



Our reference
F19/13/03-D21/26182

21 June 2023

Policy and Services Committee

Notice is hereby given that the Policy and Services Committee Meeting will be held in the **Council Chambers, Stratford District Council, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford** on **Tuesday 27 June 2023** beginning at 3.00pm.

Timetable for 27 June 2023 as follows:

1.45pm	Afternoon tea for Councillors
2.00pm	Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Median Barriers – Waka Kotahi- Speed Management Plan
3.00pm	Policy and Services Committee

Yours faithfully

Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

2023 - Agenda - Policy and Services - June - Open

27 June 2023 03:00 PM



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AGENDA

Policy and Services Committee



F22/55/05-D23/26252

Date: Tuesday 27 June 2023 at 3.00 PM
Venue: Council Chambers, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford

1. Welcome
 - 1.1 **Opening Karakia**
D21/40748 Page 8
 - 1.2 **Health and Safety Message**
D21/26210 Page 9
2. Apologies
3. Announcements
4. **Declarations of members interest**
Elected members to declare any real or perceived conflicts of interest relating to items on this agenda.
5. **Attendance Schedule**
Page 10

Attendance schedule for Policy and Services Committee meetings, including Hearings.
6. **Confirmation of Minutes**
 - 6.1 **Policy & Services Committee – 23 May 2023**
D23/22137 (PE) D23/23145 (Open) Page 11

Recommendation

THAT the minutes of the Policy and Services Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 23 May 2023, including the public excluded section, be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

/
Moved/Seconded

7. **Matters Outstanding**
D16/47 Page 22

Recommendation

THAT the Matters Outstanding be received.

/
Moved/Seconded

8. [Information Report – Economic Development Quarterly Report – Quarter Three](#)
D23/25864 Page 23

<p>Recommendation <u>THAT</u> the report be received.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____/_____ Moved/Seconded</p>

9. [Information Report – Local Government Elections 2022](#)
D23/21905 Page 52

<p>Recommendation <u>THAT</u> the report be received.</p> <p>Recommended Reason To provide the Committee with a final report of the 2022 Local Government Election.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____/_____ Moved/Seconded</p>
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10. [Decision Report – TET Funding Application 2023](#)
D23/24650 Page 70

<p>Recommendations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>THAT</u> the report be received.2. <u>THAT</u> Council's funding application to the Taranaki Electricity Trust (TET) for \$686,000 is approved to be submitted. <p>Recommended Reason The opportunity to have projects externally funded will reduce the rating impact for ratepayers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____/_____ Moved/Seconded</p>

11. [Decision Report – Waste Management and Minimisation Plan \(WMMP\) Review – Targets and Actions](#)
D23/24958 Page 75

<p>Recommendations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>THAT</u> the report be received.2. <u>THAT</u> the committee approve the proposed <i>Targets and Actions</i> for the proposed DRAFT Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023 <p>Recommended Reason To set targets for the achievement of the vision, goals and objectives and propose possible actions to support the delivery of the targets.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____/_____ Moved/Seconded</p>
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12. [Decision Report – Review of King Edward Park Reserve Management Plan](#)
D23/18373 Page 245

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received
2. THAT in terms of Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977, as administering body of the reserve, Council carry out a comprehensive review of the King Edward Park Reserve Management Plan.
3. THAT council seek submissions and feedback from key stakeholders in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

Recommended Reasons

The Reserves Act 1977 requires Council to “keep its management plan under continuous review”. The King Edward Park is one of Stratford’s premier reserves both in terms of passive and active recreation and warrants their own management plan to better guide their present and future use, maintenance and development. This plan is due for review, given the changes to parts of the reserve within the last few years.

/_____
Moved/Seconded

13. [Decision Report – Interim Speed Management Plan](#)
D23/26357 Page 299

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT in accordance with the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 the committee endorses the Interim Speed Management Plan which gives effect to reducing the speed limits outside the following schools:
 - Midhirst School – 30km/h
 - Stratford Primary School – 30km/h
 - Stratford High School – 30km/h
 - St Joesph’s Primary School – 30km/h
 - St Mary’s Diocesan School (Pembroke Road frontage only) – 30km/h
 - Pembroke School – 60km/h
 - Makahu School – 30km/h
 - Marco School – 60km/h (Marco Road frontage only)
 - Ngaere School – 60km/h (Cheal Road frontage only)

Recommended Reason

The Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 (the Rule) requires all road controlling authorities (RCA’s) to develop and consult on a speed management plan. The Stratford District Council is the RCA responsible for local roads (i.e. non-State highway roads) within the Stratford District. The purpose of this Interim Speed Management Plan (iSMP) is to enable the Stratford District Council to share how it intends to manage speed limits over the period extending up to the end of June 2024.

The primary focus over this period is the reduction of speed limits around the schools in Stratford under the Road to Zero project. Some other minor proposals are also being put forward following some calls for change from the community as well as a few locations where the posted speed doesn’t align with the current legislation/bylaws.

/_____
Moved/Seconded

14. Monthly Reports

14.1 Assets Report
D23/23450 Page 330

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/
Moved/Seconded

14.2 Community Services Report
D23/23416 Page 353

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/
Moved/Seconded

14.3 Environmental Services Report
D23/20543 Page 362

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/
Moved/Seconded

14.4 Corporate Services Report
D23/25173 Page 370

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/
Moved/Seconded

15. Questions

16. Closing Karakia
D21/40748 Page 388



Our reference
F19/13/03-D21/40748

Karakia

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

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



Our reference
F19/13/03-D22/17082

Health and Safety Message

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

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

5. Attendance schedule for 2023 Policy & Services Committee meetings (including Hearings).

Date	24/1/23	28/2/23	28/3/23	18/4/23	23/5/23	27/6/23	25/7/23	25/7/23	22/8/23	26/9/22	26/9/23	24/10/23	28/11/23
Meeting	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS	H	PS	PS	H	PS	PS	PS
Neil Volzke	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Steve Beck	✓	✓	✓	✓	AV								
Grant Boyde	A	AV	✓	✓	✓								
Annette Dudley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Jono Erwood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Ellen Hall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Amanda Harris	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Vaughan Jones	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Min McKay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
John Sandford	✓	S	S	✓	✓								
Clive Tongaawhikau	✓	✓	✓	✓	AV								
Mathew Watt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								

Key	
PS	Policy & Services Committee Meeting
H	Hearing (heard by Policy & Services Committee)
✓	Attended
A	Apology/Leave of Absence
AB	Absent
S	Sick
AV	Meeting held, or attended by, by Audio Visual Link

Attendance

MINUTES

Policy and Services Committee



F22/55/05 – D23/22137

Date: Tuesday 23 May 2023 at 3.00PM
Venue: Council Chambers, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford

Present

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

Via audio/visual link: Councillors S J Beck and C M Tongaawhikau (part meeting)

In attendance

The Chief Executive – Mr S Hanne, the Director – Corporate Services – Mrs T Radich, the Director – Assets – Mrs V Araba, the Director – Environmental Services – Mr B Sutherland, the Acting Director – Community Services – Mr C Julie, the Committee Advisor and Executive Assistant – Mrs E Bishop, the Communications Manager – Ms G Gibson (*part meeting*), the Roading Asset Manager – Mr S Bowden (*part meeting*), the Project Manager – Mr S Taylor (*part meeting*), the Services Asset Manager – Mr J Cooper (*part meeting*), two members of the public (*part meeting*) and one member of the media (Stratford Press)

Via audio/visual link: The Special Projects Manager – Mr N Cooper.

1. Welcome

The opening karakia was read.

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

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

2. Apologies

An apology was received from Councillor C M Tongaawhikau

Recommendation

THAT the apology be received.

HALL/BOYDE
Carried
P&S/23/59

Note: Councillor Tongaawhikau joined the meeting by audio/visual link later in the meeting.

3. Announcements

There were no announcements.

4. Declarations of members interest

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

5. Attendance Schedule

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

6. Confirmation of Minutes

6.1 Policy & Services Committee – 18 April 2023
D23/17197 Page 12

Recommendation

THAT the minutes of the Policy and Services Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 18 April 2023 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

SANDFORD/ERWOOD
Carried
P&S/23/60

7. Matters Outstanding

D16/47 Page 20

Recommendation

THAT the Matters Outstanding be received.

HARRIS/DUDLEY
Carried
P&S/23/61

The Chief Executive noted the following points:

- The Street Numbering project update is in the Environmental Services monthly report.
- The Page Street Swimming Pool Complex is now actively part of the Long Term Plan process due to the Earthquake Prone Building discussion. Therefore this will now be removed from matters outstanding.
- Options for croquet locations are presented in item 10. This item is now complete.
- The additional Kingheim Track is presented as item 9.
- The Pool queries, waste water and water KPIs and recycling revenue matters have all been answered within the department monthly reports.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was noted there was an additional outstanding matter on page 18 regarding writing off debts, this had been missed from the matters outstanding index. The Director – Corporate Services clarified that there had been \$23,738 of debt written off that was older than three years, this is noted in the Corporate Services monthly report.

8. Decision Report – Proposed Road Closures for a Tarmac Rally Event
D23/20578 Page 21

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.

JONES/DUDLEY
Carried
P&S/23/62

2. THAT pursuant to Section 342(1) (b) in accordance with Schedule 10 clause 11(e) of the Local Government Act 1974, notice is hereby given that the Stratford District Council approves the closure of the following roads on Sunday 25 June 2023 between the hours of 09:30am to ~~3:00pm~~ 4.00pm for the Taranaki and South Taranaki Car Clubs to host a Tarmac Rally motorsport event.

Special Stage 1 and 3.

- Mohakau Road – From SH43 to Makuri Road.
- Makuri Road – From Mohakau Road to Douglas Road.
- Douglas Road – From Makuri Road to SH43.

Special Stage 2 and 4.

- Wawiri Road – From Ahuroa Road to Makuri Road.
- Makuri Road – From Wawiri Road to Stanley Road.
- Stanley Road – Makuri Road to Croydon Road.
- Croydon Road to Salisbury Road.

ERWOOD/BODYE
Carried
P&S/23/63

Recommended Reason

In order for the Taranaki and South Taranaki Car Clubs to host a Tarmac Rally motorsport event, it is necessary to close the roads listed above for safety reasons, for the participants and for any spectators. The proposed road closures require a formal endorsement by a council resolution.

The Roading Assets Manager noted that a request to extend the road closure to 4.00pm had been received. He noted the clubs were now expecting 60 entrants.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was clarified the appendices had been supplied by the organisers, the reference to the roads outside of our district were likely there in error. Mr Bowden would advise them to ensure their documentation was accurate for future applications.
- It was noted that the organisers would be required to let residents know of the amendment to the road closure times, although it was noted the letters to residents had allowed for a later time than requested.

9. Decision Report – Te Ara o Maru Walkway, Whangamomona
D23/20589 Page 108

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.

BOYDE/DUDLEY
Carried
P&S/23/64

2. THAT a further trail comprising part of the Te Ara o Maru Walkway, being the one closest to the Whangamomona township, be opened to the public and this be done as soon as possible following the erection of suitable signage and gazettal of the walkway and formal appointment of Council as the controlling authority by the Walking Access Commission.

3. THAT officers liaise further with the Taranaki Trails Trust and Kingheim Limited in regards to the remaining trail, being that on the northern side of Mangare Road and the Forgotten World Highway, to determine its best use and with a view to opening to the public as soon as practicable.

VOLZKE/SANDFORD
Carried
P&S/23/65

Recommended Reason

It is now approximately 8 years since these trails that comprise the Te Ara o Maru Walkway were developed by Kingheim Limited and, since the first was opened to the public in 2021, the Whangamomona community is seeking to have the others opened as soon as possible to meet demand for walking and mountain bike trails in the area.

The Special Projects Manager noted the following points:

- This report was prepared to provide an update to elected members where council was at in terms of the walking and mountain bike trails at the Kingheim Forestry.
- In 2018, at the request of the Walking Access Commission, Council agreed to be the controlling authority of the walkways with the first track opened to gauge the popularity and use of the trail. There has since been further pressure to open more of them with the next logical one being the walking trail closer to the township on the southern side of the highway. This trail is primarily a climb up the ridge and is steep and advanced but would be easy to open with just signage required. The other trail is quite large and extensive being around 9-10kms in length, it was also initially earmarked as a mountain bike trail but feels this needs further discussion with the Taranaki Trails Trust and mountain bike clubs before it is opened.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- Councillor Boyde noted that the function of the controlling authority did not include providing seating, toilets or rubbish facilities. He noted that the installation of rubbish bins was a huge concern to him as it would encourage visitors to take rubbish and this would also be a huge expense to council to collect. He also noted there were public toilets in Whangamomona less than 1km away. Mr Cooper clarified that auxiliary items such as these would be at council's costs, Kingheim had done above what had been required of them, but he could approach them if that was council's request.
- The District Mayor noted there were a number of references within the report to the potential use of the trails with assumptions noted around the demand in the area. While he supported the trails for walking and cycling he noted his concern that no demand had been established and that it would be good to have assurance that there was a demand for these.
- Councillor Sandford noted he was against providing rubbish bins or toilets due to these becoming an ongoing cost to council. He felt as council was heading towards zero waste it should set standards and required visitors to take their rubbish home.
- Councillor Harris agreed that toilets and rubbish bins may be premature, she felt once demand was established then council could react accordingly. She noted there was a common good for these sort of activities in the area but noted her hesitancy.
- It was clarified that the responsibility for the basic maintenance of the tracks is with Kingheim, however if there was a time that council decided to upgrade the tracks further then that would be at council's

expense. Mr Cooper clarified that the Walking Access Commission made it a condition of the easements that all maintenance was carried out by the applicant (being Kingheim). Council's obligation is to ensure Kingheim Forestries carry out these obligations.

Points noted in discussion:

- The District Mayor noted the common concern about the potential for ongoing costs and the potential lead to rubbish collection or signs being replaced. He noted these decisions would need to be made based on the demand once they are operational because it appeared there was minimal demand at present.

10. Information Report – Croquet Club Location Options

D23/19984

Page 131

Recommendations

THAT the report be received.

BOYDE/HALL
Carried
P&S/23/66

Recommended Reason

This will enable the Council to consider the request by the Stratford Croquet Club to relocate their activity to a bigger council reserve, capable of accommodating up to 4 croquet courts.

The Project Manager noted that since the agenda had been published a letter had been received from the Stratford Croquet Club confirming that the club had discussed purchasing their own mower to reduce maintenance expenses should the location move.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- Mr Taylor clarified that the estimated \$30,000 maintenance costs for the additional courts would come from the open spaces contract and would include mowing, incidental weeding and gardening.

The Services Asset Manager joined the meeting at 3.28pm.

- The Chief Executive clarified that this report satisfies the request made by elected members to identify land where croquet could be established. The Croquet Club was also asked to do a similar exercise on non-council owned land. It is now for elected members to decide what to do with the information presented.
- It was clarified that if the preferred location was the former TSB Pool site then there would be a sequence of events that would follow that decision as it was part of a separate discussion regarding its earthquake prone assessment.
- The District Mayor noted that the Adrian Street, Celia Street, Pembroke Road and Cassandra Street options were not suitable to meet the request of the Stratford Croquet Club, therefore the only options that should be pursued further would be Victoria Park, King Edward Park or the former TSB Pool site. He noted that the club had been asked for analysis or documentation that other sites had been explored for council to be able to form a complete picture. He noted that Sport Taranaki provided a regional facilities tool for clubs to use and look at co-habitation options. This would be a good tool for this club to use.
- The Deputy Mayor asked if the club had been spoken to about covering additional maintenance costs? Mr Taylor noted there was a set fee for the croquet club to use the current location which is \$420 per year, council would need to consider an increase to the fees and charges to acknowledge three or four courts but would need to remain in line with the other sports fields where the fees do not come close to covering the maintenance fees either. Mr Hanne noted that other fields did provide the opportunity for multiple use so that would need to be considered if comparing this to the other sports fields as croquet courts would be for exclusive use.
- It was clarified that pétanque would require a different type of grass. Mr Taylor noted he had spoken to the New Zealand Croquet Association who advised him that there were a number of clubs that do cross share with other codes such as bowling or pétanque but use different courts because of the required grass and surfacing types.

- Councillor Boyde supported a decision report to be brought back to council, including the additional information requested and the outcomes from the regional sports facilities tool.
- The District Mayor requested that officers liaise with the club to explain the expectations of council for their research.
- Mr Hanne clarified that the TSB Pool site would require a building to be sited away from the disturbed part of the site (current water bodies) but that those areas would be sufficient with engineered fill to create suitable foundations for the courts.

11. Monthly Reports

11.1 Assets Report D23/17999 Page 143

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

DUDLEY/BOYDE
Carried
P&S/23/67

The two members of the public left the meeting at 3.40pm.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was noted there had been an increase of fly tipping, Mr Bowden noted one week after two truckloads of rubbish had been removed from Opunake Road there was already another truckload dumped.
- Councillor Jones noted that the April monthly report had stated there was \$30,000 of applications for the Waste Levy Contestable Fund with this monthly report noting there was \$57,000 of total applications. Mrs Araba clarified that there had been a total amount of \$57,000 requested from this fund.
- Councillor Erwood questioned the on-going issues with the sports fields at Victoria Park and asked if the contractors would be ensuring a proper job was done given the funds council had already put into this project, and if not what were the expected additional costs? Mr Taylor noted that a plan had been finalised of how to finish the works and the final stages of this were whether to do it now or wait until after the rugby season therefore contractors were investigating the least disruptive way of doing this.
- Councillor Boyde noted that he, Councillor Sandford and Councillor Jones had visited the rugby fields and asked at what point did council make a decision to close the fields. He noted that there was 85mls of rain in six hours on the weekend and most sports had been cancelled and felt the damage that has been done was due to the direct negligence of the people playing on the fields. Mr Taylor noted that the contractor had advised officers of the condition of the Page Street fields the week before and then advised it would be best to close the fields this week. The Page Street fields are now closed until Thursday when a further decision will be made. Closing of the fields is done in discussion with the rugby club to discuss the best outcome for both parties. Mrs Araba noted that that the cost of repairing this damage is high and officers will review how these decisions are made.

Councillor Tongaawhikau joined the meeting via audio/visual link at 3.47pm.

- Councillor Sandford noted that in the past there was an officer who would judge the fields and put out a flag if they were closed and this had been respected by the public. This past weekend it was very clear there was going to be torrential rain and he felt council should be doing something when this information is available to stop the fields being demolished. Mrs Araba noted that if this was supported by elected members then officers could make these decisions.
- The Deputy Mayor felt the expectations of council in significant rainfall should be communicated to the club to make a decision with the field condition in mind whether the game should be played. Mr Hanne noted that rugby have a strong desire to play the game and will do so until the ground doesn't let them. He noted there were currently daily interactions due to maintenance issues and did not think there would be a positive outcome if the decision for closing the field was left to the club. There was

also no instrument for charging for damage other than what is currently in the annual fees and charges for hire.

- Councillor Dudley noted that practice had occurred at Page Street on Monday, Mr Taylor noted that this was while the club and officers were exploring alternative options for relocating training.
- Councillor Jones questioned what communication would be provided for the successful Waste Levy Contestable Fund applicants. It was noted that this had been published in Central Link. Councillor Erwood requested that this be provided to council in report form. It was noted that there was a current breakdown of these on council's website and that a media release would be sent in the next couple of days. It was agreed that this breakdown would be included in the next monthly report.

The Services Asset Manager and Project Manager left the meeting at 3.57pm.

11.2 Community Services Report
D23/18465 Page 163

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

HARRIS/DUDLEY
Carried
P&S/23/68

The Director – Community Services noted the following points:

- Nominations for Citizen Awards close this week. He encouraged councillors to remind the community to consider possible nominations.
- The Puanga Flag competition is now open and will close 13 July 2023.
- The Mayors Taskforce for Jobs programme which is jointly funded by MSD and LGNZ has received a two year extension. There is a meeting tomorrow to discuss what this will look like.
- It was noted the team at the Library and Visitor Information centre have met their targets for Better Digital Futures which provides guidance around the use of technology and helps elderly navigate the internet.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- Councillor Boyde congratulated the Stratford District Youth Council on their achievements in the last couple months with their agm, new members and great numbers attending the youth week events.
- The District Mayor noted it was brilliant getting the extra MTFJ funding and to get two years confirmed which gives better certainty to the coordinator around employment. The 42 placements with a target of 50 is an outstanding achievement. He noted there had also been good liaison with the Stratford Park Project.
- The District Mayor noted he had recently attended the AGM of the Stratford Community House. This is an extremely well run organisation with a good, stable group of trustees. The facility is good, clean and tidy and has a full occupancy with demand for more. This is a real success story.
- The District Mayor noted he had attended the New Zealand Parks Conference awards evening last week where the Stratford Bike Park had been nominated for an award as an active playground area. He acknowledged the work of staff for this project to have it recognised at such a high level.

11.3 Environmental Services Report
D23/15596 Page 173

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

ERWOOD/BOYDE
Carried
P&S/23/69

The Director – Environmental Services noted a correction on page 175, percentage of inspection requests completed within 24 hours of request should read “the two that weren’t”.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- It was clarified that section 2 of this report highlighted the update regarding the street numbering project. Currently officers were working on consultation with the residents affected by the change.
- The District Mayor noted that that last year council had seen 66 new dwellings and consents which was currently at 41. He asked if comparison could be provided between other councils and the national numbers. Mr Sutherland noted that council was tracking consistently with others but would collate the figures for the next monthly report.

11.4 Corporate Services Report
D23/20520 Page 180

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

WATT/HARRIS
Carried
P&S/23/70

The Director – Corporate Services noted that footage from 1953 and 1979 had been found in the archives room. One of the films is footage from the late Queen’s visit and could be the oldest colour footage of Stratford. Equipment was required to be borrowed from the Kings Theatre to be able to play these to discover what was on the reels, but the more they are played the more they will deteriorate. Therefore work is being done on the best way to preserve these records digitally.

Questions/Points of Clarification:

- Councillor Boyde questioned if council was creating a problem for next year by bringing expenditure forward in the roading budget. Mr Bowden noted that \$700,000 was being considered to bring forward from the next financial year to ensure work can carry on until the end of June and confirmed that this will mean a serious look at what will be done next year. Councillor Boyde questioned if Waka Kotahi realised the issues and that council can only do minimum repairs, he noted this was not a sustainable model. Mr Bowden noted that Waka Kotahi was in a similar position to council, roading maintenance in general costs a lot of money and there is just not a lot of money to go around. Their budget is collected from registrations, road user charges and fuel taxes and he was unsure how they were managing the gap between what needs to be spent versus the revenue being collected.
- The District Mayor noted that the figures for the 2022/23 year for the national land transport programme was \$707 million with next year being \$497 million which is a reduction of over \$200 million. He noted the local road maintenance budget had been announced to reduce from \$702 million to \$430 million so there will be huge cuts in road maintenance. He noted the Taranaki Mayoral Forum has raised this with the minister and would raise it again when meeting with the CEO of Waka Kotahi next week.
- The Deputy Mayor questioned the \$170,000 difference between the forecasted rate collection and the actual figures. Mrs Radich noted there could be a number of contributing factors including ratepayers

spreading out their costs, however she noted there was no variance in the year to date collection percentage. She noted it would be quickly noticed if there were missed payments or dishonoured direct debits as a result of residents starting to struggle. She also noted that people choosing to stop their automatic payments and pay lump sums during the year was usually an indicator of problems.

- It was clarified that the expected completion dates on page 193 were provided by the project managers that those projects would be completed by 30 June.
- Councillor Boyde noted the suggestion on page 184 to do a full review of council assets and asked if this was initiating a review? Mrs Radich noted that elected members had raised the query around reducing gross borrowings by using the cash reserves to repay debt. She noted that should this be done the balance sheet would remain the same in terms of gross debt, therefore there would be only a small gain made. She had noted alternative options could be liquidating assets that are not owned to deliver community outcomes. Councillor Boyde noted that if the council farm had no debt and profit was used for rate mitigation this would be significant for the community.
- Councillor Jones noted his confusion about internal borrowing. He noted that the balance sheet shows term deposits are assets, borrowings are liabilities and he questioned how the internal borrowing remains in the reserves? He noted he understood keeping funds to be able to do jobs but not to fund reserves. Mrs Radich noted that council was different to a normal business, there were specific rules around local government funding and she referred councillors to the Revenue and Financing Policy. New items are debt funded to spread costs over future generations. The Treasury balance shows the gross debt but each activity has its own debt, so even if the term investments were used to repay debt the debt will still be there for each activity and spread over the life of the asset. It was noted that the auditors see the underlying figures for this that link back to the balance sheet and are broken down by activity.
- The Deputy Mayor questioned if \$2 million was taken from reserves to pay off debt in the water activity, council would then need to use the funds that were paying for the reserves? Mrs Radich noted that unless the water activity had done something to receive the money in the reserve then the debt would still sit under that activity. Each activity would also still have interest allocation.
- Mr Hanne noted that the significant point to this discussion was whether council has cash backed reserves or not. If something happened requiring the reserves then if they were not cash backed council would have to borrow for it.
- The District mayor noted the report comments on the cost to borrow versus investment and at the moment the interest received was more than what was being paid. He noted that South Taranaki District Council had their investment fund of \$150 million but still have \$100 million of borrowing on their balance sheet. He did not see any point in repaying the debt unless this situation changes.
- Councillor Sandford requested that the policy for Asset Sale Proceed reserve and the Financial Contributions Reserve be circulated to councillors.
- Councillor Beck congratulated officers on keeping the total activities cost in line for the year.

12. Questions

There were no questions.

13. Resolution to Exclude the Public

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

Agenda Item No: 14

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution to each matter	Grounds under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
Easement	The withholding of the information is necessary for commercial sensitivity	The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information. Section 7(2)b(ii) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

ERWOOD/HALL
Carried
P&S/23/71

The Roding Asset Manager, the Communications Manager and the media left the meeting at 4.33pm.

14. Public Excluded Item

Recommendation

THAT the open meeting resume.

VOLZKE/JONES
Carried
P&S/23/74

15. Closing Karakia

D21/40748

Page 205

The closing karakia was read.

The meeting closed at 4.43pm.

M McKay
Chairperson

Confirmed this 27th of June 2023.

N C Volzke
District Mayor

Policy and Services Committee Matters Outstanding Index

ITEM OF MATTER	MEETING RAISED	RESPONSIBILITY	CURRENT PROGRESS	EXPECTED RESPONSE
Street Numbering - Pembroke Road - Ariel Street (raised 26 May 2020)		Blair Sutherland	Ongoing	Update in Monthly Report item 14.3
Heritage Month/Parihaka Network – potential support	Ordinary 13 June 2023	Chade Julie	Complete	Options provided in Monthly Report item 14.2
-				

QUARTERLY REPORT



F22/55/04 – D23/25864

To: Policy & Services Committee
From: Community Development Officer
Date: 27 June 2023
Subject: Economic Development Quarterly Report – Quarter Three

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

 Moved/Seconded

1. Executive Summary

This report provides a combined summary of Economic Development activity over the past quarter in the Stratford District, a report on projects, and the quarterly Venture Taranaki report.

2. Venture Taranaki

The quarterly report from Venture Taranaki is attached as **Appendix 1**.

Key Highlights:

Q3	Q3	Q3
4	24	4
Referrals and connections between Stratford District people and enterprises.	Client support engagements with Stratford District people and enterprises.	Startup clients met in Stratford.
Q3	Q3	Q3
\$900.00	\$16.4M	0
Capability Development Vouchers distributed to Stratford enterprises.	Visitor stats in Stratford. Results are based on the accumulative spend from the past 12 months. This is a 29.4% increase compared to same time period last year.	Mentor Matches

3. Local Tourism and Promotion

3.1 Website Engagement

Website visits	Q3	YTE 2022/2023
Users	17,000	47,000

Visitors to Stratford.govt.nz are consistently seeking information on Wai o Rua – Stratford Aquatic Centre, Cemetery Search, Rates Search and the Stratford Library and Visitor Information Centre. These sections of the website are within the top 10 pages visited for the last quarter. The events section of our website has had 1,274 views as of the end of Q3.

3.2 Community Events

Quarter Three Events:

Completed:

- Whangamomona Republic Day: 21 January
- Summer Nights (Movies): 4 February
- Americarna (Stratford stop off): 24 February
- Summer Nights (Concert): 25 February
- Colour in the Park: 5 March
- Prospero Markets: 28 Jan, 25 Feb, 25 Mar

Coming up:

- Shakespeare Festival (Council supported): 1 – 15 April
- Puanga Celebrations: 11- 18 July
- A Starry Night: 13 July

4. Development

4.1 Unoccupied Shops



4.2 2035 Projects

Below is an update on the progress of the key projects that the Council is currently undertaking.

Project	Status	Comments
Whangamomona walkways	In progress	Easements have now been registered against the relevant titles and the Walking Access Commission has formally appointed Council as the Controlling Authority. Signage has been erected and some track tidy up work has completed. A tidy up of the carpark will be required when the weather improves ahead of a formal opening
Stratford Discovery Trail	Continual	No further projects have been added to the Discovery Trail in the last quarter.
Strategies and Plans	In progress	A lead project group has been pulled together including staff and elected members to oversee key Stratford 2035 projects.

4.3 Stratford Business Association

Membership: 145

Completed events

- Friday 24 February: Americarna (Stratford)
- Monday 20 February: MediaWorks – BA5
- Wednesday 15 March: Remedy – BA5
- Thursday 30 March: Health and Safety workshop

Upcoming events/workshops

- Thursday 13 April: Video marketing workshop
- Tuesday 18 April: Stratford Catering Company – BA5
- Wednesday 17 May: Stratford Park – BA5
- Monday 22 May: Mindfulness as a way of life - How 'mindful business' can change the way you relate to stressful times
- Wednesday 7 June: 5 steps to understanding your creative style in business
- Wednesday 21 June: Govett Quilliam – BA5
- Thursday 22 June: Mindset for success
- Thursday 29 June: Essential First Aid Course

4.4 Consents Granted

Type	Q1	Q2	Q3
New Dwellings	12	16	8
Relocated dwellings	3	5	2
Relocated buildings other than dwellings	0	0	0
Fires	9	10	10
Pole sheds/accessory buildings	5	5	7
Additions/alterations – residential	1	5	3
New Commercial buildings	1	2	1
Additions/alterations – commercial	5	2	0
Other/miscellaneous	1	3	2
Certificate of Acceptance (not in total)	3	0	0

4.5 Property Sales

Location	Median Price		Volume Sold	
	21/22 Q3	22/23 Q3	Q3	22/23 YE
New Plymouth District	Jan		226	788
	\$ 676,000	\$ 714,000		
	Feb			
	\$ 730,000	\$ 635,000		
	Mar			
\$ 705,000	\$ 685,000			
South Taranaki	Jan		66	208
	\$ 515,000	\$ 380,000		
	Feb			
	\$ 465,000	\$ 373,500		
	Mar			
\$ 447,700	\$ 447,500			
Stratford District	Jan		36	87
	\$ 485,000	\$ 462,000		
	Feb			
	\$ 550,000	\$ 475,000		
	Mar			
\$ 600,000	\$ 440,000			

**Information obtained from Real Estate Institute of New Zealand Inc (REINZ).*

4.6 Mayors Taskforce for Jobs programme

Registrations

	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD
Young People Registered	29	32	25	86
Businesses Registered	5	13	8	26

Employment

	Q1	Q2	Q3	YTD
Young people placed into employment	1	25	9	35
Young people who are employed but require assistance with upskilling				
Young people registered onto programme and straight in study	11	4		15
Young people received support and found work themselves	1	2	1	4

Attachments:

Appendix 1 - Venture Taranaki - Quarter Three Report



Amy Kingston
Community Development Officer



Endorsed By
Chade Julie
Acting Director – Community Services



Approved by
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

DATE: 20 June 2023

Quarterly Report 2022/23

Quarter Three (January to March 2023)



Whangamōmona township

venture
TARANAKI
Te Puna Umanga

Contents

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Message from CE

Tēnā koutou

We kicked off quarter three and the start of 2023 with the release of the summer edition of Taranaki Trends, offering an interesting insight into the Taranaki economy over the last six months. We marked the launch of Trends with an Economic Insights event, with special guest speaker Dr Ganesh Nana, Chair of the Productivity Commission Te Kōmihana Whai Hua o Aotearoa. Acknowledging that affordability over the next 12 months will be tough, we brought together the business community, and anyone interested in our economy, to reconnect and take away information and insights to help make informed decisions to help achieve business success in 2023 and beyond.

Throughout the quarter, there were significant challenges for many, with wild weather battering many regions to the north and east, and to a much lesser extent having its own impact here in Taranaki. The devastation seen across parts of the country gave the Offshore Renewable Energy Forum, presented by Venture Taranaki (VT) and Ara Ake in March, an extra sense of urgency. The sold-out forum explored the challenges and the significant opportunities for a successful offshore renewable energy industry for Taranaki and Aotearoa New Zealand.

Collaboration and partnership with local and central government, mana whenua (custodians), private business and investment will be critical to enable this emerging industry, including a regulatory regime, infrastructure development, and consideration of the cultural and environmental impacts.

Amid this activity, Te Puna Umanga/Venture Taranaki relocated to its new premises in the heart of the CBD, at 50 Devon Street West, with minimal disruption to day-to-day operations. While there were challenging aspects throughout Q3, on a positive note, the region was humming with vibrancy and an influx of visitors. From January to March, Taranaki hosted thousands of visitors through major events such Festival of Lights, Americarna, Tri Taranaki Festival, Oxfam Trail Walker, and WOMAD was back and presented its 20th festival in Taranaki.

As we progress through 2023, our coordinated and strategic approach remains focused on Energy Transition, Food and Fibre Transition, Visitor Futures and Destination development, and catalysing Hi-Tech Innovation to ensure positive regional outcomes.

Kelvin Wright, CE Te Puna Umanga Venture Taranaki



**We
Have
Moved!**

On 23 February 2023, Venture Taranaki held a poroporoake to farewell our premises at 25 Dawson Street, and on the morning of Friday 24 February we held a whakatau to bless our new premises at 50 Devon Street West (Picture on top left).

The new premises is in the centre of New Plymouth city, and this move will not only enable Venture Taranaki to reduce its overheads with a smaller premises, it will also maintain a more visible presence within the New Plymouth community.

The team has also set up a permanent space in Te W'anake/The Foundry in Hāwera town centre, where Enterprise Advisors will be based at least once per week, and startup clinics offered every month and on demand. (Picture on bottom right).



Tangata hōu: meet our new team members



Ronelba Blanco



Ronelba joins the Economic Development team as an Enterprise Advisor. Ronelba is originally from Venezuela, moved to New Plymouth in 2012 with her family and is now a proud Kiwi. She is an engineer with a master's degree in business administration and over 25 years of experience in the energy industry, project and stakeholder management, business planning and digital marketing, bringing a unique blend of expertise to the team. Ronelba's genuine enthusiasm lies in getting to know local businesses and supporting their growth journey.



Sean Markham



Sean joins the Investment team as a Talent Advisor. Sean previously worked for Connected.Govt which is an all of government employment, training and business support service lead by Ministry of Social Development. Sean has previous experience at International Volunteer HQ and Pacific International Hotel Management School. He has a Bachelor of Arts, majoring in Human Geography and minoring in Teaching English as a Second Language. Sean is a Trustee of the Taranaki Careers and Training Expo and a key member of the Taranaki Skills and Talent Network.



Melissa Devine



Melissa joins the Destination team as a Visitor and Events Adviser. Melissa comes with a strong background in events, as well as previous visitor sector experience having worked locally for New Plymouth District Council, and the Novotel on Hobson before launching her own events consultancy. Melissa is responsible for our MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Events) activities, working to attract business events and conferences to the region, as well as supporting them while they are here. She also supports our operators through visitor trade activity, and industry partnerships.



Holly Collins



Holly joins the Destination team as a Communications and Marketing Adviser. Holly comes to us from New Plymouth District Council, with strong existing regional connections, having also previously worked for Taranaki Regional Council. Holly has a strong marketing and media background, as well as previous tourism experience having worked for a UK equivalent, and prior to that at Auckland Media Agency MBM.

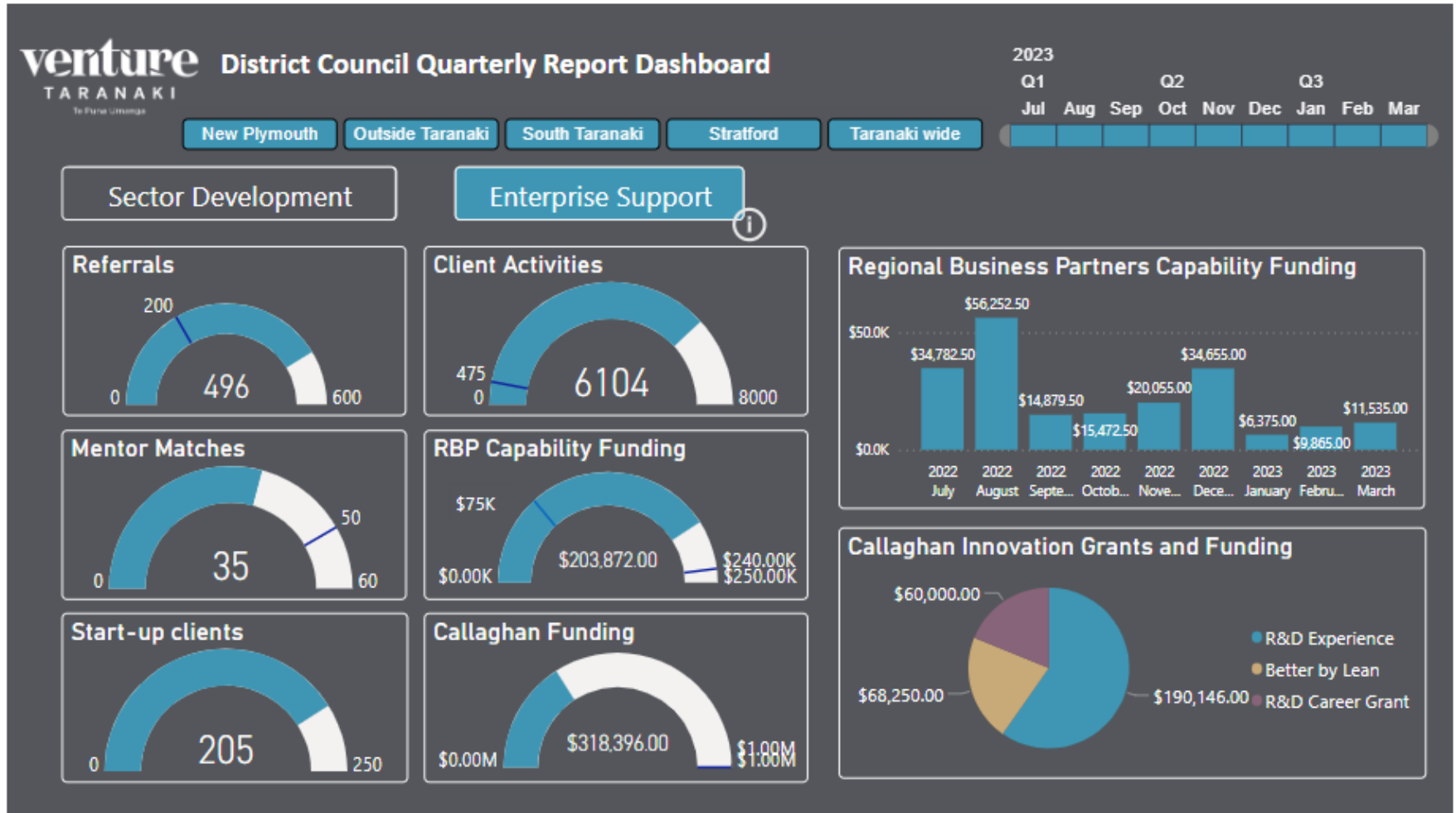


Nina Stairmand



Nina joins Venture Taranaki as an Executive Officer. Nina moved to New Plymouth with her young family in 2022. She has experience working in Executive Officer roles within global and NZX listed companies and also a previous General Manager role with a New Zealand based global business – World Challenge. She brings great experience, a newfound love for Taranaki.

Key performance snapshot in Q3



Venture Taranaki offers an interactive dashboard that provides a comprehensive overview of key performance metrics by district, month, and quarter. Please click the picture to see the live dashboard.

