



Our reference
F19/13/03-D21/26182

7 March 2023

Audit and Risk Committee and Ordinary Meeting of Council

Notice is hereby given that the Audit and Risk Committee and Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held in the **Council Chambers, Stratford District Council, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford** on **Tuesday 14 March 2023** beginning at 1.00pm.

Timetable for 14 March 2023 as follows:

10.00am	Section 17a Review Group
1.00pm	Audit and Risk Committee
2.45pm	Afternoon tea for Councillors
3.00pm	Public Forum - Judy Drummond, Stratford Croquet Club
3.30pm	Ordinary Meeting of Council
4.30pm (approx.)	Workshop for Councillors - Annual Plan

Yours faithfully

Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

2023 - Agenda - Ordinary - 14 March - Open

14 March 2023 03:30 PM



Agenda Topic	Page
Notice of Meeting	1
Agenda	3
1. Welcome	5
1.1 Opening Karakia	5
1.2 Health & Safety Message	6
2. Apologies	
3. Announcements	
4. Declarations of Members Interest	
5. Attendance Schedule	7
6. Confirmation of Minutes	8
6.1 Ordinary Meeting of Council - 14 February 2023	8
6.2 Policy & Services Committee - 28 February 2023	14
7. District Mayor's Report	24
8. Decision Report - Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) review visions, goals and objectives	37
9. Public Forum Response	
10. Questions	
11. Closing Karakia	154

AGENDA

Ordinary Meeting of Council



F22/55/05 – D23/4126

Date: 14 March 2023 at 3.30 PM
Venue: Council Chambers, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford

1. Welcome

1.1 **Opening Karakia**
D21/40748 Page 5

1.2 **Health and Safety Message**
D21/26210 Page 6

2. Apologies

3. Announcements

4. **Declarations of Members Interest**

Elected members to declare any real or perceived conflicts of interest relating to items on this agenda.

5. **Attendance Schedule**

Page 7

Attendance schedule for Ordinary and Extraordinary Council meetings.

6. Confirmation of Minutes

6.1 **Ordinary Meeting of Council – 14 February 2023**
D23/5978 Page 8

Recommendation

THAT the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 14 February 2023 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

/
Moved/Seconded

6.2 **Policy and Services Committee – 28 February 2023**
D23/7711 (PE) D23/8213 (Open) Page 14

Recommendations

1. THAT the unconfirmed minutes of the Policy and Services Committee meeting held on Tuesday 28 February 2023 be received.

2. THAT the recommendations in the minutes of the Policy and Services Committee meeting, including those in the public excluded section, held on Tuesday 28 February 2023 be adopted.

/
Moved/Seconded

7. District Mayor's Report
D23/4126 Page 24

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/
Moved/Seconded

8. Decision Report – Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) review
visions, goals and objectives
D23/5879 Page 37

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT the committee approve the proposed vision, goals and objectives for the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023

Recommended Reason

To set the high level direction for waste management and minimisation.

/
Moved/Seconded

9. Public Forum Response

Speaker: Judy Drummond – Stratford Croquet Club
Response:

10. Questions

11. Closing Karakia

D21/40748 Page 154



Our reference
F19/13/03-D21/40748

Karakia

Kia uruuru mai
Ā hauora
Ā haukaha
Ā haumāia
Ki runga, Ki raro
Ki roto, Ki waho
Rire rire hau Paimārire

I draw in (to my being)
The reviving essence
The strengthening essence
The essence of courage
Above, Below
Within, Around
Let there be peace.



Our reference
F19/13/03-D22/17082

Health and Safety Message

In the event of an emergency, unless guided to an alternative route by staff, please exit through the main entrance. Once outside the building please move towards the War Memorial Centre congregating on the lawn area outside the front of the council building.

If there is an earthquake, please drop, cover and hold where possible. Remain indoors until the shaking stops and you are sure it is safe to exit or remain where you are until further instruction is given.

5. Attendance schedule for 2023 Ordinary and Extraordinary Council meetings.

Date	14/2/23	14/3/23	11/4/23	9/5/23	13/6/23	11/7/23	8/8/23	12/9/23	10/10/23	14/11/23	12/12/23
Meeting	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Neil Volzke	✓										
Steve Beck	✓										
Grant Boyde	✓										
Annette Dudley	✓										
Jono Erwood	✓										
Ellen Hall	✓										
Amanda Harris	AV										
Vaughan Jones	✓										
Min McKay	✓										
John Sandford	A										
Clive Tongaawhikau	✓										
Mathew Watt	✓										

Key	
O	Ordinary Meeting
E	Extraordinary Meeting
EM	Emergency Meeting
✓	Attended
A	Apology/Leave of Absence
AB	Absent
S	Sick
(AV)	Meeting held, or attended by, by Audio Visual Link

MINUTES

Ordinary



F22/55/05 – D23/5978

Date: Tuesday 14 February 2023 at 3.30 PM
Venue: Council Chambers, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford

Present

The District Mayor N C Volzke (the Chairman), the Deputy Mayor M McKay, Councillors S J Beck, G W Boyde, A M C Dudley, J M S Erwood, E E Hall, V R Jones, C M Tongaawhikau, M J Watt

Via audio visual link: Councillor: A K Harris

In attendance

The Chief Executive – Mr S Hanne, the Director – Corporate Services – Mrs T Radich, the Committee Advisor and Executive Assistant – Mrs E Bishop, and 1 member of the media (Stratford Press)

Via audio visual link: the Director Assets – Mrs V Araba, the Director – Environmental Services – Mr B Sutherland, the Director – Community Services – Mr C Julie, the Communications Manager – Ms G Gibson and the Roading Asset Manager – Mr S Bowden.

1. Welcome

The District Mayor welcomed Elected Members, staff, members of the public and the media to the meeting.

1.1 Opening Karakia D21/40748 Page 8

The opening karakia was read.

1.2 Health and Safety Message D21/26210 Page 9

The District Mayor reiterated the health and safety message and emergency procedures.

2. Apologies

An apology was received from Councillor W J Sandford.

Recommendation

THAT the apology be received.

BOYDE/DUDLEY
Carried
CL/23/1

3. Announcements

The District Mayor noted two additional items had been circulated for councillor consideration. These were the Stratford District Council's submissions on the Water Services Legislation Bill and Water Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill.

In order to meet the submission deadline council approval is required to table these for consideration as item 10.

Recommendation

THAT Council approves the addition of the Draft Submissions on the Water Services Legislation Bill and the Water Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill as item 10.

VOLZKE/McKAY
Carried
CL/23/2

4. Declarations of Members Interest

Elected members to declare any real or perceived conflicts of interest relating to items on this agenda. There were no declarations of interest.

5. Attendance Schedule

The attendance schedule for Ordinary and Extraordinary Council meetings was attached.

6. Confirmation of Minutes

6.1 Ordinary Meeting of Council – 13 December 2022 D22/48966 Page 8

Recommendation

THAT the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 13 December 2022 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

VOLZKE/HALL
Carried
CL/23/3

The Committee Advisor and Executive Assistant undertook to make the following amendments:

- Page 9 – *21 March 2022 to 14 March 2022* amended to *21 March 2023 to 14 March 2023*
- Page 10 – The milk solid price has dropped to \$9 p/kg, however the farm has fixed half of its season milk solids at \$9.75 p/kg. Amend p/kg to per kg/ms.

6.2 Policy and Services Committee – 24 January 2023
D23/2635 Page 15

Recommendations

1. THAT the unconfirmed minutes of the Policy and Services Committee meeting held on Tuesday 24 January 2023 be received.

McKAY/ERWOOD
Carried
CL/23/4

2. THAT the recommendations in the minutes of the Policy and Services Committee meeting held on Tuesday 24 January 2023 be adopted.

McKAY/TONGAAWHIKAU
Carried
CL/23/5

7. District Mayor's Report
D23/4126 Page 22

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

VOLZKE/JONES
Carried
CL/23/6

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- Councillor Boyde noted that the two submissions within this report from the Stratford District Council and the Mayoral Forum were very well thought-out. The District Mayor noted that with extremely short timeframes these were unable to be brought before council for endorsement. The timeframes have been noted by all councils across the country who have submitted. The Mayoral Forum submission was provided for council information and was put together by the three Mayors and Chairperson of the Taranaki Regional Council. The joint submission facilitated differing views and showed that the Mayoral Forum was speaking with a common voice with concerns being shared across the region. It is the intention of the Mayoral Forum to continue submitting in this way.
- It was clarified that the 2014 date of the District Plan, page 31, was correct.

8. Decision Report – Proposed Road Closure of Toko Road for a Car Club Event
D23/951 Page 39

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.

VOLZKE/McKAY
Carried
CL/23/7

2. THAT pursuant to Section 342(1) (b) in accordance with Schedule 10 clause 11(e) of the Local Government Act 1974, Stratford District Council approves the closure of Toko Road from its intersection with Raupuha Road (RP4.6) to the end of the road (RP10.3) on Saturday 4 March 2023 between the hours of 7.30am to 5.30pm for the Taranaki Car Club to host a sprint motorsport event.

BOYDE/JONES
Carried
CL/23/8

Recommended Reason

In order for the Taranaki Car Club to host a Bent Sprint motorsport event, it is necessary to close Toko Road for safety reasons, for the participants and for any spectators. The proposed road closure requires formal approval by a council resolution. A similar event (Hill-Climb) was held on 27 March 2022 and by all accounts it was very successful, with entrants coming from as far as Wellington to participate. The organisers anticipate a similar number of entrants for this year's event.

The Roading Assets Manager noted that this was the same very successful event that had been held last year but with a name change from hill climb to bend sprint.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was confirmed no written complaints have been received since the report was written. The organisers visited all residents affected by the closure and all were supportive.

9. Decision Report – Appointment of Registrar – Pecuniary Interests Register
D23/5102 Page 61

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.

VOLZKE/TONGAAWHIKAU
Carried
CL/23/9

2. THAT Council appoint the Chief Executive as the Registrar under the Local Government (Pecuniary Interest Register) Amendment Act 2022 with the expressed authority for the Chief Executive to sub-delegate this role.

McKAY/BECK
Carried
CL/23/10

Recommended Reason

Council has the power to appoint the Registrar but can delegate that power. The Act explicitly states that the Chief Executive may be the Registrar (in which case the appointment should be by Council resolution). By providing the Chief Executive the ability to sub-delegate it minimises the administrative burden and delays associated with direct appointments.

The Chief Executive noted the following points:

- This report is a result of the Amendment Act amending the Local Government Act 2002 to require all councils have a pecuniary interests register.
- This increases the obligations of the elected members to declare all forms of potential influence they may come under in their personal or professional lives.
- The Act requires council to appoint a registrar but makes it very clear it is not the responsibility of the registrar to confirm the accuracy of the information on the forms and is purely an advisory role. It is the responsibility of the elected member to complete the register.

Points noted in discussion:

- The District Mayor noted his support in delegating this role to the Chief Executive with the authority to delegate to another staff member. This will ensure a registrar is in place at any given time.

10. **Tabled Item** – Draft Submissions – Water Services Legislation Bill and Water Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill

Circulated

Recommendations

1. THAT the draft submissions on the Water Services Legislation Bill and Water Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill be received.

ERWOOD/JONES
Carried
CL/23/11

2. THAT Council endorses the Stratford District Council's submission on the Water Services Legislation Bill including any minor and/or formatting changes.

3. THAT Council endorses the Stratford District Council's submission on the Water Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill including any minor and/or formatting changes.

TONGAAWHIKAU/BOYDE
Carried
CL/23/12

Recommended Reason

These submissions were circulated to Council on Friday 10 February 2023. Endorsement is required to ensure the submission deadline is met.

The Chief Executive noted the following points:

- These bills are related but the Water Services Bill is of more interest from a council perspective due to the Water Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill being so technical in its nature which provides little opportunity to discuss the matters.
- The submission on the Water Services Legislation Bill was started by summing up the overall feel of council regarding this bill, however this is not directly related to the content of the bill so the submission contained individual headlines for key discussion.
 - Rates – under the bill the Water Entities will not be required to pay rates on their pipes and assets on land they do not own. This is different from gas or oil companies and would be substantial as these pipes crisscross all over the township. This would result in being subsidised by council once again.
 - Dates – It is not clear on how these organisations will collect their charges from their customers from 1 July 2024. Councils across the country have been very clear they do not want to be part of this role as it is very difficult to collect when it is not a rate. Council does not have any powers beyond an ordinary business to collect this charge therefore would have minimum enforcement abilities. The District Mayor noted that council collecting these charges is still an option as the proposal was council would collect the water bills until 2029, however in other documents this is until 2017 which is inconsistent.

- Debt repayment – what can and can't be included in the financial transition and the current proposal suggests there is not a clear understanding of the sources of expenditure council has as there are some notable expenses missing.
- Engagement with the public – this is loosely defined in the legislation and obliges the entities to have some form of engagement with their customers, however there is nothing stopping setting up a single consumer forum outside of Taranaki but within their area.
- The District Mayor noted the submissions support the submissions of a number of other organisations such as LGNZ and reiterated that council does not support this bill.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- The Deputy Mayor noted her support for the submission and felt these were basic points that she could not believe were included in the bill as it currently is.
- Councillor Beck noted that officers had done a great job in collating the information and the feelings of councillors to put these together. He questioned whether making an oral submission would be beneficial as he felt the Chief Executive had a good handle on this legislation, however Mr Hanne noted it was unlikely council would be allocated a speaking spot and if it was it would incur costs for travel, accommodation and officer time and therefore was cynical of the benefit it could have.
- Councillor Boyde noted that the community would be very satisfied with the submissions, he noted the timeframes were crazy. He noted Mr Hanne had done a great job of taking all concerns from councillors and collating into a submission.
- The District Mayor noted that it was unknown in which direction this legislation would continue as the Prime Minister has indicated he is reconsidering it but to what extent is unknown.

11. Questions

- An update on the current state of play regarding the storm was requested from the Chief Executive.
 - Taranaki wide there has been power outages, a truck which toppled over and some lost roofs.
 - Stratford has seen a number of trees down which are being handled by the roading contractors with the exception of one that has taken powerlines down too. Powerco have cleared a number of outages during the day.
 - Makuri Road – tree across road but road is open.
 - Arnold Road – tree down.
 - Puniwhakau Road – tree in powerlines.
 - Bird Road – tree down but has been moved off road.
 - Junction Road – tree down.
 - Awaiting confirmation of trees down on Mangaehu Road.
 - There were zero wellness calls.
 - The District Mayor noted that following the events he had every confidence that the Taranaki Civil Defence team was a well-oiled machine if anything of real significance occurred in Taranaki.

12. Closing Karakia

D21/40748 Page 65

The closing karakia was read.

The meeting closed at 4.13pm.

N C Volzke
Chairman

Confirmed this 14th day of March 2023.

N C Volzke
District Mayor

MINUTES

Policy and Services Committee



F22/55/05 – D23/8213

Date: Tuesday 24 January 2023 at 3.00PM
Venue: Council Chambers, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford

Present

The Deputy Mayor – M McKay (the Chairperson), the District Mayor N C Volzke, Councillors: S J Beck, A M C Dudley, J M S Erwood, A K Harris, E E Hall, V R Jones, M McKay, C M Tongaawhikau, M J Watt

Via audio visual link: Councillor G W Boyde

In attendance

The Chief Executive – Mr S Hanne, the Director – Corporate Services – Mrs T Radich, the Director – Assets – Mrs V Araba, the Director – Environmental Services – Mr B Sutherland, the Committee Advisor and Executive Assistant – Mrs E Bishop, the Communications Manager – Ms G Gibson (*part meeting*), the Roading Asset Manager – Mr S Bowden (*part meeting*), the Parks and Reserves Officer – Mrs M McBain (*part meeting*), the Property Officer – Mrs S Flight (*part meeting*), the Projects Manager/Engineer – Mr S Taylor (*part meeting*), the Corporate Accountant – Mrs C Craig (*part meeting*), the Roading Engineer – Mrs D Taplin (*part meeting*), the Services Asset Manager – Mr J Cooper (*part meeting*), the HR & Governance Administrator – Mrs C Reynolds (*part meeting*), the Graduate Asset Engineer – Ms K Van Hout (*part meeting*), the Revenue Manager – Mrs J Erwood (*part meeting*), the Chair Percy Thomson Trust – Mr B Ellis, and one member of the media (Stratford Press).

Via audio visual link: The Acting Director – Community Services – Mr C Julie (part meeting)

1. Welcome

The opening karakia was read.

The Deputy Mayor welcomed the Acting Chief Executive, Councillors, staff, and the media.

The Deputy Mayor reiterated the health and safety message and emergency procedures.

2. Apologies

An apology was received from Councillor W J Sandford and an apology for lateness noted from the Director – Community Services – Mr C Julie.

Recommendation

THAT the apologies be received.

HARRIS/HALL
Carried
P&S/23/12

3. Announcements

There were no announcements.

4. Declarations of members interest

Elected members were asked to declare any real or perceived conflicts of interest relating to items on this agenda. There were no declarations of interest.

5. Attendance Schedule

The Attendance schedule for Policy and Services Committee meetings, including Hearings, was attached.

6. Confirmation of Minutes

6.1 Policy & Services Committee – 24 January 2023
D23/2635 Page 13

Recommendation

THAT the minutes of the Policy and Services Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 24 January 2023 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

TONGAAWHIKAU/VOLZKE
Carried
P&S/23/13

7. Matters Outstanding

D16/47 Page 20

Recommendation

THAT the Matters Outstanding be received.

ERWOOD/JONES
Carried
P&S/23/14

The Chief Executive noted that an element of the discussion of the *Future of Page Street Swimming Pool Complex* to be considered will be the earthquake rating of the facility. Rating assessments for all council facilities are being undertaken and will be brought to the next Audit and Risk Committee for discussion. Officers will be in a position to return to council with a full report on the former pool building following this discussion.

8. Information Report – Percy Thomson Trust – Half Yearly Report as at 31 December 2022

D23/5844 Page 21

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.

HARRIS/DUDLEY
Carried
P&S/23/15

2. THAT Council receive the half yearly report for Percy Thomson Trust as at 31 December 2022.

HALL/TONGAAWHIKAU
Carried
P&S/23/16

Recommended Reason

In terms of Section 66 of the Local Government Act 2002 the Percy Thomson Trust, being a council controlled organisation, must deliver to Council a half yearly report (as at 31 December 2022) on or before 28 February 2023.

Mr Ellis, Chairman of the Percy Thomson Trust, noted the following points:

- The first six months of the year were pretty good in relation to the budget and the Trust is happy to see the numbers heading towards meeting the target of 20,000 visitors per year.
- There are increased costs pressures this financial year and the Trust has just gone out to tender for redoing part of the roof. There are further pressures as a result of inflation such as wages and the Trust will continue to keep a close eye on these.
- There is also development work being undertaken at the arboretum but the bulk of this has been funded by a Taranaki Electricity Trust grant.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- The District Mayor noted the reduced revenue from investments, changing interest rates and less external funding and questioned if any intervention was required to break that cycle. Mr Ellis clarified that the Trust is continuing to look at selling some of its investments and take advantage of capital gains it has made, but the market is difficult at the moment. The restrictions for applications to funders for particular projects has also created some difficulties.

9. Information Report – Percy Thomson Trust – Statement of Intent 2023-2026

D23/5845 Page 43

Recommendation	
1. <u>THAT</u> the report be received.	DUDLEY/ERWOOD Carried P&S/23/17
2. <u>THAT</u> Council receive the Statement of Intent for Percy Thomson Trust for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2026.	VOLZKE/WATT Carried P&S/23/18
Recommended Reason	
In terms of Schedule 8 of the Local Government Act 2002 Percy Thomson Trust, being a Council Controlled Organisation, must deliver a statement of intent on or before 1 March 2023.	

The Corporate Accountant and Mr Ellis left the meeting at 3.12pm

10. Information Report – Local Governance Statement

D23/6258 Page 66

Recommendations	
1. <u>THAT</u> the report be received.	HARRIS/JONES Carried P&S/23/19
2. <u>THAT</u> the <i>Local Governance Statement 2023</i> be reviewed and received.	HALL/JONES Carried P&S/23/20
Recommended Reason	
Section 40 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that a <i>Local Governance Statement</i> be prepared and made publicly available by Council within six months after each triennial election.	

The Director – Corporate Services clarified the Local Governance Statement was required for publication by legislation but that council was not required to adopt it. It was agreed to remove the words “*reviewed and*” from the resolution.

11. Decision Report – Policy Reviews – February 2023
D23/6390 Page 89

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.

TONGAAWHIKAU/JONES
Carried
P&S/23/21

2. THAT the attached, updated and new policies, being the:

- Smokefree Environments – Public Spaces and Community Events Policy
- Workshop Policy
- Waste Levy Contestable Fund Policy

be adopted, with the noted changes to the Smokefree Environments – Public Spaces and Community Events Policy .

3. THAT the

- *Smoke-free Environments – Council Buildings and Public Spaces Policy*
- Paper Records Policy

be withdrawn.

ERWOOD/BECK
Carried
P&S/23/22

Recommended Reason

This is part of council's rolling review of policies. Policies require review from time to time to ensure they still reflect current legislation and best practice, as well as elected members' views and meet the business needs of the organisation. Any policies recommended for withdrawal have either been found to be not required, amalgamated into an existing policy or replaced by a new policy as outlined in the body of this report.

The Chief Executive noted this report was a regular policy update.

- The most notable policy was the Smokefree Environments – Public Spaces and Community Events Policy for which legislative change directly impacted the scope of. It was noted that this policy had options for change depending on the route elected members wished to take with it. Due to the substantial changes from the current policy it was recommended the new policy be adopted and the former Smoke-free Environments – Council Buildings and Public Spaces policy be withdrawn.
- The Paper Records Policy was governed by an internal policy as to how council looks after its records. There are no benefits for the external public so it is recommended that this policy be withdrawn.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

Smokefree Environments – Public Places and Community Events

- Councillor Boyde questioned if resource was available to regulate this policy. The Chief Executive clarified that staffing resources could be discussed if elected members wished to go this way. Concerns were noted from elected members that compliance could be compromised if not enforceable.
- The District Mayor suggested the deletion of clause 4.5 and the amendment of the second paragraph under purpose to remove the line “ *The Policy is there voluntary and non-regulatory and*” the last sentence of this paragraph will now read “*People are encouraged to comply with the policy in the spirit of promoting healthy lifestyle choices*”. The amendments were supported.

Waste Levy Contestable Fund Policy

- Councillor Jones requested that 2.2 be amended to state that this policy “*will allocate a maximum of \$50,000 over the next two years*”.

12. Decision Report – Establishment of the Waste Levy Advisory Group
D23/4378 Page 118

<p>Recommendations</p> <p>1. <u>THAT</u> the report be received.</p> <p>2. <u>THAT</u> the committee approves the establishment of the Waste Levy Advisory Group as <i>Option 1, 2, 3 or 4</i></p> <p>3. <u>THAT</u> the committee notes the appointment to the Waste Levy Advisory Group of Deputy Mayor McKay and Councillor Watt as adopted on 8 November 2022 by Council.</p> <p>Recommended Reason To enable the assessment of Waste Levy Contestable Fund applications as per the Waste Levy Contestable Fund Policy</p>	<p>JONES/HALL <u>Carried</u> <u>P&S/23/23</u></p> <p>TONGAAWHIKAU/VOLZKE <u>Carried</u> <u>P&S/23/24</u></p>
--	--

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- The Director – Assets clarified that the preferred option of one waste officer to avoid a division on decisions. One officer was sufficient to provide advice.
- The District Mayor supported the structure in option 1 to ensure the majority of the group was elected members. He noted it only needed to be a small group which would only meet once a year.

13. Decision Report – New fencing around the Wastewater Treatment Ponds
D23/5088 Page 122

<p>Recommendations</p> <p>1. <u>THAT</u> the report be received.</p> <p>2. <u>THAT</u> the Committee approves the erection of fencing around the wastewater pond</p> <p>3. <u>THAT</u> the committee approve the allocation of funding to erect the fencing in this financial year.</p> <p>Recommended Reason To minimise the Council's exposure to risk of injury or death as a result of falling or drowning in the wastewater treatment ponds.</p>	<p>DUDLEY/WATT <u>Carried</u> <u>P&S/23/25</u></p>
---	--

The Director – Assets noted that this report seeks approval to replace the original fence, she noted the risk involved in not completing this decision and the liability on council if someone was to drown making this an urgent decision.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was clarified that the ponds were currently fully fenced and had signage. It was not known how many near misses could have occurred as it is an unstaffed site.
- It was clarified that this was in order to protect those who shouldn't be there in the first place and to ensure compliance in the future.
- Councillor Jones questioned if council was responsible for every toddler or person that enters our properties even though they shouldn't be there in the first place or is this decision for the contractors who are there working? The Chief Executive noted this was to protect everyone.
- Councillor Jones questioned if this was needed at the waste water ponds then should it be done at the Victoria Park pond or the Patea River? Mr Hanne noted that it was not required for natural bodies of water such as rivers but that as Victoria Park was a man-made pond there was no clear fit where it would sit.
- It was clarified that best practice would be a fence that is at least 1.8m high to replace the current fence which cannot just be extended.
- It was clarified that legislation requires all technical and practical steps to avoid the incident. It is outcomes based rather than prescriptive.
- Councillor Watt questioned if the same standards needed to be applied to the pond at Victoria Park as council's proneness to risk is much higher at Victoria Park where there is no fence at all. Mr Hanne noted that legal opinion could be sought on this but there might not be any further clarity if a case has not gone to court.
- Councillor Jones noted the previous discussion on the potential rates increase and reducing costs, he questioned if council could afford another \$175,000 if the spare budget for the waste water ponds was required for other works. The Services Asset Manager noted that the work programme was on track and if the asset transferred to entity b then the budget would remain unspent.
- The District Mayor noted that only half of the councillors attended the visit to the oxidation ponds and suggested it would be worthwhile leaving this item on the table to be discussed following a site visit for councillors to appreciate the size of the ponds and the fencing that is currently there. He noted that if he was rating the list of water hazards he would not rate the oxidation ponds as number one and felt Victoria Park was much more hazardous. He felt contractors had their own health and safety measures to ensure they do not fall into the pond and should have processes in place to ensure they are rescued – including lifejackets when dredging so it would be a stretch to state this new fence was in place to protect them. Therefore it was important to weigh up the benefits for the community.
- Mrs Araba noted that they would seek a legal opinion for Victoria Park and organise a site visit to the oxidation ponds to ensure elected members have all the facts.
- Councillor Jones noted his support in delaying the decision, especially until the outcome of the case study would not be known until 6 March.
- Mr Cooper noted that Gore District Council had been instructed to make these changes immediately after the incident.
- Councillor Harris questioned if this decision could go to the Audit and Risk Committee in terms of the risk to council? Mr Hanne clarified that this decision was about the asset risk in terms of the community safety. The Director – Corporate Services noted it usually takes an incident or threat to a risk to discuss at that committee whereas this decision is looking to minimise and reduce a risk. Councillor Harris noted that this discussion had evolved into including the risk at Victoria Park as well. She noted her support for a site visit.
- It was clarified the waste water ponds were not an individual risk on council's risk register but would fall under risk to the public from a council asset which is very high on the list.
- Councillor Dudley noted that the walkway alongside the waste water ponds posed more of a risk for slipping or falling in the river than the ponds.
- Councillor Jones requested clarification from the Health and Safety Advisor why the landowner is liable if someone enters a private property illegally.
- Councillor Tongaawhikau noted the importance of taking note of what has actually happened. This is an asset that the community pays council to look after. He agreed proper guidance would be good but that now it has been brought to council's attention it shouldn't just be pushed away as at the end of the day council is responsible. This is not a private asset it belongs to the community.

- It was agreed to let this item lie on the table until the next Policy and Services Committee meeting ensuring time is made for a site visit in the meantime. Councillors can defer the item to the May Audit and Risk Committee at this time if it is deemed appropriate.
- It was clarified that if this budget was not allocated, or spent, then it would become an underspend at the end of financial year and that by reallocating the budget it would not affect rates.

Recommendations

THAT this item lie on the table to be discussed at the next Policy and Services Committee Meeting following a site visit by the committee.

VOLZKE/McKAY
Carried
P&S/23/26

14. Monthly Reports

14.1 Assets Report D23/3779 Page 131

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

WATT/HARRIS
Carried
P&S/23/27

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was clarified that the request for proposal for the concept design at Wai o Rua – Stratford Aquatic Centre was a request to see who in the community would be able to undertake this work. It was noted that a request had been made from a local sports club to discuss relocating their sports ground at the next public forum. Therefore it was important that elected members are shown the current footprint of the aquatic centre including any potential extensions to the facility to ensure the future of the complex is not compromised while considering accommodating another sports group.
- It was clarified that the costs for pavement repairs to Brewer Road and Mangaehu Road were \$525,000 with an additional \$180,000 for culvert and drainage work. This is one of the few sealed roads in the rural area and shows that sealing a road incurs major expenses with forestry damage. Mr Bowden noted he was discussing with the contractors if it would be cheaper to maintain if it was returned to an unsealed road but the community would want assurance that it would be returned to a sealed road upon the completion of the forestry operations. It was noted that a cost would need to be discussed for this work but that seal extension costs approximately \$100,000 per kilometre. This would also require consultation with the local residents at the very least. It was noted that council had just spent \$500,000 repairing Puniwhakau Road due to forestry damage.
- Councillor Boyde congratulated those involved in the Transport Choices funding package.
- The Deputy Mayor clarified her question regarding recycling related to the percentage of recycling that ends up in landfill following leaving our recycling facility. Mr Hanne noted that the vendors (i.e. sorting facility) would get penalised if a shipment contains in excess of a certain level of contamination so it would be very low. The vast majority of contamination is removed at the sorting facility.
- It was clarified the water main on Esk Road goes across to Pembroke Road in case demand requires it or for a fire fighting requirement.

The Services Asset Manager, Parks and Reserves Officer, Property Officer, Roading Engineer and Projects Engineer/Manager left the meeting at 4.08pm.

The Director – Community Services joined the meeting via audio visual link at 4.08pm.

14.2 Community Services Report
D23/4859 Page 153

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

HALL/HARRIS
Carried
P&S/23/28

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was noted that the band for Summer Nights had been amazing, unfortunately not all the people expected to attend in the park attended the event following it being moved inside. The War Memorial Centre provided an excellent concert location but the numbers were disappointing. Those that attended had an amazing time.
- The Director – Community Services noted that officers were awaiting a conversation with Ngāti Maru in regards to timing for the opening ceremony of the Whangamomona Walkways.
- It was requested that the Communications Manager seek clarity on the publication of the LGOIMA requester names. The District Mayor noted that this would help elected members understand who was seeking this information and if they were local or not.

14.3 Environmental Report
D23/1065 Page 161

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

BECK/JONES
Carried
P&S/23/29

The Director – Environmental Services noted that officers had heard from surveyors that their workload is reducing so are expecting to see a decrease in resource consents.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- Mr Sutherland confirmed that there had been a number of building consents sent back to applicants for further information. It is expected that as workloads get under control the standard of consent applications coming in will improve.

14.4 Corporate Services Report
D23/6089 Page 168

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

DUDLEY/HARRIS
Carried
P&S/23/30

Points noted in discussion:

- The District Mayor noted that there had been a couple of items, specifically around the pool costs and potential rates rise, that have been discussed during the workshop today. He requested it be noted that councillors are showing real concern around these topics and are working to address them.

The Revenue Manager joined the meeting at 4.16pm.

15. Questions

There were no questions.

16. Resolution to Exclude the Public

<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>		
<p><u>THAT</u> the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:</p> <p>Agenda Item No: 17</p> <p>The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:</p>		
General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution to each matter	Grounds under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
Legal Proceedings - Rates	The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons.	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist, under section 6 and section 7 of the Act - specifically Section 7(2)(a). (Section 48(1)(a) Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.
<p>TONGAAWHIKAU/ERWOOD Carried <u>P&S/23/31</u></p>		

The media left the meeting at 4.17pm.

17. Public Excluded Item - Decision Report – Legal Proceedings - Rates
D23/533 Page 186

Recommendation

THAT the open meeting resume.

VOLZKE/TONGAAWHIKAU
Carried
P&S/23/34

18. Closing Karakia
D21/40748 Page 193

The closing karakia was read.

The meeting closed at 4.29pm.

M McKay
Chairperson

Confirmed this 28th day of March 2023.

N C Volzke
District Mayor

MONTHLY REPORT

District Mayor



F22/55/04 – D23/8761

To: Council
 From: District Mayor
 Date: 14 March 2023
 Subject: District Mayor Monthly Report –February 2023

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

 /
 Moved/Seconded

1. Water Services Legislation Bill and the Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill

The submission period for the two new Bills closed on 12 February 2023. The period allowed for consultation has been widely criticised for its short length, as well as the for the timing that included the Christmas and holiday season. Given the importance of these reforms and the overall time line over which the reforms have evolved, this appears to be a well justified criticism. These Bills are primarily enabling legislation that set out rules around the transition process that is now occurring. The Bills are technical and complex as they attempt to clarify various functions and accountabilities of the stakeholders after the implementation on 1 July 2024.

The Stratford District Council has worked in collaboration with the other councils in the region and made a formal submission which is attached as an appendix to this report.

The Taranaki Mayoral Forum has also made a submission and a copy is attached as an appendix to this report. This was presented in person to the Select Committee by members of the Forum.

2. Waka Kotahi's Kahouri Bridge Project

The Kahouri Bridge replacement project on SH43 has been delayed. Waka Kotahi have advised that while some power line relocation works will be undertaken for the Kahouri Stream Bridge in early March, the construction of the bridge will no longer start in March as previously communicated.

Waka Kotahi had intended to undertake a closed tender process for this work but have advised that they need to go out for open tender which is a longer process. They are now expecting to be in a position to award the construction contract in late April and begin work in May. As much of the work can be done during the winter months, they don't expect this to have a significant impact on the construction timeframes. They have acquired all property and consents needed for the project and all funding is now secured so they are ready to hit the ground running as soon as the tender process is complete. Further project updates will follow.

3. Stratford District Council Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Public Consultation

As required by council processes, Council staff hosted a public consultation event to discuss the proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). It was disappointing that the event was very poorly attended, with only one member of the public, along with a handful of elected members, taking up the opportunity to provide feedback. Having the WMPP is a legal requirement of councils, but it shouldn't be seen as just a tick box exercise or adopted with little regard to where this is all heading.

The whole subject area of waste minimisation, sustainability, emissions, reducing waste to landfill, circular economies etc should be taken very seriously by everyone in our community. Furthermore, the resources necessary to achieve any real progress in minimising environmental harm are very expensive to provide and even if for no other reason, there should be a high level of rate payer interest in this topic. As the plan review continues and we attempt to make some in-roads into reducing our waste stream, I hope we are able to achieve a far higher level of community participation which will be essential if we are to have any meaningful degree of success.

4. TAFT Meeting

Recently, I met with representatives of the Taranaki Arts Festival Trust. They were keen to outline their future plans to promote events around the region, including live performances here in Stratford. This initiative should be welcomed as there has been a void in the last few years and I'm sure many people will be keen to support any form of performing arts that venture our way.

5. Correspondence

- Stratford Volunteer Fire Brigade Call Outs – February 2023

6. Some Events Attended

- Attended – Positive Aging Committee meeting
- Attended – Stratford District Youth Council meeting (x1)
- Attended – Future of Local Government Workshop (by zoom)
- Attended – Stratford Park Steering Group meeting
- Attended – Stratford District Council Waste Management Public Consultation hui
- Attended – Stratford Park / Ostlers Garden Trust meeting
- Attended - Stratford Rotary Club meeting – guest speaker
- Attended – Ostlers Garden Trust meeting
- Met – with representatives of TAFT
- Met - with Wanganui Deputy Mayor
- Met – with representatives of Ample Group
- Met – with National Party candidate for New Plymouth David McLeod
- Met - with Waka Kotahi Regional Director of Relationships Linda Stewart
- Met – with National Party candidate for Wanganui Carl Bates
- Radio Interview - Access Radio (x1)
- Newspaper - Stratford Press Interviews and Articles (multiple)
- Newspaper - Daily News - Interviews (multiple)
- Attended - Regional Mayors and Chairs weekly meeting (x2)
- Attended - Council Road Trip of Facilities
- Attended - Regional Mayors and Chairs meeting with Emergency Services (x1)
- Attended - Council Pre-Agenda meetings (x3)
- Attended - Council Public Forums (x1)
- Attended - Council Workshops (x1)
- Attended - Council Meetings (x2)



N C Volzke JP
District Mayor

Date: 7 March 2023

Stratford Volunteer Fire Brigade Call Outs February 2023

The Stratford Fire Brigade responded to 18 calls in February 2023

- 01-02-23 Alarm activation Stratford War Memorial Hall Miranda Street
- 04-02-23 Investigate smell of electrical burning Swansea Road
- 04-02-23 Alarm activation Chorus Exchange Portia Street
- 05-02-23 Investigate backyard fire Celia Street
- 07-02-23 Assist ambulance medical call Pembroke Road
- 07-02-23 Microlight plane crash Flint Road 1 Fatal assisted by the Toko and Eltham Fire brigades
- 10-02-23 Investigate smoke coming from old Stratford club Juliet Street
- 11-02-23 Rubbish fire Celia Street
- 13-02-23 Assist ambulance medical call Biron Place Stood down before arrival
- 14-02-23 Assist resident with shed being blown away Cloten Road
- 16-02-23 Motor vehicle accident at Northern Roundabout
- 16-02-23 Tanker required to assist Inglewood fire brigade investigate reported house fire SH 3 / Tariki Road false alarm good intent
- 19-02-23 House fire with persons reported Exeter Street fire out on arrival
- 21-02-23 Alarm activation Stratford High School Swansea Road
- 25-02-23 Motor vehicle accident tractor vs. pedestrian Beaconsfield Road stood down before arrival
- 26-02-23 Cover move to Eltham
- 26-02-23 Assist Hawera and several other Taranaki fire brigades at ASB building fire High Street Hawera
- 26-02-23 Cover move to Eltham with our 2nd appliance



Our reference

15 February 2023

Barbara Edmonds
Chair
Finance and Expenditure Committee
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Dear Chair

WATER SERVICES LEGISLATION BILL

The Stratford District Council thanks the Finance and Expenditure Select Committee for the opportunity to submit on the Water Services Legislation Bill. We would however like to take this opportunity to express our disappointment at the short time allowed for consultation on such a significant matter.

