

# **Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023**



TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O  
**WHAKAAHURANGI**  
**STRATFORD**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

### CONTROL SHEET

| <b>ACTION</b>   | <b>DATE</b>                           | <b>REFERENCE</b> | <b>OUTCOME</b>                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| ADOPTION DRAFT AND RELEASE FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION, P&S AND COUNCIL MEETINGS                            | 25 JULY 2023<br>8 AUGUST 2023         | D23/29659        | ADOPTION OF DRAFT<br>RELEASE FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION |
| HEARING AND CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS  | 24 OCTOBER 2023                       |                  |  |
| PUBLIC CONSULTATION VIA SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE PROCEDURE (SCP) AS PER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (LGA) 2002 | 16 AUGUST 2023 –<br>22 SEPTEMBER 2023 |                  |  |
| Plan Update and Review by Management  | 23 OCTOBER 2023                       | D23/46746        |  |
| Next review date  | 2 AUGUST 2029                         |                  |  |

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# Part A

## Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023

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# Executive Summary

The Stratford District Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2023-2029 is the guiding document for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. The WMMP is a plan of action that gives effect to Te rautaki para Aotearoa / New Zealand Waste Strategy.

The vision for the WMMP 2023 is *'Empowering Our Community to Eliminate Waste'*.

The WMMP describes how we will empower the Stratford community to eliminate waste. It outlines the proposed strategic direction as a region and what actions we will take as a community to achieve our vision in the Stratford district. The vision is based on:

- The national strategy context;
- Our community's priorities; and
- Te ao Māori (the Māori world view).

The Plan includes:

- Where we are now with waste (our Waste Situation);
- The challenges and opportunities in achieving our vision; and
- How we are going to get there (the Action Plan).

Since the last plan was developed in 2018, the Stratford District Council (the Council), and the region as a whole, has made significant progress in waste minimisation through actions to divert material from landfill, education and behaviour change campaigns, amongst others.

Eliminating waste cannot be done by Council alone and progress will rely on everyone taking responsibility, seeking out opportunities and encouraging local and national collaboration.

Partnering with Iwi and Hapū to identify and deliver outcomes will work towards a Tiriti approach and enable mana whenua to implement kaitiakitanga.

Taranaki already has a good foundation of infrastructure and services in place to support the move to eliminate waste towards a circular economy. Now our focus is on:

- Enabling our communities to better use our existing and proposed services to reduce waste and capture more material for reuse and recycling;
- Connecting our people, community groups and commercial organisations with each other and the environment;
- Championing and supporting behaviours that embrace the waste elimination and circular approach;
- Seeking opportunities to ensure that services and education are equally accessible to everyone including the rural, minority and lower socio-economic communities;
- Ensuring waste services in the region enable resilience, reduce emissions and enhance the natural environment

A key action in the realisation of the vision of this WMMP is the introduction of food waste and green waste kerbside collection services in the district. With the central government mandate to divert organics from landfill by 2027, the challenge now is getting the timing of introduction of these new services right, with the most cost-effective and affordable outcome for our community.

Feedback is therefore, being sought from the public, on what service to introduce, when to introduce the service and how the service arrangement should look, as part of the public consultation process. There are costs implications associated with the timing of introduction; early introduction represents the greatest savings to the targeted ratepayers.

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# 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 Council to promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. The WMMP gives effect to Te rautaki para Aotearoa / New Zealand Waste Strategy, empowering the Stratford community to eliminate waste.

Pursuant to Section 51 of the WMA 2008, the Council has compiled all background planning information for the preparation of the WMMP in the 'Waste Assessment (WA) 2023' document<sup>1</sup> (**Appendix 1**), prepared for the Taranaki region.

A *Vision, Goals and Objectives* are required to set high-level direction for waste management and minimisation in Stratford.

Section 43 of the 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.

Significant changes have been proposed in this version of the WMMP 2023, due to requirements from Central Government. These include:

- A stronger focus on the diversion of organic waste from our general waste stream;
- The introduction of food waste collection at the kerbside, including an opt-in green waste collection service. This represents a key change in service level and is subject to feedback from Stratford residents as part of the public consultation process;
- A move towards embedding a framework to eliminate waste and the circular economy thinking into systems by 2030.
- The development of a Regional Organics Processing facility or facilities;
- Better facilitation of waste diversion in our more rural areas.

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<sup>1</sup>Appendix 1- New Plymouth, Stratford and South Taranaki District Council Waste Assessment 2023



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## 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 6 years for the management and minimisation of waste in the Stratford District. The recently released Te rautaki para Aotearoa / New Zealand Waste Strategy is our 2050 roadmap for a low-emissions, low-waste society built upon a circular economy.

As well as doing our part to deliver the vision of Aotearoa, Stratford District Council is required by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to produce a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. This plan will be the guiding document for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in the Stratford district for the next six years (2023-2029). The plan outlines what the national strategy means for Taranaki and proposes the region’s approach to delivering a local circular economy.

The Council collaborated with the community to develop a Vision, Goals, Objectives, and also guiding Principles based on Te ao Māori (Māori world view), to pave the way for the future of waste. The WMMP also presents the Targets for waste management and minimisation, an Action Plan including options for implementation. It also details how the Council will fund the Action Plan developed to achieve its goals and 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 plan covers the whole Stratford district and reflects a regional approach to minimising waste through collaboration with South Taranaki (STDC) and New Plymouth (NPDC) district councils. By undertaking a regional assessment of waste, the councils’ Waste Management and Minimisation Plans have been developed together and consider regional waste data and options where applicable.

All solid waste whether it is landfilled or diverted material is considered in this plan, which includes items being reused, recycled, repaired or composted. Liquid and gas wastes that are more effectively managed through other policies are not in the scope of this plan.

## 1.3 Commencement, Duration and Review

This WMMP is expected to be publicly notified on 16 August 2023, with the submissions period closing on 22 September 2023. The WMMP is expected to be formally adopted and come into effect by 1 December 2023.

The WMMP is prepared for a period of up to 6 years and its review is scheduled for August 2029.

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## 2 Strategic Direction and Legislative Context

### 2.1 The Strategic Context

The Council's Vision, Goals and Objectives for the WMMP 2023-2029 are presented below and summarised in **Figure 1**.

At the heart of this strategic context is the concept of *Circular Economy*, a system where resource use is optimised, using and re-using for as long as possible, towards eliminating waste in the long run. This supports the move towards CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction.

#### 2.1.1 The Council's Vision

The Council's vision for the WMMP 2023 is '*Empowering Our Community to Eliminate Waste*'.

The Council's expectation is for this vision to facilitate lifestyle changes and encourage practices that emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials become resources for others to use<sup>2</sup>.

#### 2.1.2 The Council's Goals

The Council has set 3 Goals towards achieving the Vision '*Empowering our Community to Eliminate Waste*'. They are:

- Maximise opportunities to reduce waste to landfill
- Minimise the negative impact 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** - 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 and support organisations that provide waste services in the region.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Zero Waste International Alliance in 2004

# Empowering our community to eliminate waste

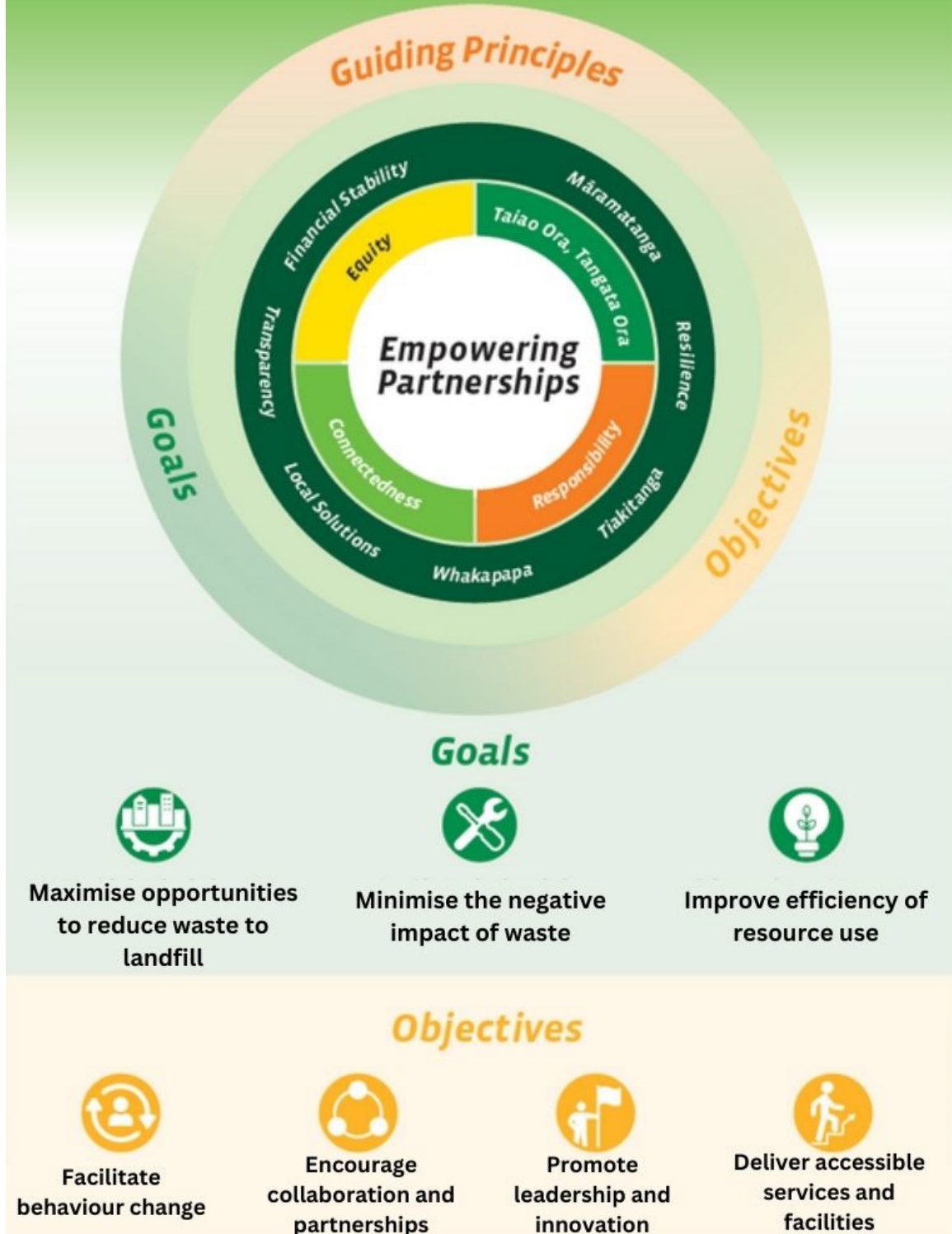


Figure 1: Strategic Context

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## 2.2 Te Ao Māori

There is clear alignment between western concepts of circular economy and indigenous world views. This is particularly true for Te Ao Māori.

The principles that underpin the circular economy, including the regeneration of natural systems, intergenerational thinking and interconnectedness of systems (people and the environment), are firmly imbedded in mātauranga Māori (Māori traditional knowledge) and were historically practiced by Māori.

## 2.3 The Guiding Principles

These guiding principles have been derived from the Council’s Vision and Community Outcomes in the LTP, the New Zealand Waste Strategy, Te Ao Māori – the Māori worldview and the Circular economy principles.

### 2.3.1 *Empowering Partnerships (GP1):*

A foundational principle in standing up a shared community vision and values. As a community our efforts will be guided by the principles of partnership, participation and protection as outlined in Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

### 2.3.2 *Taiao Ora, Tangata Ora (GP2):*

A guiding principle that refers to the health and well-being of the natural environment. It acknowledges our actions and decisions have a direct impact on the environment, and the state of the environment also effects our physical, spiritual, mental and emotional health.

### 2.3.3 *Connectedness (GP3):*

A powerful tool for waste minimisation, helping to create sustainable practices that promote environmental and human health.

### 2.3.4 *Responsibility (GP4):*

Waste is the responsibility of us all. We encourage industries and consumers to consider temporal, social, and ecological limitations while prioritising the preservation of our planet.