Note: The dashboard is for internal use only, and is not linked to the public website.

Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Support

Business Advisory

Demand for business advisory services is starting to pick up again, after slowing down during the summer holiday period. Many businesses have expressed concern about the economic downturn, primarily inflation and increasing interest rates. However, many are growing and scaling up despite the challenges and external factors negatively affecting them.

Clients realise the importance of digitalised presence, communication, and the necessity to reach out to new audiences by developing a digital marketing strategy and diversifying to find new revenue streams. Marketing (social media and digitalisation), leadership, and management are the most popular support services this quarter, enabling businesses to scale up and build managerial skills.

There is increasing demand from a growing number of food businesses. Some are at the startup stage with many at the 'scalability stage', and the main requests for support is for commercialisation of their product, scale-up support and expertise. In response to this need, Venture Taranaki will be running two events in Q4:

- 1 June 2023 – [Food for Thought training event and networking](#)
- 22 June 2023 – [Foodstuffs Emerging Supplier Forum](#)





Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Support

Callaghan Innovation

From July 2022, businesses throughout Aotearoa New Zealand have experienced a reduction in grant funding for research and development (R&D) due to changes at Callaghan Innovation. The bulk of the grants budget has been replaced by the IRD's Research and Development Tax Incentive (RDTI) programme. While Venture Taranaki support businesses by promoting the RDTI and connecting them through to application, due to tax legislation, the IRD has not released figures on how many businesses have been approved on the RDTI nor the value of the tax credit to those businesses.

There are some features of the RDTI that may mean companies that were eligible for Callaghan Innovation grants in the past are not applying for the RDTI, such as the lower benefit at 15% (previously 40% for grants) and a claiming threshold for spends only over \$50,000 that may disadvantage smaller projects.

Callaghan Innovation has retained two student grants (The R&D Experience Grant has now closed for the year, but Career Grants may still be approved), and has introduced two niche grant funding products in 2023. A "New to R&D" grant supports companies that might be building the capabilities of a new R&D team, and the Ārohia Innovation Trailblazer Grant that supports innovation commercialisation. Both have strict criteria and limited availability; however, Venture Taranaki are working hard to support innovative companies in the region to apply. Venture Taranaki is also tasked with supporting the many service offerings that Callaghan Innovation provides to support innovation development in our region.

One Career Grant was approved in Taranaki during Q3 (\$30,000).

Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Support

Mentor Matches, Startups and New Business Clinics

Business Mentoring (BMNZ)

There is a strong uptake for business mentoring, continuing through Q3. Key areas of expertise required are business planning and strategy, and marketing (particularly online marketing).

Startup and new business clinics

Demand for start-up services has increased over Q3, and whilst this is true for both online and in-person options, the greatest increase is for in-person clinics. These will increase from fortnightly to weekly during Q4 to cater for the demand.



2

New Mentors in Q3



11

Mentor Matches in Q3 (31 matches year to date)



54

Startup clinics in Q3 (205 clinics year to date)

*"Many thanks, the session was very helpful."
- Startup clinic client in South Taranaki*



Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Support

District updates



New Plymouth District Council:

Fifteen (15) NPDC businesses have had discovery meetings to understand their challenges and opportunities. They sought support on marketing strategy, brand strategy, leadership & governance, managerial essentials, Dairymasters training, and business planning. Eleven of the 15 businesses were from New Plymouth, two from Inglewood, one from Tikorangi and one from Egmont Village.

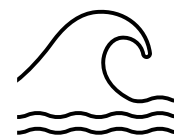
Forty-six (46) clients attended startup clinics in New Plymouth in Q3. Examples of startup business ideas in New Plymouth district include butcher, health & wellbeing coach, sport coaching, cheese making, and tourism ventures.



South Taranaki District Council:

Two STDC businesses have had discovery meetings to understand their challenges and opportunities. They sought marketing strategy support, and Health and Safety Management training. The businesses were both from Hāwera.

Four clients attended startup clinics in Hāwera in Q3. Examples of startup business ideas in South Taranaki district include a restaurant, home maintenance and a security business.



Stratford District Council:

One business had a discovery meeting to understand their challenges and opportunities. The business was seeking support for their senior leadership on managerial essentials.

Four clients attended startup clinics in Stratford in Q3. Examples of startup business ideas in Stratford district include a barber and a petrol station.

Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Support

PowerUp, Digital Boost and Techweek 2023

PowerUp Update



Quarter three was all about final preparations for the main PowerUp programmes taking place in Q4. All six podcasts forming Season three of PowerUp Podcast series were recorded at the end of January with VT board member David Downs as the host for the third year running. This season we are talking to trailblazing Taranaki enterprise owners and founders in energy, tech and wellbeing, beverage crafters, commercial developers, and digital storytellers. The first episode was released on 30 March.

PowerUp Business Ready is a free six-week capability-building programme, delivered in partnership with SODA Inc., for budding entrepreneurs and startups. In Q3 the programme and partnership was agreed, including timeframes, and the development of assets and comms ready for applications to go live on 11 April.

Techweek 2023

As the curator for Techweek, we've worked with event organisers to flesh out their events as the application portal opened up, while also designing our own events, planned around cyber security, conservation and growing our tech ecosystem.

Digital Boost

A total of 165 SMEs across Taranaki have been taking part in the Digital Facilitation Scheme programme across 11 separate cohorts which were appointed by VT in Q2. Six cohorts reached the six month point in their journey at the end of Q3 and the feedback has been very positive.

Intermediaries running the workshops and providing peer-to-peer support to their cohort members are reporting a strong level of engagement, participants making significant progress in their digital capability and getting a lot of value out of the networking and support within their cohort.

Noting that all 11 cohorts are still up and running with a minimum of 12 businesses each and a very low drop off rate. Compared to other regions where cohorts have had to be amalgamated due to high drop off rates or closed off completely. Taranaki is performing very well in this programme!

All our cohorts are due to complete their programmes by August 2023 at the latest.



Sector Development

Energy Transition

Energy is a key strategic priority focus for Venture Taranaki and the team are presently refining a summary of barriers, opportunities and interventions as the region looks to the future.



Venture Taranaki, in partnership with Ara Ake, hosted the 2023 Offshore Renewable Energy Forum in New Plymouth on 8 - 9 March. The two-day event attracted more than 200 attendees in-person and online. The forum featured more than two dozen speakers, including international and national experts, and local Iwi representatives. On the second day, Minister Woods provided an update about government priorities and took questions from the floor.

The forum continued to build awareness and momentum for the development of the sector and identified numerous key constraints and barriers to progress industry growth. Feedback from attendees was overwhelmingly positive, and further extended the profile of the region and Venture Taranaki in the offshore renewable energy ecosystem.

The Offshore Renewable Energy Forum was also timed to elicit feedback on the MBIE discussion paper currently publicly available for comment which centres on the [offshore renewable energy regime](#) and in particular, the feasibility phase. Venture Taranaki is presently developing a submission which will be submitted in Q4.



Energy related workstreams:

Participating in the [Hydrogen Roadmap](#) workshop hosted by MBIE in New Plymouth on 30th January. Meetings with Port Taranaki and other key players on forward planning on energy developments and requirements.

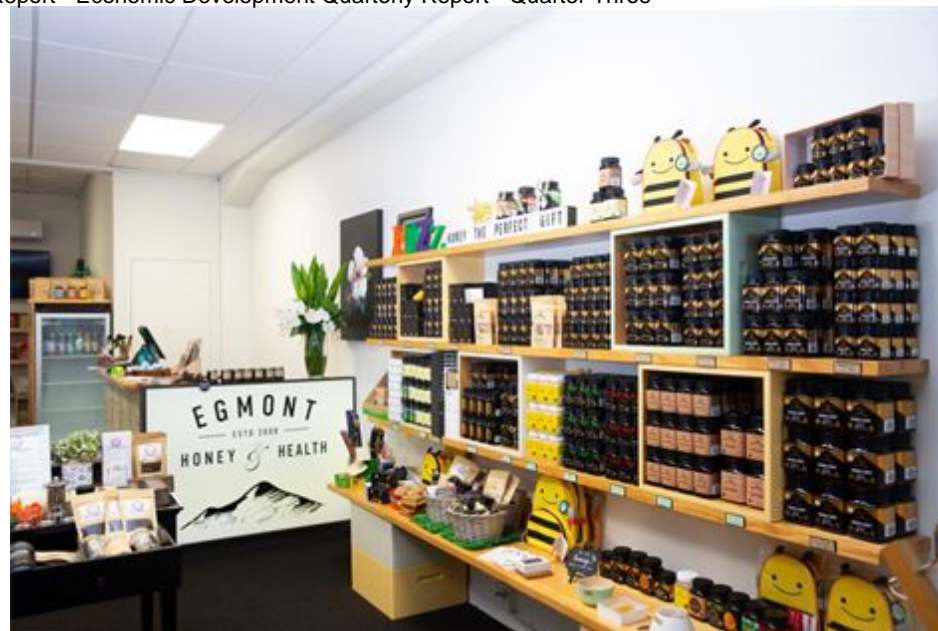
Sector Development

Food and Fibre Transition

Food and fibre is a key strategic priority focus for Venture Taranaki and the team are presently refining a summary of barriers, opportunities and interventions as the region looks to the future. Key players and engagements during Q3 include meetings with Fonterra, Dairy NZ, PKW Sheep dairy operation as well attendance at the Ballance Farming awards and Beef and Lamb NZ Annual General Meeting .

Venture Taranaki also hosted the MPI (Ministry for Primary Industries) team working on the [Food and Beverage Industry Transformation Plan](#) – a national strategy which presents an opportunity for the region to contribute towards, and leverage.

VT arranged company visits for MPI to Egmont Honey and Begin Distilling/Juno Gin, held a public event on 20th February, and submitted on the draft document during Q3. Key elements of VT's submission centred on the importance of being future-focused and globally competitive; ensuring services/support were practicable, accessible and beneficial to businesses; and sought better collaboration between regional and government agencies.



Egmont Honey shop front and Juno Gin team





Regional Intelligence

Undertaking environmental scans and regional economic monitoring

Venture Taranaki hosted an Economic Insights event on 23 February 2023.

The event showcased the economic performance of the region over the past 12 months, as well as the outlook ahead – based on statistics tracked by VT and the latest VT Business Survey results.

Guest Speaker, Dr Ganesh Nana, Chair NZ Productivity Commission, provided economic commentary and perspectives on ways the country could lift productivity and wellbeing.

There were over 100 people in attendance and the feedback on the event was positive. VT will likely lead regular economic briefings and follow up opportunities and collaborations with the Productivity Commission.



[Taranaki Trends Summer 2022/2023](#)

603 views in Q3



[Business Survey December 2022](#)

406 views in Q3

Dr Ganesh Nana presenting during the event.

Talent Initiatives

In March, Study Taranaki had a presence at the Multiethnic Extravaganza in partnership with Lingua (Taranaki specialised language school). Venture Taranaki held a stand at the event with Lingua and organised a meet-up with International Students at midday to connect and get feedback for future events.

Facilitated 'Go with Tourism' regional coordinator for building up connections to grow the talent recruitment for Hospitality/tourism in region.

Branching Out collaborated with the region's high schools and Massey University to develop a specialised education program, funded by LA Alexander Trust's Education Impact Project Fund.

The program is tailored to diversification, building value chain capacity and interest in related career opportunities. During Branching Out Phase One, garlic was identified as a possible crop that could be incorporated into the existing farming system (through a 4-year crop rotation) to restore soil, increase sustainability, build resilience, and add value and diversity to farming incomes. As part of the second phase of the project, pilot trials will be held to confirm the viability of growing garlic on a commercial scale in Taranaki. The programme will trial the crop establishment, measurement, and data capture, and harvesting of garlic at nine high schools around the region, using the crop to demonstrate the benefits and potential of value-addition.



International students from Spotswood Collage at the Multiethnic Extravaganza



Marfell Community Garden children planting

Branching Out

The Branching Out project aims to foster an environment that allows value chain diversification opportunities to be investigated, adopted, and to flourish, in Taranaki. We aim to achieve this by using a selection of ventures to prove that diversification is possible and that landowners can benefit economically, environmentally, and socially.

During Q3, a 'Steering Group' for Branching Out Phase Two was formalised to provide governance and oversight of the project, with the first meeting held. This Group comprises Venture Taranaki leadership, key leaders in the region's food and fibre sector, and NZ Food/Fibre Sector leaders, MPI (Ministry for Primary Industries), and CRI (Crown Research Institute)/University representatives.

An important component of the project is the growing trials, most of which are planned to commence Spring 2023. Venture Taranaki is seeking to work with landowners from around the region to test recommendations and methods relating to growing, harvesting, and processing, and the financial feasibility thereof, and in Q3 has invited landowners from around the region to submit Expressions of Interest for participating in the growing trials. The number of submissions has been encouraging, with a good geographical spread across the region.

For each crop, an industry expert has been engaged to provide and/or develop protocols for the growing trials. The crops to be trialled are listed below:

- Ashwagandha (medicinal plants)
- Angelica (gin botanicals)
- Echinacea (medicinal plants)
- Hemp for fibre production
- Hops
- Liquorice (gin botanicals)
- Sustainable crop rotation: Grains, legumes, and vegetables

The geographical mapping tool developed during Phase One has proven to be invaluable for decision-making, and to support organised collaboration across the full value chain. This tool continues to be refined and additional data added based on the requirements of the users, which includes individuals and grower groups and six hapū (custodians).

Product prototype development to demonstrate the process for value-added product development is an essential component of the diversification process, and in Q3 we have continued to investigate and refine prototypes developed during Phase One of the project.



Quarter Acre Hops Tikorangi

Massey University Partnership

Venture Taranaki visited Massey University and other entities in Palmerston North (FoodHQ, The Factory, Sprout Accelerator, Massey Ventures Ltd, The Engine and Central Economic Development Agency) during Q3, seeking to re-confirm these longstanding relationships in light of the new VT Investment Team leadership.

A Farm Solar Modelling project, within which Massey and Lincoln researchers will work with Taranaki interests, was successful in obtaining \$139,000 of funding from the MLAIT (Massey-Lincoln and Agricultural Industry Trust) Capability Development and Research Fund in January. The project will begin mid April 2023.

Massey-Venture Taranaki partnership worked to facilitate engagement of a group of more than 20 young agrifood sector professionals from New Zealand's Strategic Thinking for STAMP (Agri-Food Management Programme) with local companies while they were based in Taranaki for the weekend of 3-5 March. This engagement has resulted in emerging leads for alternative crops processing and food sector upskilling and are being followed up.



STAMP group at Begin Distilling

Visitor and Major Events Fund

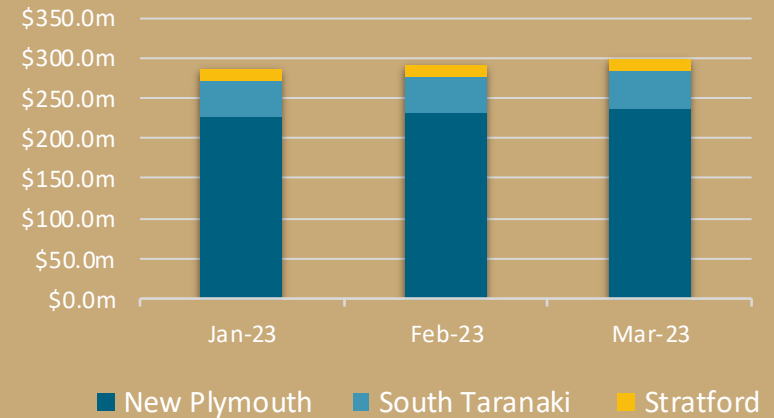
Promoting Taranaki as a great place to learn, live, work, play, visit and create

Events attracted or retained in Q3		
1	Festival of Lights Winter Pop up	Jul 2023
2	Taste & Tales	Jun 2023
3	Tri Taranaki Festival World Cup 2023	Mar 2023
4	Oxfam Trailwalker	Mar 2022

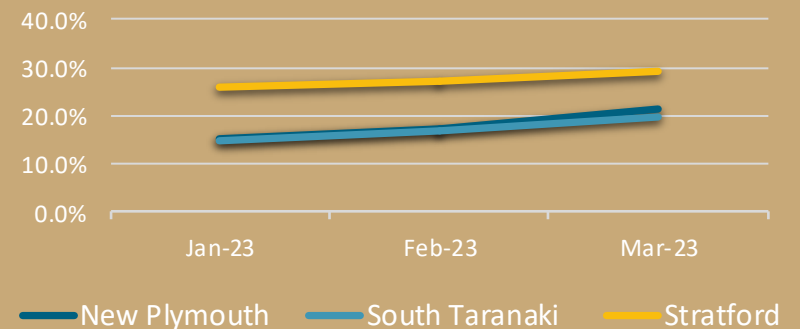


Tri Taranaki Festival competitors

Annual Visitor Spend in Taranaki by District (12 month rolling*)



Annual Visitor Spend Growth** in Taranaki by District (12 month rolling*)



Visitor Spend Stats is based on the Tourism Electronic Card Transactions
 *12 month rolling refers to the accumulative spend from the past 12 months
 **Growth rate is compared with the same period last year
 e.g. March 2022 to March 2023

Convention Bureau and Business Events

There has been a noticeable increase in MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences & Exhibitions) enquiries this quarter. In January we hosted the conference organiser for the NZ Orthopedic Association Conference which will be held in New Plymouth November 2024 (200 pax). We have also met with and have offered support to Creative New Zealand and Auaha - the Professional Conference Organisers (PCO) organising Creative NZ's biennial conference in late Sept this year (250-300 pax).

We were also recently one of four regions selected for the Royal College of Pathologists Australasia Conference. Our proposal has been sent and we should know if we are selected in the next few days.

We have also offered support to two additional conferences/events being held in Taranaki including the National Rhododendron Conference in October 2023 and the NZ National Sheep Dog Trials which will be held in 2024.

Enquiries have also been received about three additional conferences for 2024 including the NZ Society of Actuaries (200 pax) and the Resource Management Law Association Conference (400 pax) and a corporate conference (200 pax). We are supporting the PCOs for these conferences by gathering information from the accommodation providers and venues/operators.



TSB Showplace



Ohangai event venue

Visitor Trade

In March, we attended an Inbound Trade Event, where we met with over 60 international and domestic inbounders/trade sellers. This visitor trade activity ran over the course of 2 days, and enabled us to connect with inbounders who currently sell Taranaki product, as well as connecting with those who have an interest in entering our market, or discovering what we have to offer.

The event confirmed existing insights, with interest from the UK, European and French markets, as well as Latin America, and Asian markets, which we have traditionally not had as much interest from.



Regional Promotions

Partnerships

During Q3, we ran print placements in high reach, national titles as part of our ongoing partnership activity. A highlight was hosting National Geographic writers on a famil as part of our partnership with Tourism New Zealand, resulting in a feature on Taranaki Maunga in UK National Geographic print and digital magazines. Please click [here](#) to view.

Drive and flight markets

We targeted our drive and flight markets with a range of promotion across digital, TV, and magazines, including:

- A 30sec commercial (why not make a weekend of it?) created for TVNZ One, with 5+ ads scheduled to run in January 2023
- A 9-page spread in Shepherdess magazine with supporting social media activity, that featured two entrepreneurial women from Taranaki, and their 24hr guides to the region
- Full page in Jan/Feb issue of Avenues Magazine (Christchurch, 69K readership)
- Stuff Digital Article on [the Coastal Arts Trail](#)

Digital

We also ran a digital campaign with MBM (McCready Bale Media) to drive visitation to Taranaki during the summer, targeted at people 30+ from Whanganui, Bay of Plenty, Manawatu, Waikato, Wellington and Christchurch. This included a social campaign across Facebook and Instagram focused on promoting key summer events (TSB Festival of Lights, WOMAD, Coastal Arts Trail). And a generic display campaign targeted at in-market travellers, using brand ads (*relax and reset, won't break the bank*) to keep Taranaki top of mind as a destination.

Overall, we gained 6.6M impressions, and 9.8K clicks from this digital campaign.



NZ Motorcaravanner Magazine



Capital Magazine



Customer Feedback

"Thank you so much for all the help you and Venture Taranaki did for us. Cheers. "

- Business Support in Stratford

"The team are already so much more motivated. Thank you for all your help with getting him here very much appreciated. "

-Business Support in Stratford

"Thank you so much for your time, energy and follow up. All of this is amazing! Thank you. "

- Business Support in South Taranaki

"You have done so much for our business and really appreciate your support and continued support. "

- Business Support in South Taranaki

"I didn't expect that at all! Thank you and the VT team so much its really going to help on those aspects that I'm not particular up to play with. I really appreciate this on my end. "

-Business Support in New Plymouth

"I really appreciated your time today and your support. It has been so good to have you as a sounding board for the business. So much value from speaking to someone with your skills, external to the business to help re-establish my vision for the business and hone in on my strengths and get back on track with my plan. "

- Business Support in New Plymouth

"Thank you for everything you have done for me and the mutual clients we work together on over the last 12 months. You have been great and so good to work with. Your ability to relate to our clients and work with hard to support them has been much appreciated."

- Business Support in Taranaki wide

"Thanks so much for your time and great advice last week, and the valuable links. It's great to know there's funding available to contribute to business coaching as we enter this next phase, we'll certainly keep this in mind. Thanks, keep up the great work, and we'll come back to you when the next phase evolves."











- Business Support in New Plymouth

"This program has been one of the most beneficial course I have run for Taranaki business. We have had such positive feedback from students especially for the two weekly check-ins. People have requested that we continue to run these as they are so motivating for them. I ended up run an extra evening session for people who couldn't make the morning ones. So I've actually been running the classes every week."

- Digital Boost Client in New Plymouth

Performance Measures 2022/23

Summary of results – Quarter Three

Performance Measure	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD Result	Status
Number of major events attracted or retained (funded in accordance with the criteria of the major events fund)	4	3	8	4		15	
Undertaking initiatives to support investment into Taranaki	5	4	3	2		9	
The level of annual investment in regional businesses (subject to central government policy).*	\$1m	\$205,798.00	\$82,598.00	\$30,000.00		\$318,396.00	
The annual percentage of clients satisfied with Venture Taranaki business support services.	>85%	93%					
The level of annual investment** in the management capability of Taranaki’s small and medium sized businesses.	\$240k	\$105,915.00	\$70,182.50	\$27,775.00		\$203,872.00	
Number of enterprise referrals*** and connections made by Venture Taranaki staff	200	191	171	134		496	
Number of engagements**** with visitor industry operators (including local operators, other RTOs, national and international tourism agencies)*****	1000	329	146	107		582	
The number of talent initiatives to facilitate the retention, growth or attraction of talent (human resource) into Taranaki	2	3	3	3		9	
Number of Start-up clients.		87	64	54		205	
Number of Mentor matches.	50	13	11	11		35	


* Reduced Callaghan Innovation funding from Government impacts our ability to meet this metric

** Investment includes capability development funding as part of the nationwide Regional Business Partner programme.

*** Referrals are instances where a business or organisation is referred to a resource of which they were previously unaware. This may be a funding opportunity, programme, cluster group etc. A connection is an instance where two contacts are introduced to one another for a specific purpose that is likely to be mutually beneficial.

**** Engagement is defined as an interaction by staff with an external party and includes meetings, workshops, activity-focused emails, phone and video-conferencing conversations.

***** It is noted for this quarter that reporting behind target due to internal software tracking issue. This has been corrected and will be reflected in Q4 results and on track to meet national target.

 On Target

 Achieved

 Behind target

Coming up in Q4:

- Business Mentor appreciation event
- Investment Clinic – pilot
- 27 April 2023 – [Branching Out Growing Trials: Expressions of Interest close](#)
- 1 May 2023 – [Taranaki Agritourism Accelerator Programme](#)
- 7 May 2023 – [PowerUp Business Ready programme applications close](#)
- 11 May 2023 – [Taranaki Economic Resilience Webinar with Dr Ganesh Nana](#)
- 16 May 2023 – Tourism Packaging and Pricing workshop
- 17 May 2023 – [TechWeek Cybersecurity: from phish to foul play](#)
- 18 May 2023 – [TechWeek Connecting the Dots for the Taranaki Tech Ecosystem](#)
- 19 May 2023 – [TechWeek 4Phase Games: Indigenising Game Development](#)
- 23 May 2023 – [PowerUp Business Ready programme starts](#)
- 1 June 2023 – [Food for Thought training event and networking](#)
- 22 June 2023 – [Foodstuffs Emerging Supplier Forum](#)
- 27 June 2023 – [PowerUp Business Ready programme finishes](#)
- 27 June 2023 – Taranaki Economic Insights Event (mid-year briefing session)
- 29 June 2023 – Taranaki Ambassador Programme Launch event



INFORMATION REPORT



F22/55/04 – D23/21905

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Director – Corporate Services
Date: 27 June 2023
Subject: Local Government Elections 2022

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

Recommended Reason

To provide the Committee with a final report of the 2022 Local Government Election.

 Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 Election Services Ltd has prepared an outcomes report of the Local Election 2022, for Stratford District Council informational purposes (**Appendix 1**).

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Local Election occurred on 8 October 2022. The elections were conducted satisfactorily and on time and met all legislative and practical requirements. Council received 13 nominations for a total of 12 vacancies, with the rural ward being the only position that went out for election. The voter turnout for the Rural ward was 43.8%.
- 2.2 The final cost for the election was \$60,902, however the majority of this cost has been allocated to the Taranaki Regional Council, based on the cost sharing arrangement with Taranaki Regional Council and Horizons Regional Council. The final cost to Stratford District Council was \$24,024.
- 2.3 In terms of upcoming issues, the outcomes report from Election Services Ltd discusses the following:
- Inquiry into the 2022 elections and central government reform (future for local government)
 - Electoral System review – report to Council due no later than 12 September 2023, relating to First Past the Post or Special Transferable Voting system options
 - Representation Review – not due until 2027

3. Local Government Act 2002

Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council’s purpose is to “enable democratic local decision making by and on behalf of communities; as well as promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities now and into the future”

Does the recommended option meet the purpose of the Local Government 4 well-beings? And which:

This report relates to “enabling democratic local decision-making”

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural

4. Background

- 4.1 In December 2021, Stratford District Council, along with all other Taranaki Councils renewed the contract with Election Services Ltd to provide all consultancy services in relation to the conduct of elections, by-elections and polls (if any) as legislated for by the Local Electoral Act 2001. Refer to **Appendix 2** for a list of all services provided as per the 2021 contract.
- 4.2 Local government elections are required to be conducted every three years, with the 2022 election occurring on Saturday 8 October 2022. The conduct of these elections is prescribed by legislation and regulation to ensure public confidence and electoral integrity are maintained.
- 4.3 Changes from the previous local election in 2019 were that the Council had elected to establish a Māori ward, and the urban ward boundary was extended to include residential housing just outside the border of the former urban ward area.

5. Information Summary

- 3.1 Refer to the report prepared by Election Services Ltd for Council, on 23 March 2023, for further information (**Appendix 1**). Ideally, this report would have been provided to Council in April 2023, however, the costs of the election were yet to be finalised. Although the report states that the election cost \$60,902 - due to the cost sharing arrangement with Taranaki Regional Council and Horizons Regional Council, which factors in actual election processing required, Stratford District Council only ended up with 39% of this cost, and was entitled to reimbursement from the regional councils for the remainder.

6. Strategic Alignment

- 6.1 **Direction**
This report relates to governance and providing leadership to deliver on all the Community Outcomes.
- 6.2 **Annual Plan and Long Term Plan**
N/A
- 6.3 **District Plan**
N/A
- 6.4 **Legal Implications**
Legal processes were managed successfully by the Electoral Officer from Election Services Ltd.
- 6.5 **Policy Implications**
N/A

Attachments

- Appendix 1** Local Government Elections 2022 – Final Report – Election Services Ltd
Appendix 2 Schedule of Services from Election Services Ltd – as per contract



Tiffany Radich
Director – Corporate Services



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 20 June 2023

Appendix 1

Election Services

Level 2, 198 Federal Street, Auckland
PO Box 5135, Victoria Street West
Auckland 1142
Phone: 64 9 973 5212
Email: info@electionservices.co.nz

Report to the
Stratford District Council
regarding the

2022 Triennial Elections

From the
Electoral Officer

23 March 2023



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Outline

The 2022 local government triennial elections occurred on Saturday 8 October 2022. The elections for Stratford District Council and Taranaki Regional Council were conducted satisfactorily and on time and met all legislative and practical requirements.

This report summarises the electoral process.

Background

Local government elections are required to be conducted every three years, with the 2022 election occurring on Saturday 8 October 2022. The conduct of these elections is prescribed by legislation and regulation to ensure public confidence and electoral integrity are maintained.

The following preliminary actions/decisions were made:

- (i) in 2020, Council resolved to retain the FPP (first past the post) electoral system for the 2022 triennial election. Similarly, Taranaki Regional Council resolved to retain the FPP electoral system.
- (ii) in 2020, Council resolved to establish one or more Māori wards for the 2022 and 2025 triennial elections; Taranaki Regional Council also resolved in 2020 to establish one or more Māori constituencies for the 2022 and 2025 triennial elections.
- (iii) in 2021, Council undertook a representation arrangements review (a review of wards, boundaries, number of elected members etc). The final proposal comprised the mayor and 11 councillors elected from three wards;
- (iv) postal voting to be used;
- (v) the alphabetical order of candidate names to be used;
- (vi) no election was required for the Taranaki District Health Board.

The electoral officer appointed for the Stratford District Council is Dale Ofoske of Election Services and the appointed deputy electoral officer is Tiffany Radich of Stratford District Council.

With the 2022 elections now complete, this report details the various electoral processes undertaken, together with election statistics for the information of Council.

Narrative

Elections Required

Elections were undertaken for:

Stratford District Council

- mayor (elected 'at large')
- six councillors elected from the Urban General Ward
- four councillors elected from the Rural General Ward
- one councillor elected from the Stratford Māori Ward

Taranaki Regional Council

- one member elected either from the Stratford General Constituency or the Taranaki Māori Constituency

Horizons Regional Council

- one member elected either from the Ruapehu General Constituency or the Raki Māori Constituency

Election Timetable

Key election functions and dates were:

Nomination period

15 July – 12 August 2022

Inspection of Preliminary Electoral Roll

15 July – 12 August 2022

Delivery of voting mailers

16-21 September 2022

Special voting/early processing

16 September – 8 October 2022

Election day

8 October 2022

Preliminary count

9 October 2022

Official count

9-14 October 2022

Return of Electoral Donations & Expenses Form

by 9 December 2022

Electoral Roll

The electoral roll comprises two parts, the Residential Electoral Roll and the non-resident Ratepayer Electoral Roll.

The Residential Electoral Roll contains parliamentary electors, whose details are maintained and supplied by the Electoral Commission.

Each territorial authority is responsible for compiling its own non-resident Ratepayer Electoral Roll.

To compile the Ratepayer Electoral Roll, three actions are required:

- (i) issuing an explanatory ratepayer roll flyer with all rates notices;
- (ii) a nationwide advertising campaign on the criteria of ratepayer elector qualifications and enrolment procedures; and
- (iii) the issuing of Ratepayer Confirmation Forms to all eligible 2019 Ratepayer Electoral Roll electors, and if returned, these along with any new enrolments, form the basis of the 2022 Ratepayer Electoral Roll.

A national advertising campaign was undertaken by Taituarā during May 2022 advising readers in all major daily newspapers of the criteria and qualifications required to be

eligible for the Ratepayer Electoral Roll. A 0800 free-phone service was again used as a national helpline for ratepayer roll enquiries.

In April 2022, 15 Ratepayer Roll Confirmation Forms were issued to eligible 2019 Ratepayer Electoral Roll electors. A total of 11 non-resident ratepayer electors appeared on the 2022 Final Ratepayer Electoral Roll.

Preliminary and Final Electoral Rolls

The Preliminary and Final Electoral Rolls contained elector details in alphabetical order with a flag denoting voting ward and constituency entitlements.

The Preliminary Electoral Roll was available for public inspection during normal office hours between 15 July 2022 and 12 August 2022 from:

- Stratford District Council, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford
- Stratford District and Centennial Library, 54 Miranda Street (Prospero Place), Stratford;

Statistics relating to the Final Electoral Roll are:

Ward	Final Roll		
	No. Residents	No. Ratepayers	Total
Stratford Urban General Ward	4,069	5	4,074
Stratford Rural General Ward	2,475	6	2,482
Stratford Māori Ward	333	0	333
TOTAL	6,877	11	6,888

The total number of electors of 6,888 is an increase of 343 (+4.4%) when compared to the 2019 Final Electoral Roll of 6,545.

Nominations

The nomination period was 15 July to noon 12 August 2022.

Nomination material was available during this time from:

- Stratford District Council, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford;
- downloading the material from the Council’s website;
- contacting the electoral office to have the material emailed or posted out.

A detailed ‘2022 Candidate Information Handbook’ was prepared and made available to all candidates, any interested party (e.g. media) and available online. The handbook contained relevant information about the Council and its electoral process to potential candidates.

A total of 13 nominations were received for the 12 vacancies, these being:

Issue	No. Nominations	No. Vacancies
Mayor	1	1
Stratford Māori Ward	1	1
Stratford Rural General Ward	5	4
Stratford Urban General Ward	6	6
Total	13	12

The 13 nominations received for mayor and council vacancies compares with 23 nominations received at the 2019 election (-43.4%).

For candidate names, refer Notice of Day of Election - **Appendix 2.**

For the mayor, Stratford Māori Ward and Stratford Urban General Ward, the number of nominations equaled the number of vacancies, and those candidates were duly declared elected following the close of nominations. Refer Notice of Day of Election - **Appendix 2.**

Voting Mailers

Voting mailers consisting of an outward envelope, return prepaid envelope, voting document and a candidate profile booklet (which included instructions in English and Māori) were posted to electors from Friday 16 September 2022.

The voting mailers were produced by the NZ Post Group and were consistent in design layout to all other local authorities in the country.

Special Voting

Special votes were available from 16 September 2022 to noon 8 October 2022 from:

- Stratford District Council, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford;
- phoning or emailing the electoral office.

26 special votes were returned prior to the close of voting, of which 14 (53.8%) were valid. This compares to 54 special votes returned for the 2019 election, of which 34 (63%) were valid.

Elector Turnout

Of the 6,888 electors on the Final Electoral Roll, 333 (Stratford Māori Ward) were not able to vote (as no elections for these electors were required).

Of the 6,555 electors eligible to vote for elections that were required (Stratford Rural General Ward and Stratford General Constituency), 2,516 electors returned their voting document. This represents a 38.4% return and compares to a 51.7% return in 2019 and a 45.6% return in 2016.

A schedule of the number of daily returned voting documents over the voting period is attached (**Appendix 1**).

Of note, the 2022 average nationwide voter turnout is 45.58% (compared to 41.7% for the 2019 election) and an average 43.83% voter turnout from the more rural councils (e.g. Clutha, Kaipara, Stratford, Hauraki etc).

Results

With the undertaking of the early processing of returned voting documents during the voting period, progress results were able to be released on election day at around 1pm. Progress results reflected about 90% of votes cast and did not include votes received at Council offices on the last couple of days of the voting period or special votes received.

The preliminary results were released around 12pm on Sunday following the receipt and processing of votes received at the Council offices prior to the close of voting. The preliminary result reflected about 99% of votes cast. These statistics show about 9% of all votes cast were received by hand on the last couple of days before the close of voting.

Both the progress and preliminary results were released to candidates and placed on Council's website.

The final results (Declaration of Results of Election – see **Appendix 3**) were made on Friday 14 October 2022 and were also released to candidates and placed on Council's website.

Election Costs

The 2022 estimated election cost advised in December 2021 was \$58,861 + GST (or for 7,000 electors, \$8.41 + GST per elector), subject to actual third-party costs.

The 2022 final election cost has now been determined at \$60,902 + GST (or for 6,888 electors, \$8.84 + GST per elector).

This compares to a cost per elector of \$7.82 + GST for the 2019 election (or +13%).

Upcoming Issues

Inquiry into the 2022 elections

Parliament's Justice Committee is undertaking its normal inquiry into the conduct of the 2022 local government elections. Submissions were called for and closed on Tuesday 14 February 2023.

The Terms of Reference include:

- low voter turnout
- the provision of election services by private organisations, with particular reference to:
 - special voting
 - provision of ballot papers
 - complaint processes
 - accountability for local elections
 - postal voting (including security of ballots and whether postal voting is an effective method of receiving votes)
- the age of eligible voters (with reference to lowering the age of eligible voters to 16 years).

Electoral System Review

Under the Local Electoral Act 2001, a local authority may resolve, before 12 September 2023, to change the electoral system used at the last election, unless a poll on the matter was recently held. Should Council wish to consider changing its electoral system, it can do so by resolution no later than 12 September 2023.

However, a public notice must be given by 19 September 2023 providing the right of electors to demand a poll on the matter.

Māori Representation Review

As Council resolved in 2020 to establish one or more Māori wards for the 2022 and 2025 triennial elections, no further action on this is required in 2023.

Representation Arrangements Review

The Local Electoral Act 2001 requires every local authority to undertake a representation arrangements review at least once in every six-year period. As Council last undertook such a review in 2021 (for the 2022 triennial elections), it is not required to conduct a review until 2027, but it can undertake a further review after three-years (2024) if required (for example if Council wishes to review its wards, boundaries, number of elected members or establish community boards).

Summary and Conclusions

The Stratford District Council's 2022 triennial elections were conducted successfully and met all legislative and practical requirements. No issues or concerns of significance arose from these elections and all tasks were completed satisfactorily and on time.

There are however several electoral issues Council may wish to consider during 2023/24:

- (i) Council **is able to** (optional) consider the electoral system for the 2025 triennial elections – by 12 September 2023 but **must** place public notice of the electoral system to be used for the 2025 triennial election and the right of electors to demand a poll – by 19 September 2023;
- (ii) Council **may** (optional) undertake a further representation arrangements review in 2024, if it wishes to review any of its current arrangements.



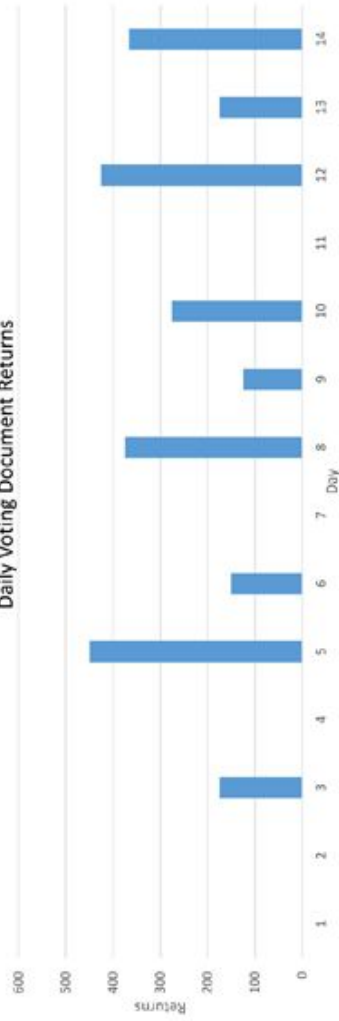
Dale Ofsoske
Electoral Officer // Stratford District Council
Election Services

APPENDIX 1


TE KŪMŪHERA PŌHŪ O WHAKAHURANGI
STRATFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL
VOTING DOCUMENT RETURNS - 2022 ELECTIONS

WARD/ELECTORS	21-Sep	22-Sep	23-Sep	26-Sep	27-Sep	28-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep	3-Oct	4-Oct	5-Oct	6-Oct	7-Oct	8-Oct
STRATFORD MĀORI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
STRATFORD RURAL GENERAL	0	0	75	0	125	50	0	150	50	100	0	250	50	217
	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	8.1%	10.1%	0.0%	16.1%	18.1%	22.2%	22.2%	32.2%	34.2%	43.0%
STRATFORD URBAN GENERAL	0	0	100	0	325	100	0	225	75	175	0	175	125	149
	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	10.4%	12.9%	0.0%	18.4%	20.3%	24.5%	24.5%	28.8%	31.9%	35.6%
TOTAL	0	0	175	0	450	150	0	375	125	275	0	425	175	366
	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	6.9%	2.3%	0.0%	5.7%	1.9%	4.7%	0.0%	6.5%	2.7%	5.6%
TOTAL %	1.9%	4.2%	7.6%	14.5%	14.9%	17.6%	20.2%	21.6%	26.0%	28.3%	34.4%	38.2%	43.9%	51.7%
2022 Returns	4.0%	9.1%	12.3%	16.2%	17.6%	21.4%	23.7%	26.1%	27.3%	29.3%	32.0%	38.0%	39.9%	45.6%
2022 Returns														

STRATFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL 2022 ELECTION
Daily Voting Document Returns



APPENDIX 2

STRATFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS NOTICE

NOTICE OF DAY OF ELECTION FOR THE 2022 ELECTIONS OF STRATFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL

Nominations received

Notice is given under section 65 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 that the following persons have been duly nominated as candidates for:

COUNCIL

Stratford Rural General Ward (*four vacancies*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
BECK	Steve	
BOYDE	Grant	
HARRIS	Amanda	
JONES	Vaughan	
MCDONALD	Nicole	

As there are more candidates than there are vacancies to be filled, an election will be held between the listed candidates on Saturday, 8 October 2022, under the first past the post electoral system by postal vote.

