

Notice of Meeting:

I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Consultation Hearings will be held on:

Date: Tuesday 8 April 2025
Time: 9.30 am – Waste Minimisation Management Plan
Venue: Council Chambers, Dunedin Public Art Gallery, The Octagon,
Dunedin

Sandy Graham
Chief Executive Officer

Hearings Committee - Bylaws and Policies
PUBLIC AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson Cr Jim O'Malley
Deputy Chairperson
Members Cr Sophie Barker
Cr Brent Weatherall

Senior Officer **Chris Henderson, Group Manager Waste and Environmental Solutions**

Governance Support Officer Jennifer Lapham

Jennifer Lapham
Governance Support Officer

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Note: *Reports and recommendations contained in this agenda are not to be considered as Council policy until adopted.*

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1 WELCOME

2 APOLOGIES

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

3 CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Note: Any additions must be approved by resolution with an explanation as to why they cannot be delayed until a future meeting.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Members are reminded of the need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.
2. Elected members are reminded to update their register of interests as soon as practicable, including amending the register at this meeting if necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:

- a) **Notes/Amends** if necessary the Elected Members' Interest Register attached as Attachment A; and
- b) **Confirms/Amends** the proposed management plan for Elected Members' Interests.

Attachments

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Interest Register 2 April 2025				
Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Cr Sophie Barker	Director	Ayrmed Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Various publicly listed companies	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Property Owner	Residential Property Owner - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Beneficiary	Sans Peur Trust (Larnach Castle)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Mentor	Business Mentors NZ	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Volunteer	Blue Penguins Pukekura	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Vegetable Growers Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chairperson	Dunedin Heritage Fund (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Gasworks Museum Trust (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Otaru Sister City Society (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Hereweka Harbour Cone Trust (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Deputy Chair	Dunedin Food and Drink Tourism Story Group	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Te Ao Tūroa Partnership (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Connecting Dunedin (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Member	Institute of Directors	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.	
Cr Jim O'Malley	Owner	Biocentrix Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Residential Property Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Ayrmed Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Northern AFC	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Ocho Newco Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	Member	Ice Sports Dunedin Incorporated (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Connecting Dunedin (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Hospital Local Advisory Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Otago Regional Transport Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Okia Reserve Management Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Tertiary Precinct Planning Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Waikouaiti Coast Community Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Cr Brent Weatherall	Member	Urban Access	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Residential Property	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Business George Street, Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Brent Weatherall Jeweller Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Weatherall Trustee Company	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Residential Rental Properties	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Craigieburn Reserve Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Public Art Gallery Society (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

PART A REPORTS

SPEAKING SCHEDULE

Department: Civic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Hearings Committee with a schedule of submitters wishing to present their views, in person, on the Waste Minimisation Management Plan.
- 2 The speaking schedule is as follows:

Time	Submission Number	Submitter
9.40 am	1122079	East Otago Catchment Group (Stephanie Scott)
9.50 am	1122162	One Coast (Andy Barratt)
10.00 am	1122162	Geraldine Tait

- 3 As this is an administrative report the Summary of Considerations is not required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:

- a) **Notes** the speaking schedule.

Signatories

Author:	Jennifer Lapham - Governance Support Officer
Authoriser:	Scott MacLean - General Manager, Climate and City Growth

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2025 - SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Department: Waste and Environmental Solutions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 This report summarises Dunedin City Council’s requirements under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) for reviewing its Waste Minimisation and Management Plan 2020. The subsequent Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025 (Draft WMMP 2025) was informed by the Otago Regional Waste Assessment (WA) 2023, Dunedin’s Zero Carbon Plan, and stakeholder engagement.
- 2 This report summarises feedback from submitters who participated in the Special Consultative Procedure on the Draft WMMP 2025, held from 30 January 2025 – 28 February 2025.
- 3 This report recommends a further amendment to the Draft WMMP 2025 prior to adoption by Council in response to the submissions received and to give regard to the new national Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy released on 7 March 2025.
- 4 15 submissions were received during public consultation for the Draft WMMP 2025.
- 5 86% of the submissions received were overall supportive for the Draft WMMP 2025.
- 6 Suggested changes to reflect the submissions received are provided with this report.
- 7 Central government has released a new national Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy, which we are legislatively required to give regard to in our WMMP, leading to recommended amendments to the Draft WMMP 2025.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:

- a) **Consider** the submissions on the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025.
- b) **Make** recommendations to the Council on the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025.

BACKGROUND

- 8 The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires Territorial Authorities to review their WMMP at intervals of not more than six years.
- 9 Council’s current WMMP 2020 was adopted in May 2020 and was informed by the Waste Assessment 2018 and stakeholder engagement.

- 10 Council has the option to either retain the existing WMMP without changes, amend the existing WMMP, or revoke and replace the WMMP entirely.
- 11 The Infrastructure Services Committee resolved to proceed with an amendment to the existing Dunedin WMMP on 15 August 2023 (ISC/2023/035). Following this, a Steering Group including mana whenua representatives was established, and early stakeholder engagement was carried out to inform the Draft WMMP 2025.
- 12 The first Draft WMMP 2025 was presented to Council on 30 October 2024 and approved for public consultation following the Special Consultation Procedure alongside the 9 Year Plan. On 28 January 2025 Council approved revised consultation dates from 30 January to 28 February 2025.

DISCUSSION

- 13 Councils final Draft WMMP 2025 (Attachment A) has been prepared in accordance with the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) Part 4: Responsibilities of territorial authorities in relation to waste management and minimisation. In particular:
 - Section 43: Waste Management and Minimisation Plans
 - Section 44: Requirements when preparing, amending, or revoking plans
 - Section 50: Review of waste management and minimisation plans
 - Section 51: Requirements for waste assessment

The Planning Process

- 14 The WMMP Steering Group consisting of Waste and Environmental Solutions staff, Zero Carbon staff, mana whenua representatives, and Councillors O'Malley and Weatherall developed the Draft WMMP 2025 drawing on information and data gathered for the WA 2023, Dunedin's Zero Carbon Plan 2030, and external stakeholder engagement.
- 15 Four external stakeholder engagement workshops were held, focussing on community and not-for-profit organisations, construction and demolition, private waste companies, and businesses. These were attended by approximately 120 people.
- 16 Further external engagement was carried out for Community Board members, the tertiary precinct, the Zero Carbon Alliance, two workshops with Councillors (1 August 2024 and 9 October 2024), and a Councillor meeting on 8 October 2024.
- 17 The WA 2023 followed the process prescribed in the WMA s(51) Requirements for waste assessment, and took a regional approach.
- 18 For the WA 2023, the most reliable data and information relates to services and facilities provided by DCC. It is more difficult to obtain data and information from private waste service providers due to issues around commercial sensitivity. The DCC data and the available data from private waste service providers informed the drafting of the WMMP 2025.

19 Fit with Waste Futures

The Draft WMMP 2025 complements the Waste Futures programme by containing actions that are part of the Waste Futures work programme such as developing resource recovery infrastructure to create more local capability. The WMMP is a legislative requirement, while Waste Futures is the work programme that is achieving the projects encompassed.

