



## Stratford District Council



**STRATFORD  
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

# WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN (WMMP) 2018



## CONTROL SHEET

1. Project Manager:		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
05.04.2018	Victoria Araba	Director Assets

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

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

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

5. Plan Update and Review by Management:	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Record of</b>
06.06. 2018	

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# Part A – Strategy

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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 Stratford District Council ('the Council') to promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district.

Pursuant to Section 51 of the WMA 2008, the Council has compiled all background planning information for the preparation of the WMMP in the '2018 Waste Assessment' document<sup>1</sup>.

## 1.1 Purpose

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

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

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

## 1.2 Scope

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

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

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

## 1.3 Commencement, Duration and Review

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

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

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<sup>1</sup>Appendix 1

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## 2 Strategic Direction and Legislative Context

### 2.1 Strategic Context

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

#### 2.1.1 The Council's Vision

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

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



#### 2.1.2 The Council's Goals

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

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

#### 2.1.3 The Council's Objectives

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

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

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

## 2.2 Legislative Context

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

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

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

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

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

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



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## 3 The Waste Situation

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

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

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

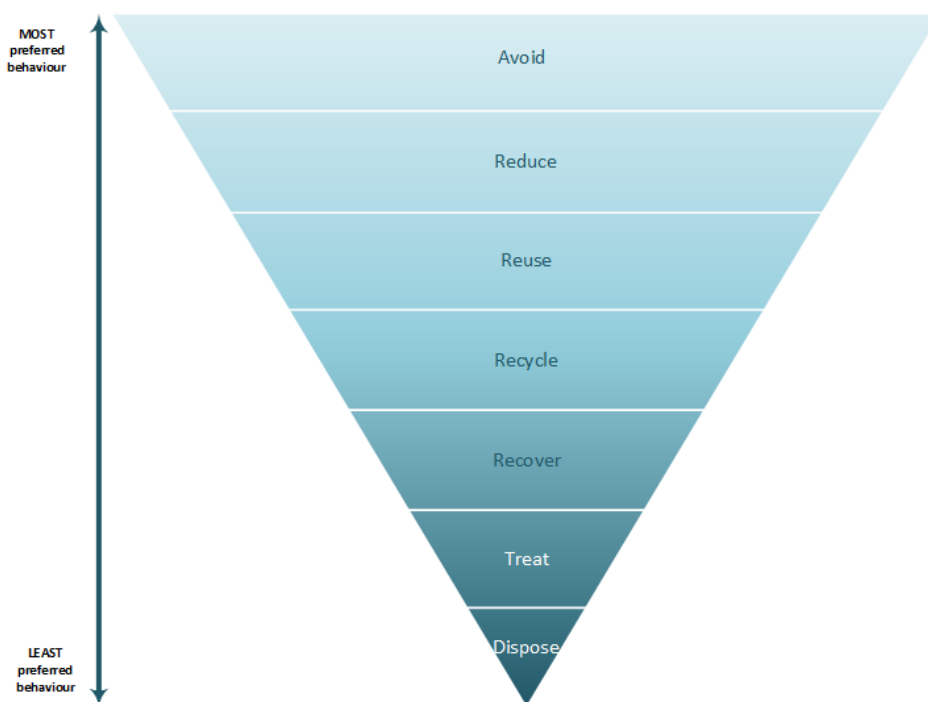


Figure 2 - Waste Hierarchy

### 3.1 Stratford District Waste

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

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

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

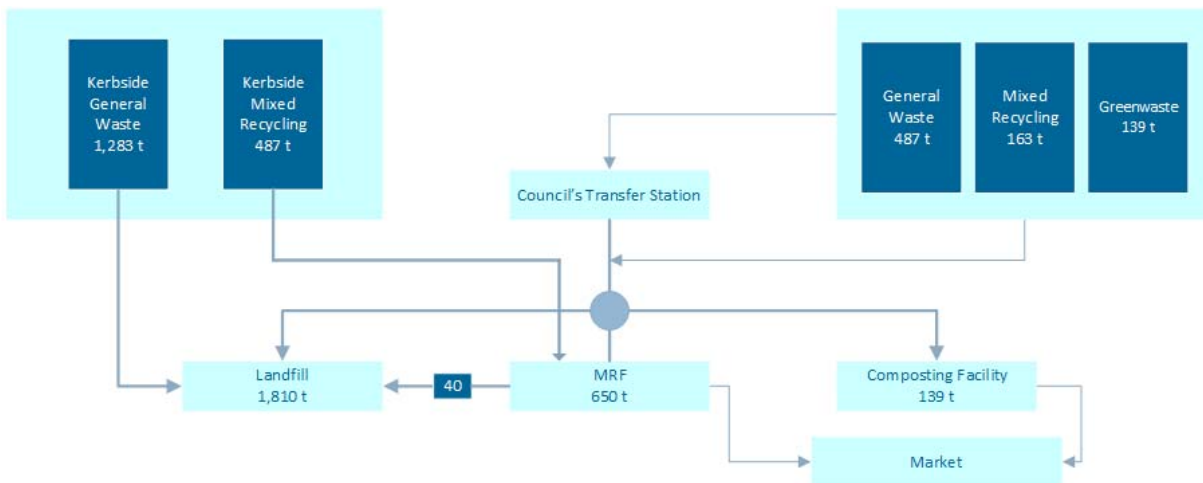


Figure 3 – 2015/2016 Mass flow diagram for the Stratford District

### 3.1.1 Kerbside collections

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

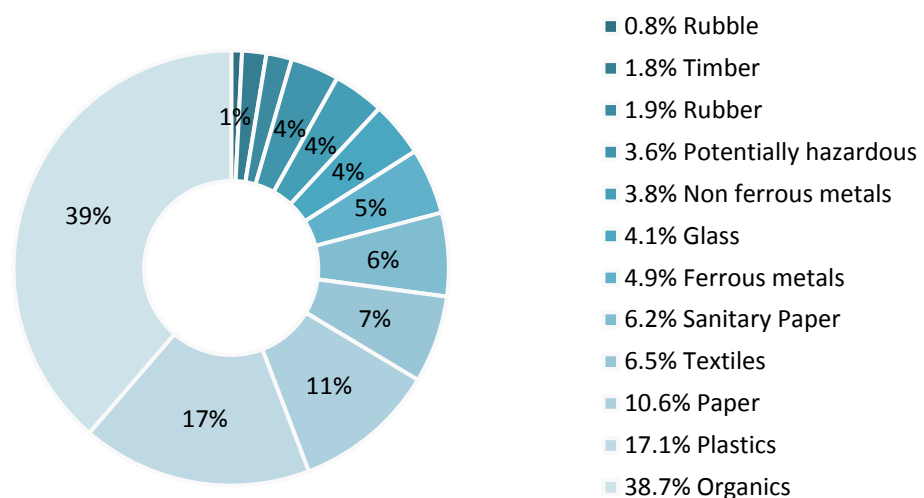


Figure 4 – Composition of SDC kerbside bins general waste contents 2016/2017

### 3.1.2 Transfer Station

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

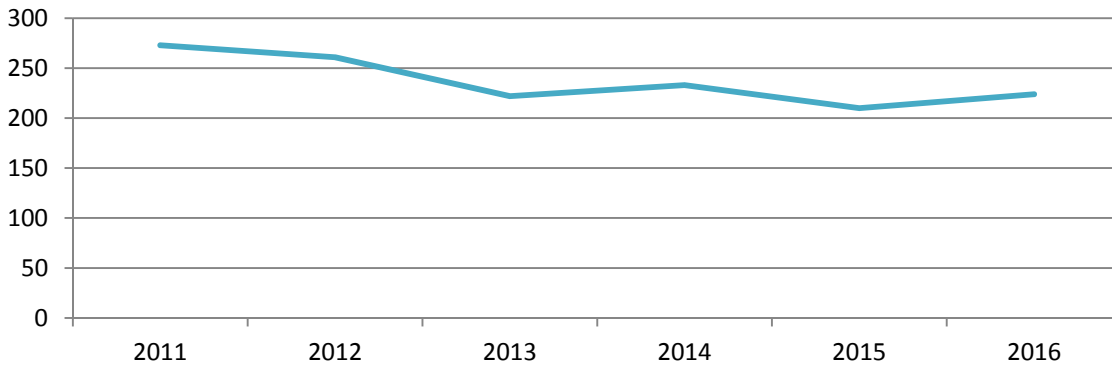


Figure 5 – Tonnage of waste disposed at the Stratford transfer station 2011-2016

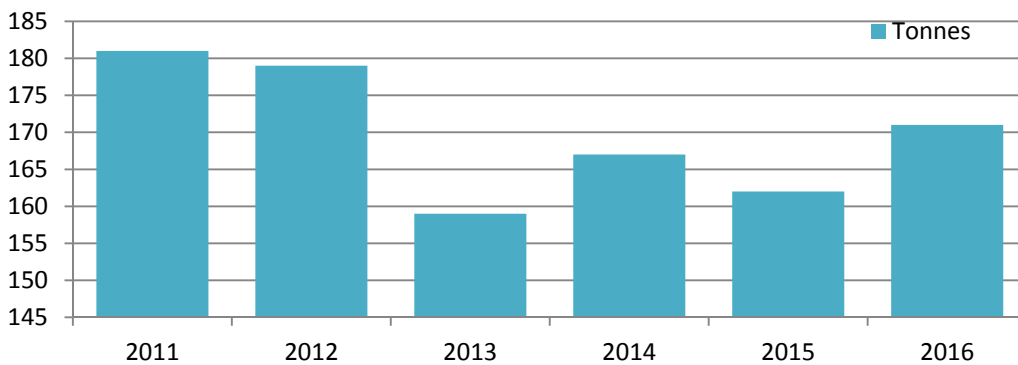


Figure 6 - Annual tonnage of greenwaste dropped of at SDC transfer stations

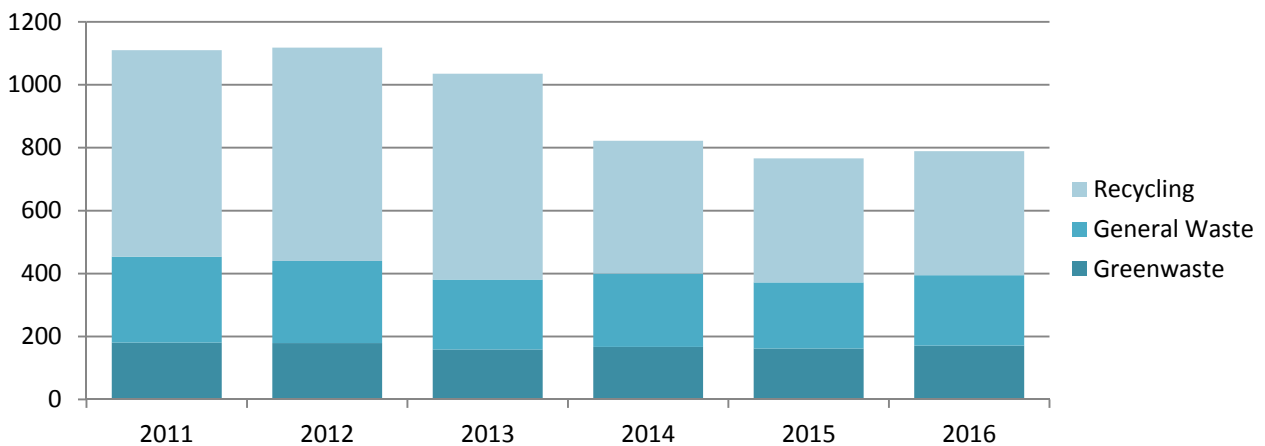


Figure 7 - General waste, greenwaste and recycling at SDC transfer stations 2011-2016 (tonnes)