Elected unopposed

Mayor (*one vacancy*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
VOLZKE	Neil	

As the number of candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies, Neil VOLZE is duly declared elected mayor of Stratford District Council.

COUNCIL

Stratford Urban General Ward (*six vacancies*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
DUDLEY	Annette	
ERWOOD	Jono	
HALL	Ellen	
MCKAY	Min	
SANDFORD	John	
WATT	Mathew	

STRATFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS NOTICE

As the number of candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies, Annette DUDLEY, Jono ERWOOD, Ellen HALL, Min MCKAY, John SANDFORD and Matthew WATT are duly declared elected members of the Stratford District Council.

Stratford Māori Ward *(one vacancy)*

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
TONGAAWHIKAU	Clive Moses	Independent

As the number of candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies, Clive Moses TONGAAWHIKAU is duly declared an elected member of the Stratford District Council.

Order of candidate names

The Stratford District Council has resolved under regulation 31 of the Local Electoral Regulations 2001 to adopt the alphabetical order of candidate names to appear on the voting documents.

Issuing of voting documents

Voting documents will be posted to electors from Friday, 16 September 2022.

Return of voting documents

Voting documents must be returned not later than noon, Saturday, 8 October 2022 to the electoral officer.

Voting documents can be returned by post or hand delivered at the Stratford District Council office, 63 Miranda Street, Stratford between Friday, 16 September 2022 and Friday, 7 October 2022 during normal office hours, and Saturday, 8 October 2022 between 9.00am – noon.

Special voting

Special voting in terms of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and the Local Electoral Regulations 2001 may be exercised at the above council office and times.

A person can apply to enrol as either a residential or ratepayer elector right up to and including Friday, 7 October 2022 – the day before the close of voting.

STRATFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS NOTICE

Dale Ofsoske, Electoral Officer


Stratford District Council

63 Miranda Street, Stratford

17 August 2022

APPENDIX 3

DECLARATION OF RESULTS OF ELECTION for the Stratford District Council 2022 Elections



I hereby declare the results of the elections held on 8 October 2022 for the following offices:

COUNCIL

Stratford Rural General Ward (four vacancies)	Votes Received
BECK, Steve	607
BOYDE, Grant	783
HARRIS, Amanda	815
JONES, Vaughan	666
MCDONALD, Nicole	422

Informal votes received: 0
Blank votes received: 7



I therefore declare Steve BECK, Grant BOYDE, Amanda HARRIS, and Vaughan JONES to be elected.

Mayor (one vacancy)
Elected unopposed when nominations closed was Neil VOLZKE.

COUNCIL

Stratford Urban General Ward (six vacancies)
Elected unopposed when nominations closed were Annette DUDLEY, Jono ERWOOD, Ellen HALL, Min MCKAY, John SANDFORD and Matthew WATT.

Stratford Māori Ward (one vacancy)
Elected unopposed when nominations closed was Clive Moses TONGAAWHIRAU.

Dated Stratford, 14 October 2022
Dale Ofsooske, Electoral Officer
Stratford District Council
63 Miranda Street, Stratford
Phone 0800 922 822

Phone 0800 922 822

Appendix 2

SCHEDULE 1: SERVICES

- Provision of Electoral Officer
- Provision of Deputy Electoral Officer (should that role no longer be provided by the Agencies)
- Prepare preliminary and final electoral rolls
- All statutory public notices
- Processing of final electoral roll data for production of voting mail packs
- Production of Candidate Profile Booklet ("CPB") and voting documents in Votext
- Printing and posting of all voting documents
- Processing of voting documents
- Assisting with staff training if required
- Liaising with third parties including, but not limited to, NZ Post and Electoral Commission as appropriate
- Provision of standard local authority elections insurance cover
- Handling of all candidate management matters, including candidate briefing sessions for prospective candidates, the verification of nominations, candidate details and profile statements, as well as candidate expenditure returns
- Handling all election day-to-day queries of the media, public and candidates
- Provision of a call centre for election enquiries
- Full liaison with staff from the Agencies where applicable throughout the election process
- Releasing all progress/preliminary/final results to media and all interested parties in consultation with identified representatives of the Agencies
- Post election administration, cost allocation and report to the respective Agencies, including Department of Internal Affairs statistics report and election cost analysis report
- Flexibility to enable individual organisations to assist with some processes (eg entering information into the Votext database). Such flexibility to be negotiated with each party to the Agencies

All activities must be undertaken in line with the requirements of the Local Electoral Act 2001, and the Taituarā Code of Good Practice for the Management of Local Authority Elections and Polls.



DECISION REPORT



F22/55/04 – D23/24650

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Director Community Services
Date: 27 June 2023
Subject: TET Funding Application 2023

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT Council's funding application to the Taranaki Electricity Trust (TET) for \$686,000 is approved to be submitted.

Recommended Reason

The opportunity to have projects externally funded will reduce the rating impact for ratepayers.

/
Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek Council's approval to apply to external funding providers, the Taranaki Electricity Trust (TET).

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 Applications for funding from territorial authorities and over \$100,000 are invited to be applied for annually from the TET. The closing date for applications is 15 August.

There are a number of projects identified in Council's Long Term Plan for which funding from external funders should be considered. These are outlined under 4.4.

3. Local Government Act 2002 – Section 10

Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council's purpose is to "enable democratic local decision making by and on behalf of communities; as well as promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities now and into the future"

Does the recommended option meet the purpose of the Local Government 4 well-beings? And which:

Yes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
✓	✓	✓	✓

This application offers the opportunity for growth in the community covering all four well-beings throughout the projects listed below. An application for external funding reduces the rating impact for residents.

4. Background

- 4.1 Funding applications to the TET from territorial authorities, and of \$100,000 and over, close annually on 15 August.
- 4.2 Applications to the TET require a resolution of the governing body to apply for funding.
- 4.3 Officers now seek approval from Council for an application of \$686,000 to be submitted to TET.
- 4.4 The projects funding is being sought for are:

No.	Project	Cost of Project	Amount Sought	Budgeted For
1	Economic Development and Business Support Services	\$120,000	\$120,000	Yes
2	Library Activity	\$22,000	\$22,000	No
3	Pool Equipment and Operational Expenses	\$450,000	\$450,000	Partially
4	Youth Projects	\$18,000	\$14,000	Partially
5	Event Delivery	\$70,000	\$50,000	Partially
6	Skate Park – Continued Development	\$80,000	\$80,000	No

Project 1: Economic Development and Business Support Services

Funding to deliver economic development and business support services provided to Council through Venture Taranaki. The amount sought is \$120,000.

Project 2: Library Activity

This consists of two activities that aim to enable greater community engagement. The first by increasing the number of shelving units in the children’s area to display a greater number of books and activities, the second being the continuation of the Recollect information management system that allows Council to capture and share information relating to the history of the district. Currently the site has over 1,098 photos and 35 videos with a considerable amount of information yet to be digitised. The amount sought is \$22,000.

Project 3: Pool Equipment and Operational Expenses

Since the facility opened, there has been a significant change in behaviour regarding how it is used and booked by the community. A number of programmes have been developed as a direct result of feedback from users as well as trying to fill gaps in the market. Examples of this include, the antenatal, low sensory and aqua pump classes that have seen ongoing and increased support. To be able to continue adapting and offering activity that meets the needs of the users, requires the facility to constantly update, replace or increase equipment on offer.

The size of the facility attracts increased operational costs including the use of power. Funds granted will be used to reduce the rating impact for ratepayers. The total amount sought is \$450,000.

Project 4: Youth Projects

Funding is sought to undertake up to four youth led projects by the Stratford District Youth Council. These will include up to three ‘On the Bus’, one ‘signature’ event and any training and development opportunities. The amount sought is \$14,000.

Project 5: Event Delivery

Delivery of events that include; annual Summer Nights Concert and Movies, Scarecrow Trail and the Puanga Festival The total amount sought is \$50,000.

Project 6: Skate Park – Continued Development

This project is to formalise the linkage between the new bowl with the existing skate park. The old bowl was considered a Health & Safety risk due to its depth and the uneven level of its base. This caused on-going issues for users, so the decision was made to fill the bowl in and relocate the bowl to a new location. The amount sought is \$80,000.

5. Consultative Process

5.1 Public Consultation - Section 82

No public consultation is required. The projects within the application are consistent with those identified in Council’s Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031.

5.2 Māori Consultation - Section 81

No consultation is required for Māori as it is consistent with the public consultation in 5.1 above.

6. Risk Analysis

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

6.1 This decision could relate to Risk 72. This is in the Reputational and Conduct category, with Elected Members Decision Making being the Risk Subject. Should the recommendation not be adopted Council may be unable to maximise funding available from an external source.

7. Decision Making Process – Section 79

7.1 Direction

	Explain
Is there a strong link to Council’s strategic direction, Long Term Plan/District Plan?	The application is consistent with the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031.
What relationship does it have to the communities current and future needs for infrastructure, regulatory functions, or local public services?	The application is consistent with the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 and benefits the community by future proofing infrastructure, and providing good local public services.

7.2 Data

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do we have complete data, and relevant statistics, on the proposal(s)? • Do we have reasonably reliable data on the proposals? • What assumptions have had to be built in?
--

The recommendations are based on quotes received for the identified projects, projects noted in the Long Term Plan and previous feedback received from the public.

7.3 **Significance**

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

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

7.4 **Options**

An assessment of costs and benefits for each option must be completed. Use the criteria below in your assessment.

1. What options are available?
2. For **each** option:
 - explain what the costs and benefits of each option are in terms of the present and future needs of the district;
 - outline if there are any sustainability issues; and
 - explain if the outcomes meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions?
3. After completing these, consider which option you wish to recommend to Council, and explain:
 - how this option is the most cost effective option for households and businesses;
 - if there are any trade-offs; and
 - what interdependencies exist.

In considering this matter Council has the following options:

Option 1 Approve the application to the Taranaki Electricity Trust.

Option 2 Approve the application to the Taranaki Electricity Trust, with any changes.

Option 3 Not approve the application to the Taranaki Electricity Trust.

Option 1 is the preferred option.

7.5 **Financial**

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

Some projects within this application have been provided for within the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031, however in seeking external funding there is an opportunity to reduce the rating impact for ratepayers.

Other projects have either not been included in existing budgets, have historically had funding from other funders, or are totally dependent on external funding being obtained.

7.6 **Prioritisation & Trade-off**

- Have you taken into consideration the:
- Council's capacity to deliver;
 - contractor's capacity to deliver; and
 - consequence of deferral?

The projects outline in 4.4 have not been prioritised. Elected members could choose to prioritise the projects.

7.7 **Legal Issues**

- Is there a legal opinion needed?
- Are there legal issues?

There are no legal issues.

7.8 **Policy Issues - Section 80**

- Are there any policy issues?
- Does your recommendation conflict with Council Policies?

There are no policy issues.



Chade Julie
Acting Director - Community Services



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date: 20 June 2023

DECISION REPORT



F22/55/04 - D23/24958

To: Council
From: Director- Assets
Date: 27 June 2023
Subject: Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) review -Targets and Actions

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT the committee approve the proposed *Targets and Actions* for the proposed DRAFT Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023

Recommended Reason

To set targets for the achievement of the vision, goals and objectives and propose possible actions to support the delivery of the targets.

/
Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This report seeks the approval of the committee on the proposed *targets and actions* for the proposed draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). This is further to the committee's approval of the **Vision, Goals** and **Objectives** at the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 14 March 2023.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 *Targets and Actions* are required to achievement of the Vision, Goals and Objectives of the *draft* WMMP.
- 2.2 Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008 states that a WMMP must provide for, amongst others, *'methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district, including:*
 - o *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);*
 - o *any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority; and*
 - o *any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority'.*
- 2.3 Section 44 (c) of the WMA states that a WMMP must have regard to the Te Rautaki Para - the New Zealand Waste Strategy¹ (NZWS) and a council's *most recent* Waste Assessment (WA).
- 2.4 The proposed *Targets (Appendix 1) and Actions (Appendix 2)* have been developed from the most recent WA (**Appendix 3**) as appropriate, to support the achievement of the Vision, Goals and Objectives of the *draft* WMMP. The Waste Assessment report has been prepared by Tonkin and Taylor and provides the background assessment of waste in the region.
- 2.5 Officers consider that our collaboration with our regional partners, in addition to early key stakeholder engagement meetings held in the community, provide credence to the

¹ <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/te-rautaki-para-waste-strategy/>

appropriateness of the proposed *Targets* and *Actions*. The adequacy of the identified *Targets* and *Actions* will be tested when the completed *draft* WMMP is consulted with our community and Iwi.

3. Local Government Act 2002 – Section 10

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

- 3.1 **Social** - The proposed *Targets and Actions* include how the Council will involve the Stratford community in waste minimisation and resource recovery initiatives.
- 3.2 **Environmental** - The proposed *Targets and Actions* will help achieve the environmental outcomes of sustainability and support the move towards a circular economy and zero waste.
- 3.3 **Cultural** - the proposed *Targets and Actions* are considered to be consistent with and support te ao Māori values.

4. Background

- 4.1 Section 50 of the WMA 2008 requires the Stratford District Council to review and implement a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). The WMMP is intended to be a guiding document to promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district.
- 4.2 The WMA 2008 requires territorial authorities to review their WMMP every 6 years to ensure it still meets legal requirements. This may be done either in collaboration with other territorial authorities (STDC and NPDC) or alone. Given the many changes in the waste space are driven by central government and for regional consistency, Council staff have been collaborating with NPDC and STDC to ensure that the legislative requirements are interpreted correctly and incorporated into the revised WMMP.
- 4.3 As part of the collaborative approach with NPDC and STDC, Tonkin & Taylor has been commissioned to prepare a regional *Waste Assessment* (WA) as a background document to inform the development of the next generation WMMP. The WA is required by Section 51 of the WMA 2008 to, amongst other things, include a description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority’s district.
- 4.4 Notable changes in waste legislation and direction since the 2018 WMMP are the *New Zealand Waste Strategy - Te rautaki para* and the *Emissions Reduction Plan - Te hau mārohi ki anamata* (ERP). Council also notes the proposed Central Government legislation - *Climate Adaptation Act* - will have an impact on waste management and minimisation requirements. Other legislation such the WMA 2008 and the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991, in addition to the Litter Act 1979, which are all currently under review, are also expected to influence the future mandate in of the New Zealand waste minimisation.

4.5 Timeline for next steps- below:

	Action	Indicative Timeframe	Proposed Outcome
1	Prepare decision report for P&S decision and approval	27 June 2023	Targets and Actions approved for DRAFT WMMP
2	Prepare Draft WMMP and Statement of Proposal	14 July 2023	Draft WMMP completed
3	Submit draft WMMP to Iwi for feedback	16 July 2023	Any feedback from Iwi incorporated into draft WMMP
4	Decision Report (DRAFT WMMP) to Policy and Services Committee	25 July 2023	Approval from P&S Committee to release draft WMMP for public Consultation
5	Full Council Meeting	8 August 2023	Approval of minutes of the P&S Committee to release draft WMMP for public Consultation
6	Public Consultation opens	16 August 2023	Public Submissions open Proposed 6 weeks duration
7	Public Consultation closes	22 September 2023	Submissions close Feedback collation starts
8	Collate public feedback and prepare report for Hearings	13 October 2023	Feedback spreadsheet completed Hearings Report completed;
9	Hearings and Deliberation meetings	24 October 2023	Approval and adoption of final WMMP Policy and Services Committee
10	Final WMMP 2023 comes into effect	1 December 2023	WMMP 2023-2029 in force

5. Consultative Process

5.1 Public Consultation - Section 82

Public Consultation will be held once the *draft* WMMP 2023 is completed, as per the indicative timetable.

5.2 Māori Consultation - Section 81

Officers have initiated contact with Iwi, who have requested a copy of the *draft* WMMP once completed, for their comment and feedback.

6. Risk Analysis

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

6.1 The key risk is that without a set of *Targets and Actions*, Officers are unable to develop the WMMP in accordance with legislative requirements. This risk is directly related to the following corporate risks:

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

7. Decision Making Process – Section 79

7.1 Direction

	Explain
Is there a strong link to Council's strategic direction, Long Term Plan/District Plan?	Yes, the <i>Targets and Actions</i> for the WMMP 2023 provide the strategic direction for the Council's waste efforts in the district.
What relationship does it have to the communities current and future needs for infrastructure, regulatory functions, or local public services?	Plan of action that provides and supports current and future needs of the community

7.2 Data

Data informing the proposed *targets and actions* was collated mainly from the WA in collaboration with the South Taranaki and New Plymouth District Councils; stakeholder engagement meetings; progress reports on the WMMP 2018, data provided from the waste contractor and community feedback from surveys.

7.3 Significance

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

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

7.4 Options

There are possible 3 Options as per below:

Option 1 - Approve the proposed *Targets and Actions*.

This option is recommended. Approval will allow officers to complete the *draft* WMMP in a timely manner to meet legislative requirements.

Option 2 – Decline to approve the proposed *Targets and Actions*.

This option is not recommended. Non approval will mean that Officers are unable to comply with the legislative requirements.

Option 3- Delay the approval of the proposed *Targets and Actions*.

This option is not recommended. Delay might impact on compliance with legislative requirements.

7.5 **Financial**

- Is there an impact on funding and debt levels?
- Will work be undertaken within the current budget?
- What budget has expenditure come from?
- How will the proposal be funded? e.g. rates, reserves, grants etc.

This decision will have no impact on funding or debt levels of the council.

7.6 **Prioritisation & Trade-off**

- Have you taken into consideration the:
- Council's capacity to deliver;
 - contractor's capacity to deliver; and
 - consequence of deferral?

- The recommended option 1 has been considered against Council's capacity to deliver.
- Deferring this action. On the contrary, deferring could impact on the Council's ability to comply with legislation.

7.7 **Legal Issues**

- Is there a legal opinion needed?
- Are there legal issues?

No legal opinion is required for this decision; there are no legal issues.

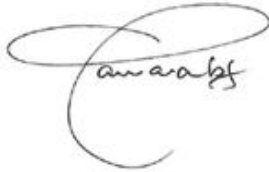
7.8 **Policy Issues - Section 80**

- Are there any policy issues?
- Does your recommendation conflict with Council Policies?

There are no policy issues related to this decision.

Attachments:

- Appendix 1** - Proposed Targets;
- Appendix 2** - Proposed Actions;
- Appendix 3** - Waste Assessment 2023



Victoria Araba
Director – Assets

[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 20 June 2013

Appendix 1

Proposed Targets for the WMMP 2023

Proposed Target (PT)	Target Description	Latest data	2023 Target	Proposed 2029 Target
WASTE TO LANDFILL				
PT1	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)	0.71 T/ hh/year	0.5 T/ hh/year
PT2	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	0.46 T/ hh/year	0.32 T/ hh/year (provided SDC introduces organic waste diversion from 2027)
DIVERSION OF WASTE				
PT3	Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling (Council provided kerbside collection only)	24%	29 %	27% OR 40 % by 2024 OR 50% by 2027 respectively (provided SDC introduces organic waste diversion from 2027)
PT4	Reduce contamination of Council provided kerbside recycling delivered to the MRF	24%	≤8%	≤15%
PT5	Reduce contamination for the Stratford district from council provided kerbside recycling.	15%	≤8%	≤12%
DIVERSION OF ORGANIC WASTE				
PT6	<i>Reduce the amount of organic waste in the Council provided kerbside rubbish collection.</i>	60%	37%	58% OR 20% by 2024 OR 30% by 2027 respectively (provided SDC introduces organic waste diversion with

Proposed Target (PT)	Target Description	Latest data	2023 Target	Proposed 2029 Target
				collection at the kerbside from 2027)
	CUSTOMER SATISFACTION			
PT7	Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste service.	58%	90%	80%
PT8	Total number of complaints received annually about the Council's solid waste service	-	-	20% of service recipients
	EQUITY / ACCESS			
PT9	<i>Percentage of the population has access to a waste disposal service – either via a kerbside collection or live within 20 (30 for SDC) minutes' drive of a transfer station.</i>	85%	85%	85%
	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY			
PT10	<i>Compliance with resource consent conditions for Council-operated solid waste district facilities.</i>	100% compliance	100% compliance	100% compliance
	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT			
PT11	<i>Education Campaign on waste management and minimisation</i>	1 annually	1 annually	3 Regional Campaigns annually & 3 District Campaigns annually
PT12	<i>Waste community engagement survey</i>	1 biennially	1 biennially	1 biennially
	BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE			
PT13	<i>Regional Waste Minimisation Officer</i>	1	1	1

Proposed Targets, draft WMMP Doc Ref: D23/25769

Appendix 2

The Proposed Actions for WMMP 2023

Below is a legend to understand the assessment terms for the various actions in the Table below:

A 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

B Regional or District specific:

- R - Regional
- S – Stratford;
- NP - New Plymouth;
- ST – South Taranaki

C Alignment with Strategic Framework – WMMP Goals

- 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

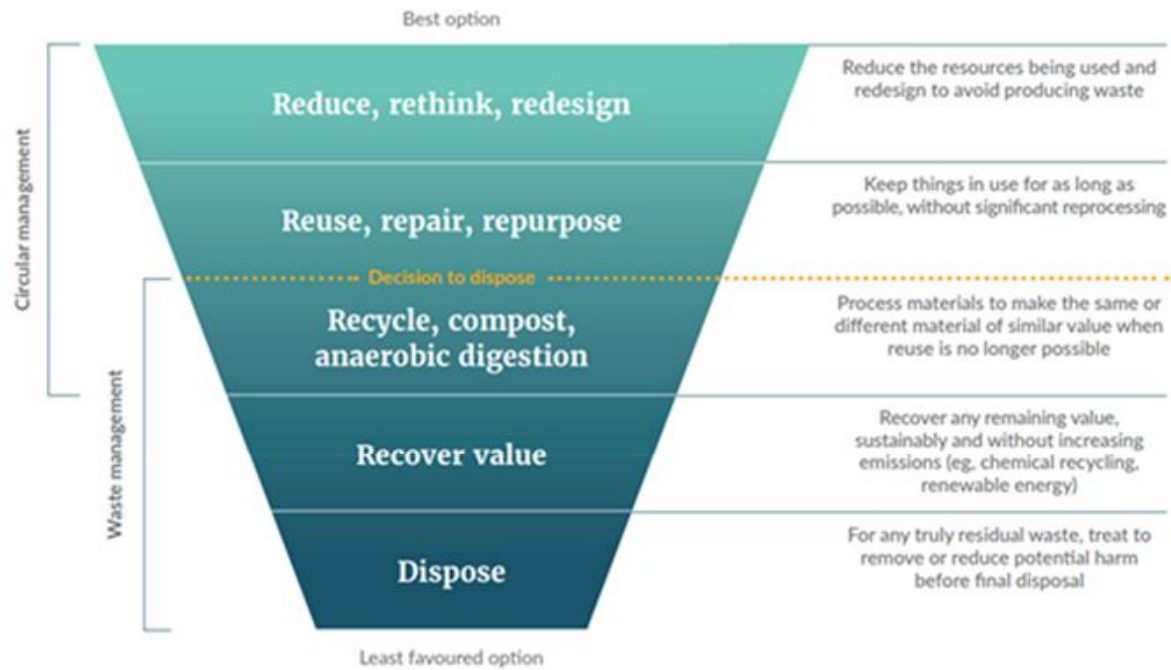
D Alignment with Strategic Framework – Regional Actions Guiding Principles. *These guiding principles have been derived from the Council’s Vision and Community Outcomes in the LTP; the New Zealand Waste Strategy and Te Ao Maori – the Maori worldview.*

- **GP1 - Empowering Partnerships:** *is 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.*
- **GP2 - Taiao Ora, Tangata Ora:** *is 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.*
- **GP3 - Connectedness:** *is a powerful tool for waste minimisation, helping to create sustainable practices that promote environmental and human health.*
- **GP4 - Responsibility:** *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.*
- **GP5 - Equity:** *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.*

E Council’s Intended Role:

- Advocate / Promote – To Central Govt, 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 other

F- The Waste Hierarchy 2023



The Proposed Actions for WMMP 2023

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
A. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE								
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 ²	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 ³	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 ⁴	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

² This action also applies to the Circular Economy focus area

³ This action addresses multiple focus areas

⁴ 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
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
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

Proposed Targets, draft WMMP Doc Ref: D23/25769

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
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

B. COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION

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 ⁵	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,GP5	Advocate; Enabler, advise		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	P1	R	G2 / GP1, GP4, GP5	Advocate; Enabler;	Waste levy	Reduce, reuse, recycle,	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,

⁵ 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
	different communities including iwi, hapū, marae and whānau				Advisor		recover	
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
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

C. LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION

1	<p>Advocate to central government to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandate sustainability ratings on product packaging Additional regulated product stewardship schemes, right to repair legislation and container return scheme <p>Organics ban to landfill as part of creating value for organic waste and reducing GHG emissions</p>	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,	Waste levy, user fees	Reduce, reuse, recycle,	All- Except 10

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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
					Enabler		recover	
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
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,	Waste levy, rates, user	All	1,7,8,9,10,11,12,13

Proposed Targets, draft WMMP Doc Ref: D23/25769

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
					Advisor	fees		
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

D. ACCESSIBLE SERVICES

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 ⁶	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

⁶ This action addresses multiple focus areas

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
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 ⁷	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
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	P1	R	G2 / GP4	Service provider	Waste levy, rates	Recycle	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8

⁷ 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
	kerbside contamination, and report data collected publicly							
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

Appendix 3

REPORT



Waste Assessment

Prepared for
New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council and South Taranaki District Council

Prepared by
Tonkin & Taylor Ltd

Date
June 2023

Job Number
1020861 v0.7

A large, detailed image of a green fern frond, positioned on the right side of the slide, overlapping a blue background with a white grid pattern.

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Document control

Title: Waste Assessment					
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08/06/2023	0.7	Final Waste Assessment for consultation	Hannah Kelly	Anna Ainsworth	Chris Purchas

Distribution:

New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council and South Taranaki District Council

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Acknowledgements

This document is based on the template set out in the Ministry for the Environment’s document Waste Assessment and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning, A Guide for Local Authorities.

We have also used the principles of circular economy frameworks including:

- The Ellen MacArthur Foundation;
- The Doughnut Economies theory developed by Kate Raworth; and
- Juhi Shareef and Teina Boasa-Dean, the reimagined view of the doughnut economies model through an indigenous worldview.

These will assist in detailing the process changes required to implement a circular system within the Taranaki Region.

A range of people and organisations have contributed to the preparation of this Waste Assessment. They include:

- New Plymouth District Councillors and staff;
- Stratford District Councillors and staff;
- South Taranaki District Councillors and staff;
- Iwi of the Taranaki Region, including Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga, Te Atiawa, Ngāti Maru, Taranaki Iwi, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi, Ngāti Maniapoto; and
- Industry and community members of Taranaki Region through community engagement and consultation.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Waste Assessment establishes the planning foundations for the Waste Management and Minimisation Plans (WMMPs) that will be prepared for the New Plymouth District (NPDC), Stratford District Council (SDC) and South Taranaki District Council (STDC), referred to herein as 'the councils'.

The Waste Assessment describes the current waste situation, sets the vision, goals, objectives and targets for the districts, and develops options for meeting future demand. The outputs from this Waste Assessment will be summarised in the final WMMPs for each district.

This Waste Assessment and the subsequent WMMPs meet each Council's obligation to evaluate and plan for waste minimisation and management in their district under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

While a WMMP must be reviewed every six years, this assessment takes a much longer-term view. This recognises local government long term planning approaches and that decisions on contracts for services (typically 10 years or more) and infrastructure investment (with a service life of 20-50 years) span many years.

This Waste Assessment contains three parts:

- Part 1 – where are we now?
This covers policy and legislative context, the current waste situation including waste flows, waste infrastructure, services and forecast of future demand. This will be summarised in the WMMPs.
- Part 2 – where do we want to be?
This includes the vision, goals, objectives and targets for the Waste Assessment, which will form part of the WMMPs.
- Part 3 – how are we going to get there?
This part identifies options and assesses the suitability of each option (as required by Section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008) and includes a summary of the outcome of consultation with the Medical Officer of Health. The preferred options from the Part 3 assessment will be presented in the WMMPs.

1.2 Taranaki’s pathway to a circular economy

1.2.1 What is a circular economy?

The WMA (2008) focusses on minimising waste generation and effectively managing waste through recycling, recovery and appropriate disposal. The vision in the Te rautaki para, the 2023 Waste Strategy (Waste Strategy) is:

“By 2050, Aotearoa New Zealand is a low-emissions, low-waste society built upon a circular economy. We cherish our inseparable connection with the natural environment and look after the planet’s finite resources with care and responsibility.”

The principle of the circular economy is now embedded in New Zealand’s national policy as a means to address the negative impacts that the production and consumption of goods has on the environment.

In the current “take-make-dispose” linear economy, products are not designed for reuse, repair, refurbishment or to be remanufactured and this drives the continuous disposal of valuable resources. The Waste Strategy and the Emissions Reduction Plan 2022 (ERP) are the first Central Government plans which set the direction of travel for this systems change.

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

A circular economy is more than about how we manage waste. The circular economy prioritises waste avoidance through the consideration of end of use from the very beginning of the design phase of a product. This 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.

The circular economy requires a systems-thinking approach to the way we design solutions and requires extensive collaboration across stakeholders in each value chain. A principle of the circular economy is to have the correct levers in place for individuals to make informed decisions; these include educational material, regulations, advocacy, and infrastructure.

Inherent in the circular economy approach is collaboration. This provides multiple perspectives on key issues and opportunities, promotes shared ownership of action and, in the context of Taranaki, has the potential to provide more efficient and effective activity through increased scale.

The Ellen MacArthur Foundation circular economy system diagram (Figure 1.1), known as the butterfly diagram, illustrates how continual flow of materials looks in a circular economy. This diagram explores the technical cycle (in blue) and biological cycle (in green) where the value from materials or nutrients are extracted, and the principles of the waste hierarchy are implemented.

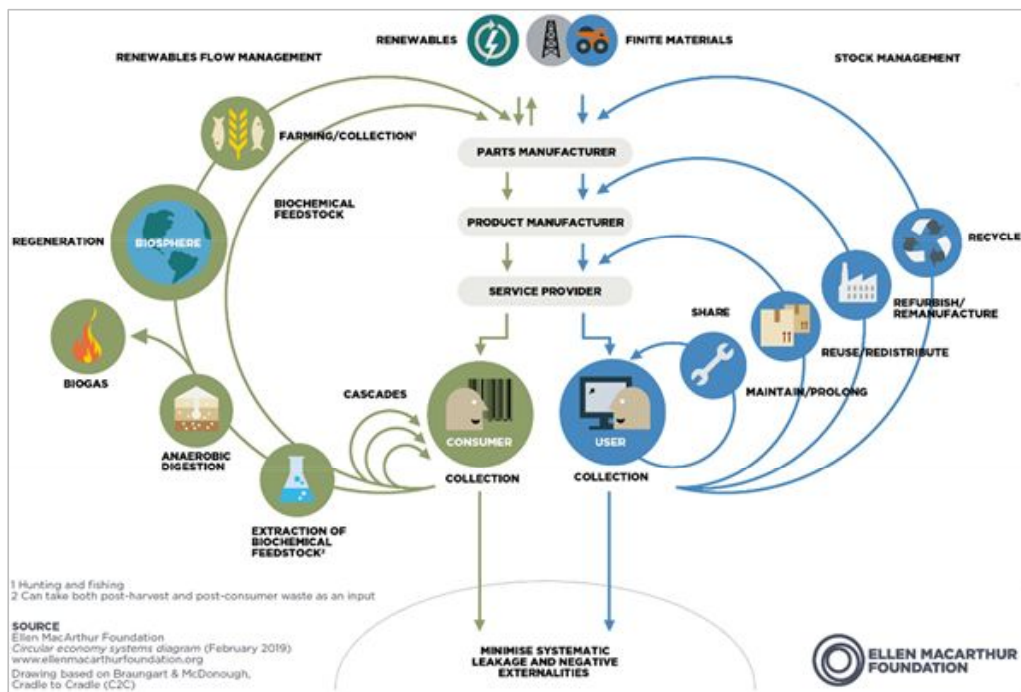


Figure 1.1: Ellen MacArthur Foundation, Circular Economy system (Butterfly diagram).

In providing for waste management and minimisation across the Taranaki region, the councils seek to use the circular economy framework to take a wider view of material flows and management and contribute to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future (required under the Local Government Act (2002)).

1.2.2 Role of the waste hierarchy in the circular economy

The waste hierarchy (Figure 1.2) is used as a guide to prioritise activity, focussing on circular management methods before considering waste management options. Where value cannot be recovered from the materials, or there is no current market for the material the focus is on safe treatment and disposal.

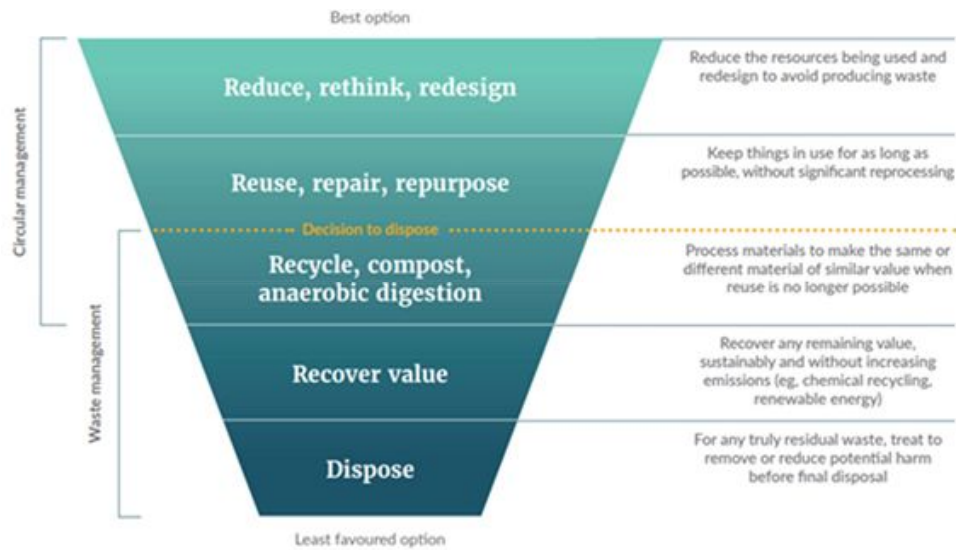


Figure 1.2: The Waste Hierarchy¹

1.2.3 Drivers for a circular economy

The key drivers for the transition to a circular economy come from both pull and push factors (Table 1.1). Opportunities (pull) include community and local economic benefits and potential for improved environmental management and innovation. There are also considerable push factors for change including strong political signalling from central government and emerging environmental, operational and business constraints, driven by changing environmental regulations and community expectations.

Table 1.1: Drivers for change

Pull (opportunities)	Push (the need to respond to economic and regulatory requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas reduction requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with industry, community and other government agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and regional policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community/local benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased waste disposal costs (landfill levy, emissions trading scheme)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved environmental management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community demand for action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring shared opportunity with Iwi and Hapū 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stricter environmental regulations

1.2.4 Linking Circularity to Carbon Neutrality in Taranaki

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

¹ From the Te rautaki para | Waste Strategy, MfE, 2023 (ME1742).

disposal generate carbon emissions. By keeping products and materials in use, 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:

- **Designing out waste** and the associated embodied carbon and potential emissions from landfill when constructing local infrastructure and buildings;
- **Influencing consumption behaviour** (carbon emissions from what we consume or use, these are the most significant component of our overall emission profile) will reduce waste and emissions from products we use as a community;
- **Keeping products and materials in use** through a robust local recovery network which preserves embodied energy and carbon for longer and reduces emissions from transporting materials elsewhere in New Zealand or internationally;
- **Reusing** or using recycled material where more efficient than virgin material; and
- 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.

Investment in circular economy and bioeconomy strategies is one of the five main actions outlined in Section 4 to support the New Zealand Government’s emissions reduction goals².

1.2.5 Incorporating mātauranga Māori

There is clear alignment between indigenous world views and western concepts of circular economy. This is particularly true for Te Ao Māori as is demonstrated in the reimagined view of the Western Doughnut Economics diagram developed by Juhani Paavola and Teina Boasa-Dean (Figure 1.3: The Doughnut Economics figure reimagined from an indigenous Māori perspective).

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.

The below vision puts the nine planetary boundaries and ecological foundations at the centre of decision-making, reinforcing the vital partnership of Papatūānuku (Earth Mother or earth’s surface) and Rangī-nui (Sky Father or air/sky) as the life force of all.

² Te hau mārohi ki anamata Towards a productive, sustainable and inclusive economy Aotearoa New Zealand’s First Emissions Reduction Plan. The Ministry for the Environment, May 2022.

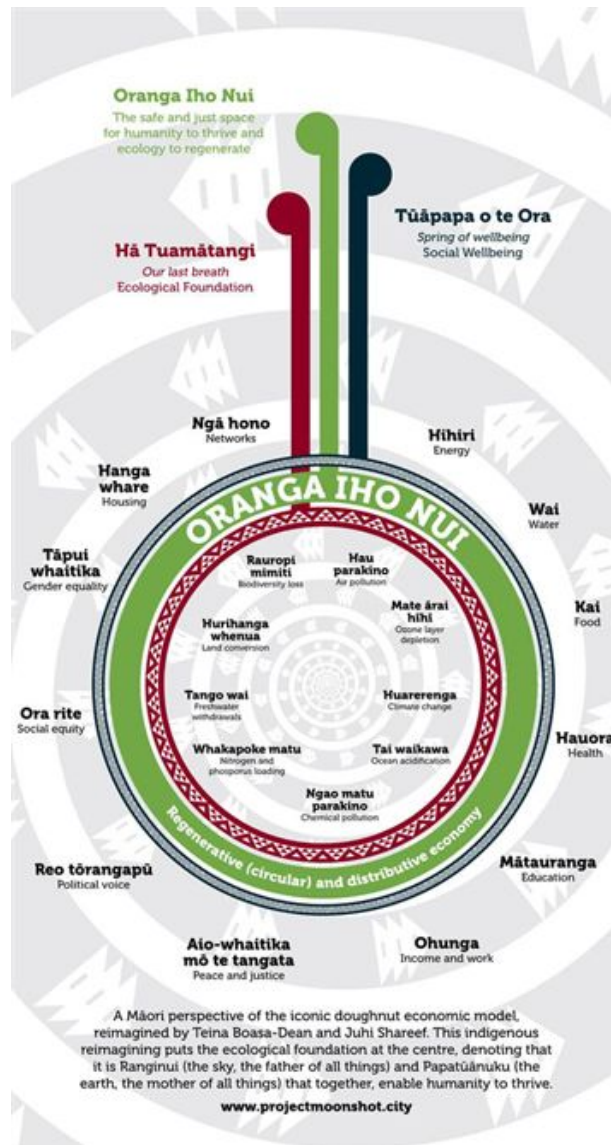


Figure 1.3: The Doughnut Economies figure reimagined from an indigenous Māori perspective³

1.2.6 Role of local government in the circular economy

Local government agencies can become agents for the circular economy with an opportunity to play an important role as managers of waste and resource recovery services for communities.