### 2.3.5 *Equity (GP5):*

We aim to ensure the costs and benefits of change are distributed equally among communities and across generations. This means that waste reduction initiatives should not disproportionately burden certain groups of people or communities, such as low-income or marginalized populations.

## 2.4 The Pathway to Circular Economy

A circular economy is a system where resources and materials are used and reused for as long as possible. It underpins our community vision of empowering our community to eliminate waste.

In the current “take-make-dispose” linear economy (**Figure 2**), products are not designed for reuse, repair, refurbishment or to be remanufactured and this drives the continuous disposal of valuable resources.

A circular economy is more than how we manage waste. A circular economy prioritises waste avoidance by thinking about the end of use from the very beginning of the products design phase.

A circular economy continually seeks to reduce the environmental impacts of production and consumption, while enabling economic growth through more efficient use of natural resources.

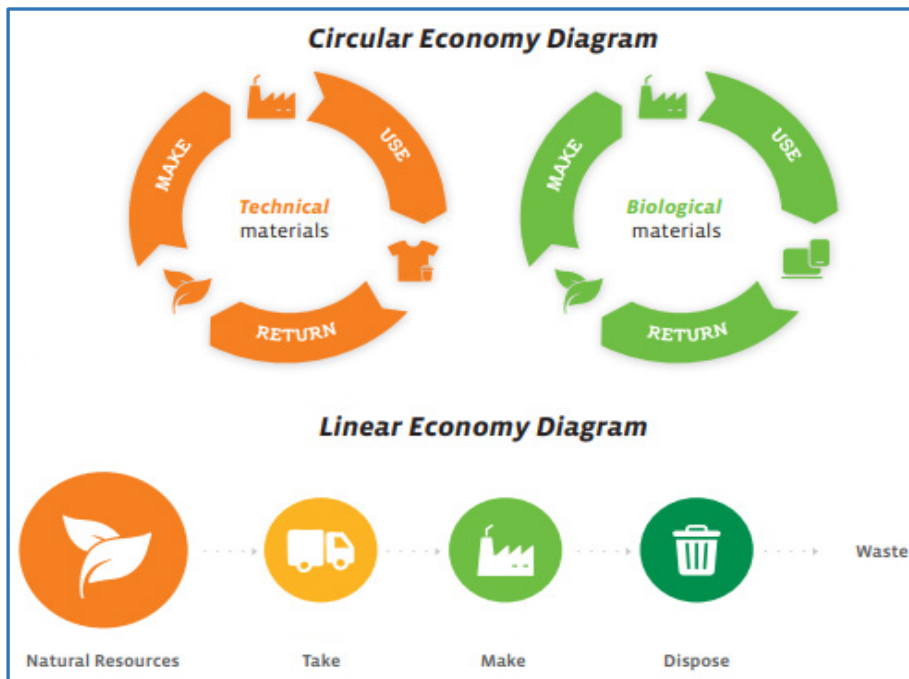


Figure 2: The Linear and Circular Economy Approach

The circular economy is based on the following design principles:

- Designing out waste and pollution
- Keeping products and materials in use; and
- Regenerating natural systems.

### 2.4.1 Drivers for a Circular Economy

A circular economy requires a whole of economy shift, given that our current economy is based on the continuous consumption and disposal of goods to generate economic profit.

Key drivers for the transition to a circular economy come from both push and pull factors (**Figure 3**).

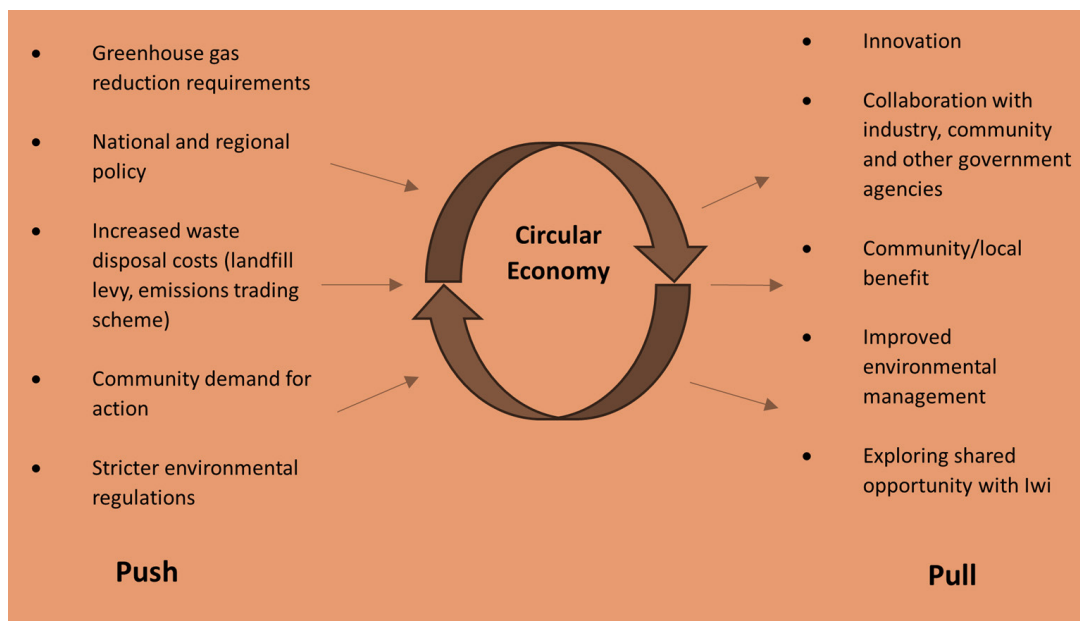


Figure 3: Circular Economy - Push and Pull Factors

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## 2.4.2 *Linking Circularity to Carbon Neutrality*

Carbon Neutrality is a state of net zero carbon dioxide emissions. A linear economy extracts raw material from the earth then uses energy and labour to manufacture a product which is then disposed of when no longer required. Manufacturing, consumption, and disposal generate carbon emissions. By keeping products and materials in use for as long as possible, the circular economy helps to reduce the emissions generated.

Within Taranaki, a regional circular economy approach that supports carbon neutrality and reflects the priorities of the waste hierarchy, could mean:

- Keeping products and materials in use through a robust local recovery network which will reduce emissions from transporting material elsewhere in New Zealand or internationally.
- Reusing or using recycled material where more efficient than virgin material.
- Influencing how we consume things (through behaviour change) will reduce waste and emissions from products we use as a community.
- Incorporating waste into wider natural systems, which changes the focus to regeneration. For example: organic waste recovery into compost which can be used for planting or biodiversity projects.
- Designing out waste and the associated embodied carbon and potential emissions from landfill when constructing local infrastructure and buildings.

## 2.5 The Legislative Context

Waste in New Zealand is legislated by several legislation (**Table 1**). Circular economy and waste elimination principles are becoming more embedded in policies, plans and regulations.

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

### 2.5.1 *The Waste Minimisation Act 2008*

The key legislation is the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 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 to:

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

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) is one of the primary pieces of legislation affecting waste and supports the implementation of the strategy. The Act is currently under review and Taranaki will need to be well set up within the plan to implement these legislative changes across the waste sector.

### 2.5.2 *The New Zealand Waste Strategy - Te rautaki para Waste Strategy (2023)*

The newly released Te rautaki para Waste Strategy (2023) provides strategic direction for New Zealand waste systems from now to 2050. The Waste Strategy is supported by numerous other legislations including the Emissions Reduction Plan.

The concept and principles of waste elimination /circular economy are becoming more embedded in policies, plans and regulations, including the newly released Te rautaki para Waste Strategy (2023), which provides strategic direction for New Zealand waste systems from now to 2050.

Table 1: The WMMP New Zealand Policy Context

| Waste Minimisation Act 2008<br><b>Under review</b>          | Waste Management and Minimisation plans (WMMP)   | Waste Bylaw                                       | Waste Disposal levy            | Waste Minimisation Fund | Product Stewardship |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Local Government Act 2002                                   | Council Long Term Plans                          | Waste Bylaw                                       |                                |                         |                     |
| Litter Act 1979<br><b>Under review</b>                      |  | Waste Bylaw                                       |                                |                         |                     |
| Hazardous substances and New Organisms Act 1996             | Regulations and group standards related to waste |   |                                |                         |                     |
| Climate Change Response Act 2002                            | Disposal facility regulations                    | National Emissions reduction plan                 | National Adaptation Plan 2022  |                         |                     |
| Resource Management Act 1991<br><b>Under review</b>         | National Environmental standards                 | District and regional plans and resource consents |                                |                         |                     |
| Health Act 1959   |  |   |                                |                         |                     |
| New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme<br><b>Under review</b> |  |   |                                |                         |                     |
| Other Tools and Regulations                                 | International Conventions                        | Ministry Guidelines and codes of practice         | Ministry Voluntary initiatives |                         |                     |



## 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 reduce, reuse, repair, recycling or composting).

Waste minimisation includes the avoidance and reduction of waste, and the repair, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste. Reducing 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 or repair), may have economic value and can contribute to the sustainable management of our environment.

WMMP must have regard to the Waste Hierarchy (**Figure 4**) from Te rautaki para - New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS), and a council’s most recent Waste Assessment

The Waste Hierarchy refers to the preferred order of waste minimisation and management methods. The best methods for addressing waste minimisation and management, are at the top of the Hierarchy, disposal of waste is the least favoured and is situated at the bottom.

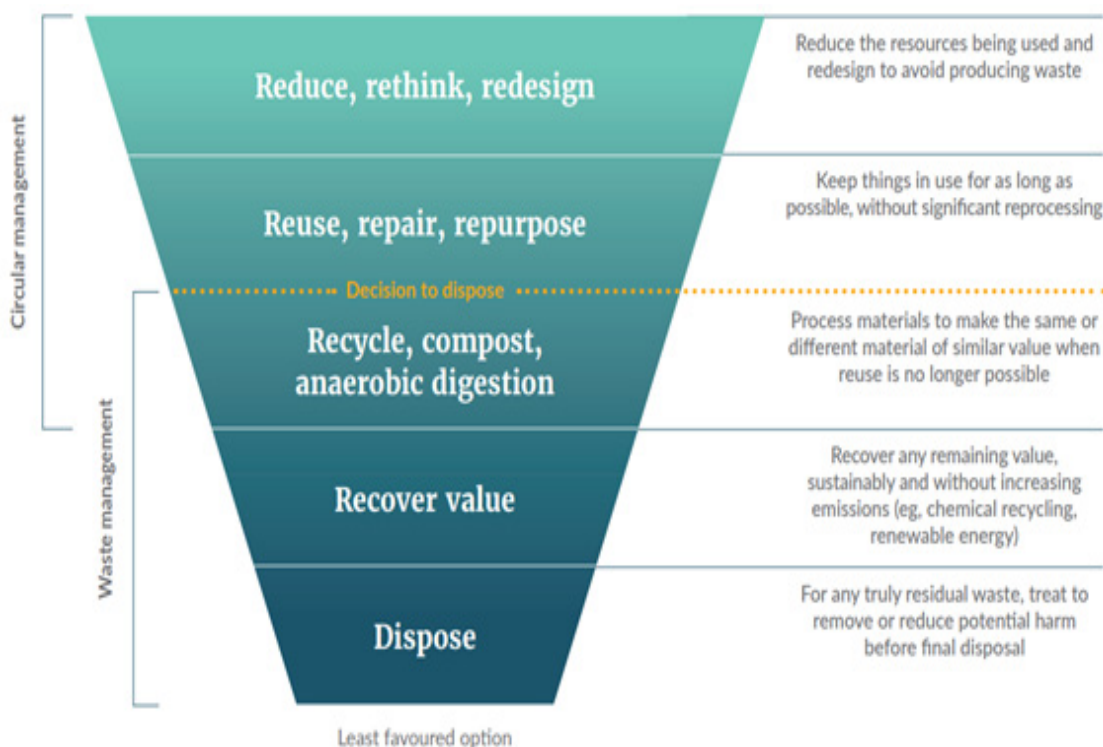


Figure 4: The Waste Hierarchy

### 3.1 Our Journey So far

This section sets out how we have progressed so far, including:

- Our key achievements.
- How effective our current services are;
- Where our waste comes from and what it is made up of; and
- How well we are capturing materials for recovery.