The Consultation Process

Media Placements Advertising the Public Consultation

- 20 Newspaper adverts: ODT 1, 15, 22 February, The Star 30 January, 13, 20 February.
- 21 ODT Online: (adverts shown in the digital ODT) 1 – 28 February, 124,935 impressions (this is how many times it was shown to viewers), 391 users clicked through to find out more about the consultation.
- 22 Facebook posts: 30 January, 14 February, 24 February, each boosted for maximum engagement.
- 23 Instagram posts: 30 January, 14 February, 24 February.
- 24 There was a total of 26,225 accounts that saw the content over the duration, and 689 engaged (i.e., liked, shared, reacted or commented). 379 users clicked on the link to find out more about the consultation.

Consultation Outcomes

- 25 A total of 15 submissions were received on the Draft WMMP 2025.
- 26 There was good support for most of the proposed changes with 86% giving overall support for the Draft WMMP 2025.
- 27 The submissions talked directly, or in part, to topics such as transfer stations, rural waste and services, kerbside services, waste minimisation grants, community outcomes and localism. The topics commented on are in the attached Summary of Results from Submissions (Attachment B) and associated recommendations in Attachment C.
- 28 A summary of topics that the submissions made direct comments to is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: A summary of topics that were commented upon in the submissions received for the Draft WMMP 2025.

Summary of Submissions	
Submission Topics	Frequency
Transfer stations/Resource Recovery Parks	5
Rural waste and services	4
Kerbside services	4
Waste Minimisation Grants	4
Localism/community	4

Speed and efficiency	4
Agricultural waste	3
Vision	3
Construction and demolition	2
Liquid Paper Board (Tetrapaks)	2
Advocacy	2
Commercial waste	2
Regulation	2
Organic waste	1
Waste to energy	1
Soft plastics	1
Cost	1
Product stewardship	1
Education	1

For Noting

- 29 Since the public consultation and drafting of the WMMP 2025, on 7 March 2025 a new national Waste Strategy was released from central government. The ‘Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy’ replaced ‘Te Rautaki Para | New Zealand waste strategy’ adopted by the previous Government in March 2023.
- 30 Under Section 44c of the Waste Minimisation Act, Territorial Authorities must give regard to the national Waste Strategy when preparing, amending, or revoking plans. Proposed changes are provided in Attachment A to meet this requirement.

OPTIONS

- 31 There are no options with this report as its purpose is to present a summary of submissions.

NEXT STEPS

- 32 The WMMP Hearing Panel will hear submissions on 8 April 2025, and make recommendations to the Council regarding the Draft WMMP 2025.

Signatories

Author:	Leigh McKenzie - Waste Minimisation Officer, Waste and Environmental Solutions
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Authoriser:	Chris Henderson - Group Manager Waste and Environmental Solutions Scott MacLean - General Manager, Climate and City Growth
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Attachments

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↓B	Summary of Results from Submissions	57
↓C	Summary of Recommendations for Hearings Committee	59

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Fit with purpose of Local Government

This decision enables democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities and promotes the social and environmental well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Fit with strategic framework

	Contributes	Detracts	Not applicable
Social Wellbeing Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Development Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arts and Culture Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
3 Waters Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Future Development Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Integrated Transport Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Parks and Recreation Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other strategic projects/policies/plans	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dunedin's Zero Carbon Plan 2030.

Māori Impact Statement

The proposed Draft WMMP 2025 has been prepared with input from the Steering Group which included representatives of mana whenua, and the Māori Partnerships Team to ensure the work aligns with te ao Māori, Te Taki Haruru, and the Treaty of Waitangi.

Sustainability

The WMMP 2025 will enhance outcomes for the environment by reducing waste being sent to landfill and avoiding harm upon the environment.

Zero carbon

If adopted and implemented, the Draft WMMP 2025 with amendments will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and progress Dunedin towards a circular economy.

LTP/Annual Plan / Financial Strategy /Infrastructure Strategy

The draft WMMP 2025 contains actions which seek funding through Annual Plans and/or Long Term Plan processes.

Financial considerations

The draft WMMP 2025 contains actions which seek funding through Annual Plans and/or Long Term Plan processes.

Significance

This decision is considered to be medium in regard to Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Council has reviewed its WMMP and decided to amend it. This is not a new Plan.

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Engagement – external

In preparation of the Draft WMMP 2025, external engagement was carried out with; community, non-profit organisations, commercial businesses, private waste companies, the construction and demolition sector, the Zero Carbon Alliance, Community Boards, the University of Otago, and Otago Polytechnic, and representatives from Ōtākou marae and Puketeraki marae.

Public Consultation Media Placements

- 3 ODT Newspaper adverts
- 3 The Star adverts
- 3 Boosted Facebook posts
- 3 Instagram posts

There was a total of 26,225 accounts that saw the content over the duration, and 689 engaged (i.e. liked, shared, reacted or commented). 379 users clicked on the link to find out more about the consultation.

Engagement - internal

In preparation of the Draft WMMP 2025, internal engagement was carried out with Community Development, Events, City Development, Parks and Recreation, Building Services, City Planning, Corporate Policy, Māori Partnerships Team, Legal, Waste and Environmental Solutions, and the Zero Carbon team.

Risks: Legal / Health and Safety etc.

Following the special consultation procedure is required for meeting our obligations as Territorial Authority under the WMA.

Conflict of Interest

There are no known conflicts of interest.

Community Boards

Community Boards had the opportunity to submit on the Draft WMMP 2025 during the special consultative procedure. Waikouaiti Community Board submitted.



Mahere Whakahaere me te Whakamōtio Para 2025
Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
2025

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025

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DRAFT

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025

INTRODUCTION

KUPU WHAKATAKI

This Plan directs the development of a stronger, more positive, circular economy that fosters the health of the environment and our community (Figure 1).

It has been well established that the current linear system for production and consumption negatively impacts the environment, is wasteful, inequitable, and vulnerable to unforeseen future changes¹²³. For this reason, New Zealand introduced the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) in 2008. This legislation enables and requires the Dunedin City Council (DCC) to act in waste minimisation, and work to avoid harm to the environment. The DCC is similarly obliged to responsibly manage waste from a public health perspective.

The WMA requires territorial authorities to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP), to direct how they will use waste levy funding received from the Ministry for Environment to achieve waste minimisation. This Plan gives the direction of DCC's leadership and work with partners, local communities, businesses, neighbouring regions and other stakeholders. Waste is not something that can be addressed by local government alone. Our economic system involves many parts and sectors, and each part needs to adapt for waste minimisation to be achieved.

Everyone can participate in change towards less waste. The DCC aims to help ease the community through the process with wide-ranging actions laid out in this Plan. From helping households make best use of their kerbside recycling and rubbish bin collection system, to assisting the region's construction and demolition industry both in waste diversion and in waste minimisation through thoughtful design.

