

# Waste

## 1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 Humans are the only species that generate waste, other than bodily effluent. Waste represents an inefficient use of our resources. Improperly disposed of, waste can also pose a risk to human health and the environment.

## 1.1 Solid Waste

1.1.1 Around 8.7 million tonnes of solid waste were generated from domestic, commercial, industrial, and institutional sources in New Zealand in 2006, of which 2.4 million tons was subsequently diverted from disposal to landfills by recycling and reprocessing. The remainder was sent to landfill and cleanfill sites. The shift to increased recycling and reprocessing and the introduction of user-charges to dispose of waste have helped reduce the volume of waste deposited in landfills. However, reusable or recyclable organic (mostly garden and food) waste, timber, and construction and demolition waste make up nearly 50 percent of material sent to landfills.<sup>1</sup>

1.1.2 Since 1997, waste management in New Zealand has focused on managing the human health and environmental effects of waste. Today, though, there is a shift towards using valuable natural resources more efficiently and reducing the costs associated with production and disposal of waste. Consumer choices will increasingly drive the 'green design' of products, including those which produce less waste throughout their life cycle.

## 1.2 Hazardous Waste

1.2.1 Most hazardous waste is mixed either at source or during its transport, treatment, or disposal. As a result, treatment and disposal are made more difficult and opportunities for hazardous waste to be recovered and recycled are reduced. Information on hazardous waste is limited because of poor formal record keeping and reporting on waste flows in the past. A significant amount of hazardous waste is handled by private waste operators, whose data is considered commercially sensitive.

1.2.2 In 2004, solid hazardous waste was estimated to account for 11 percent of the material sent to landfills. About a quarter of this waste is stabilised before disposal at waste treatment facilities. Several major industries – for example mining – treat and dispose of hazardous waste independently. A variety of schemes to reuse, recycle, or recover electrical waste and waste electronic goods operate around New Zealand.

## 1.3 Contaminated Land

1.3.1 Inappropriate storage and use of hazardous substances and disposal of hazardous wastes can contaminate the environment. Industrial, domestic, and rural activities have all contributed to contaminated land in New Zealand. This impacts on people, animals and the environment in many ways, including: direct contact with contaminated soil; ingesting food or water from contaminated environments; and breathing contaminated vapours or dust. Local government is responsible for the day-to-day management of contaminated land and has specific functions under the RMA. Local government also controls the effects of contaminated land and the activities that cause land to become contaminated.

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<sup>1</sup> Waste statistics from Environment New Zealand 2007, Ministry for the Environment. Section 2, Chapter 6 *Waste*.

1.3.2 To date, most of the effort to identify, manage, and clean up contaminated sites has focused on urban and rural sites contaminated by activities and industries on the Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL). Significant resources are needed to confirm if sites are actually affected.

#### 1.4 **Southland's Solid Waste**

1.4.1 Southland's waste is deposited at the Southland Regional Landfill (SRL) at Kings Bend, east of Winton. In 2006, 55,000 tonnes of waste were sent to the SRL.<sup>2</sup> In 2007 and 2008, the total was 62,153 tons.<sup>3</sup> In November 2007 a study found that 42% of this waste was organic material which could easily have been composted instead of landfilled.<sup>4</sup> When landfilled, organic material can have adverse effects on the environment. Organic material generates leachate and emits the greenhouse gas methane. Timber was the second largest quantity of material in the landfill at 11.1% while paper and plastic, which are also easily recyclable, together made up 21%.<sup>5</sup>

#### 1.5 **Southland's Hazardous Waste**

1.5.1 There are no complete records showing which Southland industries produce, store, use or transport hazardous substances, nor which users dispose of hazardous waste in the region. About 10 tonnes of domestic hazardous waste were collected from the hazardous waste storage sheds at transfer stations between 2006 and early 2008.<sup>6</sup> Industries or individuals are understood to have private contracts to collect and dispose of their hazardous waste but there are no figures to quantify the amount involved.

1.5.2 Since 1995 Environment Southland, with funding from the Ministry for the Environment (MfE), has undertaken two large scale agrichemical collections which removed a total of 71.8 tons of agrichemicals. The amount of agrichemicals including persistent organic pollutants (chemical substances that persist in the environment, bioaccumulate through the food chain, and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment) remaining on farms in the Southland region is unknown.