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It also considers the future demand for waste services as our population and economy grows and changes. To assess how we are doing and what we need to focus on next, a WA report (**Appendix 1**) was completed to confirm the key drivers for change, where any gaps or issues are and identify a possible roadmap for future actions.

Since the last WMMP in 2018, the region has made significant progress with its actions to divert material from landfill through education and behaviour change, collaboration and new resource recovery services and infrastructure.

## 3.2 What we have Achieved

In the last six years the Taranaki councils have collaborated to deliver more comprehensive behaviour change programmes and education plans under the 'Zero Waste Taranaki' shared platform and continue to provide a regional approach to kerbside collection and transfer station services. In the Stratford district, we have focused on improved services and community education:

- Developed a new Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2020
- Developed Kerbside Collection Policy 2019
- Introduced dedicated Water and Waste Education Officer and Sustainability Advisor roles.
- Developed a *draft* Education Strategy and Regional Behaviour change strategy (to be reviewed)
- Embedded a collaborative regional culture with Taranaki service providers and councils.
- In collaboration with STDC, NPDC, primary processors and Iwi, developed a regional approach to recovering organic materials.
- Worked with community groups, Business's, schools and commercial providers- undertaking waste audits and empowering community groups to run Repair Cafes, inviting and hosting Walk In Wardrobe events (where locals can sell their quality used clothing)
- Developed a policy, application form and assessment committee process for allocation of Waste levy Funds to community waste minimisation projects.

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. (Composting programmes in the district).

## 3.3 Infrastructure and Services

Waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services are provided across the region. Services are provided by the three councils, contractors to the council, private service providers and community groups across the region. The services currently available are detailed by waste hierarchy category in **Appendix 2**.

There are several 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 glass; 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.

## 3.4 Waste Composition and Flows

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.

Some of the key findings in the WA report are provided in the sections below.

### 3.4.1 Kerbside collections

Across Taranaki, more than 22,000 tonnes of waste are collected from kerbside services (**Figure 5**), with 44% of this material diverted into recycling or composting.

Nationally, minimum standards proposed as part of the Te rautaki para / New Zealand Waste Strategy requires that Taranaki achieves a diversion from waste collected at kerbside of 30% in 2026 and 40% in 2028.

The waste landfilled per person from the kerbside has been decreasing since 2016 and differs across the three districts, reflecting the different levels of service offered. While the Stratford district has seen a reduction in total waste to landfill per household (**Table 2, Figure 6**), New Plymouth residents, who have a weekly food scraps collection and a smaller fortnightly general waste/landfill collection, have the lowest landfill rates of the three districts. In **Figure 7**, the Stratford district has the lowest diversion rate in the region and the highest landfill /person rate since 2016 (**Figure 8**).

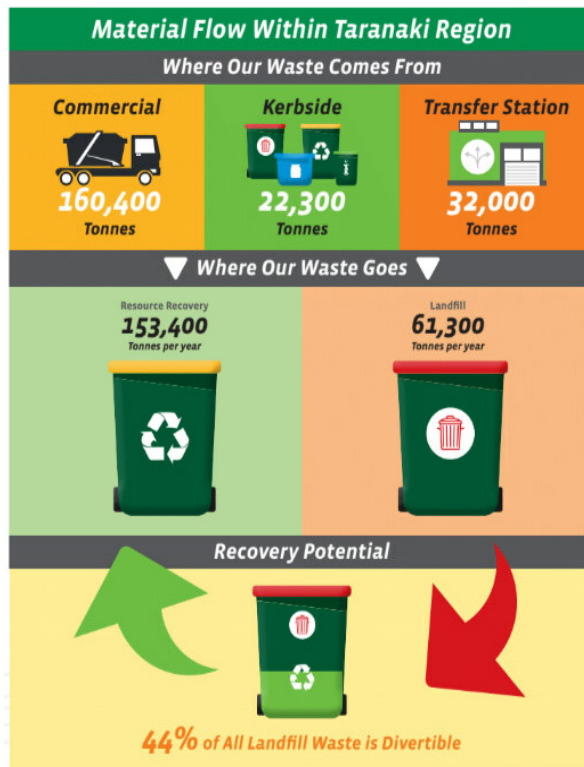


Figure 5 - Material Flow within Taranaki

Table 2: Stratford District Annual Waste Proportion (2021/2022)

| Average Annual Weight Of Waste Streams Per Household<br>(Kg/Household/Year) |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|---|--|---|
|   | Recycling   | Waste   | Glass  | Organics  |
| Regional  | 92  | 984   | 75   | 73  |
| Stratford   | 82  | 654   | 60   | 0   |
| Picture Of Receptacles  |  |  |  |  |

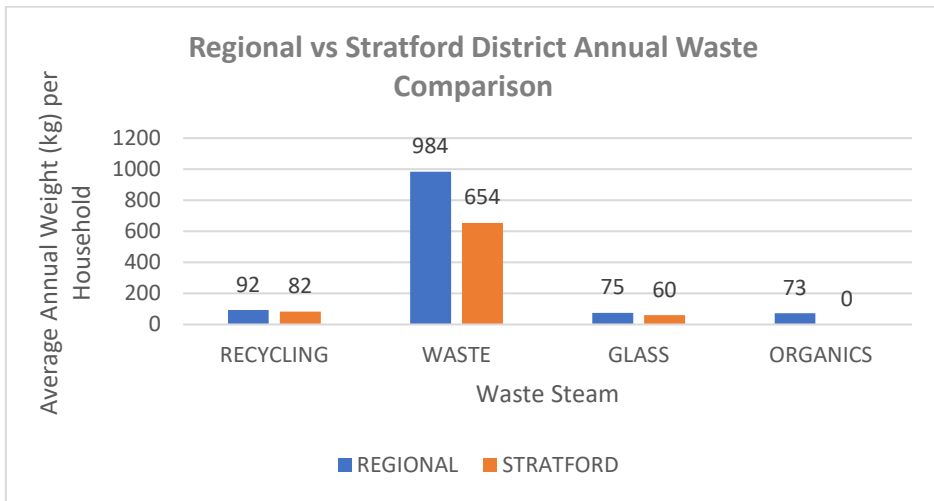


Figure 6: 2021/2022 Regional vs Stratford District Annual Waste Proportion

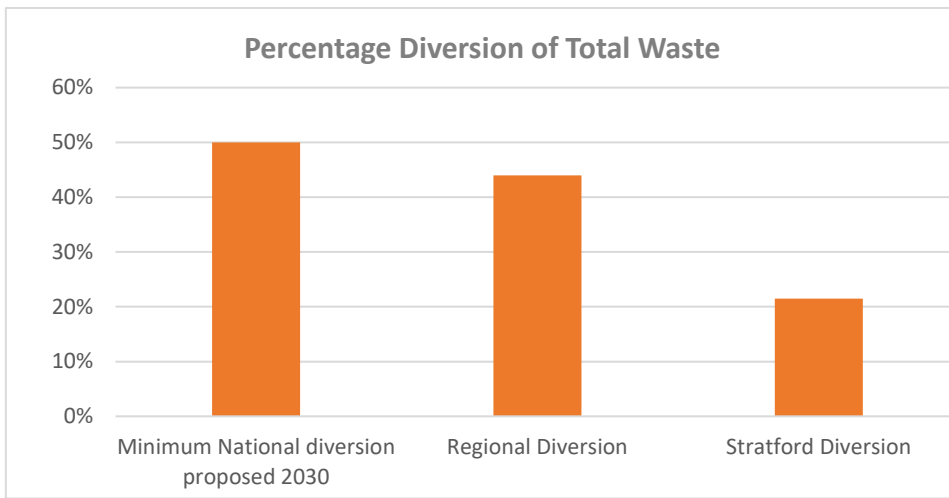


Figure 7: Total waste collected at kerbside regionally and in the Stratford District

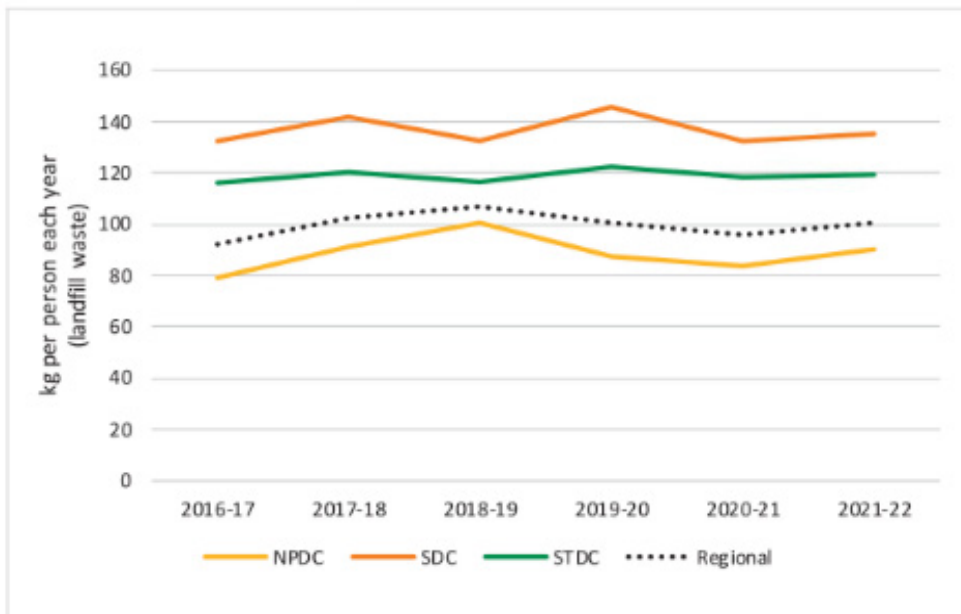


Figure 8: Amount of waste landfilled per person from kerbside collections since 2016

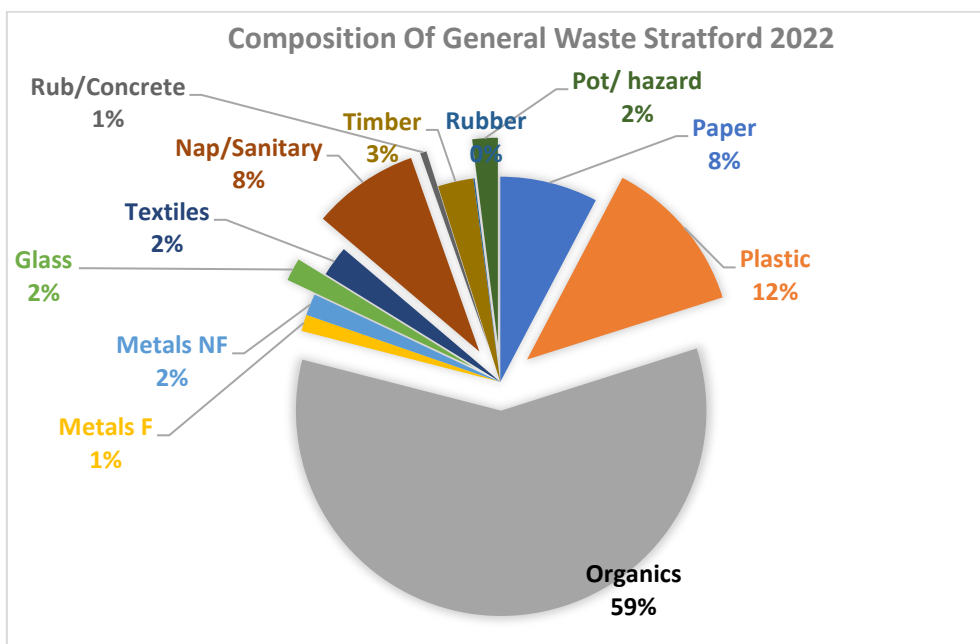


Figure 9: Composition of General Waste from the Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) Data 2022