This Plan is one part of a wider movement toward making waste reduction opportunities accessible to the community. It complements existing initiatives such as the work toward a safer tertiary area by Sophia Charter signatories and the city's Zero Carbon Plan 2030 which aims to reduce carbon emissions. It's community funding aspects support projects by local community groups and businesses. It upholds regional work for minimising waste through joint advocacy, developing consistency, shared resources, and gathering data to highlight key issues and provide for facts-based decision-making.

The ultimate outcome of minimising waste is the achievement of a circular system for producing and consuming, benefitting our health and well-being and that of the environment.

¹ Circle Economy Foundation (2023) 'The Circularity Gap Report', URL:<https://www.circularity-gap.world/2023>, accessed 18.06.2024.

² International Panel for Climate Change (2023) 'Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report', URL: [IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf](#), accessed 18.06.2024.

³ Ministry for Environment (2022) 'Ōhanga āmiomio - Circular economy', URL: <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/ohanga-amiomio-circular-economy>, accessed 18.06.2024.

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025

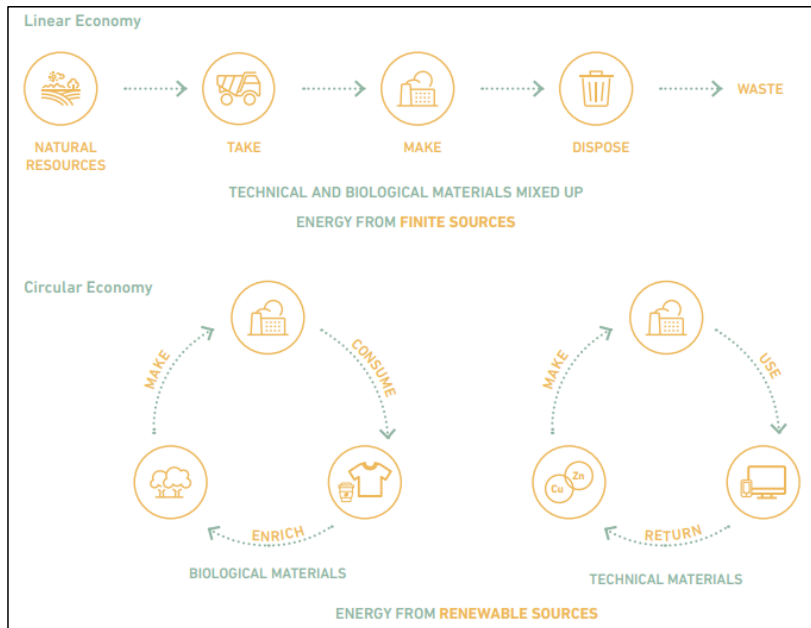


Figure 1: The current linear economy vs circular economy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
KUPU WHAKAMIHI

We would like to acknowledge the hard work, time, and thought that has been generously given to us for preparing this Plan. Thank you to the members on the Steering Group, including our mana whenua representatives, Marlene McDonald, Moana Wesley, and Donna Matahaere-Atariki, our elected Councillors, Brent Weatherall and Jim O'Malley. Also to everyone who attended our engagement workshops out of their own time, and gave their knowledge and let us pick their brains. Dunedin City Council staff and the Waste and Environmental Solutions team have been invaluable and enormously generous in their advice and assistance.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA

The Dunedin City Council has developed a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan that sets a vision, objectives, targets, and actions to improve waste minimisation over the next six years. This WMMP takes an approach that includes collaborating with the other districts in Otago with the aim of making waste minimisation and management more cohesive, achievable, and effective in Otago. It also complements Dunedin's Zero Carbon 2030 Plan, [and and The Government's Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy Te Rautaki Para—New Zealand's Waste Strategy](#). The vision for this Plan is:

Ōtepoti Dunedin is actively committed to preventing waste, reducing emissions, and building a circular economy to respect and protect people and the natural environment's mauri.

The objectives below have been set to achieve this vision.

OBJECTIVES

Objectives have been informed by the recurring themes which came from stakeholder engagement workshops and meetings for the review of the WMMP.

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025

1. Circular economy – The top of the waste hierarchy will be prioritised in investment, design, and purchasing decisions.
2. Infrastructure and services – Improve resourcing of local infrastructure, and services to make good practice in waste minimisation convenient and easy.
3. Networking and collaboration – Enable wider collaboration with local community and business partners and with regional Territorial Authorities.
4. Education and communication - Provide waste minimisation education and communication to local community and business partners to enable best practice.
5. Advocacy, incentives and regulation – Using a variety of means to achieve waste minimisation best practice.
6. Data - Ensuring mechanisms are in place for tracking and reporting progress and to inform decision making.

This WMMP addresses the key issues identified in the Otago Regional Waste Assessment (2023) through these objectives and an Action Plan. The Action Plan was developed through engagement workshops and through analysis carried out in the Waste Assessment. The Action Plan describes the actions that will be carried out over the next six years, to achieve the waste minimisation and greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in this Plan.

The targets this Plan aims to achieve are:

Target 1: Waste generation: Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 % per person 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.

These targets complement [The Government's Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy by reflecting the outcomes it aims to achieve. Te Rautaki Para – New Zealand's Waste Strategy](#). They aim to reduce the quantity of waste being generated, being sent to landfill, and greenhouse gas emissions from waste.

Waste cannot be minimised by one organisation. It requires everyone to act and work together. This Plan includes actions that will improve collaboration across sectors and districts, and to develop networks to bring us closer to achieving a circular economy.

The purpose of the Plan

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP or the Plan) was informed by the Otago Regional Waste Assessment 2023 (Waste Assessment). The Plan sets out how Ōtepoti Dunedin will make change for waste minimisation, over the next six years, under the WMA. It complements [The Government's waste and resource efficiency strategy. Te Rautaki Para, New Zealand's Waste Strategy](#), and the Zero Carbon Plans that have been adopted nationally and in Ōtepoti Dunedin, and supports the goals of Te Ao Tūroa – Dunedin's Environment Strategy. The focus for this Plan is to:

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025

- Develop diversion for and design out construction and demolition waste. This is also a priority in Ōtepoti Dunedin’s Zero Carbon Plan 2030.
- Improve opportunities for community-based resource recovery – a community-based approach to resource recovery is often more effective and builds better social outcomes. This is also a priority in Ōtepoti Dunedin’s Zero Carbon Plan 2030.
- Divert organics from landfill – Ōtepoti Dunedin is developing new composting infrastructure and services for diverting residential organic waste from landfill. This infrastructure has the potential to expand the diversion of organics further (e.g. from businesses and events).
- Take a regional approach to waste management and minimisation as opposed to focusing solely on Ōtepoti Dunedin.

What does this WMMP mean for you?

Table 1: Summary of changes anticipated from this Plan for residents and organisations.