#### 1.6 **Southland's Contaminated Land**

1.6.1 Common activities that cause land to become contaminated include the manufacture and use of pesticides and fertilisers; production of coal and gas; mining; timber treatment; and sheep dipping - all of which have occurred in the Southland region. However, there has been no widespread, coordinated investigation to identify potentially contaminated sites so the extent of the problem here is unknown.

### 2.0 **Relevance of Existing Regional Policy Statement and Existing Southland District Plan**

2.0.1 The existing Regional Policy Statement identifies eight issues with respect to solid waste in Southland. In summary the issues are that:

- excessive quantities of waste are generated and/or brought into the region encouraging a "throw-away" mentality;

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<sup>2</sup> www.wastenet.org.nz

<sup>3</sup> Email correspondence, Donna Peterson Waste Minimization Officer Invercargill City Council

<sup>4</sup> WasteNot Consulting, February 2008, *Solid Waste in Southland 2007*—Draft copy.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Email correspondence. Ed Hills, Chemical collector, Chemstocks Ltd.

- there is a lack of knowledge of volume, content and status of waste generation and disposal sites in the region;
- historic refuse sites pose a threat to public health and the environment;
- there is no incentive to minimize waste because the cost of collection and disposal of waste is not borne by waste generators;
- current waste management practices conflict with traditional Maori values;
- some solid waste management issues would be more effectively addressed on an inter-regional or national basis than a regional basis;
- landfills produce greenhouse gases such as methane;
- illegal tipping is unsightly and an environmental hazard.

2.0.2 We've reviewed these issues and have concluded that most remain relevant, although some issues and the related policies, objectives and methods have been made redundant by legislation and local initiatives.

2.0.3 We have also undertaken a detailed analysis of each objective, policy and method that relates to each issue to check that they are all still relevant. This analysis has shown that the basic framework remains relevant, with some amendments necessary in order for some policies and methods, in particular, to be as relevant as possible.

2.0.4 The existing Regional Policy Statement identifies seven issues with respect to hazardous substances in Southland. In summary they are that:

- the management of hazardous substances should be based on a lifecycle management system from their manufacture (or import) to disposal;
- there is a lack of information on the volume, location, movement and disposal of hazardous substances in the region;
- there is a need for information regarding appropriate methods of use, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances as well as enforcement;
- there are unknown locations and threats from contaminated sites; these need to be identified and investigated;
- routes used for movement of hazardous substances may pose risks to people;
- accidental spillages of hazardous substances and emergency discharge of raw industrial and domestic effluent adversely affect the environment;
- there is a lack of knowledge of long-term effects on ecosystems of using hazardous substances.

2.0.5 We've reviewed these issues too and have concluded that most remain relevant, although some issues and the related policies, objectives and methods have been made overtaken redundant by legislation and local initiatives.

2.0.6 Again, we have also undertaken a detailed analysis of each objective, policy and method that relates to each issue to check that they are all still relevant. This analysis has shown that the basic framework remains relevant, with some amendments necessary in order for some policies and methods, in particular, to be as relevant as possible.

## 2.1 **Southland District Plan**

2.1.1 Waste management as identified in the existing Southland District Plan is still an integral part of promoting the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in the District. The existing Southland District Plan identifies four significant resource management issues relating to waste;

- inefficient use of resources;
- scarcity of suitable land;
- site rehabilitation, future use and long term liabilities;
- responsibility for historical disposal sites.

2.1.2 At the time the District Plan was formulated there were a large number of landfill disposal sites located across the District and a very different approach to waste management than exists today. The waste issues identified above reflect the waste management approach that existed at this time and due to a number of changes can be considered out of date. The establishment of the Southland Regional Landfill, a regional approach to waste management in Southland and the introduction of initiatives such as kerbside recycling, greenwaste processing sites and recycling drop off centres are all significant changes that have occurred since the existing District Plan was adopted. As a result of these changes the framing of waste management in the second generation District Plan is likely to have a different focus on waste issues.