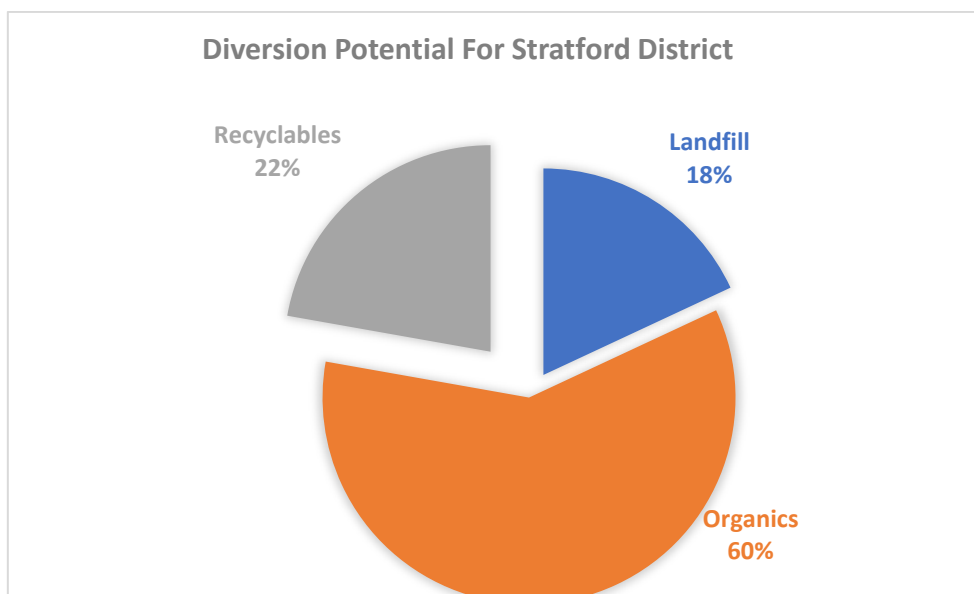


Figure 10: Diversion Potential for the Stratford District General Waste (Kerbside Collection only)

The typical composition of a general waste/landfill bin indicates that while residents are using the recycling offered through the kerbside services, there is still potential to capture more recyclable material. **Figure 9** shows the composition of general waste in Stratford district from the *Solid Waste Analysis Protocol* (SWAP) data undertaken in 2022. Organics make up the greatest proportion of the general waste, being **59%**.

In **Figure 10**, the total diversion potential for the Stratford district is approximately **82%**, comprising **22%** recyclables and **60%** Organics. There is need for a shift in community behaviour to commit to sorting waste and diverting as much as possible. This data supports the case for introducing a food scraps collection service, in addition to a possible opt-in greenwaste collection service.

Contamination of collected recyclables with non-recyclable items is an ongoing issue at the kerbside. **Figure 11** shows that regional contamination rates have fluctuated over the years. The sharp increase in 2020/2021 occurred during the COVID period, during which recycling and organic collections across the country (including Taranaki) were temporarily put on hold. When they were reintroduced, it took residents a while to readjust to regular recycling habits. The **8%** target set in the previous WMMP has never been met.

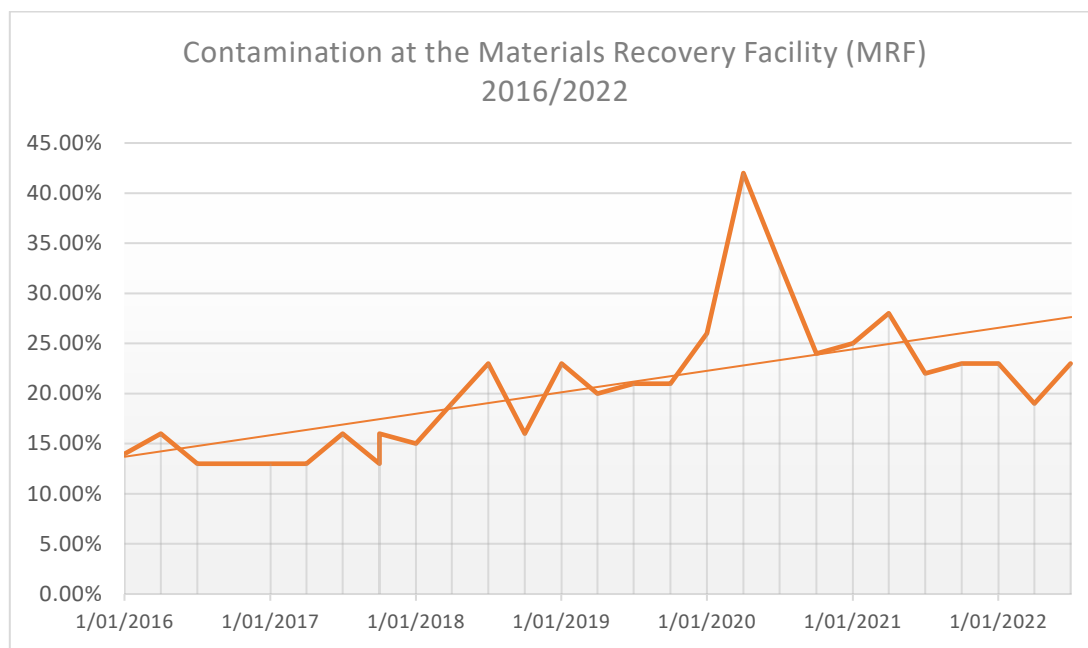


Figure 11: Contamination (non-recyclable items) in recycling bins since 2015/2016

Other reasons for the fluctuation include:

- Tighter restrictions on China’s acceptance of recyclable materials in 2018, resulting in mixed plastics being temporarily sent to landfill as there was no longer a recycling market for these plastics, and related flooded international markets with mixed paper that was no longer accepted in China, which resulted in a drop in recycling revenue; and
- The changing of acceptable plastics for recycling from type 1-7 to only types 1,2 and 5 resulted in increase of non-recyclable plastics being classed as contaminants; and
- Publicity and media articles around these changes highlighting how recycling was managed internationally and potentially undermining people’s belief that recycling was occurring, which resulted in less care taken when recycling at home.

Since the end of the COVID restrictions, there has been a general downward trend in contamination rates, likely due to post covid adjustments, education to residents on good recycling habits, improvements to the processing facility to detect contamination on the sort line and auditing of kerbside bins and collection vehicles. Even with this decline, contamination rates continue to remain high.

### 3.4.2 Transfer Station Collections

There are 13 transfer stations in the region, with only 1 in the Stratford District.

The transfer station in the district provides free drop-off services for both residential, rural and commercial recyclables. Since 2018, there has been an increase in the amount of greenwaste received at the Stratford transfer station, and a general decrease in general /landfill waste (**Figure 12**).

The regional composition of waste at transfer stations is shown in **Figure 13**.

Regionally, timber continues to be the largest component (28%) of transfer waste that is sent to landfill, followed by plastic (15.5%), organics (12.8%), and rubble/concrete (12.3%).

Stratford currently does not accept timber waste or concrete /rubble in commercial quantities with latest stats showing only 3% and 1% respectively for these. Organics (59%), Plastics (12%) and Paper (8%) are the largest components that need to be diverted from landfill from the Stratford District.

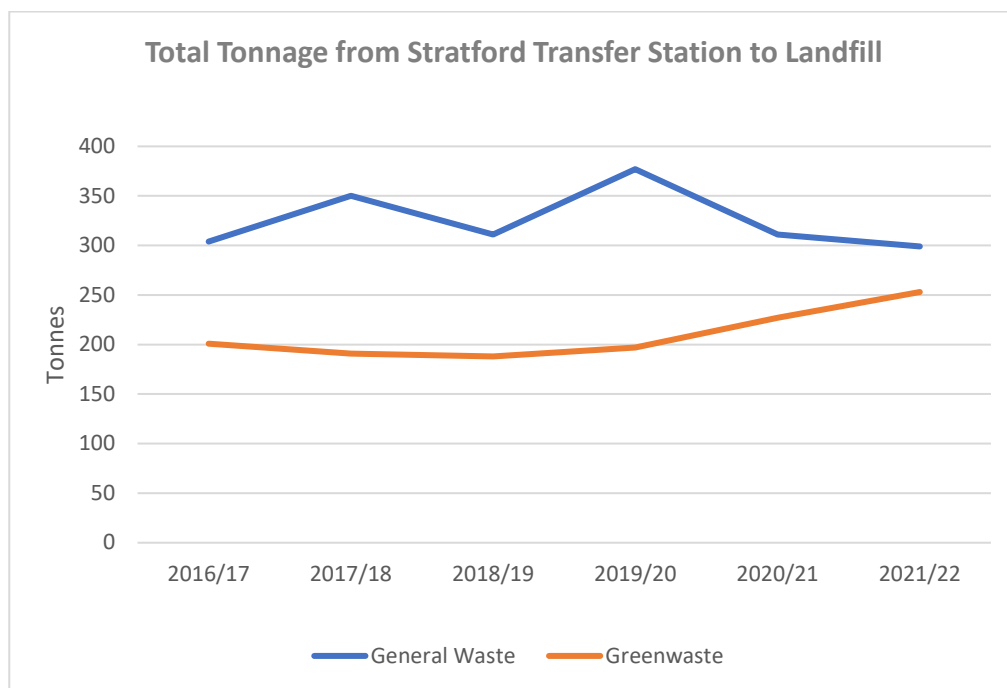


Figure 12: Transfer Station Disposal - General Waste and Green Waste

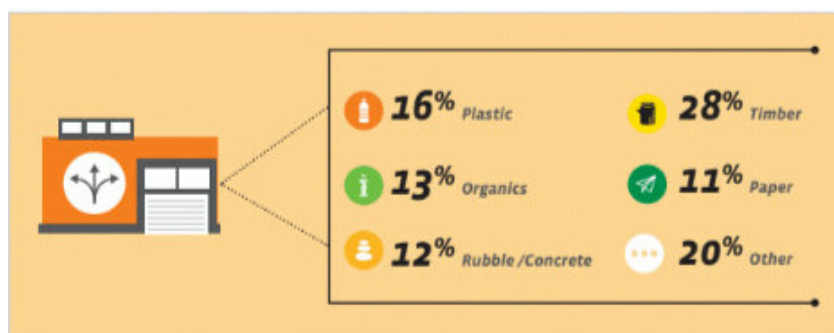


Figure 13: Regional Composition of waste at transfer stations

### 3.4.3 Total Waste to landfill

The total waste to landfill comprises of all waste generated in the district. It includes waste collected at the kerbside and those received at our transfer station.

The total waste to landfill generated in the Stratford district is shown in **Figure 14**. The figure shows a total waste generation in a decreasing trend, from **2100 Tonnes** in 2016 to approximate **1700 Tonnes** in 2022. In 2023, we are estimating that the total waste generated in Stratford will be approximately **1497 Tonnes**, despite the increase in no of users from **2,378** to **2,697** households in that same period.

Regionally, the waste generated comes from commercial and residential sources. Some materials are captured at our transfer stations and diverted from landfill to be reused or recycled. While some materials are recycled within Taranaki (e.g., concrete, organic material), many are recycled nationally (glass, paper and cardboard, plastics) and internationally (scrap metal). Despite the recovery infrastructure at the MRF<sup>3</sup>, there is still more that could be captured from the waste that is sent to landfill.

The total waste to landfill from across the region including both council and private waste collection, and transfer station services from 2016 to 2022 is summarised in **Figure 15**.