	What changes you can expect and how you can get involved
Residents	More opportunities for items to be repaired, improved access to resource recovery, and more options for waste minimisation.
Community groups and non-governmental organisations	Collaborative spaces where resources can be reused, shared, repaired, and recovered more efficiently and build positive community outcomes. Increased, and more flexible waste minimisation funding.
Businesses	Collaboration across sectors so that resources are shared more efficiently and build more sustainable practices. Consider how your business could be placed to create a more circular economy by rethinking and redesigning your purchases, processes, products, and packaging to reduce waste. Support in accessing waste minimisation funding, whether it be advice for a national fund application, or DCC’s waste minimisation grants. More education will be available to upskill staff in waste minimisation in a range of sectors.
Private waste companies	More communication and collaboration to diversify options for waste minimisation and management in Ōtepoti Dunedin.
Local Government	The DCC aims to collaborate with other councils in the Otago and Southland regions. The focus for the collaboration will be to increase the scale and efficiency of waste minimisation, circularity in the economy, and local processing of diverted material.

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025

Central Government	More advocacy from Ōtepoti Dunedin in a coordinated fashion to represent many voices.
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Summary of the waste situation

The WMMP is intended to improve waste management and minimisation in Ōtepoti Dunedin and the Otago region over the next six years. The Plan is informed by the Waste Assessment which analysed and reported the waste situation for these areas in compliance with sections 50 and 51 in the WMA. The findings are summarised here for context.

QUANTITY OF WASTE TO LANDFILL

The quantity of waste going to Green Island Landfill per capita per year (including special wastes) is given in Table 2. The other districts in Otago, the region, and national average are also provided for context.

Table 2: Tonnes of waste to Class 1 Landfills per Capita per Year in descending order, for Dunedin, Otago, and New Zealand. These values were calculated using Statistics New Zealand population estimates and Class 1 Landfill data attained from Solid Waste Analysis Protocol surveys carried out by Waste Not Consulting (Otago Regional Waste Assessment, 2023).

Overall Waste to Class 1 Landfills including special waste	Tonnes per capita per annum
Queenstown Lakes 2020	0.833
New Zealand 2021	0.685
Otago Region 2020	0.608
Dunedin 2018	0.554
Central Otago 2021	0.527
Clutha 2022	0.505
Waitaki 2022	0.466

COMPOSITION OF WASTE TO LANDFILL

Knowing what kinds of waste are being sent to landfill is a good place to start when considering how we can minimise waste. It means we can identify what waste streams we can reduce with existing channels, and where the most significant gains can be made. The two pie charts below show what materials were going to Green Island Landfill in Ōtepoti Dunedin in 2022, compared to the average waste composition across the country in 2020 (Figure 2).

The main material types going to landfill are quite different between the two charts. Potentially hazardous material is the main type being disposed of to landfill across the country, but at Green Island Landfill in 2022, the main material was organic waste. This difference reflects the disposal practices of different Councils; with Clutha District Council sending what is not suitable for disposal at Mt Cooe Landfill in Clutha to Green Island Landfill in Ōtepoti Dunedin. Other landfills in the country have access to infrastructure to divert organics from landfill. Ōtepoti Dunedin introduced an organics diversion service in mid-2024, which is reflected in the difference of organic waste in the two compositions.

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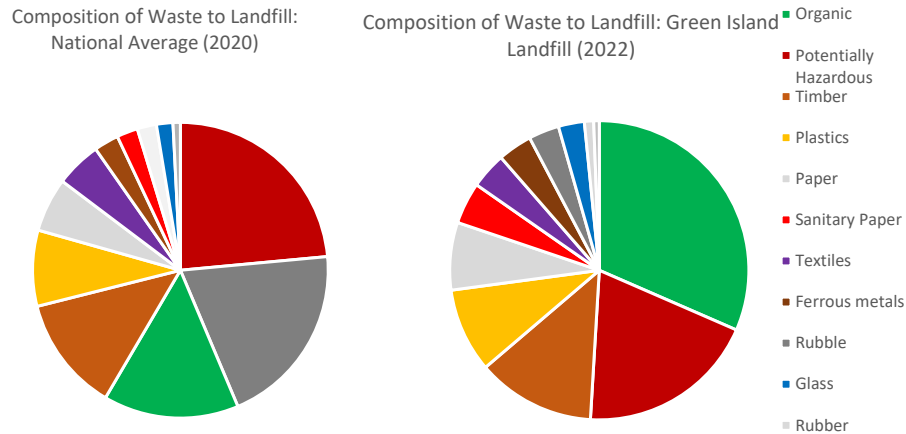


Figure 2: Compositions of waste to landfill. A national average from 2020 is compared with Green Island Landfill in 2022. Data source: Otago Regional Waste Assessment, 2023.

DIVERSION POTENTIAL

The proportion of the materials that could have been diverted through existing recycling collections, and straightforward composting is provided in Table 3 below. This table confirms why this plan focuses on diverting organics and construction demolition materials from landfill.

Table 3: The percentages of waste to Green Island Landfill that could be diverted through existing recycling channels or composting (Otago Regional Waste Assessment, 2023).

Material type	Green Island Landfill
Organics – food scraps	19.2%
Organics – green waste	11.5%
Paper – recyclable	5.3 %
Ferrous metals	4.6%
Timber – reusable	3.5%
Timber – unpainted, untreated	3.5%
Paper – cardboard	2.4 %
Textiles – clothing	2.1%
Glass – recyclable	2.0%
Plastic - recyclable	1.8%
Rubble - cleanfill	1.0%
Non-ferrous metals	0.8%
Rubble – new plasterboard	0.2%
As percentages of the overall waste stream (excluding potentially hazardous waste)	

SOURCES OF DIVERTIBLE MATERIALS

The main ways that easily divertible materials are reaching landfill, based on the Waste Assessment 2023 are:

- Food scraps:

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- Overwhelmingly end up in landfill through household kerbside rubbish collections⁴.
- Compostable green waste reaches landfill via two main pathways:
 - Household kerbside rubbish collections
 - General residential, Construction and Demolition (C&D), and Industrial, Commercial, Institutional (ICI) waste directly to transfer stations and landfills (excluding landscaping).
- Recyclable paper and cardboard:
 - Household kerbside rubbish collections (particularly large, wheeled bins).
 - Residential and ICI channels to transfer stations and landfills.
- New plasterboard, timber, ferrous metals, and rubble:
 - Arrive directly at transfer stations (partially) and landfill (mainly) from the C&D sector.
- Recyclable plastic and glass:
 - Reach landfill through household kerbside and ICI waste.
- Textiles:
 - Mainly from household kerbside rubbish and ICI waste to transfer stations and landfills.

⁴ [Food scrap and garden waste collections were introduced on 1 July 2024.](#)

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ABILITY OF SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Waste Assessment 2023 identified that Otago's limited processing infrastructure is negatively affecting waste diversion. Efforts to improve capture of recyclables and food scraps could worsen the situation. To address this, the Plan includes actions for improving processing infrastructure and services. Initiatives by the Waste Futures work programme are enhancing the capacity and quality of processing in Ōtepoti Dunedin and Otago.