Stratford District Council (SDC) opposes the Water Services Legislation Bill. SDC submitted against the Water Services Entities Bill (now Act) to the Finance and Expenditure Committee, and continues to oppose the Three Waters Reforms. Our submission to you outlined our opposition on the basis that:

- Non-structural regulatory interventions to achieve improved water services have not been attempted first
- Councils, including SDC, are already tackling the challenges to improve water services
- The Reforms represent a significant centralisation of community assets, particularly through the Government Policy Statement
- Stormwater services should not be delivered separately from roading and parks service delivery given their interfaces, and
- There is no guarantee that any particular community will receive investment.

We remain of the view that a model that retains asset ownership with the communities that paid for their establishment and that facilitates increased accountability through the ability of councils and or communities to appoint directors would far better reflect our and our communities' preferences.

We recommend that the Committee reconsider these aspects and our previous submission in reviewing this Bill.

SDC accepts that the Water Services Entities Act is now law. We have not undertaken an extensive review of the Bill as sector organisations (LGNZ, Taituara and Water New Zealand) will provide detailed submissions to you. We have seen these and support the technical aspects these organisations cover in their submissions. However, we have significant concerns around a number of aspects that we recommend you amend.

SDC does not wish to make an oral submission in support of this submission.

Ensuring WSE pay rates in alignment with other utility providers

Clause 22, new section 342 provides that the WSE will not be liable for rates for pipes and assets on land they do not own. This runs counter to the notion that WSE will be fully funding their activities and acts as a subsidy from the rest of the community to the WSE including from those that do not receive water services. It also sets a significant precedent for other utility providers to seek exemptions from paying rates. Pipes and assets, regardless of location, will create and incur costs for local authorities that should be accounted for through rates and there is no justification for why WSE should be exempt from paying rates.

We also note that territorial authorities will need to provide their rating information database to the WSE under clause 22, new section 319. "on a reasonable cost basis". WSE will be required to use the capital value of a property in charging for stormwater services under clause 22, new section 340, so it is appropriate that they contribute towards the costs of the district valuation roll. We would strongly encourage an amendment to section 319 to clarify the meaning of "on a reasonable cost basis". Councils incur significant costs in the creation and maintenance of this data and we strongly believe that WSEs need to pay a fair share of these costs as this information is equally important to their business as it is to councils'.

SDC recommends that the Committee ensure that WSE fully fund their activities by:

- Removing clause 22 new section 342 so that WSE be liable for rates for pipes and assets regardless of the land owner, and
- Amending section 319 to better define the meaning of "on a reasonable cost basis" with regards to WSEs fair and reasonable contribution to the ongoing costs of councils maintaining and providing the district valuation roll.

Transitional charging arrangements

We have significant concerns with the transitional charging arrangements set out in the Bill.

First, new sections 336-338 provide that local authorities may (and effectively be required to) collect charges on behalf of the water services entities through to 1 July 2029. However, Local authorities may not have the capacity, systems or resources to provide pass-through billing and customers are likely to be confused about who provides their water services. Furthermore, there is no provision in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for local authorities to include WSE charges in a rates bill. This means that each local authority will need to separately invoice each property with WSE charges for these five years.

This Council does not wish to collect charges on behalf of the entity and we note with considerable concern that the tone of sections 336 and 337 suggests local authorities will have no ability to decline pass-through billing. If we collect the charges, we will also receive the front-line complaints about the level of the charges and the service, allowing the entities to be faceless. Entities must be required to set up their own billing systems and collect their own charges.

Second, SDC also disagrees with the transitional provision in new clause 63 of Schedule 1 that enables WSE to bill territorial authorities for stormwater services through to 1 July 2027 instead of consumers. Territorial authorities will have to account for this charging in their LTP and then in the rating system. SDC accepts that an alternative transitional arrangement for stormwater services is required as many territorial authorities (including SDC) charge for stormwater services through the general rate. However, charging territorial authorities who will, in turn, rate the community is inefficient and mixes accountability. It goes against the premise that WSE can stand on their own feet and, as the Department of Internal Affairs notes in its [Regulatory Impact Analysis \(paragraph 157\)](#), may undo the balance sheet separation of WSE from territorial authority owners. Furthermore, this provision also runs counter to clause 27 of Schedule 1 of the Water Services Entities Act which provides that the Long-Term Plan 2024-34 process must not contain any content relating to water services, including funding arrangements. This new clause would, however, require such content in order for territorial authorities to account for and then rate for stormwater service charges.

The Bill already outlines new stormwater charging provisions that use the capital value of properties. This can easily be incorporated into the transitional charging approach, although some modification will be necessary to the provisions of new section 340.

SDC recommends that the Committee:

- Amend new sections 336-338 to the effect that while councils may collect charges on behalf of the water services entities, this is voluntary and there is no obligation for them to do so.
- Remove new clause 63 of Schedule 1 and instead require water services entities to set a charge per property for stormwater services from 1 July 2024 using a modified version of new section 340, and then use new sections 336-338 for billing purposes.

Debt repayment

We also have significant concerns about the debt repayment provisions in the Bill. Schedule 1 inserts a new clause 54 into Schedule 1 of the Water Services Entities Act. This clause requires the WSE to pay each territorial authority for its debt. However, there are several issues with the wording which may enable the WSE to avoid paying some debt associated with water services. These concerns are:

- The debt only relates to “water services infrastructure wholly or partly used in the provision of water services”. This wording has several impacts:
 - This means that operating costs that have lawfully been funded through debt may not transfer. This could include operating costs for future planning purposes which are not currently “used in the provision of water services”.
 - The limitation to “wholly or partly used in the provision of water services” also means that debt for work-in-progress cannot be recovered as it is not “used”.
 - The limitation to “water services infrastructure” also means that non-infrastructure assets that should transfer to the WSE are not covered. This would include assets such as vehicles, computers, and intellectual property. It would also cover any debt for new systems put in place for the transitional charging arrangements.
- The clause implies that there is a five year period for instalment payments as the clause is repealed five years after the establishment date. During that time territorial authorities will still hold the debt, that debt will still incur interest, and territorial authorities will still have to make interest and potentially principal repayments. Whether these costs can be recovered from the WSE is unclear. Five years is also simply too long as it will have significant impact on the debt-to-income ratios for territorial authorities.

While we do not believe it is the intention, the clause creates a very real possibility that territorial authorities will be left with some residual debt associated with water services, and that this debt will have to be repaid by ratepayers.

SDC recommends that the Committee amend new clause 54 of new Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Water Services Entities Act, contained in Schedule 1 of the Bill, to:

- Clarify that the amount to be transferred from the WSE to territorial authorities is for all debt associated with the provision of water services, not just for infrastructure already in use
- Clarify that the amount to be transferred includes recovery of any costs incurred by the territorial authority in holding that debt from establishment date until the repayment
- Reduce the timeframe for instalment payments to being within 1 year of the establishment date

Engagement, publication and review requirements

Subpart 2 of Part 13 deals with engagement requirements, including the establishment of consumer forums. The Bill provides for a wide range of forum options and there is the possibility that an entity could set up one forum for its whole area to comply with the legislation, even though it is not appropriately representative and is practically unworkable, further removing consumer representation. This new Bill does not address these concerns. The Council would like clarity on consumer forums.

Concluding remarks

SDC reiterates its opposition to the Three Waters Reforms and therefore to the Water Services Legislation Bill. SDC's preference is for local communities, in partnership with mana whenua, to determine the appropriate way to managing local water assets. This can include local communities deciding to aggregate into regional water companies. However, if the Three Waters Reforms are to continue then a fairer regime needs to put in place so WSE fully fund their activities and do not leave territorial authorities and their wider ratepayer base with stranded costs to bear.

Ngā mihi



Neil Volzke
District Mayor
Stratford District Council



Our reference

F16/1152-D22/5899

15 February 2023

Barbara Edmonds
Chair
Finance and Expenditure Committee
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Dear Chair

Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection bill

The Stratford District Council thanks the Finance and Expenditure Select Committee for the opportunity to submit on the Water Services Legislation Bill. We would however like to take this opportunity to express our disappointment at the short time allowed for consultation on such a significant matter.

Stratford District Council (SDC) opposes the Water Services Legislation Bill. SDC submitted against the Water Services Entities Bill (now Act) to the Finance and Expenditure Committee, and continues to oppose the Three Waters Reforms. Our submission to you outlined our opposition on the basis that:

- Non-structural regulatory interventions to achieve improved water services have not been attempted first
- Councils, including SDC, are already tackling the challenges to improve water services
- The Reforms represent a significant centralisation of community assets, particularly through the Government Policy Statement
- Stormwater services should not be delivered separately from roading and parks service delivery given their interfaces, and
- There is no guarantee that any particular community will receive investment.

We recommend that the Committee reconsider these aspects and our previous submission in reviewing this Bill.

SDC accepts that the Water Services Entities Act is now law. We have not undertaken an extensive review of the Bill as sector organisations (LGNZ, Taituara and Water New Zealand) will provide detailed submissions to you. We have seen these and support the technical aspects these organisations cover in their submissions. However, we have significant concerns around a number of aspects that we recommend you amend.

SDC does not wish to make an oral submission in support of this submission.

Preliminary Provisions

The definition of water services entity in the Bill is circular and unhelpful: "Water services entity means a water services entity (whether or not it is a regulated water services provider)".

Price and Quality Regulation

The purpose statement in Part 2 is taken from regulatory models applying to for-profit entities, which the Council considers inappropriate for publicly owned water services via the statutory entities. There should also be explicit reference to environmental outcomes and potentially health and safety, in recognition of te Mana o te Wai.

The purpose, according to section 12, is to promote long term benefits for consumers by giving water services providers incentives to innovate and invest, improve efficiency and provide quality services, and share the benefits with consumers. Given that the entities will be non-profit monopolies, there is little incentive for entities to innovate, invest or improve efficiency and share resultant benefits with consumers. The Council would like to see the clauses relating to this purpose strengthened.

Directive performance requirements

The role of an economic regulator should be to incentivise and make recommendations to the regulated entity, not to control directly the regulated entity's business. Section 39 crosses inappropriately into directive control by stating the items that a quality path must specify and those it may specify. The Council is concerned that the potential performance requirements extend into direct control of the regulated provider(s), specifically:

- approach to risk management
- asset condition and remaining life
- particular types of investment
- asset management policies and practices
- ring-fencing revenue and not spending it without Commission approval.

S39 makes it look as though the Commission is the entity. The Council regards this blurring of regulatory and operational functions as inappropriate. The same comments can be made about section 42 (price-quality path requirements). Treating quality and price quality separately is an unnecessary doubling-up. We have seen advice from Simpson Grierson that "Quality regulation should not be allowed to exist at the same time as price-quality regulation for the same regulated provider and water infrastructure service".

Subpart 8 of Part 2 deals with the Commerce Commission's reviews of funding and pricing plans. The Commission's ability, stated in section 52, to direct an entity to reconsider its plan is another example of the Commission being empowered to interfere directly in the operation of entities, and we think this wording should be changed so the Commission can recommend that a water services entity reconsiders its plan.

Consumer Protection

Subpart 9 of Part 2 and Subpart 1 of Part 3 deal with designations of water services entities. The difference is unclear, but we assume it means an entity can be designated for price and quality regulation but not consumer protection, and vice versa. If so, why? The interpretation sections of the two parts do not make this issue any clearer.

Service Quality Code

The Bill assumes a regulated service quality code is necessary, and thus requires the Commission to make one by 1 July 2027 (clause 69). However, consistent with Part 7 of the Telecommunications Act 2001 relating to retail quality codes for telecommunications providers (section 236(1) in particular), the Commission should only be empowered to make a regulated code if the water services industry has failed to regulate, or adequately regulate, itself. We consider the water services industry should be given an opportunity to make its own service quality code(s) before a regulated one is applied.

Ngā mihi



Neil Volzke
District Mayor
Stratford District Council



Taranaki Mayoral Forum

Our Reference
F22/55/007-D23/6196

17 February 2023

Chair
Finance and Expenditure Committee
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Dear Chair

WATER SERVICES LEGISLATION BILL

The Taranaki Mayoral Forum thanks the Finance and Expenditure Select Committee for the opportunity to submit on the Water Services Legislation Bill. We would however like to take to take this opportunity to express our disappointment at the short time allowed for consultation on such a significant matter.

The Taranaki Mayoral Forum wishes to record its opposition to the Water Services Legislation Bill for the reasons outlined further down in this submission.

In our view if implemented without significant modifications, the proposed reforms will lead to a range of suboptimal outcomes for the community we serve in terms of the long term planning and performance of three waters networks in Taranaki, as well as reducing the scale and efficiency of Taranaki councils in facilitating local democracy and decision making.

In our view the best outcome would be for the Select Committee to reject the current model and implement an amended model with the following attributes:

1. 10 entity regional default model to be implemented by 1 July 2025 unless councils can collaborate to come up with their own regional proposals earlier.
2. Allow Councils to work with Mana Whenua to come up with local governance models for each of the regionally owned water companies.
3. Remove stormwater from the reform model but create the provision for councils to contract the regional water entities in for storm water support where they no longer have the scale and expertise to do it in house.
4. Funding for council stranded overheads via future of local government - and including core Information Technology infrastructure to create improved alignment and visibility across central government, local government, transport infrastructure and 3W.
5. Commitment to funding workforce development to build capability required to deliver the multi-billion pipeline of three waters work coming down the track.
6. Government agree to underwrite regional water service providers on condition that if they are unable to meet their debt obligations in future and call on the underwrite, Government has the ability to direct further sector aggregation.

Should the Select Committee choose to disregard our recommendations above we would ask that the following points and recommendations be considered.

Taranaki Mayoral Forum
C/- Stratford District Council
63 Miranda Street, P O Box 320, Stratford 4352
Email: ebishop@stratford.govt.nz
Phone: 06 765 6099 | stratford.govt.nz

Taranaki councils have previously submitted against the Water Services Entities Bill (now Act) to the Finance and Expenditure Committee, and continue to oppose the Three Waters Reforms on the basis that:

- Non-structural regulatory interventions to achieve improved water services have not been attempted first.
- Taranaki water asset owning councils are already tackling the challenges to improve water services
- The Reforms represent a significant centralisation of community assets, particularly through the Government Policy Statement.
- Stormwater services should not be delivered separately from roading and delivery given their interfaces.
- There is no guarantee that any particular community will receive the investment it needs.

We recommend that the Committee reconsider these aspects, and our previous submission, in reviewing this Bill.

The Taranaki Mayoral Forum accepts that the Water Services Entities Act is now law. We have not undertaken an extensive review of the Bill as sector organisations (LGNZ, Taitaura and Water New Zealand) will provide detailed submissions to you. However, we have significant concerns with a number of aspects and in particular the charging arrangements between the water services entities (WSE) and territorial authorities that we recommend you amend.

The Taranaki Mayoral Forum wishes to make an oral submission in support of this submission.

Ensuring WSE fully fund their activities through rating activities

Clause 22, new section 342 provides that the WSE will not be liable for rates for pipes and assets on land they do not own, and clause 137 appears to make WSE not liable for rates on land they own (within their service area). This runs counter to the notion that WSE will be fully funding their activities and acts as a subsidy from the rest of the community to the WSE, including from those that do not receive water services. It also sets a significant precedent for other utility providers to seek exemptions from paying rates. Pipes, assets and land, regardless of location, will create and incur costs for local authorities that should be accounted for through rates and there is no justification for why WSE should be exempt from paying rates.

We also note that territorial authorities will need to provide its rating information database to the WSE under clause 22, new section 319. However, clarification is needed on what costs the WSE is required to pay, in particular, the cost of maintaining the rating information database. The term used in Clause 319(3) "reasonable cost" needs to be clearly defined. WSE will be required to use the capital value of a property in charging for stormwater services under clause 22, new section 340, so it is appropriate that they contribute towards the costs of the district valuation roll. Excluding the WSE from these costs again runs counter to the notion that the WSE will fully fund their activities.

The Taranaki Mayoral Forum recommends that the Committee ensure that WSE fully fund their activities by:

- Removing clause 22 new section 342 and clause 137 so that WSE be liable for rates for pipes and assets regardless of the land owner or location.
- Amending section 43 of the Rating Valuations Act 1998 so that the WSE contribute fairly to the costs of the district valuation roll.

Transitional charging arrangements

We have significant concerns with the transitional charging arrangements set out in the Bill.

First, new sections 336-338 provide that local authorities may collect (and effectively be required to do so) charges on behalf of the water services entities through to 1 July 2029. However, there is no provision in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for local authorities to include WSE charges in a rates bill. This means that each local authority will need to separately invoice each property with WSE charges for these five years.

Taranaki's water asset owning councils do not currently have systems and resources in place that would support the separate billing process required to charge and collect WSE charges separately, a significant investment in technology and resource would be required, solely to facilitate these arrangements. Those systems and staff would then be redundant at the end of the transition period. It would be significantly simpler for the Bill to include consequential amendments to the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to provide that these transitional WSE charges can be treated as rates.

Second, the Bill provides for a five-year period for this arrangement. However, a number of other provisions in the Bill provide an end of charging stability after a three-year period:

- Clause 13(2) provides that geographic averaging of pricing can be required by the Government Policy Statement from 1 July 2027.
- Clause 22, new section 331(5) provides new charging principles that come into force on 1 July 2027 (at the latest).
- Clause 22, new section 340, provides requirements for stormwater charging that come into force from 1 July 2027 (at the latest).
- Clause 22, new section 475, provides for regulations that from 1 July 2027 set the maximum proportion of revenues that can come from volumetric charges.
- Schedule 1, new clause 61, Part 2, Schedule 1 provides that water service entities may adopt the existing tariff and charging structure from territorial authorities until 1 July 2027 (at the latest).
- Schedule 1, new clause 63, Part 2, Schedule 1 provides that WSE may bill territorial authorities for stormwater services until 1 July 2027.

The Taranaki Mayoral Forum therefore expects that, from 1 July 2027, the charging regime for water will likely be significantly different from that originally set by territorial authorities. This would appear to be a more appropriate timeframe to transfer responsibility for charging to WSE than 1 July 2029 as currently in the Bill. This would mean that local authorities are not responsible for significantly altering charges and creates a clearer line of accountability for the new charging regime post 1 July 2027. A three-year period is more than sufficient for WSE to establish billing processes and systems.

Third, the Taranaki Mayoral Forum also disagrees with the transitional provision in new clause 63 of Schedule 1 that enables WSE to bill territorial authorities for stormwater services through to 1 July 2027, instead of consumers. Territorial authorities will have to account for this charging in their LTP and then in the rating system. The Taranaki Mayoral forum accepts that an alternative transitional arrangement for stormwater services is required as many territorial authorities charge for stormwater services through the general rate. However, charging territorial authorities who will, in turn, rate the community is inefficient and mixes accountability. It goes against the premise that WSE can stand on their own feet and, as the Department of Internal Affairs notes in its [Regulatory Impact Analysis \(paragraph 157\)](#), may undo the balance sheet separation of WSE from territorial authority owners. Furthermore, this provision also runs counter to clause 27 of Schedule 1 of the Water Services Entities Act which provides that the Long-Term Plan 2024-34 process must not contain any content relating to water services, including funding arrangements. This new clause would, however, require such content in order for territorial authorities to account for and then rate for stormwater service charges.

The Bill already outlines new stormwater charging provisions that use the capital value of properties. This can easily be incorporated into the transitional charging approach, although some modification will be necessary to the provisions of new section 340.

The Taranaki Mayoral Forum recommends that the Committee:

- Amend the Local Government (Rating) Act so that the transitional charging done by a territorial authority on behalf of a WSE can be treated as a rate
- Amend new sections 337(2) and 338(3) to provide that WSE can only rely on territorial authorities to undertake charging on their behalf until 30 June 2027
- Amend new sections 331, 340 and new clause 61, Part 2, Schedule 1 so that changes occur on 1 July 2027 and cannot be changed before then
- Remove new clause 63 of Schedule 1 and instead require water services entities to set a charge per property for stormwater services from 1 July 2024 using a modified version of new section 340, and then use new sections 336-338 for billing purposes.

Debt repayment

We also have significant concerns about the debt repayment provisions in the Bill. Schedule 1 inserts a new clause 54 into Schedule 1 of the Water Services Entities Act. This clause requires the WSE to pay each territorial authority for its debt. However, there are several issues with the wording which may enable the WSE to avoid paying some debt associated with water services. These concerns are:

- The debt only relates to "water services infrastructure wholly or partly used in the provision of water services". This wording has several impacts:
 - This means that operating costs that have lawfully been funded through debt may not transfer. This could include operating costs for future planning purposes which are not currently "used in the provision of water services".
 - The limitation to "wholly or partly used in the provision of water services" also means that debt for work-in-progress cannot be recovered as it is not "used".
 - The limitation to "water services infrastructure" also means that non-infrastructure assets that should transfer to the WSE are not covered. This would include assets such as vehicles, computers, and intellectual property. It would also cover any debt for new systems put in place for the transitional charging arrangements.
- The clause implies that there is a five year period for instalment payments as the clause is repealed five years after the establishment date. During that time territorial authorities will still hold the debt, that debt will still incur interest, and territorial authorities will still have to make interest and potentially principal repayments. Whether these costs can be recovered from the WSE are unclear. Five years is also simply too long as it will have significant impact on the debt-to-income ratios for territorial authorities.

While we do not believe it is the intention, the clause creates a very real possibility that territorial authorities will be left with some residual debt associated with water services, and that this debt will have to be repaid by ratepayers.

The Taranaki mayoral Forum recommends that the Committee amend new clause 54 of new Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Water Services Entities Act, contained in Schedule 1 of the Bill, to:

- Clarify that the amount to be transferred from the WSE to territorial authorities is for all debt associated with the provision of water services, not just for infrastructure already in use.
- Clarify that the amount to be transferred includes recovery of any costs incurred by the territorial authority in holding that debt from establishment date until the repayment.
- Reduce the timeframe for instalment payments to being within 1 year of the establishment date.

Concluding remarks

The Taranaki Mayoral Forum reiterates its opposition to the Three Waters Reforms and therefore to the Water Services Legislation Bill. The Taranaki Mayoral Forum's preference is for local communities to determine the appropriate way to managing local water assets. This can include local communities deciding to aggregate into regional water companies. However, if the Three Waters Reforms are to continue then a fairer regime needs to put in place so WSE fully fund their activities and do not leave territorial authorities and their wider ratepayer base with stranded costs to bear.

Yours faithfully



**Mayor Neil Volzke (Forum Chair)
Stratford District Council**



**Mayor Phil Nixon
South Taranaki District Council**



**Mayor Neil Holdom
New Plymouth District Council**



**Charlotte Littlewood
Taranaki Regional Council Chairperson**

Taranaki Mayoral Forum
C/- Stratford District Council
63 Miranda Street, P O Box 320, Stratford 4352
Email: cbishop@stratford.govt.nz
Phone: 06 765 6099 | stratford.govt.nz

DECISION REPORT



F22/55/04– D23/5879

To: Council
From: Director-Assets
Date: 14 March 2023
Subject: Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) review -Visions, Goals and Objectives

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT the committee approve the new *Vision, Goals and Objectives* for the proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023

Recommended Reason

To set a high-level direction for waste management and minimisation, in addition to resource recovery in the district.

/
Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This report seeks the approval of the committee on the proposed vision, goals and objectives for the new WMMP. This is to set a high-level direction for the waste management and minimisation which will take place in Stratford from 2023 over a 6-year period.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 A vision, goals and objectives are required to set high-level direction for waste management and minimisation in Stratford.
- 2.2 Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008 states that a WMMP must provide for:
 - objectives and policies for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district;
 - methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district, including:
 - collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal services for the district to meet its current and future waste management and minimisation needs (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise);
 - any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority; and
 - any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority.
 - how implementing the plan is to be funded; and
 - if the territorial authority wishes to make grants or advances of money in accordance with Section 47, the framework for doing so.
- 2.3 A WMMP must have regard to the Waste Hierarchy¹, the New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS), and a council's most recent Waste Assessment².
- 2.4 The proposed vision, goals and objectives have been derived from a series of stakeholder engagement meetings held with our key stakeholders and Elected Members.

¹ [A framework to guide the order of preference for different waste management options](#)

² <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/wmmp-guide.pdf>

3. Local Government Act 2002 – Section 10

Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council's purpose is to “enable democratic local decision making by and on behalf of communities; as well as promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities now and into the future”			
Does the recommended option meet the purpose of the Local Government 4 well-beings? And which:		Yes	
Social		Environmental	Cultural
✓		✓	✓

- 3.1 Social – The direction for the WMMP will include how the Council will involve the Stratford community in waste minimisation and resource recovery initiatives.
- 3.2 Environmental – The WMMP vision, goals and objectives set forth the Council's high-level direction for waste management and minimisation, which is one of the key effects we have on the environment.
- 3.3 Cultural – The management and minimisation of waste is a part of Te Taiao Māori.

4. Background

- 4.1 Section 50 of the WMA 2008 requires the Stratford District Council to review and implement a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). The WMMP is intended to be a guiding document to promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. The current WMMP was adopted in 2018 (Appendix 1).
- 4.2 The WMA 2008 requires territorial authorities to review their WMMP every 6 years to ensure it still meets legal requirements. This may be done either in collaboration with other territorial authorities (STDC and NPDC) or alone. Given the many changes in the waste space are driven by central government and for regional consistency, Council staff have been collaborating with NPDC and STDC to ensure that the legislative requirements are interpreted correctly and incorporated into the revised WMMP.
- 4.3 As part of our collaborative approach with NPDC and STDC, Tonkin & Taylor has been commissioned to prepare a regional **Waste Assessment** (WA) as a background document to inform the development of the next generation WMMP. The WA is required by [Section 51](#) of the WMA 2008 to, amongst other things, include a description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority's district.
- 4.4 The major changes in the waste space since 2018 are the **New Zealand Waste Strategy** and the **Emissions Reduction Plan** (ERP). Key relevant legislation such the WMA 2008, the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 and the Litter Act 1979 are all currently under review – these pieces of legislation are expected to influence the NZ waste minimisation mandate going forward.
- 4.5 Council Officers have engaged a wide range of stakeholders in workshops to discuss and collate their input to guide the development of the new vision, goals and objectives of the proposed WMMP. Elected Members have also provided their input. Officers have collated all stakeholder responses and propose the following for the new WMMP 2023 – other options are provided for consideration in Section 7.4:

Vision

Empowering Our Community to Eliminate Waste

Goals

- *Maximise opportunities to reduce waste to landfill*
- *Minimise the negative impact of waste*
- *Improve the efficiency of resource use*

Objectives

- *Facilitate behaviour change*
- *Encourage collaboration and partnerships*
- *Promote leadership and innovation*
- *Deliver accessible services and facilities*

5. Consultative Process

5.1 Public Consultation - Section 82

Public Consultation will be held once the draft WMMP is completed.

Below is the schedule of Stakeholder meetings held (and proposed):

- Stratford Business Association Executives - 7 February 2023;
- Construction and Deconstruction industry workers - 9 February 2023;
- General Stratford public - 15 February 2023;
- Young Farmers Club general meeting - 1 March 2023;
- Federated Farmers general meeting - 7 March 2023; and
- Kāhui Ako Central Taranaki branch - 28 March 2023.

5.2 Māori Consultation - Section 81

Officers have initiated contact with Iwi and provided the necessary information to all concerned. Officers are awaiting Iwi to make contact to confirm a hui on this matter. In the event of this eventuating a draft WMMP will be sent to Iwi for comment and feedback.

6. Risk Analysis

Refer to the Council Risk Register - available on the Council website.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does this report cover any issues that relate to any risks on the Council Risk Register, and if so which risks and what are the impacts and likelihood of eventuating? • Does this report cover any issues that may lead to any new risks that are not on the Council Risk Register, and if so, provide some explanation of any new identified risks. • Is there a legal opinion needed?

6.1 The key risk is that without a finalised set of vision, goals and objectives, the Council will lack the high-level direction for waste management and minimisation for the proposed WMMP, which is directly related to the following corporate risks:

- Risk No. 1 - Legislation Changes;
- Risk No. 3 - Statutory Reporting; and
- Risk No. 78 - Government Policy Impacting on Local Government.

7. Decision Making Process – Section 79

7.1 Direction

	Explain
Is there a strong link to Council's strategic direction, Long Term Plan/District Plan?	Yes, the visions, goals and objectives for the WMMP provide the high-level strategic direction for the Council's waste efforts.
What relationship does it have to the communities current and future needs for infrastructure, regulatory functions, or local public services?	None

7.2 Data

Data informing the proposed request collated mainly from the Stakeholder engagement meetings; progress Reports on the WMMP; community feedback from surveys and informal feedback from the Education Officer’s education campaign.

7.3 Significance

	Yes/No	Explain
Is the proposal significant according to the Significance Policy in the Long-Term Plan?	No	
Is it:	No	
• considered a strategic asset; or	No	
• above the financial thresholds in the Significance Policy; or	No	
• impacting on a CCO stakeholding; or	No	
• a change in level of service; or	No	
• creating a high level of controversy; or	No	
• possible that it could have a high impact on the community?	No	

In terms of the Council’s Significance Policy, is this proposal of high, medium, or low significance?		
High	Medium	Low
		✓

7.4 Options

Following a number of stakeholder engagement meetings and workshop with Elected Members, the following options for the Council’s WMMP vision, goals and objectives are proposed:

7.4.1 Vision

Option 1 – Retain Current Vision, Goals and Objectives

Vision – Towards Zero Waste

Goals:

- ***Maximise opportunities to reduce waste to landfill***
- ***Reduce the harmful and costly effects of waste***
- ***Improve efficiency of resource use***

Objectives

- ***Facilitate behaviour change***
- ***Encourage collaboration and partnerships***
- ***Promote leadership and innovation***
- ***Deliver accessible services and facilities***

This package is not recommended. The phrase ‘zero waste’ may not be readily understandable to the lay person; feedback was to improve the wording of the current WMMP where necessary.

Option 2 – Propose ‘Regional Collaborative’ option

Vision - Zero Waste 2040, Empowering Taranaki to achieve a circular economy

Goals

- ***Local infrastructure that maximises resource value***
- ***Provide tools to normalise conscious consumption***
- ***Prioritise holistic regenerative solutions for low waste, emissions and nature (TeTaiao)***

Objectives

- **Behaviour change**
- **Collaboration and partnerships**
- **Leadership and innovation**
- **Accessible services and facilities**

This is not recommended. Zero waste 2040 is not considered achievable. The wording of the goals contains too much jargon. Feedback was to include the verbs to qualify the action.

Option 3 – Collated from Community Engagement feedback

Vision - Empowering Our Community to Eliminate Waste

Goals

- **Maximise opportunities to reduce waste to landfill**
- **Minimise the negative impact of waste**
- **Improve the efficiency of resource use**

Objectives

- **Facilitate behaviour change**
- **Encourage collaboration and partnerships**
- **Promote leadership and innovation**
- **Deliver accessible services and facilities**

This is the recommended package option. Wording is clear, easily understood, and is the preferred option across all stakeholder groups.

7.5 Financial

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there an impact on funding and debt levels?• Will work be undertaken within the current budget?• What budget has expenditure come from?• How will the proposal be funded? e.g. rates, reserves, grants etc. |
|---|

- This decision will have no impact on funding or debt levels of the council.
- The decision will have no financial impact and will thus not need funding or a budget.

7.6 Prioritisation & Trade-off

- | |
|--|
| Have you taken into consideration the: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Council's capacity to deliver;• contractor's capacity to deliver; and• consequence of deferral? |
|--|

- The recommended option has considered Council's capacity to deliver.
- There is no value in deferring this action. On the contrary, deferring could impact on the Council's ability to comply with legislation.

7.7 Legal Issues

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there a legal opinion needed?• Are there legal issues? |
|--|

- No legal opinion is required for this decision.
- There are no legal issues.

7.8 Policy Issues - Section 80

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there any policy issues?• Does your recommendation conflict with Council Policies? |
|---|

- There are no policy issues related to this decision.
- This decision has no conflicts with the Council's policies.

Attachment:

Appendix 1 – The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Victoria Araba', written in a cursive style.

Victoria Araba
Director – Assets

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sven Hanne', written in a cursive style.

[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 7 March 2023

Appendix 1



Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2018

Adopted 12 June 2018

CONTROL SHEET

1. Project Manager:		
Date	Name	Designation
05.04.2018	Victoria Araba	Director Assets

2. Plan Prepared / Reviewed / Updated by:		
Date	Name	Designation
25.05.2018	Victoria Araba	Director Assets
05.04.2018	Mike Oien	Services Asset Manager

3. Council Consideration/Adoption:		
Date	Council Report Reference	Reason / Decision
10.04.2018	D18/8145	ADOPTION OF DRAFT RELEASE FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION
05.06.2018	D18/15293	HEARING AND CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS

4. Public Consultation:	
Date	Form of
23.04.2018 – 25.05.2018	PUBLIC CONSULTATION VIA SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE PROCEDURE (SCP) AS PER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (LGA) 2002

5. Plan Update and Review by Management:	
Date	Record of
06.06.2018	

Contents

1	Introduction	6
1.1	Purpose	6
1.2	Scope	6
1.3	Commencement, Duration and Review	6
2	Strategic Direction and Legislative Context	7
2.1	Strategic Context	7
2.1.1	The Council's Vision	7
2.1.2	The Council's Goals	7
2.1.3	The Council's Objectives	7
2.2	Legislative Context	8
3	The Waste Situation	9
3.1	Stratford District Waste	9
3.1.1	Kerbside collections	10
3.1.2	Transfer Station	11
3.1.3	Landfill.....	12
3.1.4	Diversion from landfill.....	14
3.2	Existing Waste Infrastructure and Services.....	15
3.3	What we have achieved so far	15
3.4	Future Waste Projections.....	18
4	Addressing the Issues	20
4.1	Key Issues	20
4.2	Key Gaps.....	20
4.3	Targets.....	21
4.4	The Council's Intended Role.....	21
5	Funding Our Plan	24
5.1	Plan Implementation.....	24
5.2	Proposed Funding Sources.....	24
5.3	Waste Minimisation Levies	24
5.4	Provisions for granting and advancing monies	25
5.5	Provisions for waiving waste disposal charges	25
6	Monitoring, Reporting and Review	26
6.1	Monitoring and Reporting.....	26
6.2	Review	26
7	Action Plan	28
8	Monitoring Plan	32
9	Terms & Acronyms	33

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Toolkit for managing and minimising waste in New Zealand	8
Figure 2 - Waste Hierarchy	9
Figure 3 – 2015/2016 Mass flow diagram for the Stratford District	10
Figure 4 – Composition of SDC kerbside bins general waste contents 2016/2017	10
Figure 5 – Tonnage of waste disposed at the Stratford transfer station 2011-2016	11
Figure 6 - Annual tonnage of greenwaste dropped of at SDC transfer stations	11
Figure 7 - General waste, greenwaste and recycling at SDC transfer stations 2011-2016 (tonnes)	11
Figure 8 – Waste disposed to Colson Road Landfill 1996-2016	12
Figure 9 – Composition of waste disposed of at the Landfill in 2016	13
Figure 10 – Comparison of Landfill composition by tonnage between 2010 and 2016	13
Figure 11 - Forecast waste generation to the Taranaki Regional Landfill	18
Figure 12 – SDC waste projections	19

List of Tables

Table 1 - CURRENTLY DIVERTIBLE MATERIAL FROM LANDFILL	14
Table 2 - QUANTITY OF RESOURCES DIVERTED IN THE REGION	14
Table 3 - SUMMARY OF WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES IN TARANAKI	16
Table 4 – SUMMARY OF ISSUES	22
Table 5 - THE COUNCIL'S PROPOSED TARGETS	23
Table 6 – KEY TO TARGET GROUPS	28
Table 7 – ACTION PLAN TABLE OF PREFERRED OPTIONS	29
Table 8 – ACTION PLAN ALIGNMENT WITH KEY ISSUES	31
Table 9 – MONITORING PLAN	32

Part A – Strategy

1 Introduction

Section 50 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires the Stratford District Council ('the Council') to review and implement a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). This WMMP is intended to be the guiding document for the Stratford District Council ('the Council') to promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district.

Pursuant to Section 51 of the WMA 2008, the Council has compiled all background planning information for the preparation of the WMMP in the '2018 Waste Assessment' document¹.

1.1 Purpose

Section 3 of the WMA 2008 sets out the purpose of the Act, which is to '*encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to:*

- (a) *Protect the environment from harm; and*
- (b) *Provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits.*

The WMMP gives effect to Section 42 of the WMA by preparing and adopting a WMMP. The purpose of this WMMP is to present a Plan of Action for the next 5 years for the management and minimisation of waste in the Stratford District. The WMMP presents the Council's vision, objectives, and targets for waste management and minimisation and details how the Council will fund and deliver the Action Plan developed to achieve its objectives.

1.2 Scope

The WMMP addresses all waste and diverted material (which includes items being reused, recycled or composted) in the Stratford District, with the exception of some liquid and gas wastes that are more effectively managed through other policies.

The Council provides only part of the waste services and infrastructure in the district (i.e. kerbside rubbish and recycling collection, transfer stations, landfill and some waste education). A web of private companies and community organisations are involved in waste minimisation and management in the district, including collection, diversion and alternative disposal. It is the Council's responsibility to *consider* all waste in the district and to identify and/or advocate areas where other groups are or can be involved.

The territorial authorities (TAs) in the Taranaki region are committed to collaborating regionally to achieve efficiencies and effectiveness in waste management. The WMMP has been developed in collaboration with the other councils. Regional waste data and options are considered where applicable. This WMMP is consistent with the *Waste Management and Minimisation Strategy for Taranaki*.