<sup>3</sup> The Materials Recovery Facility in New Plymouth

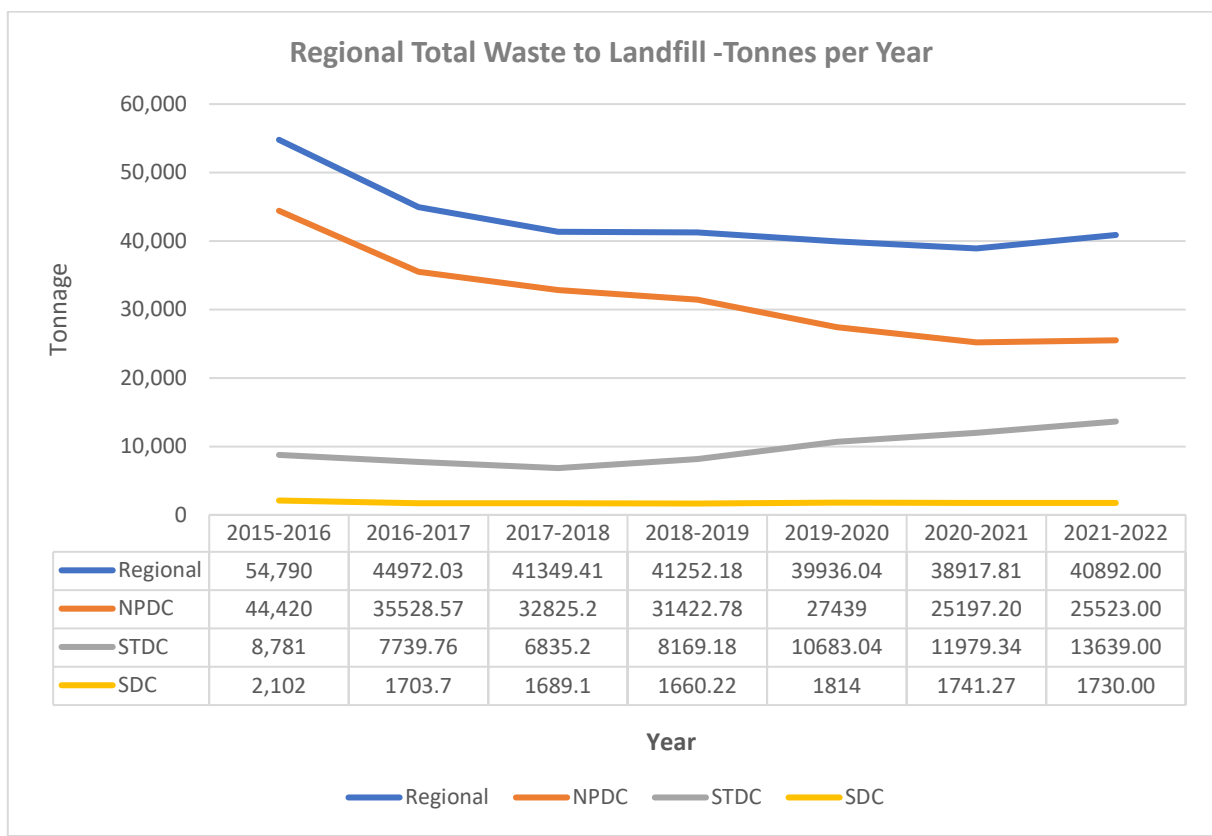


Figure 14: Regional total waste to landfill

### 3.5 Future Waste Projections

The amount of waste generated and disposed of, or diverted, is driven by several factors.

Key drivers for waste generation and minimisation include:

- Population and economic growth, both of which are likely to result in increased waste disposal;
- construction and demolition activity;
- changes in the collection service or recovery of materials.
- 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.

If the region continues to generate the same volume of waste that is currently generated and with an increasing population expected, waste generation will grow slowly to 2048 (**Figure 15**). Recycling of waste is also expected to increase which will take waste out of landfills.

The graph shows a projected doubling of recycling and recovery activity by 2048 (*blue and grey areas*) and a reduction to landfill (*pink area*)

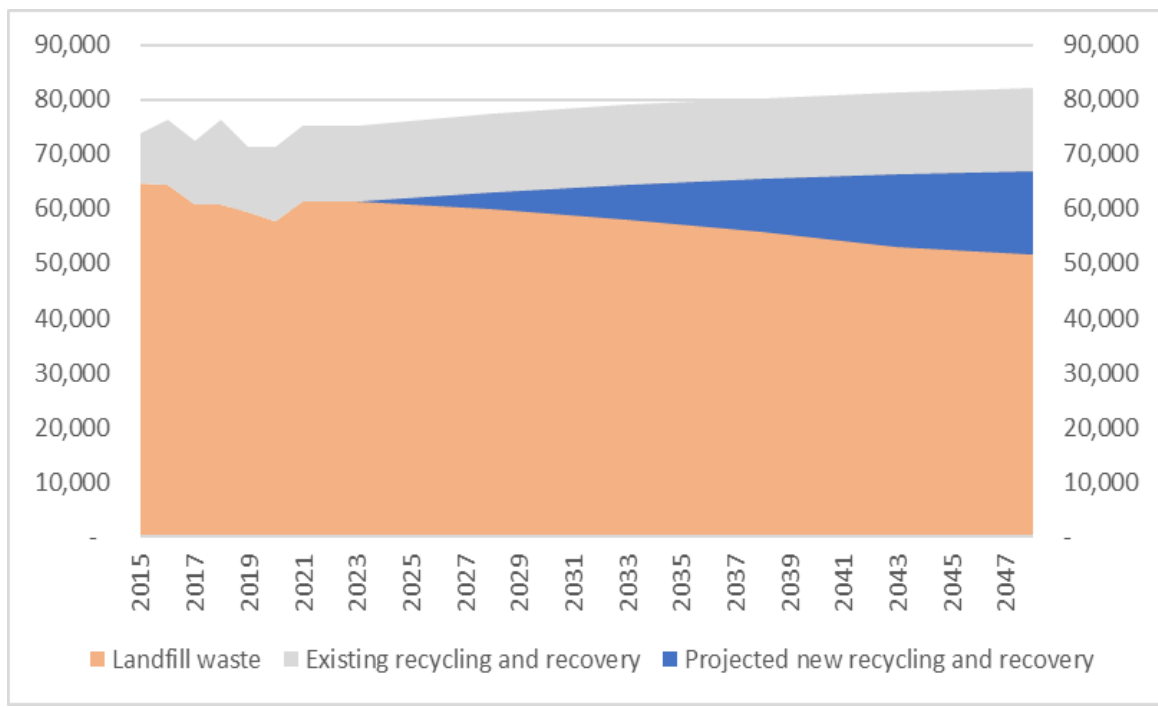


Figure 15: Regional Forecast waste generation to 2048



## 4 Addressing the Issues

This section summarises where we would like to be in the future in relation to waste, based on what the community told us was important. In collaboration with mana whenua, guiding principles have also been developed based on Te ao Māori.

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 – “reduce, rethink, redesign, repair and recycle”.

**Figure 16** provides a framework and proposed work programme, including priority options to get Taranaki set up for the future, developed using feedback from our community consultation.

Achieving large scale behaviour change in the community requires a three-pronged approach using Infrastructure, Education and Policy. This approach supports the delivery of our four Objectives, as a key to bridging the gaps, as identified in the issues recorded in the WA.

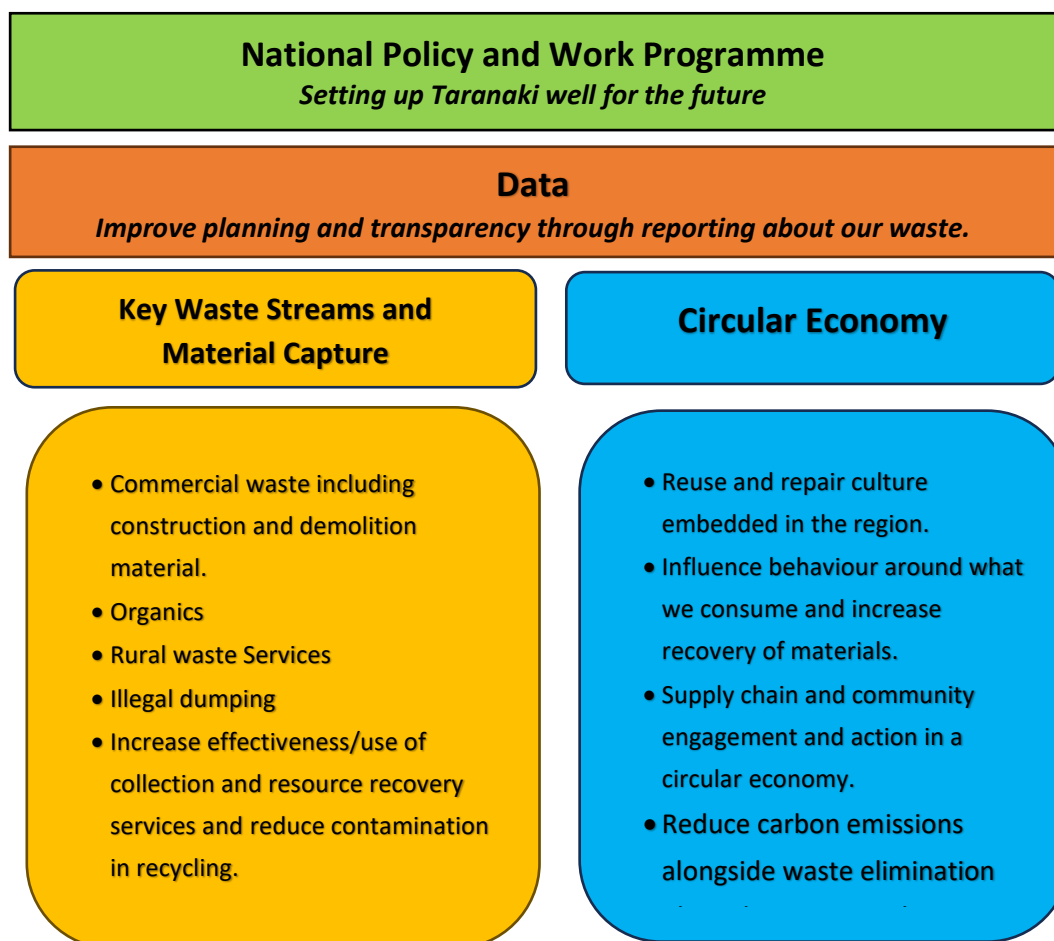


Figure 16: Addressing Waste Issues

### 4.1 Issues:

One hundred and fifteen (**115**) issues have been identified in the WA report. Out of these, the Council has identified **55** as key issues to be addressed during the life of the proposed WMMP 2023 - 2029.

Stratford’s waste issues and gaps are summarised in **Table 3** and are categorised under the four Objectives of the WMMP.

Table 3: Summary of Issues and Opportunities

|                                       | Issues Addressed /Opportunities   | Number of Options Identified | Options Reference          |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE</b>             | To achieve a reduction in priority waste streams entering landfill.   | 5                            | BC1, BC7, BC 9-11          |
|                                       | Education and behavioural change, organic collection, and diversion   | 3                            | BC 6-7, BC14               |
|                                       | Embedding Circular economy thinking for waste elimination   | 8                            | BC 2-5, BC8 BC 12-13, BC15 |
|                                       | <b>Total</b>  | <b>16</b>                    |                            |
| <b>Collaboration and partnerships</b> | To support and promotion Organisations and Businesses contributing towards goals of the Waste Minimisation Plan (WMP).                          | 6                            | CP1-2, CP6-7, CP9 10       |
|                                       | To achieve a reduction in waste generated in Taranaki.  | 3                            | CP4-5, CP8                 |
|                                       | To achieve consistency and efficiencies for our customers through regional collaboration.   | 1                            | CP3                        |
|                                       | <b>Total</b>  | <b>10</b>                    |                            |
| <b>Leadership and Innovation</b>      | To achieve higher rates of diversion of recyclables from residential waste.   | 2                            | L1, L11                    |
|                                       | To 'Walk the Talk' internal   | 1                            | L4                         |
|                                       | Advocacy to central government, regional collective   | 2                            | L2, L12                    |
|                                       | To reduce potential environmental and personal harm, and improve aesthetics of community by reducing illegal dumping and littering <sup>4</sup> | 1*                           | BC10-11                    |
|                                       | To aggregate commercial and industrial wastes to access diversion markets.  | 3                            | L3, L9-L10                 |
|                                       | To develop and implement effective and efficient policy and practices based on quality data to support our goals                                | 8                            | L5-8, L13-16               |
|                                       | <b>Total</b>  | <b>16</b>                    |                            |
| <b>Accessible Services</b>            | To enhance recycling diversion rates for those who do not receive Council provided Kerbside collection service.                                 | 5                            | AS1, AS5-7, AS10           |
|                                       | To facilitate local diversion and disposal options for the C& I sector.   | 1                            | AS2                        |
|                                       | To ensure safe disposal of waste.   | 6                            | AS4, AS8-9, AS11-12        |
|                                       | To reduce environmental harm and make reducing organic waste easy to residents.   | 1                            | AS3                        |
|                                       | <b>Total</b>  | <b>13</b>                    |                            |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                    |   | <b>55</b>                    |                            |

<sup>4</sup> Including by freedom campers.