SUMMARY OF FORECAST FUTURE DEMAND AND GAP ANALYSIS

Predicting the future demand for waste management and minimisation is inherently uncertain. Key factors that influence demand are:

- population growth
- economic activity
- changes in lifestyle and consumption
- changes in waste management approaches.

KEY ISSUES FROM WASTE ASSESSMENT

The key issues and gaps related to waste management and minimisation for future demand, as identified in the Waste Assessment 2023 are:

- 1) Infrastructure:
 - a) Limited access to waste infrastructure, especially material reprocessing.
 - b) Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) face challenges in material quality and capacity.
 - c) Landfill disposal availability depends on new facility consents.
 - d) Landfill provision in coastal Otago districts could be more efficient.
 - e) Variable Class 2-5 landfill availability.
- 2) Data and monitoring:
 - a) Data gaps exist for private waste collections, Class 2-5 fills, and farm waste practices.
 - b) Access, understanding, and transparency for the public in data on diversion and resource recovery.
- 3) Services:
 - a) Some districts such as Waitaki and Clutha have lower Council service levels.
 - b) Service variability hinders collaboration in education and behaviour change.
 - c) High contamination in household recycling collections.
 - d) Low market share for Council-provided kerbside services.
- 4) Specific materials:
 - a) Opportunities to manage waste materials better (biosolids, C&D waste, etc.).
 - b) Challenges with commercial, industrial, and institutional waste streams.
- 5) Leadership and collaboration:
 - a) Less focus on waste prevention and reuse compared to recycling.
 - b) Variable contract timeframes hinder collaboration.
 - c) Lack of formal mechanisms for joint funding and regional waste projects.
 - d) Staff shortages and delays in vehicle procurement.
 - e) Disaster waste planning and strategic direction variability.

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- f) Variation in Council’s strategic direction across the region for waste management and minimisation.
- g) Changes in national direction and priorities due to changes in central government.

Efforts to address these gaps will be crucial for effective waste management and minimisation.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This WMMP fits within an ecosystem of national legislation and other strategies, plans, and policies, all working together to make change. This Plan needs to fit with, and complement these others, while providing leadership in waste management and minimisation locally. The key surrounding strategies and policies, and how this Plan fits with them, is described below in Table 4.

Table 4: A summary describing how legislation fits together, creating an ecosystem of change.

Legislative Framework						Other tools
The Treaty of Waitangi						
Waste Minimisation Act 2008 – under review. (bylaw ability here too).	The Litter Act 1979 – under review.	The Local Government Act 2002	The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996	The Climate Change Response Act 2002	The Resource Management Act 1991	
Te Rautaki Para New Zealand Waste Strategy (bylaw ability here too)	Infringements and criminal offences	Bylaw for waste management Criminal offence if bylaw breached	Regulations and group standards related to waste	The Emissions Trading Scheme	The National Environmental Standards	International conventions
Waste Management and Minimisation Plans		Long Term Plans		Te Hau Mārohi Ki Anamata Emissions Reduction Plan	District and regional plans and resource consents.	Central government guidelines, codes of practice and voluntary initiatives
Waste Disposal Levy						Local government strategies, policies, and plans such as the Dunedin Zero Carbon Plan 2030, Te Ao Tūroa and Te Taki Haruru – The DCC Māori Strategic Framework.
Waste Minimisation Fund						
Product Stewardship						
Other regulations						

DCC Strategic Context

The DCC Strategic Framework incorporates eight high-level strategies, underpinned by Council’s commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi and the principle of sustainability. The overarching vision to guide outcomes for the city is to ensure Dunedin is one of the world’s great small cities. This includes managing the use and development of waste resources, in a way that enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety.

The DCC is refreshing its wellbeing strategies (Ara Toi, Economic Development Strategy, Social Wellbeing Strategy and Te Ao Tūroa). This work, combined with developing approaches that embed Council’s commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi and sustainability, is intended to improve Council’s

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ability to strategically lead the DCC toward realising community outcomes that consider future challenges while meeting its legislative responsibilities.

The Waste Management and Minimisation Plans' guiding wellbeing strategy is Te Ao Tūroa.

THE TREATY OF WAITANGI

This Plan has been developed with the Treaty of Waitangi (the Treaty) in mind. The Plan has been prepared and developed alongside mana whenua within the WMMP Steering Group. By developing the Plan with mana whenua, the contents and direction of the plan embody Article 2 of the Treaty in not only mana whenua maintaining tino rangatiratanga (self-determination) in governmental affairs but doing so over a great taonga within te ao Māori - te taiao (the environment).

Actions in this Plan reflect processes of tapu and noa, and aim to protect and enhance the natural environment.

TE AO MĀORI - THE MĀORI WORLDVIEW

The environment is of paramount importance in te ao Māori. It provides food, drinking water, as well as shelter. As a result, protecting and limiting harm to our environment is of high priority to mana whenua in Ōtepoti Dunedin and across the country.

Te Taki Haruru (the Māori Strategic Framework for the DCC) is based in the values of mana whenua in Ōtepoti Dunedin. The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan reflects the needs of mana whenua by aligning with key directions within Te Taki Haruru. There is a particular focus across all four pou, within the environmental wellbeing; the cultural wellbeing across the Autūroa and Autakata pou, as well as the social wellbeing across the Autaketake and Autakata pou. By actively involving mana whenua in the Steering Group, this uplifts the mana of mana whenua and recognises their whakapapa connecting to the whenua of Ōtepoti Dunedin. Furthermore, this plan utilises mātauraka from mana whenua for the benefit of the environment, which in turn uplifts the mauri of Ōtepoti Dunedin and recognises the balance of tapu and noa in keeping residents safe from waste.

TE AO TŪROA – THE NATURAL WORLD: DUNEDIN'S ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY

While the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan sits under the WMA, within the DCC's strategic framework, the WMMP fits under the Te Ao Turoa – The Natural World, Dunedin's Environment Strategy. The WMMP contributes more specific direction, actions, and commitment to achieving Te Ao Tūroa's reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to manage resources more sustainably.

PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH

Protecting public health is one of the original reasons for local authority involvement in waste management. ~~Te Rautaki Para refers to public health as being one of the outcomes of successful recovery of resources.~~ The Waste Assessment 2023 identified key waste management issues that are likely to be of concern in terms of public health after consulting with the Medical Officer of Health⁵. These risks will primarily be managed by providing waste services and infrastructure. For example, assisted collections and additional medical waste bins have also been introduced as services to further protect public health. Appropriate performance standards for waste service contracts will be monitored and reported on. There are appropriate structures within contracts for addressing issues when they arise. Private waste services can be regulated through a bylaw where necessary.

⁵ Otago Regional Waste Assessment (2023) Appendix 1 – Medical Officer of Health Statement.

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Uncontrolled disposal of waste such as in clean fills or in rural areas, can be regulated on the local, regional, or national level. The DCC will work with the Otago Regional Council to ensure that waste issues are appropriately reflected in their regional plans.