If we expand our systems view beyond waste services, opportunities in other resources become inherent in a circular economy approach. Local government agencies have other leverage points in the resource value chain as:

- Designers/builders and maintainers of infrastructure and assets;

³ Juhi Shareef and Teina Boasa-Dean, the reimagined view of the doughnut economies model through an indigenous worldview.

- Community educators;
- Legislators;
- Drivers of economic development; and
- Facilitators of response to climate resilience and adaptation.

Based on the three key circular economy principles, Table 1.2 provides examples where Council activities interface with an opportunity to reduce impacts and help move towards delivering restorative and regenerative outcomes through a circular economy approach.

Table 1.2: Local government opportunities in the circular economy

Circular Economy Principles	Council activities
Designing out waste and pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing for low waste, low emissions outcomes and the most efficient amounts of energy, materials and other resources to be used in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The building and maintenance of Council assets – The delivery of Council run activities • Driving community behaviour change to promote waste avoidance through conscious consumption⁴. • Driving waste avoidance through the purchasing of good and services with the least harmful impacts on the environment.
Keeping products and materials in use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the recovery of materials for reuse. • Mapping the key industry, businesses and markets within the region and collaborating to overcome shared challenges or identify higher value recovery activities.
Regenerating natural systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving and enhancing the natural and urban environment through environmental design. • Creating resource recovery pathways for returning nutrients back to the environment.

1.3 Scope

This Waste Assessment covers solid waste⁵ generated within the districts of New Plymouth, Stratford and South Taranaki. Each council will prepare their own WMMP based on the regional approach in this Waste Assessment report. The focus is on materials entering the waste management system (kerbside or transfer station collection, processing and disposal).

Other waste materials relevant, but not specifically addressed, include wastewater treatment solids, industrial by-products and materials reused on site.

⁴ Conscious consumption can be described as avoid purchasing unnecessary items and purchasing products that have a positive social, environmental or economic impact.

⁵ The councils current WMMP's define this as: Solid waste refers to all waste generated as a solid or converted to a solid for disposal. It includes, but is not restricted to, wastes like paper, plastic, glass, metal, electronic goods, furnishings, garden and other organic wastes.

PART 1 – THE WASTE SITUATION

2 Introduction

The current situation provides a foundation from which we can identify opportunities to transition the Taranaki region to a circular economy. The Waste Assessment aims to confirm the key drivers for change, where any gaps or issues are and identify a possible road map taking into consideration:

- New Zealand’s policy ambitions to transition to a circular economy;
- Linking the circular economy transition to the region’s wider net zero goals, overall emissions reduction and economic development strategy and action plan (Tapuae Roa and Taranaki 2050);
- The need for collaboration, in particular with local Iwi and Hapū, industry and community;
- Viewing activities and services more holistically, consistent with a Te Ao Māori perspective; and
- Ensuring waste minimisation issues and opportunities are considered alongside emissions reduction, community partnerships, economic development and infrastructure delivery.

3 Taranaki’s zero waste journey

The Taranaki region extends over 7000 km² with landscape that includes rolling farmland, natural resources and 263 km of coastline. The region has a strong dairy farming and food production economy along with oil and gas historically. The region has a vision for a low emissions economy by 2050.

There are nine Iwi in the region (Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga, Te Atiawa, Ngāti Maru, Taranaki Iwi, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngaa Rauru Kīitahi, Ngāti Maniapoto) and each Iwi have their own protocols and perspectives that link them to their rohe. The region’s strong dairy farming and food production economy is supported by a number of farms, primary food processors and manufacturers.

The Taranaki region is comprised of three district councils and a regional council who share a common goal to maximise the opportunity to reduce waste sent to landfill and transition to a circular economy. NPDC currently has the most ambitious vision to have zero waste to landfill by 2040.

The councils have been working collaboratively towards a shared Zero Waste vision for the region. Since the last WMMPs were developed in 2017 and 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.

This has provided a strong foundation for the journey towards a circular economy. Significant achievements include:

- The implementation of green waste collection (for STDC) and food scraps collection (for NPDC) services diverting organic waste from landfill for recovery;
- Establishment of The Junction, a community resource recovery facility, shop and education space in New Plymouth;
- Increased community engagement in waste as part of growing education and behaviour change programmes across Taranaki with a best practice approach e.g. commercial waste advisory, Zero Waste Taranaki branding and website;
- Increased funding for community waste minimisation initiatives through SDC waste levy contestable fund;

- An STDC led collaboration with NPDC, SDC and primary processors (Fonterra, ANZCO and Silver Fern Farms) and Iwi to develop a regional approach to recovering organic materials;
- Working with businesses and households to keep materials in use, through initiatives like the Junction, kerbside recycling, food scraps collection and manufacturing fertiliser (Bioboost®) at the New Plymouth Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Developing a commercial waste recovery facility as part of the Colson Road Zero Waste Hub targeting reuse of unwanted materials from commercial and construction activity; and
- Development of Emissions Reduction Plans across councils (in progress) and within multiple organisations with reference to waste and circular economy actions.

Previous WMMPs have recognised collaboration as a key objective and through reviewing the current waste management and minimisation services available this is identified as essential to the circular economy transition (ref Figure 3.1: Councils role in shifting to a circular economy). The Taranaki circular economy ecosystem includes local Iwi, businesses, government organisations, community organisations and residents. Recognising that local government cannot achieve circularity alone, any future WMMPs will need to enable wider collaboration.

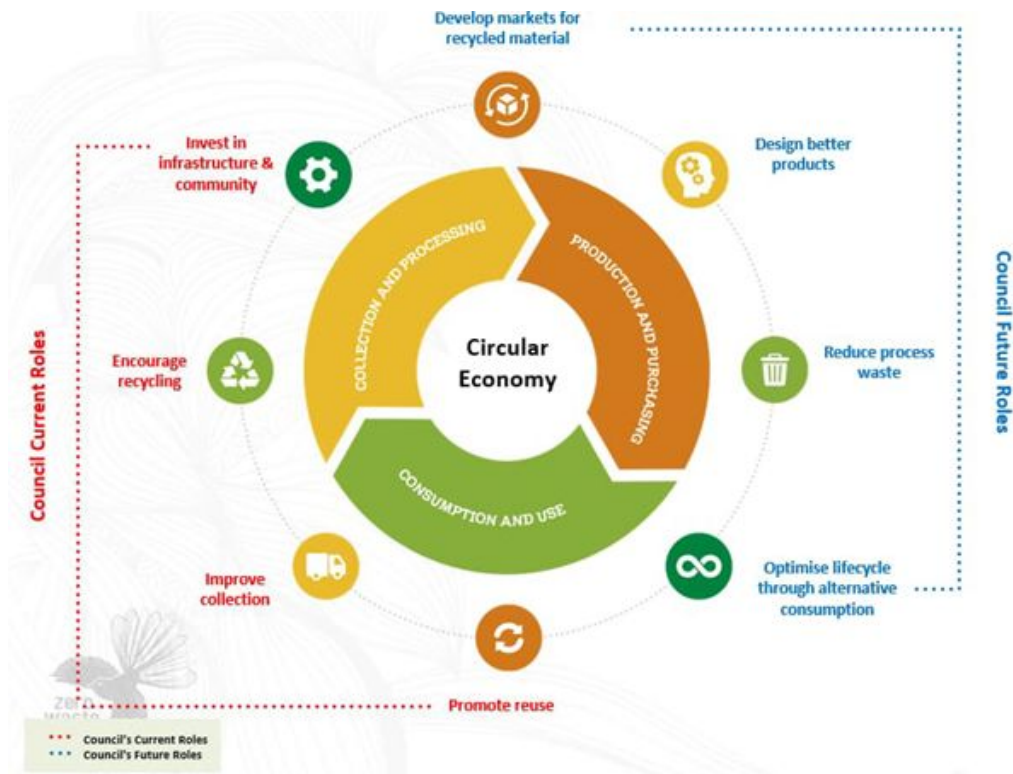


Figure 3.1: Councils role in shifting to a circular economy

Despite progress on WMMP action plans, achievement of key targets for reducing waste to landfill has been challenging.

3.1 Timeline of achievements

A timeline of waste management achievements in Taranaki is detailed at a high level in Figure 3.2. The milestone events which take place across the timeline are predominately goals achieved from previous WMMPs. These achievements will be discussed in more detail throughout Part 1 of the Waste Assessment.

The tiles in green demonstrate the key infrastructure achievements in waste management across the region including the opening of New Plymouth Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and ongoing green waste collection (STDC) and new food scraps collection services (NPDC). The blue tiles demonstrate where resources have been increased including a dedicated Behavioural Change team to assist with delivery of the Zero Waste Taranaki vision. Local government plans and strategic documents which support the management of these changes are detailed in the black tiles.

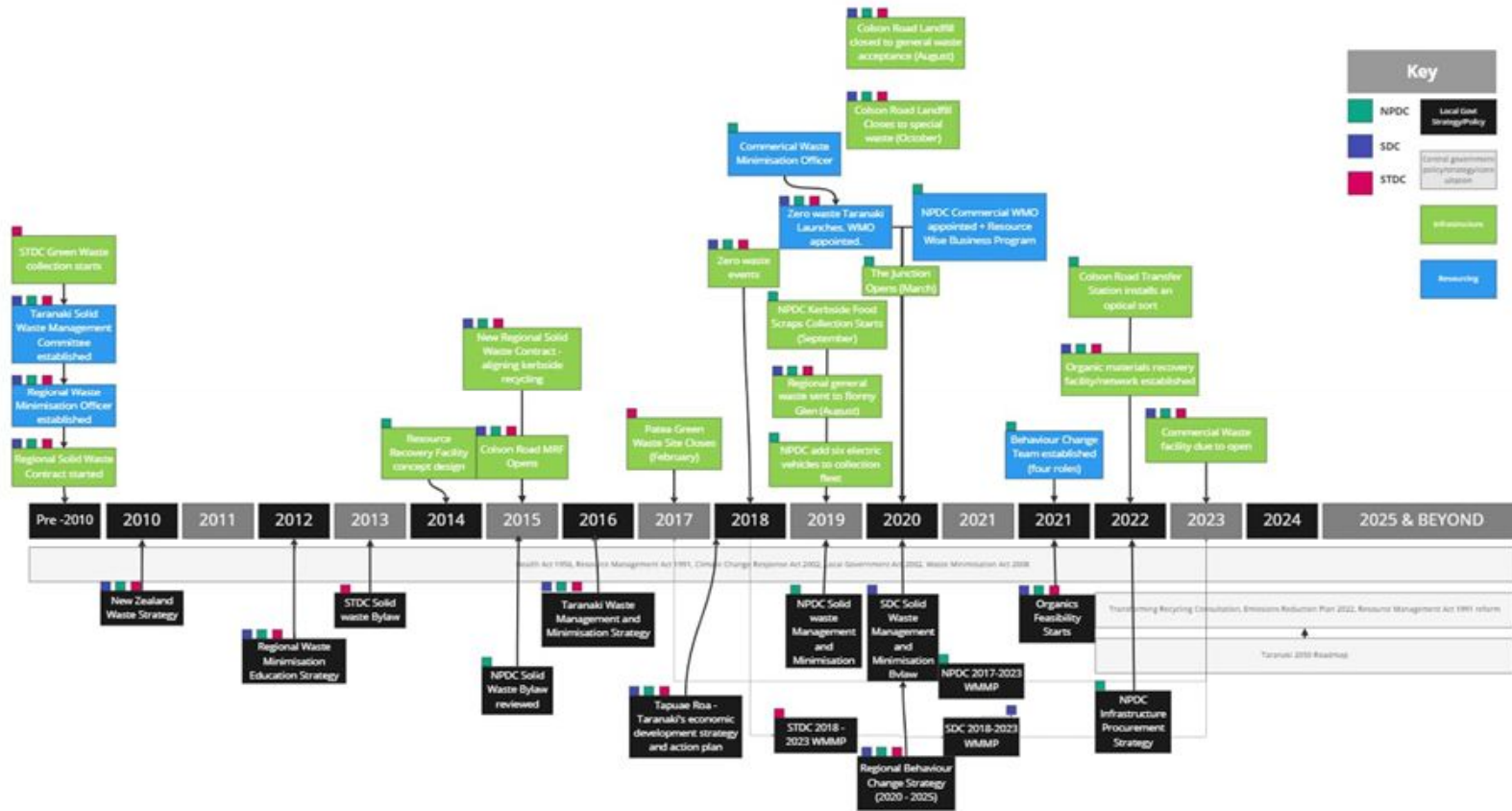


Figure 3.2: Taranaki's journey to zero waste

3.2 How does the community think we are doing?

3.2.1 Stakeholder engagement workshops

The three councils held six two-hour workshops with the community throughout June 2022. The workshops brought together 51 attendees across 26 organisations including waste service providers, farmers, regional council, community organisations, para kore and businesses. The workshops captured strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the councils' services, infrastructure, behaviour change campaigns and other waste management and minimisation related activity.

The key themes from the engagement are summarised in Table 3.1 and where current activities sit on the waste hierarchy are detailed in Figure 3.3.

Table 3.1: Stakeholder engagement workshop key themes

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Innovative waste minimisation services	Inconsistent kerbside services	Empowering groups	Competing social demands
Kerbside services	Media and communications methods	Waste minimisation solutions	Low buy-in to waste minimisation
The Junction	Access to local services	Waste & emissions legislation	Enforcement, audit, monitoring
Circular & Zero waste strategy	Bonny Glenn Landfill	Collaboration between councils	Increased disposal rates
Collaboration between councils	Collaboration between councils	Campaigns, media & comms	Geopolitics, supply chains, multinationals

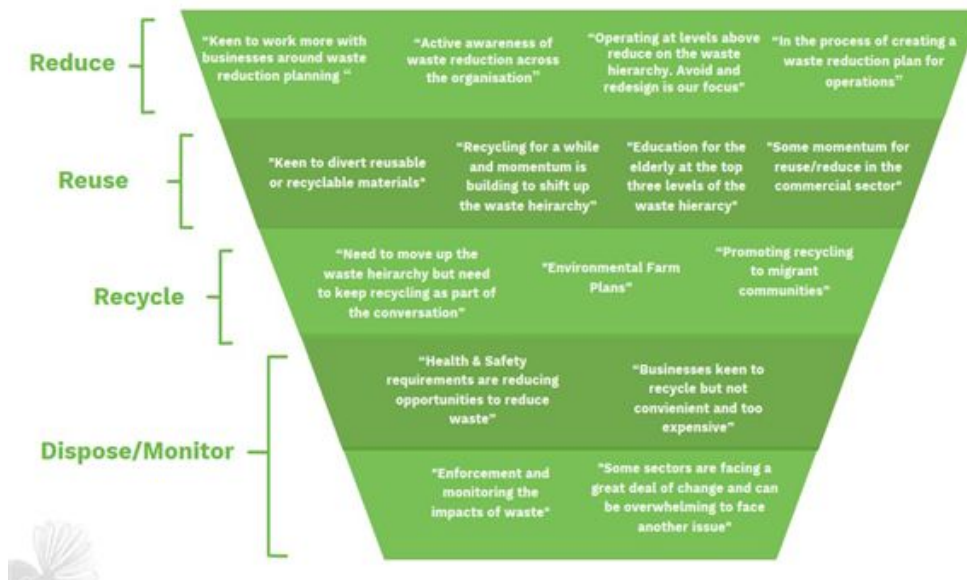


Figure 3.3: Community workshop waste hierarchy current activity (headline takeaways).

4 Policy context

Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy (2023) provides strategic direction for New Zealand waste systems from now to 2050 and is underpinned by the legislative framework in Figure 4.1.

With the legislative framework currently changing to support the vision and direction of the Te rautaki para Waste Strategy, there is some uncertainty about what the future legislative framework will look like. This includes nationally coordinated investment in infrastructure, clearer obligations for producers of waste (households and businesses) and specified services such as food waste collection from households.

In planning for Taranaki, a key focus will be to ensure Taranaki is well set up to anticipate the likely future direction provided in the Waste Strategy.

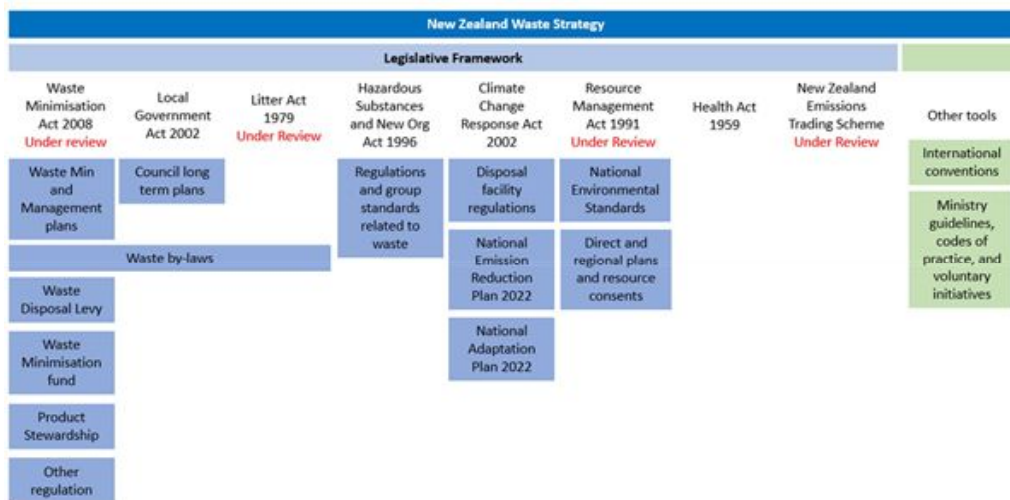


Figure 4.1: Policy context for waste management and minimisation in New Zealand.

In addition to the framework in Figure 4.1, other statutory documents and associated policy that impact on waste management and minimisation across the three districts include:

- Ministry for the Environment Waste Reduction Work Programme; and
- Transforming Recycling (discussion document, regulatory tools being developed to implement the proposed changes).

4.1 National policy

Further detail on the legislation and policy context can be found in Appendix A.

4.1.1 The Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy 2023

In March 2023, the New Zealand Government released a new waste strategy – *Te rautaki para Waste Strategy – getting rid of waste for a circular Aotearoa New Zealand*. The vision of the Waste Strategy commits New Zealand to a low-emissions, low-waste circular economy, by 2050.

The vision is supported by six guiding principles (Figure 4.2), and the body of the Waste Strategy outlines a national roadmap for how we will shift towards a circular economy over the next three decades. This includes three implementation phases, each with a comprehensive set of focus areas and associated goals.



Figure 4.2: Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy 2023 – guiding principles and implementation phases

4.1.2 Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (under review)

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA (2008)) sets a framework to encourage a reduction in the amount of waste generated and disposed of in New Zealand, minimising the environmental harm of waste and providing economic, social and cultural benefits for New Zealand.

The main elements of this Act include:

- A levy imposed on all waste that is landfilled (the waste disposal levy);
- Product stewardship schemes for businesses and organisations;
- Allows local authorities to create bylaws relating to waste management and minimisation;
- Requires waste operators to undertake waste reporting; and
- Establishes a Waste Advisory Board to give independent advice to the Minister for the Environment on related issues.

Territorial authorities, such as NPDC, STDC and SDC are required by the WMA (2008) to promote waste management and minimisation within their districts, through a WMMP.

4.1.3 Statutory requirements for Waste Assessments and WMMP

A WMMP must contain a summary of the councils' objectives, policies and targets for waste management and minimisation. The plan should clearly communicate how the councils will deliver on these objectives.

Section 43 of the WMA 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;*
 - *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.

A WMMP must have regard to the waste hierarchy, the Waste Strategy, and a council's most recent Waste Assessment (this report).

4.1.3.1 Waste Disposal Levy

For every tonne of waste disposed to landfill, a levy is applied and collected by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE). Since 1 July 2021, the landfill waste disposal levy has been progressively increased and expanded. Over four years the levy will be applied to all landfills, with the exception of cleanfills and farm dumps. The levy at Class 1 landfills will increase from \$10 to \$60 per tonne. Under the current WMA (2008) the additional revenue created from the levy will be invested in initiatives to support waste reduction⁶, with funding allocated as follows:

- 50% is returned to territorial local authorities based on population, to spend on waste minimisation initiatives in accordance with their WMMPs; and
- Around 50%, less administration costs, is made available for waste minimisation projects through the Waste Minimisation Fund.

The proportion of levy received by territorial authorities is expected to grow as the waste levy expansion and increase is implemented through to mid 2024. This provides an opportunity for territorial authorities to further invest in waste minimisation activity. MfE has developed guidance to improve the effectiveness of the levy spending by territorial local authorities and through the contestable fund.

⁶ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/consultations/landfill-levy>

4.1.3.2 Product Stewardship

Product stewardship is when manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers of a product share responsibility for reducing the environmental impact of their product. In July 2020, the Government announced six products to be declared ‘priority products’ for the establishment of regulated product stewardship schemes under the WMA⁷. Design of the schemes is ongoing, with work on tyres and large batteries most progressed in late 2022. The priority products for regulated product stewardship schemes are:

- Plastic packaging;
- Tyres;
- Electronic products (e-waste including large batteries);
- Agrichemicals and their containers;
- Refrigerants; and
- Farm plastics.

By regulating these products, the Government increases incentives for circular resource use and the responsibilities of producers for managing the entire lifecycle, including end-of-life, for their products. More responsibility for the life cycle of products and waste management is given to the manufacturers, importers, retailers and users as opposed to previously when the communities, council and neighbourhoods held more responsibilities.

A range of voluntary product stewardship schemes have also been accredited by the MfE⁸. The Ministry’s approach to date has been to consider mandatory schemes only where significant environmental harm has been established.

4.1.3.3 National Plastics Action Plan

In response to recommendations by the Office of the Prime Ministers Chief Science Advisor regarding rethinking plastics, in 2021 the Government released the National Plastics Action Plan. The National Plastics Action Plan identified a number of focus areas for improving our use and management of plastics, including:

- Regulated product stewardship;
- Potential container return scheme;
- Kerbside collection;
- Compostable packaging;
- Phase-out of single-use and hard-to-recycle plastics; and
- Plastics Innovation Fund and infrastructure investment.

Building off these focus areas, the Government is gradually phasing out specific hard-to-recycle plastics, including some single-use plastics, through three tranches between 2022 and 2025. The timeline allows for items that are easier to be replaced by reusable or alternative products to be phased out earlier than those that may be more challenging to replace (Figure 4.3).

⁷ <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/product-stewardship/regulated-product-stewardship/>

⁸ <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/product-stewardship/applying-for-voluntary-product-stewardship-accreditation/>



Figure 4.3: Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy 2023 – guiding principles and implementation phases.

The implementation of these phase outs and associated National Plastics Action Plan actions have the potential to impact waste services in Taranaki as they are likely to change the types of products and materials that may be collected via council waste and recycling services.

4.2 Transforming Recycling

4.2.1 National Waste Policy Review – Transforming Recycling

In early 2022, MfE consulted on three proposals to transform recycling in Aotearoa New Zealand which included:

- Improvements to kerbside recycling (including standardisation of bin services across local government areas and mandating food waste collection);
- Introduction of a container return scheme (CRS); and
- Separation of business' food waste.

Following this consultation, the Government announced changes to kerbside recycling and food scraps collections in March 2023, alongside the release of the new Waste Strategy. This includes specific requirements for all district and city councils, to be implemented between 2024 and 2030. This includes:

- Councils across Aotearoa will accept the same materials in their household collections;
- Recycling collections will be available to households in all urban areas;
- Food scraps collections will be available to households in all urban areas;
- Minimum standards for councils to divert waste from landfill; and
- Waste companies, operators and councils required to collect and report more of their waste data.

These changes will have an impact on council services and demand for organic materials recovery in Taranaki.

Alongside these announcements, the Government has deferred the introduction of a national beverage CRS. While the scheme has been deferred it has not been abandoned, as such depending on design, any future CRS will have an impact on the quantity of containers collected through kerbside recycling services and may significantly increase the value of some collected materials.

4.2.2 Waste legislation reform

The Ministry for the Environment are developing new waste legislation to replace the current Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Litter Act 1979. The Ministry for the Environment material notes that the new legislation will:

- Improve consistency in waste management including clear roles and responsibilities for central and local government;
- Strengthen the waste levy including broadening the scope of what the waste disposal levy funds can be spent on and adjusting the distribution of funds to territorial authorities;
- Increase regulatory powers to control products and materials;
- Improve how the waste industry operates (new regulatory tools); and
- Change how we all treat waste through making it clear who is responsible for waste at each part of its life.

The intent is to have a draft Bill to in late 2023 or early 2024. Allowing for Select Committee and other parliamentary processes this suggest the new legislation could be enacted in 2025.

4.3 Other national legislation and policy

As noted in Table 4.1, there are several other policy documents of relevance to waste management and minimisation in Taranaki. These are noted below with content drawn from the MfE Guide for Waste Management and Minimisation Planning⁹.

4.3.1 Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) provides the general framework and powers under which New Zealand’s democratically elected and accountable local authorities operate.

The LGA contains various provisions that may apply to councils when preparing their WMMPs, including consultation and bylaw provisions. For example, Part 6 of the LGA refers to planning and decision-making requirements to promote accountability between local authorities and their communities, and a long-term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority. This part of the Act includes requirements for information to be included in the long-term plan (LTP), including summary information about the WMMP.

More broadly, the purpose of the LGA, and in particular councils’ role in promoting social, economic, environmental, and cultural well needs to be considered when preparing their WMMPs and any associated plans or documents.

4.3.2 Resource Management Act 1991 (under review)

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) promotes sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Although it does not specifically define ‘waste’, the RMA addresses waste management and minimisation through controls on the environmental effects of waste

⁹ Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning – A Guide for Territorial Authorities, MfE 2015.

management and minimisation activities, including facilities through national, regional and local policy, standards, plans and consent procedures. In this role, the RMA exercises considerable influence over facilities for waste disposal and recycling, recovery, treatment and others in terms of the potential impacts of these facilities on the environment.

Under Section 31 of the RMA, local authority responsibilities include controlling the effects of land-use activities that have the potential to create adverse effects on the natural and physical resources of their district. Facilities involved in the disposal, treatment or use of waste or recoverable materials may carry this potential. Permitted, controlled, discretionary, non-complying and prohibited activities, and their controls, are specified in district planning documents, thereby defining further land-use-related resource consent requirements for waste-related facilities.

In February 2021, the Government announced it would repeal the RMA and enact new legislation based on the recommendations of the Resource Management Review Panel. The three proposed acts are:

- Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA), as the main replacement for the RMA, to protect and restore the environment while better enabling development;
- Spatial Planning Act (SPA), requiring the development of long-term regional spatial strategies to help coordinate and integrate decisions made under relevant legislation; and
- Climate Adaptation Act (CAA), to address complex issues associated with managed retreat.

The Natural and Built Environment Bill and Spatial Planning Bill were introduced to Parliament on 15 November 2022. The Climate Change Adaptation Bill is likely to follow in 2023. For resource recovery and waste disposal activities, it is not clear how the new regime will impact on existing or planned activities. Key features such as more coordinated spatial planning and maintaining/building on existing environmental controls will generally benefit well designed and operated infrastructure.

4.3.3 Climate Change Response Act 2002, New Zealand ETS

The Climate Change Response Act 2002 and associated regulations is the Government's principal response to manage climate change. A key mechanism for this is the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS). The NZ ETS puts a price on greenhouse gas emissions, providing an incentive for people to reduce emissions and plant forests to absorb carbon dioxide.

Certain sectors, including landfill operators, are required to acquire and surrender emission units to account for their direct greenhouse gas emissions, or the emissions associated with their products. Landfills that are subject to the waste disposal levy are required to surrender emission units to cover methane emissions generated from landfill. These disposal facilities are required to report the tonnages landfilled annually to calculate their emission unit surrender obligations.

4.3.4 Emissions Reduction Plan

In May 2022 New Zealand released a national Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) which sets out the planned targets and actions for climate action over the next 15 years. The plan aims to enable a transition to a low-emissions, climate resilient future for Aotearoa New Zealand. As the first of its kind, the Government is placing new requirements on councils to reduce their waste emissions. According to the national ERP, emissions from waste make up approximately 4% of the country's overall waste profile. Of these waste emissions, 94% are from biogenic methane generated by the decomposition of organic materials in landfill. One of the main actions for local government is to offer a food scraps collection service by 2030.

The key actions from the plan which are relevant to waste management for the region include:

- Move to a more circular public sector (Chapter 9);

- Invest in data collection and research (Chapter 9);
- Integrate circular practices across government, communities and business (Chapter 9);
- Support businesses moving to circular economy models (Chapter 9);
- Realise cross-sector opportunities to reduce whole-of-life embodied emissions (Chapter 12);
- Enabling households and businesses to reduce organic waste (Chapter 15);
- Increasing the amount of organic waste diverted from landfill (Chapter 15);
- Reducing and diverting construction and demolition waste to beneficial uses (Chapter 15);
- Exploring bans or limits to divert more organic waste from landfill (Chapter 15);
- Increasing the capture of gas from municipal landfills (Chapter 15); and
- Improving waste data and prioritising a national waste licensing scheme (Chapter 15).

These actions align with the proposals set out in the Transforming Recycling discussion document and the National Adaptation Plan released in August 2022, as well as the improving household recycling and food scraps collection changes announced in March 2023.

Implementation will need to be supported by a mix of regulation and funding. The Waste Minimisation Fund is providing for the introduction of organic waste collection by local authorities, development of local facilities to process and recycle/reuse organic wastes, and construction and demolition waste reduction initiatives. Work is ongoing within government on regulatory approaches including national waste licensing and material bans or limits as part of the WMA review currently underway.

4.3.5 New Zealand Infrastructure Strategy (2022 – 2052)

In June 2022 New Zealand released the first 30-year Infrastructure Strategy (Rautaki Hanganga o Aotearoa) which aspires to enable a net-zero carbon emissions Aotearoa through rapid development of clean energy and by reducing the carbon emissions from infrastructure. The strategy details the challenges and opportunities which New Zealand faces, focusing on five objectives to achieve a thriving New Zealand:

- Enabling a net-zero carbon emissions Aotearoa;
- Supporting towns and regions to flourish;
- Building attractive and inclusive cities;
- Strengthening resilience to shocks and stresses; and
- Moving to a circular economy.

Waste management and minimisation is intertwined into each of these objectives and aligns with other strategies and plans released including the Emissions Reduction Plan and Transforming Recycling discussion document.

4.3.6 Litter Act 1979 (under review)

Under the Litter Act 1979 it is an offence for any person to deposit litter of any kind in a public place, or onto private land without the approval of the owner.

The Litter Act is enforced by territorial authorities, who have the responsibility to monitor litter dumping, act on complaints, and deal with those responsible for litter dumping. Councils reserve the right to prosecute offenders via fines and infringement notices administered by a litter control warden or officer. The maximum fines for littering are \$5,000 for a person and \$20,000 for a corporation.

Councils' powers under the Litter Act can be used to address illegal dumping issues that may be included in the scope of a Council's WMMP. As noted above, current waste management legislation reform is considering the Litter Act alongside the WMA (2008).

4.3.7 Health Act 1956

The Health Act 1956 places obligations on councils (if required by the Minister of Health) to provide sanitary works for the collection and disposal of rubbish, for the purpose of public health protection (Part 2 – Powers and duties of local authorities, Section 25). The Act specifically identifies certain waste management practices as nuisances (Section 29) and offensive trades (Third Schedule). The Health Act enables councils to raise loans for certain sanitary works and/or to receive government grants and subsidies, where available.

4.3.8 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996

The purpose of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996 is to protect the environment, and the health and safety of communities, by preventing or managing the adverse effects of hazardous substances and new organisms. The Act covers waste hazardous substances but not mixtures of materials that have not been manufactured.

4.4 Regional policy

The Taranaki Regional Council is responsible for developing the Taranaki Regional Policy Statement, which provides an overview of the resource management issues in the Taranaki region. The policy statement sets the policy framework in the region, where appropriate referencing national policy. The Regional Policy Statement is supporting a series of regional plans and strategies including the Regional Waste Strategy for Taranaki which details waste management and minimisation activities.

The regional plans set resource specific policies and impose controls in the form of rules, some of these plans (for example, the natural resources plan) are currently under review and may affect waste issues and opportunities across the region. These plans are relevant for the council's activities (e.g., transfer station, landfill) as well as activities undertaken by others (farm dumps, burning of waste, disposal of clean fill).

4.5 Local policy

Taranaki waste management and minimisation documentation and relevant supporting policy is summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Relevant waste management policy in the Taranaki Region

Policy	New Plymouth	Stratford	South Taranaki
Financial Planning documents	Annual Plan 2022/2023 Long Term Plan 2021 - 2031 - Waste Management and Minimisation (Page 133)	Annual Plan 2022-23 Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 – Solid Waste (Page 91)	Annual Plan 2022 – 23 Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 – Solid Waste (Page 113)
Statutory Planning Documents	Operative District Plan (adopted April 2010) Proposed District Plan (adopted October 2021)	Operative District Plan (adopted February 2014)	Operative District Plan (adopted January 2021)
Waste Planning documents	Waste Assessment 2017	Waste Assessment 2018 Microsoft Word - Waste Management and	Waste Assessment 2018 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2018)

Policy	New Plymouth	Stratford	South Taranaki
	Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (adopted November 2017)	Minimisation Plan WMMP 2018	
Asset Management Planning	Asset Management Plan Waste Management and Minimisation (2021-2031)	Solid Waste Asset Management Plan 2021 – 2031 (adopted May 2021)	Solid Waste Asset Management Plan
Bylaws	Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2019 (adopted September 2019)	Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw (July 2020)	Solid Waste Bylaw 2013 (adopted November 2013)

4.5.1 Council Long-Term Plans

All district councils within New Zealand must adopt a LTP as per clause 93 of the Local Government Act 2002. The LTP must be reviewed every three years and include information on activities, goods or services provided by council, and specific funding and financial management policies and information.

The waste management and minimisation outcomes from the three district councils LTPs are summarised in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: District Council’s Long-Term Plan activities and outcomes for waste management and minimisation activity

	Activity	Community Outcome / Sustainable Solution	Council Role
NPDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting zero waste and waste minimisation in the district. Managing kerbside collection and operate four rural transfer stations and the New Plymouth Resource Recovery Facility. Managing nine closed landfills and legacy sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting households and businesses to minimise the amount of waste disposed to landfill. Enabling people to easily and conveniently divert waste from landfill. Encouraging waste minimisation and better waste management practices to support sustainability, protect the environment for current and future generations. 	Provider
SDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing domestic rubbish and recycling services to the households in the urban area of Stratford and Midhirst. Contracting out the operations of Stratford transfer station which allows for the disposal of general waste, recycling and green waste across the district. Managing three closed landfills and legacy sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the levels of waste generated are reducing; and waste collection services meet the needs of the community. Actively contributing to the community outcomes of Sustainable Environment and Enabling Economy. 	Provider

	Activity	Community Outcome / Sustainable Solution	Council Role
STDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a kerbside collection service for rubbish, recyclables and an opt in organic waste (green waste) collection. • Operating seven rural transfer stations providing access to waste disposal facilities and recycling. • Managing seven closed landfills and legacy sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the amount of waste going to landfill through increased recycling and reprocessing. • Compliance with resource consents and aftercare management. • Regular monitoring of gas emissions and leachate from closed landfills. • Regular monitoring of known illegal activity at sites and areas, erecting signage, public education and enforcement. • Keeping transfer stations charges/fees at affordable levels. 	Provider

More detail on the Community Outcomes and Priorities within each District's LTP are provided in Appendix A.

4.5.2 Waste bylaws

Each district has solid waste bylaws implemented from 2019 – 2020¹⁰ which are localised rules or regulations made by the district council under national legislation that ensure the district is a safe and healthy place. The bylaws cover effective and efficient waste management, reduction and minimisation practices, regulate waste and recycling collection and disposal, including ownership of the waste stream, rubbish storage and waste management.

4.5.3 Other relevant local plans and priorities

Each council has a District Plan, controlling the use of land and associated activities under the Resource Management Act 1991.

The councils have also signalled their intention to start work programmes to understand and respond to the challenges facing their organisations, communities and the wider district from the effects of climate change.

- NPDC has made progress in developing an emissions reduction plan;
- STDC is currently developing an emissions reduction plan. Minimising emissions from the waste the council manages is a key component to achieving their carbon reduction goals; and
- SDC are yet to set a specific district emission goal.

Each council's work on climate change is underpinned by the regional roadmap in the Taranaki 2050 vision¹¹ which includes goals for the region to equitably transition to a low emission economy.

4.6 Policy context and implementation – gap analysis

There is a comprehensive framework in place for waste minimisation and management in Taranaki with an increasing focus on emissions reduction. While there is significant legislation review underway and associated uncertainty in the future, the government has signalled a stronger regional focus (through the Resource Management Reform process) and a shift to a circular economy approach for waste and materials management.

¹⁰ NPDC published in 2019, SDC published in 2020 and STDC published in 2020.

¹¹ <https://www.taranaki.co.nz/assets/Uploads/Like-No-Other/Taranaki-2050-Roadmap.pdf>

Key points to note for the policy context include:

- Clear signal from government regarding a shift to circular economy thinking;
- Stated intention to implement mandatory product stewardship, providing alternative means to fund the capture and reprocessing of unwanted materials;
- Strong links between emissions reduction, waste minimisation and materials recovery (particularly organic materials); and
- Ongoing funding pressures for local government activity, offset by reinvestment of waste levy funds in resource recovery infrastructure, and behaviour change at a national and local level.

5 Existing services and infrastructure

5.1 Introduction

Waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services are provided across the region as part of Zero Waste Taranaki. 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 Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Summary of waste services in Taranaki

Infrastructure/Service		Council Provided	Providers ¹²
Reduce	Education and behaviour change (across waste hierarchy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional education strategy and campaigns. TRC education officer available for waste lessons. Regional waste minimisation officer. National campaigns (LFHW, Plastic Free July etc) Distribution of waste disposal levy grants. Tours of waste facilities Social media posts and campaigns. Zero Waste Taranaki website. Sustainable living education trust licence (STDC). The Junction workshops and community engagement (NPDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kate Meads workshops¹³. Taranaki Environmental Education Trust. EnviroSchools. Taranaki Conservationists. Curious Minds programme. Impact (funded by Ministry for Youth Development – working with youth aged 12-24). Sustainable Taranaki
Reuse	Second hand trading and upcycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Junction reuse shop (NPDC). The Sorting Depot (NPDC) <i>under development</i>. Commercial reuse and recycling options (NPDC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charity shops. Websites for reuse, buy and sell (TradeMe, Freecycle). Building recyclers Food banks / soup kitchens.
Recycle	Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC – Fortnightly collection of 240 L mixed recycling bin & 60 L glass crate. Collection of whiteware and tyres at Transfer Stations. SDC – Fortnightly collection of 240 L mixed recycling bin & 60 L glass crate. Collection of whiteware, E-waste and scrap metal at transfer stations. STDC – Weekly collection of 140 L mixed recycling bin & 60 L glass crate. Collection of whiteware, tyres and E-waste at transfer stations. Public recycling bin collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential kerbside collection by one private contractor. Commercial mixed recycling collections by two providers. Rural / farm waste recycled through Agrecovery and Plasback. Alternative recycling or disposal options (to the kerbside collection) are available for some materials e.g. soft plastics at supermarkets. <p>All recycling is processed outside of region.</p>

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

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

Infrastructure/Service		Council Provided	Providers ¹²
	Transfer stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC has five transfer stations. SDC has one transfer station. STDC has seven transfer stations. <i>Transfer stations and the waste accepted are detailed in Section 5.4.1.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One private transfer station located in NPDC.
	Resource recovery facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sorting Depot (NPDC) <i>under development</i>. New Plymouth Resource Recovery Facility (includes MRF, RTS and The Junction) (NPDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private scrap metal dealers, concrete and untreated timber contractors. Private commercial and industrial skip providers.
Recover	Organic waste collection and drop off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC – food scraps collection. STDC – Opt-in fortnightly collection of 240 L green waste bin¹⁴. Green waste drop off at New Plymouth, Inglewood, Ōkato, Manaia, Tongapōrutu, Stratford, Eltham, Ōpunakē, Hāwera, Pātea, Waitōtara and Waverly Transfer Stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial landscaping business and farms (small scale). Commercial collectors processing green waste to compost. E.g., Easy Earth. Community gardens offering a food waste drop off to compost service.
Treat	Hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential hazardous waste is accepted at New Plymouth and Hāwera transfer stations. Agrecovery provide agrichemical collection which is part-funded by the councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PaintWise paint take back scheme is available at Resene ColourShop in New Plymouth. E-waste recycling services including Noel Leemings take back services. Commercial hazardous waste is collected and transported to Auckland for treatment/disposal.
Dispose	Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC – Fortnightly collection of 140 L bin. SDC – Weekly collection of 120 L bin. STDC – Weekly collection of 120 L bin. Illegal waste dumping collection service. Public litter bin service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private commercial wheelie and front load bin providers.
	Transfer stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste disposal at all transfer station (user pays). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One private transfer station located in NPDC.