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## 4.2 Key Gaps

The key gaps to address these issues and opportunities are describe below under 3 main headings of Infrastructure, Education; and Policy.

### 4.2.1 Infrastructure:

This falls under the Objective - **Accessible Services**

The **Regional Solid Waste Contract** and the use of the **MRF** provide infrastructure for the residential sector that is consistent with addressing the vision of the WMMP, however, the following infrastructure gaps remain:

- 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 Council's transfer station;
- 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.

### 4.2.2 Education:

This falls under the Objectives **Behavioural Change** and **Collaboration and Partnership**

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

- 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.

### 4.2.3 Policy:

This falls under the Objective - **Leadership and Innovation**

Some gaps remain in the policy sector, despite the Council having adopted a Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw in 2020 and a Kerbside Collection Policy in 2019. They include:

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

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## 4.3 Opportunities

Opportunities include:

- Keeping materials for processing (recycling and reuse) in the Taranaki region. This is expected to increase economic opportunities (jobs, materials processing, etc) but relies on sustainable markets for process outputs.
- Increase the capture of materials for diversion. There is considerable opportunity to divert specifically paper, metals, and organic materials.
- Planned new local infrastructure e.g. Organic Material Processing Facility and Sorting Depot. This will have an impact on the quantity of material which is recycled or recovered.
- Education and behaviour change Campaigns. This will help to:
  - Reduce the generation of materials;
  - Enhance the use of existing infrastructure;
  - Improve the capture of materials for recycling and recovery; and
  - Address contamination in recycling.
- Further work to increase understanding of the problems associated with farm waste

## 4.4 Future focus

Nationally, the waste sector is going through significant change and in conjunction with addressing climate change, we need to ensure our region is well set up for success. We need a plan of action that anticipates, resources and implements this change within our local context.

Eliminating waste through a circular economy cannot be done by Council alone. Progress will rely on everyone taking responsibility, looking at how we can enable our community and collaborate locally and nationally.

Partnering with Iwi and Hapū to identify and deliver outcomes will work towards a Tiriti approach that allows mana whenua to implement Kaitiakitanga.

Taranaki has a good foundation of infrastructure and services in place to support a circular economy (The Sorting Depot, Organics Processing Facility and The Junction). Now our focus is on:

- Introducing a new service for organic waste diversion, including food waste and green waste diversion;
- Enabling our communities to better use our existing services to reduce waste and capture more material for reuse and recycling;
- Connecting our people, community groups and commercial organisations with each other and the environment;
- Focusing our efforts on changing behaviours that embrace the circular approach;
- Ensuring services and education are equally accessible to everyone including the rural, minority and lower socio-economic communities;
- Ensuring waste services in the region enable resilience, reduce emissions and enhance the natural environment.

Obtaining reliable data on waste and material management activity across the region will be key to informing our future planning and measuring our transition to a circular economy.

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## 4.5 Targets

The Council's targets are provided in **Table 4**.

These targets are based on the expected performance of implementing the Action Plan provided in Part B, and are set to ensure that the Vision, Goals and Objectives of the WMMP are achieved.

## 4.6 Council's contribution

Council will contribute to eliminating waste and creating a circular economy by:

- Striving to meet the future forecasted growth demand for the district through advocacy, developing partnerships, education, policy and procurement to support effective change to a circular economy; and
- Providing opportunities for those who reside, work, and use the district to manage their consumption as part of a circular economy;
- Support the implementation of activities outlined in the Action Plan provided in Part B of this Plan.

The council currently provides a significant proportion of the waste services in the district via a regional contract for kerbside collection and transfer station services. Delivering these services ensures that the Council provides for public health and gives effect to the Waste Minimisation Act, in addition to other key drivers described in Section 2.

The Council also supports and/or funds waste minimisation activities, including:

- Working with others, including community groups, iwi, the private sector, and the other councils in the region, to achieve waste management and minimisation goals.
- Investing in waste facilities.
- Distributing waste levy funds in the community to support and encourage community-led waste management and minimisation initiatives.
- Educating the community in waste minimisation.
- Monitoring and measuring waste flows and information to inform planning and decision making. It is intended that Council, where feasible, will review current bylaws to enforce the provision of quality data.
- Researching and considering implementation of new activities to divert waste from landfill.

Overall, Council's intended role, as indicated in the Actions Plan for preferred options in **Part B, Table 5**, is one or more of the following:

- **Advocate / Promote** – To Central Government, community or industry for change
- **Regulator** – To direct /govern the region/district
- **Service provider** –To host the service (infrastructure, programme, service)
- **Collaborator/connector** – To be the connecting party between groups
- **Enabler** – To guide and assist
- **Advisor** – To support community groups, Iwi, residents, industry and community.

**Table 4: Targets**

| Target   | Target Description   | Latest data 2022/2023                 | Proposed 2029 Target   | Monitoring  | Information Source   |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>WASTE TO LANDFILL</b>                       |  |                                       |  |   |  |
| 1  | Reduce the total waste tonnes per capita going to the regional landfill (NZ Waste Strategy Target is 30% by 2030)  | 0.655T/hh/year (0.171 T/capita/annum) | 0.5 T/ hh/year   | Monthly reporting<br>End of year reporting<br>Annual Progress Report<br>LTP- 3 Yearly | Infometrics Population data<br>GIS Solid Waste Rating data<br>Transfer station data<br>Contractor data |
| 2  | Reduce the total waste tonnes per household going to landfill from the Council kerbside collection (NZ Waste Strategy target is 10% by 2030)                           | 0.52T/hh/year                         | 0.32 T/ hh/year (provided SDC introduces organic waste diversion from 2027)  | Monthly Reporting   | Contractors' monthly report/weighbridge data<br>GIS Rateable SW properties                             |
| <b>DIVERSION OF WASTE</b>                      |  |                                       |  |   |  |
| 3  | Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling (Council provided kerbside collection only)   | 24%                                   | 27% <b>OR</b><br>40 % by 2024 <b>OR</b><br>50% by 2027 (provided SDC introduces organic waste diversion from 2027) | Monthly Reporting<br>Data from weighbridge  | Truck weight data from contractor  |
| 4  | Reduce contamination of Council provided kerbside recycling delivered to the MRF   | 24%                                   | ≤15%   | Monthly Reporting   | MRF data (local and regional)  |
| 5  | Reduce contamination for the Stratford district from council provided kerbside recycling.  | 15%                                   | ≤12%   | Weekly Reports<br>Monthly   | Bin auditor<br>Truck auditor<br>In house audits  |
| <b>DIVERSION OF ORGANIC WASTE</b>              |  |                                       |  |   |  |
| 6  | Reduce the amount of organic waste in the Council provided kerbside rubbish collection.  | 60%                                   | 58% <b>OR</b><br>20% by 2024 <b>OR</b><br>30% by 2027 (provided SDC introduces organic waste diversion from 2027)  | SWAP data every 6 years<br>Monthly Contractor report                                  | SWAP Data (10% General Waste Bins)<br>Weighbridge data and monthly contractor reports                  |
| <b>CUSTOMER SATISFACTION</b>                   |  |                                       |  |   |  |
| 7  | Percentage of community satisfied with solid waste service.  | 58%                                   | 80%  | Quarterly<br>Annually   | Quarterly Customer Satisfaction results- Key Research Group  |
| 8  | Total number of complaints received annually about the Council's solid waste service   | -                                     | 20% of service recipients  | Weekly<br>Monthly<br>Annually   | Customer Request Management System<br>Customer Service desk<br>Social media                            |
| <b>EQUITY/ACCESS</b>                           |  |                                       |  |   |  |
| 9  | Percentage of the population has access to a waste disposal service – either via a kerbside collection or live within 30 for SDC minutes' drive of a transfer station. | 85%                                   | 85%  | Annual GIS assessment of SW Properties within 30 minutes' drive                       | GIS Rateable Solid Waste Properties  |
| <b>ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>         |  |                                       |  |   |  |
| 10   | Compliance with resource consent conditions for Council-operated solid waste district facilities.  | 100% compliance                       | 100% compliance  | SDC Monitoring and reporting to TRC   | Taranaki Regional Council, Resource Consent  |
| <b>BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE/COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT</b> |  |                                       |  |   |  |
| 11   | Education Campaign on waste management and minimisation  | 1 annually                            | 3 Regional Campaigns annually & 3 District Campaigns annually  | Local Reporting<br>monthly Regional reporting<br>quarterly to TRC                     | Regional WMO Education Plan<br>District Educational Plan and Strategy                                  |
| 12   | Waste community engagement survey  | 1 biennially                          | 1 biennially   |   |  |
| 13   | Regional Waste Minimisation Officer  | 1                                     | 1  | Regional Waste Officer attends SDC  | Regional Shared Agreement  |

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## 5 Funding Our Plan

This section outlines how the plan will be funded, including how any waste levy funding will be distributed.

### 5.1 Plan Implementation

The current cost of solid waste services provided by the Council is recovered through user fees, waste levy and rates. The cost of waste is expected to increase with an increase in the levy placed on all waste disposed to landfill. However, this also provides an increase in levy returns to councils that can be invested in new waste minimisation activity.

To implement the **Action Plan** provided in **Part B**, some identified 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 \$50 per tonne levy (in 2024) and \$60 per tonne levy (in 2026) 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 funding sources:** 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.

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## 5.4 Provisions for granting and advancing monies

Pursuant to Section 47 of the WMA, the Council may, in accordance with s43d WMA and the WMMP, can 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 available 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.
- There is no potential for adverse effects on the environment or public health.

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



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## 6 Monitoring, Reporting and Review

This section details how we will measure the effectiveness of our plan, and what data we will collect.

### 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 and data collection.
- the effectiveness of actions in the WMMP; and
- compliance with legislative requirements.

### 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.

The implementation of this plan will trigger a review of Councils Solid Waste Bylaw and Kerbside Collection Policy. It is possible there will also be a need to adjustment to the Solid Waste levels of service (LoS) and performance measures in the Long Term Plan, to meet Central Government targets.

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# Part B

## Action Plan

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## 7 Action Plan

This Action Plan in **Table 5** outlines a 6-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.

The Action Plan includes the introduction of food and green waste diversion from landfill as mandated by Central Government, which timing of implementation is subject to public consultation, as part of the WMMP process.

For each objective, the Action Plan presents:

- Specific actions to achieve the objective, new or existing;
- An indicative timeframe for implementation of that action (P1, P2, etc);
- Indicative funding sources;
- Position on the waste hierarchy; and
- The Council's intended role

These actions are derived from priority options identified in the Waste Assessment 2023 (**Appendix 1**), which have been developed to address the key issues identified under the four objectives, described in **Section 2.1.3** of this plan.

**Table 5** provides a summary of Council's Action Plan table of preferred options to meet the Targets identified in **Table 4** and shows how each specific action aligns with the key issue identified in **Table 3**.

Below is a legend to understand the assessment terms for the various actions in the Action Plan Table.

- **Priority Status**
  - Status Quo - Already in 2021- 2031 LTP (Current)
  - P1 - Priority One Actions: Suggested for Implementation in the 2024-2034 LTP
  - P2 - Priority two Actions: Suggested for Implementation in the 2027-2037 LTP
- **Regional or District specific:**
  - R – Regional;
  - S – Stratford;
  - NP - New Plymouth;
  - ST – South Taranaki
- **Alignment with Strategic Framework – WMMP Goals** as per **Section 2.1.2**
  - G1 – Goal 1 - Maximise opportunities to reduce waste to landfill;
  - G2 – Goal 2 - Minimise the negative impact of waste;
  - G3 – Goal 3 - Improve the efficiency of resource use.
- **Alignment with Strategic Framework** – these are the **Guiding Principles** as specified in **Section 2.3**.
- **Council's intended Role** is as described in **Section 4.6**.