1.3 Commencement, Duration and Review

This is the second *WMMP* developed by the Council. It is expected that the WMMP will be publicly notified on 23 April 2018, with the submissions period closing on 25 May 2018. The WMMP is expected to be formally adopted by Council on 12 June 2018.

The WMMP is prepared for a period of 5 years. It is expected to be reviewed in 2023.

¹Appendix 1

2 Strategic Direction and Legislative Context

2.1 Strategic Context

The Council's Vision, Goals and Objectives for the WMMP 2018-2023 are presented below.

2.1.1 The Council's Vision

The Council's vision for the WMMP 2018 is 'Towards Zero Waste'.

The Council expects that this vision will facilitate lifestyle changes and encourage practices that emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials become resources for others to use².



2.1.2 The Council's Goals

The Council has set 3 goals towards achieving the Vision 'Towards Zero Waste'. They are:

- Maximise opportunities to reduce waste to landfill
- Reduce the harmful and costly effects of waste
- Improve efficiency of resource use

2.1.3 The Council's Objectives

The Council has identified 4 Objectives that will deliver on these goals. The Council will:

- Facilitate Behaviour Change;
- Encourage Collaboration and Partnerships;
- Promote Leadership and Innovation; and
- Deliver Accessible Services and Facilities.

² Source: Zero Waste International Alliance in 2004

2.2 Legislative Context

Waste in New Zealand is legislated by a number of legislation (Figure 1). The key legislation is the WMA 2008.

As described in Section 1.1, the purpose of the WMA 2008 is to encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to:

- protect the environment from harm; and
- provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits.

Details of other legislation are provided in the WA attached in Appendix 1.

Legislative Framework					
Waste Minimisation Act 2008	Local Government Act 2002	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996	Climate Change Response Act 2002	Resource Management Act 1991	Other Tools
Waste Management & Minimisation Plan (WMMP)	Long Term Plan (LTP)	Regulations and group standards related to water	Disposal facility	National environmental standards	Asset Management Plan (AMP)
Waste Disposal Levy	Infrastructure Strategy (IS)			District Plan; Regional Plan;	International Conventions
Waste Minimisation Fund	Council Policies; Bylaws			Resource Consents	Ministry Guidelines,
Product Stewardship					Codes of Practice
Other Regulations					Voluntary Initiatives

Figure 1 – Toolkit for managing and minimising waste in New Zealand

3 The Waste Situation

The WMA 2008 defines waste as ‘material that has no further use and is disposed of or discarded’. The WMMP addresses predominantly solid waste, and includes waste that is diverted to other uses (e.g. to reuse, recycling or composting).

Waste minimisation includes the avoidance and reduction of waste, and the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste. Minimising the amount of waste generated minimises the economic, social and environmental costs associated with the consumption of resources, which can deplete critical and non-renewable resources. Some waste represents a resource that, with management (e.g. recycling), may have economic value and can contribute to the sustainable management of our environment.

The Waste Hierarchy (Figure 2) refers to the preferred order of waste minimisation and management methods. The avoidance of waste is the preferred method for addressing waste minimisation and management, the disposal of waste is the least.

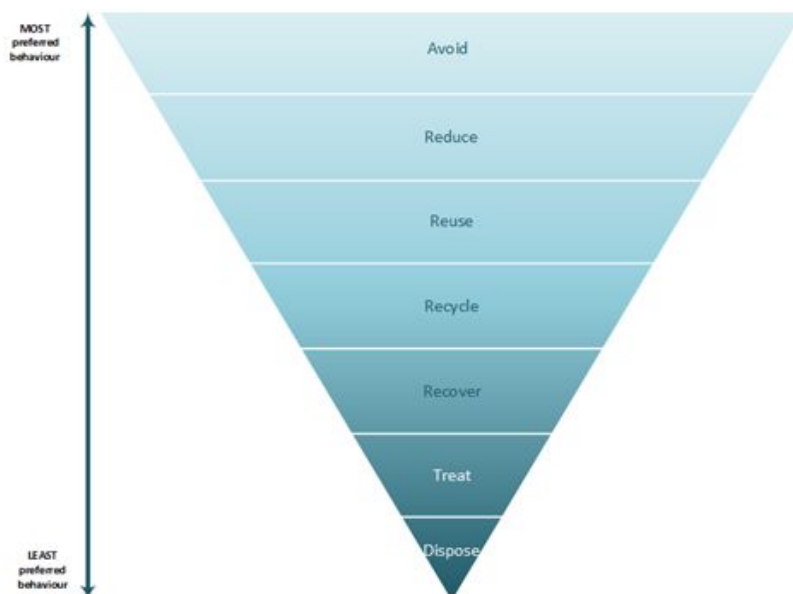


Figure 2 - Waste Hierarchy

3.1 Stratford District Waste

A comprehensive Waste Situation for the Stratford District Council is presented in the WA report provided in Appendix 1. This information is deduced from data collated from Council-sponsored surveys on the type and quantity of waste managed in the District.

The key findings in the WA report are provided in the sections below.

Figure 3 presents the 2015/2016 Mass Flow diagram for waste in the Stratford district.

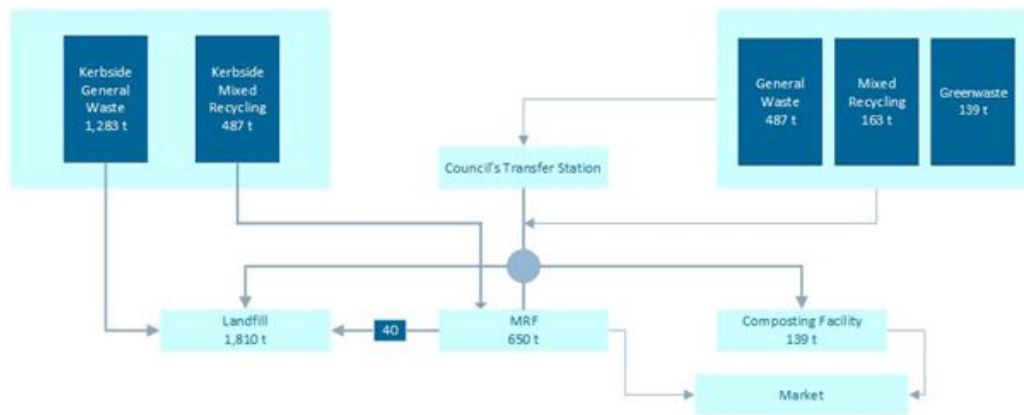


Figure 3 – 2015/2016 Mass flow diagram for the Stratford District

3.1.1 Kerbside collections

- A *Regional Solid Waste Services Contract*, including both transfer station operation and kerbside collection for the three TAs, is operated by *EnviroWaste Services Limited*.
- SDC provides kerbside collection service to 2,450 households, comprising:
 - Mixed Recycling – Fortnightly in 240 L bins;
 - Glass – Fortnightly in 60 L crate; and
 - General waste – Weekly in 120 l bins.
- SDC does not offer a greenwaste kerbside collection service;
- The composition of kerbside bins general waste is presented in Figure 4;
- Annual kerbside waste quantities reduced from 1600 T to 1260 T between 2011 and 2016;
- Between 2010 and 2016, SDC's kerbside waste to landfill reduced from 0.22 T/capital/annum to 0.14 T/capital/annum;
- Organic material is the largest single component in kerbside rubbish bags comprising 38.7 % of the total waste.

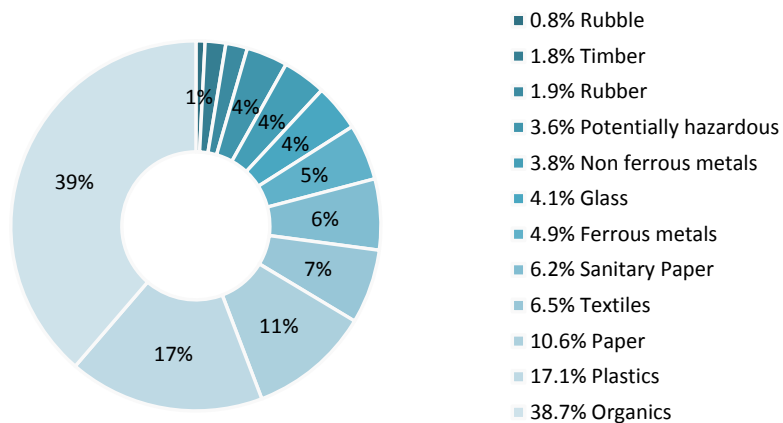


Figure 4 – Composition of SDC kerbside bins general waste contents 2016/2017

3.1.2 Transfer Station

- The SDC Transfer Station provides free drop-off services for both residential and commercial recyclables;
- All waste received at the Transfer Stations across the region is disposed of at the regional Landfill;
- Waste received at the SDC Transfer Station decreased between 2011 and 2016 as per Figure 5;
- Transfer Station waste received comprised of approximately 53 % (by weight) of residential waste at approximately 2.1 % Tonnes / week;
- Annual greenwaste received between 2011 and 2016 is shown in Figure 6; Total waste comprising greenwaste, general waste and recycling received is shown in Figure 7.

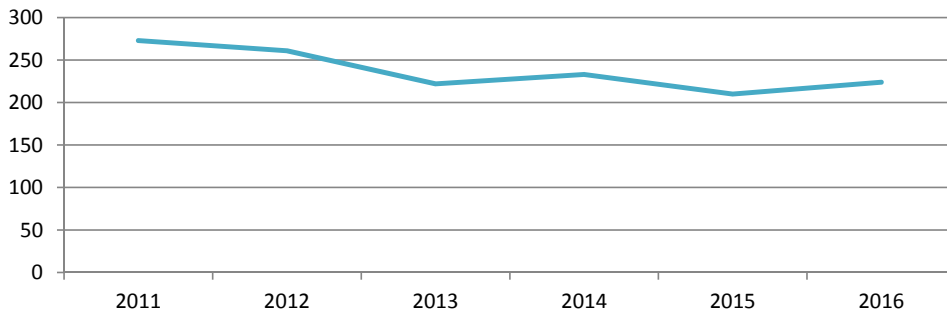


Figure 5 – Tonnage of waste disposed at the Stratford transfer station 2011-2016

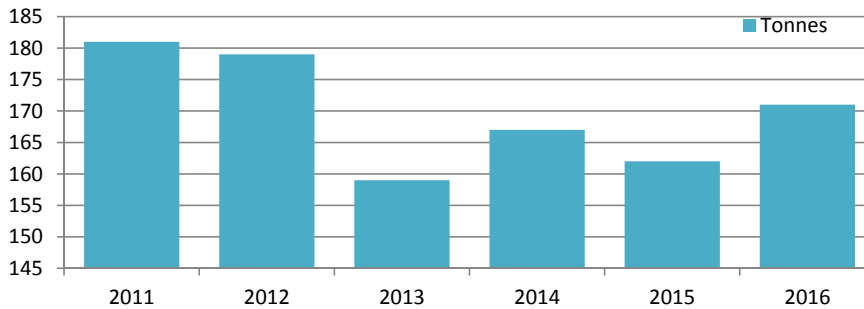


Figure 6 - Annual tonnage of greenwaste dropped off at SDC transfer stations

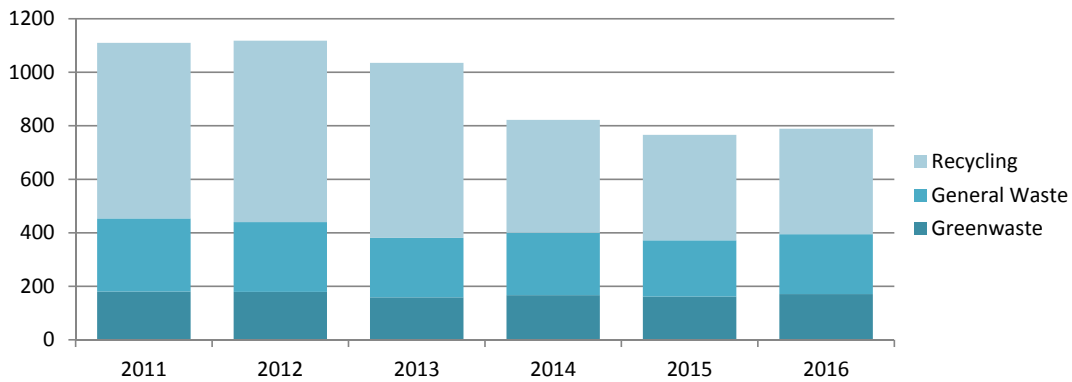


Figure 7 - General waste, greenwaste and recycling at SDC transfer stations 2011-2016 (tonnes)

3.1.3 Landfill

- The Taranaki region has a single functioning landfill at Colson Road in New Plymouth, where all waste from the Council-provided services are disposed. Commercial waste service providers also have access to this Landfill, which is expected to reach capacity in 2019. A new regional landfill is currently being constructed in South Taranaki and scheduled to open in July 2019.
- Tonnage to the landfill has remained at about 60,000 tonnes since 2007, when waste was consolidated to a single landfill in the region.

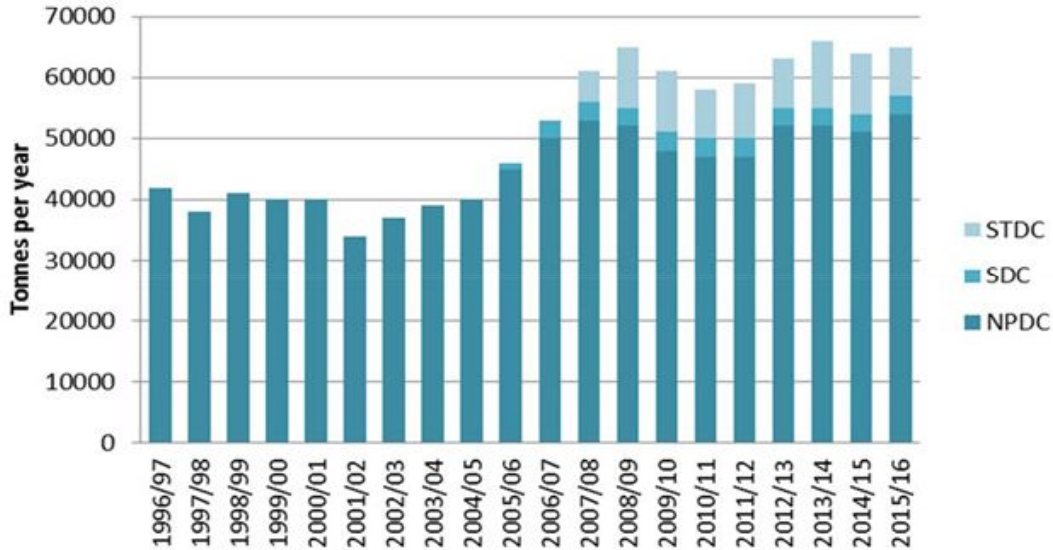


Figure 8 – Waste disposed to Colson Road Landfill 1996-2016

- The amount of organics to landfill has halved since the previous waste assessment (2011); the amount of glass going to the landfill is around a third.
- The landfill does not allow for some contaminated or hazardous commercial wastes - currently these are being transported out of the region.
- Stratford contributes approximately 4.5 % of the waste stream at the landfill.
- Between 2010 and 2016, SDC's total waste to landfill reduced from 0.41 T/capital/annum to 0.23 T/capital/annum;
- The composition of total waste disposed to the Landfill is presented in Figure 9; a Comparison of Landfill composition by tonnage between 2010 and 2016 is provided in Figure 10;
- Organic material was the largest component of the overall waste to landfill in 2016, comprising 23% of the total, by weight. Timber was the second largest component, comprising 16% of the total. Paper, plastic, and rubble comprised similar proportions, from 10% to 14%.

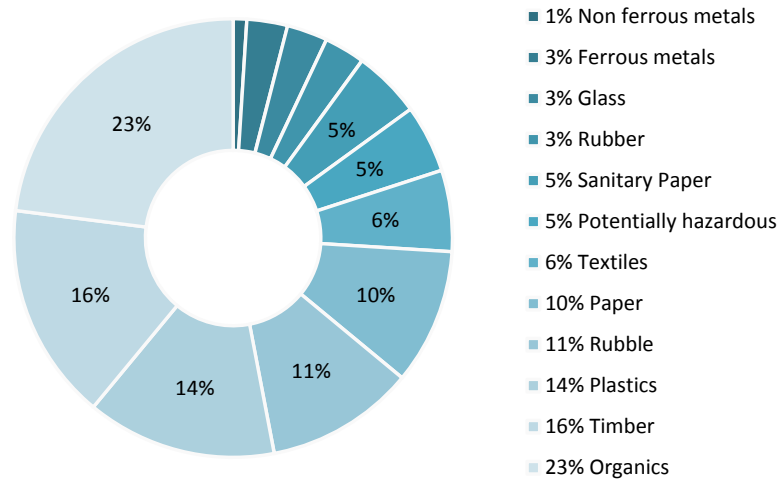


Figure 9 – Composition of waste disposed of at the Landfill in 2016³

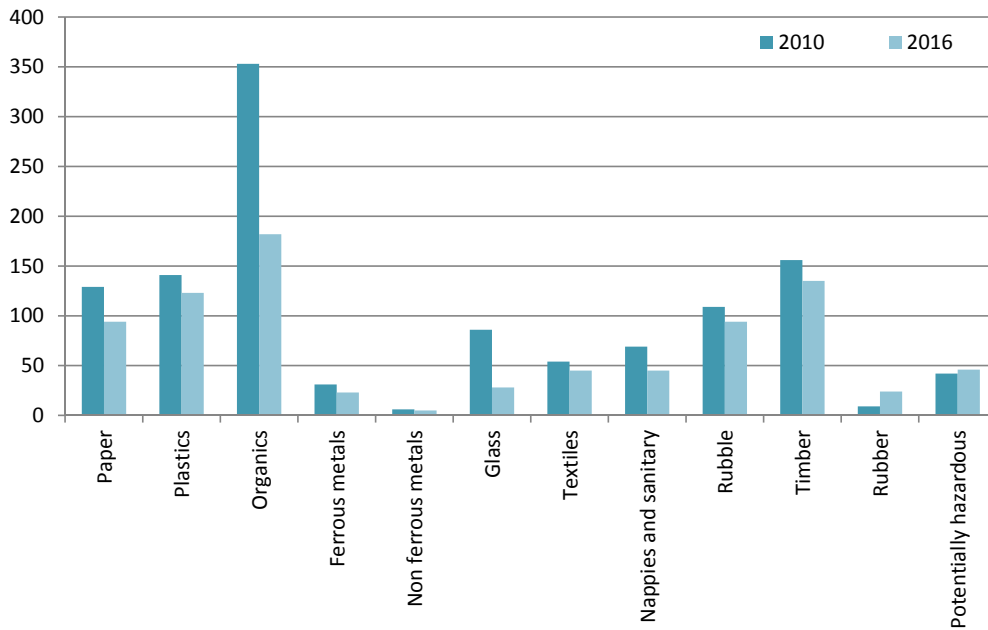


Figure 10 – Comparison of Landfill composition by tonnage between 2010 and 2016

³ Waste Not Consulting. 2016. *Composition of solid Waste in Taranaki Region, September 2016*.

3.1.4 *Diversions from landfill*

- SDC (along with STDC and NPDC), provides a kerbside recycling collection. This service collects paper, cardboard, aluminium and steel cans, grade 1-7 hard plastics, and glass bottles and jars.
- Regionally, contamination is about 12% of all recycling collected and processed at the regional Material Recovery Facility (MRF) in New Plymouth.
- Approximately 64% of kerbside waste disposed at the Landfill could potentially have been diverted;
- There is potential to divert wastes from Transfer Stations and Commercial/Industrial sites, as shown in Table 1 – total diversion potential is 36 % and 32 % respectively;
- Resources diverted in the region are presented in Table 2.

Table 1 - CURRENTLY DIVERTIBLE MATERIAL FROM LANDFILL

	Industrial/commercial/institutional	Kerbside collections	Special wastes	Transfer stations
Currently Recoverable Material	21.60%	23.00%	0.00%	11.80%
Currently Compostable Material	7.80%	41.20%	0.00%	14.30%
Total – Currently Divertible Material	29.40%	64.20%	0.00%	26.10%
Total Diversion Potential	32.20%	64.20%	0.00%	35.90%

Table 2 - QUANTITY OF RESOURCES DIVERTED IN THE REGION

Material	Tonnes (T) of potentially divertible material per year going to landfill*	Tonnes (T) per year sent for recycling or recovery		Diversion rate (%)
		Councils (all)	Other**	
Recycling***	13,676	8,353	22,696	69
Compostable organic waste				
Greenwaste	2,704	3,465	8,605	82
Food waste	5,200		4,959	49
Other organic waste	4,535	1,250	127,606	97
Timber	1,040		38,642	97
Concrete & bricks	728		15,000	95
Total	27,883	13,068	217,508	89

*Data sourced from: SWAP report 2016

** Data sourced from: organic wastes diversion study, industry surveys

*** Includes mixed recyclables, glass, whiteware, steel, e-waste and farm plastics

3.2 Existing Waste Infrastructure and Services

There are a number of waste service providers in Taranaki. The three TAs in the region have a joint regional contract for the collection of urban residential kerbside refuse, recycling, and greenwaste; and the operation of key transfer stations. Private Service providers offer waste services to the rural community, the commercial sector, and those residential customers paying for a collection service. A growing number of community sector organisations are also involved in waste services.

Table 3 provides a summary of Waste Infrastructure and Services in Taranaki.

3.3 What we have achieved so far

Our achievements so far have resulted in:

- a reduction in waste contamination; and
- an improvement in the delivery of waste management and minimisation services in the district.

These achievements include:

- the implementation of a new kerbside recycling collection;
- the introduction of a new glass collection service to separate glass from the recycling waste;
- the ongoing construction of a new regional landfill located in South Taranaki; and
- the construction of the Material Recovery Facility which processes the recycling from the Taranaki district councils' kerbside collections;

The Council has also achieved many of the targets set in the 2012 WMMP:

- Quantities of waste to landfill collected by the Council decreased by 20% between 2009/10 and 2015/16 to reach an average annual 0.32 tonnes per capita; and
- The proportion of kerbside waste recycled increased by 6% in 2015/16 in comparison with the 2009/10 figures.

Despite the Council's efforts to minimise waste production over the last six years, the life expectancy of the Colson Road Landfill has only been extended by three years instead of the seven years initially envisaged.

The Council has continued to deliver waste education, specifically aimed at improving recycling, decreasing the amount of non-recyclable items found in recycling bins and reducing food waste to landfill.

Table 3 - SUMMARY OF WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES IN TARANAKI

	Infrastructure / Service	Council Infrastructure / Services	Other Infrastructure / Services Providers
Reduce	Education / Behaviour Change (across waste hierarchy)	<p>Regional education strategy & campaigns</p> <p>TRC Education Officer available for waste lessons.</p> <p>Regional Waste Minimisation Officer.</p> <p>Love Food Hate Waste national campaign.</p> <p>Distribution of waste levy grants.</p> <p>Tours of waste facilities.</p> <p>Stalls and events.</p> <p>Social media.</p> <p>We Can website / recycling directory</p>	<p>Taranaki Environmental Education Trust.</p> <p>Enviroschools.</p> <p>Taranaki Conservationists.</p> <p>Curious Minds programme⁴.</p> <p>Reusable bags for sale at most supermarkets. Some retailers charge for plastic bags or provides discount for bring your own bag.</p> <p>Impact (funded by Ministry for Youth Development – working with youth aged 12-24).</p> <p>Community fruit harvesting.</p> <p>Para Kore (Council waste levy funds part)</p>
	Second hand trading and upcycling	<p>Community Reuse and Recycling Centre</p> <p>(NPDC only, under development)</p>	<p>Charity stores – including Hospice Taranaki, Red Cross, Salvation Army, SPCA, Oxfam, and Church stores.</p> <p>Demolition & building Cleanfill/trade stores.</p> <p>Second hand traders, including four second hand clothing stores.</p> <p>Online trading sites including TradeMeGarage sales.</p>
Recycle		<p>Council / NZTA contractors reuse roading wastes for bedding and sub-base – material</p>	<p>Gas bottles –‘Swap a bottle’ and refilling.</p> <p>Retread tyres (processed outside of region).</p> <p>Informal arrangements with farmers for tyres: used in silage pits and retaining walls.</p> <p>Bounce Bags – making and distributing reusable shopping bags.</p>
	Collection	<p>Fortnightly kerbside collection mixed recycling and glass. SDC – 2,450 households;</p> <p>Public place recycling bins ;</p> <p>Events recycling</p>	<p>Residential kerbside collections .</p> <p>Commercial cardboard collections</p> <p>Commercial mixed recycling collections</p> <p>Farm sector: Plasback contractor collects farm plastics from site.</p> <p>Hospitality sector: Collectors of waste cooking oil.</p> <p>Automotive industry: Some divert oil filters, car batteries, antifreeze for recycling.</p> <p>Tyre industry: Small quantity of tyres recycled.</p> <p>All recycling processed outside of region.</p>
	Refuse transfer stations	<p>Three main transfer stations in region (NPTS, Hawera and Stratford) with free drop off of household recyclables and user pays services for whiteware, e-waste and waste oil.</p>	<p>Baler for commercial plastics and cardboard located in New Plymouth.</p> <p>Plasback farm plastics baler located in Taranaki region, administered by Riverlea; Ken Moratti and Hinton Contractors</p>
Recover	Resource recovery facilities	<p>RRF (under development) with Material Recovery Facility sorting and baling kerbside recycling. (NPDC Only)</p>	<p>18 Regional scrap metal dealers; in SDC; 3 in NPDC and 1 in STDC.</p> <p>Two providers for commercial skip processing (NPDC)</p>
	Organic waste collection	<p>STDC greenwaste site no longer accepts free public greenwaste disposal.</p>	<p>Three providers for kerbside greenwaste collection.</p> <p>Many commercial businesses (i.e. landscaping) drop greenwaste to processing facilities.</p> <p>Piggeries and coordinating organisations have informal and formal arrangements with supermarkets and hospitality sector for collection of food scraps.</p>

⁴ May include a waste component. Study in 2016 on organic waste in schools.

			Food banks have arrangements with some supermarkets for near end of date food. . Community Fruit Harvesting Taranaki.
	Organic waste processing		Meat and poultry wastes such as offal, blood, feathers and fallen stock are processed by commercial operators in region (predominantly outside of New Plymouth). One site in NP processes poultry litter. One operator (located at three sites) operates one composting and vermiculture site and two vermiculture only sites. The sites process paunch grass, poultry waste, poultry mortalities, fish carcasses, greenwaste and drilling muds. Agricultural slurry and poultry shed litter are spread to land . Dairy waste products (such as buttermilk) are generated and processed into stock food in the region Timber waste - Chip, bark, sawdust and wood is on-sold.
	Biosolids / drilling muds / sludges	Wastewater biosolids from NP wastewater treatment plant thermal dried and sold as a fertiliser (NPDC).	Drilling muds applied to land (landfarming).
	Trade waste		One private waste dewatering facility; Approximately six private collectors of trade waste that may use the landfill for non-liquid wastes disposal.
Treat	Hazardous waste	Residential quantities of hazardous waste accepted at three main transfer stations in region. Agrecovery provide agrichemical collection (18 monthly) – funded by 3 TAs and TRC.	Commercial hazardous wastes are collected and transported to either Auckland or Wellington for treatment / disposal. Two main providers of this service in the district.
	Clean fills	Colson Road Landfill accepts cleanfill as cover. Okato and Inglewood transfer stations accept and dispose of cleanfill onsite (NPDC).	23 consented cleanfills in Taranaki; 3 in Stratford – 1 takes Transfer Station rubble (by referral) Some of these are only available for owner use.
Dispose	Collection	Household weekly kerbside waste collection - SDC - 2,500; STDC - 7,900 and NPDC - 27,600 Illegal dumping clean up (fortnightly). Public place litter bins.	Six commercial waste collectors in region. Four working in NP district. One commercial road sweeping provider. Many organisations involved in clean-ups of litter in beach, river and urban environments including schools, Taranaki Conservationists, Project Hotspot.
	Transfer Stations	Waste disposal at all transfer stations ; Tyres RRF (under development).	
	Landfills	One Regional landfill (Colson Road 18 closed landfills in Taranaki; 3 in Stratford; 7 in South Taranaki and 8 in New Plymouth.	

3.4 Future Waste Projections

The amount of waste generated and disposed of, or diverted, is driven by a number of factors. Key drivers for waste generation and minimisation include:

- Population growth and the economy, both of which are likely to result in increased waste disposal;
- The cost of waste disposal or diversion;
- Availability and capacity of local infrastructure to divert or dispose of waste;
- Technology changes which may result in more cost effective ways to recycle, recover or dispose of waste;
- The potential revenue from sale of recyclable items; and
- National policy and priorities including product stewardship, the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme and resource management.

Based on the population and economic growth forecast, and with the current services, infrastructure and policy provided in Taranaki, waste disposal to landfill is projected to increase by between 1% to 3% annually (Figures 11 & 12).

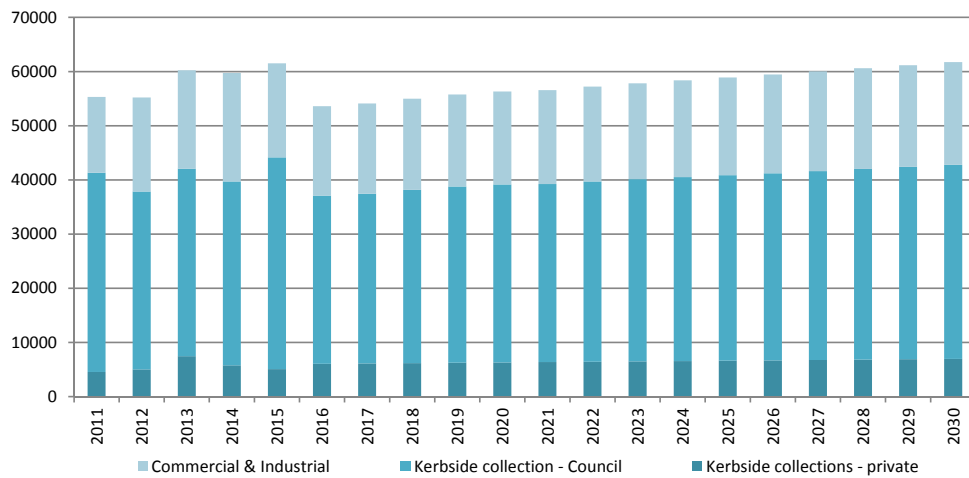
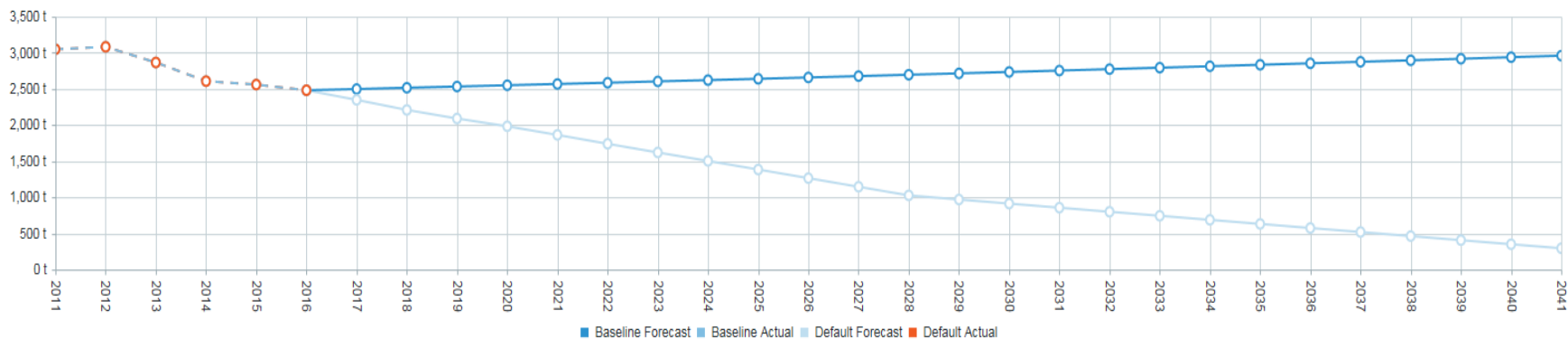


Figure 11 - Forecast waste generation to the Taranaki Regional Landfill

SDC WASTE TO LANDFILL PROJECTIONS



SDC KERBSIDE COLLECTION WASTE PROJECTIONS

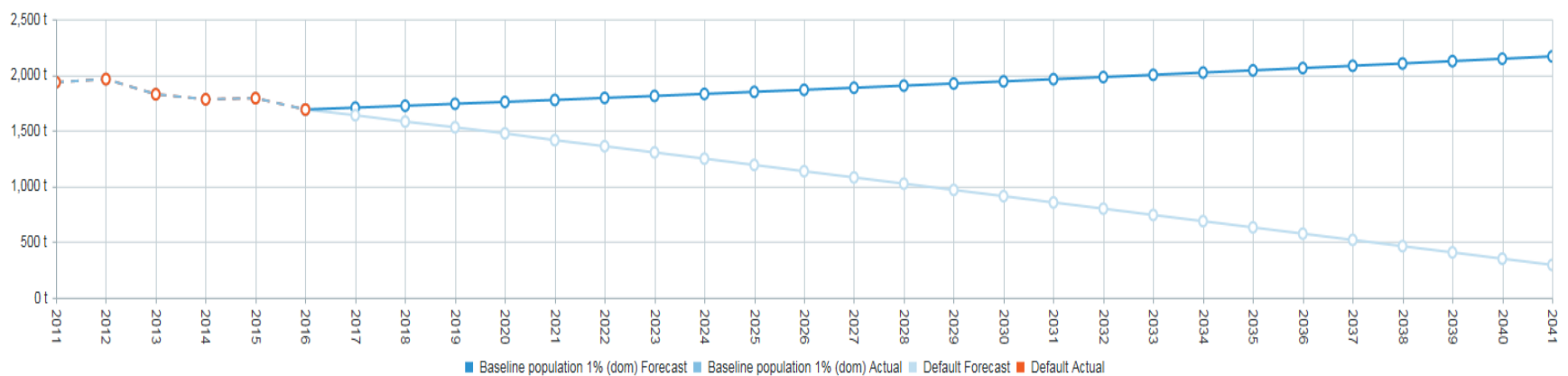


Figure 12 – SDC waste projections

4 Addressing the Issues

The focus of the past six years has been on the “recycle, treat and dispose” end of the waste hierarchy. Waste minimisation will require a shift in focus to the preferred behaviour end of the hierarchy – “avoid, reduce, reuse and recycle”.

Achieving large scale behaviour change in the community requires a three-pronged approach using policy, infrastructure and education.

4.1 Key Issues

Forty issues have been identified in the WA report. Out of these, the Council has identified 28 as key issues to be addressed during the life of the WMMP 2018-2023. These issues are summarised in Table 4.

4.2 Key Gaps

The key gaps identified to address these issues are describe below under 3 main headings of:

- Infrastructure;
- Education; and
- Policy.

Infrastructure:

The recently implemented Regional Solid Waste Contract and the use of the new MRF provide infrastructure for the residential sector that is consistent with addressing the vision of this Waste Assessment. However, the Waste Assessment highlights a few infrastructure gaps:

- The lack of facilities accepting e-waste and cleanfill that are open for public disposal in the district, which hinders waste diversion;
- The inadequacy of the current 24/7 recycling service available at some of the Council’s transfer stations;
- The lack of local solutions that satisfy the private sector, including greater diversion options that are economically viable;
- The lack of understanding of the long-term implications of changing commodity pricing and changing waste streams entering the system; and
- The lack of understanding of rural waste management, which inhibits implementing successful services for the rural community.

Education:

While the three TAs and the TRC develop a programme on waste minimisation education every year, more can be done. The Waste Assessment has highlighted a few education gaps:

- The targeting of education programmes is currently limited mainly to residential customers and students;
- The lack of understanding of good waste practice/behaviour strategies that reduce waste, illegal dumping and divertible waste stream contamination, and increase diversion; and
- The limited role of education in achieving effective waste minimisation.

Policy:

There are some gaps in the policy sector, despite the Council having adopted a Solid Waste Bylaw in 2013 and a Kerbside Collection Policy in 2016:

- The limited role of the Council in achieving overall waste minimisation in the District;
- The lack of leadership from Central Government on some waste minimisation issues, e.g. product stewardship;
- Inconsistent implementation and enforcement of solid waste bylaw provisions; and
- Inconsistent data collection on solid waste management across the district: availability, quality and management.

4.3 Targets

The Council's targets are provided in Table 5. These targets are based on the expected performance of implementing the Action Plan provided in Part B, and are set to ensure that the goals of the WMMP are achieved.

4.4 The Council's Intended Role

The Council's statutory obligations in respect of the planning and provision of waste services are detailed in the section above. The Council needs to ensure that the statutory obligations are met in the delivery of the WMMP.

The Council currently provides a significant proportion of the waste services in the district via a regional contract for kerbside and transfer station services, and another contract for landfill management. This ensures public health is adequately protected by providing facilities for the safe disposal of waste. This also gives effect to the WMA. In addition, the Council provides and/or funds waste minimisation activities, including;

- working with others including with community groups, the private sector and the other councils in the region to achieve waste management and minimisation goals;
- distributing waste levy funds in support of waste management and minimisation goals;
- educating the community as to the benefits of waste minimisation;
- monitoring and measuring waste flows and information in order to inform planning and decision making. It is intended that Council will enforce bylaws to improve data to this effect; and
- research and considering implementation of new activities to divert waste from landfill.

The Stratford District Council intends to continue to build on these activities as outlined in the Action Plan provided in Part B of this Plan.