¹⁴ 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>

Infrastructure/Service		Council Provided	Providers ¹²
	Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No active landfills in Taranaki region. NPDC has nine closed landfills. STDC has 7 closed landfills. SDC has 3 closed landfills. 	N/A
	Cleanfills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of active cleanfills in the region are detailed in Appendix D . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleanfills are privately operated.

5.2 Education and behaviour change

In the current WMMPs, behavioural change has become a priority for the councils. Behaviour change is a matter of changing people's attitudes and beliefs, while shifting social norms. The councils aim to facilitate behaviour change through the following levers:

- Built infrastructure – Ensuring people have access to facilities to responsibly manage their waste;
- Policy – Establishing requirements to positively influence behaviours e.g. solid waste bylaws;
- Advocacy – Supporting individuals, organisations, and industry to make more informed decisions and assisting with planning; and
- Education – Ensuring people are well informed of the points above, recognise the impact of their behaviours for waste in the region and nationally.

All councils have engaged in, and continue to facilitate, collaboration that champions the waste hierarchy, and a systems thinking approach to waste management and minimisation. The significance of behaviour change and collaboration to Taranaki's waste programme has been recognised through the appointment of a dedicated Behaviour Change Team at NPDC to build on and expand the work undertaken by the Regional Waste Minimisation Officer (RWMO). SDC and STDC also have behavioural change embedded in the roles of their environmental and sustainability teams.

The potential of behaviour change initiatives to reduce waste is increasingly being recognised by sector groups such as WasteMINZ, as well as the MfE.

The councils participate in a number of coordinated behaviour change campaigns including:

- Plastic Free July – A global movement encouraging people to refuse single-use plastics;
- Love Food Hate Waste (LFHW) – Delivered by 60 councils around New Zealand across September each year, LFHW provides tips and recipes that help to reduce food waste;
- Kate Meads annual workshops for the community and schools – waste-free parenting, a food lovers masterclasses and menstrual cups workshops;
- Clean-up Week (September) – The councils support the 'Keep New Zealand Beautiful Clean-Up Week' by providing free disposal of litter collected, promoting events, and being involved in clean-ups in their local communities; and
- Recycling Week (October) – Encouraging residents and businesses to be conscious about their procurement and disposal practices to adopt effective recycling habits.

In addition to these campaigns, the councils have implemented a regional annual education plan which outlines waste minimisation related activities and campaigns for specific community groups within Taranaki (), with individual councils also offering additional initiatives and services.

Table 5.2: Regional annual education plan

Group	Zero Waste Taranaki (region wide)	Council specific
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kate Meads workshops¹⁵ • Toitupu Toiora, Taranaki Green Initiative (Zero Waste Events) • Community pop up events at markets • Recycling campaigns • Zero Waste Taranaki website • Operations campaigns (twice annually) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDC Repair café events-circular economy • NPDC - Composting and worm farm workshops; The Junction waste reduction workshops and events • STDC - Community Composting workshops.
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composting and worm farm workshops • Zero Waste Education programme • Kate Meads workshops (menstrual cups) • Enviroschools • Back to school events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPDC - Waste education programme for schools and The Junction & MRF tours • STDC – Transfer Station tours • SDC – Transfer Station tours
Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downloadable resources • Advice and support for businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPDC – Resource Wise Business Programme and construction waste reduction plans • STDC – Business support • SDC – Business support and waste audits
Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrecovery 'One stop shop events' 	

5.3 Collection services

The councils provide collection services through a current regional waste services contract which expires on 30 September 2024. The contract covers the services detailed in Table 5.3.

The councils are responsible for management of rubbish and recycling services in public areas (such as public waste containers) either through a council team or contractor. The councils also support litter clean-up activities with community groups such as church groups, including activities like beach clean-ups.

As the councils provide the waste collection and disposal services, they are also responsible for the associated emissions; this includes emissions from transport. As highlighted in the timeline in Section 2, during 2019, NPDC added six electric vehicles in their collection fleet as part of an effort to reduce emissions associated with waste management in the district. Currently NPDC waste collection fleet is 50% electric (excluding backup vehicles which are diesel).

5.3.1 Council provided residential collection

The councils provide kerbside collection services across the region for landfill waste, recyclables and organics (Table 5.3), delivered through an external provider / contractor. In 2022, NPDC provided this service to 30,265 households, SDC to 2,643 households, and STDC to 8,618 households. This service is provided to all urban areas and some rural areas but is not currently available to all properties in rural locations.

¹⁵ Kate Mead workshops include waste-free parenting, a food lovers masterclasses and menstrual cups workshops.

Table 5.3: Current collection services provided by the councils

Service	NPDC	SDC	STDC
Landfill waste collection	Fortnightly collection of 140 L bin	Weekly collection of 120 L bin	Weekly collection of 120 L bin
Recycling collection	Fortnightly collection of 240 L mixed recycling bin & 60 L glass crate	Fortnightly collection of 240 L mixed recycling bin & 60 L glass crate	Weekly collection of 140 L mixed recycling bin & 60 L glass crate
Organic materials collection	Weekly collection of 23 L food scraps bin	N/A	Opt-in fortnightly collection of 240 L green waste bin ¹⁶

Glass bottles and jars are collected as a separate recycling stream in a 60 L crate provided to each household; all colours are accepted although lids must be removed and discarded. Other recyclables including paper, cardboard, aluminium, tin cans and plastics 1, 2 and 5 are collected in the council specific bins.

NPDC collects food scraps as part of their kerbside collection service. STDC collects green waste⁷ via an opt-in, user pays system. SDC does not collect any food scraps or green waste from the kerbside. NPDC has prohibited compostable green waste in landfill bins through the bylaw.

All remaining household waste including soft plastics (not collected as part of the recyclable collection), broken glass (wrapped and in small quantities), sanitary items, nappies, polystyrene meat trays and other items not suitable for recycling or composting are collected through the kerbside landfill waste bins.

5.3.2 Private residential collection

There are a range of landfill, recycling and/or green waste collection service providers in the region (Table 5.1). These private services can offer more flexibility in relation to bin size and collection frequency than the council services. Typically, properties in rural locations where councils do not provide a waste collection service will utilise private services. A regional behavioural change survey, completed in July 2022, demonstrates that 81% of respondents who lived rurally and do not qualify for council provided kerbside collection utilise transfer stations to drop off recycling for free.

5.3.3 Commercial and/or industrial collection

Collections from commercial and industrial sites are not within the scope of any of the councils' waste management services and the needs of the commercial sector are generally met through private service providers.

Services available to businesses include:

- Landfill waste collection;
- Collection of recyclable materials including scrap metal, paper/cardboard, plastics, glass and mixed recyclables (plastics, paper, cans);
- Collection of organic materials; and
- Collection of reusable items (charity shops).

¹⁶ 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>

5.4 Waste and resource recovery infrastructure

5.4.1 Transfer stations

There is a network of transfer stations across the three districts that receive waste and recoverable material from households and businesses (refer to Appendix B for full list and Figure 5.1 for map). In the New Plymouth district there are five transfer stations (four operated by NPDC and one operated by a private contractor). There are seven transfer stations operated by STDC and one transfer station operated by SDC. A sixth private transfer station is operated in New Plymouth but does not offer access to the public.

The Council transfer stations are relatively small in scale, collecting approximately 32,500 tonnes of waste per year between them. Residents and businesses in NPDC, SDC and STDC have the ability to drop recycling for free at all transfer stations. Green waste is also accepted for a charge, set cheaper than landfill disposal to encourage separation of green waste for composting.

Car tyres can be dropped off at council owned transfer stations in New Plymouth and South Taranaki. Fees and conditions are set by each transfer station and range from \$10 per car tyre to \$40 per tractor tyre. Councils set fees through Long Term and Annual Plan processes and New Plymouth Transfer Station fees are set by the operator.

Special waste¹⁷ from across the region must be transported directly to landfill via private waste contractors. Transfer stations across the region do not accept special waste.

Household quantities of hazardous wastes are primarily managed by the councils through the districts primary transfer stations (New Plymouth, Stratford and Hāwera). New Plymouth Transfer Station also accepts specific commercial hazardous waste volumes for a fee. Hazardous wastes are logged as they are received, and stored in the hazardous waste store until a full load is accumulated. The disposal or recovery of the hazardous wastes is contracted out as required.

¹⁷ The term “special waste” is used in to describe categories of waste that present particular problems and that need specific policies for their management. These include used oil, used tyres, old electronic goods, farm plastics and end-of-life motor vehicles. (Review of Targets in the Waste Strategy, Ministry for the Environment)

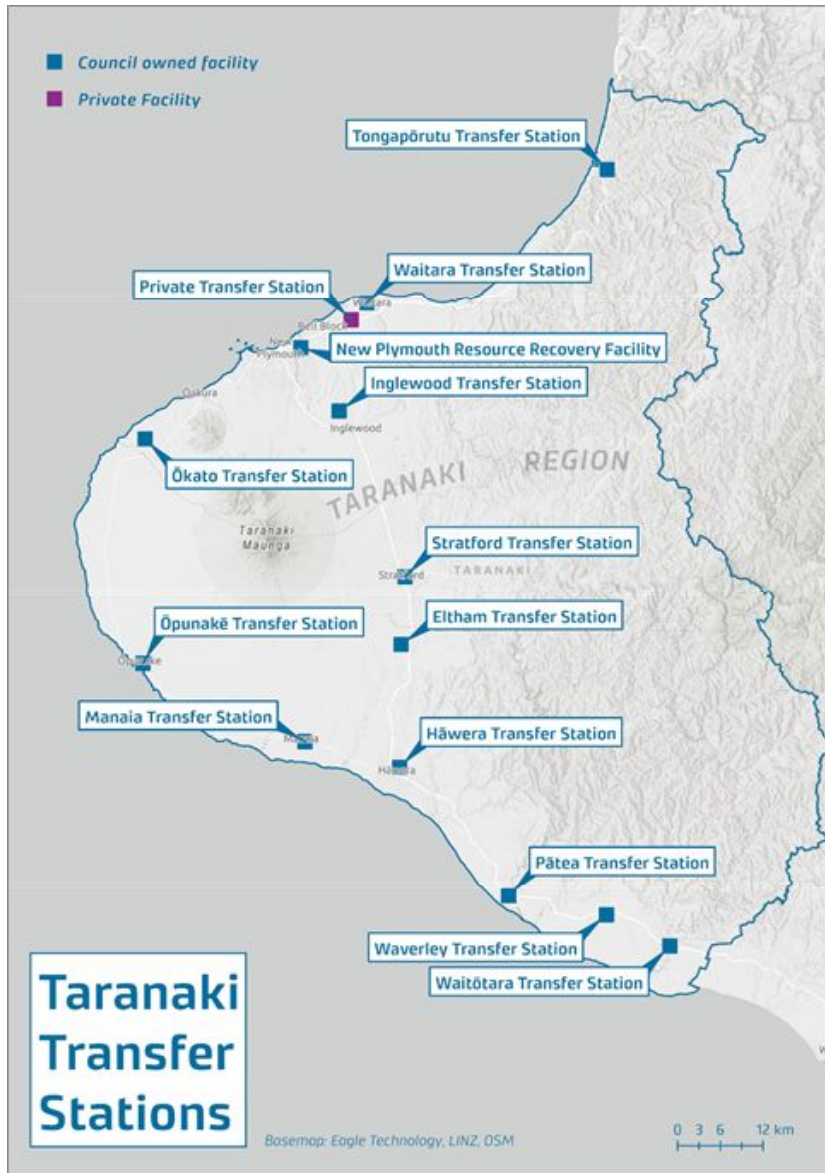


Figure 5.1: Taranaki region transfer station locations.

In March 2020, The Junction, which is a community facility operated by WISE Charitable Trust and Sustainable Taranaki, opened on Colson Road in New Plymouth. The Junction includes a free drop-off area for recyclable and reusable material, a shop for the resale of reusable items and an educational space. The facility encourages residents and commercial customers to use their facility to keep quality materials from entering landfill.

5.4.1.1 The Sorting Depot

NPDC are currently constructing The Sorting Depot which will be a commercial waste recovery facility servicing the region. The facility will sort reusable and recyclable materials from mixed skips of dry waste, primarily from the construction and demolition sector. Through providing a sorting

service, thousands of kilograms of valuable material will be kept in use promoting a circular, lower emission system.

5.4.1.2 E-waste

E-waste can be dropped off at multiple locations across the region including The Junction Zero Waste Hub, and Hāwera and Stratford transfer stations. Fees are charged by items dropped off, although these are mostly subsidised by the respective council.

Once a significant collection of e-waste has been acquired the items are shipped to E-cycle in Auckland where products are dismantled and separated into component or material categories. These materials are then sent to local and international specialist recyclers for conversion back into raw materials or for reuse in new products.

E-waste across the region can also be dropped off at certain Noel Leeming retail stores who manage an e-waste recycling scheme.

5.4.2 Materials processing and markets

5.4.2.1 Dry recycling (kerbside collected, commercial collections and transfer station drop off)

Mixed recyclables and glass from the councils' kerbside collections and transfer stations are transported to the New Plymouth MRF at Colson Road. Materials are sorted, baled and transported out of the region for processing.

While destinations change with specific supply contracts over time, materials are generally processed as follows.

- Aluminium and steel cans are sent to New Zealand based re-processors or exported for reprocessing into new metal products;
- Glass is sent to Auckland for reprocessing into new bottles and jars;
- Paper is sent to paper Hawkes Bay for processing into new products;
- Cardboard is sent to OJI for processing into new cardboard products;
- PET plastic containers (resin code 1) are recycled into new food packaging in Lower Hutt; and
- HDPE (resin code 2 plastics) and PP (resin code 5 plastics) are recycled into new products in the Manawatū.

5.4.2.2 Organic waste

The Taranaki councils are progressively working to reduce organic material entering landfill. The NPDC solid waste bylaw restricts residents from disposing of compostable green waste in their landfill waste containers. As noted previously, Government is proposing mandated separate food waste collection from households and food waste separation from business in line with the 2022 Emissions Reduction Plan and 2023 Waste Strategy.

Processing of organic material is undertaken both within and outside Taranaki (Table 5.4). Food scraps collected from households in New Plymouth, green waste from all three councils and some organic materials/by products from primary processing are transported out of the region for processing.

In 2021/22, the Councils undertook a feasibility study investigating the options for organics material recovery and processing in the region. The study involved engagement with Iwi and also a number of primary processors. The project has moved into an early procurement stage, with the councils working alongside Fonterra, Silver Fern Farms and ANZCO through the process. An expression of interest went to market in early 2023. This approach is a good example of Councils and other stakeholders taking a collaborative circular economy approach seeking to maximise the value of unwanted materials and enabling a regenerative approach to the use of resources.

Table 5.4: Organic processing facilities in the Taranaki region

Location	Materials accepted	Processing	Product
New Plymouth	Green waste and untreated timber	Mulching, wood chipping	Mulch, wood chip
South Taranaki	Dead stock, by products from meat and poultry processing	Rendering	Meat and bone meal
New Plymouth	Garden waste	Aerobic composting	Feed, fertiliser
Northern Taranaki	Green waste, paunch grass, bark, chicken mortalities, chicken manure, drilling mud	Composting, vermi-composting	Compost, vermi-compost
South Taranaki	Blood	Blood processing	Feed, fertiliser
South Taranaki	Green waste	Mulching, wood chipping	Mulch, wood chip
New Plymouth	Pre-consumer food waste	Delivery of pre-consumer food waste to stock food (mostly piggeries)	Stock food
New Plymouth	Wood chip, chicken litter	Composting of chicken litter into soil amendment for dairy farmers	Compost
New Plymouth	Food waste, woody green waste	Depackaging of food waste for stock food, mulching woody green waste from arborist activities	Mulch, stock food
Stratford	Green waste	Aerobic composting	Compost
Across the region	Food waste (unpacked)	Stock food	Stock food

5.4.2.3 Other materials

E-waste items are shipped to E-cycle in Auckland where products are dismantled and separated into component or material categories. These materials are then sent to local and international specialist recyclers for conversion back into raw materials or for reuse in new products.

While some tyres are sent out of region for re-treading, most tyres are collected at transfer stations in the region. NPDC are sending tyres to Cambridge for recycling and some tyres are collected for use as fuel at a Whangārei cement manufacturing plant. STDC collect tyres at the Hāwera Transfer Stations. SDC currently do not accept tyres at Stratford Transfer Station, a tyre business in Stratford accepts end-of-life tyres for a small fee for disposal. Any tyres recovered from illegal dumping are processed through the Transfer Station. Tyres are not accepted at Bonny Glen Landfill.

NPDC are working with an end-of-life tyre processor to establish operations adjacent to the Sorting Depot. This site will accept materials from transfer stations as well as through commercial collections from across the region.

5.4.3 Landfill

Colson Road Landfill was the only landfill operating in the region until the site closed in 2019. Waste from the region is now being transported to Bonny Glen Landfill in the Rangitīkei district. Bonny Glen has a total airspace of 12.7 million m³ and is expected to service the waste disposal needs of the surrounding region for the next 50 years.

Some materials (such as contaminated soils unsuitable for disposal at Bonny Glen) are transported to Hampton Downs Landfill in Waikato.

5.4.4 Cleanfill

The Taranaki region has 16 consented ‘cleanfill’¹⁸ operations across the three districts. Material accepted at these facilities is regulated by Taranaki Regional Council who complete annual and bi-annual reporting of the operations. The current cleanfills (Appendix D) primarily accept material from commercial entities or internal projects only restricting access to public waste.

5.4.5 Closed Landfills

There are 19 closed landfills across the region which are actively monitored. It is the landowner’s (usually the relevant district council) responsibility to manage closed landfills and the associated risks once closed. NPDC have completed assessments of the coastal or fluvial erosion risks at ten highest risk closed landfills in the district and are currently assessing rehabilitation options where further remediation work has been identified. The most recently closed landfill (Colson Road) is currently being capped, with a long term aftercare plan developed, and applications to renew consents being prepared to manage the site as a closed landfill. Planning for the future use of the site is underway in partnership with Ngati Tawhirikura hapu. The future use may incorporate a cleanfill operation to fill the hole left from the excavation of clean clay for capping the landfill.

¹⁸ A “cleanfill” is defined as a facility that accepts only virgin excavated natural material such as clay, soil, or rock, for disposal which has no adverse impact on the environment. (Overview of the Waste Disposal Levy, Ministry for the Environment). These sites may also meet the definitions of managed fill for waste accounting purposes.

5.4.6 Other waste streams

5.4.6.1 Agricultural waste

The Agrecovery programme provides New Zealand's primary sector with responsible and sustainable systems for the recovery of 'on farm' plastics and the disposal of unwanted chemicals. It currently provides four nationwide programmes for containers 0 – 60 L, drums 61 – 1,000 L, LDPE bag recycling and chemicals.

There are a range of Agrecovery container collection sites¹⁹ within agricultural retailers including Farmlands and NZ Farm Source across the Taranaki region, Figure 5.2.

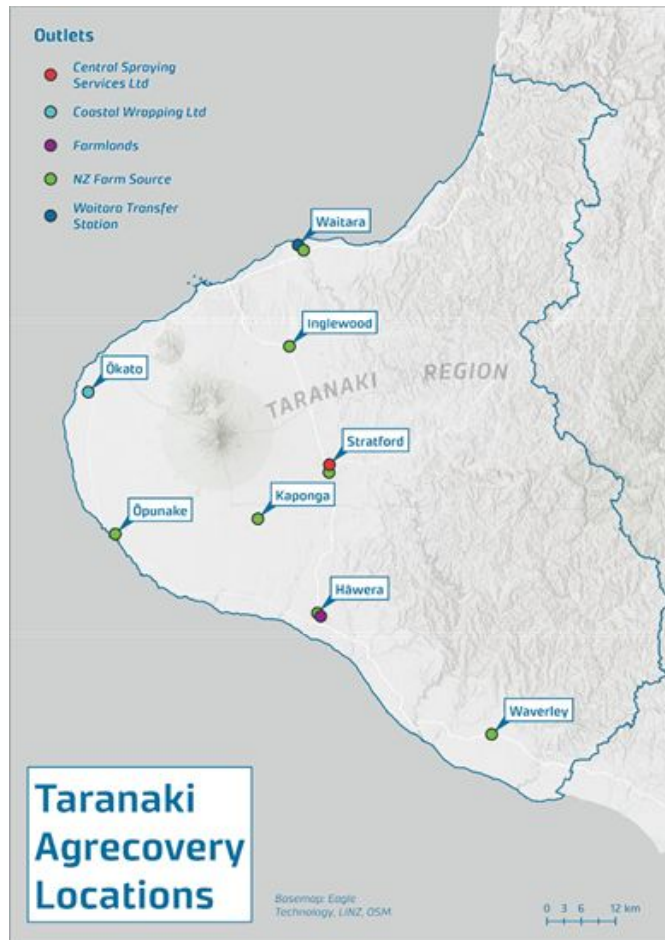


Figure 5.2: Taranaki region Agrecovery collection sites.

Plasback also offer recycling for agricultural plastic items including bale wrap, silage pit covers, small low density polyethylene feed bags, shrink wrap, pallet covers, woven polypropylene bags, Ecolab drums, vineyard nets and twine. The plastics are recycled into new products like pest traps, rubbish bins and Tuffboard. SDC promotes recycling of agricultural plastic items at Riverlea Contractors Limited.

¹⁹ <https://agrecovery.co.nz/resources/sites-and-events/taranaki/>

5.4.6.2 Medical waste

Taranaki District Health Board (TDHB) have published a Waste Management and Minimisation guidance document²⁰ for all residents within the region who generate medical waste at home. The guidance details the following processes:

- Needles, syringes, lancets and other sharp objects should be placed in a hard or puncture resistant plastic or metal container with a screw on tightly secured lid. These containers can then be taken to a local pharmacy who will dispose of these in their sharps bin;
- Soiled bandages, disposal sheets, used gloves and other textile bio-hazardous wastes should be securely fastened in waste bags and disposed of in council kerbside collection landfill containers;
- Surplus and expired medications should be returned to a local pharmacy for disposal;
- Patients who have Peritoneal Dialysis (PD) therapy at home are provided with two waste bins - a blue coloured bin for printed solution PD bags and a green coloured bin for the over pouch. Baxter Healthcare will collect the waste from the patients house including the cardboard used to package the PD therapy kit free of charge; and
- Biohazardous bags supplied by TDHB for infectious waste which are to be disposed of at The Base Hospital (New Plymouth) or Hawera Hospital by the household.

Medical waste that is collected from hospitals is managed by the TDHB. Where Baxter's or other private healthcare contractors are used, waste is managed by the contractor. There are not perceived to be significant issues with this approach at present. It is logical for the TDHB to take an active role in guiding the region on medical waste management, and to ensure adequate service provision in the future.

5.4.6.3 Hazardous waste

The hazardous waste market comprises both liquid and solid wastes that, in general, require further treatment before conventional disposal methods can be used. The most common types of hazardous waste include:

- Organic liquids, such as those removed from septic tanks and industrial cesspits;
- Solvents and oils, particularly those containing volatile organic compounds;
- Hydrocarbon-containing wastes, such as inks, glues and greases;
- Contaminated soils (lightly contaminated soils may not require treatment prior to landfill disposal);
- Chemical wastes, such as pesticides and agricultural chemicals;
- Medical and quarantine wastes;
- Wastes containing heavy metals, such as timber preservatives; and
- Contaminated packaging associated with these wastes.

A range of treatment processes are used before hazardous wastes can be safely disposed.

Most disposal is either to Class 1 landfills following stabilisation by specialist contractors or through the trade waste system following treatment. Some of these treatments result in trans-media effects, with hazardous components in liquid wastes being disposed of as solids after treatment/removal. A very small proportion of hazardous wastes are 'intractable' and require exporting for treatment. These include PFAS contaminated materials, polychlorinated biphenyls, pesticides, and persistent organic pollutants.

²⁰ <https://www.tdhb.org.nz/misc/documents/sustainability/Go-Zero-Carbon-Waste.pdf>

Contaminated soils, containing a range of organic and inorganic contaminants, may require treatment and/or removal as part of site remediation processes. Depending on contaminant characteristics, levels and any treatment these soils may be suitable for reuse in situ, disposal at a managed fill facility or disposal at a Class 1 landfill.

5.4.6.4 Event waste

The region actively encourages community groups, event organisers and attendees to minimise and manage waste at events. Through Toitupu Toiora, Taranaki’s Green Initiative, the councils have developed a Zero Waste Event Guide which is accessible through each of the Council websites. In New Plymouth, the solid waste bylaw requires any event held on Council land to submit an Event Waste Minimisation Plan to Council.

The Councils also offer resources including waste minimisation plans to help organisations consider the waste likely to be generated and how best to manage the waste streams. The process also offers funding to event organisers for the diversion of materials and Zero Waste volunteers if certain diversion thresholds are met.

Through Toitupu Toiora, events can utilise colour bin lids with signs and wrap-around skirts to highlight organic, recycling and landfill bins helping achieve zero waste at events. Those who attend events in the region are primarily Taranaki residents or from neighbouring regions who share similar waste container colours, therefore should be familiar with the waste management practices implemented at the events.

5.4.6.5 Construction and demolition waste

The region is actively encouraging and, in some cases, mandating construction and demolition (C&D) organisations to manage the generation of waste. In New Plymouth, the solid waste bylaw required any person/organisation applying for building consent for non-residential building work with an estimated value of >\$500,000 must also submit a site waste management and minimisation plan for approval by NPDC. Although not stated within the by-law SDC and STDC encourage construction organisations to actively manage waste. Management of C&D waste will be strengthened by the new Building Act requirements which will mandate energy performance rating requirements for buildings, and waste minimisation plans for construction and demolition projects.

The Sorting Depot as detailed in Section 5.4.1.1 will provide a facility for the recovery of commercial waste within the region.

5.4.7 Litter and illegal dumping

Public litter bins are provided in the urban centres and popular visitors spots throughout the region. Issues specific to the region include roadside dumping of household items (including furniture and whiteware), tyres and green waste.

Within New Plymouth, Zero Waste Stations have been introduced throughout the district. The stations provide mixed recycling, glass, food and landfill waste bins and aim to transition behaviour change of residents and tourists to manage their waste appropriately. The goal is to replace all litter bins progressively over time with Zero Waste Stations.

5.5 Waste and resource recovery infrastructure – key issues identified

The information presented in Section 5 enables a range of issues to be identified. In many cases these also present opportunities for the councils, community and/or the private sector to improve waste management and minimisation, or navigate the transition to a circular economy, in the Taranaki Region.

Issues identified include:

- There are limited processors of recovered material in the district, therefore most recyclable materials are sent out of the region for processing;
- With the waste disposal levy increasing, resulting in increased landfill costs, it is anticipated that more people will proactively divert reusable material by utilising existing bulky material recycling services at transfer stations, for example larger quantities of cardboard, scrap metal, untreated timber and reusable items. This has potential implications for the current configuration at each transfer station and the ability to receive and manage greater volumes of recyclable materials;
- The Government's plans to defer the introduction of a CRS will create some short to medium term uncertainty for impacts on materials captured through kerbside recycling, and the value of materials targeted by any scheme. In particular the implementation of services in response to the Governments standardised kerbside service announcements will need to consider this uncertainty;
- The Government's announcements to standardise kerbside services across all councils will have implications for current services and processing infrastructure. To implement the relevant requirements SDC and STDC will need to introduce kerbside food waste collections by 2030 and local or regional processing infrastructure will be required for the collection of food scraps;
- The Government's plans to mandate food waste separation for businesses will also require local processing capacity for this material;
- With the focus on organic materials recovery, processing will need to be accompanied by development of sustainable markets for products, potentially including biogas, digestate and compost or similar products; and
- Farm waste is likely to make up a substantial proportion of the total waste that is currently being generated in the region, however there is limited information on the management of farm waste in Taranaki. Further work to increase awareness of the problems associated with improper disposal may drive demand for better services with implications for infrastructure requirements and material flows. Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) and MfE are currently working on requirements for farm management plans which will include waste management.

The current system is focussed on effective management of landfill waste and targeting domestic recyclables, including organic waste, with support from non-profit activity focussed on reuse. The current facilities which have been supplemented by new or upgraded approaches for extracting value from commercial waste and organic materials, are largely fit for their intended purpose. Working with partners, such as tyre recyclers at The Sorting Depot or organic materials processors and the primary sector, is likely to be the key area of change over the next few years. This relies on both flexible facilities and approach to partnering with contractors and key material generators.

Given the changing legislative and policy environment, council infrastructure and services will have a role in product stewardship and standardised kerbside services implementation. The extent of this role is yet to be defined. Changes over the coming years that will require careful consideration alongside existing projects include:

- Designing flexible spaces including allowance for multiple parties on each site;
- Providing for changing material flows e.g. increased separation and handling of materials;
- The need to provide for refunds (under a CRS) and reusable material and item sales; and
- Contracts involving multiple parties (such as organic materials processing arrangements).

6 Material quantities, composition and system performance

This section summarises the quantity of materials generated, the composition of waste disposed of to landfill or recycled, and the impact of our behaviour change programmes.

This document focuses primarily on the period between 2010 and 2022. Waste quantities, composition and material flows prior to this period are detailed in the previous Waste Assessments. Where appropriate, comparison has been made between the quantities and predictions made in the 2017 Waste Assessment and what has actually happened.

6.1 Population

The 2018 Census²¹ estimate of population in 2018 and 2022 (Statistics NZ)²² are provided in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Population estimates (Statistics NZ)

Council	Estimated population (2018)	Estimated population (2022)
NPDC	80,679	87,700
STDC	27,534	29,600
SDC	9,474	10,150

6.2 Council kerbside collection from households

6.2.1 Kerbside waste composition

Waste composition audits provide information about the make-up of a waste stream, and can help identify materials that make up large or disproportionate parts of the waste stream which can then be targeted when forming waste management and minimisation strategies.

For this Waste Assessment, Council kerbside collections from households including landfill and recycling bin waste composition data is used to summarise the amount of waste generated and how much material is captured for recycling or recovery. This draws on Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) audits of landfill waste from kerbside collections and transfer stations undertaken for the councils between 2021 and 2022²³, data from recyclable materials processing and kerbside recycling bin audits.

It is worthwhile looking at the organic waste data in light of the signalled move to mandating organic waste collections and differences in current services across the region. Data for New Plymouth suggests around 25% of the landfill waste bin (2.7 kg per week) is food scraps. In South Taranaki this increases to 37% (3.2 kg per week). In Stratford data suggests that 60% of the kerbside landfill bin is organic material, applying the average proportion of food waste from New Plymouth and South

²¹ Population Taranaki Region, Accessed from: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2018-census-place-summaries/taranaki-region>, August 2022

²² <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/subnational-population-estimates-at-30-june-2022-provisional/>

²³ Composition of Solid Waste in New Plymouth and South Taranaki Districts, Waste Not Consulting, May 2022; Information Report, Waste Data Report from the Stratford District SWAP Survey, SDC, 8 June 2022; Residential Kerbside Recycling Bin Audit Report, NPDC, December 2021 to January 2022 (ECM 8715188); and Information Report, Waste Data Report from the Stratford District SWAP Survey, SDC, 8 June 2022.

Taranaki it is estimated 41% of total kerbside landfill waste is food scraps in Stratford (3.8 kg per week). This data suggests that while food scraps are being separated by the NPDC food scraps service, there is potential to improve the capture of food waste in New Plymouth and increase overall capture through new collections in SDC and STDC.

The data also indicates that green waste makes up around 10% of the landfill waste bin despite this material being banned in New Plymouth. The proportion and quantity are similar for New Plymouth and South Taranaki.

Figure 6.1 shows materials collected from households at kerbside including waste to landfill and material collected for recycling on a per person basis for 2016 and 2022. Key insights and opportunities include:

- Organic material (green waste and food waste) continues to make up the largest proportion of waste generated at kerbside (Figure 6.1). Food waste makes up the majority of organic waste at kerbside comprising over 70% of organic waste in New Plymouth and almost 80% of organic waste in South Taranaki.
- The total amount of organic waste collected has increased with most of this increase captured for recovery (largely as a result of the NPDC food scraps collection service). There continues to be a large proportion of organic waste disposed of to landfill highlighting the potential to further reduce waste to landfill (and emissions) through reducing organic waste generation and increasing material capture.
- The majority of glass, paper and cardboard material generated is captured for recycling and the data suggests there has been a small decrease in the total amount of these materials generated per person between 2016 and 2022. With these high capture rates the key opportunity for these materials is to promote waste reduction.
- Plastics are also a significant material stream at kerbside and while there has been a reduction in plastic waste generated per person over time, there is a low capture rate with the majority of plastic material landfilled. The reduction in plastic used by residents is likely to reflect a higher awareness in the community on where plastic recycling goes. As a result of the China national sword policy and higher public profile for plastic recycling this created, including the landfilling of mixed plastic that could not be recycled) and a resulting shift to alternative (more sustainable) packaging options. The landfilling of plastic is likely to be associated with the many different types of plastic, including some mixed material plastics, and related confusion by the community on which of these are recyclable.
 - In January 2023 MfE issued an updated plan for phasing out hard to recycle and single-use plastics including produce bags, plates, bowls and cutlery, plastic straws, produce labels and all over PVC and polystyrene food and drink packaging. The key opportunity for plastic is to continue to advocate for waste reduction, particularly for plastics that are difficult to recycle (around 8% for South Taranaki, 10% for New Plymouth bins). Soft plastics are a significant proportion of the non recyclable plastics (5-6%) in landfill bins.
- Metals are a relatively small proportion of kerbside materials, but the data suggests a relatively low capture rate. In addition to promoting waste reduction there is potential to improve capture of metals through informing households about recycling options. If Central Government go ahead with proposed plans to implement a CRS, greater capture of metals at kerbside could be achieved alongside continued educational support.
- Sanitary waste has increased between 2016 and 2022. Potential contributions to this could be an aging population in the region, and growth of the region since 2016. While there are no options for recovering these at present, the opportunity to promote or normalise the use of reusable sanitary products could reduce the amount of sanitary waste generated.

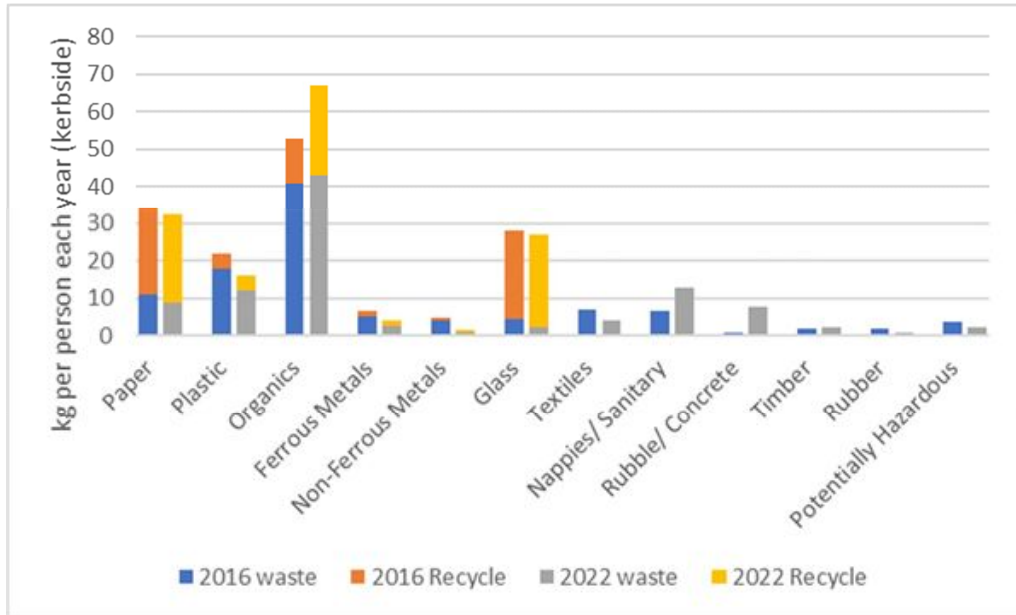


Figure 6.1: Composition of material collected at kerbside per person – 2016 and 2022.

Figure 6.2 shows the current composition of kerbside waste sent to landfill, illustrating that organic waste is the highest proportion.

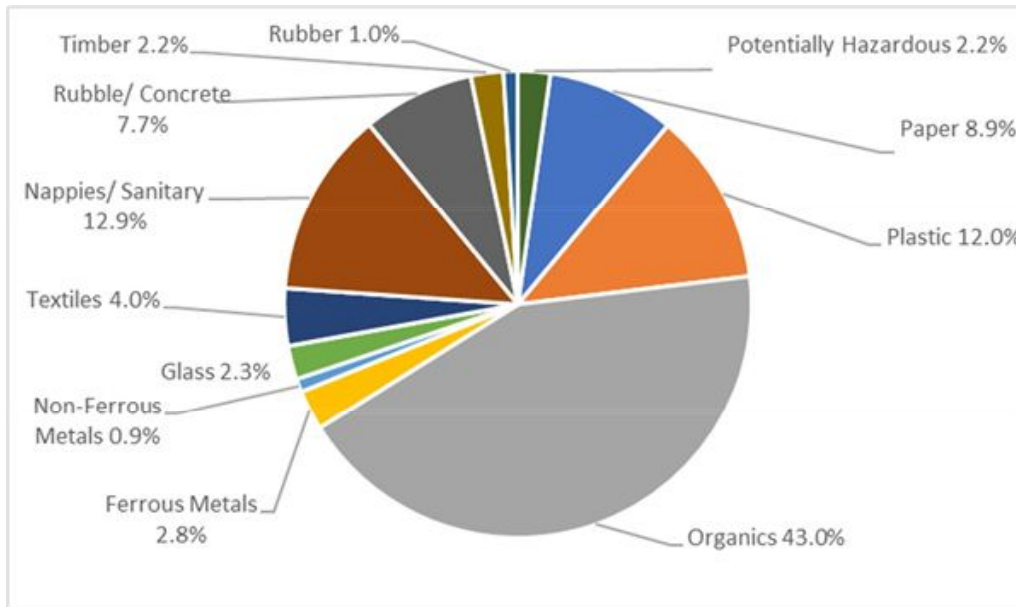


Figure 6.2: Composition of kerbside waste to landfill 2022

6.2.2 Kerbside recycling quantities

Figure 6.3 presents kerbside recycling quantities from 2010/11 to 2021/22. The data clearly demonstrates the impact of new collection services including the shift to separated glass (2015/16), green waste collections in South Taranaki (data only available from 2015/16, collection introduced earlier) and the implementation of the food scraps in New Plymouth (2019). There is no data on the quantity of material captured through private green waste collections.

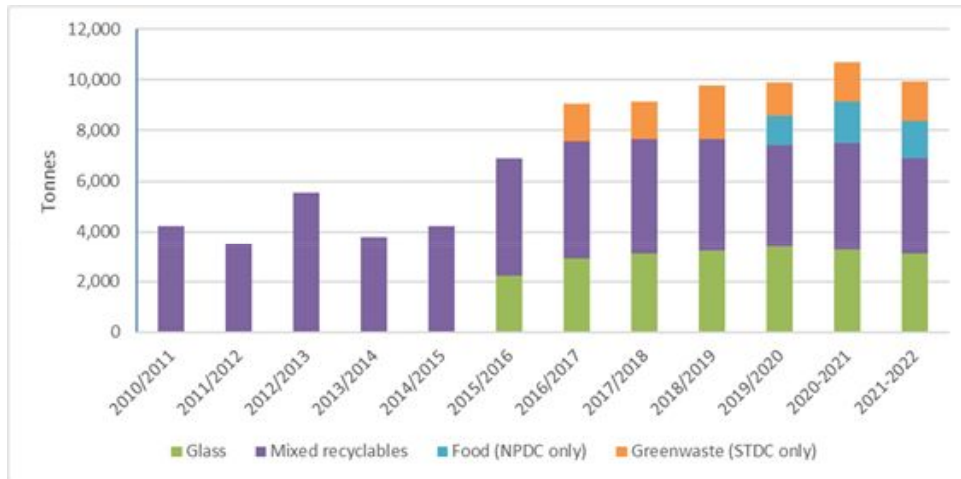


Figure 6.3: Regional kerbside recycling volumes (council volumes only). NB glass was included within mixed recyclables prior to 2014/15

Organic materials recovery

In 2021/22 kerbside collections (food waste for New Plymouth, optional green waste for South Taranaki) captures around 35% of organic waste ‘available’ at kerbside. This includes an estimated 33% of available material in New Plymouth and 46% of available material in South Taranaki.