Table 5: Action Plan Table of Preferred Options

| Item                         | Specific Action  | Priority Status | Regional (R) or district (NP,S,ST) | Alignment with Strategic framework | Councils intended role                  | Funding Source               | Waste Hierarchy                 | Target Addressed          |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>A. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE</b> |  |                 |                                    |                                    |   |                              |                                 |                           |
| 1                            | Continue to collaborate on region wide sustainable behaviour change programmes which communicate positive environmental impacts                    | Status Quo      | R                                  | G2 / GP2, GP3, GP4                 | Advisor; Enabler                        | Waste levy, rates            | Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover | 1,2,3,4,5,6,9,13          |
| 2                            | Share stories around circular activity, recovery of materials and what happens to them, and waste trends <sup>5</sup>                              | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP2, GP4                 | Service provider                        | Waste levy, rates            | All                             | All                       |
| 3                            | Utilise the Zero Waste Taranaki website to host information and provide regular data to the community through dashboards.                          | Status Quo      | R                                  | G2 / GP3, GP4                      | Advisor; Enabler                        | Waste levy, rates            | All                             | All                       |
| 4                            | Expand website and A-Z recycling directory to highlight circular services in the region <sup>6</sup>   | Status Quo      | R                                  | G2 / GP2, GP3, GP5                 | Service provider                        | Waste levy, rates            | Reduce, Reuse, recycle, recover | 1,2, 3,4,6,7,9,13         |
| 5                            | Expand education and behaviour change programme and Advisor resource to support commercial sector to transition to a circular economy <sup>7</sup> | P1              | NP, S                              | G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3                 | Enabler; service provider, collaborator | Waste levy, user fees, rates | All                             | 1, 11,12,13               |
| 6                            | Establish a community-based composting network through marae, community gardens and food resilience projects                                       | P1              | R                                  | G1, G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5-       | Collaborator, Advisor                   | Waste levy, rates            | Recycle                         | 1,2,3,6,7,8,11,12,13      |
| 7                            | Continue and expand education programme  | Status Quo      | R                                  | G2 / GP2, GP3, GP5-                | Collaborator, Advisor                   | Waste levy, user fees, rates | Reduce, reuse, recycle          | 1,2,3,4,5,6, 8,9,11,12,13 |

<sup>5</sup> This action also applies to the Circular Economy focus area

<sup>6</sup> This action addresses multiple focus areas

<sup>7</sup> Support to focus on: encouraging source segregation of construction materials; collaborating with design and construction organisations to share knowledge on sustainable building methods and designing waste out of the construction process; utilising existing construction waste reduction resources and share in accessible formats.

| Item | Specific Action   | Priority Status | Regional (R) or district (NP,S,ST) | Alignment with Strategic framework | Councils intended role                   | Funding Source               | Waste Hierarchy        | Target Addressed                    |
|------|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 8    | Support rural waste minimisation programme utilising existing rural networks (i.e., Taranaki Catchment Communities)                     | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5                 | Enabler, collaborator, Advisor           | Waste levy, rates, user fees | All                    | 1,9,11,12,13                        |
| 9    | Increase accessibility of information (easy read, including Te Reo, various platforms)  | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5                 | Advisor; Enabler                         | Waste levy, rates            | All                    | 1, 2, 3, 4,5, 6, 7, 8,9, 11, 12, 13 |
| 10   | Collaborate with organisations to clean up and address hotspots or illegal dumpers to enhance the environment                           | Status Quo      | R                                  | G3 / GP1, GP2, GP4                 | Advocate; Enabler; Advisor; collaborator | Rates, user fees             | Disposal               | 9,11,12,13                          |
| 11   | Expand and promote Waste levy Contestable Fund to support initiatives   | Status Quo      | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP4, GP5                 | Advocate; Enabler; Advisor               | Waste levy                   | Reuse                  | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11, 12,13         |
| 12   | Collaborate with community groups and repair businesses to expand 'repair cafes' throughout region                                      | Status Quo      | R                                  | G1, G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5             | Collaborator; Enabler                    | Waste levy, rates, user fees | Reuse                  | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6,7,8,9,11,12,13        |
| 13   | Encourage community groups to register on nationwide circular economy platforms e.g., regional platforms including Zero Waste Taranaki  | Status Quo      | R                                  | G2, G3 / GP2, GP3, GP4             | Advisor; Enabler                         | Waste levy, rates, user fees | Reduce                 | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11, 12,13         |
| 14   | Expand behaviour change programmes and offer waste audits service to community, marae, businesses and schools                           | Status Quo      | R                                  | G1 / GP4                           | Advocate; Enabler; Advisor               | Waste levy, rates            | Reduce, reuse, recycle | 1,2,4,6,8,9,11,12,13                |
| 15   | Implement education and behaviour change programme documenting product lifecycles and how circular products can be embedded in Taranaki | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP2, GP3                      | Advisor; Enabler                         | Waste levy, rates            | All                    | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11, 12,13         |
| 16   | Develop and Implement emissions education and behaviour change programmes regionally  | Status Quo      | R                                  | G2 / GP2, GP3                      | Advisor; Enabler; collaborator           | Waste levy, rates            | All                    | All                                 |

| Item                                      | Specific Action  | Priority Status | Regional (R) or district (NP,S,ST) | Alignment with Strategic framework | Councils intended role         | Funding Source               | Waste Hierarchy                 | Target Addressed             |
|---|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>B. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION</b> |  |                 |                                    |                                    |                                |                              |                                 |                              |
| 1   | Expand opportunities with mana whenua for increased participation in governance or decision making   | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP1                           | Enabler, collaborator          | Waste levy, rates            | All                             | All                          |
| 2   | Collaborate with waste service providers to develop ways to achieve diversion targets <sup>8</sup>   | Status quo      | R                                  | G1, G2 / GP2, GP3                  | Collaborator; Enabler          | Rates, waste levy            | All                             | 2, 3, 4,5,6,13               |
| 3   | The TAs collaborate to provide a RMO to implement the Regional Waste strategy, Waste Education Strategy and WMMP.  | Status Quo      | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP2, GP4                 | Advisor, Enabler               | Waste Levy                   | All                             | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11, 12,13  |
| 4   | Collaborate with waste service providers to provide fit for purpose collection services for recoverable farm waste.  | P1              |                                    | G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5                 | Enabler, collaborator, Advisor | Waste levy, rates, user fees | All                             | 1,7,8,9,11,12,13             |
| 5   | Implement and promote national standardised recycling material accepted in kerbside collections  | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP2, GP3, GP5                 | Service provider; Enabler;     | Waste levy, rates, user fees | Recycle                         | 2, 3, 4,5,6,7,13             |
| 6   | Collaborate with waste service providers to develop ways to achieve district kerbside collection diversion targets   | P1              | R                                  | G2/GP1,GP4,G P5                    | Advocate; Enabler, advise      | Waste levy                   | Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover | 2,3,4,5,6,7,13               |
| 7   | Expand and promote Waste Levy Contestable Fund to support initiatives that promote circular economy in different communities including iwi, hapū, marae and whānau | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP4, GP5                 | Advocate; Enabler; Advisor     | Waste levy                   | Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11, 12,13, |
| 8   | Work with local retailers (larger corporate and local) to promote better purchasing choices using incentives and positive approaches                               | P1              | R                                  | G1 / GP4                           | Advocate; Enabler; Advisor     | Waste levy, rates            | Reduce, reuse, recycle          | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,13         |
| 9   | Develop communications and education plan with Mana whenua.  | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5            | Advisor; Enabler               | Waste levy, rates            | All                             | All                          |

<sup>8</sup> This action also applies to the following focus areas - key waste streams (increase effectiveness of services) and circular economy (increasing recovery of materials); includes establishing voluntary material capture targets for industry.

| Item                                | Specific Action   | Priority Status | Regional (R) or district (NP,S,ST) | Alignment with Strategic framework | Councils intended role                  | Funding Source               | Waste Hierarchy                 | Target Addressed   |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 10                                  | Engage with supply chain, private sector and mana whenua to find opportunities to collaborate to reduce waste and emissions   | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP2                      | Collaborator; Enabler                   | Waste levy, rates,           | All                             | 1,2,3,4,5,11,12,13 |
| <b>C. LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION</b> |   |                 |                                    |                                    |   |                              |                                 |                    |
| 1                                   | Advocate to central government to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandate sustainability ratings on product packaging</li> <li>Additional regulated product stewardship schemes, right to repair legislation and container return scheme</li> </ul> Organics ban to landfill as part of creating value for organic waste and reducing GHG emissions | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP2, GP4, GP5                 | Advocate                                | Rates, waste levy            | All                             | 1, 2, 3, 4,5,13    |
| 2                                   | Advocate to central government through Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee  | Status quo      | R                                  | G2 / GP2, GP4, GP5                 | Advocate                                | Rates Waste levy             | All                             | 1,2,3,4,13         |
| 3                                   | Plan a regional approach for Building Act changes for waste reduction in construction as part of building consents  | P2              | R                                  | G2 / GP4                           | Regulator                               | Rates, waste levy            | Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover | 1, 2, 3, 4,5,13    |
| 4                                   | Plan for and support product stewardship schemes, plastic bans and national behaviour change programmes within the region   | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP3, GP, GP5                  | Service provider, collaborator, Enabler | Waste levy, user fees        | Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover | All- Except 10     |
| 5                                   | Review bylaws to establish regional consistency for construction waste, illegal dumping, waste licensing, rural waste activities, mandating reusables items (e.g. bowls and cups) at events and set a minimum standard for waste at Council events, recycling contamination   | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP4                           | Regulator                               | Rates, user fees             | All                             | All- Except 10     |
| 6                                   | Plan for implementation of the national waste licensing for updated data collection on material and waste flows   | P2              | R                                  | G2 / GP2, GP4                      | Service provider, collaborator          | Waste levy, rates, user fees | All                             | All- Except 10     |
| 7                                   | Align data collection and reporting to the national waste data framework and expand regional waste reporting to include carbon emissions by waste stream.   | P1              | SDC                                | G2 / GP2, GP4                      | Service provider, collaborator          | Waste levy, rates, user fees | All                             | All                |

| Item | Specific Action   | Priority Status | Regional (R) or district (NP,S,ST) | Alignment with Strategic framework | Councils intended role                  | Funding Source               | Waste Hierarchy         | Target Addressed    |
|------|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 8    | Investigate methods to gather data on circular economy activity   | P2              | R                                  | G2 / GP2                           | Service provider, collaborator          | Waste levy, rates            | Reduce, reuse, recycle  | All- Except 10      |
| 9    | Evaluate existing Construction Waste Reduction Plans to feed into plan for Building Act changes   | P2              | SDC                                | G2 / GP4                           | Regulator                               | Waste levy, user fees, rates | All                     | 1, 11,12            |
| 10   | Connect construction organisations and existing material reuse and consumers  | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3                 | Enabler; collaborator                   | Waste levy, rates            | Reuse, recycle, recover | 1,2, 4,11,12,13     |
| 11   | Collaborate to establish a regional organic processing facility in Taranaki that aligns with iwi environmental bottom lines and contributes to food resilience or natural systems   | Status Quo      | R                                  | G1, G3 / GP1, GP2, GP4             | Enabler; service provider; collaborator | Rates, user fees, Waste Levy | Recycle                 | 1,6,7,8,11,12,13    |
| 12   | Advocate for product stewardship schemes for rural waste streams  | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5                 | Enabler, collaborator, Advisor          | Waste levy, rates, user fees | All                     | 1,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 |
| 13   | Develop and implement a Taranaki Circular Economy Road Map across sector groups which identifies current and potential future activities which align with circular economy approach | P1              | R                                  | G2, G3 / GP1, GP2,                 | Advocate; Enabler; collaborator         | Waste levy, rates            | All                     | All- Except 10      |
| 14   | Implement or update procurement policies for council projects to incorporate and prioritise broader outcomes for the community.   | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5            | Advisor, Enabler                        | Waste levy, rates            | All                     | All- Except 10      |
| 15   | Implement or update procurement policies for council projects to incorporate and prioritise broader outcomes, on emissions, for the community.                                      | P1              | SDC                                | G1, G3 / GP2, GP3, GP5             | Service provider; Enabler; collaborator | Waste levy, rates, user fees | Reuse, recycle          | All                 |
| 16   | Establish a regional emergency management plan for waste resulting from civil defence events  | P1              | R                                  | G1, G3 / GP2, GP3, GP5             | Regulator; Enabler                      | Waste levy, rates, user fees | All                     | All                 |