### 3.1.3 Landfill

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

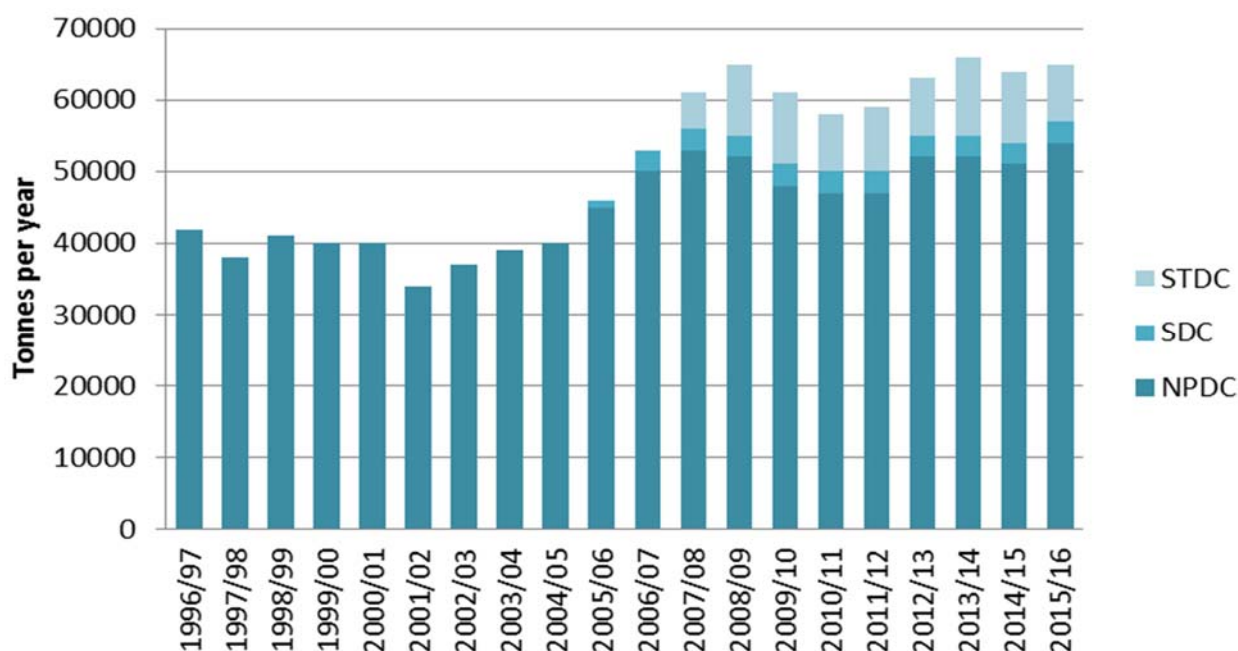


Figure 8 – Waste disposed to Colson Road Landfill 1996-2016

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

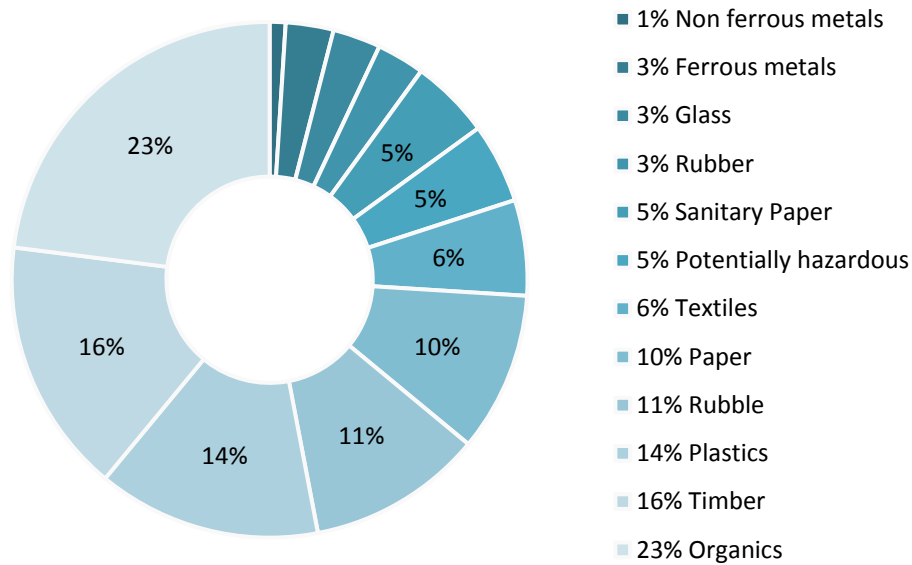


Figure 9 – Composition of waste disposed of at the Landfill in 2016<sup>3</sup>

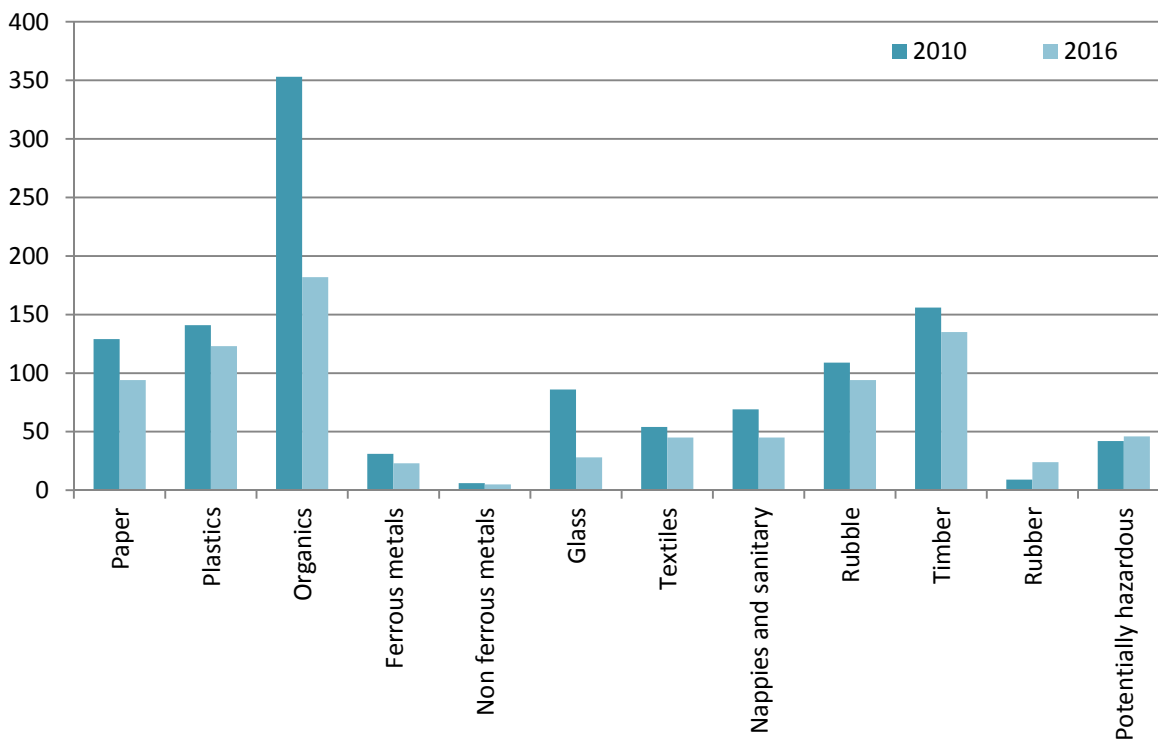


Figure 10 – Comparison of Landfill composition by tonnage between 2010 and 2016

<sup>3</sup> Waste Not Consulting. 2016. *Composition of solid Waste in Taranaki Region, September 2016.*

### 3.1.4 Diversion from landfill

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

**Table 1 - CURRENTLY DIVERTIBLE MATERIAL FROM LANDFILL**

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

**Table 2 - QUANTITY OF RESOURCES DIVERTED IN THE REGION**

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

\*Data sourced from: SWAP report 2016

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

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

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## 3.2 Existing Waste Infrastructure and Services

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

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

## 3.3 What we have achieved so far

Our achievements so far have resulted in:

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

These achievements include:

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 3 - SUMMARY OF WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES IN TARANAKI**

	Infrastructure / Service	Council Infrastructure / Services	Other Infrastructure / Services Providers
Reduce	Education / Behaviour Change (across waste hierarchy)	<p>Regional education strategy &amp; campaigns</p> <p>TRC Education Officer available for waste lessons.</p> <p>Regional Waste Minimisation Officer.</p> <p>Love Food Hate Waste national campaign.</p> <p>Distribution of waste levy grants.</p> <p>Tours of waste facilities.</p> <p>Stalls and events.</p> <p>Social media.</p> <p>We Can website / recycling directory</p>	<p>Taranaki Environmental Education Trust.</p> <p>Enviroschools.</p> <p><b>Taranaki Conservationists.</b></p> <p><b>Curious Minds programme<sup>4</sup>.</b></p> <p><b>Reusable bags for sale at most supermarkets. Some retailers charge for plastic bags or provides discount for bring your own bag.</b></p> <p><b>Impact</b> (funded by Ministry for Youth Development – working with youth aged 12-24).</p> <p><b>Community fruit harvesting.</b></p> <p><b>Para Kore (Council waste levy funds part)</b></p>
	Second hand trading and upcycling	<p><b>Community Reuse and Recycling Centre</b></p> <p><b>(NPDC only, under development)</b></p>	<p>Charity stores – including Hospice Taranaki, Red Cross, Salvation Army, SPCA, Oxfam, and Church stores.</p> <p>Demolition &amp; building Cleanfill/trade stores.</p> <p>Second hand traders, including four second hand clothing stores.</p> <p>Online trading sites including TradeMeGarage sales.</p>
Reuse		<p>Council / NZTA contractors reuse roading wastes for bedding and sub-base – material</p>	<p>Gas bottles –‘Swap a bottle’ and refilling.</p> <p>Retread tyres (processed outside of region).</p> <p>Informal arrangements with farmers for tyres: used in sileage pits and retaining walls.</p> <p><b>Bounce Bags – making and distributing reusable shopping bags.</b></p>
Recycle	Collection	<p>Fortnightly kerbside collection mixed recycling and glass. SDC – 2,450 households;</p> <p>Public place recycling bins ;</p> <p>Events recycling</p>	<p><b>Residential kerbside</b> collections .</p> <p>Commercial cardboard collections</p> <p>Commercial mixed recycling collections</p> <p>Farm sector: Plasback contractor collects farm plastics from site.</p> <p>Hospitality sector: Collectors of waste cooking oil.</p> <p>Automotive industry: Some divert oil filters, car batteries, antifreeze for recycling.</p> <p>Tyre industry: Small quantity of tyres recycled.</p> <p>All recycling processed outside of region.</p>
	Refuse transfer stations	<p>Three main transfer stations in region (NPTS, Hawera and Stratford) with free drop off of household recyclables and user pays services for whiteware, e-waste and waste oil.</p>	<p>Baler for commercial plastics and cardboard located in New Plymouth.</p> <p>Plasback farm plastics baler located in Taranaki region, administered by Riverlea; Ken Moratti and Hinton Contractors</p>
	Resource recovery facilities	<p>RRF (under development) with Material Recovery Facility sorting and baling kerbside recycling. (NPDC Only)</p>	<p>18 Regional scrap metal dealers; in SDC; 3 in NPDC and 1 in STDC.</p> <p>Two providers for commercial skip processing (NPDC)</p>
Recover	Organic waste collection	<p><b>STDC greenwaste site no longer accepts free public greenwaste disposal.</b></p>	<p>Three providers for kerbside greenwaste collection.</p> <p>Many commercial businesses (i.e. landscaping) drop greenwaste to processing facilities.</p> <p>Piggeries and coordinating organisations have informal and formal arrangements with supermarkets and hospitality sector for collection of food scraps.</p>

<sup>4</sup> May include a waste component. Study in 2016 on organic waste in schools.