Table 4 – SUMMARY OF ISSUES

Objectives	Issues Addressed / Opportunities Achieved	Number of Options Identified	Options Reference
BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE	To achieve a reduction in priority waste streams entering landfill.	4	BC1 to BC7
	Total	4	
Collaboration and partnerships	To support and promotion Organisations and Businesses contributing towards goals of the Waste Minimisation Plan (WMP).	2	CP1 to CP2
	To achieve a reduction in waste generated in Taranaki.	1	CP3
	To achieve consistency and efficiencies for our customers through regional collaboration.	5	CP4 to CP8
	Total	8	
Leadership and Innovation	To achieve higher rates of diversion of recyclables from residential waste.	2	L1 to L3
	To 'Walk the Talk'	1	L6
	To reduce potential environmental and personal harm, and improve aesthetics of community by reducing illegal dumping and littering ⁵	2	L7 to L9
	To aggregate commercial and industrial wastes to access diversion markets.	1	L10 to L11
	To develop and implement effective and efficient policy and practices based on quality data to support our goals	1	L12 to L15
	Total	7	
Accessible Services	To enhance recycling diversion rates for those who do not receive Council provided Kerbside collection service.	2	AS1 to AS2
	To facilitate local diversion and disposal options for the C& I sector.	1	AS3
	To ensure safe disposal of waste.	5	AS4 to AS8
	To reduce environmental harm and make reducing organic waste easy to residents.	1	AS9
	Total	9	
Grand Total		28	

⁵ Including by freedom campers.

Table 5 - THE COUNCIL'S PROPOSED TARGETS

Target Reference	Performance Measure	Baseline data (2015/16)	2023 Target
WASTE TO LANDFILL			
T1	Any increase in Regional Waste (RW) volumes to Landfill to remain below any increase in Regional Economic Performance (REP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Regional waste to Landfill: 54,000 T Taranaki Regional GDP per capita is \$75,941; National GDP per capita is \$52,953. 	Changes in RW < Changes in REP
T2	Reduce the volume of the Kerbside collection waste per household in the district going to Landfill	0.51 T/household/year (1261/2450)	0.46 T/ household/year
T3	Reduce the total waste volume in the district going to Landfill per household.	0.77 T/household/year (1886/2450)	0.71 T/ household/year
DIVERSION OF WASTE - RECYCLING			
T4	Increase the amount of Kerbside collection waste diverted to recycling in the district.	24 % (K/R) , comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kerbside waste plus recycling (K) = 1689 T Recycling (R) = 406 T 	Increase to 29 %
T5	Reduce contamination of Kerbside recycling delivered to the MRF.	12%	Reduce to ≤ 8 %
DIVERSION OF WASTE - ORGANIC WASTE			
T6	Reduce the amount of organic waste in the district Kerbside collection.	37 %	Reduce to 32%; OR Reduce to 27 % (If SDC introduces Organic Waste Collection in 2021)
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION			
T7	Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste service.	96.7 % (including neutrals and excluding 'don't knows')	≥ 90%.
PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH			
T8	Percentage of population in the district with access to a waste disposal service – either via a Kerbside collection or live within a 30-minute drive of a transfer station.	85 %	90 % (If SDC introduces a Recycling Service in Whangamomona in 2021) 85 % (Otherwise)
T9	Provide a district facility which receives non-industrial /domestic quantities of hazardous waste for appropriate disposal.	1 facility	1 facility
T10	Compliance with resource consent conditions for Council-operated solid waste district facilities.	100 % compliance	100 % compliance
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT			
T11	Regional Education Campaign on Waste Management and Minimisation.	1 annually	1 annually
T12	Waste Community Engagement Survey	0	1 biennially
T13	Regional Waste Minimisation Officer	1 (shared resource)	1 (shared resource)

5 Funding Our Plan

5.1 Plan Implementation

The current cost of solid waste services provided by the Council is \$780,000 (2016/2017). This is recovered through user fees, waste levy and rates.

To implement the action plan provided in Part B, some options will need to be considered as part for the Long Term Plan process.

5.2 Proposed Funding Sources

To fund the recommended actions in this WMMP, the Council must consider alignment with the intent of the WMA to minimise waste to landfill and consider the impact on the community through the Long Term Plan.

The implementation of this plan will be funded through a range of mechanisms including:

- **General rates:** - The term 'rates' refers to both the general rate (i.e. the property levy) and targeted rates (i.e. uniform annual charges). Uniform annual charges are yearly fixed charges for sewage disposal, water supply and refuse collection. Only properties that receive these services pay the charges. Also known as service charges/targeted rates.
- **Uniform annual charges: As per General Rates above.**
- **User fees:** including gate fees associated with municipal landfills, transfer stations, etc.
- **Waste levy:** - A national waste levy is funded via the establishment of a \$10 per tonne levy on all waste disposed of in landfill. Half of the money raised is distributed quarterly to territorial authorities on a population basis for waste minimisation initiatives in their district. The remaining half is in a contestable fund.
- **Waste Minimisation Fund** - This is a contestable fund administered by the Ministry for the Environment. Councils and others can apply for additional funds for waste minimisation activities on a case-by-case basis in accordance with nationally set criteria and priorities. This funding is sourced from half of the waste levy paid through landfill disposal.
- **Other:** including community and industry funding, contestable funding, sponsorship and other government sources (not part of the waste levy).

5.3 Waste Minimisation Levies

All waste levy funding received by the Council will be spent on waste minimisation activities in accordance with the Action Plan presented in Part B. Waste levy may be used to:

- to provide grants;
- to support contract costs; or
- as infrastructure capital.

The Council has flexibility in the timing and manner in which waste levy funds are utilised. Funds can be pooled with other councils, or pooled for several years to use for infrastructure development, as long as this use is provided for and explained in the Plan.

5.4 Provisions for granting and advancing monies

Pursuant to Section 47 of the WMA, the Council may, in accordance with the WMMP, make grants or advances of money to any person, organisation, group, or body of persons for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation. In making its determination on whether to fund such proposals, the Council will consider the following criteria:

- The benefits of a proposal in relation to present and future needs of the district.
- The extent to which the benefits of the proposal are public or private.
- The extent to which a proposal contributes to objectives and policies set out in this Plan.
- The cost of the proposal, including funding sources.
- The effects of the proposal on waste minimisation of any existing waste minimisation services, facilities or activities, either provided by the Council or by others.

A grant or advance of money may be made subject to any terms or conditions that the Council thinks fit, including that an advance of money is free of interest.

5.5 Provisions for waiving waste disposal charges

The Council may waive waste disposal (landfill, collection) charges, in full or in part, in certain circumstances. In making its determination on whether to waive waste disposal charges, the Council must be satisfied that:

- Waiving charges will not significantly prejudice the attainment of the Plan's objectives.
- The charges are clearly unreasonable or inappropriate in the particular case.
- The benefits of waiving charges in relation to providing for community events or needs in the district outweigh the costs.
- The potential for adverse effects on the environment or public health.

Any waiver of waste disposal charges will be subject to Council's approval.

6 Monitoring, Reporting and Review

6.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The Council will monitor and periodically report on the implementation of the WMMP.

Monitoring will address items, including, but not limited to:

- The quantity and composition of waste and diverted resources;
- the origin of waste;
- litter and illegal dumping;
- progress towards the targets set in the WMMP;
- the effectiveness of actions in the WMMP; and
- compliance with legislative requirements.

Reporting will be done appropriately in accordance with the detailed Monitoring Plan presented in Table 9 of Section 8.

6.2 Review

The Council will commence a full review of the WMMP at intervals of no more than six years following the adoption of this WMMP.

Any review of the WMMP will be preceded by a Waste Assessment, pursuant to Section 51 of the WMA 2008.

Part B – Action Plan

7 Action Plan

This Action Plan outlines a 5-year programme to achieve the vision and targets presented in Part A of this WMMP. Any significant changes will be incorporated into the Council's Long-Term Plan (LTP) process and are subject to public consultation. The Action Plan has been designed to meet the requirements of the *WMA 2008* and the *Local Government Act 2002*, by including all practicable options to achieve the Council's waste minimisation objectives. These options have been assessed in terms of their future social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts on the district and its residents.

For each objective, the Action Plan presents:

- Specific actions to achieve the objective, including whether it is a new or existing action;
- An indicative timeframe for implementation of that action;
- Funding source such as whether actions will be funded through general rates, user fees and waste levies; and
- Position on the waste hierarchy.

These actions are derived from priority options identified in the Waste Assessment (Appendix 1), which have been developed to address the key issues identified under the four objectives, described below:

- **Facilitate Behaviour Change** - We will extend our education programmes as a key method in achieving behaviour change. This will be achieved through the delivery of targeted education based on research and best practice.
- **Promote Leadership and Innovation** - We will model good practice in waste by being a leader in waste minimisation within our own facilities. We will implement a range of actions that will address commercial waste and illegal dumping including researching possible local options for waste diversion from landfill. We will address problems based on good data and research.
- **Encourage Collaboration and Partnership** - We will support and collaborate with the community and businesses who are contributing to the goals of this plan. We will work closely with the other councils in the region to achieve regional consistency and efficiency. We will also participate in national initiatives that are consistent with the goals of this plan.
- **Deliver Accessible Services and Facilities** - We will continue to provide a kerbside and transfer station waste and recycling service, and seek ways to make this accessible to more people. We will implement a food waste collection service to address the high proportion of food waste in rubbish bags. We will promote and support other organisations that provide waste services in the region.

Table 7 provides a summary of Council's Action Plan table of preferred options to meet the Targets identified in Table 5. Table 8 shows how each specific action aligns with the key issue identified in Table 4.

Table 6 – KEY TO TARGET GROUPS

Key	Target Group
WL	Waste Levy
R	Rates
EC	User Charges
S	Sponsorship
WMF	Waste Minimisation Fund
O	Other

Table 7 – ACTION PLAN TABLE OF PREFERRED OPTIONS

Item	Reference	Specific Action	Priority Status	Timeframe	Funding Source	Hierarchy Position	Targets Addressed	
1	BEHAVIORAL CHANGE	BC1	Undertake an annual public education programme and associated activities within current resources.	Status Quo	On-going	WL, R	All	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5, T6, T11
2		BC4	Undertake, participate and fund regional and national research based on sustainable behaviour change practices and apply findings to waste minimisation and management programmes.	Status Quo	On-going	WL, R	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5, T6
3		BC5	Promote the use of existing social media sites and facilities	Status Quo	On-going	WL, R	Reuse	T1, T2, T3,
4		BC6	Promote home composting utilising existing communication avenues and resources.	Priority 2	August 2021	WL, R	Recover	T1, T2, T3,
5	COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION	CP1	Allocate waste levy including Contestable fund to suitably qualified applicants as appropriate	Status Quo	On-going	WL, R	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5, T6
6		CP2	Provide other support to organisations and businesses e.g. through awards, networking events, workshops, media, supporting recycling at events through use of bins and free recycling collection.	Status Quo	On-going	WL, R UC, S	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5, T6
7		CP3	Collaborate with others including schools, tertiary education providers, community organisations, and business to develop innovative solutions to waste challenges.	Status Quo	On-going	WL, R , UC, S WMF	All	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5, T6
8		CP4	Developing regionally consistent contracts, consistent messaging and bylaws, and schemes that support our goals, such as agrecovery agrichemical collections.	Status Quo	On-going	WL, R UC	All	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5, T6, T7
9		CP5	The TAs and TRC collaborate to provide a WMO to implement the Regional Waste strategy, Waste Education Strategy and WMMP.	Status Quo	On-going	WL	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5, T6, T13
10		CP6	Regionally align solid waste bylaws that will consider central landfill, contamination and reducing waste to landfill.	Priority 2	August 2021	R, UC	Recycle, Recover, Dsipose	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5, T6, T10
11		CP8	Bring forward the Waste Plan cycle for to be adopted in 2023 to align with NPDC and allow for a regional waste plan.	Priority 2	August 2021	R, UC	All	

12	LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION	L1	Work together with waste service providers to provide options for diversion and reduce contamination in recycling.	Priority 1	August 2020	WL, R, UC, S, WMF	Recycle	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5
13		L3	Consider initiatives that support the recycling of other waste streams.	Priority 1	August 2020	WL, UC, S, R WMF	Reuse, Recycle	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5, T6, T7
14		L6	Develop an in-house waste strategy for each Council, identifying all waste streams and plan for reducing or diverting these.	Priority 1	August 2020	R, WL	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover	T1, T2, T6
15		L8	Investigate improved recycling options in public places.	Priority 1	August 2020	R, WL, WMF	Recycle	T1, T2,
16		L9	Support clean up week – by promoting and providing free access to transfer station for clean-up week events.	Status Quo	On-going	R, UC	Recycle, Dispose	T7
17		L10	Continue to provide a web form and phone line for the public to report illegal dumping.	Status Quo	On-going	R, WL	Dispose	T7
18		L15	Monitor success of waste minimisation programmes through waste disposal records, SWAP, and customer surveys.	Status Quo	On-going	R, UC, WL	All	All
19	ACCESSIBLE SERVICES	AS1	Investigate the provision of a waste service for Whangamomona to ensure access for communities with sufficient provision for changing demand and based on best practice - to minimise contamination and illegal dumping.	Priority 1	August 2020	R, UC, WL	Recycle, Dispose	T1, T2, T3, T4 T5, T6, T7, T8
20		AS2	Review infrastructure and customer experience provided at transfer stations to improve recycling and diversion of recyclable waste.	Priority 1	August 2020	R, UC, WL	Reuse, Recycle	T1, T2, T3, T7
21		AS3	Encourage NPDC to provide commercial access to MRF	Priority 1	August 2020	R, UC, WL	Recycle	T1, T2, T3, T7
22		AS4	Provide a kerbside collection service.	Status Quo	On-going	WL, R	Recycle, Dispose	T4, T5, T7
23		AS5	Provide transfer station services including E-waste and hazardous waste drop-off.	Status Quo	On-going	R, UC, WL	Recycle, Dispose, Treat	T1, T2, T3, T7, T9
24		AS6	Providing a subsidy for e-waste recycling	Status Quo	On-going	UC, WL	Recycle	T1, T2, T3, T7
25		AS7	Establish and operate a regional Class 1 landfill based on best practice	Status Quo	On-going	UC, O	Dispose	T10
26		AS8	Operate the Councils closed landfills according to resource consent conditions.	Status Quo	On-going	R	Dispose	T10
27		AS9	Provide a Kerbside green waste and/or food waste collection.	Priority 2	August 2021	R, WL	Recover	T1, T2, T3,

Table 8 – ACTION PLAN ALIGNMENT WITH KEY ISSUES

Objectives	Action Plan Reference (Table 7)	Number of Action Plans Identified	Key Issues Addressed /Opportunities Achieved Reference: Table 7
BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE	BC1, BC4, BC5 & BC6	4	To achieve a reduction in priority waste streams entering landfill.
	Total	4	
Collaboration and partnerships	CP1 to CP2	2	To support and promotion Organisations and Businesses contributing towards goals of the Waste Minimisation Plan (WMP).
	CP3	1	To achieve a reduction in waste generated in Taranaki.
	CP4 to CP8	5	To achieve consistency and efficiencies for our customers through regional collaboration.
	Total	8	
Leadership and Innovation	L1 & L3	2	To achieve higher rates of diversion of recyclables from residential waste.
	L6	1	To 'Walk the Talk'
	L8 & L9	2	To reduce potential environmental and personal harm, and improve aesthetics of community by reducing illegal dumping and littering ⁶
	L10	1	To aggregate commercial and industrial wastes to access diversion markets.
	L15	1	To develop and implement effective and efficient policy and practices based on quality data to support our goals
Total	7		
Accessible Services	AS1 to AS2	2	To enhance recycling diversion rates for those who do not receive Council provided Kerbside collection service.
	AS3	1	To facilitate local diversion and disposal options for the C& I sector.
	AS4 to AS8	5	To ensure safe disposal of waste.
	AS9	1	To reduce environmental harm and make reducing organic waste easy to residents.
Total	9		
Grand Total		28	

⁶ Including by freedom campers.

8 Monitoring Plan

Table 9 – MONITORING PLAN

Action	Achieved Targets	Assessment Method	Reporting Frequency
Collect and report on the volumes of waste being disposed of at the landfill and at transfer stations by activity and geographic source.	T1, T2, T3 This will also support reporting on the effectiveness of most actions in the action plan.	Weighbridge records	6 - monthly (also in monthly reports)
Collect and report on the volumes and proportion of material diverted (recovered/recycled etc.), by waste streams.	T4, T5, T6 For waste planning and effectiveness of actions.	Weighbridge records. Surveys	Annually (for Council services)
Collect and report on quantity of recycling collected at kerbside and at transfer stations	T4, T5	Weighbridge records.	6 – monthly (also in monthly reports)
Maintain records of participation in kerbside collection and transfer stations	For waste planning and effectiveness of actions.	Contractor records	As required and before next waste assessment
Maintain records on population, demographics and economic growth	T2, T3	Statistics New Zealand	As required and before next waste assessment
Collect and report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> quantities of diverted material being processed at the Materials Resource Facility; and contamination rates 	T4, T5, T6	Contractor records Weighbridge records.	6 - monthly
Report on compliance monitoring of landfill consents.	T10	Council records	Annually
Collect and report on number of illegal dumping incidents and quantity (where available).	For waste planning and effectiveness of actions.	Contractor records Council records	6 - monthly
Collect and report on quantity, composition of Council in-house waste and diverted material.	For in-house waste planning and effectiveness of actions.	Waste audits	Following waste audits
Undertaking, from time to time, other monitoring including Solid Waste Analysis Protocol audits, kerbside rubbish/recycling surveys, customer surveys	T7	SWAP audits Customer surveys.	As required and before next waste assessment
Customer satisfaction surveys	T7	Council NRB survey	Annually
Collect and report on effectiveness of waste related communications	T7	Community engagement survey	Every two years

9 Terms & Acronyms

Activity source refers to the type of activity that generates the waste being recorded. These may include: domestic kerbside, residential, commercial and industrial, landscape, construction and demolition, special and virgin excavated natural material (VENM).

Biosolids refers to treated sewage sludge that is stabilised and suitable for beneficial reuse.

Cleanfill site refers to a waste disposal site that accepts only cleanfill material.

Cleanfill material refers to material that when buried will have no adverse effect on people or the environment. Cleanfill material includes virgin natural materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:

- Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components,
- Hazardous substances,
- Products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation and disposal practices
- Materials that may present a risk to human or animal health such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos or radioactive substances,
- Liquid waste.

Commercial and industrial (C&I) wastes refer to waste sourced from industrial, commercial and institutional sources (i.e. supermarkets, shops, schools, hospitals, offices). This waste can also be referred to as industrial, commercial and institutional waste.

Construction and demolition (C&D) wastes refer to waste material from the construction or demolition of a building, including the preparation and or clearance of the property or site.

Contaminated land means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that:

- (i) Has significant adverse effects on the environment; or
- (ii) Is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.

Contaminated sites refer to land areas that are contaminated, as defined above

Disposal*, unless the context requires another meaning, means

- (a) The final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; or
- (b) The incineration of waste.

Disposal facility*, unless the context requires another meaning, means

- (a) A facility, including a landfill, -
 - (i) At which waste is disposed of; and
 - (ii) At which the waste is disposed of includes household waste; and
 - (iii) That operates, at least in part, as a business to dispose of waste; and
- (b) Any other facility or class of facility at which waste is disposed of that is prescribed as a disposal facility.

District means the district of a territorial authority.

Diverted material* means any thing that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.

Domestic kerbside waste refers to Domestic-type waste collected from residential premises by the local council (or by a contractor on behalf of the Council), or by private waste collections (through kerbside or similar collection).

Hazardous waste refers to materials that are flammable, explosive, oxidising, corrosive, toxic, ecotoxic, radioactive or infectious. Examples include unused agricultural chemicals, solvents and cleaning fluids, medical waste and many industrial wastes.

Household waste* means waste from a household that is not entirely from construction, renovation or demolition of the house.

Inert material refers to material that when placed in the ground have minimal adverse effects on the surrounding environment.

Landfill refers to an area used for the controlled disposal of solid waste.

Landscape waste refers to Waste from landscaping activity and garden maintenance (including public gardens), both domestic and commercial, as well as from earthworks activity, unless the waste contains only VENM, or unless the earthworks are for purposes of construction or demolition of a structure

Local authority refers to any territorial authority or regional council within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) refers to the facility where recyclables are received, sorted, and sold to end user manufacturers.

MBIE refers to Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

NZ ETS refers to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme.

Medical Officer of Health* as defined under section 7A of the Health Act 1956.

MfE refers to the Ministry for the Environment.

NZWS refers to *New Zealand Waste Strategy – Reducing Waste, Improving Efficiency* (2010).

NPDC refers to the New Plymouth District Council.

Organic waste includes garden, kitchen waste, food process wastes and biosolids.

Product Stewardship refers to requirements for producers, brand owners, importers, retailers, consumers and other parties to accept responsibility for the environmental effects of products – from the beginning of the production process through to, and including, disposal at the end of the product's life.

Recovery* means extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing and includes making waste or diverted material into compost.

Recycling* means the reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new material.

Reduction means Lessening waste generation by; using products more efficiently or through the design of products.

Regional council means a regional council within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.

Residential waste refers to all waste originating from residential premises, other than that covered by any of the other Activity Source categories. For example, a person arriving with a trailer load after cleaning out the garage would classify as residential waste.

Reuse* means the further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose.

RRF refers to the Resource Recovery Facility.

SDC refers to the Stratford District Council.

Sewage sludge - Sewage sludge is a by-product of sewage collection and treatment processes which when treated can become biosolids.

Solid waste refers to all waste generated as a solid or converted to a solid for disposal. It includes wastes like paper, plastic, glass, metal, electronic goods, furnishings, garden and other organic wastes.

Special wastes are those that cause particular management and/or disposal problems and need special care. This includes, but is not restricted, to hazardous and medical wastes (including e-wastes). It also includes any substantial waste stream (such as biosolids, infrastructure fill or industrial waste) that significantly affects the overall composition of the

waste stream, and may be markedly different from waste streams at other disposal facilities.

STDC refers to the South Taranaki District Council.

SWAP refers to Solid Waste Analysis Protocol programme which is a classification and sampling technique to measure the quantity and composition of waste⁷.

Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee (TSWMC) refers to the joint committee charged by Taranaki's regional council and territorial authorities to consider waste management issues in the region. The Committee involves representation from TRC, NPDC, STDC, SDC and Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer.

Territorial authority means a city council or district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Trade waste refers to liquid wastes generated by business and disposed of through the trade waste system. Trade waste includes a range of hazardous materials resulting from industrial and manufacturing processes.

Transfer station refers to a facility where waste is consolidated, possibly processed to some degree, and transported to another facility for disposal, recovery, recycling or reuse.

TRC refers to the Taranaki Regional Council.

Treatment*

- (a) Means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effects on the environment; but
- (b) Does not include dilution of waste.

Virgin excavated natural material (VENM) refers to material that when discharged to the environment will not have a detectable effect relative to the background and comprising virgin excavated natural materials, such as clay, soil, and rock that are free of:

⁷ Ministry for Environment, 2015. *Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: A guide for Territorial Authorities*. Wellington.

-
- manufactured materials such as concrete and brick, even though these may be inert
 - combustible, putrescible, degradable, or leachable components
 - hazardous substances or materials (such as municipal solid waste) likely to create leachate by means of biological breakdown;
 - any products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices;
 - materials such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos, or radioactive substances that may present a risk to human health if excavated;
 - contaminated soil and other contaminated materials;
 - liquid waste.

Waste* means:

- (a) Anything disposed of or discarded; and
- (b) Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and
- (c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element that is disposed of or discarded.

Waste hierarchy refers to the preferred order of waste minimisation and management methods (listed in descending order of importance):

- Avoid
- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle
- Recover
- Treat
- Dispose.

Waste management and minimisation* means waste minimisation and the treatment and disposal of waste.

Waste minimisation* means:

- (a) The reduction of waste; and
- (b) The reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material.

*denotes the definition is sourced from the *Waste Minimisation Act 2008*

Part C – Appendices

Appendix 1

2018 Waste Assessment



Waste Assessment (WA) 2018

CONTROL SHEET

1. Project Manager:		
Date	Name	Designation
05.04.2018	Victoria Araba	Director Assets

2. Plan Prepared / Reviewed / Updated by:		
Date	Name	Designation
25.05.2018	Victoria Araba	Director Assets
05.04.2018	Mike Oien	Services Asset Manager

3. Council Consideration/Adoption:		
Date	Council Report Reference	Reason / Decision
10.04.2018	D18/8145	ADOPTION OF DRAFT RELEASE FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION
05.06.2018	D18/15293	HEARING AND CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS

4. Public Consultation:	
Date	Form of
23.04.2018 – 25.05.2018	PUBLIC CONSULTATION VIA SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE PROCEDURE (SCP) AS PER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (LGA) 2002

5. Plan Update and Review by Management:	
Date	Record of
06.06.2018	

Contents

1	Introduction	7
1.1	Purpose of this document	7
1.2	The Waste Hierarchy	8
1.3	Completeness and Accuracy	8
1.4	Structure of this document	9
2	Strategic and Legislative Context	10
2.1	Legislative Framework	10
2.1.1	Waste Minimisation Act (2008)	10
2.1.2	Health Act 1956	11
2.1.3	Local Government Act 1974 and 2002.....	11
2.1.4	Other Legislation.....	11
2.2	Strategic Framework	11
2.2.1	The New Zealand Waste Strategy	12
2.2.2	The Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Strategy for Taranaki	12
2.2.3	Taranaki Regional Waste Minimisation Education Strategy	12
2.2.4	The Stratford District Council Long Term Plan	12
2.2.5	Bylaws	12
2.2.6	Policies	12
3	The Waste Situation	14
3.1	Existing Waste Infrastructure and Services	14
3.1.1	Council provided infrastructure and services	14
3.1.2	Commercial and not-for-profit services	18
3.2	Current waste quantities.....	19
3.2.1	Landfill Waste	20
3.2.2	Transfer Station Waste Quantities.....	20
3.2.3	Kerbside waste quantities.....	22
3.3	Waste generation per capita.....	22
3.4	Composition of waste	23
3.4.1	Landfill composition.....	23
3.4.2	Transfer station composition	24
3.4.3	Kerbside Composition	25
3.4.4	Diversion potential.....	26
3.5	Diverted material	29
3.5.1	Council provided services	29
3.5.2	E-Waste.....	31
3.5.3	Commercial and informal services	31
3.6	Assessment of Stratford services	35
3.6.1	Landfill service	35
3.6.2	Transfer stations	35
3.6.3	Kerbside service	35
3.6.4	Materials Recovery Facility	38
3.7	Future demand.....	39
3.7.1	Market Forces	39
3.7.2	National direction	40

3.7.3	Future projected waste quantities.....	41
3.7.4	Demographic and economic trends.....	42
3.8	Conclusion.....	44
4	Where do we want to be?	45
4.1	Review of the existing Targets	45
4.2	Stakeholders Feedback	46
4.2.1	Community.....	46
4.2.2	Commercial and industrial sector	46
4.3	Strategic direction	47
4.4	Targets.....	47
4.5	Gap analysis.....	49
4.5.1	Infrastructure.....	49
4.5.2	Education	49
4.5.3	Policy.....	50
5	How are we going to get there?	51
5.1	Statement of Options.....	51
5.2	Statement of Proposals.....	68
5.3	Theoretical Impact of Options on Forecast.....	68
5.4	Councils intended role in meeting the forecast demands.	0
5.4.1	Statutory obligations.....	0
5.4.2	Overall strategic direction and role	0
5.5	Medical Officer of Health statement	1
5.6	Key terms and acronyms.....	0

List of Figures

Figure 1 - Waste Hierarchy	8
Figure 2 - Toolkit for managing and minimising waste in New Zealand	10
Figure 3- Regional and Local Context	11
Figure 4 – Waste Mass flow diagram for Stratford 2015/16	19
Figure 5 - Waste disposed to Colson Road Landfill 1996-2016	19
Figure 6 – Tonnage of waste disposed at the Stratford transfer station 2011-2016	21
Figure 7 – Comparison of waste activity source for the three main transfer station in Taranaki	21
Figure 8 – Composition of waste disposed of at the Landfill 2016	23
Figure 9 – Comparison of Landfill composition by tonnage between 2010 and 2016	24
Figure 11 – Composition of SDC kerbside general waste bins 2016/17	25
Figure 12 – Comparison of kerbside refuse between SDC, NPDC and STDC	25
Figure 13 – Breakdown of kerbside organic waste composition found in refuse containers per TA	26
Figure 14 – Quantities of organic waste per bag/bin between districts	26
Figure 15 – Proportion of waste to Landfill identified as divertible	27
Figure 16 - Annual recycling tonnage for Stratford district kerbside collection.	29
Figure 17 - Annual tonnage of recycling dropped off at SDC transfer stations	30
Figure 18 - Annual tonnage of greenwaste dropped of at SDC transfer stations	30
Figure 19 - General waste, greenwaste and recycling at SDC transfer stations 2011-2016 (tonnes)	30
Figure 20 - Annual tonnage of farm plastic recycled in Taranaki	33
Figure 21 – Comparison of presentation rates between SDC, NPDC, and STDC	36
Figure 22 – Comparison of the average weight per container for each waste stream	37
Figure 23 - Contamination at the MRF between June 2015 and June 2016	38
Figure 24 - Trend in prices of units in the NZ ETS from 2011	39
Figure 25 – Forecast waste generation to the Taranaki Regional Landfill	42
Figure 26 – SDC waste projections	43
Figure 27 - Commercial and Industrial sector workshop collated response of desired changes	46
Figure 28 - High level scenarios - quantity of waste landfilled (2020)	68
Figure 29 - Scenarios - Quantity of waste landfilled vs total system cost	0

List of Tables

Table 1 – SDC COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	13
Table 2 – SUMMARY OF WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES IN TARANAKI	15
Table 3 – TARANAKI KERBSIDE COLLECTION SERVICE	18
Table 4 – SOURCE OF WASTE TO COLSON ROAD LANDFILL – 2 SEPTEMBER 2016	20
Table 5 – COLSON ROAD LANDFILL OVERALL WASTE BY ACTIVITY TYPE	20
Table 6 - ACTIVITY SOURCE OF STRATFORD TRANSFER STATION WASTE - 29 AUGUST - 4 SEPTEMBER 2016	21
Table 7 - SDC KERBSIDE WASTE TONNES PER YEAR	22
Table 9 POTENTIALLY DIVERTIBLE MATERIALS IN OVERALL WASTE STREAM BY ACTIVITY SOURCE	27
Table 10 - QUANTITY OF RESOURCES DIVERTED IN THE REGION	34
Table 11 - SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AGAINST 2012 WMMP TARGETS	45
Table 12 - THE COUNCIL'S PROPOSED TARGETS	48
Table 13 - OPTIONS ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	51
Table 14 - OPTIONS ANALYSIS RANKING ASSESSMENT	52
Table 15 - PRIORITY RANKING ASSESSMENT	52
Table 16 - KEY TO TARGET GROUPS	52
Table 17 - SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF OPTIONS	53
Table 18 – OPTIONS ASSESSMENT – BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE (BC)	54
Table 19 - OPTIONS ASSESSMENT – COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS (CP)	56
Table 20 - OPTIONS ASSESSMENT – LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION (L)	59
Table 21 – OPTIONS ASSESSMENT – ACCESSIBLE SERVICES (AS)	64
Table 22 – PREFERRED OPTIONS	69

1 Introduction

Section 50 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires Territorial Authorities (TAs) to review and implement Waste Management and Minimisation Plans (WMMP). The WMMP is intended to be the guiding document for TAs to promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their districts. Therefore, the TAs must make an assessment under Section 51 of the WMA (2008) to present background planning information for the preparation of the WMMP. The assessment is provided in this 2018 Waste Assessment (WA) document.

The three TAs in the Taranaki Region are committed to collaborating regionally to achieve efficiencies and effectiveness in waste management. The Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) hosts the Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee (TSWMC), of which each TA has a sitting member. The TAs - Stratford (SDC), South Taranaki (STDC) and New Plymouth (NPDC) District Councils - contribute to funding a regional Waste Minimisation Officer (WMO) who is central in implementing the Waste Management and Minimisation Strategy for Taranaki (WMMS) and each district's WMMP. The WMO also serves on the TSWMC.

The TAs have a regional approach to waste management and minimisation in the region - Taranaki has a single landfill and the TAs have awarded a single contract for the residential kerbside waste and recycling collection for the region. In continuing with this regional approach to waste management and minimisation, the WA has been developed with input from the three TAs. In the regional template developed, each TA considers and presents regional waste data and regional options where applicable.

1. Purpose of this document

This Waste Assessment (WA) document presents the background information for the development of the WMMP. The Council's objectives in developing its WMMP are to:

- fulfil the statutory requirement to review the plan within six years;
- provide transparency on how the Council will deliver on objectives, policies and targets for waste management and minimisation;
- produce a document that is action-oriented and provides a guide for decision making and community collaboration;
- provide a plan for improvements to data collection to achieve the requirement of the National Waste Data Framework; and
- raise the awareness of waste management and minimisation in the community.

Pursuant to Section 51 (1) of the WMA, a WA must contain:

- a) a description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority's district (whether by the territorial authority or otherwise); and
- b) a forecast of future demands for collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services within the District; and
- c) a statement of options available to meet the forecast demands of the District with an assessment of the suitability of each option; and
- d) a statement of the territorial authority's intended role in meeting the forecast demands; and
- e) a statement of the territorial authority's proposals for meeting the forecast demands, including proposals for new or replacement infrastructure; and
- f) a statement about the extent to which the proposals will -
 - (i) ensure that public health is adequately protected;
 - (ii) promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

1. 2The Waste Hierarchy

The Waste Hierarchy refers to the preferred order of waste minimisation and management methods (Figure 1).

Throughout this document, waste services and facilities are generally categorised with reference to the waste hierarchy. The WMA (2008) requires that the Council considers the waste hierarchy when developing the WMMP.

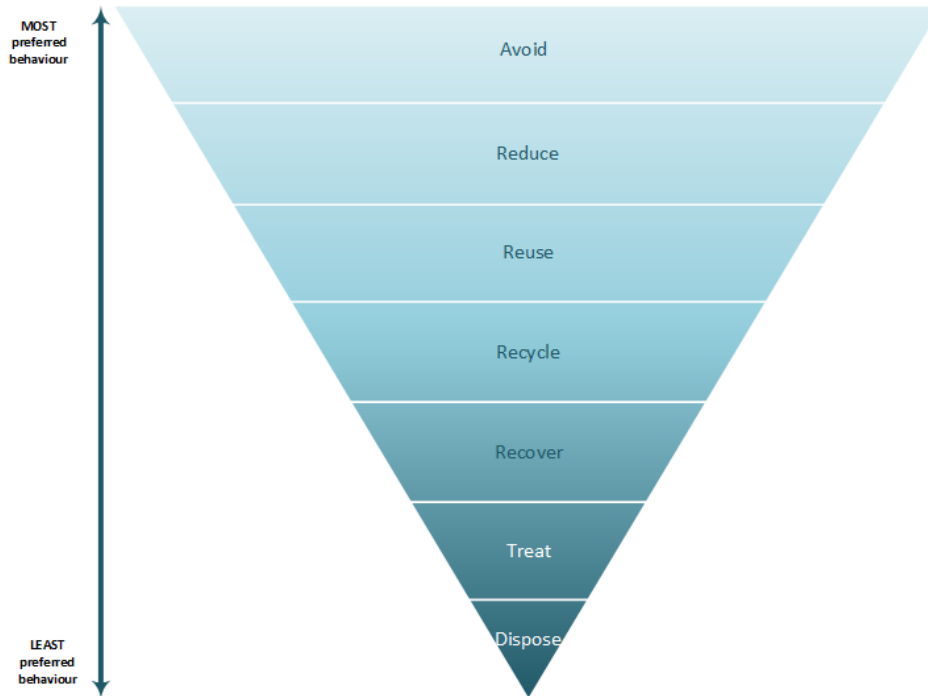


Figure 1 - Waste Hierarchy

1. 3Completeness and Accuracy

In the consideration of waste infrastructure and services, the Stratford District Council ('the Council') has a responsibility to plan for all waste generated in the District. The Council has detailed information on the collection services and facilities it operates, or operated on its behalf. This includes Council-provided kerbside collection services, transfer stations and the landfill.

A number of private companies are involved in the collection, diversion of waste and alternative disposal (i.e. cleanfills) in the region from which information is more difficult to capture. Surveys have been undertaken to gain a wider understanding of waste quantities and their destination and the survey data is used where applicable. However, given that there was a 15% response rate from the surveys, conclusions deduced do not capture are only an estimation.

Consultation outcomes with Elected Members, in addition to survey and other data, have been used to identify priority areas and to anticipate Council's intended role in resolving the issues relating to both Council and non-Council controlled waste. The Council is relying on further consultation, through the

Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) of the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 to further refine the identified options towards developing a robust Statement of Proposal for the WMMP.

1. Structure of this document

This document has been prepared in accordance with Section 51 of the WMA (2008) and follows the guidelines provided by the Ministry for Environment (MfE) ¹.

- Section 2, *Legislative and Strategic Context*, presents the framework for waste management and minimisation in New Zealand.
- Section 3, *The Waste Situation*, details the current waste situation in Taranaki. It includes:
 - current waste infrastructure and services;
 - current and projected quantities and composition of waste and diverted materials;
 - demographic and market analysis; and
 - a forecast of future demand.
- Section 4, *Where do we want to be*, presents a review of existing targets and the Council's Vision, Goals, Objectives and *proposed* Targets. It also include a Gap Analysis which highlights how the Council will achieve its preferred approach to waste management and minimisation in the district.
- Section 5, *How are we going to get there*, includes:
 - A Statement of Options comprising 40 options to address identified issues;
 - A Statement of Proposal, highlighting the Council's preferred options; and
 - A Statement on the Council's Intended Role in the implementation of these options.

¹ Ministry for the Environment (MfE). 2015. Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning - A guide for Territorial Authorities. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment

2 Legislative and Strategic Framework

The Legislative and Strategic framework for waste management and minimisation in New Zealand is presented below.

