of the landfill was contracted to Works Infrastructure with the operation of the recycling centre subcontracted to Wastebusters Trust Kaikoura. When the contract expired in July 2000, Wastebusters Trust Kaikoura and Kaikoura District Council formed a joint venture company, Innovative Waste Kaikoura, taking over management of both the landfill and resource recovery operations on July the 1st 2000. Kaikoura District Council's shares in the company are in turn owned by the Kaikoura Enhancement Trust.

In August 2006 Wastebusters Kaikoura Trust choose to release its shares in favour of the Kaikoura Enhancement Trust. The company is now 100% owned by the Kaikoura Enhancement Trust. Innovative Waste Kaikoura is governed by a board of 4 directors, all appointed by

the Kaikoura Enhancement Trust; the directors in turn employ the Manager.

At present Innovative Waste is a multi skilled business with a 5 year contract with Kaikoura District Council, with an automatic right of renewal of a further 5 years, to manage the landfill and resource recovery operations for Kaikoura District. Its other activities are a 2nd hand shop, the collection of waste and recycling material and trees for travellers.

Innovative Wastes Kaikoura operates Kaikoura's Resource Recovery Centre, managing the collection, recycling and recovery of material, within Kaikoura District. This also includes management of residual waste and Kaikoura's landfill situated on Scarborough Street Kaikoura.

This service is carried out under a contract with Kaikoura District Council for a period of 5 years until 2010 with an automatic right or renewal for a further 5 years.

Innovative Waste Kaikoura also collects recyclable material and residual waste from businesses, developers, festivals and events in Kaikoura District. It can dismantle buildings scheduled for demolition and collects abandoned cars throughout Kaikoura District and also empties the rubbish and recycling bins in Kaikoura township (under contract to Kaikoura District Council).

The other activity Innovative Waste Kaikoura undertakes is Trees for Travellers which is a programme designed to offset the greenhouse gas emissions of Kaikoura community through tree planting. Trees are purchased by tourists via the internet or at one of a number of outlets in Kaikoura, grown locally and planted on a number of sites within the district. This is assisting zero waste, increasing the biodiversity of the district and offsetting carbon emissions.

Policies in regard to Ownership & Control

The Board has overall responsibility to shareholders for the management of Innovative Waste Kaikoura and its primary function is to set the company's strategy and to oversee the effective implementation of that strategy.

The Board meets regularly and is responsible for matters such as the annual budget (including capital expenditure), major acquisitions and disposals, succession planning, dividend policy and IWK's system of internal controls. Decisions on operational matters are delegated to the Manager.

There are presently 4 directors of the company, comprising a Chairman (part-time), and three other directors. Two of the directors represent the A shareholders of the company and two the B shareholders of the company, all four are appointed by the shareholder of the company – Kaikoura Enhancement Trust.

The roles of Chairman and Manager are separate, the Chairman responsible for overseeing the operation of the Board but takes no part in the day-to-day running of Innovative Waste Kaikoura, while the Manager is responsible for the day-to-day running of the business and reports to the Board of directors.

Objectives

There are four outcomes that Innovative Waste Kaikoura will work towards over the next year, which also direct our work programmes over this period. The outcomes towards which Innovative Waste Kaikoura is working over the 2009/2010 financial year are therefore as follows;

1. Innovative Waste Kaikoura has systems and procedures in place to enable the company to function effectively, efficiently and sustainably.

2. Efficiently and effectively manage resource recovery operations to reduce waste to landfill and manage the landfill so that it does not impact on the physical environment.
3. To provide a collection service that will make it quick and easy to recycle and encourage businesses and festival goers to reduce, reuse and recycle.
4. To enable visitors and residents of Kaikoura to offset their greenhouse gas emissions through the planting of native trees on public land in Kaikoura.

Details of the work programmes supporting these outcomes are outlined in the following pages. These set out what Innovative Waste Kaikoura will do over the next financial year and the markers that will indicate our progress towards the outcome.

Although each outcome can be assigned to a specific work area in reality each outcomes is likely to contribute to more than one work area.

The following pages highlight how Innovative Waste Kaikoura measures its performance against the four outcomes. Innovative Waste has a number of additional performance measures, in addition to those included in this plan. The full set of performance targets and measures are contained within the Innovative Waste Kaikoura Ltd Statement of Intent 2009/2010.

Outcome 1: *Innovative Waste Kaikoura has systems and procedures in place to enable the company to function effectively, efficiently and sustainably.*

What are we going to do? Operate Innovative Waste Kaikoura as a successful business

Output to achieve this	Performance target to achieve the output
That cash within Innovative Waste Kaikoura's trading account is increasing	To be within 5% of budgeted revenue and expenditure per month.
	That debtors 2 months and over are no more the 10% of total debtors per month.
	That cash income is banked within 4 days of being received.
Policies are in place that support and guide the activities of the company	One third of existing policies are reviewed annually.

Outcome 2: *Efficiently and effectively manage the resource recovery operations to reduce waste to landfill and manage the landfill so that it does not impact on the physical environment.*

What are we going to do? Reduce material to landfill through continued education, publicity encouraging the community to adopt the waste management hierarchy (reduce reuse and recycle). Work proactively with waste collection contractors and redesigning site layout.

Output to achieve this	Performance target to achieve the output
Material to landfill per head of population declines compared to 09 financial year	Reduce the tonnage of material to landfill by 5% during the 09/10 financial year, compared with the 09 financial year.
Better utilisation of compaction equipment	Landfill airspace reduces by pressing 25% or more of landfilled material.
Public awareness is increased during the year	IWK participates in 6 adverts, brochures or other promotional activities promoting waste minimisation.
Provide sorting space for contactors on site to separate out waste from recycling.	Ensure sufficient space is available to contractors to pre sort their waste material prior to landfilling.
Develop a Kate Valley compatible compaction regime	Purchase, install compactor capable of complying with Kate Valley standards and reduce airspace used in Kaikoura landfill

Outcome 3: *To provide a collection service that will make it quick and easy to recycle and encourage businesses and festival goers to reduce, reuse and recycle.*

What are we going to do? Expand the number of businesses that are utilising our collection services

<i>Output to achieve this</i>	<i>Performance target to achieve the output</i>
There is an increase of collections from businesses.	Participation in the business collection is increased by 10% over the 08 financial year.
	10% of all businesses on the business run receive both organics and recycling collection.
	Hire of building skips increases by 15% during the 09 financial year.

Outcome 4: *to enable visitors and residents of Kaikoura to offset their greenhouse gas emissions through the planting of native trees on public land in Kaikoura.*

What are we going to do? Increase sales and awareness of Trees for Travellers among Kaikoura residents, operators and tourists

<i>Output to achieve this</i>	<i>Performance target to achieve the output</i>
Sales and awareness of Trees for Travellers increases throughout Kaikoura	Become a member of 1 new Visitor Information Centre during the financial year
	Increase sales by 10% per quarter throughout the financial year and hits on the website by 10% per month over the last financial year
	3 newspaper articles feature Trees for Travellers during the financial year.
	Develop 2 new corporate partners during the financial year.
The awareness and understanding of the staff of partners selling trees is increased.	The staff selling trees are trained once per annum prior to the season starting.