### **3.0 Emerging Waste Issues in Southland**

#### **3.1 Emerging Solid Waste Issues**

##### ***3.1.1 Shift to Resource Stewardship***

3.1.1.1 Since the RPS was released in 1997 there has been a major shift in focus regarding solid waste management. During the 1990s, the significant waste management issues focused on sub-standard landfills that adversely affected the environment because of poor construction, ill-considered positioning, and little or no monitoring. Today, resource stewardship is considered critical. Resource stewardship recognises the need to assume greater responsibility for resources. Manufacturers have a responsibility to make products that can be used again for the same purpose, or that can be used as a resource for the manufacture of another product instead of extracting more finite raw materials. Consumers also have a responsibility to think critically about their need for a product and whether there is an alternative to buying it new.

##### ***3.1.2 National Issues***

3.1.2.1 Over the past decade, Central Government has initiated several policies and legislative changes regarding solid waste management, of which the New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS) 2002 and the Waste Minimisation Act, which became law last September, are the most significant. Yet New Zealand has only touched the tip of the waste iceberg by managing the easier waste streams, such as recycling paper and cans, and the high risk waste streams such as hazardous wastes. The focus will now shift to the two largest waste streams: organic waste and construction and demolition waste.

##### ***3.1.3 Regional Issues***

3.1.3.1 The increasing amount of waste disposed to landfill is of noticeable concern to Southlanders. This trend needs to reverse not only by diverting more waste from landfill through such initiatives as recycling, but more importantly by taking responsibility for resources. Recycling is a good way to divert waste streams from landfill, but it does not totally remove waste at its source because raw materials and energy still went into the process of making the product.

3.1.3.2 Organics comprise nearly half of the waste stream going to landfill. In order to align with MfE's work, households and industry should be encouraged to divert more green waste, food waste and commercial organic waste from the landfill. Moreover, rubble

and timber comprise 17% of Southland's waste stream. This is a valuable resource if it is reused or recycled.

- 3.3.1.3 Disposing of household waste and some types of farm waste on rural properties is a common practice in Southland, yet very little is known about the types and volume of waste deposited or the sites of these landfills. On-farm landfills are not monitored for their content or locations; hence, very little is known about their environmental impacts.

## 3.2 Southland District Issues

### 3.2.1 *Establishment of Southland Regional Landfill (SRL)*

- 3.2.1.1 The establishment of the Southland Regional Landfill is the biggest change in waste management practices within the Southland region since the existing Southland District Plan became operative. It has allowed the District Council to close several landfills located across the District and replace them with transfer stations with all waste now being taken from these transfer stations to the SRL. The establishment of the SRL ensures that waste in Southland is being deposited in a modern facility with very high environmental standards. Another major advantage of the establishment of a regional landfill site is that it has simplified the analysis of waste within the Southland region. Detailed information on exactly what is being 'thrown away' within the region and deposited at the SRL can be obtained and this can be used to guide waste management decisions.

### 3.2.2 *Waste Minimisation*

- 3.2.2.1 The waste going to the SRL from the Southland District was audited in November 2007. As a result, it is estimated that 60% of the total waste stream could be diverted from the landfill and be recycled or composted. Minimising the amount of waste material being deposited at the SRL through waste minimisation initiatives is an issue the new Plan will need to address. The District Council operates seven recycling centres, three recycling drop off centres and two greenwaste sites, which provide an important service - particularly for rural areas where kerbside collection is not currently feasible. These facilities are an important component of the Councils waste minimisation strategy. The Council is also currently examining options relating to green waste collection throughout the District.

## 3.3 Emerging Contaminated Land Issues in Southland

- 3.3.1 The RPS briefly touches on the issue of contaminated land in its section on hazardous substances. This is still an important emerging issue because there is little known about contaminated sites in the region and the risks they could potentially carry. Additionally, more tools have been developed to assist local authorities with carrying out their functions under the RMA relating to contaminated land.

### 3.3.2 *National Issues*

- 3.3.2.1 MfE has developed a series of Contaminated Land Management Guidelines in partnership with regional councils and unitary authorities. The Contaminated Sites Remediation Fund assists regional councils to encourage the investigation and remediation of contaminated sites. In 2005 the RMA was amended to give regional councils a clearer role in contaminated land management. MfE has begun work on a programme that will address key issues and gaps in the management of contaminated land and provide more direction to councils, aiming to provide consistency in managing contaminated land around the country.