The organic waste remaining in landfill bins at kerbside is made up of food waste (25% of total waste in New Plymouth, 38% if total waste in South Taranaki) and green waste (around 10%). This suggests that food waste collection in New Plymouth is having an impact that is likely to be replicated in South Taranaki and Stratford when food waste collections are introduced. The data also highlights that food waste collection is unlikely to capture all food waste in landfill bins.

Green waste is banned from rubbish bins in New Plymouth but the data suggests that further education and enforcement is required for this ban to be effective.

Plastics and container recycling

The landscape for plastics and other beverage container recycling is changing including:

- Mandated collection of specific materials.
- Government signalling the likely implementation of a container return scheme (deferred to 2024 or later).
- Moves to ban or restrict hard to recycle plastics.

If well implemented, these changes will reduce the amount of non-recyclable plastic disposed of in kerbside bins and potentially reduce the quantity of some materials collected for recycling at kerbside. Councils have limited ability to directly influence these changes, but should continue to work with central government and the packaging sector to reduce wastage and encourage the use of easily recyclable materials where reusable packaging is not viable.

Although the proposed CRS has been deferred, in the longer term it will target plastic (excluding milk), glass, tetrapak and aluminium containers. The intent of the scheme is to capture materials outside the home but by offering a refund for each container returned the scheme is likely to impact on kerbside recycling quantities as well.

- Plastic containers make up around 8% of kerbside recycling. A CRS scheme will target a relatively small proportion of plastics collected at kerbside with containers for milk, many non beverage food products and cleaning products excluded. The removal of PET 1 containers will have an impact on revenue;
- Glass containers make up around 45% of kerbside recycling. A CRS will target beverage containers but not food jars currently targeted by kerbside recycling in Taranaki;
- Paper/cardboard makes up around 43% of kerbside recycling. A CRS could target liquid paperboard products, which are currently excluded from kerbside recycling collections in Taranaki i.e. there should be minimal impact on kerbside recycling; and
- Non-ferrous (aluminium) containers make up only 1% of kerbside recycling. Removal of aluminium cans from kerbside recycling will have an impact on revenue but limited impact on the quantity of materials collected.

6.2.3 Kerbside recycling contamination

Contamination of collected recyclables with non-recyclable items is an ongoing issue. The councils adopted a target of 8% contamination by weight of recyclables when the MRF began operating in 2015. Contamination rates have fluctuated but increased over time and have never met the 8% target (Figure 6.4). This is considered to be due to the following factors:

- In 2018, the China National Sword policy placed tighter restrictions on China's acceptance of recyclable materials including not accepting mixed paper and mixed plastics. In New Zealand this resulted in:
 - Mixed plastics stockpiled to be exported being temporarily sent to landfill as there was no longer a recycling market for these plastics;
 - Due to the international market being flooded with mixed paper that was no longer accepted in China, commodity prices dropped and for a period, councils had to pay for paper to be recycled rather than receiving revenue; and
 - Publicity and media articles around these changes highlighting how recycling was managed internationally and potentially undermining people's belief that recycling was actually occurring, which resulted in less care taken when recycling at home.

In response to changes in plastics markets, councils across New Zealand, including in Taranaki, restricted plastics accepted for recycling to types 1, 2 and 5 only, and began sorting these into single higher value and recyclable streams. The resource recovery network across New Zealand was also reviewed and resulted in local recycling reprocessing options being developed for these plastics in New Zealand as well as upgrades to MRF plant to improve sorting quality and efficiency. In 2022 the New Plymouth MRF installed an optical sorter for plastics improving segregation which has lowered contamination rates in product from the MRF.

During 2020 when Covid-19 Pandemic lockdowns were introduced, 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, with the highest contamination rates recorded (Figure 6.5).

Since mid-2020 there has been a downward trend in contamination rates (refer orange trend line in Figure 6.4), likely due to post covid adjustments, education to residents on good recycling habits, improvements to the MRF processing to detect contamination on the sort line and auditing of kerbside bins and collection vehicles. Even with this interpreted decline, contamination rates continue to remain high.

Recycling bin audits in 2021/22 revealed that the main contaminants in recycling bins are lids, dirty recycling, and non-recyclable plastics (particularly soft plastics). Data from a behavioural change waste survey in July 2022 indicated that within the region 15-20% of respondents chose not to follow recycling guidelines even though they were aware of guidelines. This may be a contributing reason for contamination from kerbside recycling.

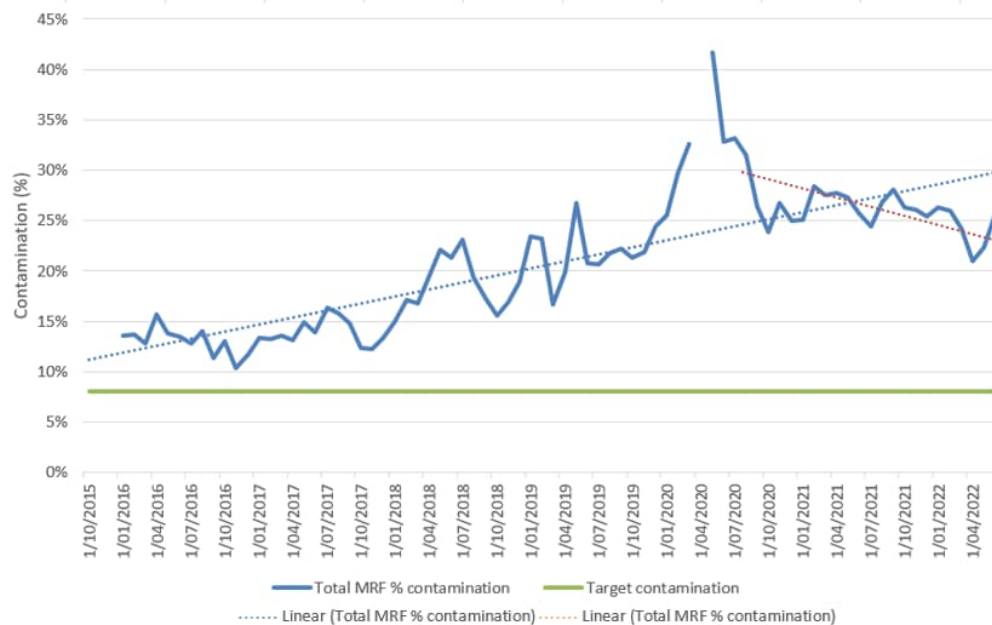


Figure 6.4: Percentage contamination at the New Plymouth MRF. ²⁴

²⁴ Data gap is due to closures during Covid-19 lockdown.

6.2.4 Kerbside landfill waste quantities

Figure 6.5 provides a summary of landfill waste collected from the kerbside by councils in the region from 2016 to 2022.

In general, the per capita figures are reflecting the combination of collection services provided in each district.

NPDC provide recycling and food waste collection, alongside a fortnightly collection of the landfill bin, and as a result, have the lowest per capita waste to landfill.

STDC and SDC provide a weekly landfill collection with no food scraps collection, this results in a higher waste disposal per person. STDC's green waste collection contributes to a lower waste per person per capita for STDC than SDC. These differences between Councils demonstrate the benefits of providing a range of kerbside material streams and considering landfill waste collection frequency to maximise recovery of resources.

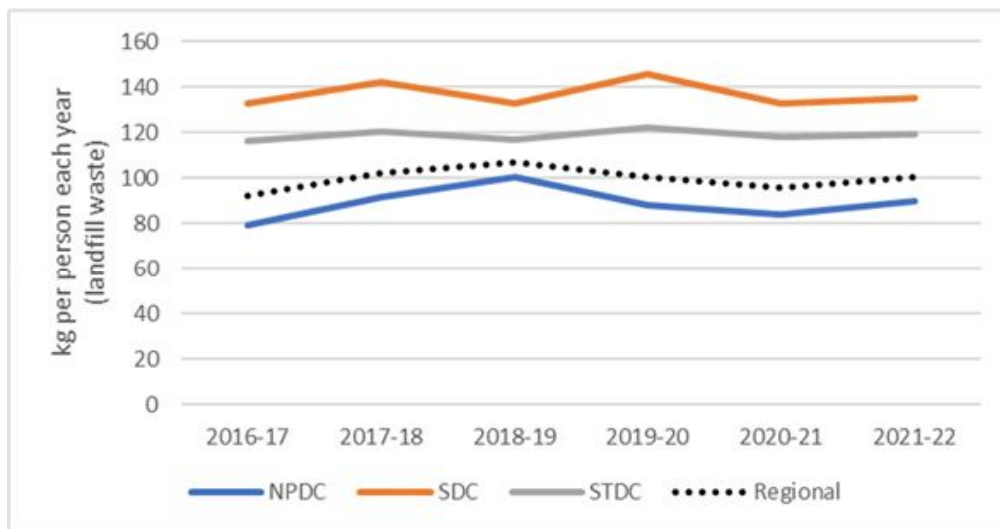


Figure 6.5: Kerbside landfill waste collection (2016 – 2022).

6.3 Commercial collection

There is limited data available to the Councils in relation to commercial collections. Material dropped at transfer stations (commercial and domestic) is addressed in Section 6.4. The composition and quantities of commercial waste presented in Figure 6.6 have been developed from two sources:

- General waste to landfill excluding waste collected at kerbside by councils and dropped off at transfer stations – SWAP analysis at Colson Road Landfill (2016)²⁵, pro-rated to 2022; and
- Recyclable materials – commercial waste study (2020).

With a lack of more current data available it should be noted that the composition of the waste may have changed over the past six years. This is particularly the case with the changes in waste management across the region due to changing markets for recyclable materials, increasing costs for waste disposal and changing economic conditions (including the impacts of Covid-19).

²⁵ The 2016 data captures all commercial waste. The more recent 2022 waste composition survey did not capture quantity or composition of commercial waste that is staged through a private transfer station in New Plymouth.

The composition of commercial waste to landfill between 2016 and 2022 (Figure 6.6) is similar residential kerbside collections (Figure 6.1) for paper/cardboard and metals. The data suggests that:

- There has been an increase in the total quantity of paper/cardboard, plastics, glass and textiles going to landfill;
- The capture of paper/cardboard and metals for recycling is relatively high;
- Timber and rubble/concrete (all to landfill) has decreased, likely reflecting increasing costs for landfill disposal and some diversion to Class 2, 3 or 4 landfills, and more recently, a new recycling option for treated timber offered at New Plymouth Transfer Station;
- Where there are limited alternative recovery options available, quantities have increased, for example textiles and rubber; and
- Multiple materials streams present opportunities to increase recycling or recovery including organic materials, timber, rubble/concrete and rubber (as noted in Section 5). In all cases there are initiatives in progress to capture these materials for recovery or recycling.

Some activities are not reflected in the data presented here but should be noted.

- Tyre recycling was established in the New Plymouth district in 2022, providing a recycling option for rubber. As commercial tyre recycling options become more established the quantity of rubber landfilled is likely to decrease; and
- A large amount of organic material from primary processing activities is applied to land or processed into soil amendment products. The total quantity used in this way is in the order of 130,000 tonnes each year, i.e. much larger than organic materials landfilled from commercial activities (around 4,000 tonnes each year).

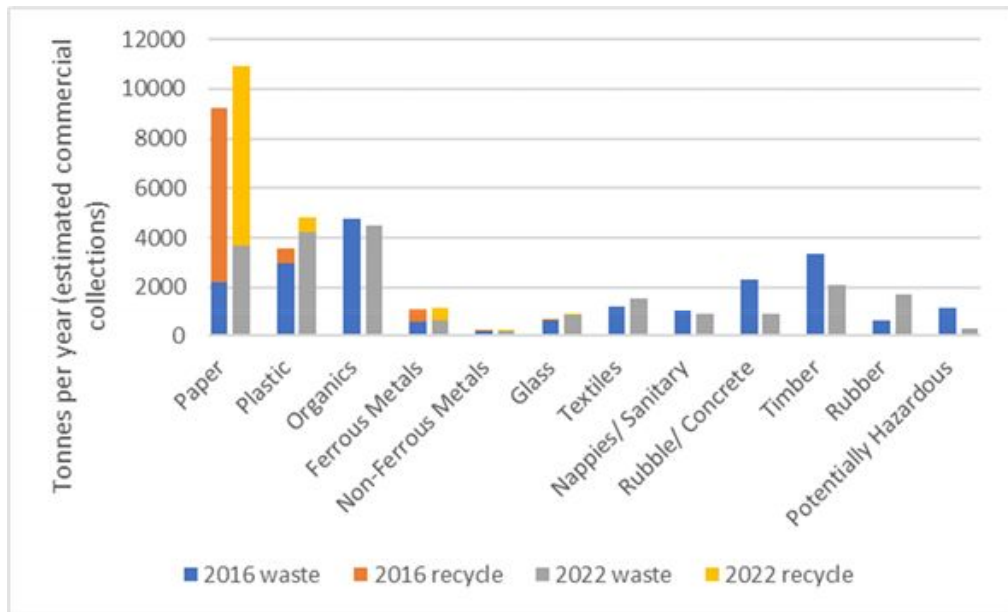


Figure 6.6: Commercial waste to landfill and recovery composition – 2016 and 2022.

6.4 Material diversion and landfill waste at transfer stations

6.4.1 Reuse – The Junction

The Junction opened on Colson Road in New Plymouth in March 2020 and waste diversion data has been recorded since September 2020 (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Annual diversion from The Junction reuse shop

	September 2020 – August 2021	September 2021 – August 2022
Tonnes diverted from landfill (tonnes)	130	184
Diversion rate of items dropped off at The Junction	97%	96%

Since opening in March 2020, The Junction has diverted 314 tonnes²⁶ of material from landfill through reuse/resale and recycling schemes. Seventy nine percent of the items which enter the facility are sold with the expectation that the majority of these materials are then reused or upcycled (Figure 6.7). An additional 17.6% of material is recycled through specific schemes (including recycling of e-waste, batteries and liquid paper board) or through the New Plymouth MRF and 3.3% is assessed as unsuitable for reuse or recycling and is therefore sent to landfill.

While the Figure 6.7: The Junction material and waste streams (March 2020 – August 2022). tonnage diverted from landfill represents an estimated 0.4% of the waste generated in New Plymouth, the facility is important in highlighting the potential to reuse and repurpose materials and engaging the community in long term behaviour change through interactions with the shop and education workshops and tours offered by the facility.

This is an very high diversion rate. This is likely to reflect a good understanding in the community of items suitable for managing through The Junction. The Junction model could be emulated by other councils with particular focus on capturing suitable materials.

²⁶ Data from March 2020 to August 2022. The Junction financial year runs from September to August which differs to Council's financial year period.

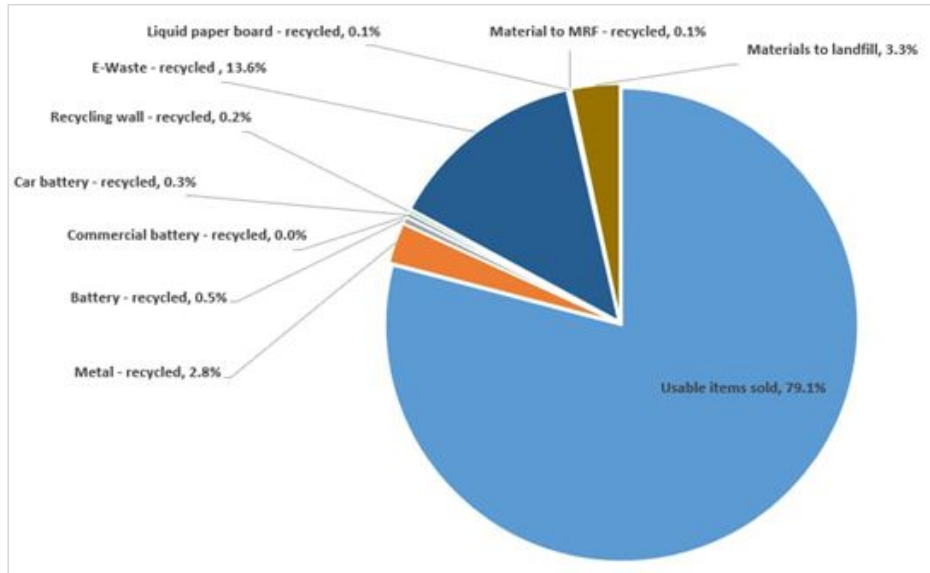


Figure 6.7: The Junction material and waste streams (March 2020 – August 2022).

6.4.2 Overall transfer station and resource recovery trends

Out of the 13 transfer stations in the region, the New Plymouth and Hāwera transfer stations manage the greatest quantity of material and overall transfer station material quantities have been increased steadily between 2016-17 to 2021-22 (Figure 6.8) Stratford Transfer Station has a higher diversion rate than other sites in the region, reasons for this include:

- Higher proportions of commercial waste being transported to the larger facilities (Hawera or New Plymouth) as part of commercial collection rounds. Commercial waste is generally mixed waste which is destined for landfill;
- The population of SDC is largely rural who only bring recycling to the transfer station and dispose of other wastes through alternative means e.g. feeding food scraps to pigs, utilising rural recovery programmes such as Agrecovery; and
- Committed staff and leadership at the Stratford Transfer Station ensuring segregation of material streams.

Since 2010 there have been increasing quantities of recoverable materials (Figure 6.8), however the bulk of material moving through transfer stations is landfilled. As most of the transfer stations have been originally designed as disposal facilities with recovery services added over time, there is an opportunity to redesign / upgrade transfer stations to focus more on recovery and perhaps utilise these sites as part of a region wide resource recovery network.

The dip in recovery for 2019/2020 is as a result of Covid-19 lockdowns (early 2020) when the acceptance of recyclable material was temporarily halted at transfer stations, and any collected recycling was landfilled.

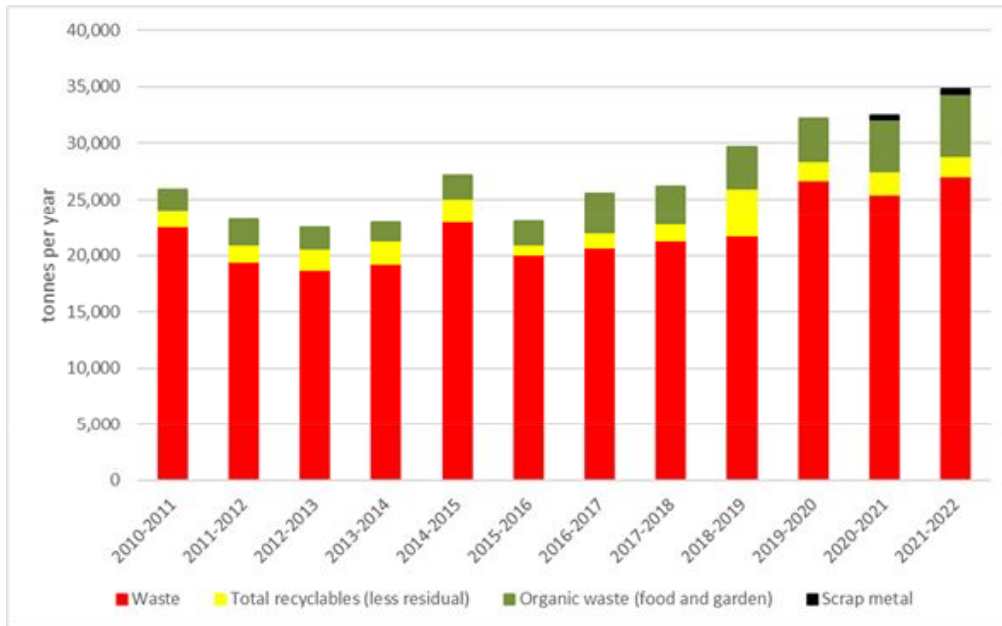


Figure 6.8: Regional transfer station waste and recovery (council data 2010 - 2021)

Considering components of the material stream that could be recovered provides useful guidance on materials to target at transfer stations across the region based on data from New Plymouth and Hawera. As for commercial waste, the opportunities are reflected in current initiatives including organic waste recovery and materials to be targeted by The Sorting Depot (cardboard, timber, rubble/concrete, timber). These materials are expected to be significant across the transfer station network, in particular cardboard, metal and organic materials. Plastics (agricultural film) and treated timber) will also be significant for sites with a large rural catchment.

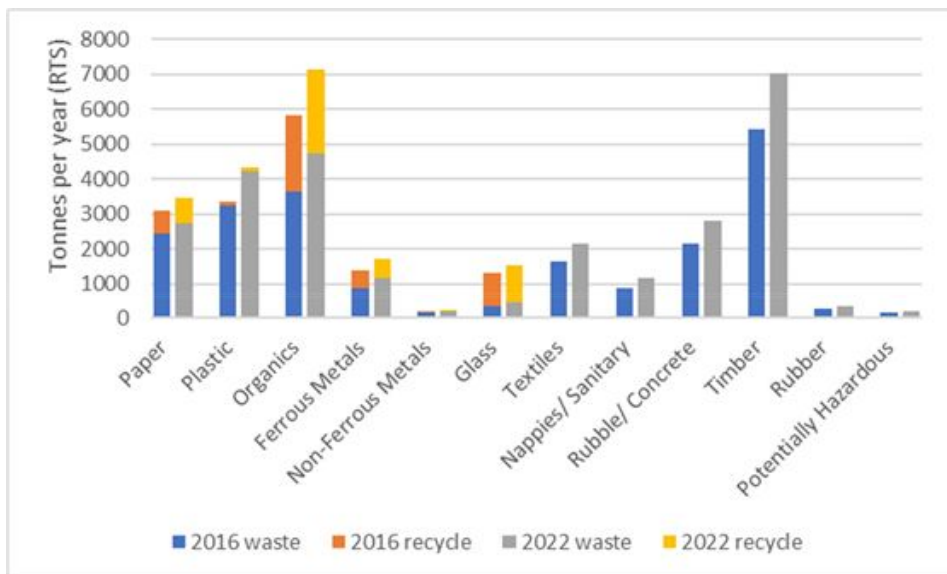


Figure 6.9: Regional transfer station waste and recovery composition (2016 and 2022)

6.5 Total waste stream

6.5.1 Total waste to landfill

The total waste to landfill from across the region including both council and private waste collection and transfer station services from 2010 to 2022 is summarised in Figure 6.10. Data from private waste contractors is not complete and therefore some assumptions have been made for 2015 onwards based the data available.

Overall waste to landfill in Taranaki has generally decreased since 2015/16 with a slight increase in 2021/22. NPDC landfill tonnage has been steadily decreasing, SDC remains steady, and STDC shows an increasing trend in the last three years. A portion of the decrease for NPDC can be attributed to private waste contractors consolidating waste material at their own facilities within the region, which is then transferred out of the region, without passing through council transfer stations. The slight decrease from 2019/20 onwards for NPDC can also be attributed to the introduction of the kerbside food scraps collection (1,500 tonnes per year) and opening of The Junction diverts on average 157 tonnes of waste per year.

In STDC prior to the closure of Colson Road Landfill, private waste contractors would transport waste directly to landfill, however these contractors now utilise the Hāwera Transfer Station, where the waste is consolidated before being transported to Bonny Glen Landfill. This has resulted in an increase of around 3,000 tonnes per year for STDC.

Waste per capita at a regional level has decreased up to 2020/21 with an increase in 2021/22. SDC has significantly lower waste per capita, it is likely this is a reflection of the rural nature of the district (waste managed on farm) and commercial waste being transported directly to Hāwera or New Plymouth. STDC appears to have an increase from 2020/21 (of over 20%), the reasons for this are not clear.

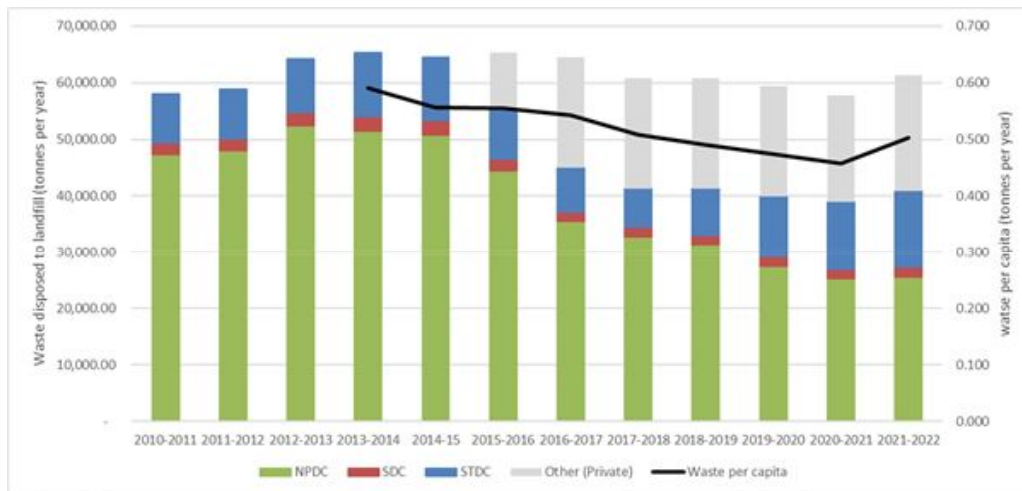


Figure 6.10: Total waste to landfill by district.

6.5.2 Special waste

Prior to the closure of Colson Road Landfill in August 2019, all special waste was disposed to landfill within the region. Special waste only was accepted at Colson Road Landfill between August 2019 and October 2020 to allow the commercial sector to put in place alternative disposal options.

Special waste is now transported out of the region to Bonny Glen Landfill (where appropriate), or for some materials to Hampton Downs Landfill in north Waikato. The quantity of special waste has dropped significantly as a result of the closure of Colson Road Landfill with some special waste streams identifying attentive treatment and disposal options instead of landfilling (i.e. grease traps and sump cleaning). However, it is likely that there are some data gaps. The quantity of various categories of special waste from 2010/11 to 2021/22 are provided in Figure 6.11: Special waste from Taranaki region. .

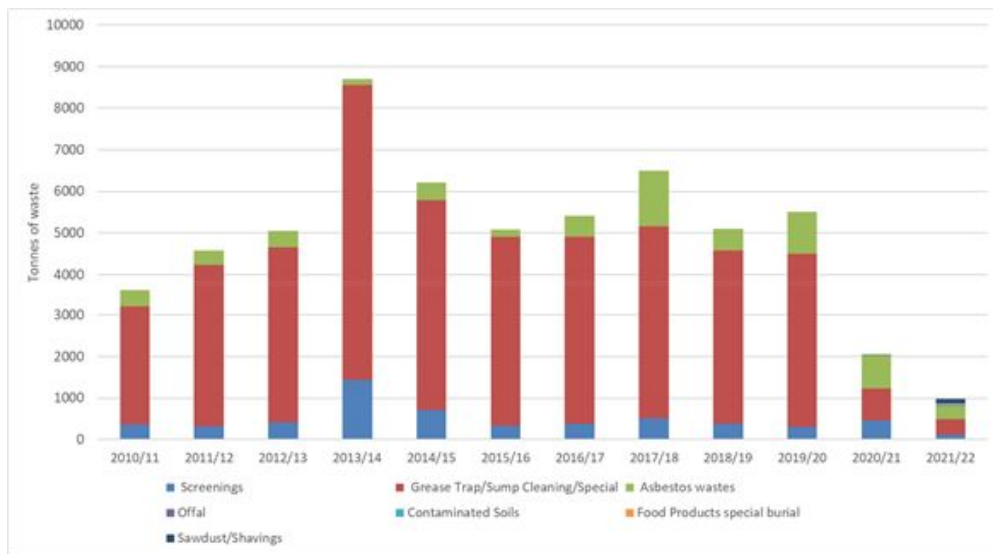


Figure 6.11: Special waste from Taranaki region.

6.6 Other material streams

6.6.1 Illegal dumping

The amount of illegal dumping across Taranaki is difficult to quantify, but can be measured through the number of notifications that councils receive (service requests). There is a higher number of requests in the New Plymouth district in comparison to the other districts (Figure 6.12), which can be attributed to a higher population density.

The number of service requests generally peaks during the summer months. Although prices of waste disposal have increased over the period, illegal waste disposal has remained relatively static, suggesting that illegal dumping is not driven by increasing landfill prices despite regular feedback from the community that this will occur.

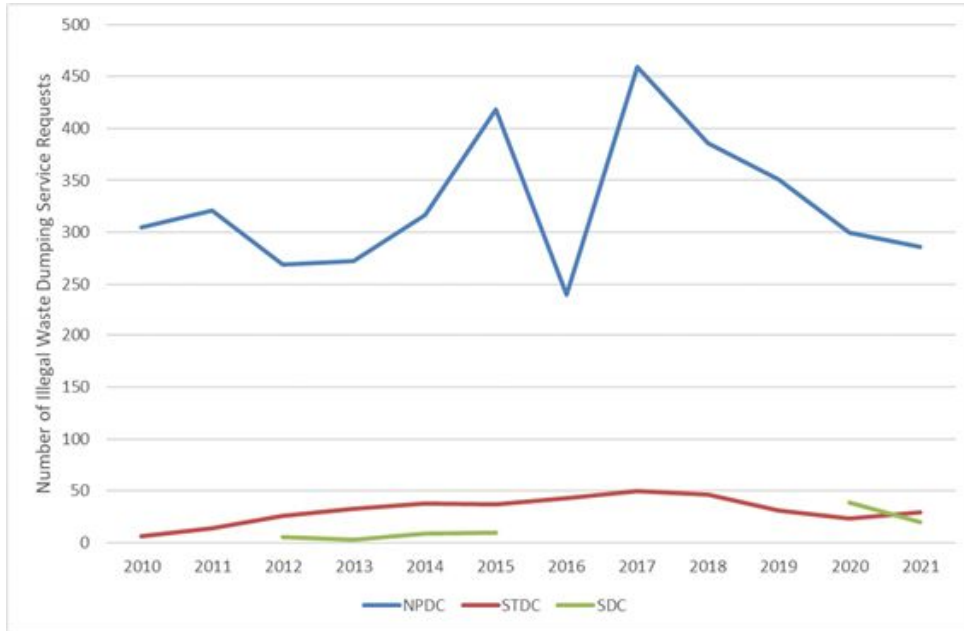


Figure 6.12: Number of service requests for waste illegally dumped in Taranaki (note SDC data unavailable for some years)

6.6.2 Agricultural waste

A recycling programme is currently available for agricultural waste through Agrecovery. Containers up to 60 Litres are free to recycle, with paid schemes for larger containers at participating retailers including NZ Farm Source, Farmlands and Waitara Transfer Station. As discussed in Section 5.2 each Council in the region has held periodic ‘One Stop Shop’ events, which encourage farmers and growers to safely and responsibly dispose of various agricultural waste streams in one go. Figure 6.13 details the total Agrecovery waste collected in the event held in May 2021.

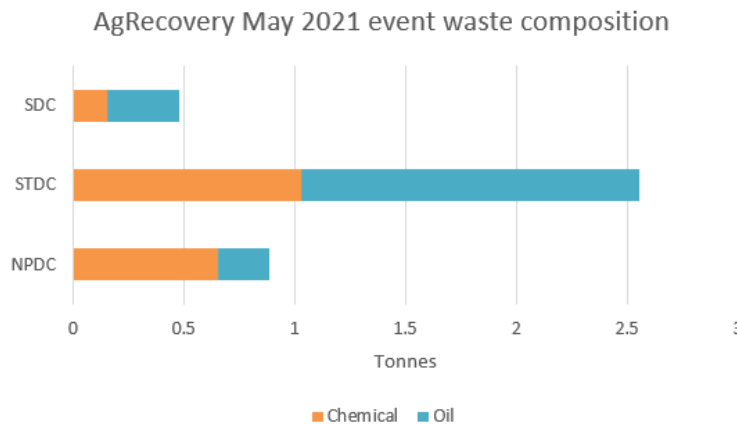


Figure 6.13: Agrecovery waste from One Stop Shop event May 2021.

Plasbak also offer services but there is no information currently available to Councils on the quantity of material captured for recovery.

6.6.3 Medical waste

Medical and cytotoxic waste²⁷ data from hospitals and health clinics across the region has been obtained from Taranaki District Health Board (TDHB, now Te Whatu Ora Taranaki) and is shown Figure 6.14. The data shows consistent volumes of waste have been generated since July 2020.

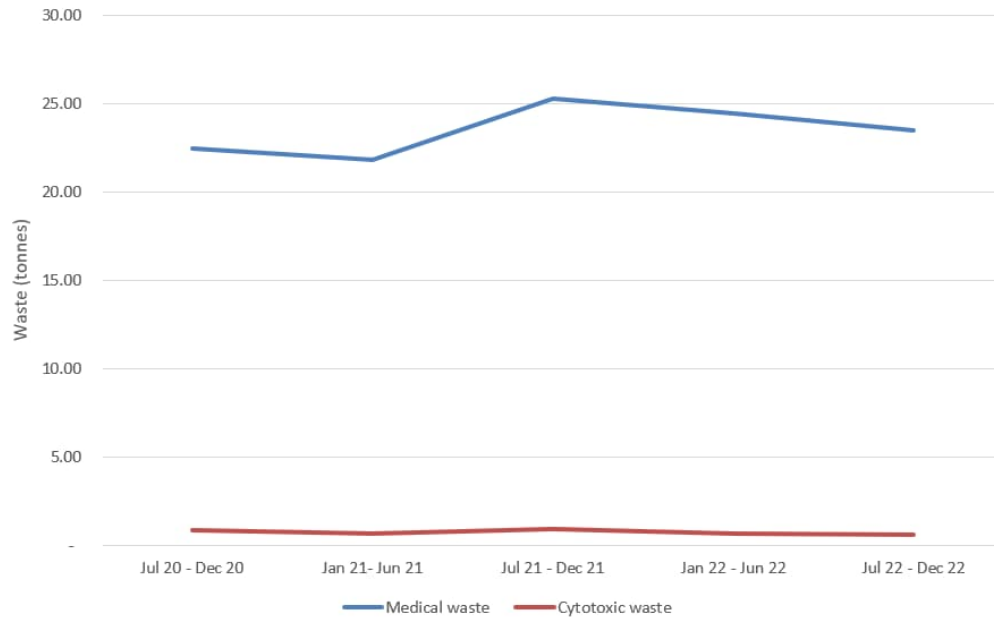


Figure 6.14: Medical and cytotoxic waste volumes (July 2020 – December 2022)²⁸

6.6.4 Event waste

Currently NPDC is the only council collating waste data related to events. From the events in April – October 2022 which implemented an event waste minimisation plan and where waste data was available, an average of 75% diversion was achieved.

Events which took place in the New Plymouth council managed Events and Venues (NPEV) contributed 90% of the total event waste (7.10 tonnes in total, Figure 6.15) and were able to achieve 88% diversion from landfill. This is credited to the mandated waste minimisation plans for these venues and dedicated resources to assist with waste management as well as a collaboration across the NPEV and Resource Recovery teams to work towards zero waste within the organisation. Events run by the community, which account for 10% of the waste (0.77 tonnes), managed to achieve 78% diversion.

There is an opportunity to expand this approach to events across the region to better record event waste minimisation, support communities to run zero waste events and reduce material to landfill.

²⁷ Cytotoxic waste is any material contaminated with residues or preparations that are toxic to cells.

²⁸ Note – July to December 2022 medical waste data was not available therefore the average of the previous two years has been used to predict volumes.

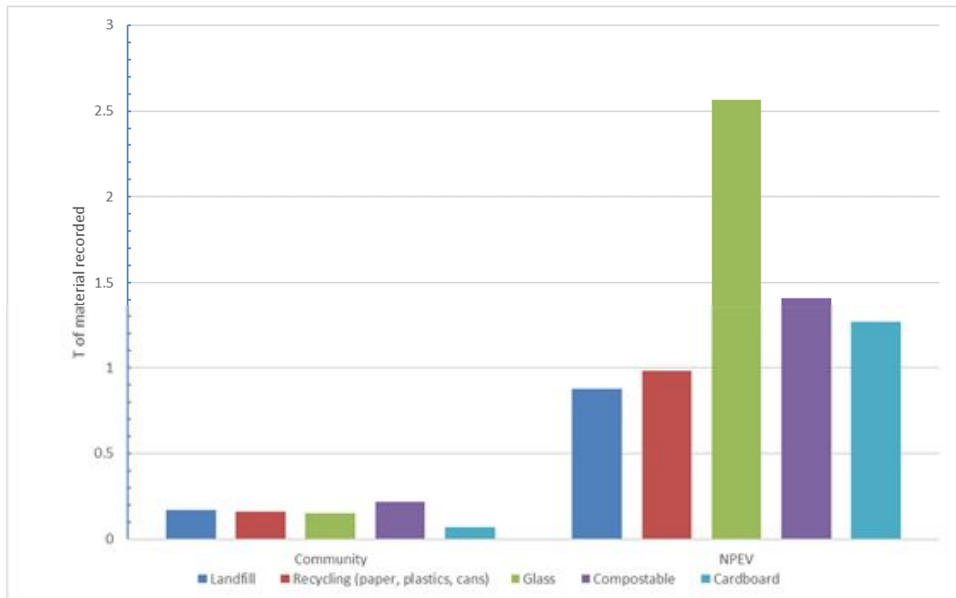


Figure 6.15: Event waste composition and quantities (April to October 2022)

6.6.5 Unquantified waste

There are several waste streams that are known to exist, but are difficult to quantify. Examples include:

- Private household collections of landfill waste, where it does not enter the council transfer station network and therefore these quantities are not recorded by the councils;
- Rural waste managed on farms; there is an increasing level of interest in rural waste across New Zealand. As the rural sector considers the implications of current waste management approaches it is likely that increasing quantities of materials from farming activities will enter the council waste management system, either via the transfer station network or through commercial on-farm collections;
- Materials captured for recycling or recovery as part of commercial activity:
 - Scrap metal;
 - Other construction and demolition waste; and
 - Waste materials managed within manufacturing operations (wood processing residues).

This means that both waste disposed to landfill and waste diverted/recovered across the region are likely to be underestimated.

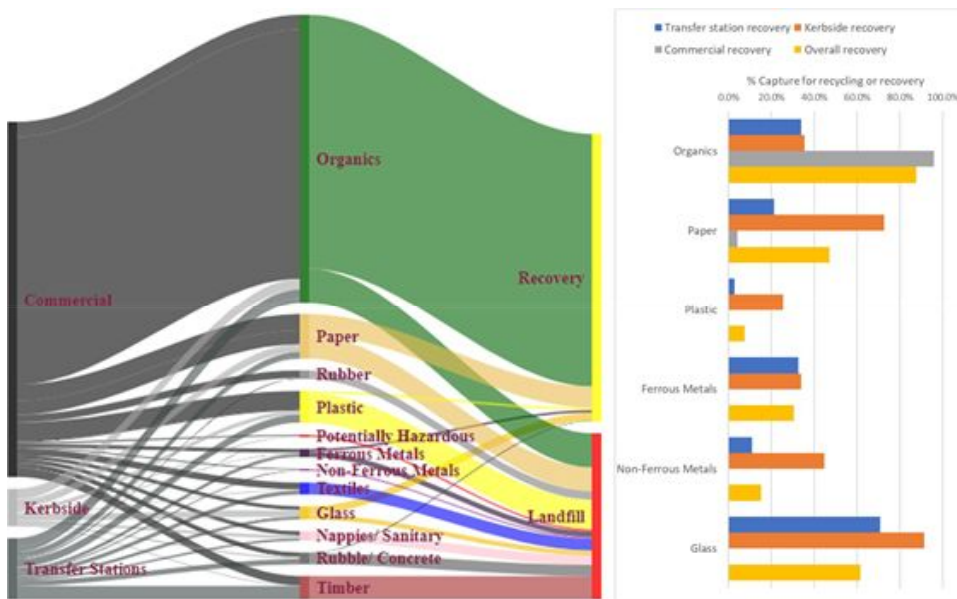
6.7 Material flows – key issues identified

Providing an overall view on waste generation and how materials are managed (through recycling, recovery or landfill) allows recovery rates to be determined for various materials streams and an assessment of where there are opportunities to increase the capture of materials for recycling or recovery.