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

### 3.4 Future Waste Projections

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

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

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

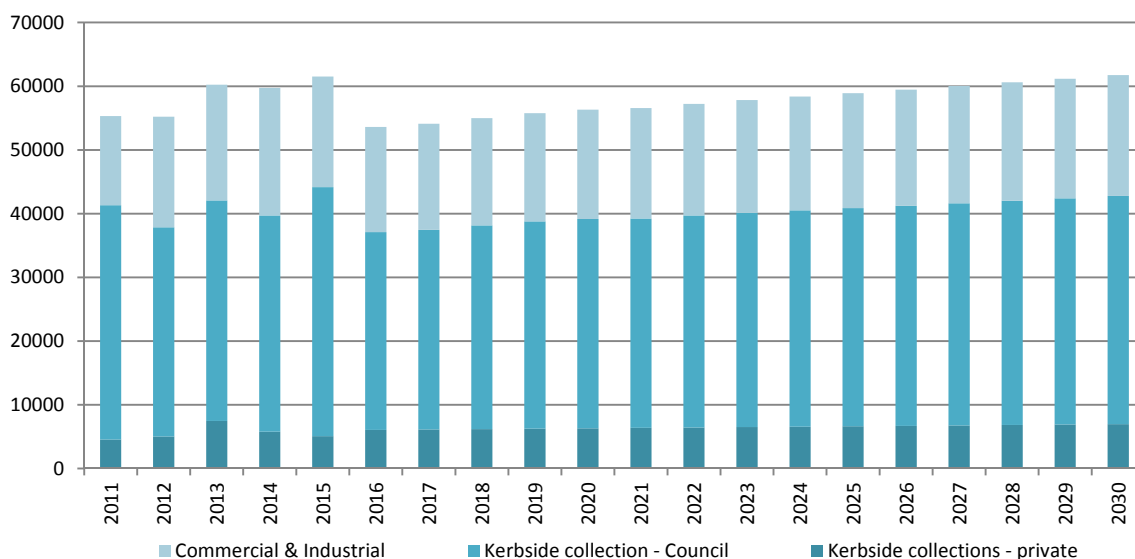
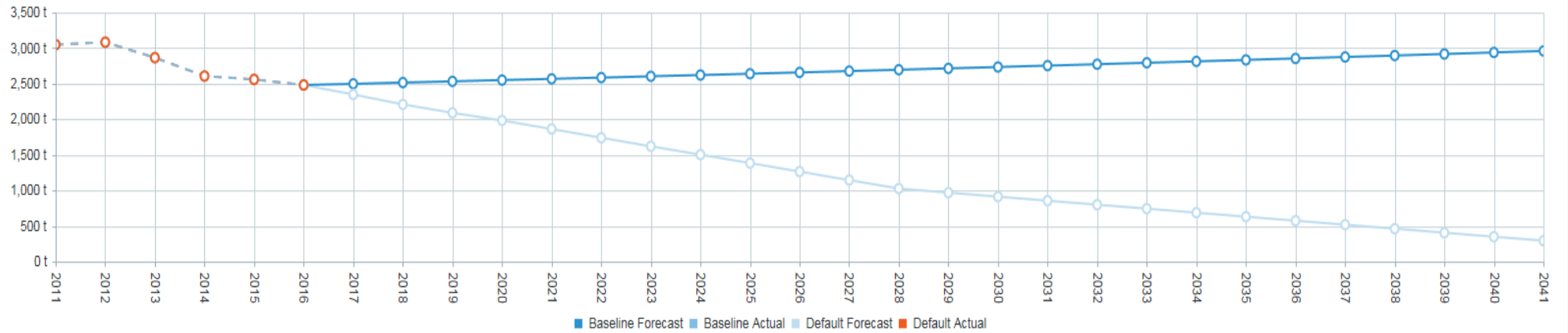