2.1 Legislative Framework

Figure 2 presents a snapshot of the legislative framework for waste management and minimisation in New Zealand. The key legislation is the WMA (2008).

Legislative Framework					
Waste Minimisation Act 2008	Local Government Act 2002	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996	Climate Change Response Act 2002	Resource Management Act 1991	Other Tools
Waste Management & Minimisation Plan (WMMP)	Long Term Plan (LTP)	Regulations and group standards related to water	Disposal facility	National environmental standards	Asset Management Plan (AMP)
Waste Disposal Levy	Infrastructure Strategy (IS)			District Plan; Regional Plan; Resource Consents	International Conventions
Waste Minimisation Fund	Council Policies; Bylaws			Ministry Guidelines	
Product Stewardship				Codes of Practice	
Other Regulations				Voluntary Initiatives	

Figure 2 - Toolkit for managing and minimising waste in New Zealand

2.1.1 Waste Minimisation Act (2008)

The purpose of the WMA (2008) is to encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to:

- protect the environment from harm; and
- provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits.

This will be achieved by the promotion of waste minimisation through reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery using the following measures:

- Regulating product stewardship schemes focussing initially on “priority” products. This will help and - when necessary - make producers, brand owners, importers, retailers, consumers and other parties take responsibility for the environmental effects from their products at the end of their usable life (from ‘cradle-to-grave’);
- Controlling disposal of material to landfills;
- Providing a mechanism to report disposal tonnages back to the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) to improve information on waste minimisation;
- Establishing a “Waste Advisory Board” to advise the Minister on best practice.
- Collecting a levy on all solid waste tonnes deposited into landfills to generate funding to help local government, communities and businesses reduce the amount of waste.

The WMA also aims to benefit the economy by encouraging better use of materials throughout the product life cycle, promoting domestic reprocessing of recovered materials and providing more employment.

The WMA requires TAs to develop and adopt a WMMP, and in doing so take into consideration the goals of the New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS).

2.1.2 Health Act 1956

Section 25 of the Health Act 1956 places obligations on TAs (if required by the Minister of Health) to provide sanitary works, the definition of which includes works for the collection and disposal of refuse.

2.1.3 Local Government Act 1974 and 2002

Part 31 LGA 1974 and the sanitary assessment provisions for refuse contained in Part 7 of the LGA 2002 have been repealed and are now largely embodied in the WMA. The LGA 2002 also contains provisions that may apply to TAs in the preparation of their WMMPs, including a Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) for adopting a waste management plan / adopting, amending or revoking a bylaw.

2.1.4 Other Legislation

Other legislation relevant to waste management and minimisation includes:

- The **Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996** (HSNO) addresses the management of substances that pose a significant risk to the environment and/or human health, from manufacture to disposal, and relates to waste primarily through controls on the handling and disposal of hazardous substances.
- The **Resource Management Act 1991** (RMA) addresses waste management and minimisation activity through controls on the environmental effects of waste activities. The **National Environmental Standard (NES) for Air Quality** requires certain landfills (greater than one million tonnes capacity) to collect landfill gases and either flare them or use them as fuel for generating electricity.
- The **Health and Safety at Work Act 2015** is recognised as a key priority for the waste industry. A health and safety industry sector group was formed and has developed guidelines for the solid waste industry to ensure best practice in health and safety.

2. Strategic Framework

Figure 3 presents the strategic framework for waste management and minimisation at the national, regional and district levels.



Figure 3- Regional and Local Context

2.2.1 **The New Zealand Waste Strategy**

The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS) has two high level goals:

- ‘reducing the harmful effects of waste’; and
- ‘improving the efficiency of resource use’.

2.2.2 **The Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Strategy for Taranaki**

The purpose of the Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Strategy (WMMS) is to set out a strategic framework by which the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) and the three TAs in the region will help reduce and better manage waste in Taranaki for a ten year period (2011-2021).

The strategy objectives, methods and targets address the two goals set out in the *New Zealand Waste Strategy*. The TRC and three TAs collectively meet the targets through their respective WMMPs and work programmes. Progress towards these targets is reported to the TSWMC.

2.2.3 **Taranaki Regional Waste Minimisation Education Strategy**

The purpose of the Taranaki Regional Waste Minimisation Education Strategy (TRWMES) is to set out the strategic framework for SDC, NPDC, STDC and TRC to undertake education and communication programmes that help to achieve the regional waste minimisation goals outlined in the WMMS. An annual programme is developed every year to give effect to the Strategy.

2.2.4 **The Stratford District Council Long Term Plan**

The Council’s **Mission Statement** as stated in the draft 2018-28 Long Term Plan (LTP) is *‘To serve the district and its communities through advocacy, promotion, services, facilities and positive leadership’*.

The Council’s **Vision Statement** is *‘A progressive, prosperous district where communities are celebrated’*.

2.2.5 **Bylaws**

The Council’s *Refuse and Nuisances* Bylaw aim to ensure that refuse collection and disposal does not have significant environmental or health impacts. This is to be achieved through recycling regulation, refuse storage, ownership of the waste stream, waste management, and waste collection.

2.2.6 **Policies and Practices**

The Council is currently developing its policies on kerbside collection and litter infringement to reflect its actual practice.

Kerbside collection service is currently offered to residential dwellings within specified urban areas in the district. Churches, Marae and other such organisations may opt into the service, however, this service is not offered to business. The current practice allows each dwelling one set of bins. Additional set of bins may be allocated under special circumstances and subject to Council’s approval.

The Council’s powers to deal with illegal dumping, act on complaints, etc., will be documented in its proposed Litter Infringement Policy in accordance with the Litter Act 1979.

Table 1 – SDC COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Community Outcomes	
Outstanding Leadership	<p>Maintain and grow Stratford District as a desirable place to live, work, invest and play.</p> <p>Ensure strong advocacy for the community at a regional and national level.</p> <p>Take a positive leadership role in growing and developing the urban environment.</p>
Affordable Quality Services and Infrastructure	<p>Focus on meeting the current and future needs of our communities by providing good quality infrastructure, and local public services.</p> <p>Perform regulatory functions in a way that is most cost effective to households and businesses.</p>
Strong Community	<p>Work with partners to provide and support high level of access to health, education, social, recreational services and facilities.</p> <p>Work proactively to recognise and embrace the district’s bicultural nature through functional relationships with Iwi authorities.</p> <p>Work proactively to recognise and embrace the multicultural nature of our district.</p>
Smart, vibrant and prosperous District	<p>We will work to create an attractive and safe-built environment.</p> <p>Work creatively and collaboratively to develop an attractive, vibrant and prosperous CBD.</p>
A unique destination	<p>We will look to work collaboratively to support, build on and promote our uniqueness.</p>
Financial Strength	<p>Fund infrastructure development and capital works in a way that is most cost effective for households and businesses, seeking alternative funding to rates where possible.</p> <p>Ensure the financial security of Council is not compromised.</p>
Growth	<p>We will grow a strong and prosperous local economy that attracts, welcomes and retains businesses and residents.</p> <p>We will actively promote the district and its lifestyle.</p> <p>We will support and participant in regional economic development initiatives for the benefit of the Stratford District and its residents.</p> <p>We will ensure the availability of suitable land for development for residential and commercial purpose.</p>

3 The Waste Situation

This section contains information about:

- Waste and diverted material in the Taranaki region and in the Stratford District;
- Waste generated, recycled, recovered, treated or disposed of at the landfill;
- Waste infrastructure and services; and
- Data about quantities, trends, composition, source and destination of waste and diverted materials.

This information provides the basis for projecting future demand for waste management and minimisation services, as presented at the end of this section. Data has been collected from the following sources:

- Landfill and Transfer Station weighbridge quantities;
- Findings from the Landfill and Transfer Station Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) conducted in September 2016;
- A kerbside SWAP conducted in December 2016; and
- Survey of industries.

3.1 Existing Waste Infrastructure and Services

There are a number of waste service providers in Taranaki. The three TAs in the region operate under a joint regional contract for the:

- collection of urban residential kerbside refuse, recycling, and greenwaste; and
- operation of key transfer stations.

Private Service Providers offer waste services to the rural community, the commercial sector and those residential customers paying for a collection service. A growing number of community sector organisations are also involved in waste services.

3.1.1 Council-Provided Infrastructure and Services

Waste minimisation and management planning is integrated, as far as is practicable, through the TSWMC.

This is a regional joint committee whose purpose is to provide a forum for the three TAs and the TRC to jointly consider and advise on waste management issues of significance to the Taranaki region. In particular, the TWMC facilitates the collaboration of the delivery of waste minimisation functions arising from the WMA 2008 - where there is efficiency and effectiveness in doing so. The three TAs and the TRC have voting memberships.

The TSWMC may also occasionally bring on board representatives of additional groups (i.e. the Medical Officer of Health (MOH), the duration of which will be fixed at the time) to achieve its purpose.

At an operational level, a regional WMO is appointed to assist the four councils to implement the Regional Waste Strategy and achieve its targets.

Table 2 – SUMMARY OF WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES IN TARANAKI

	Description of Infrastructure / Service	Council-Provided Infrastructure / Services	Other Providers of Infrastructure / Services
Reduce	Education / Behaviour Change (across waste hierarchy)	Regional education strategy & campaigns TRC Education Officer available for waste lessons. Regional Waste Minimisation Officer. Love Food Hate Waste national campaign. Distribution of waste levy grants. Tours of waste facilities. Stalls and events. Social media. We Can website / recycling directory	Taranaki Environmental Education Trust. Enviroschools. Taranaki Conservationists. Curious Minds programme². Reusable bags for sale at most supermarkets. Some retailers charge for plastic bags or provides discount for bring your own bag. Impact (funded by Ministry for Youth Development – working with youth aged 12-24). Community fruit harvesting. Para Kore (Council waste levy funds part)
	Second hand trading and upcycling	Community Reuse and Recycling Centre (NPDC only, under development)	Charity stores – including Hospice Taranaki, Red Cross, Salvation Army, SPCA, Oxfam, and Church stores. Demolition & building Cleanfill/trade stores. Second hand traders, including four second hand clothing stores. Online trading sites including TradeMe Garage sales.
Reuse		Council / NZTA contractors reuse roading wastes for bedding and sub-base – material	Gas bottles – ‘Swap a bottle’ and refilling. Retread tyres (processed outside of region). Informal arrangements with farmers for tyres: used in sileage pits and retaining walls. Bounce Bags – making and distributing reusable shopping bags.
	Collection	Fortnightly kerbside collection mixed recycling and glass. SDC – 2,450 households; Public place recycling bins ; Events recycling	Residential kerbside collections . Commercial cardboard collections Commercial mixed recycling collections from farm sector: Plasback contractor collects farm plastics from site. Hospitality sector: Collectors of waste cooking oil. Automotive industry: Some divert oil filters, car batteries, antifreeze for recycling. Tyre industry: Small quantity of tyres recycled. All recycling processed outside of region.
Recycle	Refuse transfer stations	Three main transfer stations in region (Stratford, NPTS and Hawera) with free drop off of household recyclables and user pays services for whiteware, e-waste and waste oil.	Baler for commercial plastics and cardboard located in New Plymouth. Plasback farm plastics baler located in Taranaki region.
	Resource recovery facilities	RRF (under development) with Material Recovery Facility sorting and baling kerbside recycling. (NPDC Only)	18 Regional scrap metal dealers. Two providers for commercial skip processing (NPDC)
	Organic waste collection	STDC greenwaste site no longer accepts free public greenwaste disposal.	Three providers for kerbside greenwaste collection. Many commercial businesses (i.e. landscaping) drop greenwaste to processing facilities. Piggeries and coordinating organisations have informal and formal arrangements with supermarkets and hospitality sector for collection of food scraps.

² May include a waste component. Study in 2016 on organic waste in schools.

			Food banks have arrangements with some supermarkets for near end of date food. Community Fruit Harvesting Taranaki.
	Organic waste processing	None	Meat and poultry wastes such as offal, blood, feathers and fallen stock are processed by commercial operators in region (predominantly outside of New Plymouth). One site in NP processes poultry litter. One operator (located at three sites) operates one composting and vermiculture site and two vermiculture only sites. The sites process paunch grass, poultry waste, poultry mortalities, fish carcasses, greenwaste and drilling muds. Agricultural slurry and poultry shed litter are spread to land . Dairy waste products (such as buttermilk) are generated and processed into stock food in the region Timber waste - Chip, bark, sawdust and wood is on-sold.
	Biosolids / drilling muds / sludges	Wastewater biosolids from NP wastewater treatment plant thermal dried and sold as a fertiliser (NPDC).	Drilling muds applied to land (landfarming).
	Trade waste	None	One private waste dewatering facility; Approximately six private collectors of trade waste that may use the landfill for non-liquid wastes disposal.
Treat	Hazardous waste	Residential quantities of hazardous waste accepted at three main transfer stations in region. Agrecovery provide agrichemical collection (18 monthly) – funded by 3 TAs and TRC.	Commercial hazardous wastes are collected and transported to either Auckland or Wellington for treatment / disposal. Two main providers of this service in the district.
	Clean fills	Colson Road Landfill accepts cleanfill as cover. Okato and Inglewood transfer stations accept and dispose of cleanfill onsite (NPDC).	23 consented cleanfills in Taranaki; 3 in Stratford – 1 takes Transfer Station rubble (by referral) Some of these are only available for owner use.
Dispose	Collection	Household weekly kerbside waste collection - SDC - 2,500; STDC - 7,900 and NPDC - 27,600 Illegal dumping clean up (fortnightly). Public place litter bins.	Six commercial waste collectors in region. Four working in NP district. One commercial road sweeping provider. Many organisations involved in clean-ups of litter in beach, river and urban environments including schools, Taranaki Conservationists, Project Hotspot.
	Transfer Stations	Waste disposal at all transfer stations ; Tyres RRF (under development).	
	Landfills	One Regional landfill (Colson Road 18 closed landfills in Taranaki; 3 in Stratford; 7 in South Taranaki and 8 in New Plymouth.	

Bold text shows a change or new service since the last waste assessment in 2011

COUNCIL-PROVIDED SERVICES

Waste Minimisation Officer

The SDC, NPDC, and STDC jointly fund a regional WMO to facilitate the implementation of the regional waste management strategy with a particular focus on advocacy, advisory and educational activities. The WMO is employed by, and located at, the NPDC.

Education

In giving effect to the Taranaki Regional Waste Minimisation Education Strategy, an annual education plan will outline the education and communication activities the TRC and three TAs will undertake during the year. The programme identifies school, community and business engagement activities. These activities are predominantly driven by the WMO.

Waste levy

A levy of \$10 per tonne (exc GST) is charged on all waste disposed of at landfill. Half of this levy goes to TAs to spend on promoting or achieving the waste minimisation activities set out in their WMMPs. All three TAs utilise available waste levies to fund the WMO (with an additional contribution by the TRC). In addition, the TAs utilise their levy to part-fund community initiatives.

Projects funded by SDC have included:

- waste-free parenting workshops run by the Nappy Lady;
- improving environmental footprint of sports clubs through Project LiteClub;
- research into composting education that will lead to behaviour change;
- contributing to nationwide research campaigns including *Love Food Hate Waste*; and
- Plastic bag levy and container return research.

All three TAs have supported Para Kore and their work in reducing waste from Marae and tikanga Maori events.

Kerbside collection service

All three TAs provide a similar mixed recycling and glass collection service, with the same branding on education material, trucks and bins, as per Table 3 below. The following items are accepted at the kerbside for recycling:

- Paper;
- Cardboard;
- Tin cans;
- Aluminium cans;
- Plastic containers 1-7 (excludes soft plastics and polystyrene); and
- Glass bottles and jars.

The Council-provided kerbside collection service is funded through a targeted rate. A new *Regional Solid Waste Services Contract* commenced on 1 October 2015, operated by *EnviroWaste Services Limited*. This contract includes both Transfer Station operation and kerbside collection for the three TAs.

The new contract included a change in the level of service (LoS) which involves the collection of glass recycling (colour separated) at kerbsides. While the Stratford and South Taranaki already provided bins for mixed recycling, NPDC changed from collecting recycling in supermarket bags to bins.

Waste from the kerbside collection goes to the regional landfill. Mixed recycling and glass for all three districts is taken to the New Plymouth Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to be sorted and baled before being transported to a final destination for recycling.

Table 3 – TARANAKI KERBSIDE COLLECTION SERVICE

Council	Number of households	Receptacle and frequency of collection of each kerbside service			
		Mixed Recycling	Glass	Waste	Greenwaste
SDC	2,450	240 L bin (Fortnightly)	60 L crate (Fortnightly)	120 L bin (Weekly)	nil
NPDC	27,300	240 L bin (Fortnightly)	60 L crate (Fortnightly)	60 L bag ³ (Weekly)	nil
STDC	8,700	140 L bin (Weekly)	60 L crate (Weekly)	120 L bin (Weekly)	240 L bin ⁴ (Fortnightly)

COUNCIL PROVIDED INFRASTRUCTURE

Transfer Stations

There are 13 Transfer Stations (TS) in the region; one in Stratford; 7 in South Taranaki and 5 in New Plymouth. All provide free drop off for both residential and commercial recyclables via mobile recycling containers. The transfer stations also have bins for disposal of general waste.

Scrap metal and whiteware items are accepted at all Council-owned transfer stations for recycling for a fee (note that a disposal charge applies to all metal requiring further processing i.e. whiteware).

Greenwaste is accepted at a lower charge than general waste to encourage users to divert it into compost. Non-compostable greenwaste (such as noxious weeds, flax, cabbage trees, and agapanthus) is accepted as general waste and goes to landfill. Tyres are accepted at the Council's sites for a fee (as they are de-rimmed prior to going to the landfill).

Material Recovery Facility

As part of a regional approach, NPDC has invested in the development of a MRF located at the Colson Road site. Currently the MRF processes Taranaki-wide council-provided recycling. In 2016, over 50 groups visited the MRF's education room for a tour of the facility. Showing the community the impact of recycling mistakes is intended to improve the recycling rate and reduce contamination of recycling.

Landfill

The region has a single functioning landfill, where all waste from the council-provided services are disposed of. Access is also available to commercial waste service providers and all users are charged a gate fee. The landfill is expected to reach its capacity in 2019 and hence is scheduled to close in June 2019⁵. A new regional landfill, located in Eltham in South Taranaki, is currently under construction and scheduled to open in July 2019. Stratford has three closed landfills. All are consented and operate in accordance with the consent conditions.

3.1.2 Commercial and not-for-profit services

Commercial providers in the region provide a range of specialised services including residential solid waste collection, organic waste collection and processing, commercial solid waste and recycling collections, cardboard cages, recycling drop-off points (residential, soft plastics, scrap metal), textile reuse drop-off (charity shops/bins) and cleanfill sites.

Not-for-profit organisations and groups have become increasingly involved in waste minimisation and management, and stakeholders working with the TAs in waste-related matters (Table 2). The Taranaki region does not have a facility for disposing of some commercial hazardous and liquid wastes. These are transported out of the region to either Auckland or Wellington.

³ 52 bags provided annually; additional can be purchased

⁴ Voluntary user pays service

⁵ The existing landfill will continue to accept special wastes until the new landfill has sufficient volumes of waste to protect the liner.

3. 2Current waste quantities

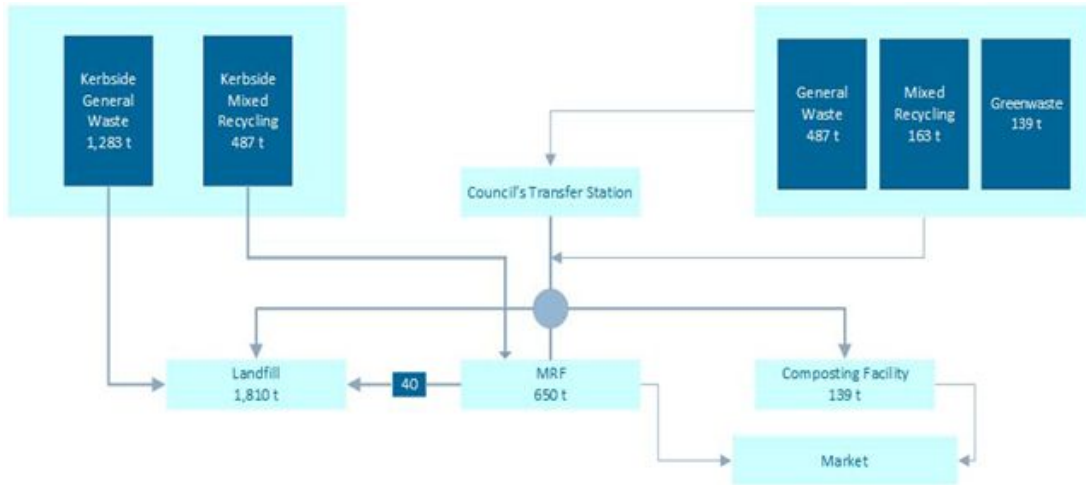


Figure 4 – Waste Mass flow diagram for Stratford 2015/16

The data in this section refers to 'general waste' and 'overall waste'.

Unclassified mixed waste is referred to in this document as 'general waste' and comprises construction and demolition (C&D) waste; commercial and industrial (C&I) waste; landscaping waste and residential waste. When the general waste stream is combined with the kerbside waste collections; transfer station waste and special wastes, the waste stream is referred to as the 'overall waste' stream.

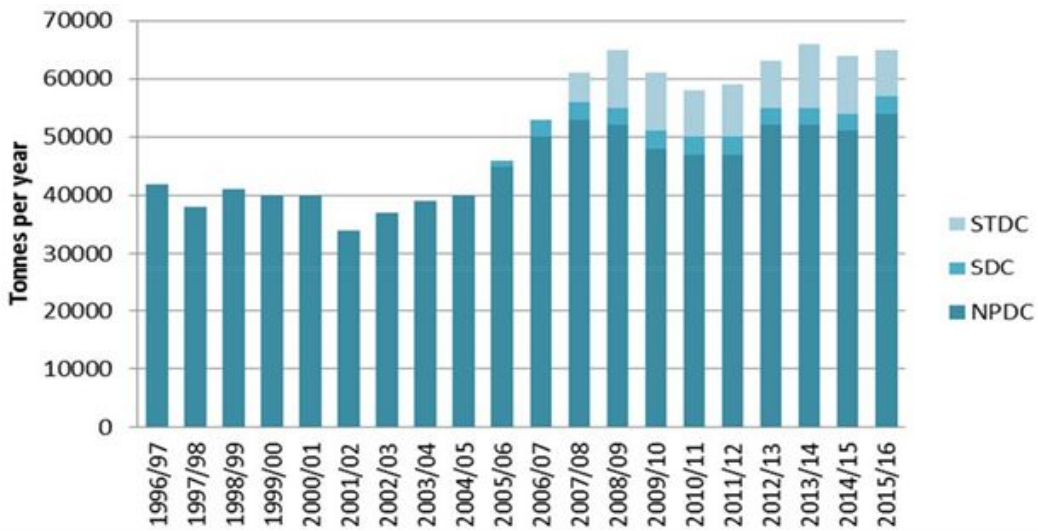


Figure 5 - Waste disposed to Colson Road Landfill 1996-2016

NAUS, a data management tool, has been utilised for this waste assessment to assist in scenario modelling and forecasting of waste in the region. The flow and quantities of waste for the Stratford district in 2015/16 is shown in Figure 4.

3.2.1 Landfill Waste

Waste source

Table 4 shows the result of the SWAP⁶ analysis carried out in september 2016. The SWAP analysis was undertaken to determine the sources⁷ of waste generation and composition of the waste streams at the transfer stations and landfill. The three main transfer stations in the region - Stratford, NPTS, and Hawera - were assessed as part of the landfill and transfer station SWAP assessment.

General waste was the second largest component, being 23% of the total waste stream. Waste from the Stratford District made up approximately 3.5 % to the total waste.

Table 4 – SOURCE OF WASTE TO COLSON ROAD LANDFILL – 2 SEPTEMBER 2016

Source	% of total
SDC Kerbside Collections	2.9
Stratford Private Kerbside Collections	1.1
Stratford Transfer Station	0.5
General Waste	23.2
New Plymouth Transfer Station	31.9
NPDC Kerbside Collections	12.3
Private Kerbside Collections	2.0
Special Waste	4.5
Private Transfer Stations	4.1
Hawera Transfer Station	16.3
STDC Kerbside Collections	0.6
STDC Other Transfer Stations	0.6
TOTAL LEVIED WASTE	100

Table 5 – COLSON ROAD LANDFILL OVERALL WASTE BY ACTIVITY TYPE⁸

Activity Type	% of weight	Tonnes per week
General Waste	23.2	196
Kerbside collections (council and private)	18.8	159
Special waste	4.5	38
Transfer stations(council and private)	53.5	452
TOTAL	100	845

3.2.2 Transfer Station Waste Quantities

All waste received at the transfer stations across the region are disposed of at the Landfill. The geographic sources of transfer station waste is not known. It is assumed that the source of all waste disposed of at Stratford District Council Transfer Station (SDCTS) is predominantly from the district. However, at least one waste service provider in South Taranaki disposes of its waste directly to the NPTS.

The SDCTS volumes and sources are presented in Figure 6 and Table 6 below. A comparison of transfer station sources for the three TAs is presented in Figure 7.

The figures show that the SDCTS wastes have reduced from 2011 to 2016.

⁶ Solid Waste Assessment Protocol

⁷ Activity sources are defined in the key terms and acronyms section and include kerbside, residential, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition.

⁸ Waste Not Consulting. 2016. *Composition of Solid Waste in Taranaki Region, September 2016*.

STRATFORD TRANSFER STATION REFUSE BY TONNE 2011-2016

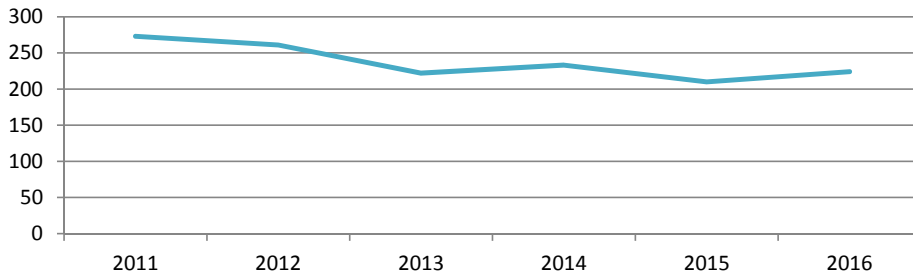


Figure 6 – Tonnage of waste disposed at the Stratford transfer station 2011-2016

Table 6 - ACTIVITY SOURCE OF STRATFORD TRANSFER STATION WASTE - 29 AUGUST - 4 SEPTEMBER 2016⁹

Activity Source	# of loads surveyed	% of loads	% of weight	Tonnes/ week
Construction & demolition	4	8%	20%	0.8
Commercial and industrial	4	8%	21%	0.8
Landscaping	3	6%	6%	0.2
Residential	40	78%	53%	2.1
TOTAL	51	100%	100%	3.9

COMPARISON OF ACTIVITY SOURCE OF TRANSFER STATION WASTE

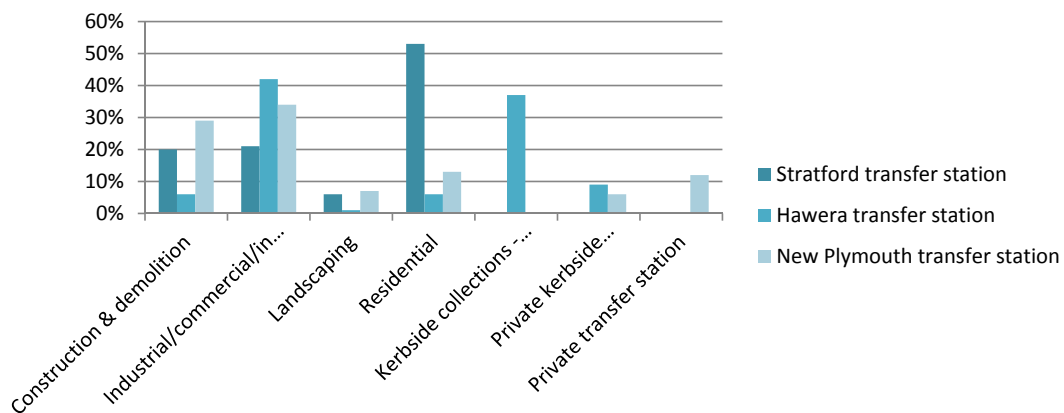


Figure 7 – Comparison of waste activity source for the three main transfer station in Taranaki

⁹ Waste Not Consulting. 2016. *Composition of solid Waste in Taranaki Region, September 2016*.

Coparis from Figure 7 shows that 53% of the waste received at the SDCTS is residential waste, given that the SDCTS does not accept commercial loads of waste (nothing greater than a tandem trailer).

Stratford also has a locally operated cleanfill and much of the construction and demolition waste is diverted to this site.

3.2.3 Kerbside waste quantities

The three TAs in the region provide a kerbside refuse and recycling collection service for urban residential households. The Stratford kerbside waste volumes have been trending downwards since 2011, with annual waste quantities reducing from approximately 1600 Tonnes to 1260 Tonnes in 2016 (Table 7).

Table 7 - SDC KERBSIDE WASTE TONNES PER YEAR

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Council provided kerbside refuse collection	1,589	1,575	1,483	1,403	1,359	1,261

3. 3Waste generation per capita

Waste per capita is an indicator for waste generation that looks at the total amount of waste produced divided by the total number of people in a defined area. It is an indicator of average waste production on a per person basis, but is not directly equivalent to the amount of waste an individual throws away each year, as much of the waste is produced from commercial sources.

The per capita disposal figures for kerbside refuse can be influenced by:

- Changing proportions of the population serviced by Council collections.
- Different levels of commercial and industrial activity (a greater level of commercial and industrial activity in Stratford influences the per capita rate for this location).
- Missing data (private collectors may not be separately accounted for at transfer stations).
- Unknown cross district waste movements i.e. New Plymouth total waste per capita is higher than the other two districts but does not necessarily comprise of waste sourced only from New Plymouth district. Many of the private waste service providers may service the whole Taranaki region but as they are based in New Plymouth, the waste is recorded as being sourced from within New Plymouth district. It is difficult to determine any cross district waste movements.

Table seven provides the waste per capita for kerbside and total waste to landfill in 2016 compared with 2010.

Table 8 – WASTE PER CAPITA

	2009/2010		2015/2016	
	Kerbside waste to landfill (T/capital/annum)	Total waste to landfill (T/capital/annum)	Kerbside waste to landfill (T/capital/annum)	Total waste to landfill (T/capital/annum)
SDC	0.22	0.41	0.14	0.23
NPDC	0.27	0.63	0.11	0.56
STDC	0.12	0.4	0.12	0.32

3. 4Composition of waste

The composition of waste disposed to landfill, at transfer stations and via the kerbside collection was surveyed as part of the 2016 SWAP analysis.

3.4.1 Landfill composition

The composition of landfill waste is a regional indicator of combined waste for the 3 TAs.

COMPOSITION OF OVERALL WASTE DISPOSED TO THE LANDFILL - 2016

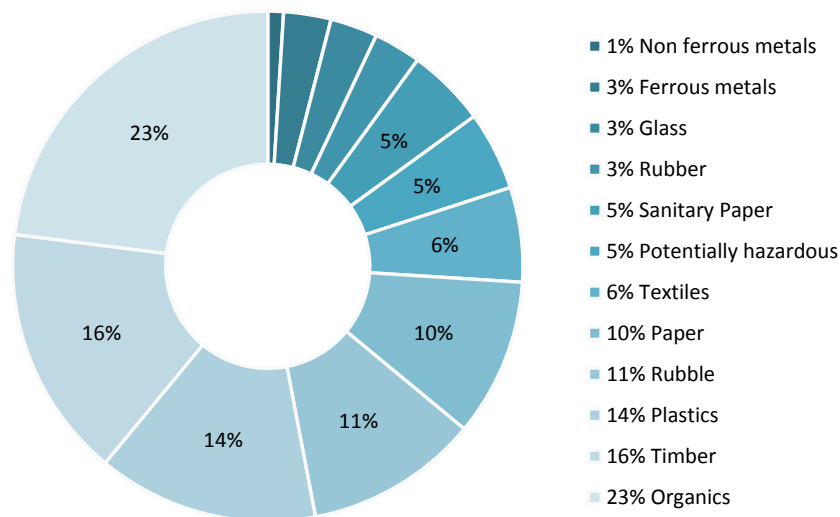


Figure 8 – Composition of waste disposed of at the Landfill 2016¹⁰

The Landfill SWAP shows that organic material was the largest component of the overall waste to landfill in 2016, comprising 23% of the total (by weight). Timber was the second largest component, comprising 16% of the total. Paper, plastic, and rubble comprised similar proportions, from 10% to 14%.

Most waste streams reduced in weight between the 2010 and 2016, but as a proportion of the composition. Organic waste entering the landfill showed the biggest reduction between 2010 and 2016, declining by 7% of the overall waste. This reduction could be attributed to effective awareness campaigns around organic waste but could also be attributed to commercial operators taking some private kerbside wheelie bin collections to a landfill out of the region. These bins have a high proportion of organic waste¹¹.

Glass has also declined by around 5% of overall waste, which is most likely attributed to the new kerbside collection for glass recycling introduced on 1 October 2015. Rubber and Hazardous wastes increased between 2010 and 2016. (See Figure 9 below)

¹⁰ Waste Not Consulting. 2016. *Composition of solid Waste in Taranaki Region, September 2016*.

¹¹ Waste Not Consulting. 2012. *Survey of Solid waste in the New Plymouth District*. Prepared for NPDC April 2012

COMPARISON OF LANDFILL COMPOSITION (BY TONNAGE) 2010 AND 2016

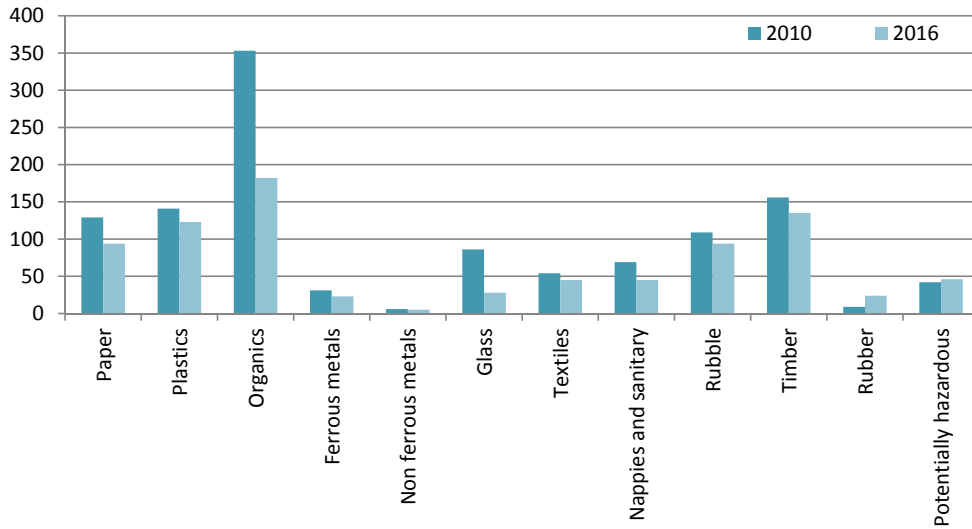


Figure 9 – Comparison of Landfill composition by tonnage between 2010 and 2016

3.4.2 Transfer station composition

Stratford District Council Transfer Station

The SDCTS does not accept commercial loads and therefore, its users are predominantly domestic and small commercial operators. Waste loads are typically limited to tandem trailers. The waste composition of the STCTS overall waste is shown below.

COMPOSITION OF SDC TRANSFER STATION – OVERALL WASTE

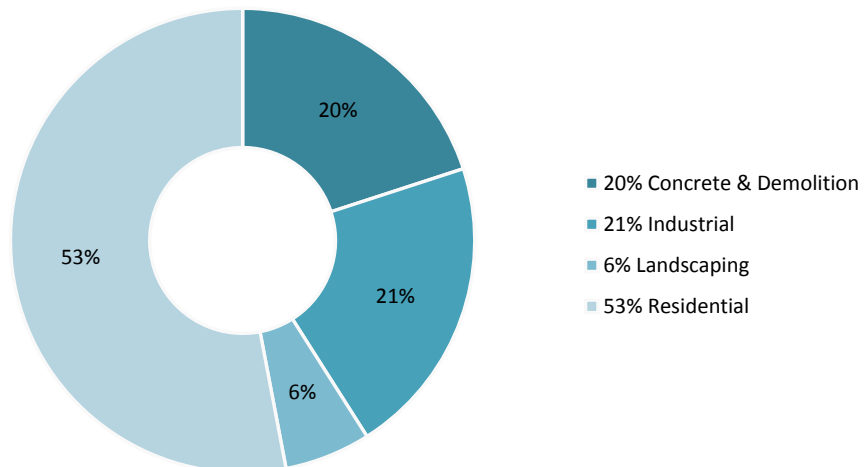


Figure 10 - Composition of waste at SDCTS

3.4.3 Kerbside Composition

COMPOSITION OF SDC KERBSIDE GENERAL WASTE BINS 2016/2017

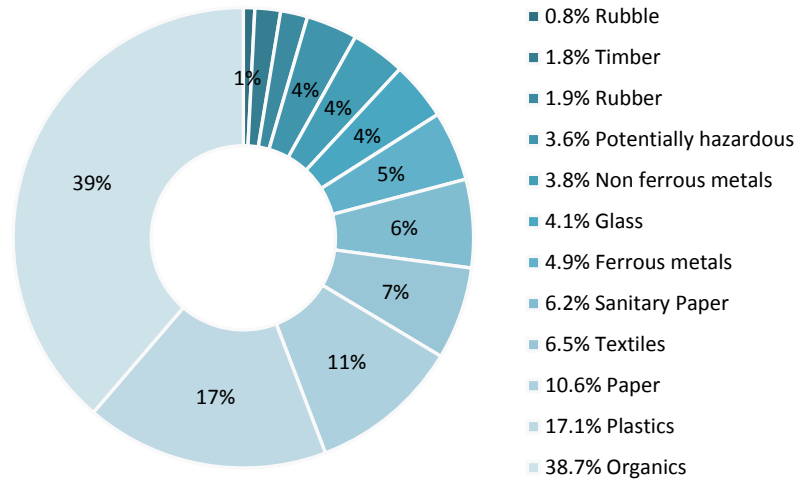


Figure 11 – Composition of SDC kerbside general waste bins 2016/17

The composition of the SDC kerbside general waste bins is shown in Figure 11. NPDC and STDC have also conducted kerbside waste audits and regionally, the composition of waste from the three districts demonstrated the slightly different waste collection services provided by each district. Whereas SDC and STDC have 120L waste bins, NPDC provides a waste bag service. Stratford District has higher proportions of glass, metal and plastics; STDC has a greater proportion of organics. For all three TAs, organic waste made up the highest proportion of waste.