Other areas that this Plan provides for to protect public health are:

- Continuously review reprocessing infrastructure.
- Engage with private operators to obtain better information on quantities of waste generated.
- Continue to support and deliver education and minimisation programmes.
- Review opportunities for better management of biosolids.
- Communicate and engage with communities, including iwi on changes to services.
- Review workforce planning in light of delivering waste management.
- Continue work to standardise waste management practices across Otago.
- Continuously improving on the services and infrastructure offered.

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GUIDING PRINCIPLES
MĀTĀPONO

Guiding principles are included in this Plan to influence decision-making and contribute to positive and holistic outcomes from the actions carried out. The guiding principles for this Plan are to: follow the waste hierarchy, provide leadership, ensure accessibility, work regionally, and diversify waste minimisation solutions.

Waste hierarchy
Paparaka Para

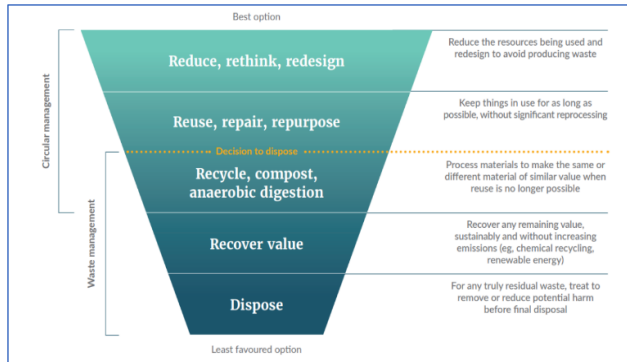


Figure 3: The Waste Hierarchy, as used in Te Rautaki Para, New Zealand's Waste Strategy, (Ref. Ministry for the Environment).

The waste hierarchy guides best practice and the order of preference for how to manage waste, to gain the best outcomes for the environment (Figure 3). Focusing on the top part of the waste hierarchy, prevention and reuse, has several benefits. It helps prevent greenhouse gas emissions, reduces pollutants, saves energy, conserves resources, creates jobs, and promotes green technology. By emphasising these steps, we can move toward a more sustainable approach to resource use. Tackling the top of the waste hierarchy requires changes in behaviour and culture around waste.

Councils have largely been focussing investment and resourcing on the lower part of the waste hierarchy, recycling and waste management. With this solid foundation in place, we are in a position to shift our focus to the higher parts of the waste hierarchy (avoid, reuse, repair). This is a difficult area to influence, invest in, and measure. However, there are actions that community groups, businesses, and Council can work on together to make progress. Such as establishing zero waste event services and infrastructure, building on the repair movement, and community-led resource recovery which can offer services like reuse, repair, recycling, product take-back, and reverse reuse logistics. Businesses can design to avoid waste, for durability, and reuse, offer take back programs, and reduce packaging. Council can assist by helping with resourcing and collaboration and planning infrastructure and services to support these activities. This Plan embraces these actions, to shift our investment and resourcing to the top parts of the waste hierarchy.

Leadership

The DCC will model best practice in waste minimisation by reducing waste and shifting to a circular economy. Best practice will be integrated across the organisation's culture, operations, decision making, and procurement. Furthermore, the DCC will adopt leadership as a frame of mind, and enable others in the community to effect waste minimisation and get involved in achieving this Plan.

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Accessibility

DCC waste services are designed and funded to suit most residents. However, local government plays a crucial role and is responsible for ensuring that waste services are accessible to all residents and businesses within our jurisdiction as far as practicable.

There are different demographics in the community with unique needs. Making services accessible to all needs to be part of this Plan's actions. For instance:

- Providing convenient access to recycling centres, transfer stations, waste collection points, and assisted collections.
- Engaging in educational campaigns to raise awareness about waste minimisation and management practices and offering the information in a range of media forms.
- Inclusive infrastructure [and services](#) - investing in infrastructure [and services](#) that accommodates diverse needs [including for those living in rural communities](#).

Working locally and regionally

Local waste minimisation, processing, and services will be prioritised to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transporting recycling and improve local economic opportunities. Recycling usually has to be transported long distances from Ōtepoti Dunedin to be processed. However, by working locally, we can reduce this conflict upon the environment between reducing waste and producing greenhouse gas emissions. Regional collaboration is also key for gaining scale ~~and efficiency in the collection of quality materials~~ [y of quality materials in as demanded](#) by [processors, recyclables markets, for improving waste minimisation](#).

In preparation for this Plan, the DCC worked with the other districts in Otago to write a joint regional Waste Assessment. This identified opportunities for working together, to get the best waste minimisation outcomes. This Plan seeks to work in close collaboration with the other Otago districts (Clutha, Waitaki, Central Otago, and Queenstown Lakes) and Southland where appropriate. This could involve Councils:

- Agreeing to adopt a consistent waste minimisation bylaw.
- Jointly collecting data from waste operators and using this information to identify issues and options from this information.
- Jointly advocating for access to centrally held data. For example, waste levy reporting.
- Sharing a regional human resource that engages across sectors and districts, to build on waste minimisation opportunities.
- Collaborating to consistently and proactively engage with target communities to minimise contamination.
- Promoting public participation in local authority rubbish and recycling services.
- Supporting shared resources for digital trading systems for materials.
- Collaborating to design a scalable Circular Resource Network for the region, with any infrastructure projects being designed to fit with this network. Smaller community-led infrastructure and services are actively encouraged and prioritised over large commercial infrastructure, where appropriate.
- Committing a portion of funding to deliver priority collaborative regional projects.
- Territorial Authority (TA) Officers advocating for regional infrastructure when engaging in collaboration at a national level.
- Exploring further regional co-operation, such as establishing a regional waste entity.

Diversify waste minimisation solutions

To enable people to reduce and minimise waste, more options need to be available. In Ōtepoti Dunedin, some materials cannot be diverted from landfill because the necessary services and

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infrastructure are not available locally. To improve waste minimisation in Ōtepoti Dunedin, we need to increase our range of waste minimisation opportunities, such as reuse systems and drop-off sites for textiles, ~~and timber,~~ [and agricultural items.](#)

Te ao Māori

To give effect to a Māori worldview, the actions in this Plan should be carried out in a way that uses the principles from Te Takiharuru, Dunedin's Māori Strategic Framework, so that key concepts for a Māori worldview can be incorporated into operations and outcomes from this Plan. Te Taki Haruru is the name gifted to the DCC's Māori Strategic Framework by mana whenua. In Māori, taki translates as 'to cry' and haruru 'to roar'. Takiharuru (Pilots Beach) is named because of the roar of the ocean. In the context of the strategic framework, the name Te Takiharuru is a metaphor that connects Ōtepoti Dunedin residents to the past, to the place where the Treaty was signed in Ōtepoti Dunedin, and like the constant roar of the ocean, is a constant reminder of our Treaty of Waitangi relationship.