The sankey diagram (Figure 6.16) shows how materials are captured (i.e. through commercial collections direct to landfill or processor, or via kerbside collection or transfer stations) and the proportion of these materials that are recovered or disposed to landfill.

The material flows presented in Figure 6.16 suggests that:

- The capture of organic materials from commercial activities (including primary processors) is high (> 80%); however the low capture of organic waste through transfer stations and kerbside collection could be an area of focus to increase the capture rate.
- Paper (including cardboard) recovery through kerbside collections is relatively high, but there is potential to increase capture at transfer stations and from commercial activities;
- Plastic recovery is generally low across the services, however a high proportion of plastic generated is not currently recyclable (plastics 3, 4, 6, 7 and plastic film, over 80%), particularly through kerbside collection. There is potential to increase capture of plastics not accepted at kerbside through transfer stations and from commercial activities alongside advocating for reduced plastic and the use of easily recyclable plastics where possible;
- Metals recovery is low across the board although, given the market demand for metals, the capture rate is likely to be under-estimated given the limited information about metals recovery through scrap metal dealers across the region;
- Glass recovery at transfer stations and through residential kerbside collections is high. There is potential to increase capture from commercial activities although the data is likely to be under reporting glass capture from commercial activity; and
- Nappies/sanitary and textiles are also significant materials streams. While there are options for the recovery of textiles, these tend to result in lower value products such as rags;
 - Further work on the recovery of textiles could be a focus alongside behaviour change programmes to encourage residents and businesses to avoid generating sanitary or textile waste where possible.



The bar chart to the right of the Sankey diagram illustrates the proportion of material captured for recycling and recovery from materials drop off at transfer stations (blue bar), collected at kerbside (orange bar) and from commercial activities (grey bar). The yellow bar presents the combined proportion of material captured.

Figure 6.16: Sankey diagram of material flow within Taranaki Region.

In many cases materials are transported to other parts of the North Island for recovery, recycling or disposal (Table 6.3). The exception is organic material with a significant proportion of processed and used in Taranaki.

Table 6.3: Material flows across the region

Material	Consolidation location	Final destination
Landfill waste	Colson Road Transfer Station (NPDC) Hāwera Transfer Station (SDC and STDC)	Bonny Glen Landfill, Rangitikei District
Paper and cardboard	New Plymouth MRF	Kinlieth or Penrose (Oji paper mills), Hawkes Bay (Hawk Group)
Plastics	New Plymouth MRF	Various in New Zealand
Glass	New Plymouth MRF	OI, Auckland
Organic materials	Colson Road Transfer Station (NPDC) Stratford Transfer Station (SDC) Hāwera Transfer Station (STDC)	Local and out of region processing including compost facility in Foxton, Horowhenua.

6.8 Waste related carbon emissions

Councils are not responsible for emissions associated with the creation of waste from households or businesses. However, in order for Aotearoa New Zealand to meet its national emissions reduction goals, councils across the country will have to begin measuring and reducing their emissions.

NPDC and STDC have started this process. NPDC's draft District Emissions Reduction Plan²⁹ puts forward the goal of reducing its organisational and district-wide emissions footprints to net zero by 2050 for all gases other than biogenic methane. STDC has the overarching goal of being a net zero carbon organisation by 2050, for all gases other than biogenic methane. NPDC and STDC both have a draft goal of at least a 10% reduction in biogenic methane emissions by 2030, and a 24-47% reduction by 2050 (compared with 2017 levels). This goal is a part of Te Rautaki Toitū te Taiao, STDC's Environment and Sustainability Strategy³⁰. For further context on New Zealand's national Emission Reduction Plan see Section 4.3.4.

Due to resource limitations, SDC has not yet measured its organisational emissions or released formal emissions reduction goals, however this is on the agenda for the council and SDC is current developing an emissions reduction plan.

Despite this work, the councils currently do not measure the full lifecycle emissions embodied within each waste product or waste stream, but the councils can actively work towards challenging consumer behaviours particularly through circular economy approaches. The councils have implemented educational programmes as part of Zero Waste Taranaki, waste management bylaws and influencing commercial construction projects through Construction Waste Reduction Plans (in NPDC), all of which contribute to driving a circular economy approach and therefore emissions reduction.

Councils, and other large purchasers of products, services and infrastructure, can influence waste, and emissions through procurement. This includes ensuring that decisions are informed or led by emissions considerations and/or requiring emissions reductions as pass fail criteria. Requiring reporting on emissions for all products and services is a first step in this process.

²⁹ <https://www.npdc.govt.nz/media/3p1osxga/draft-district-wide-emissions-reduction-plan.pdf> (expected to be finalised in mid 2023).

³⁰ <https://www.southtaranaki.com/our-council/environment-and-sustainability/environment-and-sustainability-strategy>

For NPDC, the latest data on emissions (financial year 2017 – 2018) indicates that waste was 70% of the organisational profile. At that time, Colson Road Landfill was still operational. Due to NPDC running this operational landfill, as well as additional closed landfills in the district, landfill gas emissions made up most of the waste emissions. Although the Colson Road Landfill has closed, decomposition of waste, and the associated release of methane, continues to occur within the landfill. However a landfill gas capture system was retrofitted to the landfill, with the purpose of reducing odour in 2018. While this captures some gas, the efficiency of the capture system is low and Colson Road Landfill continues to be the single largest source of organisational emissions for NPDC.

STDC's most recent organisational emission profile covers financial year 2020 – 2021. Emissions from waste management accounts for 24% of STDC's operational emissions, this includes 21% community waste to landfill and 3% community green waste processed to compost. The majority of these emissions are from organic material decomposition in the landfill and associated methane production. The remaining emissions, which account for less than 10% of total emissions, are from transport associated with the collection and transfer of material to processing or disposal facilities.

SDC is currently preparing an organisational emissions profile. The majority of waste emissions for SDC are anticipated to be from the 3 closed landfills, transportation of landfill waste and recycling out of Stratford and further processing.

Since the closure of Colson Road Landfill, Bonny Glen Landfill now receives the regions landfill waste. NPDCs food scraps are sent to Hampton Downs for processing. This change in final destination has resulted in a portion of Scope 1 (direct emissions) to scope 3 (indirect emissions) being passed from the Taranaki region to other regions.

Figure 6.17 presents indicative emissions from landfill based on waste quantity and composition from 2016 and 2022, and default emissions factors for landfilled waste. Total emissions from landfill in 2022 are estimated at over 85,000 T CO_{2eq}³¹. This translates to 1.41 T CO₂ per tonne of waste and 0.684 T of CO₂ per person. This is a reduction in emissions per person but an increase in total emissions and emissions per tonne of landfill waste.

Material disposed of at Bonny Glen landfill will result in significantly reduced emissions due to the highly efficient landfill gas capture system. This reduces the indicative disposal related emissions to less than 11,000 T CO_{2eq} for 2022.

Organic material diversion activities have saved significant emissions, in the order of 8% of potential landfill emissions based on the quantity of material diverted.

- Capture of green waste for composting at transfer stations has saved around 3,600 T CO_{2eq} each year;
- Capture of green waste through the STDC green waste collection has saved around 2,300 T CO_{2eq} each year; and
- Capture of food scrap waste for composting through the NPDC food scrap collection has saved around 1,600 T CO_{2eq} each year.

Paper/cardboard recovery also delivers significant emissions savings by avoiding landfill disposal. Based on avoided emissions from landfill alone, recovering paper has resulted in an estimated saving of 11,000 T CO_{2eq} each year or around 11% of potential emissions.

³¹ The actual landfill emissions depend on the disposal site used. In 2016 - 2019 material was disposed at Colson Road landfill where default emissions factor was used. In 2022, at Bonny Glen landfill a unique emissions factor can be calculated.

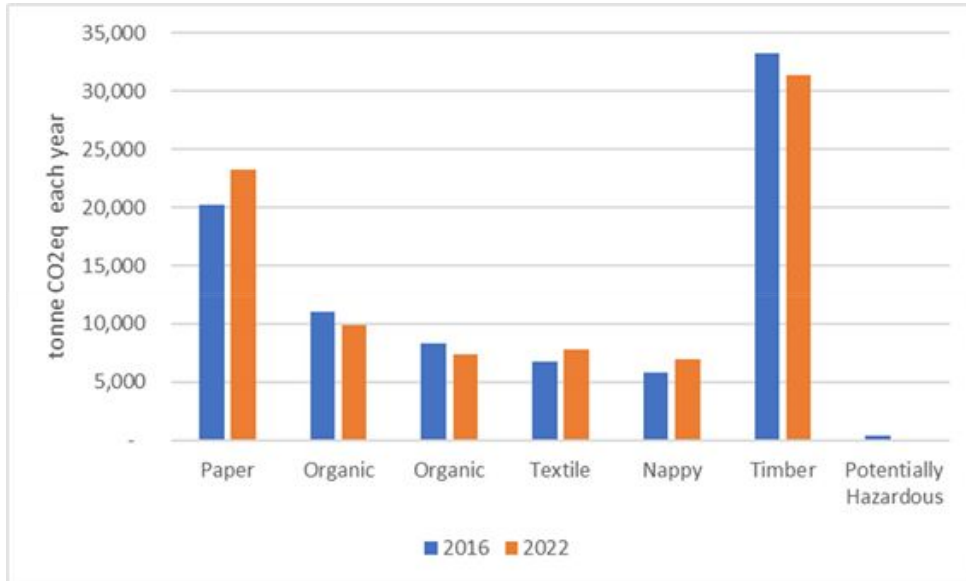


Figure 6.17: Indicative CO_{2eq} emissions from material disposed to landfill.

6.9 Costs for waste management and minimisation

6.9.1 Funding approach

The 2021-31 LTPs set the budgets for the council waste management and minimisation activity. This includes rates funding for some services and user charges at council waste recovery and recycling facilities (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Funding type by Council

Council	Funding type
NPDC	Services are funded through general rates, a targeted rate (kerbside collection), waste levies, revenue from the sale of recyclable commodities and from user charges at transfer stations and the Resource Recovery Facility. Recycling and domestic volumes of hazardous waste do not attract user charges Capital improvements are funded from development reserves and borrowing, while the renewal and replacement of assets is funded from NPDC's renewal reserves.
STDC	Kerbside collection is under targeted rates and disposal under general rates (STDC only). Operations and capital work are funded through charges for services, revenue, targeted rates, UAGC (uniform annual general charge), transfer from reserves, other funding (including community and industry funding or other government sources), the waste disposal levy and the Waste Minimisation Fund (where applicable when this has been received for specific projects).
SDC	

Landfill waste dropped off at the transfer stations along with certain recyclable materials (green waste, tyres, electronic waste and whiteware) attract user charges. The user charges do not cover the full cost of providing the service, with the shortfall covered from the funding sources noted above. This is typical for similar facilities in New Zealand with recycling and hazardous waste management funded through rates and waste levy.

The funding approach is consistent with the principles set out in the current WMMPs, whereby council costs for waste management services are, where possible, covered by the users of that service.

6.9.2 Waste Disposal Levy

Table 6.5 details the increased funding which each council will receive as a result of the waste disposal levy increases occurring up until 2025, assuming static waste to landfill across New Zealand. Adjusted figures are also provided, recognising the plans to reduce material disposed of to landfill over time.

Any decrease in the volume of waste to landfill will reduce the payment to each council. The Transforming Recycling discussion document proposed a series of targets for reducing landfill disposal through to 2030. This included reducing business waste disposal by 30 - 50% and household waste disposal by 60 -70%.

Using Taranaki data a 50 - 60% reduction in waste to landfill will result in an associated reduction in levy revenue. The adjusted figures assume a 50% reduction is achieved by 2030 with material disposed to landfill reducing from 2023 to 2030. However, achieving these targets relies on a number of levers and policies at the national level that should shift the cost of waste disposal onto manufacturers, retailers and consumers, reducing the cost burden on councils.

As noted in Section 4 signalled changes to waste related legislation have the potential to impact on the funding provided to each of the Councils. This includes changes to the way that levy funds are allocated to Councils, direction on services to be provided (potentially with Council or contestable levy funding) and implementation of product stewardship schemes for materials currently handled through Council service.

Table 6.5: Future Waste Disposal Levy Funding

Financial Year	Levy (Class 1 Landfill)	Estimated levy payment to each Council					
		NPDC	NPDC adjusted	SDC	SDC adjusted	STDC	STDC adjusted
2021/22	\$20	\$300,000		\$64,000		\$150,000	
2022/23	\$30	\$600,000	\$567,000	\$96,000	\$91,000	\$180,000	\$170,000
2023/24	\$50	\$1,140,000	\$1,013,000	\$160,000	\$142,000	\$290,000	\$258,000
2024/25	\$60	\$1,350,000	\$1,125,000	\$192,000	\$160,000	\$340,000	\$283,000
2030/31	\$60	\$1,350,000	\$675,000	\$192,000	\$96,000	\$340,000	\$170,000

6.9.3 Comparing costs

Appendix C provides information on user charges for each of the council facilities and services. Revenue from user charges is supplemented by rates for waste services. It is also useful to look at total council spend on waste minimisation and management activity and compare this across Taranaki and with selected other councils.

Table 6.6 summarises the range in spend on a per resident basis and the costs involved in providing services across the three councils and two others in New Zealand. Current spend for a given service level in Taranaki are consistent with other areas and similar service levels. Referring to the capture of recyclable materials and food scraps through household collections noted in Section 6 the higher spend per resident in New Plymouth is delivering a lower per capita waste to landfill compared to South Taranaki and Stratford.

Table 6.6: Comparison of annual council costs on waste services (rates imposed and total cost per household)

	NPDC	SDC	STDC	PNCC	Rangitikei
Targeted rate	\$182	\$389	\$196	\$221	\$146
Kerbside waste collection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kerbside recycling	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kerbside food or garden	✓		✓		
Transfer stations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Total spend (M)	\$17.2	\$0.9	\$4.6	\$9.5	\$2.2
Total spend per resident	\$196	\$90	\$158	\$106	\$140
Total spend per household	\$564	\$337	\$537	\$310	\$460

6.10 Forecast of future demand

6.10.1 The changing landscape for resource recovery and waste management

There are a range of drivers that mean methods and priorities for waste management and minimisation are likely to continue to evolve, with an increasing emphasis on diversion of waste from landfill and recovery of material value. These changes are anticipated to change the characteristics of materials requiring management. Key change drivers include:

- Increased cost of landfill – landfill costs have risen in the past due to higher environmental standards under the RMA, general increase in the cost of doing business (fuel, wages), and increases in the Waste Disposal Levy and the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme;
- Investment in waste recovery infrastructure – through the Waste Minimisation Fund and local government investment³²;
- Requirements in the New Zealand Waste Strategy and the review of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, Emissions Reduction Plan and National Adaptation Plan all signal a focus on recovery of a range of materials streams, including policy tools such as mandatory kerbside collection and/or local processing facilities;
- Product Stewardship and plans to implement a regulated scheme to increase incentives for circular resource use and the responsibilities of producers for managing end-of-life products;
- The proposed CRS, potentially shifting packaging choices for included containers and changing materials flows with containers moving out of kerbside recycling into the scheme. The government has deferred further work on the CRS until at least 2024 creating some short to medium term uncertainty for impacts on materials currently captured through kerbside recycling;
- Collection systems – more convenient recycling systems with more capacity help drive an increase in the capture of materials for recycling;
- Waste industry capabilities – as the waste and resource recovery sector evolves in response to commercial, legislative and policy drivers (local and national), their national capability to design and implement resource recovery in cost effective ways will increase. Local policy drivers include actions and targets in the WMMP, implementation of bylaws and licensing, and council purchasing behaviour; and
- Recycling and recovered materials markets – recovery of materials from the waste stream for reuse and recycling is heavily dependent on the recovered materials having an economic value. Markets for recycled commodities are influenced by prevailing economic conditions and most significantly by commodity prices for the equivalent virgin materials. In some cases, purchasing behaviour of key market participants is also important, for example council as a transport authority prioritising recycled aggregate use.

6.10.2 Summary of demand factors

Forecasts of waste ‘generated’ have been developed using population projections, historic waste quantities and the specific factors relevant to the three district councils which include:

- Steady population growth to 2048 in the resident population;
- Dwelling growth across particular areas in the region;
- Potential introduction of a CRS;

³² <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/consultations/landfill-levy>

- Introduction of product stewardship schemes and changes in material use (for example bans on specific materials); and
- Greater uptake and availability in future organics collection and processing services.

In general, the factors that have the greatest influence on potential demand for waste and resource recovery services are population and household growth, construction and demolition activity, economic growth and changes in the collection service or recovery of materials.

6.10.3 Population and household projections

It is useful to consider projections for future household growth as the numbers of households can relate directly to the delivery of council collection services and facilities, and the demand for these. The most recent projections are detailed in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7: Region household projections 2020 - 2048

District	2020 dwellings	2048 projected dwellings	% increase
NPDC	33,723	34,021	0.9% increase
SDC	2,594	2,746	5.5% increase
STDC	8,509	8,694	2.1% increase

Note: Data from Stats NZ. 2048 predictions are based on a medium forecast scenario.

Managing this growth-related demand, specifically how it impacts on the councils' for existing council provided services, will be key to ensuring that planning for future infrastructure meets the requirements for the region through the years.

6.10.4 Waste generation

Figure 6.18 provides a summary of forecast waste generation. This includes material collected and disposed of to landfill and material captured for recycling or recovery. If current waste generation is maintained and linked to population and household numbers, waste generation will grow slowly out to 2048 driven by a growing population. The orange line (landfill waste) shows a decline, this is based on recovery of an additional 5% of materials generated each 5-year period. The growing proportion of material recovered is reflected in the grey portion of the graph.

From an emissions perspective, the reduction in waste disposal translates into a 16% reduction in landfill related emissions at default emissions factors for landfilled material.

As noted in the discussion earlier in this section, the opportunities to achieve this increase in recovery include targeting paper/cardboard and metals from commercial activities and organic materials from kerbside collections and transfer stations. More specifically, materials streams with increasing recovery include:

- Paper/cardboard – through the Sorting Depot and ongoing promoting of recycling activities;
- Metals - through the Sorting Depot and ongoing promoting of recycling activities;
- Organic materials – through kerbside collections, business collections and introduction of coordinated in-region organic materials recovery; and
- Timber – through the Sorting Depot.

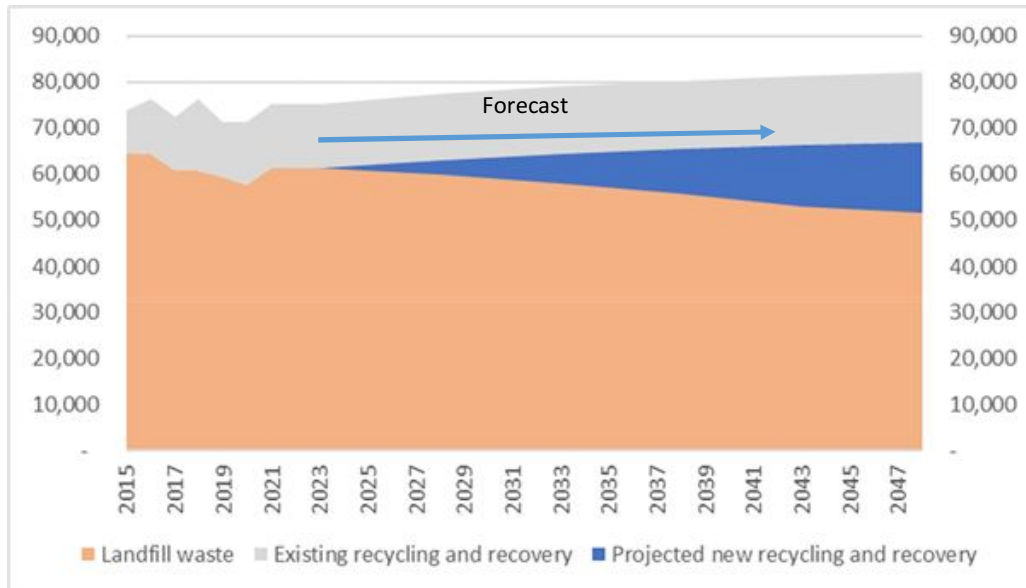


Figure 6.18: Forecast waste generation to 2048.

Note: Data from 2015 – 2021 is actual reported total landfill waste and recycling (council data and estimates for private sector controlled material) and data from 2023 onwards is projected tonnages. The analysis of factors driving demand for waste services in the future suggests that changes in demand are most likely to be driven by shifts in peak populations and economic development. If new waste management approaches are introduced, this could shift material between disposal and recycling/recovery.

6.11 Material flows and future demand – gap analysis

The aim of waste planning at a territorial authority level is to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. Using the available information, the key waste issues which should be addressed in the WMMP are listed below:

- There continues to be gaps in the data on waste flows;
 - Some material is handled entirely by the private sector, further work is required with the private sector to improve the understanding of the full materials stream (landfilled, recycled and recovered) to allow all parties to collaborate to reduce materials generation and increase the proportion of materials recycled or recovered;
 - Collection of data for other / difficult waste streams (e.g. medical waste and hazardous waste) is recommended to help understand the volume of waste generated and how to best manage the specific waste streams;
- Farm waste is likely to make up a substantial proportion of the total waste that is currently being generated in the region. Further work to increase understanding of the problems associated with farm waste will better inform decisions on appropriate services for this sector;
- Reporting of emissions associated with waste services and management within the region is not consistent. Consistency of data reporting across the region will help inform decision-making;

- If there is no change in consumption by households and businesses, total waste generation is anticipated to increase. Through successful capture of materials will shift the quantity of waste placed in landfill to recovery and recycling, but will come at a cost to businesses and householders;
- Education and behaviour change are important 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;
- There is considerable opportunity to increase the capture of materials (specifically paper, metals, and organic materials) for diversion;
- Increasing the processing of materials in the Taranaki region will increase economic opportunities (jobs, materials processing, etc) but relies on sustainable markets for process outputs, i.e. investing in a local circular economy where possible;
- Planned new local infrastructure (e.g., organic material processing facility(ies) and the Sorting Depot) will have an impact on quantity of material which is recycled or recovered;
- Contamination in kerbside recycling remains consistently high. Work is required to understand underlying barriers to recycling well, alongside leveraging national policy change such as alignment with national standardisation of what is collected for recycling; and
- Illegal dumping continues to occur.

PART 2 – WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE?

7 Framework

The future that we would like to see for waste is driven by a vision and goals framework.

Four key drivers have been considered in developing our future direction.

1. District Councils’ Strategic Direction;
2. Te Ao Māori;
3. Te rautaki para Waste Strategy 2023; and
4. Circular Economy principles

Building on the Visions, Goals and Objectives set out in the previous WMMPs, a review of where the community wanted our region to be in the future was undertaken. The framework has been expanded to align with Te Ao Māori (Māori World View) by including overarching guiding principles developed with feedback from Taranaki Whānau Whānui (the nine Iwi of Taranaki). The relationship between Vision, Goals and Objectives is illustrated in Figure 7.1 and defined in Table 7.1.



Figure 7.1: Vision, goals, objectives and targets and guiding principles

Table 7.1: Definitions for vision, goals, objectives and targets (adapted from MfE 2015)

	Definition
Vision	The aspirational outcome for the Taranaki region - providing an overall direction and focus.
Goal	What the Councils want to achieve through the WMMP. The goal is not aspirational; it is achievable within the next six years. It is a major step in achieving Council's vision for the WMMP.
Objectives	The specific strategies and policies to support the achievement of the goals. Objectives are 'SMART' (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timely).
Targets	A clear and measurable way to determine how well the Council is achieving its goals. Targets should also be SMART.

7.1 Developing our guiding principles, vision, goals and objectives

7.1.1 Regional approach

The councils have collaborated regionally to engage with our community on what the future could look like for the region in relation to waste management and minimisation. The guiding principles, vision, goals and objectives have been reviewed and developed based on input from waste officers, key stakeholders, iwi and hapū, industry representatives and the wider community. The output from this process has produced a regional draft strategic framework for waste which ensures a consistent direction across the region. The regional strategic framework is presented in this Waste Assessment and may be tailored to each district within their WMMPs.

7.1.2 Iwi and hapū input into guiding principles

In 2021 a series of wānanga with iwi and hapū were completed as part of the feasibility study for an organic material recovery facility which identified ngā kaupapa matua (key themes and bottom lines), and he whiringa paearu (assessment criteria for development of future stages of the organics project). Building on these, iwi environmental management plans were reviewed and a draft guiding principles approach was developed where Te Ao Māori and council waste principles were aligned.

One on one meetings with iwi and hapū were also undertaken to further develop and refine the guiding principles as well as explore vision and goal statements for the next WMMP. The iwi we engaged with were: Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga, Te Ati Awa, Taranaki Iwi, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāa Rauru, Ngāti Maru. Two further wānanga were held across Taranaki with multiple iwi and associated hapū to confirm updated guiding principles alongside possible options that could be implemented. Taking into consideration all the feedback and discussions, the councils engaged Rautāpatu to develop a guiding principles model that aligned with the Aotearoa Waste Strategy, discussions with iwi and hapū, and the draft visions, goals and objectives.

The full guiding principles model and the explanation for all terms can be found in Appendix E.

7.1.3 Stakeholder input into vision, goals and objections

To capture the views of the stakeholders in our community a series of engagement sessions were facilitated by councils. These sessions were targeted at those in the community who have a significant contribution to waste generation and therefore were invested in the implementation of a circular economy in the region. More broadly an online survey was also made available to the whole Taranaki community to capture their input (Figure 7.2 see graphic below). The aim of the sessions

and the survey was to identify what was important for our community to inform the vision and the goals.

	3 Stakeholder Workshops	Stakeholders were invited to contribute our vision and goals development
	35 Businesses & Organisations	The workshops represented a range of stakeholders from around Taranaki
	250 Survey Responses	We invited the community to feed back on vision and goal statements we developed
	48 Vision and Goal Statements	From all workshops and the community survey

Figure 7.2: Stakeholder participation on potential vision and goals

Key words and themes which were identified by the community as aspects that made for successful waste management and minimisation outcomes were collated and have been captured in the word clouds to inform the vision statement (Figure 7.3) and goals (Figure 7.4).



Figure 7.3: Key themes from the vision workshops

The support from the stakeholders attending and inputting to the vision and goals workshop demonstrates the energy within the community to improve current practices. With these sessions, the councils were able to integrate community voice into their proposed vision statement and goal.



Figure 7.4: Key themes for the goals

7.2 Proposed Guiding Principles, Vision, goals, objectives



Guiding Principle Definitions

Empowering Partnerships: is 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.

Taiao Ora, Tangata Ora: is 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.

Connectedness: is a powerful tool for waste minimisation, helping to create sustainable practices that promote environmental and human health.

Responsibility: 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.

Equity: 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.

7.3 Targets

The Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy has the following targets that Taranaki must contribute to achieving by 2030:

- **Waste Generation:** reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10 per cent per person;
- **Waste Disposal:** reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30 per cent per person; and
- **Waste Emissions:** reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30 per cent.

Supporting targets, specific to kerbside collections standardisation, have also been set by Central Government, which the councils must achieve. Of the total household waste placed at kerbside, councils will need to divert:

- 30 per cent by 2026;
- 40 per cent by 2028; and
- 50 per cent by 2030.

In addition, targets should also align with councils' Long Term Plan performance measures, Asset Management Plan key performance indicators and the Taranaki Regional Behaviour Change Strategy measures. The targets in Table 7.2 align with these, and the expected performance of proposed prioritised actions outlined in Section 8.6 of this Waste Assessment.

Table 7.2: Proposed targets

Targets	Regional targets	
	Baseline 2021/22	Target
Waste generation³³		
Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10% per person by 2029	0.58	0.52
Waste to landfill		
Reduce the total waste tonnes per capita going to the regional landfill by 30% per person by 2029 (T/capita/annum)	0.31	0.22
Reduce the total waste tonnes per household going to landfill from the Council kerbside collection (T/person/year)	0.18	5% per year
Diversion of waste		
Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling (Council provided kerbside collection only, excludes green waste).	36%	30% by July 2026 40% by July 2028 50% by July 2030
Reduce contamination of Council provided kerbside recycling delivered to the MRF	21.45%	15% by 2030/ 2% reduction per year
Waste emissions		
Increase organics ³⁴ capture at transfer station and kerbside (%)	36.5%	50% capture of organic material by 2030
Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by 2030 (CO ₂ e)	TBC ³⁵	30%
Customer satisfaction³⁶		
Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste service.	N/A	N/A
Total number of complaints received about the Council's solid waste service	N/A	N/A
Equity and Access		
Increase awareness and use of council services (baseline data to come)	34% Awareness and 19% Usage	5% increase in awareness and use in biennial survey
Environmental health and safety³⁷		
Maintain 100 per cent compliance with resource consent conditions for Council-operated solid waste district facilities	N/A	N/A

³³ Council data used for baseline as there is limited data on district and region wide waste generation.

³⁴ Organics include food waste and green waste.

³⁵ Councils are awaiting guidance from central government on the calculation of biogenic methane emissions from waste before a baseline is confirmed for the region.

³⁶ Targets set and measured at district council level, refer to Appendix F

³⁷ Targets set and measured at district council level, refer to Appendix F

Targets	Regional targets	
	Baseline 2021/22	Target
Community engagement		
Three annual education campaigns on waste minimisation	3	3
Waste community engagement survey completed every two years	1	1

Note: Individual district council targets are detailed in Appendix F.

Note: Targets coloured blue are from the regions Long Term Plans (LTP) and green are national targets.

PART 3 – HOW ARE WE GOING TO GET THERE?

8 Options identified

8.1 Introduction

Section 51 of the WMA requires that the Waste Assessment contains a statement of options available to meet the forecast demands of the district with an assessment of the suitability of each option.

This section summarises the identification and evaluation of options to meet the forecast demands of the district and to meet the goals and targets set out in Section 6 and 6, to continue our journey to Zero Waste 2050 and a circular economy. We have started with identifying a wide range of possible options, or ‘possibilities’. These have then been evaluated to identify priorities. The prioritised options from this assessment will be incorporated into the draft WMMP Action Plan for each council.

For the Taranaki region the total quantity of waste generated is forecast to increase over the life of this plan in line with population growth and economic activity. Infrastructure planning needs to take account of this growth and also drive a reduction in total waste generated (whether recovered or landfilled) as well as waste disposed to landfill.

Section 5.5 identified the gaps and opportunities where options will enable further progress towards our vision. Based on this it is noted that:

- Nationally the waste sector is going through significant changes and Taranaki needs to be well set up to anticipate, resource and implement these within our local context.
- Achieving a circular economy cannot be done by Council alone, progress relies on further community and council collaboration locally and nationally with a cross sector approach. This is a worthy goal as the benefits of the circular economy include climate change resilience, and a low emissions, thriving and equitable local economy in balance with nature.
- Partnering with Iwi and Hapū to identify and deliver outcomes is consistent with a Tiriti led approach and allow mana whenua to implement kaitiakitanga.
- Taranaki has a good foundation of waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services in place or planned;
- Our communities could be enabled to better use our existing services to maximise reduction, reuse and recovery through:
 - increased behaviour change support and education,
 - ensuring that services and education are equally accessible to everyone including the rural, minority groups (including disabled people and ethnic populations) and lower socio-economic communities.
- There is potential to increase the capture of material for recovery or recycling; this assessment has highlighted organic materials (food and green waste), construction materials (rubble/concrete and timber), paper and plastic noting local processing and use will reduce carbon emissions associated with recovery.
- There are limited services to cater for the rural sector and potential for increased materials entering the waste stream from rural properties as on farm practices improve.
- 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.

8.2 Identifying options

8.2.1 Materials life cycle and opportunities to achieve change

There are a wide range of approaches to achieve our goals and work towards our vision that could be adopted in Taranaki. A useful way to consider how we can make effective change is how the option combines infrastructure (including collection), education/information and regulation/policy. These are supported by having the right data to inform strategic and operational decision making.

As noted previously, transitioning to a circular economy approach involves considering materials through their entire life cycle, considering production, product design, use and regeneration. Maximising the value of materials recovered through waste minimisation and management activities and actively collaborating with the community and private sector are also important (Figure 8.1

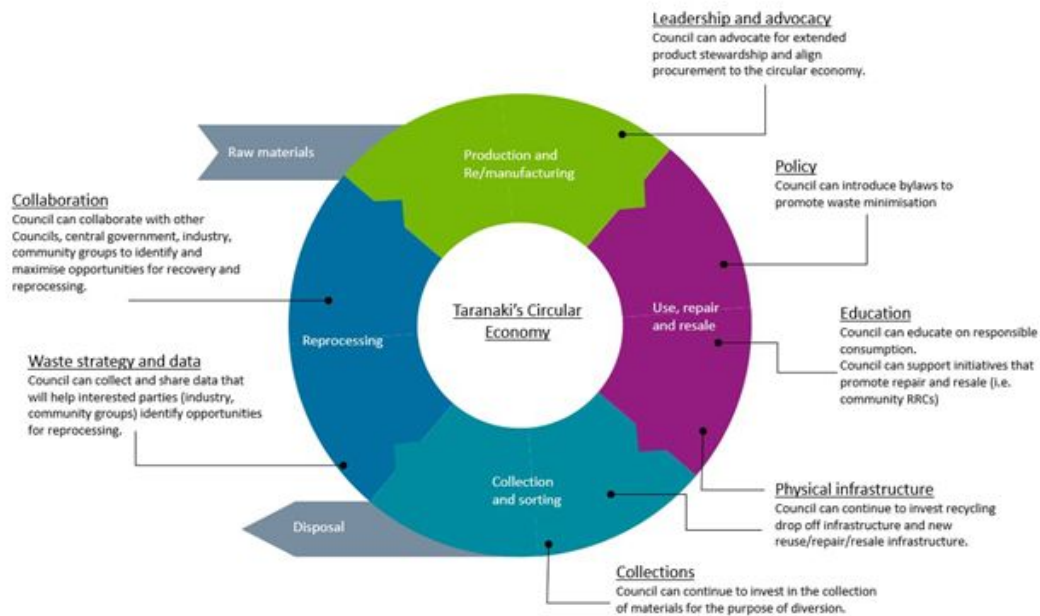


Figure 8.1: Components of Councils contribution to a circular economy in Taranaki

For this waste assessment, options have been identified by considering key challenges for waste management and minimisation in Taranaki in line with the desire to have a circular economy implemented in the region. The options reference approaches adopted in other regions of New Zealand and identify solutions unique to Taranaki. Options have also been considered with reference to the current recovery rates of key materials. The process for identifying these options is detailed in Figure 8.2: Option identification process .

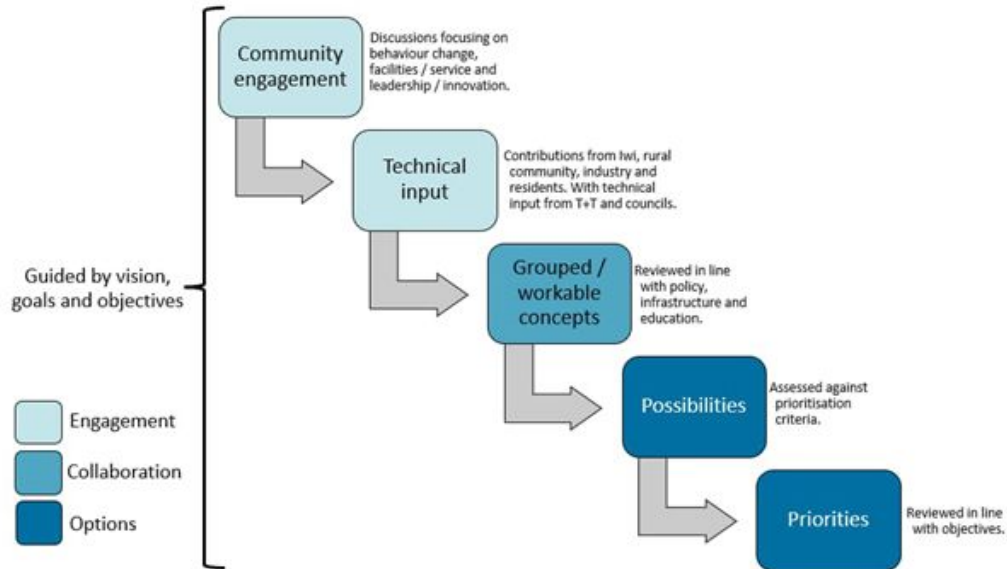


Figure 8.2: Option identification process

8.2.2 Community workshops

During March and April 2023, 14 workshops with the community throughout Taranaki along with an online survey took place to collate options on the future of Taranaki’s material and waste management. The workshops focused on three specific priority areas for Taranaki including, behaviour change and education, facilities and services, and leadership and innovation. Figure 8-3 details the attendees at the workshops and the total number of captured ideas. Workshopping with separate community groups allowed for exploration the opportunities and differences in relation to these groups where different combinations of options might better achieve our shared goals. This assisted in the formation of the possible options in Section 8.3.

	14 workshops	Stakeholders were invited to share their solutions for the future
	127 Attendants	Mana Whenua, Partners, Community, Schools, Commercial, Waste Service Providers, Rural Communities and council staff attended our workshops
	638 Statements & Ideas	We captured the ideas from all stakeholders to build the long list of options to cater for the waste demands of Taranaki

Figure 8-3: Community workshops engagement

Workshop feedback (Figure 8.4, Figure 8.5 and Figure 8.6) highlighted the what options were important to each group of communities.

8.2.2.1 General community workshops

The general community stakeholder groups (which included schools, residents and industry members, Figure 8.4) demonstrated a desire for greater policy to enforce change, more communication to educate the region on existing diversion opportunities and the longer term impacts of current practices, and a desire for councils to hold a greater leadership role, connecting and supporting pre-existing groups who operate within the circular economy remit.

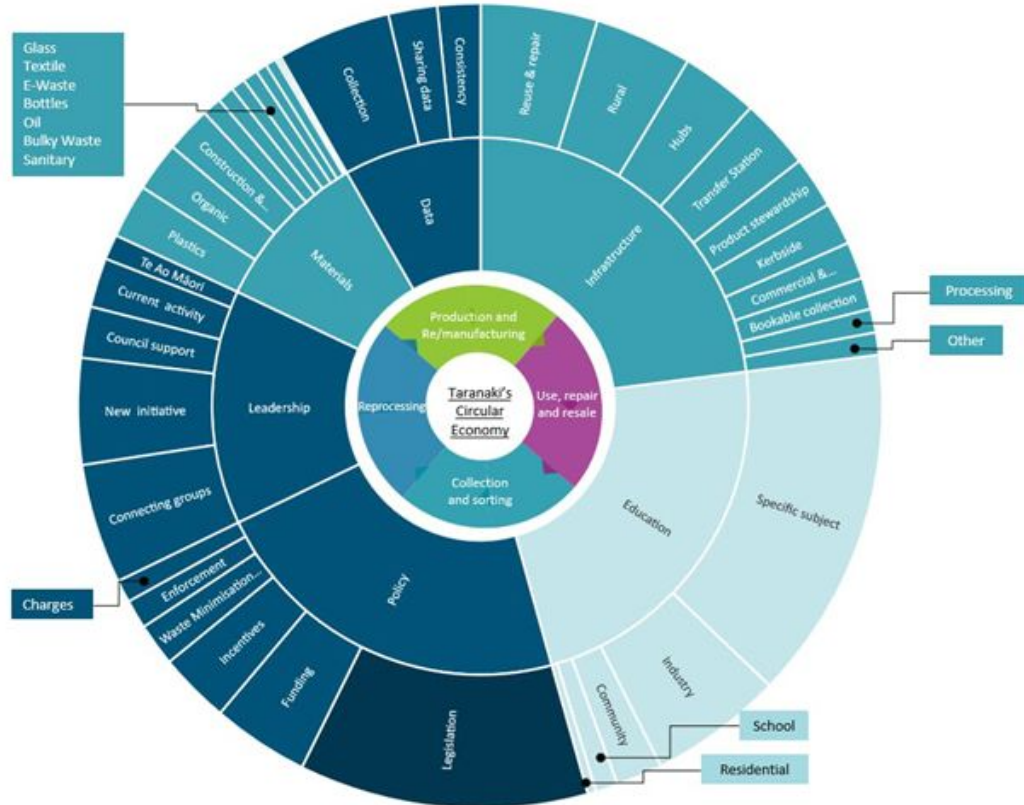


Figure 8.4: General community stakeholder groups workshop feedback

8.2.2.2 Rural community workshops

For the rural community (Figure 8.5) infrastructure is a prominent theme with access to services and product stewardship schemes being a key theme. Education also represented a significant portion of the discussion with better communication of specific topics and services requested.