An analysis of the broken down organic waste composition for the three TAs shows the significantly higher proportion of kitchen waste in all council’s general waste container:

KERBSIDE REFUSE COMPOSITION COMPARISON - SDC, NPDC, STDC

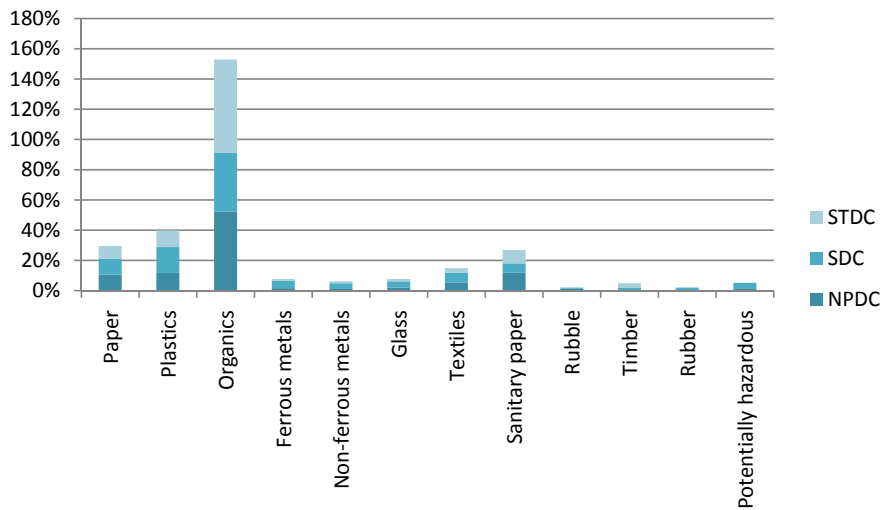


Figure 12 – Comparison of kerbside refuse between SDC, NPDC and STDC

KERBSIDE REFUSE ORGANIC BREAKDOWN BY TA

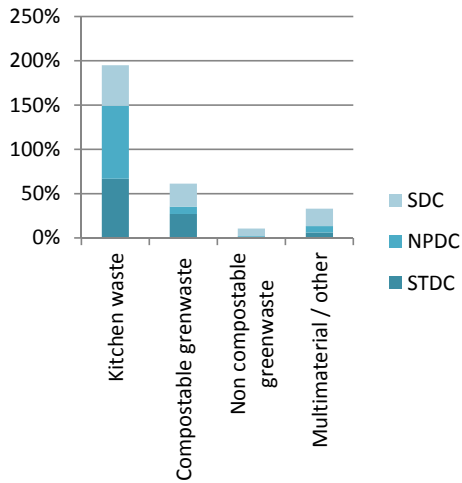


Figure 13 – Breakdown of kerbside organic waste composition found in refuse containers per TA

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES OF ORGANICS BY TYPE PER BAG/BIN (KG)

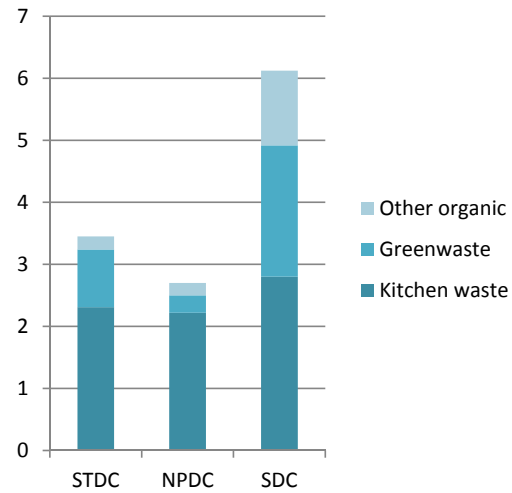


Figure 14 – Quantities of organic waste per bag/bin between districts

A comparison of the weight of organics per bag/bin is shown in Figure 14. **Error! Reference source not found..**

3.4.4 Diversion potential

Error! Reference source not found. Table 9 shows the proportion of waste that could potentially be diverted from landfill.

The ‘currently recoverable’ and ‘currently compostable’ materials section is based on existing local diversion services, while ‘potentially divertible’ materials are based on materials that are recoverable elsewhere in New Zealand.

LANDFILL DIVERTIBLE WASTE BY ACTIVITY SOURCE

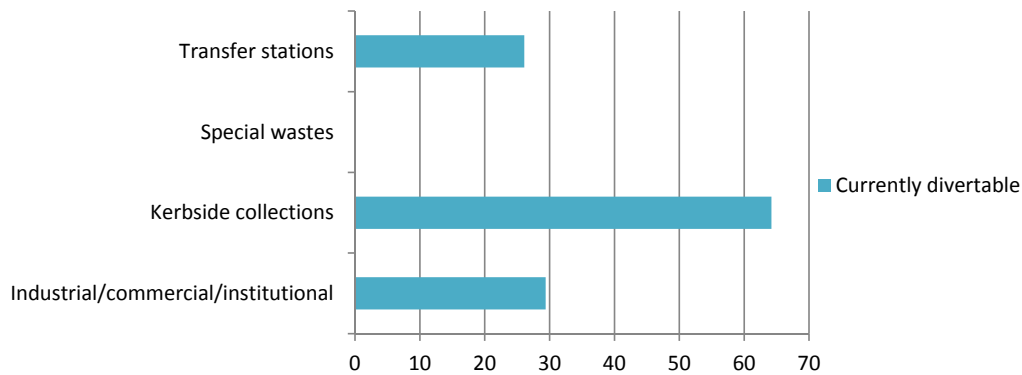


Figure 15 – Proportion of waste to Landfill identified as divertible

Table 9 POTENTIALLY DIVERTIBLE MATERIALS IN OVERALL WASTE STREAM BY ACTIVITY SOURCE¹²

	Industrial/ commercial/ institutional	Kerbside collections	Special wastes	Transfer Stations
CURRENTLY RECOVERABLE MATERIALS				
Paper - Recyclable	5.70%	10.20%	0.00%	2.90%
Paper - Cardboard	9.10%	2.00%	0.00%	3.60%
Plastic - Recyclable	1.10%	2.90%	0.00%	0.70%
Ferrous metal - All	3.20%	2.10%	0.00%	2.90%
Nonferrous metal - All	1.00%	0.70%	0.00%	0.50%
Glass - Recyclable	1.50%	5.20%	0.00%	1.20%
Subtotal (A)	21.60%	23.00%	0.00%	11.80%
CURRENTLY COMPOSTABLE MATERIALS				
Organics - Kitchen waste	5.30%	30.10%	0.00%	7.60%
Organics - Compostable greenwaste	2.50%	11.10%	0.00%	6.70%
Subtotal (B)	7.80%	41.20%	0.00%	14.30%
CURRENTLY DIVERTIBLE MATERIALS				
TOTAL CURRENTLY RECOVERABLE MATERIALS (Subtotal (A))	21.60%	23.00%	0.00%	11.80%
TOTAL CURRENTLY COMPOSTABLE MATERIALS (Subtotal (B))	7.80%	41.20%	0.00%	14.30%
TOTAL Subtotal (A) + Subtotal (B)	29.40%	64.20%	0.00%	26.10%
POTENTIALLY DIVERTIBLE MATERIALS				
Rubble - VENM	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%
Rubble - Managed fill	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.10%
Rubble - New Plasterboard	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.10%
Timber - Reusable	0.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%
Timber - Untreated/unpainted	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%
Subtotal	8.10%	0.00%	0.00%	9.80%
TOTAL - DIVERSION POTENTIAL	32.20%	64.20%	0.00%	35.90%

Figure 15 shows that approximately 63% of kerbside waste disposed at the Landfill could potentially have been diverted. A high proportion of the divertible waste was compostable organic materials. Smaller proportions of C&I waste and transfer station waste (32% and 36% respectively) could be diverted. Considering these waste streams in future planning is prudent, specifically food waste and recyclable waste from the C&I sector. Considering local options for diverting construction and demolition waste streams could reduce unnecessary waste to the Landfill.

¹² Waste Not Consulting. 2016. *Composition of solid Waste in Taranaki Region, September 2016.*

3. 5Diverted material

This section contains information about known sources of diverted material in the Stratford District or wider Taranaki region. Diverted material, as defined in the WMA 2008, “means anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded”.

The data for diverted material outside of Council provided services and infrastructure is difficult to quantify. A waste inventory was conducted by the TRC in 2009¹³. The study identified source, quantities and destination of industrial and agricultural wastes in the region. The data was primarily collected through phone surveys. More recent sources of data for non-Council provided services include an organic waste diversion study¹⁴ and postal surveys of industries including automotive, construction, waste services, cleanfill and food premises.

3.5.1 Council provided services

Kerbside collection

SDC, along with NPDC and STDC, provide a kerbside recycling collection for the urban residential community. This service collects paper, card, aluminium and steel cans, grade 1-7 hard plastics and glass bottles and jars. The quantity of recyclables collected by the kerbside service has greatly increased since the inception of the new contract in 2015 (Figure 16).

ANNUAL TONNAGE OF SDC KERBSIDE RECYCLABLES COLLECTION

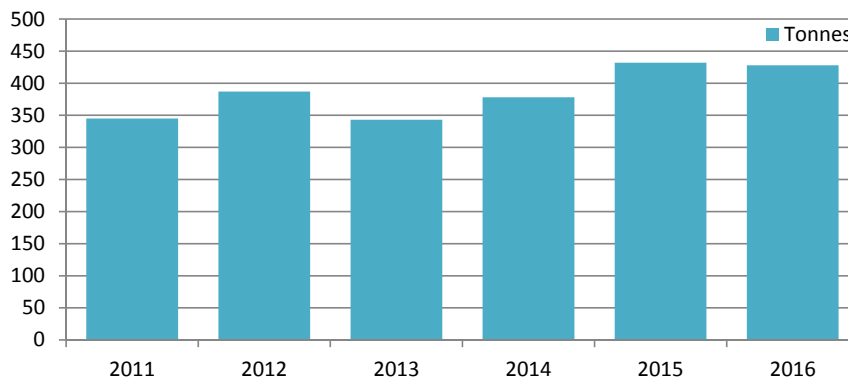


Figure 16 - Annual recycling tonnage for Stratford district kerbside collection.

Transfer stations

All transfer stations in the region provide a free drop off for the same recyclable waste streams as provided in the kerbside service.

In the Stratford district, one transfer station is providing this service. Figure 17 shows a variable rate of recyclables being dropped off at these transfer stations year on year. Figure 18 provides a picture of greenwaste diverted from the SDCTS. Figure 19 provides a comparison between greenwaste and recycling diverted from the SDCTC.

¹³ TRC. 2009. Inventory of Solid Waste Management and Disposal in Taranaki. Carried out by the Taranaki Regional Council on behalf of the Regional Solid Waste Working Party. September.

¹⁴ Eunomia Research and Consulting Ltd and Waste Not Consulting Ltd. 2015. Organic Waste Diversion Study. Prepared for Taranaki Regional Councils. July. Confidential.

ANNUAL TONNAGE OF RECYCLING FROM SDC TRANSFER STATION

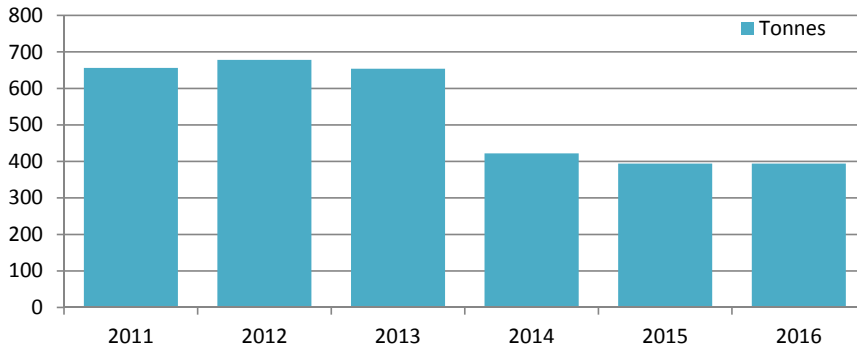


Figure 17 - Annual tonnage of recycling dropped off at SDC transfer stations

GREENWASTE FROM SDC TRANSFER STATION

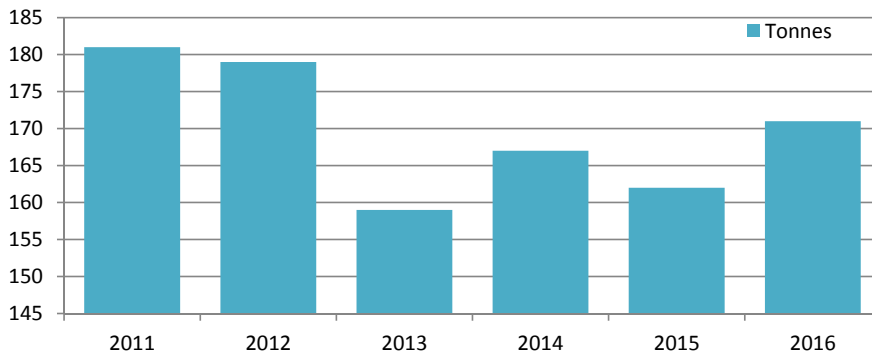


Figure 18 - Annual tonnage of greenwaste dropped of at SDC transfer stations

GENERAL WASTE, RECYCLING AND GREENWASTE TONNAGES FROM SDC TRANSFER STATIONS 2010-2016

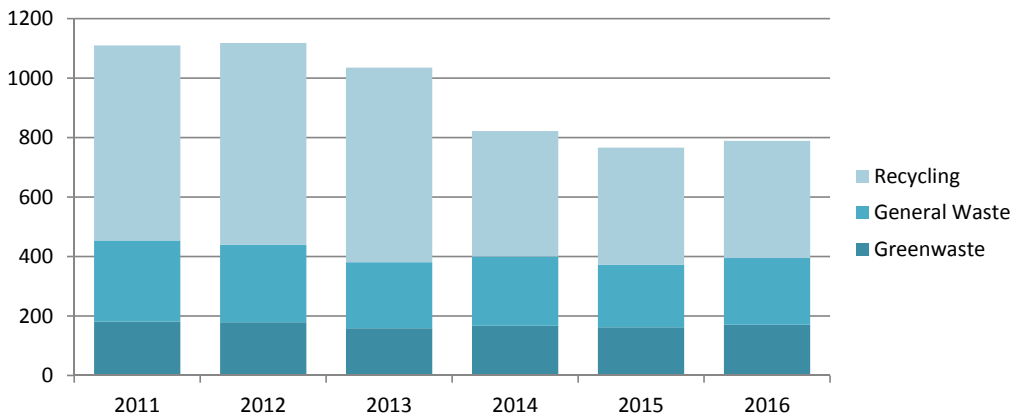


Figure 19 - General waste, greenwaste and recycling at SDC transfer stations 2011-2016 (tonnes)

3.5.2 **E-Waste**

Collection points for electronic waste (e-waste) are provided at the Hawera, Stratford and New Plymouth transfer stations. A fee is charged for this waste stream but some e-waste items (TV's and CRT monitors) are subsidised by the Councils.

3.5.3 **Commercial and informal services**¹⁵

There is a web of private companies involved in the collection and diversion of waste in the region. An organic waste diversion study was conducted in 2015 to gain a better understanding of this waste stream, and these findings are presented below along with data collected from surveys of some industries. However, it must be noted that the response rate from the surveys is generally low (less than 15% response rate) and therefore quantities are only an estimate.

General recycling (paper, card, glass)

At least four providers in the region provide residential and commercial recycling services targeting different waste streams. Some providers collect cardboard, while others provide mixed recycling collections including cardboard, paper, plastics, glass and cans. These service providers have indicated that they divert at least 4,500 tonnes of these waste streams annually.

Scrap metal

Current quantities of metal being diverted via scrap metal yards are unknown. In 2009 the waste inventory¹⁶ identified 17,000 tonnes of ferrous metal being diverted while non-ferrous metal was estimated to be around 1,000 tonnes per annum. However, with declining commodity prices this figure may have reduced. One scrap metal yard in SDC has closed since the last WMMP¹⁷.

Organic wastes:

Greenwaste

Greenwaste (or garden waste) is diverted via greenwaste collections, separation at the transfer station, home composting and material being left in-situ on properties, hence, accurate data is not available. One report cites that based on averages of New Zealand households' greenwaste generation, Stratford households would generate approximately 1,500 tonnes per annum¹⁸; New Plymouth households 12,000 tonnes of greenwaste per annum, and South Taranaki households 4,715 tonnes per annum. Surveys suggest that, at a minimum, 880 tonnes per annum is collected and diverted by commercial providers in the region.

Commercial food waste

Piggeries and coordinating organisations have informal and formal arrangements with supermarkets and the hospitality sector for the collection of food scraps. A 2009 estimate suggests 1,600 tonnes per year of food waste is fed to pigs¹⁹. Surveys of food premises suggest that around 75 percent of food premises are diverting food waste from their premises (predominantly to piggeries) and 60 percent are diverting their

¹⁵ Due to varying response rates to surveys, quantities of waste provided are as provided by the respondents, not extrapolated to the wider region. These figures will be a minimum of diverted wastes.

¹⁶ Taranaki Regional Council.2009. Inventory of solid wastes management and disposal in Taranaki.

¹⁷ Wilkinson J. 2016. *Scrap metal prices for Taranaki 'in the doldrums'*. Stuff. <http://www.stuff.co.nz/business/industries/79548663/scrap-metal-prices-for-taranaki-in-the-doldrums>.

¹⁸ Eunomia Research and Consulting and Waste Not Consulting. 2015. *Organic Waste Diversion Study*. Prepared for the Taranaki Region Councils. July. Confidential.

¹⁹ Taranaki Regional Council.2009. Inventory of solid wastes management and disposal in Taranaki.

used cooking oil (to oil recycling services). In addition food banks have arrangements with some supermarkets for near end of date food and coffee grounds from cafes and service stations bagged and made available for gardens.

Poultry litter

It is estimated that up to 30,000 tonnes per annum of used poultry litter is generated in the New Plymouth district²⁰. Used poultry litter is generally spread on fields, spread on dairy pasture and a small proportion on mushroom or maize fields²¹.

Farm effluent

It is estimated that 1.8 – 2.8 million tonnes of dairy slurry is collected and disposed of by effluent management systems on farms in the region²².

Automotive wastes

A survey of automotive repair premises in 2016 identified that of the respondents, all diverted waste oil is being recycled or reused per annum, accounting for 13,000 litres of waste oil.

One hundred percent of respondents recycle car batteries through a variety of providers primarily scrap metal recyclers, accounting for around 3 tonnes of batteries per annum. Forty three percent of respondents recycle oil filters through a range of recyclers. This accounts for 430kg of oil filters per annum being diverted. One hundred and forty seven litres of antifreeze is reported as diverted per annum, with 34% of respondents recycling antifreeze through a variety of providers. A very small response to surveys of tyre retailers was received. The data suggests that the majority of tyres are being disposed of to landfill with around 20% being diverted to farms. Some truck tyres are being re-treaded. In the 2014 /15 financial year around 5,000 tyres were diverted for re-treading outside of the region.

Cleanfill composition

There are 23 consented cleanfill disposal sites in the Taranaki region. These are all privately owned. Some are provided for the owners own use, others are available to external customers.

A survey of consented cleanfill owners around Taranaki suggest that at a minimum, 48,000 tonnes of waste is disposed of at cleanfill sites in the region. Eighty percent of cleanfill disposal is sand, soil or clay²³. 10% concrete or cement, and between 2% - 4% of gravel, tree stumps and non-tanalised timber.

Cleanfill in the Stratford district is referred to a local operator for further processing and disposal.

Construction wastes

Only small quantities of construction wastes are being diverted from landfill. Forty to forty five percent of respondents recycle or reuse un-treated timber, roofing iron, steel and concrete. This equates to 120 tonnes of untreated timber, 20 tonnes of roofing iron, 54 tonnes of steel and 58 tonnes of concrete being diverted per annum. Thirty-five percent of respondents diverted treated timber and only 30% diverted cardboard, equating to 178 tonnes of treated timber and 2 tonnes of cardboard being diverted per annum from the construction industry.

²⁰ Eunomia Research and Consulting and Waste Not Consulting. 2015. Organic Waste Diversion Study. Prepared for the Taranaki Region Councils. July. Confidential.

²¹ Eunomia Research and Consulting and Waste Not Consulting. 2015. Organic Waste Diversion Study. Prepared for the Taranaki Region Councils. July. Confidential.

²² Eunomia Research and Consulting and Waste Not Consulting. 2015. Organic Waste Diversion Study. Prepared for the Taranaki Region Councils. July. Confidential.

²³ Source: surveys of cleanfill operators 2016.

Other farm wastes

'Plasback' operates a product stewardship scheme to recover used farm plastics for recycling. They collect a range of plastics from farms and have installed a baler in Taranaki to meet local demand. In the 2014/15 year 140 Tonnes of plastic was collected as part of this scheme (Figure 20), 120 Tonnes was collected in the 2015/16 year.

TONNES OF FARM PLASTIC COLLECTED IN TARANAKI BY PLASBACK

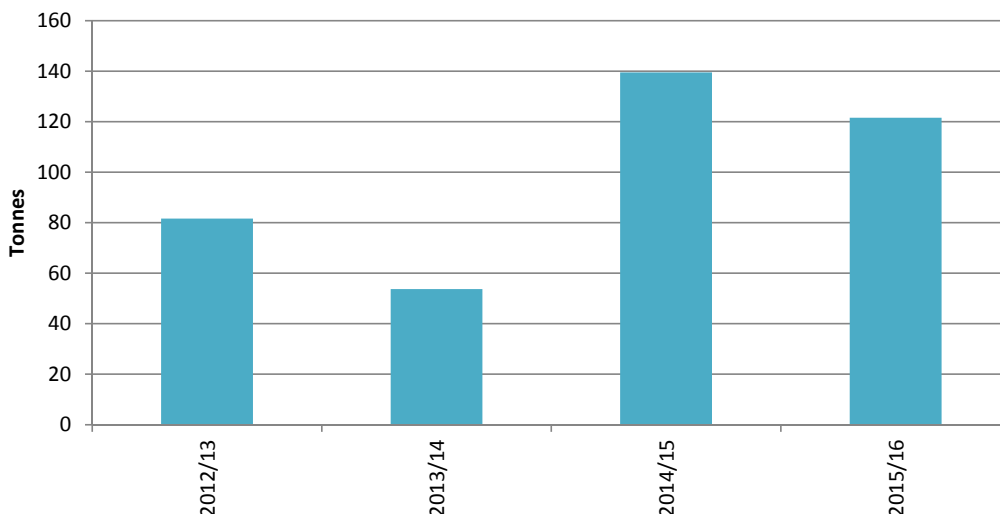


Figure 20 - Annual tonnage of farm plastic recycled in Taranaki

'Agrecovery' provides an agrichemicals collection approximately every 18 months in Taranaki. This collection is funded through the Ministry for the Environment (MfE), brand owners, the TRC and the district Councils.

In 2015 a total quantity of 1,658 kg of chemicals were collected from 23 sites in the region. One hundred and forty two kilograms of this was sent offshore for high temperature incineration (as there are no current facilities within NZ that can deal with this material). In the 2013 collection 1,800kg of farm chemicals was recovered. The chemicals collected were diverse, with the larger collections being Acidsan, (containing sulphuric acid, hydroxacetic acid, ammonium chloride) and Iodoshield (active ingredient being iodine present as iodopher). A small quantity of DDT was also collected.

Agrecovery advised that Taranaki collections contain minimal persistent organic pollutants (POPS) such as DDT, compared with other regions.

Summary of diverted materials

Table 10 provides a summary of diverted resources in Taranaki region-wide.

Based on the data of known diversion, there is already significant diversion occurring in the region. However, there is potential for a significant amount of diversion above current levels, particularly for recycling and organic waste streams.

Table 10 - QUANTITY OF RESOURCES DIVERTED IN THE REGION

Material	Tonnes of potentially divertible material per year going to landfill*	Tonnes per year sent for recycling or recovery		Diversion rate (%)
		Councils (all)	Other**	
Recycling***	13,676	8,353	22,696	69
Compostable organic waste				
Greenwaste	2,704	3,465	8,605	82
Food waste	5,200		4,959	49
Other organic waste	4,535	1,250	127,606	97
Timber	1,040		38,642	97
Concrete & bricks	728		15,000	95
Total	27,883	13,068	217,508	89

*Data sourced from: SWAP report 2016

** Data sourced from: organic wastes diversion study, industry surveys

*** Includes mixed recyclables, glass, whiteware, steel, e-waste and farm plastics

3. 6Assessment of Stratford Services

3.6.1 *Landfill service*

All Stratford refuse is processed and disposed of outside of the district (currently Colson Road). The Colson Road Landfill opened in 1975, and has been developed in three stages (stages 1 and 2 are now closed). Landfills have had to adjust to evolving environmental standards, which resulted in the closure of many small landfills in the region in the 2000's and the stage 3 landfill has functioned as the sole landfill for the region since 2007. The stage 3 landfill is a Class 1 landfill which ensures a high level of environmental protection. This has involved installing a liner to capture leachate and reduce the potential for groundwater contamination, ongoing improvements to site management including covering of waste and more recently odour management including a landfill gas capture system which will be installed in 2017.

SDC holds three resource consents in relation to the Landfill. Consent compliance monitoring is undertaken to ensure conditions are complied with and there are no adverse effects on neighbouring properties or the environment.

In order to ensure there continues to be a regional landfill service available to Taranaki, the available space left in the landfill for waste disposal is monitored on a six monthly basis. The most recent survey undertaken in February 2017 indicates that there is sufficient space to accept waste until at least December 2019. Planning is currently underway for the development of a new regional landfill (Central Landfill) near Eltham which will be run as a joint venture by the three district councils. Current expected timing for the closure of the Landfill and opening of the Central Landfill is July 2019. The additional capacity remaining at the Landfill following this date will allow for the transition (i.e. acceptance of special waste until this can be taken to the Central Landfill) and emergency landfilling in the future.

The closure of the Landfill will impact on waste disposal costs for the New Plymouth district due to the additional costs of transporting waste to Central landfill. This has been, and will continue to be a driver for a number of district waste minimisation and management options including the development of the RRF that will improve waste diversion and develop a refuse transfer station that can consolidate waste for bulk transport.

3.6.2 *Transfer stations*

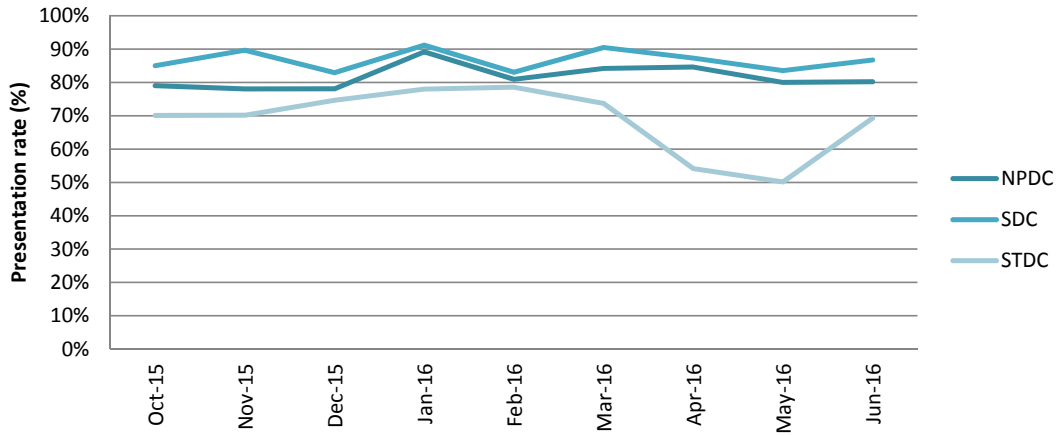
The Stratford district has one transfer station. A recent survey of users resulted in a change of hours to better accommodate, predominantly, the rural community. There have been no requests to extend the type of materials accepted.

3.6.3 *Kerbside service*

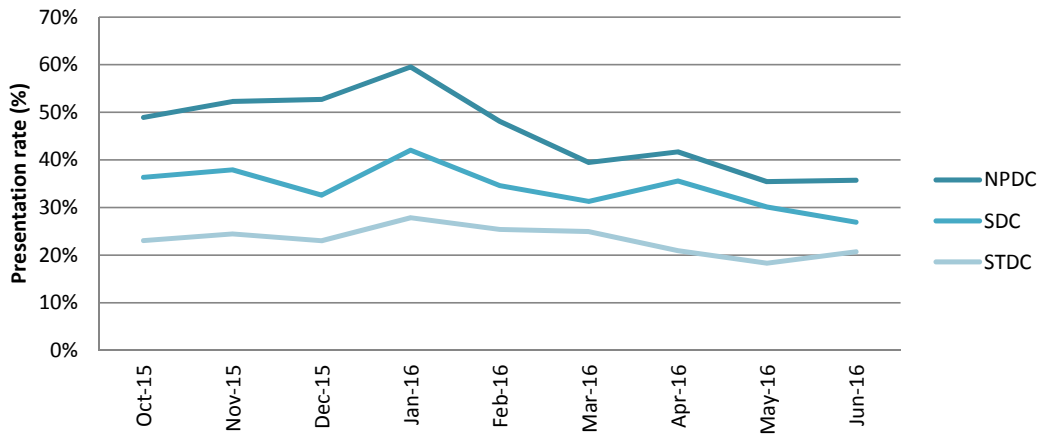
The service was provided to 2,450 dwellings in the district, and the presentation rate, as shown by the percentage of customers who put material out each week, has been analysed for each Taranaki TA.

Comparison of participation between the three districts is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** Figures 21 and 22.

REGIONAL PARTICIPATION - WASTE



REGIONAL PARTICIPATION - GLASS



REGIONAL PARTICIPATION - MIXED RECYCLING

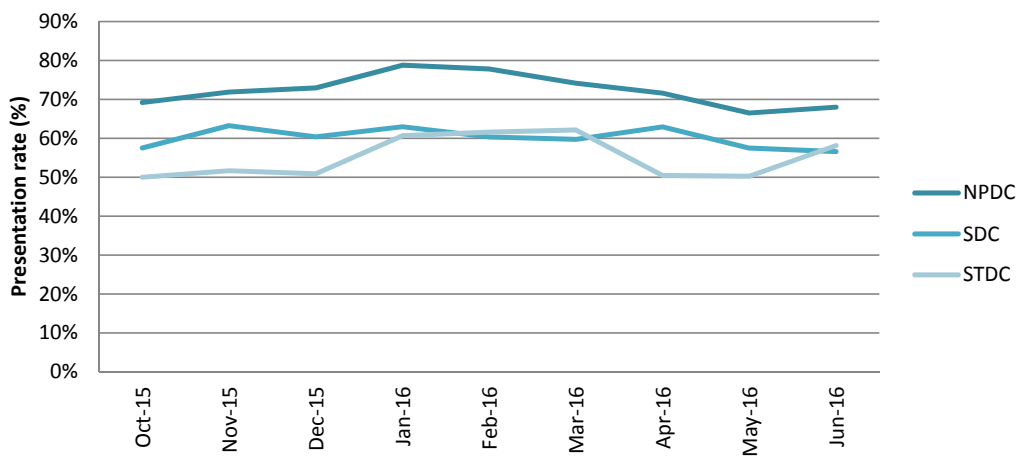
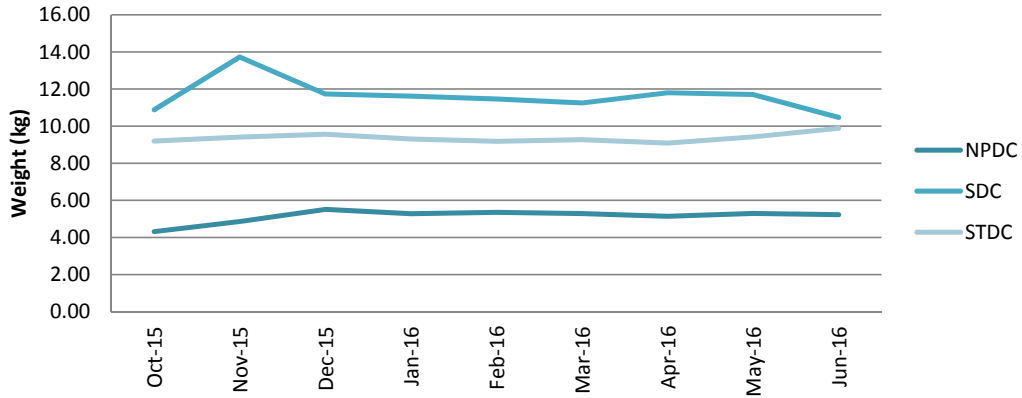
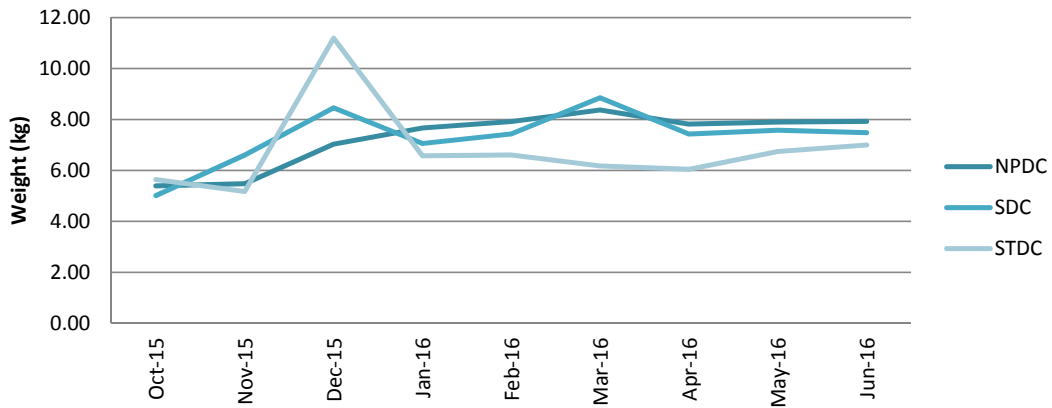


Figure 21 – Comparison of presentation rates between SDC, NPDC, and STDC

WEIGHT PER CONTAINER - WASTE



WEIGHT PER CONTAINER - GLASS



AVERAGE WEIGHT PER CONTAINER – MIXED RECYCLING

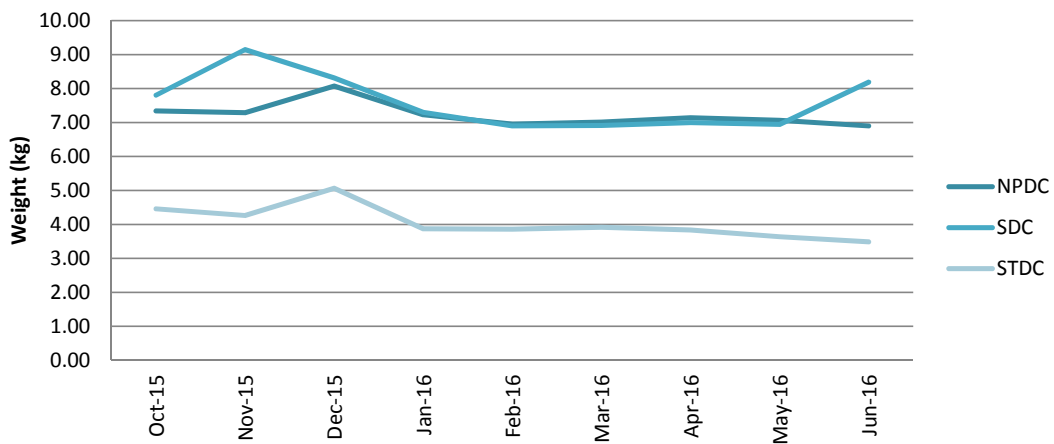


Figure 22 – Comparison of the average weight per container for each waste stream

When the average weights of containers are compared, NPDC has substantially less waste per container than SDC and STDC. This is due to the difference in receptacles (bags for NPDC versus bins for SDC and STDC) and is also likely to reflect that a proportion of NPDC households opt to have a waste bin provided by a commercial waste collector (estimated to be 13% of households). SDC has the highest amount of waste per container, which may be reflective of the combination of having bins for general waste and an absence of a greenwaste collection in this district (meaning higher amount of greenwaste is disposed of into the general waste bin).

STDC has much less mixed recycling per container, again a reflection of the more frequent collection compared to NPDC and SDC.

3.6.4 Materials Recovery Facility

The MRF has been operating well since it started processing recyclables on 1 October 2015. Key issues with the processing of recyclables relate to the level of contamination. Industry best practice indicates that non-recyclable items should represent a maximum of 8% of the total weight of recyclables processed. At present the MRF has on average a 12% contamination rate **Error! Reference source not found.** This has been a key issue that should be focussed on moving forward at the kerbside, through education at the RRF, and within the community.