Kaitiakitaka is an essential and centralised aspect of the DCC's commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi regarding the WMMP, which is reflected in Te Takiharuru. The primary key directions that promote, or relate to, kaitiakitaka within the WMMP are "Māori are leaders in the management of our natural resources and built environment," and "Te Ao Māori informs policy, planning and decision-making." These key directions ensure that mana whenua's priority of caring for te taiao (the environment) is utilised in the management of te taiao and relevant kaupapa (activities) that are related to, or have an impact, on te taiao. The application of this priority, seeing kaitiakitaka actioned, will be guided by the two-remaining environmental-based key directions, "Mātauraka is incorporated through the co-design and co-management of our environment and resources," and "The environment is regenerated and a sustainable future is secure." The key directions, within the environmental wellbeing strand of Te Takiharuru, show how kaitiakitaka can be, and will be, utilised within the WMMP.

Developing the Action Plan.

ENGAGING KEY SECTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS

In preparation of this Plan, the DCC carried out stakeholder engagement as follows:

- Workshops with key sectors – construction and demolition, community/non-profits, businesses in partnership with Business South, and private waste operators.
- Meetings with tertiary stakeholders – The University of Otago and Otago Polytechnic
- Meetings with:
 - o Ōtepoti Dunedin Community Boards
 - o Zero Carbon Alliance
 - o DCC departments including Waste and Environmental Solutions, Events, Community Development, Parks and Recreation, City Planning, Building Services, Legal, Corporate Policy, and Procurement.
 - o The Waste Management and Minimisation Steering Group included mana whenua representatives.

Feedback from the engagement process was used as the basis for the objectives and the Action Plan.

VISION

KAUPAPA MATUA

Ōtepoti Dunedin is actively committed to preventing waste, reducing emissions, and building a circular economy to respect and protect people and the natural environment's mauri.

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OBJECTIVES

WHĀIKA

Objectives have been informed by the recurring themes which came from stakeholder engagement workshops and meetings for the review of the WMMP.

1. Circular economy – The top of the waste hierarchy will be prioritised in investment, design, and purchasing decisions.
2. Infrastructure and services – Improve resourcing of local infrastructure, and services to make good practice in waste minimisation convenient and easy.
3. Networking and collaboration – Enable wider collaboration with local community and business partners and with regional Territorial Authorities.
4. Education and communication - Provide waste minimisation education and communication to local community and business partners to enable best practice.
5. Advocacy, incentives, and regulation – Using a variety of means to achieve waste minimisation best practice.
6. Data - Ensuring mechanisms are in place for tracking and reporting progress and to inform decision making.

TARGETS

AROKA

When considering targets for this Plan, there are two pre-existing areas ~~of targets~~ for waste minimisation and greenhouse gas emissions that we must consider. This Plan will use the financial year 2022/23 as a baseline year.

1. ~~The Government’s waste and resource efficiency strategy Te Rautaki Para, the New Zealand Waste Strategy~~ – this provides ~~ambitious but achievable targets/outcomes being sought~~ for Aotearoa New Zealand. The DCC’s ~~targets for reducing emissions from waste complement these national outcomes. needs to incorporate these targets in its own waste minimisation strategies, to align with national aims.~~
2. Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – on the local level, DCC has already adopted local waste diversion and emission reduction targets in the Zero Carbon Plan 2030. The three targets for waste in the Zero Carbon Plan 2030 have already been achieved, or are very close to being achieved. Therefore, this Plan has new targets that ~~align with Te Rautaki Para – the National Waste Strategy are more ambitious.~~

The 9 Year Plan 2025-34 also has targets for waste, but since it covers a longer timeframe than this plan, the targets have been extended proportionately to cover the longer period.

Table 5: The WMMP targets and how they fit with targets in Dunedin's Zero Carbon Plan 2030, 9 Year Plan, and ~~outcomes from The Government’s Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy, Te Rautaki Para, New Zealand’s Waste Strategy~~. The year 2022/23 is used as the baseline for the WMMP 2025 and 9 year Plan targets.

WMMP 2025 Targets (also Te Rautaki Para Targets aligns with outcomes in The Government’s Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy)	Dunedin Zero Carbon Plan 2030	9 Year Plan Targets	Notes
Target 1: Waste generation: Reduce the	10% reduction in waste production per capita	Waste generation: Reduce the	The targets and outcomes for waste generation/production between the

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amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 % per person by 2030.		amount of material entering the waste management system, by 15 % per person.	local Zero Carbon Plan and national waste strategy are aligned. The target for reducing waste generation has been extended proportionately for the 9 Year Plan to account for the longer term covered by that Plan.
Target 2: Waste disposal: Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30% per person by 2030.	Waste disposal: Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30% per person by 2030.	Target 2: Waste disposal: Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 45% per person.	The Dunedin's Zero Carbon Plan 2030 aligns with the outcomes being aimed for in the national Waste Strategy, target aligns with the level of ambition in Dunedin's Zero Carbon Plan 2030. The target for reducing waste to landfill has been extended proportionately for the 9 Year Plan to account for the longer term covered by that Plan.
Target 3: Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30% by 2030.	To achieve 2030 targets, Ōtepoti Dunedin needs to make resource use more circular and reduce emissions from waste by 37% below 2018/19 levels.	Target 3: Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 45%.	The Ōtepoti Dunedin target for waste emissions in the Zero Carbon Plan 2030 has been achieved. Therefore, this Plan uses the national target for waste emissions <u>more ambitious targets and aligns with the outcomes being aimed for in the Government's Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy.</u> The target for reducing emissions from waste has been extended proportionately for the 9 Year Plan to account for the longer term covered by that Plan.

Work priorities for achieving the 2030 targets and actions

Setting priorities provides direction and focus, enabling greater gains by concentrating resources into fewer areas. The key areas for the actions to be applied to during the term of this plan are:

- Construction and demolition waste – work with the sector and develop infrastructure to implement waste minimisation and improve practices.
- Community based resource recovery – develop community-based resource recovery and reuse to enhance social and environmental outcomes, make waste minimisation more accessible, and diversify solutions.
- Organics - extend organics diversion services, concentrating on diverting food and garden waste, divertible timber, paper, and textiles as priority waste streams identified in the Zero Carbon Plan 2030.
- Regional development – work with other districts in Otago to improve waste minimisation and management regionally.

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Performance standards

The Ministry for Environment can set performance standards for the implementation of Waste Management and Minimisation Plans under s 49 WMA. In September 2023, a performance standard was introduced for accepted materials, excluded materials, and discretionary materials for Territorial Authority-managed household kerbside collection services. The performance standards in the DCC's kerbside collection's contract meet the set criteria. DCC staff will monitor the contractors' performance, and its own as contract partner, and report to the Ministry for Environment annually. The method for this is laid out in the 'Monitoring progress and reporting implementation' section of this Plan.

ACTION PLAN

MAHERE WHAKATUTUKI

This section lays out the actions that will be carried out to achieve the objectives and targets of this WMMP. The objectives are the broad outcomes being sought and the actions are how we will achieve these outcomes. These actions were sourced from the Otago Regional Waste Assessment, external engagement workshops, internal engagement meetings, WMMP Steering Group meetings which included mana whenua representation, and the Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan.