3.3.2.2 The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS) published in 2002 set targets for the management of waste and contaminated land, some of which have been revised by MfE. The new goal for regional councils is to align with S.30 of the RMA: the investigation of land for the purposes of identifying and monitoring contaminated land. In addition, the following objectives have been set:

- to establish a HAIL database;
- to identify HAIL sites;
- to prioritise HAIL sites for action;
- to investigate, manage and/or remediate high risk sites;
- to record and make available information on contaminated and potentially contaminated land;
- to ensure safe land use so that all territorial authorities will have policies and rules for the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision, or use of contaminated land.

3.3.2.3 Southland must align with the national direction and pick up the pace when managing contaminated land.

#### **4.0 Options for addressing issues and further comments**

##### **4.1 Solid Waste**

4.1.1 Addressing the waste problem requires bold and innovative approaches that may not have been trialed in Southland or New Zealand before.

##### **4.2 Southland Regional Waste Strategy**

4.2.1 The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS) includes national targets for reducing solid waste streams, but their achievement is dependent on the actions of local authorities and others. One welcome initiative in Southland has been the development of regional approaches to waste management planning. They enable co-ordinated projects on waste data collection and public information and resulted in drafting of the non-regulatory Southland Regional Waste Strategy (SRWS). The SRWS sets target dates and goals that are practical for reducing waste in this region. The RPS could ensure Environment Southland and the WasteNet Councils work towards meeting reduction targets by including a method to implement the strategy, giving the strategy more teeth and ensuring all councils were working towards the same goals.

##### **4.3 Monitoring Waste Data**

4.3.1 It is important to monitor the volume/type of solid waste/source of waste in Southland consistently and frequently in order to measure progress towards meeting targets. Together Environment Southland and the WasteNet councils could maintain an effective monitoring system to track material within the waste stream; assess the impacts associated with the production, use, reuse, recycling and disposal of waste materials; and provide for any information collected to be assessed and incorporated into a public regional information database.

##### **4.4 Funding**

4.4.1 Central Government's new waste levy will provide funding for waste minimisation methods. The RPS could be a good way to ensure territorial authorities and Environment Southland take full advantage of using these funds to initiate new waste

minimisation projects, continue and expand existing ones, and ensure projects meet the criteria to access the funding.

#### 4.5 **Economic Incentives**

4.5.1 Economic incentives discourage excessive resource use and waste generation; stimulate cost-saving innovation and, in many cases, create sustainable business opportunities. Some councils still meet some or all of the costs of waste collection and disposal through a uniform annual charge levied on ratepayers. This gives waste generators little incentive to reduce the waste they dispose of, and is unfair to those who generate little, or recycle and compost their wastes.

4.5.2 The Danish approach to waste management provides a possible alternative. During the 1990s, 18 Danish municipalities reduced the fixed waste charge per household and introduced a per-kg fee on 'mixed' household waste. Separated organic waste may carry a lower fee, while recyclables are free. The electronically identified bins are weighed by collection trucks and properties are billed accordingly. Households pay more for throwing away low value mixed-waste, which provides an incentive to separate materials, thus providing better quality waste streams for recycling. In response, households under the pay-per-kg system increased their recycling rate and reduced their total waste output.<sup>7</sup>

4.5.3 Southland's councils could support research into technology to support user-pays principles for refuse collection that would provide incentives for less use of the service, and be fair to those reducing waste. Councils do encourage on-site composting of green waste, food scraps and paper and the use of recycling facilities. Environment Southland could work with WasteNet Southland and industry to implement the Create Your Own Eden programme, which subsidises compost bins/systems and composting workshops. Councils could also identify and address barriers which discourage households and industry from diverting more organic waste from the landfill, such as prohibitive costs to drop off greenwaste at transfer stations.

#### 4.6 **Alternatives for Organic Waste disposal**

4.6.1 Providing "carrots" in the form of rates rebates or other incentives to those actively involved in composting, worm farming or recycling and demonstrating their commitment to reducing waste/increasing efficiencies are options for reducing the amount of organic waste deposited in landfills and the generation of waste. Other possibilities include:

- 1) generating electricity from landfill or from biomass, using methane. Electricity can also be generated through small-scale generating plants, which could power milking sheds, local community facilities etc;
- 2) agricultural composting: industrial-scale composting suitable for pasture;
- 3) commercial composting: producing compost for sale for suburban gardens etc;
- 4) research and development: Think locally, research locally to promote the development of local technologies, (i.e. user pays weight-based refuse collection) or the application of overseas technologies for local conditions;
- 5) branding: those who take part in approved schemes should be able to promote themselves as 'verifiably green'.