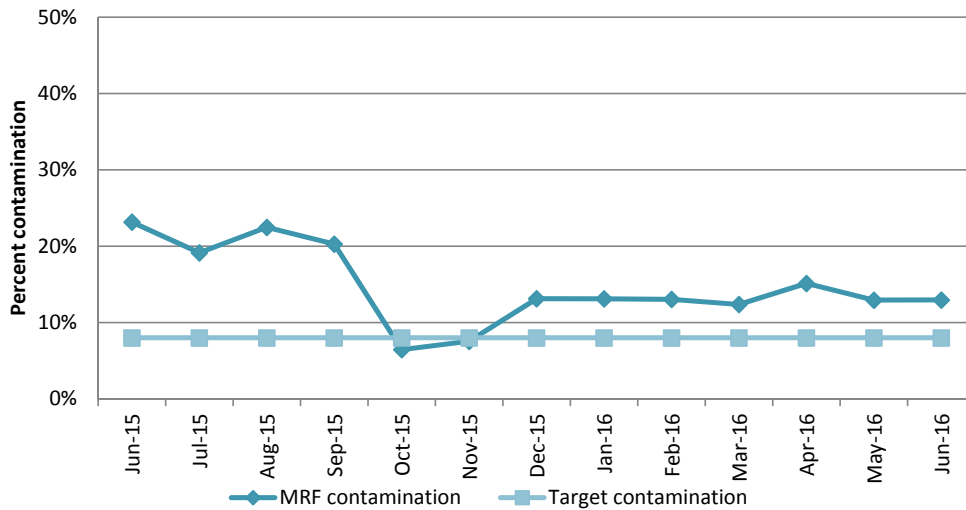


Figure 23 - Contamination at the MRF between June 2015 and June 2016

One of the most significant issues with contamination is the health and safety risk that some non-recyclable items pose for the recycling processing staff. Non-recyclable items of this nature have included medical wastes. There have been two injuries as a result of medical waste being present in the recycling, one of which has resulted in a confirmed needle puncture wound to staff at the plant. Other items of concern include ash (from fireplaces), batteries, gas cylinders and nappies. Plastic bags are also a significant issue due to the problems they cause in the machinery getting entangled in rollers. This is a maintenance and efficiency issue.

3. Future demand

3.7.1 Market Forces

The Taranaki waste environment is not immune to technological, regulatory and social changes. Regional co-ordination is not only driven by the desire for efficiency but also by consumer expectation for the same services and costs as other districts. This drives a requirement for similar levels of subsidy for recycling options such as e-waste, and for waste minimisation education. Of paramount importance in the region is the closing of the current regional landfill located in New Plymouth in June 2019, and a new regional landfill being located near Eltham (approximately 50 km from the existing Landfill). This will have a significant impact on the transportation costs of wastes (higher for New Plymouth, less for Stratford and South Taranaki).

The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme

The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) is the Government’s principal policy response to climate change. It supports global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining economic productivity. The NZ ETS puts a price on greenhouse gas emissions. Certain sectors are required to acquire and surrender emission units to account for their direct greenhouse gas emissions or the emissions associated with their products. This includes the waste sector and requires the Council, as landfill owner to report annually on emissions and surrender carbon units to offset any landfill emissions. Current market prices for a carbon unit are \$18, the highest it has been since the NZ ETS began (Figure 24). At present the costs of ETS for the Landfill are fully realised as there is no gas management system. Costs for the 2016 year were \$240,000. With the trend of increasing emission unit prices, this is likely to continue to be a significant cost in the future. With the new Central Landfill, which will have a gas management system in place, the costs are likely to be significantly reduced.



Figure 24 - Trend in prices of units in the NZ ETS from 2011²⁴

²⁴ Unit price data 1 Jan 2009–31 May 2014 from Point Carbon; 1 June 2014–30 April 2015 from Thomson Reuters; and 1 May–30 October 2015 from OM Financial Ltd (CommTrade). Note that CER and ERU price data are only available from 2011. Source: Ministry for the Environment. 2016. *The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme Evaluation 2016*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment

Commodities

Decreasing value of some recycling commodities, unsteady markets and health and safety regulation have impacted on the region. The relatively low price of oil renders recycled plastic more expensive for manufacturers to purchase than virgin plastic. This has impacted on the MRF through lower revenue for these commodities since the plant has been operating, however all commodities have sold. Scrap metal prices have also declined impacting on the viability of scrap metal dealers with one in the region closing and others not taking certain waste streams²⁵.

International policy such as China's 'Green Fence' bans the import of contaminated recyclables requiring bales to be clean and organised. This has implications on users of the system (and hence higher levels of education required for users) and sorting and baling processes at the MRF.

Unregulated markets, technological developments and consumer expectation have led to a wide variety of products being available on the market along with increasing quantities of electronic products in the waste stream. Multi-material wastes have limited recycling options and securing viable markets for the breadth of waste streams is challenging. Developments in alternative technologies, such as solar and electric vehicles, are leading to an increasing quantity of batteries in the waste stream without an end-life option secured.

3.7.2 *National direction*

Ministry for the Environment

Current priority work areas for the Ministry for the Environment around waste include:

- Developing a consistent national framework for managing disposal of waste to land by 2025.
- Revising the implementation of the Waste Minimisation Fund to be more strategic and use an investment approach to addressing particular problems.
- Better collection and use of data.
- A statutory review of the waste levy.
- Continuing to encourage industry to participate in product stewardship schemes²⁶.

The government has the ability under the WMA to declare any product a priority product for mandatory product stewardship. While no mandatory product stewardship schemes have been required to date, 14 voluntary product stewardship schemes have been accredited. A change of government direction could lead to this part of the Act being enacted, reducing certain waste streams in the local environment.

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) is investing in science and innovation and the development of regions so as to attract further investment, raise incomes and increase employment opportunities. As part of this, MBIE is investing in the Curious Minds programme and regional research institutes. The objective of 'A Nation of Curious Minds' is to encourage and enable better engagement with science and technology across all sectors of New Zealand society. Currently the focus of this has been enhancing the role of education, public engaging with science and technology, and the science sector engaging with the public. Fourteen of these programmes have been successful in gaining funding in Taranaki. Some of these have had a waste component, including looking at best practice in disposing of organics at school and marine litter.

²⁵ See Appendix Four

²⁶ Source: Senior Analyst. MfE. email dated 10 March 2017.

WasteMinz, the waste sector representative body, coordinates a number of national initiatives. The National Waste Data Framework was initiated to develop a nationally consistent framework. This includes protocols for gathering, managing and reporting on waste data and considers consolidating national waste data reporting. The Love Food Hate Waste campaign aims to address the high proportion of kitchen waste in household refuse bins. Many councils around the country are implementing this campaign coordinated by WasteMinz. Standardised bin lid colours have been developed for the country to reduce confusion for users and to address contamination in bins. The Council provided kerbside service has implemented these standardised bin lid colours as part of its new contract, including associated communications.

A soft plastic recycling scheme has been implemented in the major centres of New Zealand. This is a drop off service where users can return a range of soft plastics to a container located at certain supermarkets and retail premises. It is expected that this will roll out to the smaller centres in due course.

Environmental standards

Evolving environmental standards puts pressure on some traditional practices. The Landfill was opened in 1975 with the required environmental standards in place. Retrofitting of the Landfill due to required environmental standards has been costly. The new landfill will incorporate high environmental standards and current best practice however it is anticipated that environmental standards will continue to evolve for landfills and in the wider community.

Recent prosecutions by the Taranaki Regional Council for incorrect disposal of waste^{27 28} heightens the need for planning for wastes and correct disposal.

Illegal dumping and littering

Illegal dumping and littering is an expensive and unsafe practice which occurs on our roadsides, parks, reserves, beaches and outside charity shops. It is assumed this is a response to disposal costs, although this has not been tested and should be a future focus. Balancing costs of disposal to encourage diversion from landfill, while minimising illegal dumping, is prudent.

Infrastructure

The regions road and rail network, Port Taranaki and New Plymouth airport provide essential services to the regional community and economy²⁹. The state highway system is a critical part of the network connecting main population centres with processing and manufacturing facilities, export outlets and markets. Main roads in and out of the region have impacted on accessibility into and out of Taranaki, however plans are in place to improve the road network north in particular. This accessibility is critical for the recycling industry in particular that relies on linkages to Auckland, Wellington and overseas destinations for export of commodities.

There is limited recycling infrastructure in Taranaki particularly for the commercial sector.

3.7.3 *Future projected waste quantities*

Based on current waste trends and anticipated population and economic growth, the following figures show likely projections for future waste quantities to the regional landfill. These projections assume no additional infrastructure or services will be implemented.

²⁷ TRC. 2015. Prosecution update – Fonterra sentencing decision. Agenda Memorandum. 1 September 2015.

²⁸ TRC. 2015. Prosecution sentencing decision. Agenda Memorandum. 22 November 2015.

²⁹ Taranaki Regional Council. 2015. Regional Land Transport Plan for Taranaki 2015/16 – 2020/21. Taranaki.

PROJECTED TONNAGE AMOUNT OF WASTE TO LANDFILL REGIONALLY

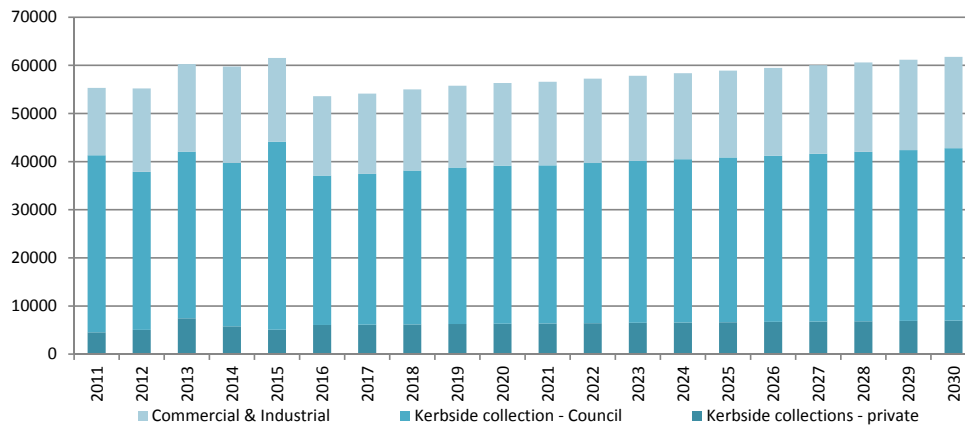


Figure 25 – Forecast waste generation to the Taranaki Regional Landfill

3.7.4 Demographic and economic trends

Taranaki Region's population was 116,600 in 2016³⁰, up 0.8% from the previous year, compared with New Zealand's total population growing by 2.1% over the same period. The region's population ranks 10th in size out of the 16 regions in New Zealand³¹. The 2013 Census suggests that 8,988 people resided in Stratford, with its population ranking 57th in size of the 67 districts in New Zealand. The 2016 estimates released by Statistics New Zealand records the population at 9,420³².

Mean annual earnings in the Taranaki Region was \$72,592 in the year to 30 June 2017 compared with the national average of \$82,056. Average earnings in the Taranaki Region increased by 0.1% during that year, compared to 2.9% nationally. Taranaki's GDP in 2016 was \$8.3 billion equating to 3.3% of New Zealand's GDP³³. This was a 9.6% decrease from the previous year compared with a 3.5% reduction nationally in the same period. Over the 2010-2015 timeframe GDP in Taranaki grew 0.5%.

The OECD states that New Zealand's economic growth "is projected to be moderate with 3% in 2016 and 2.7% in 2017. The impact of lower dairy prices on exports and an end to stimulus from the earthquake-related rebuild will curb activity, although the slowdown in construction will be attenuated by expansion elsewhere in response to high immigration. Immigration will also sustain growth in private consumption. Inflation will rise but stay below target"³⁴.

In the 12 months to June 2016, building consents, to the value of \$294.4 million were approved in Taranaki³⁵ - a 4.8% increase from the previous 12 months.

The projected waste increases for the Stratford District (Figure 26) are produced by the projected increase in population.

³⁰ 109,608 as at 2013 Census

³¹ Statistics NZ. 2013 Census. Quick Stats about Taranaki region. Sourced from http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-about-a-place.aspx?request_value=14110&tablename=Populationanddwelling&sc_device=pdf. 18/12/17.

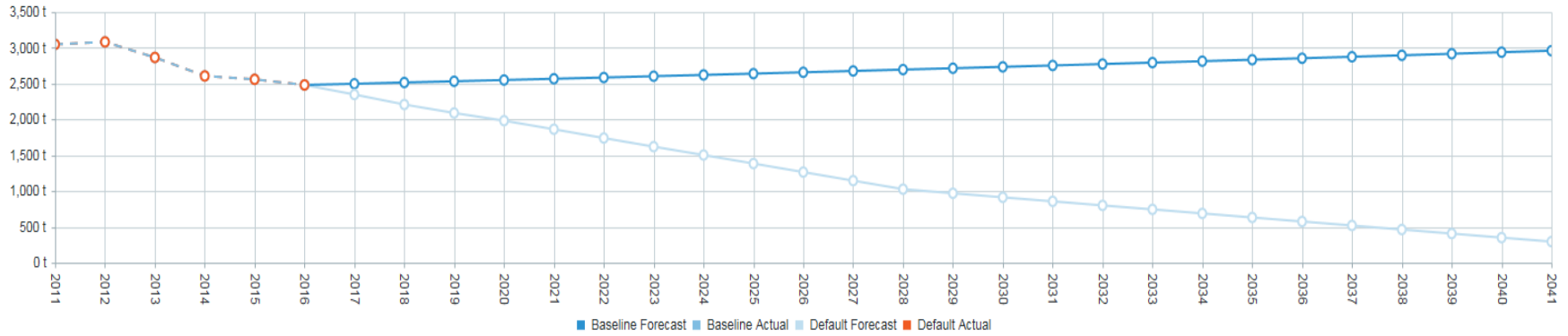
³² Statistics NZ. 2016. Subnational population estimates. Sourced from <http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLECODE7502>

³³ Venture Taranaki. 2016. Taranaki Trends – Taranaki Facts and Figures. Summer

³⁴ OECD, Developments in individual OECD and selected non-member economies

³⁵ Venture Taranaki. 2016. Taranaki Trends – Taranaki Facts and Figures. Summer

SDC WASTE TO LANDFILL PROJECTIONS



SDC KERBSIDE COLLECTION WASTE PROJECTIONS

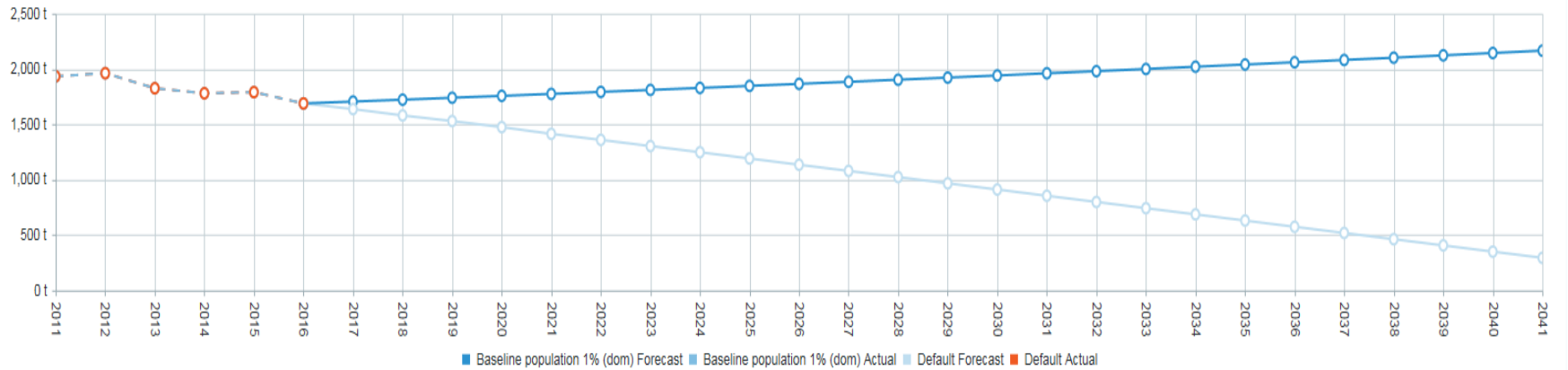


Figure 26 – SDC waste projections

3. 8Conclusion

There is a strong link between waste generation and population/economy growth, which means the population and building growth in Taranaki will increase overall waste generation.

While existing kerbside collection service contracts will support a portion of the projected growth, the TAs will need to consider the implications of population/economic growth in Taranaki. These implications include, but are not limited to, the cost of continued service provision (to ratepayers), and the capacity of existing services/infrastructure to support future demand.

The existing 'Reuse & Recycling' infrastructure/service, in relation to commercially generated waste streams (including the construction industry), is limited. This is a key area that the TAs will investigate in the future, towards achieving the objective of waste management and minimisation, and the reduction of waste disposed to landfill in Taranaki.

4 Where do we want to be?

4.1 Review of the existing Targets

The 2012 WMMP had a number of targets and actions required to achieve those targets. A summary of progress to date against these targets is provided below.

Table 11 - SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AGAINST 2012 WMMP TARGETS

Target	2010 baseline	Information source	Progress 2017 / 2018	
WASTE MINIMISATION - GENERAL			COMMENTS	OVERALL PERFORMANCE
1. By 2015 decrease the per capita tonnes of waste going to landfill by 20% from 2010 baseline	0.630 T/ca	Landfill weighbridge data	2015/16 - 0.446 T/ca (41% decrease)	
2. By 2015 Council will repeat a landfill SWAP analysis (including a sort and weigh of domestic kerbside rubbish)	n/a	SWAP	Survey completed Sept 2016; delayed so it could be undertaken post implementation of new kerbside collection	
3. By 2015, achieve an improvement in customer satisfaction for refuse collection based on 10 year average (or better than peer group average)	77% very or fairly satisfied	National Research Bureau survey	2016 – 82% (10% improvement on 2015 year due to new service)	
WASTE MINIMISATION- BY WASTE STREAM				
Organic and domestic recyclables	0.630 T/ca	Landfill weighbridge data	2015/16 - 0.446 T/ca (41% decrease)	
1. By 2015 decrease the per capita tonnes of waste disposed to landfill by 20% from 2010 baseline				
2. By 2015, increase the proportion of kerbside waste recycled by 20% on 2010 baseline	388 T	Collection and landfill weighbridge data	429T 11% increase	
3. By 2015 organic waste disposed to the regional landfill decreases by 30%	16,484 T	SWAP	2016 - 12258t; 34% decrease; No services have been provided by Council, reduction likely due to waste being landfilled out of region	
Special / hazardous wastes	1		SDC Transfer Station provides a disposal facility	
4. Provide at least one facility which receives non-industrial/domestic quantities of hazardous waste for appropriate disposal				
Construction/demolition waste	5,668 T	SWAP	6240 T 9 % increase regionally. No services or infrastructure provided by Council	
5. By 2015, reduce non-cleanfill construction and demolition waste to regional landfill by 20% of 2010 levels				
WASTE SERVICES AND FACILITIES				
1. Contribute to an increase in landfill life by an additional seven years through waste minimisation initiatives and improved contractor management practices	2016	NPDC survey of landfill contour	Estimated closure June 2019 – life extended by three years	
HAZARDOUS WASTE AND CONTAMINATED SITES				
1. Provide at least one facility which receives non-industrial/domestic quantities of hazardous waste for appropriate disposal	1		SDC Transfer Station provides a disposal facility	
2. All enquiries for information concerning 'contaminated' sites will be acknowledged within 5 working days by the Council.		NP service request database	2 enquiries addressed within specified timeframe	

4. Stakeholders Feedback

As part of the preliminary consultation in developing this Waste Assessment, waste officers engaged with elected representatives, the commercial and industrial sector via a workshop, and the general community were engaged with via an online survey (NPDC only). In addition, the conversations had with members of the community as part of the waste officers daily work was considered.

4.2.1 Community

The feedback received suggests that the community highly values recycling and the Council should continue to focus on this. In addition, reuse, composting, packaging and the notion of 'zero waste' are important for the Council to consider as it looks towards the future. To improve the kerbside collection system, the community feedback indicates a preference for greenwaste bins and general waste bins. To a lesser extent, food waste bins and education are also a desired improvement. The community identified that in addition to current services the Council should be providing greenwaste services, education and composting services. Inorganic collections, e-waste recycling, food waste and commercial collection services are also desired.

4.2.2 Commercial and industrial sector

Representatives of the Stratford commercial and industrial sector attended a workshop as part of the development of this waste assessment. The representatives were highly engaged in waste and the desire to reduce waste to landfill was strong, and most were already diverting considerable proportions of their waste. The sector had consistency in concerns and desires around waste. The areas of improvements can be summarised into education; collaboration; the need for local solutions; plastics and packaging; lack of options for currently non-compostable greenwaste; the need for communications, support and better data; and concerns and frustrations around illegal dumping.



Figure 27 - Commercial and Industrial sector workshop collated response of desired changes

4. Strategic direction

Based on the above feedback, Our Vision, Goals and Objectives for the WMMP 2018-2023 are provided below.



What is Zero Waste?

According to the Zero Waste International Alliance, Zero Waste is: *a goal that is ethical, economical, efficient and visionary, to guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials are designed to become resources for others to use. Zero Waste means designing and managing products and processes to systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them. Implementing Zero Waste will eliminate all discharges to land, water or air that are a threat to planetary, human, animal or plant health.*³⁶

4. Targets

The Council measures performance in waste minimisation and management against targets that can be found in documents such as the Waste Management and Minimisation Strategy for Taranaki, the Long Term Plan (LTP), and the Solid Waste Asset Management Plan (SWAMP).

The proposed targets for the WMMP 2018-2023 are set to address the goals of this waste assessment and are based on the expected performance of recommended options in this document.

The Targets are provided in Table 12.

³⁶ Source: Zero Waste International Alliance in 2004

Table 12 - THE COUNCIL'S PROPOSED TARGETS

Item	Performance Measure	Baseline data (2015/16)	2023 Target	Information source
WASTE TO LANDFILL				
1	Any increase in Regional Waste (RW) volumes to Landfill to remain below any increase in Regional Economic Performance (REP).	Total Regional waste to Landfill: 54,000 T Taranaki Regional GDP per capita is \$75,941; National GDP per capita is \$52,953.	Changes in RW < Changes in REP	Weighbridge data; Statistics NZ
2	Reduce the volume of the Kerbside collection waste per household in the district going to Landfill	0.51 T/household/year (1261/2450)	0.46 T/household/year	Weighbridge data; Rated property records
3	Reduce the total waste volume in the district going to Landfill per household.	0.77 T/household/year (1886/2450)	0.71 T/household/year	Weighbridge data; Statistics NZ
DIVERSION OF WASTE - RECYCLING				
4	Increase the amount of Kerbside collection waste diverted to recycling in the district.	24 % (K/R), comprising: Kerbside waste plus recycling (K) = 1689 T Recycling (R) = 406 T	Increase to 29 %	Weighbridge data
5	Reduce contamination of Kerbside recycling delivered to the MRF.	12%	Reduce to ≤ 8 %	MRF data
DIVERSION OF WASTE - ORGANIC WASTE				
6	Reduce the amount of organic waste in the district Kerbside collection.	37 %	Reduce to 32%; OR Reduce to 27 % (If SDC introduces Organic Waste Collection in 2021)	SWAP; Weighbridge data (excludes residual waste from recycling)
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION				
7	Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste service.	96.7 % (including neutrals and excluding 'don't knows')	≥ 90%.	Annual Resident Satisfaction Survey
PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH				
8	Percentage of population in the district with access to a waste disposal service – either via a Kerbside collection or live within a 30-minute drive of a transfer station.	85 %	90% <i>(If SDC introduces a Recycling Service in Whangamomona in 2021)</i> 85 % <i>(Otherwise)</i>	GIS data
9	Provide a district facility which receives non-industrial /domestic quantities of hazardous waste for appropriate disposal.	1 facility	1 facility	Asset data

Item	Performance Measure	Baseline data (2015/16)	2023 Target	Information source
10	Compliance with resource consent conditions for Council-operated solid waste district facilities.	100 % compliance	100 % compliance	TRC
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT				
11	Regional Education Campaign on Waste Management and Minimisation.	1 annually	1 annually	Regional Solid Waste Education Plan
12	Waste Community Engagement Survey	0	1 biennially	Survey
13	Regional Waste Minimisation Officer	1 (shared resource)	1 (shared resource)	Regional Agreement

4. 5Gap analysis

The focus of the past six years has been on the “recycle, treat and dispose” end of the waste hierarchy. Waste minimisation will require a shift in focus to the preferred behaviour end of the hierarchy – “avoid, reduce, reuse and recycle”.

Achieving large scale behaviour change in the community requires a three-pronged approach of Policy; Infrastructure and Education.

4.5.1 Infrastructure

The recently implemented solid waste contract and use of the new MRF provide infrastructure for the residential sector that is consistent with addressing the vision of this Waste Assessment. However, the Waste Assessment highlights a few infrastructure gaps:

- The lack of facilities accepting e-waste and cleanfill that are open for public disposal in the district, which hinders waste diversion
- The inadequacy of the current 24/7 recycling service available at some of the Council’s transfer stations
- The lack of local solutions that satisfy the private sector, including greater diversion options that are economically viable
- The lack of understanding of the long-term implications of changing commodity pricing and changing waste streams entering the system
- The lack of understanding of rural waste management, which inhibits implementing successful services for the rural community.

4.5.2 Education

While the three TAs and the TRC develop a programme on waste minimisation education every year, more can be done. The Waste Assessment has highlighted a few education gaps:

- The targeting of education programmes currently limited mainly to residential customers and students
- The lack of understanding of good practices/behaviour change strategies that aim to reduce waste, illegal dumping and divertible waste stream contamination, and increases diversion
- The limited role of education in achieving effective waste minimisation.

4.5.3 **Policy**

There are some gaps in the policy sector, despite the Council having adopted a Solid Waste Bylaw in 2013 and a Kerbside Collection Policy in 2016:

- The limited role of the Council in achieving overall waste minimisation in the District
- The lack of leadership from Central Government on some waste minimisation issues, e.g. product stewardship
- Inconsistent implementation and enforcement of solid waste bylaw provisions
- Inconsistent data collection on solid waste management across the district; availability, quality and management.

5 How are we going to get there?

5.1 Statement of Options

This section contains a summary of the reasonably attainable options available to meet the Stratford District's forecast demand.

Regional Waste Minimisation Officers have collectively compiled options and undertaken a comprehensive assessment using the criteria in Table 13 below. These options are presented under four Strategic Objectives, comprising 40 options to address/achieve, and 15 issues/opportunities, as summarised in Table 17.

Detailed Issues and Options Assessment for each Objective are provided in Tables 18 to 21, which include an assessment based on the criteria in Table 2. The target audience for each option is identified. These options would need to be fully researched and the cost implications understood before being implemented.

Regionally, Waste Minimisation Officers scored each option based on Table 13. The options have also been prioritised based on relative scoring in the assessment process as per Table 14 and 15. The Target groups are as per Table 16.

Table 13 - OPTIONS ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

	Assessment Criteria	
1	VALUE PROPOSITION	Is this initiative aligned to stakeholder needs? Is this initiative being delivered through partnerships /collaboration? Does this address our goals?
2	COST/REVENUE	What is the cost of implementing this initiative? What are the ongoing costs? Do we have sufficient existing staff resources? Will savings be made by the initiative? Is revenue generated by the initiative (where relevant)?
3	INFRASTRUCTURE/RESOURCES	Does the initiative utilise existing infrastructure or does new infrastructure need to be developed? Do we have sufficient resources?
4	CUSTOMER INTERACTION	Does this initiative encourage interaction with our stakeholders?
5	RISK	What are the risks to the success of the project?
6	OPPORTUNITIES	What opportunities are there to align this initiative with?

Table 14 - OPTIONS ANALYSIS RANKING ASSESSMENT

Ranking	Ranking Assessment
1	Low
2	Low to Medium
3	Medium
4	Medium to High
5	High

Table 15 - PRIORITY RANKING ASSESSMENT

Score	Priority	Assessment
N/A	Status Quo	All the commitments that the Council already has in relation to waste management and minimisation
24	1	Will require additional resource and/or budget from Council above current levels; and /or Will need to be considered in the 2018-2028 the Long- Term Plan
21-23	2	Will require additional resource and/or budget from Council above current levels; and /or Will need to be considered in the 2021-2031 the Long- Term Plan
21	0	Currently not a priority

Table 16 - KEY TO TARGET GROUPS

	Key	Assessment Criteria
1	CG	Community group
2	M	Iwi, hapu and Maori Community Groups
3	C&I	Commercial and Industrial
4	Int	Internal Council
5	Res	Residential
6	ALL	All of the above

Table 17 - SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF OPTIONS

Objectives	Item	Issues Addressed / Opportunities Achieved	Number of Options Identified	Options Reference
BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE	1	To achieve a reduction in priority waste streams entering landfill.	7	BC1 to BC7
Collaboration and partnerships	2	To support and promotion Organisations and Businesses contributing towards goals of the Waste Minimisation Plan (WMP).	2	CP1 to CP2
	3	To achieve a reduction in waste generated in Taranaki.	1	CP3
	4	To achieve consistency and efficiencies for our customers through regional collaboration.	5	CP4 to CP8
Leadership and Innovation	5	To achieve higher rates of diversion of recyclables from residential waste.	3	L1 to L3
	6	To reduce environmental harm and cost by diverting organic waste from landfill.	2	L4 to L5
	7	To 'Walk the Talk'	1	L6
	8	To reduce potential environmental and personal harm, and improve aesthetics of community by reducing illegal dumping and littering ³⁷	3	L7 to L9
	9	To aggregate commercial and industrial wastes to access diversion markets.	2	L10 to L11
	10	To develop and implement effective and efficient policy and practices based on quality data to support our goals	4	L12 to L15
Accessible Services	11	To enhance recycling diversion rates for those who do not receive Council provided Kerbside collection service.	2	AS1 to AS2
	12	To facilitate local diversion and disposal options for the C& I sector.	1	AS3
	13	To ensure safe disposal of waste.	5	AS4 to AS8
	14	To reduce environmental harm and make reducing organic waste easy to residents.	1	AS9
	15	To reduce environmental harm resulting from special wastes	1	AS10
Total	15		40	

³⁷ Including by freedom campers.

Table 18 – OPTIONS ASSESSMENT – BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE (BC)

Issue / Opportunity 1: To achieve a reduction in priority waste streams entering the Landfill				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
BC1	Undertake an annual public education programme and associated activities within current resources.	ALL	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want education. Regional collaboration within Councils; not delivered through collaboration with other sectors. Intangible benefit.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Within existing budget and resources. Potential reduction in disposal costs due to changes in behavior.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Communication resources and giveaways.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Considerable at each event but not broad.</p> <p>Risk: Yes.</p> <p>Opportunity: Planned in advance.</p>	Status Quo
BC2	Undertake a quarterly public education programme.	ALL	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want education. Regional collaboration within Councils; not delivered through collaboration with other sectors. Intangible benefit. Greater involvement with community when compared with first option.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Requires additional budget and resources. Potential reduction in cost due to changes in behavior.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Requires development of communication resources and giveaways.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Considerable interaction at each event and activity but not broad.</p> <p>Risk: Yes.</p> <p>Opportunity: Link to projects and current issues.</p>	Priority 2
BC3	Implement a targeted education programme which will result in behaviour change that addresses the goals of the strategy ³⁸	ALL	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want education. Could be delivered through collaboration. Defined customer segments including commercial, families, children, elderly, Maori. . Intangible benefit.</p> <p>Cost/Benefit: Requires additional budget and resources. Potential reduction in cost due to changes in behaviour. Risk that higher investment may not result in greater benefit (may not be linear or exponential correlation).</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Requires regular communication resources and giveaways. Research based. Can align with infrastructure/policy resulting in increased effectiveness.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Interaction considerable at each event and activity. Can be targeted to particular audiences for greater effectiveness.</p> <p>Risk: Risk that investment may not achieve broad level behavior change. Risk of too many messages.</p> <p>Opportunities: Link to projects and current issues and service providers; Identifies barriers to change and implements solutions to address these, increasing</p>	Priority 2

³⁸ Including research based programmes identifying barriers to behavior change and removing these; aligning with infrastructure (new or upgraded) where possible; policy changes, and incentives or disincentives.

			likelihood of greater behavior change. Research will result in more collaboration with stakeholders.	
BC4	Undertake, participate and fund regional and national research based on sustainable behaviour change practices and apply findings to waste minimisation and management programmes.	ALL	<p>Value proposition: Relatively low cost research option due to economy of scale. Collaborative approach. Locally applicable research. Decisions based on fact.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Varies. Small contribution usually required. National rollout of programmes funded by national body e.g. LFHW, reducing costs.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: No infrastructure required.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low for survey only. Will lead to greater customer interaction if programmes are implemented based on research.</p> <p>Risk: Relatively low risk for amount spent.</p> <p>Opportunity: Link with national projects; greater impact and ability to use pooled resources that could not be developed locally.</p>	Status Quo
BC5	Promote the use of existing social media sites and facilities	Res, M, CG	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want opportunity to divert goods and engage with others. Reuse of goods. Support community infrastructure. Can also tackle inappropriate dumping at charity shops. Will need collaboration. Addresses our goals.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Low cost – social media, existing website.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Existing staff resources.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Through events, and online.</p> <p>Risk: Social media sites can decline in use. Being held responsible if anything goes wrong (safeguards and conditions to accompany any education). Could be perceived as private enterprise.</p> <p>Opportunity: Support initiatives as they arise. Opportunity to link people with waste minimisation.</p>	Status Quo
BC6	Promote home composting utilising existing communication avenues and resources.	Res	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want education. Only likely to reach those already engaged in composting.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Low cost.</p> <p>Infrastructure / resources required: Communication resources.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low</p> <p>Risk: Low risk.</p> <p>Opportunity: Minimal</p>	Priority 2
BC7	Deliver home composting workshops and incentives.	Res, M	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want education. Research identifies need for ongoing support in composting for long term behaviour change. Priority waste stream. Can be delivered appropriately for target communities.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: External trainer or staff resource. Venue and resources. Bin subsidies. Potential for sponsorship.</p> <p>Infrastructure / resources required: Venue, staff time, education resources.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Workshop participants and ongoing support for attendees.</p> <p>Risk: Low risk. Participants may not implement learnings long term (but this would be reduced with ongoing support).</p> <p>Opportunity: Align with garden festivals.</p>	Priority 2

Table 19 - OPTIONS ASSESSMENT – COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS (CP)

Issue /Opportunity 2 : To support and promote organisations and businesses contributing towards goals of the Waste Minimisation Plan (WMP)				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
CP1	Allocate waste levy including Contestable fund to suitably qualified applicants as appropriate	CG, C&I	<p>Value Proposition: Community groups /individuals have access to funding support for waste related initiatives.</p> <p>Cost / benefit: Waste levy available for allocation on an adhoc basis.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Staff resources to review applications for waste levy. Less administration than contestable fund. Allocation of funds may not be optimal.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Direct with applicant only. Indirect through projects that have interaction within community.</p> <p>Risk: Successful applicant may not achieve intended outcome.</p> <p>Opportunity: Support initiatives as they arise.</p>	Status Quo
CP2	Provide Other support of organisations and businesses e.g. through awards, networking events, workshops, media, supporting recycling at events through use of bins and free recycling collection.	CG, M, C&I	<p>Value Proposition: Community groups /individuals have access to funding and other support and accolades for waste related initiatives. Could be an opportunity for greater collaboration amongst groups and with Council.</p> <p>Cost / benefit: Dependent on activity. Could make waste levy funding available for this.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Staff resources to manage requests and activities.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Direct with applicant only. Indirect through projects that have interaction within community. Opportunity for promotion on bins and through awards. Wider interaction as seeking sponsorship.</p> <p>Risk: Low risk. Potential contamination through use of recycling bins at events. Possible issue with funding sponsorship (i.e. sponsorship withdrawn or discontinued).</p> <p>Opportunity: Support initiatives as they arise. Can provide opportunity to align with infrastructure/policy i.e. green waste subsidy.</p>	Status Quo
Issue /Opportunity 3: To achieve a reduction in waste generated in Taranaki				
CP3	Collaborate with others including schools, tertiary education providers, community organisations, and business to develop innovative solutions to waste challenges.	CG, M, Ed, C&I	<p>Value Proposition: Industry keen to collaborate; and community groups want to. Indirect effect – long term.</p> <p>Cost / benefit: Hard to determine, could be staff time or infrastructure. Seed money may be required. Revenue will depend on options being pursued. May achieve economies of scale through collaboration. May get some other funding.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Depends on project. Lower if seeding. Collaboration will reduce Council resource but also requires Council resource above current.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Med – high as not been done before. May not see results in short term which may impact on contribution.</p> <p>Risk: Partners could pull out.</p> <p>Opportunity: High – opportunities for future development and significant change.</p>	Status Quo

Issue /Opportunity 4: To achieve consistency and efficiencies for our customers through regional collaboration.				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
CP4	Developing regionally consistent contracts, consistent messaging and bylaws, and schemes that support our goals, such as agrecovery agrichemical collections.	ALL	<p>Value proposition: High expectation for regional collaboration from residents, business and Council. Joint contracts. Cost effective infrastructure and regionally consistent. Access to quality facilities.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Increased efficiencies, decreased costs from economies of scale.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Invest in WMO – shared cost. Economies of scale – sharing collateral.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Consistent messaging to communities. Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee.</p> <p>Risk: Yes.</p> <p>Opportunity: Yes. As a region identify new opportunities together and share information.</p>	Status Quo
CP5	The TAs and TRC collaborate to provide a WMO to implement the Regional Waste strategy, Waste Education Strategy and WMMP.	ALL	<p>Value proposition: High expectation for regional collaboration from residents, business and Council. Addresses some of the Councils need for resources.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Reduced cost and resource requirements – shared between councils.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Provides resources. Drives productivity.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Consistency across region and avenue for national collaboration</p> <p>Risk: Shared low risk. Staff management.</p> <p>Opportunity: Alignment with TRC and councils. Shared knowledge and processes.</p>	Status Quo
CP6	Regionally align solid waste bylaws that will consider central landfill, contamination and reducing waste to landfill.	C&I	<p>Value proposition: High for addressing WMA’s goals, addresses councils need for data (benefit nationally) and consistent rules. Lower cross boundary waste issues. Needs to be accompanied by appropriate infrastructure.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: One-off costs for legal review. Consultation costs (within budget as included in current review schedule). Could reduce cost due to regional collaboration. Will require additional resources to implement. Some cost in developing software for processing licenses. Some revenue through admin costs.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Requires additional resources for implementation of changed bylaws.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Consistency across region and avenue for national collaboration</p> <p>Should generate engagement with providers and users of service.</p> <p>Risk: Some risk in negative community response to changes in bylaws.</p> <p>Implementation may not be effective if insufficient resources to implement and power to enforce.</p> <p>Opportunity: Consistent rules across region and national data collection.</p> <p>Lower cross boundary waste issues.</p>	Priority 2

Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
CP7	Provision of model contract clauses around waste management and minimisation and infrastructure.	C&I	<p>Value proposition: High for addressing goals and collaboration. Regionally consistent. Access to quality facilities.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Increased efficiencies for business adopting contracts or infrastructure; decreased costs from economies of scale.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Initial development cost but ongoing low cost to maintain.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Consistency across region in commercial sector.</p> <p>Risk: Shared risk.</p> <p>Opportunity: When contracts come up for renewal.</p>	Priority 2
CP8	Bring forward the Waste Plan cycle for STDC and SDC to be adopted in 2023 to align with NPDC and allow for a regional waste plan.	Int	<p>Value proposition: Process more efficient and consistency. Better alignment of any changes across region. Higher collaboration in planning process.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Increased efficiencies, decreased costs from economies of scale. Increase for STDC, SDC in consulting outside of LTP.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: No change.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Consistent messaging to communities.</p> <p>Risk: Generally except if one part of community wants different outcomes. Reducing risk to as information available year prior to LTP.</p> <p>Opportunity: Region wide consultation and ideas.</p>	Priority 2

Table 20 - OPTIONS ASSESSMENT – LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION (L)

Issue/Opportunity 5: To achieve higher rates of diversion of recyclables from residential waste.				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
L1	Work together with waste service providers to provide options for diversion and reduce contamination in recycling ³⁹ .	Res, M, C&I	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want greater range of items recycled. Some options may not be as convenient as Kerbside recycling. Required for MRF to run efficiently, minimise risk to workers and ensure product sells on market. Increased one-on-one if have increased resource to 'coach' residents about what to recycle.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: New services likely to be provided by others. Requires ongoing targeted education. Revenue from sale of commodities.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Staff resources will increase through audits, more face to face communications etc; advertising and bylaw implementation.</p> <p>Customer interaction: High through targeted and relevant communication</p> <p>Risk: Yes. Schemes usually rolled out to major centres initially. Risk of high contamination resulting in the end of the programme in the region. That investment does not produce desired change. Risk of limited market for new waste stream that is diverted (e.g. polystyrene).</p> <p>Opportunity: Align with other regions. Use existing markets, social media, expos and recycling pick-up days to deliver message.</p>	Priority 1
L2	Promote improved source separation and existing services.	Res, M, C&I	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want opportunities to divert waste and reduce costs. Requires thought and time by users. Achieves goals of reuse, recycle.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Requires targeted education and mass communication.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Staff resources</p> <p>Customer interaction: Targeted communication to communities and indirect via social media.</p> <p>Risk: That investment does not produce desired change.</p> <p>Opportunity: Utilise existing media platforms.</p>	Priority 2
L3	Consider initiatives that support the recycling of other waste streams.	Res, M, C&I	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want opportunities to divert waste and reduce costs. Achieves goals of reuse, recycle. Would need to be free for user to maximise use.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Dependent on item and market. Could cost Council more time to record info and deal with product/s not necessarily included in contract.</p> <p>Infrastructure/Resources: H&S at transfer station; Contract management with recycler and transfer station. Data collection by transfer stations.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low.</p> <p>Risk: Recycling markets are volatile. Risk of subsidising a waste steam that does not reach new people who will recycle, where we end up subsidising those who are already recycling these items (e.g. used oil).</p> <p>Opportunity: Respond to market opportunities.</p>	Priority 1

³⁹ e.g. advocate for implementation of soft plastic recycling scheme/s (or container deposit schemes).