The Action Plan is divided into tables covering topics for the core focus areas of this WMMP (Table 6-13). These are overarching actions that will help waste minimisation broadly, construction and demolition, community-based resource recovery, organics, and regional actions. There are separate tables for rural, internal, and supplementary actions to ease navigation of the Plan. The actions are arranged based on the waste hierarchy, the impact upon their relevant objectives, targets, and key issues identified in the Waste Assessment 2023. Implementation methods, funding methods, and timeframes are also detailed against each action.

The impact of each action is noted as high, medium, or low, according to how directly the action is expected to impact upon the key waste issues identified in the Waste Assessment 2023, and targets. Actions which have a less direct impact on our targets and have outcomes that are difficult to measure, such as behaviour change, education, and advocacy, are classed as lower impact. Actions regarding national and regional regulatory reform have been classed as high impact.

The actions are then ordered based on placement in the waste hierarchy, the key issues from the Waste Assessment 2030 that the actions will address, the level of impact expected and whether it was an action raised in external engagement. For example, collaborating with community partners to establish a network of community-based resource recovery centres fits with the top of the waste hierarchy, will have a high impact on Target 1 and 2, and addresses key issue 1a from the Waste Assessment 2030, and it was raised as an action in external engagement workshops. Therefore, it is the top action in the plan for community-based resource recovery.

Funding the Plan

Section 43 of the WMA requires councils to provide information about how they will fund the implementation of their WMMPs. The actions in this Plan will be funded through a variety of methods, depending on the scale, type of project, whether it is a new action or part of existing operations, and who will be delivering the action. The funding options include:

- The waste levy will be used for establishing new projects, services, and provide the resourcing required to achieve more waste minimisation in Ōtepoti Dunedin, in accordance with this WMMP. The waste levy can also be used to offer Waste Minimisation Grants, in accordance with the grants framework set out in this WMMP. The use of waste levy is prescribed by s32 of the WMA. DCC uses waste levy funding to cover waste minimisation staff salaries (including

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a contribution towards an EnviroSchools facilitator) and associated employment costs such as ACC and Superannuation.

- Long Term Plans - projects that require large investment will be funded through Long Term Plans, such as city-wide infrastructure and services.
- Annual Plans – Ongoing, operational costs will be funded through Annual Plans.
- Users Pay Charges – (also known as the ‘polluter pays’ method). It means those using a service, or disposing of waste, pays the full cost for the service or disposal.
- Penalty Fees and Infringement Fees and Charges - These are used to fund resourcing for enforcement of regulation.
- Targeted Rates – Kerbside collection services are funded through targeted rates, meaning those who receive the service are charged for it. This makes it more equitable, as households that do not receive the kerbside collection services do not have to pay for it. This could be expanded and varied, depending on the development of administrative capacity and coverage of services.

HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Waste management and minimisation activities have inherent risks for people working in the sector. Legal compliance and DCC standards for health and safety will be met throughout the implementation of this WMMP, monitored by contractor reports and audits. Industry standards have been prepared by WasteMINZ (the sector representative organisation), which will be useful guidance for implementation by external organisations. DCC staff will be proactive, working with our contractors, community groups, and residents to continue to improve health and safety outcomes and meet the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act, 2015.

Table 6: Overarching actions that will broadly support waste minimisation. These are in order of the waste hierarchy.

	Overarching Action	Waste Hierarchy Level	Objective	Target <i>See Table 5</i>	Key Issue # (Waste Assessment) <i>See page 11</i>	Impact High/Med/Low	Implementation Method	Funding method	Timeframe	Source
1	To create an online platform for Ōtepoti Dunedin that facilitates waste minimisation communication and co-action among businesses, community groups, and residents to enable active participation in a sharing economy. Case studies and best practice guidance will be included where appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1,3,4,	T1, T2	4a, 4b, 5a	High	To work with community organisations and businesses to establish a sharing platform for resources.	Waste levy, Annual Plans	2030	External engagement workshop, Internal engagement
2	Investigate implementing regulation in the form of a waste minimisation bylaw, to lift the baseline of standard practices. Adopt and implement a bylaw as appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	5	T2, T3	4b, 5a	High	Council led	Annual Plans, Waste Levy	2030	External engagement workshop
3	Continue to offer grants to community groups and businesses to achieve and deliver waste minimisation.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	2, 3, 5	T1, T2	4a	High	Council led. A new Waste Minimisation Grants Framework is included in this Plan to instigate these changes (Appendix 1).	Waste Levy	Ongoing	External engagement workshop, Zero Carbon Implementation Plan. R1.2.1

4	Advocate to central government to regulate against all single use cups, endorse the right to repair, eliminate waste via design, introducing a Container Return Scheme, and further product stewardship schemes.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	5	T2	5g	High	Council led.	Annual Plans, Waste Levy for staff time.	2025 to 2030.	External engagement
5	Investigate financial incentives to encourage businesses to reuse and recycle. Align with the work priorities of this Plan, with an emphasis on construction and demolition. Implement as appropriate.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	5	T1	5a	High	Waste and Environmental Solutions leads	Waste Levy and Annual Plans	2030	External engagement
6	Establish collaborative structures and communication, such as a cross-city circular economy collaboration group or groups to support local resource reuse initiatives and infrastructure, and to promote resource circularity especially in the business community.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1,2,3,4	T1, T2	5a	Medium	Networking events will identify key and willing organisations. Waste and Environmental Solutions and Zero Carbon will work with these key organisations to establish the collaborative structure.	Waste levy	2025-2030.	External engagement workshop, Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan R1.2.2

7	Improve waste minimisation at DCC run and DCC grant funded events. This may include assisting with services or resources, educational opportunities, working with venues, or advice on waste minimisation event plans.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	2, 3, 4	T2, T3	5a, 4a	Medium	Council led. Progress in waste minimisation by non DCC events will be measured through voluntary reporting.	Waste Levy, Annual Plans	From summer season 2026, after composting services are available for events. Achieve 40% diversion by 2030.	Internal engagement
8	Offer cross sector and public waste minimisation educational workshops and courses. These may be in person or online and in collaboration with external providers.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 4	T2, T3	4a, 4b	Medium	Waste and Environmental Solutions develops courses with a provider.	Waste Levy, Annual Plans	From 2027 to 2028, once the Construction and Demolition Sorting Facility is established.	External engagement workshop Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan. R1.5.1.
9	Continue to develop and support existing resource recovery parks and transfer stations including Green Island, Waikouaiti, and Middlemarch. Plan for how reuse systems could be supported.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	2	T2, T3	NA	Medium	Council led.	Long Term Plan.	From 2025-2030.	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan. R1.1.1
10	Engage with businesses to undertake waste audits and develop waste minimisation plans. Aim to support four businesses each year.	Avoid, Reduce, Reuse	1, 4, 6	T1, T2	4b	Medium	Waste and Environmental Solutions works with businesses, with support from Zero Carbon as needed.	Waste Levy, Long Term Plan	2030	Zero Carbon Plan 2030 – Implementation Plan, Action R1.1.5.4, R1.5.5