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<sup>7</sup> Danish Case Study found in report to New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development, *ibid*.

#### 4.7 **Encourage Business Sustainability**

4.7.1 Opportunities exist to support and work with local businesses in the region on improving their waste management and reducing their waste generation through such services as the Southland Waste Exchange, the Quick Steps to Sustainability Programme for Southland Businesses, sustainable business training workshops at Venture Southland and the Sustainable Tourism South charter programme. There may be scope to expand local business initiatives such as Southland Enterprises and Bond Contracts, which operate recycling for the region. Councils could advocate and/or help to expand the range of materials accepted for kerbside recycling. The Irish plastic bag levy provides a good example of user-pays principles combined with local retailers' involvement in reducing waste.

#### 4.8 **Illegal Tipping**

4.8.1 Reducing the amount of waste generated will have a trickle-down effect on the extent of illegal tipping, but it will still occur. Councils could investigate and monitor illegal tipping to identify the causes. Citizens could become more involved by reporting incidents.

#### 4.9 **Farm Landfill Surveys**

4.9.1 A survey of farm landfill would determine whether they cause actual or potential adverse effects on the environment. Developing Best Management Practice guidelines for what can be placed in farm landfills and where to locate them could be a useful non-regulatory tool to address this issue.

#### 4.10 **Southland Regional Landfill**

4.10.1 The establishment of the SRL ensures that waste in Southland is being deposited in a modern facility with very high environmental standards, and has also simplified the analysis of waste within the region. Monitoring waste minimisation targets can determine if waste reduction, reuse and recycling policies and measures are being successful.

#### 4.11 **Waste Minimisation**

4.11.1 The District Council is examining options for collecting greenwaste and kerbside recycling and/or organic collection and is also aware of the possibility of a regional kerbside recycling and/or organic service. A regional kerbside recycling and organic green waste collection service could significantly reduce the amount of material being taken to landfill. Encouraging people to compost their own compostable waste at home would also have cost and environmental advantages.

4.11.2 Timber, rubble, glass, metals, paper and plastics are all recyclable materials currently deposited at the SRL. Information and programmes targeted at the construction industry could reduce these types of waste.

#### 4.12 **Farm Landfills**

4.12.1 The Southland District Council concurs with Environment Southland's suggestion of a detailed survey of farm landfills. The District Council favours retaining the permitted activity status of these farm landfill sites at present. The District Council would also support the development of Best Management Practice guidelines for farm landfills. Raising public awareness of the wastes that should not be deposited on production

land and working with rural communities in researching the issues relating to this form of waste management would be required as part of this process.

#### 4.13 **Problem Wastes**

4.13.1 The Southland Enterprises silage wrap scheme provides a useful example of a waste minimisation approach that could be used to develop other programmes to deal with problem wastes such as car bodies.

#### 4.14 **Education/Information/Monitoring**

4.14.1 The establishment of WasteNet has increased public awareness of waste issues in the Southland region as well as the availability and amount of information in the public domain. Websites such as [wastenet.org.nz](http://wastenet.org.nz), education programmes and general publicity will continue to raise awareness of waste management issues and progress being made to resolve them. Publicity regarding the volume and types of waste being deposited at the SRL as well as the amounts and kinds of waste being reused and recycled could help shape public behaviour and attitudes towards waste.

#### 4.2 **Hazardous Substances**

4.2.1 The management of hazardous substances and waste is complex, involving many agencies with different roles and responsibilities. The RPS could clarify roles and responsibilities. For example, the RPS could provide that in accordance with S62(1)(i) of the RMA, local authority responsibilities for the management of hazardous substances in the area are as follows:

- (a) the *regional council* shall be responsible for developing objectives, policies and methods to control the use of land for the purpose of preventing or mitigating the adverse effects of the *disposal* of hazardous substances
- (b) *territorial authorities* shall be responsible for developing objectives, policies and methods to control the use of land for the purpose of preventing or mitigating the adverse effects of the *storage, use or transportation* of hazardous substances.

#### 4.2.2 **Alignment with HSNO Act**

4.2.2.1 Because of the passage of the HSNO Act and amendments to the RMA, the RPS, regional plans and district plans must be consistent with the legislation.