Issue/Opportunity 6: To reduce environmental harm and cost by diverting organic waste from landfill				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
L4	Promote the use of existing green waste providers.	Res	<p>Value proposition: High demand for Council provided Kerbside greenwaste collection. Expectation that this will be free. Priority waste stream. Supports existing businesses.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Incentives may include subsidy. Staff time and communications. Reduce problem waste to manage at landfill.</p> <p>Infrastructure / resources required: Low resources required.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low. Communications to residents. Relationship building with greenwaste providers.</p> <p>Risk: Providers do not provide quality of service wanted by stakeholders.</p> <p>Opportunity: Build businesses of existing waste service providers. Low requirement for Councils to invest/replicate infrastructure that is already in community.</p>	Priority 2
L5	Implement bylaws, licensing and pricing to encourage diversion of greenwaste.	C&I	<p>Value proposition: Will be effective in achieving diversion, if enforced. Will have negative (short term?) impact on waste service providers and users of service (especially if prices are high for waste disposal).</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Intensive capital – legal input, staff resources. Could reduce cost of managing priority waste to landfill. Sorted waste, better data, reduces costs at end.</p> <p>Infrastructure / resources required: Staff resources and external professional/legal services review. Extensive consultation would be required to adopt new bylaw.</p> <p>Customer interaction: High with service provider.</p> <p>Risk: Insufficient staff resource to enforce bylaws. Service providers not adhering to bylaws. Need to ensure there is infrastructure in place to cater for changes to bylaws etc. (alternatives to landfill).</p> <p>Opportunity: Link to review of waste bylaws and licensing.</p>	Priority 2
Issue/Opportunity 7: “Walk the Talk”				
L6	Develop an in-house waste strategy for each Council, identifying all waste streams and plan for reducing or diverting these ⁴⁰ .	Int	<p>Value proposition: Shows leadership, models good behavior and makes it easier for other organisations. Education tool. Low collaboration. Reduces waste to landfill.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Staff cost, could lead to more expensive goods and processes; Contract cost. Could have infrastructure costs. Can be savings in reduced waste to landfill. No revenue opportunities.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Could have Infrastructure. Staff resource to develop strategy and implement.</p> <p>Customer interaction: In-house customers. Community facilities could be high.</p> <p>Risk: Cost may outweigh benefit. ; Opportunity: With other organisations.</p>	Priority 1

⁴⁰ Including waste generation at facilities, model contract clauses, procurement and systems, strategy to reduce, separate and divert, Reviewing policy for opportunities to increase use of recycled goods.

Issue/Opportunity 8 : To reduce potential environmental and personal harm, and improve aesthetics of community by reducing illegal dumping and littering ⁴¹ :				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
L7	Investigate improved recycling options in public places.	Res	<p>Value proposition: Provides consistent messaging and a service similar to home. The Community has requested more public place recycling.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Capital of bins, collection and disposal of waste (might end up with more waste collected for some areas).</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Bins and collection contract. Could include 'Waste stations' rather than just having litter bins. Can use a consistent message aligned to Kerbside brand.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Moderate.</p> <p>Risk: Could attract dumping near bins. Could be greater potential for contamination of recycling bins.</p> <p>Opportunity: Could incorporate servicing of bins into next regional collection contract to get better economies of scale (currently is separate contracts run by different council teams. Opportunity to support behaviour change. Alternative funding may be available.</p>	Priority 1
L8	Support clean up week – by promoting and providing free access to transfer station for clean-up week events ⁴² .	CG	<p>Value proposition: Existing event coordinated at a national level. Encourages local community to pick up rubbish (and potentially not drop rubbish).</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Providing free disposal would come at a cost to Council (currently less than \$2,000 per year).</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Social media posts. Communication with transfer stations. SDC coordinates location of events so there is no double up. Disposal at RTS. H&S (traffic management plans).</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low.</p> <p>Risk: More collections happening outside of week. Health and safety.</p> <p>Opportunity: Leverages of national campaign.</p>	Status quo
L9	Continue to provide a web form and phone line for the public to report illegal dumping.	ALL	<p>Value proposition: Easy for public to record dumped rubbish. NPDC coordinates contacting correct agency to organise collection.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Minor costs for managing, covered by existing budgets. Collection covered by existing contracts.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Web form, phone line connected to NPDC call centre. Requires resources in each agency to respond – within existing budgets but would need to have more resource to manage consistently well.</p> <p>Customer interaction: One-way to Council via social media or call Centre.</p> <p>Risk: Trust that responsible agency will respond.</p> <p>Opportunity: Community vigilance.</p>	Status quo
Issue/Opportunity 9: To aggregate commercial and industrial(C&I) wastes to access diversion markets.				

⁴¹ Including by freedom campers.

⁴² SDC provides free collection of rubbish bags at organised locations in Stratford.

Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
L10	Develop Information portal ⁴³ .	C&I	<p>Value proposition: Collaboration, C&I want better info and pool resources. Indirect to reduce waste. Targets those that want to reduce waste.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Software development and mgmt. Staff to administer (could link to commercial WMO). Potential for commercial funding (advertising sales).</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Software and who would manage.</p> <p>Customer interaction: High for those engaging in portal.</p> <p>Risk: Risk of low level of use. Infrequent use. High up front then decline.</p> <p>Opportunity: Forum for Council wanting to consult. Data collection. Link to other C&I initiatives.</p>	Priority 2
L11	Consider alternative technologies for processing of waste for commercial sector.	C&I	<p>Value proposition: Politically this has been a focus. Aligned – desire for zero waste to landfill.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Feasibility study.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: External consultant. Staff time. Research.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low. Potential suppliers and users.</p> <p>Risk: Yes low but may raise expectations.</p> <p>Opportunity: Could identify local solutions.</p>	Priority 2
Issue/Opportunity 10: To develop and implement effective and efficient policy and practices based on quality data to support our goals				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
L12	Align data collection to National Waste Data Framework.	Int	<p>Value proposition: Aligned to other TAs and national data set. Framework developed in collaboration with other councils.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Some data already collated. Bylaws to collect data need to be enacted. Some additional staff time to make consistent. May need to invest in dedicated software.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: No infrastructure required.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low.</p> <p>Risk: Confidentiality of data to be maintained.</p> <p>Opportunity: Regionally consistent bylaws to gather data.</p>	Priority 2

⁴³ Could include: Research / Resources / Mentoring, Networking / Interactive trading portal / Council communications - e.g. new landfill / Contract clauses / Funding info / Link to other providers / experts e.g. Back loading (find a truck), 'Find a tradie' / Pooling of waste / Personal online recycling coach / Regulation advisor / Sign - in access; Option for networking forum.

L13	Monitor success of waste minimisation programmes through waste disposal records, SWAP, and customer surveys.	<p>Value proposition: Programmes based on proven success. Financially prudent. Decisions for future investment based on fact.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: SWAP already undertaken 6 yearly. Surveys and data review require staff time to administer.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: No infrastructure required. May need to invest in dedicated software.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low – survey only.</p> <p>Risk: Poor response on surveys.</p> <p>Opportunity: Can inform future programmes based on success factors identified in monitoring.</p>	Status quo
L14	Engage with rural community to identify waste behaviour, gaps in service and customer satisfaction.	<p>Value proposition: Not a high demand or awareness of issues in rural waste sector. Potential for high harm to environment.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Low cost as would be feasibility study only. May be some recommendations to implement.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Professional services for survey/consultation; Consultation with rural communities including dairy, lifestyle block owner, Maori. Would need to be independent of Councils.</p> <p>Customer interaction: High with rural community.</p> <p>Risk: May raise expectations. Community may not engage with Council. Needs may not be achievable.</p> <p>Opportunity: Quantify issues and use data to maximise rural services needed.</p>	Priority 2
L15	Understand economic liability of waste in the future including considering alternative technologies.	<p>Value proposition: Long term strategic and financial planning. Achieving zero waste.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Consultant or in-house staff costs.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: No infrastructure required.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low.</p> <p>Risk: Low risk. Reduces risk by understanding long term implications of waste. New technologies and social expectations constantly changing.</p> <p>Opportunity: New technologies. Feed into future planning documents.</p>	Priority 2

Table 21 – OPTIONS ASSESSMENT – ACCESSIBLE SERVICES (AS)

Issue/Opportunity 11 – To enhance recycling diversion rates for those who do not receive Council provided Kerbside collection service				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
AS1	Investigate the provision of a waste service for Whangamomona to ensure access for communities with sufficient provision for changing demand and based on best practice - to minimise contamination and illegal dumping.	Res, C&I	<p>Value proposition: May improve rates of correct waste disposal. Needed by localised rural communities.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Cost - Will be dependent on waste volumes/use; Could be optimised through maximising collection times; May involve the use of modified shipping containers for recycling - for appropriate disposal when full. Revenue - selling of commodities. User fees for rubbish.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Mapping against population projections. Review best practice. Infrastructure development.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Transfer station operators. Users of facilities.</p> <p>Risk: Initial stage involves data collection. Changes based on data. Need to also consider H&S requirements. Difficult to find locations if new RTS required.</p> <p>Opportunity: Could feed diverted product to RRF community reuse and recycle Centre.</p>	Priority 1
AS2	Review infrastructure and customer experience provided at transfer stations to improve recycling and diversion of recyclable waste ⁴⁴ .	Res, M, C&I	<p>Value proposition: Improvements will be made in collaboration with contractors.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Cost - transfer station survey and accessibility audit. Infrastructure upgrades. Revenue - selling of commodities/reusable items.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Staff / external - survey and design. Consult with range of communities that use facilities. Infrastructure upgrades - may be able to improve customer experience at rural TS's without significant capital input. High infrastructure requirement in NP (already budgeted).</p> <p>Customer interaction: Customer surveys. Community use high for NPTS and localised in rural communities.</p> <p>Risk: Survey may raise expectations. Improvements may not achieve higher rates of diversion.</p> <p>Opportunity: New transfer station at Colson Road. Positive experience for our customers leading to more diversion.</p>	Priority 1
Issue / Opportunity 12 – To facilitate local diversion and disposal options for the Commercial; and Industrial (C& I) sector				
AS3	Encourage NPDC to provide commercial access to MRF	C&I	<p>Value proposition: Aligns to stakeholders needs. Service agreements with MRF provider. Divert more potential waste from landfill.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Revenue generated by sale of commodity. Reduce processing cost. Slight increase in staff to administer service agreement. Additional cost may occur if commodity price low or if exceed capacity of MRF and require additional staff.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: No additional infrastructure. Could long term require additional processing capacity to run MRF.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Indirectly through waste service providers.</p> <p>Risk: Higher contamination. Councils take on risk of commodity market changes.</p> <p>Opportunity: Expands service available to all waste service providers. Cross district waste movements – origin of waste .</p>	Priority 1

⁴⁴ including accessibility by all of community including rural community, elderly, people with disabilities.

Issue/Opportunity 13: To ensure safe disposal of waste				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
AS4	Providing a Kerbside collection service.	Res	<p>Value proposition: Services required and expected by public and consenting authority. Reduce potential harm from waste.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Existing budget provides current level of service.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: No significant changes required.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Education and communications could be improved. Connects with whole residential community within serviced areas.</p> <p>Risk: Risk managed.</p> <p>Opportunity: Increasing diversion through ongoing education.</p>	Status quo
AS5	Provide transfer station services including E-waste and hazardous waste drop-off.	Res	<p>Value proposition: Services required and expected by public and consenting authority. Existing service that meets demand. Reduce potential harm from waste.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Provided within existing budgets. Low cost for Council (domestic volumes only). May need to increase if better promotion and increased use.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: No significant changes required.</p> <p>Customer interaction: TS customers; rural communities, commercial and residential communities.</p> <p>Risk: Risk low.</p> <p>Opportunity: Collection of waste that we do not collect with the Kerbside collection service, e.g. hazardous waste, tyres, etc.</p>	Status quo
AS6	Providing a subsidy for e-waste recycling	Res, C&I	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want opportunities to divert waste. Current subsidy requires user pays part. Reduces harmful waste at landfill.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Number of units dropped-off equates to higher investment if subsidised. Potential to increase subsidy if funding allows. May reduce cost of managing waste at landfill.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Existing drop off located at some transfer stations in region. Contract management with collector and recycler. Data collection.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low (but likely higher with RRF community reuse and recycle Centre)</p> <p>Risk: Recycler not fulfilling contract (alternative recyclers are available); High quantities dropped off requiring higher investment by Council. Increasing costs of recycling may mean increased subsidy by Council. Trends in expensive items (CRT) is reducing so may get reduced requirement for subsidy on some items. Unknown number of e-waste items thrown away and unknown future projections which means budget could vary greatly (although could have a fixed number of subsidies: e.g. first 200 items are subsidised). STDC depends on a local business to collect e-waste.</p> <p>Opportunity: Increasing turnover of electronic goods. This will move to RRF.</p> <p>Link with other services / programmes, e.g. RE: Mobile cell-phone recycling and batteries.</p>	Status quo

AS7	Establish and operate a regional Class 1 landfill based on best practice		<p>Value proposition: Services required and expected by public and consenting authority. Reduce potential harm from waste.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Existing landfill to close. MOU for new landfill. Not rates funded (user fees).</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: New landfill required; high infrastructure requirement.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Landfill customers; waste disposers (either directly or indirectly); industrial users.</p> <p>Risk: Collaboration between 3 councils to reduce risk and cost. Risk of low use by commercial customers once Central is open (increased cost of transport). Significant sensitivity analysis has been completed around risk.</p> <p>Opportunity: Collaboration; having a regional disposal option. Reduces potential for private monopoly.</p>	Status quo
AS8	Operate the Councils closed landfills according to resource consent conditions.		<p>Value proposition: Services required and expected by public and consenting authority. Reduce potential harm from waste .</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Cost should be decreasing with time. Cost covered through general rates.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: Depending on consent authority.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Low .</p> <p>Risk: Adverse environmental effects.</p> <p>Opportunity: Link with the development of the new Central Landfill.</p>	Status quo
Issue/Opportunity 14: To reduce environmental harm and make reducing organic waste easy to residents.				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
AS9	Providing a Kerbside green waste and/or food waste collection.	Res	<p>Value proposition: High demand from part of community for Council provided Kerbside green waste collection. Priority waste stream. Would require separation at source. Stakeholders want opportunity to divert waste and reduce cost.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: High set up costs and ongoing costs. User pays through targeted rate. Potentially sale of compost. May present a reduction of waste to landfill and reduced frequency of waste collection</p> <p>Infrastructure / resources required: Bins, collection vehicles, processing. Staff time for implementation and increased staff time for ongoing management.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Moderate to high as would be provided to most residents</p> <p>Risk: Contamination. Residents may choose not to take up service; Service already exists in private sector. Would be competition to existing providers.</p> <p>Opportunity: SDC audit shows 39% green waste in Kerbside bins. More efficient processing of organic waste if food waste is collected separately.</p>	Priority 2

Issue/Opportunity 15 : To reduce environmental harm resulting from special wastes				
Ref	Option	Target group	Assessment	Priority
AS 10	Publicise disposal or alternative recycling options for all categories of special wastes, including promotion of businesses and organisations in the region that take back or responsibly dispose of wastes generated or supplied by them	Res, C&I	<p>Value proposition: Stakeholders want to know what services are available for diversion. Collaborates with providers in the region. Achieves goals.</p> <p>Cost / Revenue: Low cost – communications, web site, social media. No revenue – potentially less cost for managing special wastes at landfill.</p> <p>Infrastructure / Resources: No infrastructure required. Existing websites and Facebook and phone.</p> <p>Customer interaction: Likely to be web based interaction with customers. Some phone contact.</p> <p>Risk: Change of details and service offered by providers. Requires regular checking.</p> <p>Opportunity: Link with developing businesses.</p>	Status quo

5. 2Statement of Proposal

Pursuant to Section 51 (1) e & f, a *Waste Assessment* must contain:

- A statement of the TA’s proposals for meeting the forecast demands including proposals for new or replacement infrastructure.
- A statement about the extent to which the proposals will:
 - a. Ensure that public health is adequately protected; and
 - b. Promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

Table 15 summarises the options that the Council proposes for meeting the forecast demands on waste in the district. The highlighted cells denote the options that the Council proposes to implement (subject to consultation and LTP). Priority 2 options will be implemented as staff and budgetary resources allow.

5. 3Theoretical Impact of Options on Forecast

Tonkin and Taylor were commissioned to model some of the proposed waste management scenarios to identify likely impact on waste in the region. Figure 28 illustrates differences between the modelled quantities of waste landfilled in 2020 for various scenarios for the Taranaki Region⁴⁵. The grey line is the current landfilled amount (2016) and the blue line is the amount projected for 2020 with no change in current services and infrastructure.

This graph also highlights that some scenarios have no impact on quantities of waste landfilled:

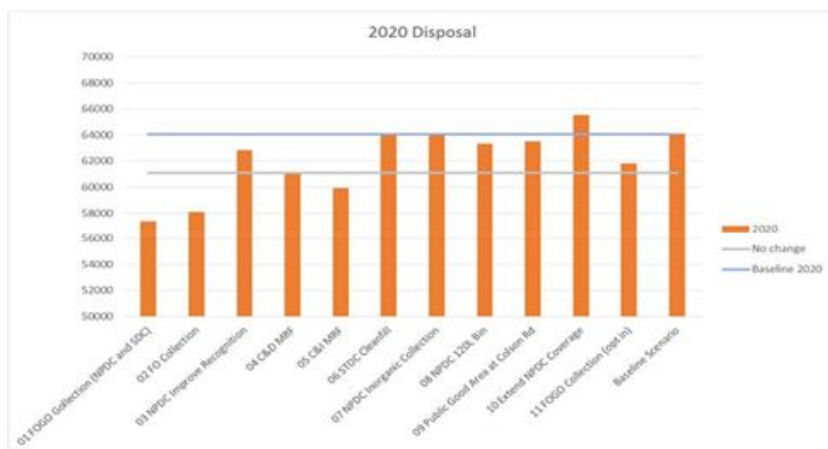


Figure 28 - High level scenarios - quantity of waste landfilled (2020)⁴⁶

The data presented in Figure 28 represent a ‘best guess’ based on a range of parameters including cost to Council, collection system and processing performance. With the likely cost of each option considered, the graph shows the options that may be most cost effective and achieve the most diversion. Any option appearing on the lower left hand part of the graph is considered cost-effective in minimising waste.

With an estimated cost of over \$11m per year, the operation of a cleanfill in South Taranaki by the Council could be an ineffective option to achieve significant waste minimisation.

⁴⁵ Food and Green waste collection is abbreviated to FOGO, Food only collection to FO.

⁴⁶ Tonkin and Taylor. 2017. Taranaki Regional Waste Modelling Summary Report. Prepared for New Plymouth District Council.

Table 22 – PREFERRED OPTIONS

Item	Reference	Option	Priority Status	Council Intended Role	
1	BEHAVIORAL CHANGE	BC1	Undertake an annual public education programme and associated activities within current resources.	Status Quo	The Council will continue to support the delivery of this programme
2		BC4	Undertake, participate and fund regional and national research based on sustainable behaviour change practices and apply findings to waste minimisation and management programmes.	Status Quo	The Council will continue to fund and support these programmes.
3		BC5	Promote the use of existing social media sites and facilities	Status Quo	The Council will continue to promote the services
4		BC6	Promote home composting utilising existing communication avenues and resources.	Priority 2	The Council will promote and fund these services.
5	COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION	CP1	Allocate waste levy including Contestable fund to suitably qualified applicants as appropriate	Status Quo	The Council will ensure that the allocation of waste levies is fair, equitable and appropriate.
6		CP2	Provide Other support of organisations and businesses e.g. through awards, networking events, workshops, media, supporting recycling at events through use of bins and free recycling collection.	Status Quo	The Council will continue to facilitate, promote, fund and support these initiatives.
7		CP3	Collaborate with others including schools, tertiary education providers, community organisations, and business to develop innovative solutions to waste challenges.	Status Quo	The Council will collaborate, facilitate, and support others to the limit of its ability.
8		CP4	Developing regionally consistent contracts, consistent messaging and bylaws, and schemes that support our goals, such as agrecovery agrichemical collections.	Status Quo	The Council will continue to develop and administer consistent documents and services in collaboration with NPDC and STDC.
9		CP5	The TAs and TRC collaborate to provide a WMO to implement the Regional Waste strategy, Waste Education Strategy and WMMP.	Status Quo	The Council will continue to part-fund a regional WMO and collaborate with NPDC and STDC towards the development of a consistent regional approach to solid waste minimisation and management
10		CP6	Regionally aligning solid waste bylaws that will consider central landfill, contamination and reducing waste to landfill.	Priority 2	
11	CP8	Bring forward the Waste Plan cycle for to be adopted in 2023 to align with NPDC and allow for a regional waste plan.	Priority 2		

12	LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION	L1	Work together with waste service providers to provide options for diversion and reduce contamination in recycling.	Priority 1	Council will facilitate discussions and development of options and support implementation.
13		L3	Consider initiatives that support the recycling of other waste streams.	Priority 1	Council will facilitate discussions and development of options and support implementation. Council may fund initiatives.
14		L6	Develop an in-house waste strategy for each Council, identifying all waste streams and plan for reducing or diverting these.	Priority 1	Council will develop, fund and implement a waste strategy.
15		L8	Investigate improved recycling options in public places.	Priority 1	The Council will initiate an investigation in due course
16		L9	Support clean up week – by promoting and providing free access to transfer station for clean-up week events.	Status Quo	Council will provide free access to transfer station for waste collected as part of Clean-up week events.
17		L10	Continue to provide a web form and phone line for the public to report illegal dumping.	Status Quo	Council will provide the phone line, respond and fund the collection of illegal dumping.
18		L15	Monitor success of waste minimisation programmes through waste disposal records, SWAP, and customer surveys.	Status Quo	Council will collect and report on data.
19	ACCESSIBLE SERVICES	AS1	Investigate the provision of a waste service for Whangamomona to ensure access for communities with sufficient provision for changing demand and based on best practice - to minimise contamination and illegal dumping.	Priority 1	The Council will initiate an investigation for this purpose in due course
20		AS2	Review infrastructure and customer experience provided at transfer stations to improve recycling and diversion of recyclable waste.	Priority 1	The Council will continue Community Satisfaction, surveys for improvement planning at the transfer station
21		AS3	Encourage NPDC to provide commercial access to MRF	Priority 1	The Council will advocate within its capacity for commercial access to the MRF.
22		AS4	Provide a kerbside collection service.	Status Quo	The Council will continue provide this service.
23		AS5	Provide transfer station services including E-waste and hazardous waste drop-off.	Status Quo	The Council will continue provide this service.
24		AS6	Providing a subsidy for e-waste recycling	Status Quo	The Council will continue to support this initiative.
25		AS7	Establish and operate a regional Class 1 landfill based on best practice	Status Quo	Council will collaborate with NPDC and SDC to provide a regional landfill and fund through user fees.
26		AS8	Operate the Councils closed landfills according to resource consent conditions.	Status Quo	The Council will monitor its closed landfills against their resource consent conditions
27		AS9	Provide a Kerbside green waste and/or food waste collection.	Priority 2	The Council will investigate options for the delivery of this service.

ANALYSIS OF SCENARIOS TO REDUCE WASTE

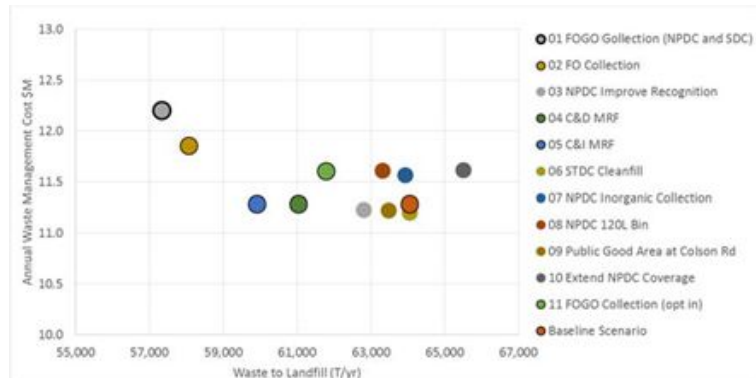


Figure 29 - Scenarios - Quantity of waste landfilled vs total system cost

Several options are not attractive in the context of considering diversion from landfill and cost. However, these may be attractive based on local benefits, an increased level of service for the community or broader education and community engagement benefits. For example, education has been modelled to some extent through the option of improved recognition (achieved through better education of service users increasing the amount of waste diverted into recycling or recovery). The impact of education on waste reduction is difficult to quantify without research based programmes that collect data on effectiveness. It is considered that effective education will have long term benefits for waste minimisation and as such research based programmes is considered a Priority 1 option.

5. 4Councils intended role in meeting the forecast demands.

5.4.1 *Statutory obligations*

The Council's statutory obligations in respect of the planning and provision of waste services are detailed in the section above. SDC needs to ensure that the statutory obligations are met in the delivery of the WMMP.

5.4.2 *Overall strategic direction and role*

The Council currently provides a significant proportion of the waste services in the district via a regional contract for kerbside and transfer station services, and another contract for landfill management. This ensures public health is adequately protected by providing facilities for the safe disposal of waste. This also gives effect to the WMA. In addition, the Council provides and/or funds waste minimisation activities, including:

- Working with others including with community groups, the private sector and the other councils in the region to achieve waste management and minimisation goals,
- distributing waste levy funds in support of waste management and minimisation goals,
- educating the community as to the benefits of waste minimisation,
- monitoring and measuring waste flows and information in order to inform planning and decision making. It is intended that Council will enforce bylaws to improve data to this effect,
 - research and considering implementation of new activities to divert waste from landfill.

The Stratford District Council intends to continue to build on these activities outlined in Table 17.

5. 5Medical Officer of Health statement

Thank you for the opportunity for the Taranaki District Health Board Public Health Unit to comment on the draft Stratford District Council Waste Assessment 2018.

Section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 specifies that there is a requirement for the territorial authority to consult the Medical Officer of Health when making a waste assessment. The role of the Medical Officer of Health is to look at the Assessment through a public health lens in order to improve, promote, and protect the health of the public. Health is defined as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” [World Health Organisation 1948].

Waste disposal and waste minimisation practices can have a significant effect on the health of communities. Waste that is not properly disposed of can contaminate land, water and air. This can then be a physical health hazard for communicable disease, chemical poisoning or physical injury. There can also be adverse health effects for indigenous peoples such as Māori because of their relationship with the environment as well as the impact on traditional food sources.

Specific comments:

- We believe that the report is comprehensive and that the public health risk is low in most areas.
- The process as a whole is well managed.
- We support the community feedback received which values recycling and also would encourage the Council to focus on this.
- We support the Strategic Direction and the aspirational vision of “towards zero waste”.
- We support transparency, community involvement (including Māori) and interagency collaboration for waste management processes particularly when there are potential public health risks or significant community interest.
- We are unclear about the participation by Māori in decision-making processes or the inclusion of tikanga Māori in the statement of proposals both of which are necessary in our opinion to ensure that public health is adequately protected.
- We recommend that the Stratford District Council explores options where it is open to developing partnerships with tangata whenua which support sustainable development or which enable tangata whenua to co-manage natural resources.

Yours faithfully

Dr Jonathan Jarman

Medical Officer of Health

5. 6Key terms and acronyms

Activity source refers to the type of activity that generates the waste being recorded. These may include: domestic kerbside, residential, commercial and industrial, landscape, construction and demolition, special and virgin excavated natural material (VENM).

Biosolids refers to treated sewage sludge that is stabilised and suitable for beneficial reuse.

Cleanfill site refers to a waste disposal site that accepts only cleanfill material.

Cleanfill material refers to material that when buried will have no adverse effect on people or the environment. Cleanfill material includes virgin natural materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:

- Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components,
- Hazardous substances,
- Products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation and disposal practices
- Materials that may present a risk to human or animal health such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos or radioactive substances,
- Liquid waste.

Commercial and industrial (C&I) wastes refer to waste sourced from industrial, commercial and institutional sources (i.e. supermarkets, shops, schools, hospitals, offices). This waste can also be referred to as industrial, commercial and institutional waste.

Construction and demolition (C&D) wastes refer to waste material from the construction or demolition of a building, including the preparation and or clearance of the property or site.

Contaminated land means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that:

- (i) Has significant adverse effects on the environment; or
- (ii) Is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.

Contaminated sites refer to land areas that are contaminated, as defined above

Disposal*, unless the context requires another meaning, means

- (a) The final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; or
- (b) The incineration of waste.

Disposal facility*, unless the context requires another meaning, means

- (a) A facility, including a landfill, -
 - (i) At which waste is disposed of; and
 - (ii) At which the waste is disposed of includes household waste; and
 - (iii) That operates, at least in part, as a business to dispose of waste; and
- (b) Any other facility or class of facility at which waste is disposed of that is prescribed as a disposal facility.

District means the district of a territorial authority.

Diverted material* means any thing that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.

Domestic kerbside waste refers to Domestic-type waste collected from residential premises by the local council (or by a contractor on behalf of the Council), or by private waste collections (through kerbside or similar collection).

Hazardous waste refers to materials that are flammable, explosive, oxidising, corrosive, toxic, ecotoxic, radioactive or infectious. Examples include unused agricultural chemicals, solvents and cleaning fluids, medical waste and many industrial wastes.

Household waste* means waste from a household that is not entirely from construction, renovation or demolition of the house.

Inert material refers to material that when placed in the ground have minimal adverse effects on the surrounding environment.

Landfill refers to an area used for the controlled disposal of solid waste.

Landscape waste refers to Waste from landscaping activity and garden maintenance (including public gardens), both domestic and commercial, as well as from earthworks activity,

unless the waste contains only VENM, or unless the earthworks are for purposes of construction or demolition of a structure

Local authority refers to any territorial authority or regional council within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) refers to the facility where recyclables are received, sorted, and sold to end user manufacturers.

MBIE refers to Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

NZ ETS refers to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme.

Medical Officer of Health* as defined under section 7A of the Health Act 1956.

MfE refers to the Ministry for the Environment.

NZWS refers to *New Zealand Waste Strategy – Reducing Waste, Improving Efficiency* (2010).

NPDC refers to the New Plymouth District Council.

Organic waste includes garden, kitchen waste, food process wastes and biosolids.

Product Stewardship refers to requirements for producers, brand owners, importers, retailers, consumers and other parties to accept responsibility for the environmental effects of products – from the beginning of the production process through to, and including, disposal at the end of the product’s life.

Recovery* means extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing and includes making waste or diverted material into compost.

Recycling* means the reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new material.

Reduction means Lessening waste generation by; using products more efficiently or through the design of products.

Regional Council means a regional council within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.

Residential waste refers to all waste originating from residential premises, other than that covered by any of the other Activity Source categories. For example, a person arriving with a trailer load after cleaning out the garage would classify as residential waste.

Reuse* means the further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose.

RRF refers to the Resource Recovery Facility.

SDC refers to the Stratford District Council.

Sewage sludge - Sewage sludge is a by-product of sewage collection and treatment processes which when treated can become biosolids.

Solid waste refers to all waste generated as a solid or converted to a solid for disposal. It includes wastes like paper, plastic, glass, metal, electronic goods, furnishings, garden and other organic wastes.

Special wastes are those that cause particular management and/or disposal problems and need special care. This includes, but is not restricted, to hazardous and medical wastes (including e-wastes). It also includes any substantial waste stream (such as biosolids, infrastructure fill or industrial waste) that significantly affects the overall composition of the waste stream, and may be markedly different from waste streams at other disposal facilities.

STDC refers to the South Taranaki District Council.

SWAP refers to Solid Waste Analysis Protocol programme which is a classification and sampling technique to measure the quantity and composition of waste⁴⁷.

Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee (TSWMC) refers to the joint committee charged by Taranaki’s regional council and territorial authorities to consider waste management issues in the region. The Committee involves representation from TRC, NPDC, STDC, SDC and Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer.

Territorial authority means a city council or district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Trade waste refers to liquid wastes generated by business and disposed of through the trade waste system. Trade waste includes a range of

⁴⁷ Ministry for Environment, 2015. *Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: A guide for Territorial Authorities*. Wellington.

hazardous materials resulting from industrial and manufacturing processes.

Transfer station refers to a facility where waste is consolidated, possibly processed to some degree, and transported to another facility for disposal, recovery, recycling or reuse.

TRC refers to the Taranaki Regional Council.

Treatment*

- (a) Means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effects on the environment; but
- (b) Does not include dilution of waste.

Virgin excavated natural material (VENM) refers to material that when discharged to the environment will not have a detectable effect relative to the background and comprising virgin excavated natural materials, such as clay, soil, and rock that are free of:

- manufactured materials such as concrete and brick, even though these may be inert
- combustible, putrescible, degradable, or leachable components
- hazardous substances or materials (such as municipal solid waste) likely to create leachate by means of biological breakdown;
- any products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices;
- materials such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos, or radioactive substances that may present a risk to human health if excavated;
- contaminated soil and other contaminated materials;
- liquid waste.

Waste* means:

- (a) Anything disposed of or discarded; and
- (b) Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and
- (c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element that is disposed of or discarded.

Waste hierarchy refers to the preferred order of waste minimisation and management methods (listed in descending order of importance):

- Avoid
- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle
- Recover
- Treat
- Dispose.

Waste management and minimisation* means waste minimisation and the treatment and disposal of waste.

Waste minimisation* means:

- (a) The reduction of waste; and
- (b) The reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material.

*denotes the definition is sourced from the *Waste Minimisation Act 2008*



TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O
WHAKAAHURANGI
STRATFORD
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Our reference
F19/13/03-D21/40748

Karakia

Kia uruuru mai
Ā hauora
Ā haukaha
Ā haumāia
Ki runga, Ki raro
Ki roto, Ki waho
Rire rire hau Paimārire

I draw in (to my being)
The reviving essence
The strengthening essence
The essence of courage
Above, Below
Within, Around
Let there be peace.