| Item | Specific Action   | Priority Status | Regional (R) or district (NP,S,ST) | Alignment with Strategic framework | Councils intended role                  | Funding Source                                  | Waste Hierarchy        | Target Addressed      |
|------|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
|      | <b>D. ACCESSIBLE SERVICES</b>   |                 |                                    |                                    |   |   |                        |                       |
| 1    | Promote how waste levy grant funding has been distributed within the region   | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP4                           | Advisor                                 | Waste levy                                      | Reduce, reuse, recycle | All- Except 10        |
| 2    | Expand recovery options through transfer station and resource recovery network <sup>9</sup>   | P1              | R                                  | G1, G3 / GP2, GP3                  | collaborator; Enabler, service provider | Waste levy, user fees, rates, contestable funds | Reuse, recycle         | 2,3,4,5,6,7,9,13      |
| 3    | Food and or green waste kerbside collection implemented for all properties currently receiving council kerbside collection (SDC (new) and STDC (expansion), NPDC green waste) | P2              | R                                  | G1 / GP3, GP5                      | Regulator, service provider             | Waste levy, rates, user fees                    | Recycle                | 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7,8,9 |
| 4    | Create a network of recovery facilities through existing transfer stations <sup>10</sup>  | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP3, GP5                      | Enabler; service provider               | Waste levy, rates, user fees                    | All                    | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,9 |
| 5    | Extend kerbside collection to rural areas, marae, business and not-for-profit organisations where feasible  | P2              | NP, S                              | G2 / GP3, GP5                      | Service provider;                       | Rates, user fees                                | All                    | 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,9  |
| 6    | Investigate and implement mobile transfer station for waste and recycling for rural community   | P1              | R                                  | G2/GP3,GP5                         | Service provider; collaborator; Enabler | Waste levy, rates, user fees                    | Recycle, Dispose       | 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9       |
| 7    | Investigate and implement mobile transfer station for waste and recycling for rural community   | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP3, GP5                      | Service provider; collaborator; Enabler | Waste levy, rates, user fees                    | Recycle, Dispose       | All -Except 10        |
| 8    | Review council transfer station hours to reflect community access needs and explore recycling facilities which are not restricted by opening hours                            | P1              | R                                  | G2/G3,GP5                          | Service provider; collaborator; Enabler | User fees, waste levy, rates                    | All                    | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,13      |

<sup>9</sup> This action addresses multiple focus areas

<sup>10</sup> This action addresses multiple focus areas; includes upgrading transfer stations to improve safety and customer experience, and expanding what can be accepted for reuse or recycling.

| Item | Specific Action   | Priority Status | Regional (R) or district (NP,S,ST) | Alignment with Strategic framework | Councils intended role                  | Funding Source               | Waste Hierarchy | Target Addressed |
|------|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 9    | Establish hubs or collection points for product stewardship schemes at existing council or community sites and promote on websites and other communication channels   | P2              | R                                  | G1 / GP2, GP4, GP5                 | Service provider; Enabler; collaborator | Waste levy, rates, user fees | Reuse, recycle  | 2, 3, 4,5,6      |
| 10   | Retrofit or include in new bins, RFID tags to allow better identification and follow up of properties with kerbside contamination, and report data collected publicly   | P1              | R                                  | G2 / GP4                           | Service provider                        | Waste levy, rates            | Recycle         | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8  |
| 11   | Offer alternative disposal and or recycling options for commonly dumped materials through partnerships with product stewardship schemes or other services e.g. Rebound mattress recycling programme, tyrewise | P2              | R                                  | G1, G2, G3 / GP2, GP3, GP5         | Collaborator; Enabler;                  | Waste levy, rates, user fees | All             | 2, 3, 5, 6, 7    |
| 12   | Increase local recycling / reuse infrastructure to enhance climate change resilience  | P1              | R                                  | G1, G3 / GP2, GP3, GP5             | Service provider; Enabler; collaborator | Waste levy, rates, user fees | Reuse, recycle  | 2, 3, 4, 5,7     |

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## 8 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).

**Anaerobic Digestion** Anaerobic digestion is a process through which bacteria break down organic matter—such as animal manure, wastewater biosolids, and food wastes—in the absence of oxygen

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

**Carbon Neutrality** - Carbon Neutrality is a state of net zero carbon dioxide emissions

**Circular economy** - The circular economy is a model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible.

**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 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.

**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).

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**Emissions reduction plan** The Emissions Reduction Plan sets out the actions we will take to meet our first emissions budget (2022-2025) and set us on the path to meet the second (2026 – 2030) and third (2031 – 2035) emissions budgets. This will enable us to transition to a low-emissions future in a way that is achievable and affordable. (Ministry for the Environment-MfE)

**Foodwaste** Food waste often refers to food that was not ultimately consumed by humans that is discarded or recycled, such as plate waste (i.e., food that has been served but not eaten), spoiled food, or peels and rinds considered inedible.

**Green waste** Green waste is the waste that arises from landscaping or gardening work and generally consists of leaves, twigs, small branches, bushes and grass. The waste is biodegradable which means that it can be broken down by natural processes.

**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 *Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy –Te rautaki para March2023*.

**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.

**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.

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**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 waste<sup>11</sup>.

**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:

- 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 Assessment** The Waste Assessment establishes the planning foundations for the WMMP by describing the waste situation, setting the vision, goals, objectives and targets for the district and developing options for future demand.

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

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<sup>11</sup> Ministry for Environment, 2015. *Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: A guide for Territorial Authorities*. Wellington. (Updated 2023)

- 
- Reduce, rethink, redesign
  - Reuse, repair, repurpose
  - Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion
  - Recover value
  - 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*

**WMMP** Waste Management and Minimisation Plan



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## 9 Appendices



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# Part C

## Appendix 1

### **2023 Waste Assessment**

*See SDC Content Manager number D23/34250*



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## **Appendix 2**

# **A Summary of Waste Infrastructure and Services in Taranaki**

| Item | Infrastructure/Service |   | Council Provided  | Providers <sup>12</sup>  |
|------|------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1    | Reduce                 | Education and behaviour change (across waste hierarchy) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional education strategy and campaigns.</li> <li>TRC education officer available for waste lessons.</li> <li>Regional waste minimisation officer.</li> <li>National campaigns (LFHW, Plastic Free July etc)</li> <li>Distribution of waste disposal levy grants.</li> <li>Tours of waste facilities</li> <li>Social media posts and campaigns.</li> <li>Zero Waste Taranaki website.</li> <li>Sustainable living education trust licence (STDC).</li> <li>The Junction workshops and community engagement (NPDC)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kate Meads workshops<sup>13</sup>.</li> <li>Taranaki Environmental Education Trust. EnviroSchools.</li> <li>Taranaki Conservationists. Curious Minds programme.</li> <li>Impact (funded by Ministry for Youth Development – working with youth aged 12-24).</li> <li>Sustainable Taranaki</li> </ul>  |
| 2    | Reuse                  | Second hand trading and upcycling                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Junction reuse shop (NPDC).</li> <li>The Sorting Depot (NPDC) <i>under development</i>.</li> <li><a href="#">Commercial reuse and recycling options</a> (NPDC).</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charity shops.</li> <li>Websites for reuse, buy and sell (TradeMe, Freecycle).</li> <li>Building recyclers</li> <li>Food banks / soup kitchens.</li> </ul>  |
| 3    | Recycle                | Collection  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPDC – Fortnightly collection of 240 L mixed recycling bin &amp; 60 L glass crate. Collection of whiteware and tyres at Transfer Stations.</li> <li>SDC – Fortnightly collection of 240 L mixed recycling bin &amp; 60 L glass crate. Collection of whiteware, E-waste and scrap metal at transfer stations.</li> <li>STDC – Weekly collection of 140 L mixed recycling bin &amp; 60 L glass crate. Collection of whiteware, tyres and E-waste at transfer stations.</li> <li>Public recycling bin collection.</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential kerbside collection by one private contractor.</li> <li>Commercial mixed recycling collections by two providers.</li> <li>Rural / farm waste recycled through AgRecovery and Plasback.</li> <li>Alternative recycling or disposal options (to the kerbside collection) are available for some materials e.g. soft plastics at supermarkets.</li> </ul> <p>All recycling is processed outside of region.</p> |
|      |                        | Transfer stations                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPDC has five transfer stations.</li> <li>SDC has one transfer station.</li> <li>STDC has seven transfer stations.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One private transfer station located in NPDC.</li> </ul>  |
| 4    |                        | Resource recovery facilities                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Sorting Depot (NPDC) <i>under development</i>.</li> <li>New Plymouth Resource Recovery Facility (includes MRF, RTS and The Junction) (NPDC)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private scrap metal dealers, concrete and untreated timber contractors.</li> <li>Private commercial and industrial skip providers.</li> </ul>   |

<sup>12</sup> The list of other providers who feed into the waste services within Taranaki region is not exhaustive of all services offered.

<sup>13</sup> Kate Mead workshops include waste-free parenting, a food lovers masterclasses and menstrual cups workshops.

| Item | Infrastructure/Service |                                       | Council Provided  | Providers <sup>12</sup>   |
|------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 5    | Recover                | Organic waste collection and drop off | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPDC – food scraps collection.</li> <li>STDC – Opt-in fortnightly collection of 240 L green waste bin<sup>14</sup>.</li> <li>Green waste drop off at New Plymouth, Inglewood, Ōkato, Manaia, Tongapōrutu, Stratford, Eltham, Ōpunakē, Hāwera, Pātea, Waitōtara and Waverly Transfer Stations.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial landscaping business and farms (small scale).</li> <li>Commercial collectors processing green waste to compost. E.g., Easy Earth.</li> <li>Community gardens offering a food waste drop off to compost service.</li> </ul>  |
| 6    | Treat                  | Hazardous waste                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential hazardous waste is accepted at New Plymouth and Hāwera transfer stations.</li> <li>AgRecovery provide agrichemical collection which is part-funded by the councils.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PaintWise paint take back scheme is available at Resene ColourShop in New Plymouth.</li> <li>E-waste recycling services including Noel Leeming's take back services.</li> <li>Commercial hazardous waste is collected and transported to Auckland for treatment/disposal.</li> </ul> |
| 7    | Dispose                | Collection                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPDC – Fortnightly collection of 140 L bin.</li> <li>SDC – Weekly collection of 120 L bin.</li> <li>STDC – Weekly collection of 120 L bin.</li> <li>Illegal waste dumping collection service.</li> <li>Public litter bin service.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private commercial wheelie and front load bin providers.</li> </ul>  |
|      |                        | Transfer stations                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste disposal at all transfer station (user pays).</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One private transfer station located in NPDC.</li> </ul>   |
|      |                        | Landfill                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No active landfills in Taranaki region.</li> <li>NPDC has nine closed landfills.</li> <li>STDC has 7 closed landfills.</li> <li>SDC has 3 closed landfills.</li> </ul>   | N/A   |
|      |                        | Cleanfills                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A list of active cleanfill sites in the region are detailed in <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleanfill sites are privately operated.</li> </ul>   |

<sup>14</sup> STDC will accept up to 10% of food in green waste bins <https://www.southtaranaki.com/our-servicesE/rubbish-and-recycling/kerbside-collection/voluntary-green-waste-kerbside-collection-service>