#### 4.2.3 **Coordinate Management**

4.2.3.1 Storage and disposal of hazardous waste are difficult because often there are very limited safe options available, but we have a duty to protect the environment from contact with hazardous substances and waste. The Hazardous Substances Protocol developed by Environment Southland, the three TLAs and Public Health South provides a good starting point to coordinate hazardous substance and waste management and establish proper storage and treatment and disposal facilities.

4.2.3.2 Gathering information and tracking hazardous substances and waste in the region will be important for effective management. Advocating for TLAs to require the use of WasteTRACK through their trade waste bylaws could be an efficient and useful tool to fill in the knowledge gap of amounts and movement of hazardous wastes in the region. WasteTRACK is an internet-based database which consolidates manifest, facility and carrier data to track liquid and hazardous wastes from generation, through transport to treatment or disposal.

#### 4.2.4 **Southland Regional Waste Strategy**

4.2.4.1 The Southland Regional Waste Strategy will set the direction for hazardous waste management by regionalising hazardous waste targets from the NZWS. The RPS could include as a method, adoption and implementation of this strategy.

#### 4.2.5 **Incentives**

4.2.5.1 Encouraging incentives for the reduction, recovery and reuse of hazardous wastes will be an important component of their management. Such incentives would include ensuring that the price of disposal reflects the full costs and that high environmental standards are established through the lifecycle of the wastes.

#### 4.2.6 **Contaminated Land policy framework**

4.2.6.1 The management of contaminated land in Southland must be significantly upscaled. The challenge is to use the tools now available to address this issue. The RPS could establish the roles and responsibilities for the regional council and territorial authorities.

#### 4.2.7 **Establish Environment Southland's Role**

4.2.7.1 In order to effectively manage contaminated sites, Environment Southland must work with the territorial authorities and Public Health South to establish a HAIL database, identify HAIL sites, and prioritise these sites for action. Environment Southland could use this information to investigate, manage and/or remediate high risk sites. This may include accessing funding from the contaminated sites remediation fund. Environment Southland can also continue to record and make available information on contaminated and potentially contaminated land. The RPS could set out how the Discharge Plan should incorporate these actions.

#### 4.2.8 **Establish Territorial Authorities' Role**

4.2.8.1 District Plans should ensure safe land use by including policies and rules for the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision, or use of contaminated land. The Guidelines for the Management of Contaminated Land developed by MfE could help achieve this. The RPS could direct District Plans to include provisions to ensure safe land use that are consistent with MfE's work.

### 5.0 **Questions for Discussion**

5.0.1 The Regional Policy Statement sets the tone for resource management across the region, and any District Plan must give effect to its provisions. The review processes enable the community to reflect on how waste issues are addressed and whether the current provisions adequately reflect the issues facing Southland. The following are a series of questions in which feedback is being sought:

#### 5.1 **Regional Policy Statement Questions**

1. Have we identified the right solid waste issues? Are there other solid waste issues that are significant to Southland that need addressing?
2. Is the use of economic incentives an appropriate and/or effective tool to help address the waste problem in Southland?
3. What is the best way to divert organic and greenwaste from landfill?

4. What do you see as the barriers and benefits are to widespread adoption of composting or worm farming?
5. Have we identified the right hazardous substances issues? Are there others we should be addressing?
6. How should we prioritise HAIL sites for action?
7. What kind of information goes into a HAIL database?
8. What is the best way to identify contaminated sites?
9. Should the RPS give “teeth” to the Regional Waste Strategy for Southland by adopting its implementation as a method?

## 5.2 **Southland District Council Questions**

1. Should waste minimisation be listed as a specific resource management issue in the second generation Southland District Plan?
2. Should a regional approach to waste minimisation through organic/ greenwaste composting and the establishment of a regional composting facility be recognised as a waste minimisation priority?
3. Should a regional approach to waste minimisation through the establishment of a regional kerbside recycling scheme in the Southland District’s towns be identified as a priority?
4. Are the District Council’s existing recycling facilities providing the required level of service? Is the entire District adequately serviced in terms of recycling facilities?
5. Is the existing District Plan rule WAS.1 still an appropriate approach to farm waste disposal?
6. Is there a need for detailed analysis of the use of farm landfills and the materials being deposited in them? Are voluntary surveys the best method to use?
7. Would the development of Best Management Practice guidelines for farm landfills on a regional basis be a useful non-regulatory tool?
8. Should more private or public cleanfill disposal sites be established?