Figure 11 - Forecast waste generation to the Taranaki Regional Landfill

## SDC WASTE TO LANDFILL PROJECTIONS



## SDC KERBSIDE COLLECTION WASTE PROJECTIONS

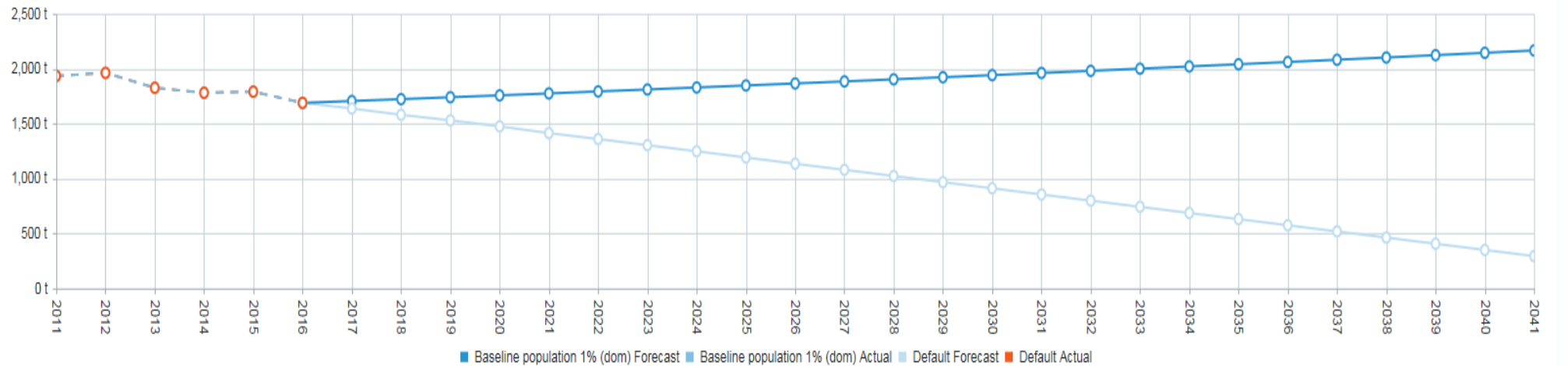


Figure 12 – SDC waste projections

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## 4 Addressing the Issues

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

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

### 4.1 Key Issues

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

### 4.2 Key Gaps

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

- Infrastructure;
- Education; and
- Policy.

#### **Infrastructure:**

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

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

#### **Education:**

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

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

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**Policy:**

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

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

### 4.3 Targets

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

### 4.4 The Council's Intended Role

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

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

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

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

**Table 4 – SUMMARY OF ISSUES**

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

<sup>5</sup> Including by freedom campers.

**Table 5 - THE COUNCIL'S PROPOSED TARGETS**

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

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## 5 Funding Our Plan

### 5.1 Plan Implementation

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

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

### 5.2 Proposed Funding Sources

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

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

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

### 5.3 Waste Minimisation Levies

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

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

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



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

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

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

## 5.5 Provisions for waiving waste disposal charges

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

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

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

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## 6 Monitoring, Reporting and Review

### 6.1 Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

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

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

### 6.2 Review

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

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

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## Part B – Action Plan

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## 7 Action Plan

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

For each objective, the Action Plan presents:

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

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

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

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

**Table 6 – KEY TO TARGET GROUPS**

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

**Table 7 – ACTION PLAN TABLE OF PREFERRED OPTIONS**

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

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

**Table 8 – ACTION PLAN ALIGNMENT WITH KEY ISSUES**

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

<sup>6</sup> Including by freedom campers.

## 8 Monitoring Plan

**Table 9 – MONITORING PLAN**

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



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## 9 Terms & Acronyms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**District** means the district of a territorial authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MBIE refers to Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

NZ ETS refers to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme.

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

**MfE** refers to the Ministry for the Environment.

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

**NPDC** refers to the New Plymouth District Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RRF refers to the Resource Recovery Facility.

**SDC** refers to the Stratford District Council.

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

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

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

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

**STDC** refers to the South Taranaki District Council.

**SWAP** refers to Solid Waste Analysis Protocol programme which is a classification and sampling technique to measure the quantity and composition of waste<sup>7</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:

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

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

**Waste\*** means:

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

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

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

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

**Waste minimisation\*** means:

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

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



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# Part C – Appendices

## Appendix 1

### 2018 Waste Assessment