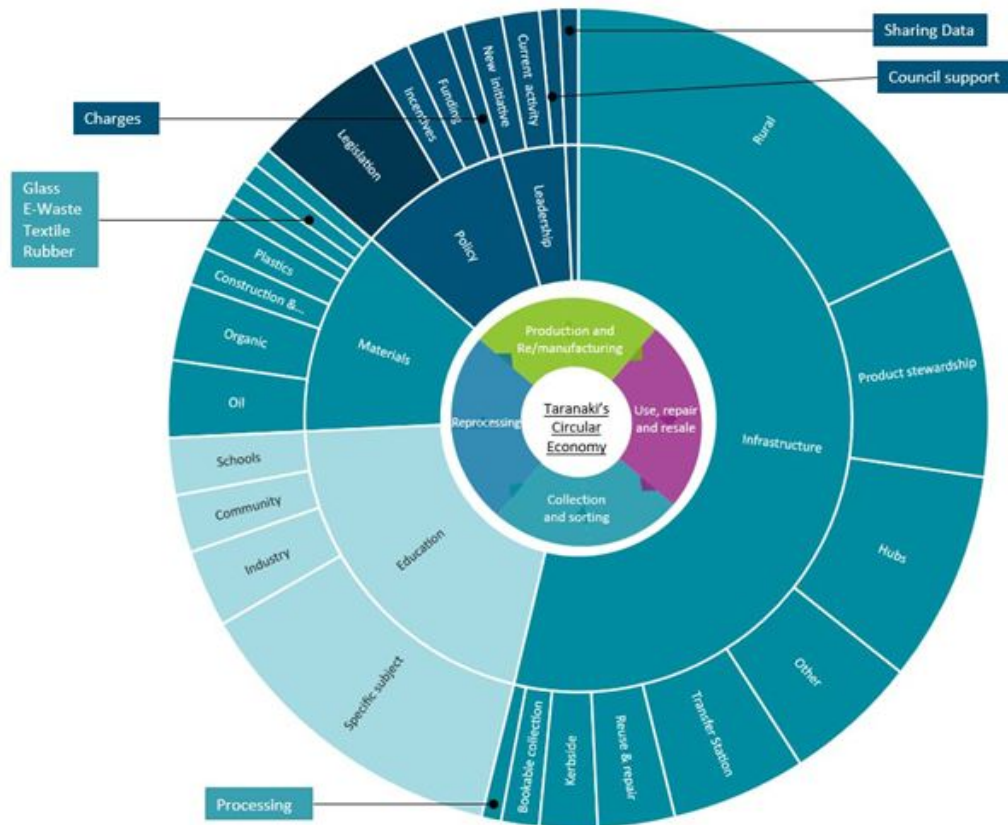


Figure 8.5: Rural community workshop feedback

8.2.2.3 Iwi and Hapū workshops

The three councils have proactively sought the input from Iwi and Hapū on recent resource recovery initiatives. In 2021/22, the councils undertook a study into options for organics recovery in the region which included several workshops with Iwi and Hapū to identify opportunities for collaboration and make sure proposed solutions reflected the views of those engaged with. During April/May 2023 the councils engaged with Iwi and Hapū through workshops exploring the future of waste and material management in Taranaki, these discussions are ongoing. Options were identified to target improvements in material management and collaboration within the region, these are discussed further in Section 8.3.

There is a strong interest from Iwi and Hapū to see local recovery solutions developed that are reliable and minimise the potential impact to the environment.

Engagement undertaken to date with Iwi and Hapū locally on the topic of waste management has highlighted:

- How mātauranga Māori is increasingly being drawn upon for approaches and solutions to environmental issues such as 'waste' management;
- Waste recovery is seen in the broader context of sustainability, as an important aspect of their role as mana whenua; and

- Tiriti-driven partnership and collaboration is important in all waste issues and there is a need for the councils to share decision making powers and take a co-design approach.

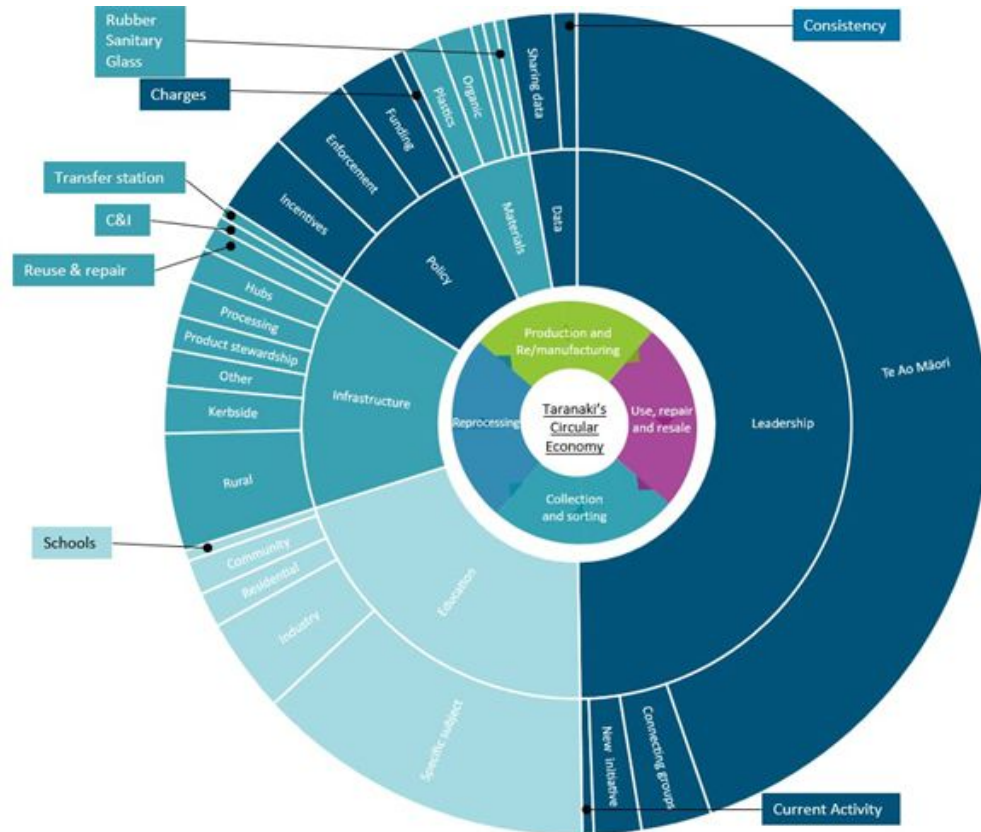


Figure 8.6: Iwi community workshop feedback

All stakeholders were unaware of some or all of the current activities available in each district as options were proposed where work is currently taking place. Alongside the workshops, components have been identified in the assessment of the current waste situation in Taranaki (Part 1 of this Waste Assessment), the gap analysis and existing knowledge of issues and opportunities within the region from technical consultants and council staff.

8.3 Possibilities for Taranaki

From all the ideas provided by our communities, 11 **Focus Areas** or **Target Materials** have been identified, within which there are a number of possibilities that could be implemented – the **Possibilities** (Table 8.1). These possibilities build on existing and already planned activity.

To develop pathways for circularity in Taranaki and achieve effective change in each of these Focus Areas, there would ideally be a combination of possibilities covering:

- **policy** (e.g. Central Government policy, district bylaws),
- **infrastructure** (e.g. The Junction, kerbside collection, signage) and
- **education** (e.g. targeted education and behaviour change programmes).

The influence of national policy, local policy, infrastructure and education sit across different areas of the circular economy (Figure 8.7: Level of influence of change levers in the circular economy framework).

Table 8.1 sets out a list of possibilities, using this approach, with consideration is given to:




- the **Current** activities in place;
- **Planned** changes still to be implemented; and
- **Possibilities** - future options not currently planned.






The long list of possibilities are tested against the applicability to Taranaki Region using the prioritisation criteria in Section 8.4.








Figure 8.7: Level of influence of change levers in the circular economy framework




Table 8.1: Possible options development in line with current and planned activities





Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Planned future	Possibilities
		<i>What is happening? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	<i>What is planned to happen? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	<i>What opportunities are there to improve? (Possibilities in bold address multiple focus areas)</i>
Commercial waste including construction and demolition (C&D) material	Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific policy on waste minimisation for construction sector. NPDC bylaw requires construction Waste Reduction Plans for non-residential buildings estimated value of >\$500,000 Contestable funds using waste levy revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Building Act amendments to include mandatory waste minimisation plans for all construction and demolition projects. The Emissions Reduction Plan actions on construction waste (15.3.1). Waste Strategy focus on organic material recovery, including timber from construction and demolition. Landfill levy increase. Increased engagement with our designers and suppliers on emissions and waste reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage circular design principles embedded in policy to ensure early design and procurement reduce waste and emissions. Advocate for Central Government to mandate material recovery for C&D projects. Mandate material management plans as part of building consents through existing Solid Waste Bylaw. Fast track building consent applications for construction organisations who can demonstrate circular design processes and effective material management practices. Update existing solid waste bylaw requiring waste contractors to provide detailed material capture data for projects. Regional consistency in bylaws for C&D materials. STDC and SDC bylaws to be reviewed to include licencing in preparation for Building Act changes. Evaluate existing Construction Waste Reduction Plan process and develop regional implementation plan for Building Act changes
	Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No dedicated C&D infrastructure in the region. The Junction which can be utilised for individual items. Building reuse shops Concrete recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sorting Depot construction under way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand recovery facilities through transfer station and resource recovery network Investigate and support new markets in Taranaki and North Island. Facilitate connection of construction organisations and existing material reusers and consumers e.g. MenzShed. Advocate C&D organisations to use small scale skip bags instead of skip bins to allow for greater segregation. Advocate C&D organisations to use skip bins with compartment for segregation of waste. Collaborate with waste contractors to provide covers for skips to prevent illegal dumping, contamination and damage of materials through weather (e.g. wet timber) Establish cleanfill operation at Colson Road Landfill to allow for controlled disposal of uncontaminated soil and enable future use (NPDC).
	Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources available through private (commercial and not for profit) and public (council) organisations. Zero Waste Taranaki website (including A-Z recycling directory) Waste Reduction Guide (NPDC) Commercial Waste Minimisation Adviser support Resource Wise Business (NPDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils to collaborate with construction industry on waste management initiatives and Waste Reduction/Minimisation Plan development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council, industry and community collaborate to expand A-Z recycling directory to highlight circular services in the region. Encourage source segregation of C&D materials. Council to issue penalties for non-complaint organisations in relation to solid waste by-law. Collaborate with design and construction organisations to share knowledge on sustainable building methods and designing waste out of the construction process. Utilise existing construction waste reduction resources (e.g. BRANZ) and share in accessible formats Collaborate with design and demolition industry to deconstruct rather than demolish





Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current <i>What is happening? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Planned future <i>What is planned to happen? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Possibilities <i>What opportunities are there to improve? (Possibilities in bold address multiple focus areas)</i>
Organics recovery	Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC bylaw mandates household landfill containers must not contain compostable green waste. Contestable funds using waste levy revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic kerbside collection to become mandatory nationally by 2030. The Proposed National Waste Data Framework will require more reporting on domestic kerbside and commercial organics. Landfill levy increase. Mandatory requirement for restaurants, cafes, other food outlet and schools to utilise food waste diversion services including food banks, soup kitchens and then composting services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local businesses and waste services providers to ensure organic material recovery services are available for all. Explore ways to make some compost produced in the region available for revegetation and/or community kai production. Contributing towards healthy soil for food resilience in the region. More support for local food rescue of surplus food to reduce waste and alleviate food insecurity.
	Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC food scraps collection service. STDC opt in green waste collection service. Out of region organic processing facilities and small community groups activity. In-region composting Private food collection services. Food scraps bins at events (NPDC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council / industry collaboration on EOI for organic material processing facility in Taranaki. Organics collection for SDC and STDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and/or food and green waste kerbside collection implemented for all properties currently receiving council kerbside collection (SDC (new) and STDC (expansion), NPDC green waste) Establish a regional organic material processing facility(ies). Investigate local solution for treated timber.
	Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council educational resources and workshops available. Let's Compost initiative (Sustainable Taranaki) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue behavioural change plan and programme set to continue. Dedicated organics focus for NPDC based on barriers, benefits and preferred communication methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand cross cutting education plan and programme to include reducing food waste, food rescue and organic materials recovery. Research and educate on the connection between compost, emissions reduction, soil health and food production / resilience. Council to educate through community case studies of initiatives and services available through platforms appropriate to the different audiences. Establish a community-based composting network through marae, community gardens, planting our place initiatives and food resilience projects.
Rural waste services	Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Act 2008 requirements Regional Plan rules which manage rural waste management including farm dumps. Voluntary Product Stewardship Schemes (Agrecovery, Plasback) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Management Act (RMA) reform and Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) impacting current performance of rural activities to improve environmental outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils to review bylaws to address rural waste and identify where support is required. Council to complete spot auditing in rural locations to ensure compliance with waste regulations and by-laws. Advocate for product stewardship schemes for rural waste streams. Support roll out or expansion of any voluntary or mandatory product stewardship schemes within the region.
	Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited by distance, transfer station services are available to all in key service centres. Rural supply stores offer some recycling drop-off as part of voluntary product stewardship schemes. Agrecovery and Plasback collections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No plans to currently extend services Upgrade rural transfer stations to create a resource recovery network (NPDC) (improving recycling and recovery options at rural transfers stations and linking to The Junction). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and implement mobile transfer station for waste and recycling for rural community in region. Kerbside collection to extend to rural areas where feasible. Collaborate with existing / new council services in rural areas to generate 'hubs' for services. Upgrade rural transfer stations to be "one-stop-shop" for recovery needs (i.e. mini Junction) and expand what can be accepted for recycling. Review council transfer station hours to reflect community access needs. Recycling facilities which are not restricted by opening hours e.g. recycling bins in community centre car parks, schools or sports grounds. Establish partnership with R.O.S.E (Recovering Oil Saves the Environment) product stewardship scheme and have collection points across the region.






Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current <i>What is happening? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Planned future <i>What is planned to happen? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Possibilities <i>What opportunities are there to improve? (Possibilities in bold address multiple focus areas)</i>
	Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council educational resources and workshops available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational plan and programme set to continue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council, industry and community collaborate to expand A-Z recycling directory to highlight circular services in the region. Educate through community networks, utilising case studies, initiatives and services available. Promote the Junction regionally. Create a rural communication plan evaluating barriers and benefits of reducing waste plus preferred methods of communication. Create champions in rural areas to encourage positive behaviour change. Develop rural waste minimisation programme utilising existing rural networks (i.e. Taranaki Catchment Communities). Provide on-farm guide to waste minimisation (i.e. farms with multiple households – how they could manage recycling hubs on farms). Provide funding for farms to set up onsite storage to enable segregation of recyclables from domestic household waste generated on farms. Collaborate with waste service providers to provide fit for purpose collection services for recoverable farm waste. Attend rural community events to promote resource recovery options available and understand local issues.
Reuse and repair culture embedded in region	Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Guarantees Act. Funding from central and local government for initiatives which support a regional circular economy. Contestable funds using waste levy revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulated product stewardship with six priority products. Additional funding available through waste levy increases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for additional regulated product stewardship schemes and right to repair legislation. Establish voluntary performance targets for industries and businesses in the region to hold accountable for waste generation. Advocate for retailers to have repair policy to avoid waste. Set standard at council events by requiring stalls and food trucks to use reusable items preventing the generation of single use waste. Council to lead the way and have established procurement policy which prioritise repair of equipment before disposal and replace. Establish a reuse and repair programme for the district to promote a regenerative economy in the region.
	Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Junction is an established facility. Repair cafes in SDC Re-filleries at supermarkets and other retail stores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Junction increases services to offer repairs (e.g. textile repairs, electrical item repairs). The Sorting Depot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Junction and other existing council facilities offer loans of equipment (e.g. sewing machines and tools) to enable repairs. Collaborate with community groups and repair businesses to expand ‘repair cafes’ throughout region Utilise existing council owned / leased property to host repair workshops. Investigate and implement share schemes of items (e.g. lawn mowers) through existing infrastructure (e.g. transfer stations and the Junction) or via a product/material sharing platform e.g. MUTU. Advocate with retailers to expand re-fillery services within the region.

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current <i>What is happening? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Planned future <i>What is planned to happen? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Possibilities <i>What opportunities are there to improve? (Possibilities in bold address multiple focus areas)</i>
	Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council educational resources and workshops available. • Promote reuse initiatives (Again Again, Bringt reusable cups and containers) • Zero Waste Taranaki Website • The Junction offers repair education sessions to the community e.g. sewing tutorials, basic electrical repairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse and repair adopted as a Behaviour Change campaign focus across the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate through community case studies of initiatives and services available. • Include hubs for product stewardship collection points to existing services on websites and other communications. • Collaboration between community groups and council to offer repair services. • Council, industry and community collaborate to expand A-Z recycling directory to highlight circular services in the region. • Encourage community groups to register on nationwide circular economy platforms e.g. Project Moonshot or regional platforms including Zero Waste Taranaki • Regularly share waste data with the public. • Offer / arrange free or subsidised workshops in repairs to encourage keeping materials and products in circulation.
Increase effectiveness / use of collection and resource recovery services and reduce contamination	Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste bylaws for all councils • Waste minimisation plans required for events on Council land and grants to support diversion (NPDC). • Regional collaboration to align services, manage joint contracts and infrastructure, and regionally consistent messaging and education through Regional Waste Minimisation Officer. • Contamination of kerbside recycling reporting (NPDC). • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National standardisation for what is accepted for recycling at kerbside. • Expansion of the kerbside collection service to businesses, marae and not-for-profit organisations (NPDC). • The Proposed National Waste Data Framework will require more reporting on domestic kerbside contamination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for additional regulated product stewardship schemes, right to repair legislation and CRS. • Support Central Government in researching methods for remanufacturing hard to recycle plastics (resin codes 3, 4, 6,7 and mixed) and production of granules for remoulding or chemical recycling. • Establish different rate bands for households based on occupancy to allow for additional waste containers to further segregate waste streams. • Advocate central government to mandate sustainability ratings on product packaging. • Introduce penalties for households where there is non-compliance with solid waste bylaw. • Implement demerit points system for households who are repeat offenders of contamination. Once a certain number of points are reached members of the household must attend an education session. • Advocate to central government to implement rules for product producer and retailers to take ownership for packaging and offer take back schemes. • Collaborate with waste service providers to develop ways to achieve kerbside collection diversion targets. • Update solid waste bylaws to mandate reusables items (e.g. bowls and cups) at events.
	Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside collection service to all urban areas in region provide a base service to ensure minimum standard for public health. • Glass and mixed recycling containers provided to all urban areas in region. • Transfer stations available across the region offering landfill disposal and recycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align Taranaki council recycling services with standardised list (only aerosol cans to be changed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect soft plastics at kerbside. • Establish hubs for collection of difficult materials / common contaminants of recycling e.g. supermarkets. • Retrofit or include in new bins, RFID tags to allow better identification of properties with kerbside contamination to be followed up with; report data collected publicly? • Infrastructure to scan kerbside bins for contamination. If contamination is present waste will not be collected. • Opt in for additional kerbside containers/larger containers for households with above average occupant numbers. • Council to keep stock of reusable items (e.g. bowls and cups) to be issued at events to reduce waste generation from packaging and containers.

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current <i>What is happening? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Planned future <i>What is planned to happen? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Possibilities <i>What opportunities are there to improve? (Possibilities in bold address multiple focus areas)</i>
	Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council educational resources and workshops available. • Bin inspections and composition audits • Three strikes approach to contamination warnings • Regular campaigns on how to use the service well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational plan and programme set to continue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council, industry and community collaborate to expand A-Z recycling directory to highlight circular services in the region. • Regularly share waste data with region and expand reporting to include carbon emissions. • Increase accessibility of information (easy read, multilingual including Te Reo, various platforms etc). Educate through community case studies of initiatives and services available. • Utilise targeted methods to reach specific communities on how to maximise the use of council services for waste reduction, increased recycling and circular economy including media communication e.g. appropriate social media channels to reach younger community members, Te Reo television channel) • Report on emissions from waste management activities and diversion rates from different activities / material streams.
Influence behaviour around what we consume and increase recovery of materials	Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government WMA policy and regulations. • Contestable funds using waste levy revenue • Plastic bans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation changes due to be implemented in 2024/25 which will affect current material and waste practices. These include Container Return Scheme (CRS), Product Stewardship schemes for specific materials. • Central Government is likely to push greater regional focus on implementation of circular systems through the Resource Management Reform process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage central government to establish performance targets for the commercial sector. • Funding for material recovery for not-for-profit agencies in region. • Funding for recovery options which add value e.g. new or increasing material capture. • Advocate for research and development in reducing the quantity of hazardous product production and consumption in New Zealand. • Support sustainable practices by offering new parents and care homes reusable sanitary wear. • Free or discounted reusable products (e.g. sanitary wear) to reduce waste generated. • Amend solid waste bylaw to mandate organisations over certain size (employee number / revenue) to report material management plans demonstrating efforts to implement the waste hierarchy. • Amend solid waste bylaw to mandate private waste contractors to transparently report waste volumes to regional and district councils. • Advocate for action against greenwashing claims on products and services. • Advocate for research investigating recovery options for textiles which are currently sent to landfill. Materials such as wool retain some value which can be repurposed.
	Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside collection service, transfer stations and reuse options (The Junction) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sorting Depot set to open in 2023. • Organic EOI under way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate share schemes of items (e.g. lawn mowers) through existing infrastructure (e.g. transfer stations and the Junction). • Collaborate on sustainable services supporting the community e.g. cleaning service for reusable nappies in the region to promote use and discourage single use sanitary items. • Create a network of resource recovery facilities through existing transfer stations. • Investigate alternative disposal or recovery options for medical, hazardous, and sanitary waste. • Install cameras at Transfer Stations / weighbridges to automatically identify waste streams and recoverable materials.

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current <i>What is happening? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Planned future <i>What is planned to happen? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Possibilities <i>What opportunities are there to improve? (Possibilities in bold address multiple focus areas)</i>
	Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council educational resources and workshops available. • Advice and waste audit services to community, businesses and schools (NPDC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational plan and programme set to continue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and promote existing offer to support community for grant applications and other process forms. • Communicate material and waste management pathways transparently. • Celebrate /reward businesses, schools and community groups who are going beyond waste diversion requirements (newsletter shout outs, funding/vouchers etc) • Education programmes for the community, schools and industry focusing on steps to become more sustainable (including: reducing waste from food shopping, textile waste and the effects, responsible consumer habits etc) • Offer waste audits service to community, businesses and schools (SDC and STDC). • Education campaign documenting product lifecycle - linear vs circular and how this can be embedded in Taranaki through resources and community innovation. • Work with local retailers (larger corporate and local) to promote better purchasing choices • Investigate methods to gather data and share stories around recovery of materials. • Council to educate households and businesses about the environmental impacts of PFAS in plastic and fibre (cardboard), particularly businesses looking to move to compostable packaging which may contain PFAS.
Illegal dumping	Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste bylaws for all councils • Community groups who complete voluntary clean ups of beaches, parks etc to be given free access to transfer stations to dispose of waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter Act legislation review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce penalties for those caught illegally dumping through security cameras included as part of solid waste bylaw. • Rebates/discounts for current resource recovery infrastructure for Community Service Card holders. • Establish partnerships with product stewardship schemes for commonly dumped items e.g. Rebound mattress recycling programme, tyrewise for vehicle tyres.
	Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer stations accept all household waste streams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sorting Depot due to open in 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bookable collections for bulky waste items (e.g. white wear) at regular frequencies (e.g. monthly). • Install security cameras at illegal dumping hotspots to deter dumping, capture data and follow up with dumpers to take responsibility for their waste. • Offer alternative disposal and or recycling options for commonly dumped materials (i.e. mattresses, TVs, whiteware)
	Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication of services through council websites, paper based and radio. • 0800 dumping number to report dumped waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational plan and programme set to continue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with organisations to clean up and address hotspots or illegal dumpers (i.e. DoC, TRC, district councils, NZTA, Charity reuse shops) • Investigate the drivers or motivations for illegal dumpers and develop targeted behaviour change techniques to engage with illegal dumpers • Council, industry and community collaborate to expand A-Z recycling directory to highlight circular services in the region. • Communicate the scale of mismanagement of materials and waste to Taranaki specifically through data which is easily understandable. • Implement or update procurement policies for council projects to incorporate and prioritise broader outcomes for the community related to waste and emissions reduction.

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current <i>What is happening? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Planned future <i>What is planned to happen? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Possibilities <i>What opportunities are there to improve? (Possibilities in bold address multiple focus areas)</i>
Supply chain and community engagement in circular economy	Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Guarantees Act. Funding from central and local government for initiatives which support a regional circular economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulated product stewardship with six priority products. Additional funding available through waste levy increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a Taranaki Circular Economy Road Map which identifies current and potential future activities which align with circular economy approach. Where council notice gaps in circular economy infrastructure through mapping exercise (see Education point below), council to engage with central government. Advocate central government to implement rules for product producers and retailers to take ownership for packaging and offer take back schemes. Establish voluntary performance targets for industry and businesses in the region to hold them accountable for waste generation (including downstream waste generation). Advocate for review of New Zealand standards to allow for more recycled content in manufacture of products. Advocate for right to repair legislation. Monitor use of circular economy infrastructure and services in the region to assess uptake and where greater communication of services is required.
	Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer stations accept all household waste streams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sorting Depot set to open in 2023. Organic EOI under way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for organics ban to landfill to ensure feedstock is committed to recovery facilities to create value and reduce GHG emissions. Investigate setting up MUTU (asset sharing system) on a regional level for businesses to share products. Implement or support additional infrastructure and services identified in the Circular Economy Roadmap.
	Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council educational resources and workshops available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational plan and programme set to continue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map out activities to demonstrate current circular activities and systems in the region and those accessible to the region (e.g. services in North Island). Communicate transparently how Waste Levy Funding and other grant funding has been distributed within the region. Rebrand as a circular region to change mindsets. Council, industry and community collaborate to expand A-Z recycling directory to highlight circular services in the region. Collaborate with councils, CCOs, organisations and community groups to launch regional circular economy conference.
Reduce carbon emissions alongside waste reduction and plan for adaptation to climate change	Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions Reduction Plan (NPDC) Development and implementation of a Decarbonisation Process that integrates emissions reduction into decision making. Engage with iwi and hāpu to plan the future use of the Colson Road Landfill site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions Reduction Plan (SDC and STDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement or update procurement policies for council projects to incorporate and prioritise broader outcomes for the community e related to waste and emissions reduction. Increase engagement with supply chain and private sector to find opportunities to collaborate to reduce waste and emissions. Increase local recycling / reuse infrastructure to enhance climate change resilience. Increase organics (food scraps and green waste) recovery with processed products being used in planting and biodiversity work or remediation of historic landfills. Monitor and remediate historic landfills at risk of coastal or river erosion. Establish a regional emergency management plan for waste resulting from civil defence events.

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current <i>What is happening? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Planned future <i>What is planned to happen? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Possibilities <i>What opportunities are there to improve? (Possibilities in bold address multiple focus areas)</i>
	Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electric truck fleet for part of kerbside collection (NPDC) Landfill gas capture at closed Colson Road landfill Identified closed landfills at risk of erosions due to sea level changes and extreme weather events (NPDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study to expand landfill gas capture network at closed Colson Road landfill. Apply decarbonisation approach to new infrastructure (The Junction) Allow for innovation to reduce emissions in retender of regional waste services contract. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand landfill gas capture network at closed Colson Road landfill (NPDC). Expand landfill gas capture to all closed landfills. Investigate use of hydrogen for long haul heavy transport where materials are transported out of the region. Support development of local processing and new markets for treated timber and other materials that are transported out of region for recycling. Improve the leachate overflow system at the closed Colson Road Landfill to cater for the effects of climate change.
	Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration on region wide sustainable behaviour change programmes which communicate positive environmental impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational plan and programme to incorporate emissions and climate change impacts of circular economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand regional waste reporting to include carbon emissions by waste stream. Report on emissions from waste management activities and diversion rates from different activities / material streams. Promote actions that address waste and carbon reduction. Utilise the Zero Waste Taranaki website to host information and provide monthly / quarterly data to the community through dashboards. .
Tiriti partnerships	Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants for Para kore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embedding/prioritising Te Ao Maori within next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include Mana Whenua rep on regional committee. Investigate options for increased participation in governance or decision making. Promote/provide resources to Iwi and Hapū for managing historic landfill sites
	Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand kerbside service to businesses, marae and not for profit organisations in collection areas (NPDC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply kerbside service to marae. Supply compost to Marae gardens. Investigate kerbside collection in unserved urban areas. Investigate waste reduction options beyond kerbside collection for marae. Investigate possible partnerships for all projects.
	Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para Kore campaign supporting whānau waste reduction Para Kore funding for marae education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present information in a way that acknowledges connection between people and their environment. Investigate demand for Te Reo Māori translation of waste reduction resources. Investigate best channels to promote the Zero Waste Fund to iwi, hapū, marae and whānau. Investigate possible partnerships for all projects. Develop communications plan with Māori.

Note: possibilities which are in **bold** can be applied across multiple waste streams in the region.

8.4 Prioritising options

8.4.1 Evaluation criteria

As not all the possibilities can be implemented within budget and resource constraints, eight evaluation criteria (Table 8.3) have been developed to assist councils' decision making on priority areas for investment and confirm what actions can be proposed in the draft WMMPs for each council. Criteria have been developed to reflect the guiding principles and align with Taranaki's vision and goals.

Each possible option is rated as either high, medium or low for each criterion, and colour-coded using a traffic light system (i.e., 'low' is red apart from technical risk where 'low' is a positive therefore, colour coded green).

Ratings for each criterion were applied a number (Table 8.2) and the total score for all criteria is shown in Table 8.3. The lower the score for each possibility the more preferable that is as an option to be prioritised.

Table 8.2: Scoring key

Colour	Score
	3
	2
	1

Table 8.3: Prioritisation Criteria and rating system

Prioritisation criteria	Description	Rating		
		Low	Medium	High
Access	Solutions delivered which are equally accessible to all in the community. This includes: physical access, affordability, consistency in materials accepted, accessibility of information etc.	Access to services does not improve from current availability in the region.	Access is available to the majority of Taranaki within 50km.	All residents and community groups have access to affordable waste / material management facility within 30km.
Partnership and collaboration	Options that allow collaboration across stakeholder groups to ensure all aspects of the circular economy can be implemented should get a higher rating. Options that allow co-design with mana whenua.	No collaboration taking place.	Collaboration between existing groups and industries.	Cross collaboration between community groups, industries and other organisations, facilitation of co-design with mana whenua.
Social outcomes	Options that enable better social outcomes (i.e. grant funding, business incubation, employment).	No additional outcomes provided to the region.	Outcomes provided to small / specific groups within the region.	Outcomes which benefit multiple groups within the region.
Emissions reduction	Options that result in reductions of GHG emissions including biogenic emissions and promote regenerative design or approaches and enhance the environment.	Emissions expected to increase.	Emissions will remain consistent with current regional output.	Decrease in emissions from material and waste management activities.
Future proof	Assessment of how resilient the option is to change. Does the option set up the region to implement future national policy or circular pathways? Options that enhance the environment.	Options which maintain current environmental conditions / or resource use and not able to be easily adapted to change.	Options which can be adapted as regional consumption changes.	Options that enhance the region providing net positive sustainability outcomes.
Priority material	Assessment of priority of material capture within the region.	No legislative requirements for material capture.	Future planned legislation requirement for material capture (5+ years).	Legislation requirements for material capture currently in place or set to be in place within the next 5 years.

Prioritisation criteria	Description	Rating		
		Low	Medium	High
Recovery and markets	The level of confidence in recovery of the material and markets for the output(s) from the solution. Along with consideration from future markets which may become available in Taranaki and New Zealand.	No recovery or markets currently available in New Zealand.	Recovery is currently taking place and markets available in New Zealand with future markets emerging.	Recovery and markets current available within the New Zealand which are available to the Taranaki region.
Responsible consumption	Options need to challenge negative behaviour patterns by making the choices with greatest negative impact (to the environment, health of Taranaki and unfitting with the circular economy) less convenient for the user. Or conversely increasing the convenience of positive behaviours. The ultimate aim being to change behaviours which will change attitudes towards material consumption.	Options available encourage behaviours for overconsumption and disposal.	There are options which encourage positive behaviour patterns.	The primary options available influence positive change and behaviours.
		High	Medium	Low
Technical risk	The level of risk (High, Medium or Low risk) associated with the solution based on track record (NZ and international), complexity and supplier capability.	No proven results within New Zealand. (High risk = low rating)	Option is likely to be successful within Taranaki – proven globally or within NZ. (Medium risk = medium rating)	Technology / concept proven to be well adopted within New Zealand. (Low risk = high rating)

8.5 Evaluation

The evaluation (Table 8.4) assesses the possibilities in the ‘unplanned future’ column of Table 8.1.

Table 8.4: Evaluation of Possibilities for Taranaki

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score
Commercial waste including construction and demolition (C&D) material	CD1	Expand recovery facilities through transfer station and resource recovery network	Independent										25
	CD2	Evaluate existing Construction Waste Reduction Plan process and develop regional implementation plan for Building Act changes	Independent										24
	CD3	Collaborate with design and construction organisations to share knowledge on sustainable building methods and designing waste out of the construction process.	Independent										24
	CD4	Facilitate connection of construction organisations and existing material reusers and consumers e.g. MenzShed.	Independent										24
	CD5	Collaborate with design and demolition industry to deconstruct rather than demolish	CD1										23
	CD6	Utilise existing construction waste reduction resources (e.g. BRANZ) and share in accessible formats.	Independent										22
	CD7	Encourage circular design principles embedded in policy to ensure early design and procurement reduce waste and emissions.	Independent										21
	CD8	Regional consistency in bylaws for C&D materials. STDC and SDC bylaws to be reviewed to include mandated material management plans in preparation for Building Act changes.	Independent										21
	CD9	Investigate and support new material markets in Taranaki and North Island.	Independent										21
	CD10	Encourage source segregation of C&D materials.	Independent										21
	CD11	Establish a clean fill site at the Colson Road Landfill to allow for controlled disposal of uncontaminated soil and enable future use (NPDC)	Independent										20
	CD12	Advocate for Central Government to mandate material recovery for C&D projects.	CD11										19
	CD13	Collaborate with waste contractors to provide covers for skips to prevent illegal dumping, contamination and damage of materials through weather (e.g. wet timber)	Independent										19

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score
	CD14	Fast track building consent applications for construction organisations who can demonstrate circular design processes and effective material management practices.	Independent										18
	CD15	Update existing solid waste bylaw requiring waste contractors to provide detailed mature capture data for projects.	Independent										18
	CD16	Advocate C&D organisations to use small scale skip bags instead of skip bins to allow for greater segregation.	CD11										17
	CD17	Advocate C&D organisations to use skip bins with compartment for segregation of waste.	CD11										17
	CD18	Council to issue penalties for non-complaint organisations in relation to solid waste by-law.	CD8										15
Organics Recovery	O1	More support for local food rescue of surplus food to reduce waste and alleviate food insecurity.	Independent										27
	O2	Expand cross cutting education plan and programme to include reducing food waste, food rescue and organic materials recovery.	Independent										27
	O3	Establish a community-based composting network through marae, community gardens, planting our place initiatives and food resilience projects.	Independent										27
	O4	Support local businesses and waste services providers to ensure organic material recovery services are available for all.	O8										26
	O5	Explore ways to make some compost produced in the region available for revegetation and/or community kai production. Contributing towards healthy soil for food resilience in the region.	O3/O8										26
	O6	Food and/or food and greenwaste kerbside collection implemented for all properties currently receiving council kerbside collection (SDC (new) and STDC (expansion) NPDC green waste)	O8										24
	O7	Research and educate on the connection between compost, emissions reduction, soil health and food production / resilience. Council to educate through community case studies of initiatives and services available through platforms appropriate to the different audiences.	Independent										24
	O8	Establish a regional organic material processing facility(ies).	O6										24

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score
	O9	Investigate local solution for treated timber.	Independent										20
Rural waste services	R1	Upgrade rural transfer stations to be “one-stop-shop” for recovery needs (i.e. mini Junction) and expand what can be accepted for recycling.	Independent										25
	R2	Create a rural communication plan evaluating barriers and benefits of reducing waste plus preferred methods of communication.	Independent										24
	R3	Provide on-farm guide to waste minimisation (i.e. farms with multiple households – how they could manage recycling hubs on farms)	Independent										24
	R4	Provide funding for farms to set up onsite storage to enable segregation of recyclables from domestic household waste generated on farms.	Independent										24
	R5	Collaborate with waste service providers to provide fit for purpose collection services for recoverable farm waste.	Independent										24
	R6	Create champions in rural areas to encourage positive behaviour change.	Independent										23
	R7	Collaborate with existing / new council services in rural areas to generate ‘hubs’ for services.	Independent										23
	R8	Councils to review bylaws to address rural waste and identify where support is required.	Independent										23
	R9	Support roll out or expansion of any voluntary or mandatory product stewardship schemes within the region.	R13										23
	R10	Create champions in rural areas to encourage positive behaviour change	Independent										23
	R11	Develop rural waste minimisation programme utilising existing rural networks (i.e. Taranaki Catchment Communities)	Independent										23
	R12	Kerbside collection to extend to rural areas, where feasible	Independent										22
	R13	Advocate for product stewardship schemes for rural waste streams	Independent										22
	R14	Attend at rural community events to promote resource recovery options available and understand local issues.	Independent										22
	R15	Council to complete spot auditing in rural locations to ensure compliance with waste regulations and by-laws.	Independent										21

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score
	R16	Review council transfer station hours to reflect community access needs.	Independent										21
	R17	Recycling facilities which are not restricted by opening hours.	Independent										21
	R18	Establish partnership with R.O.S.E (Recovering Oil Saves the Environment).	R13										21
	R19	Investigate and implement mobile transfer station for waste and recycling for rural community in region.	Independent										21
	R20	Promote the Junction regionally	Independent										21
Reuse and repair culture embedded in region	RR1	The Junction and other existing council facilities offer loans of equipment (e.g. sewing machines and tools) to enable repairs.	Independent										25
	RR2	Collaborate with community groups and repair businesses to expand 'repair cafes' throughout region	Independent										25
	RR3	Investigate and implement share schemes of items (e.g. lawn mowers) through existing infrastructure (e.g. transfer stations and the Junction) or via a product/material sharing platform e.g. MUTU.	Independent										25
	RR4	Collaboration between community groups and council to offer repair services	Independent										25
	RR5	Encourage community groups to register on nationwide circular economy platforms e.g. Project Moonshot or regional platforms including Zero Waste Taranaki	Independent										25
	RR6	Utilise existing council owned / leased facilities to offer / arrange free or subsidised workshops in repairs to encourage keeping materials and products in circulation.	RR1/RR2										25
	RR8	Establish a reuse and repair programme for the district to promote a regenerative economy in the region.	RR1/RR2										24
	RR9	Set standard at council events by requiring stalls and food trucks to use reusable items preventing the generation of single use waste.	Independent										23
	RR10	Advocate with retailers to expand re-fillery services within the region.	Independent										23
	RR11	Hubs for product stewardship collection points to included in existing services on websites and other communications.	Independent										23
	RR12	Council to lead the way and have established procurement policy which prioritise repair of equipment before disposal and replace.	Independent										22

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score
	RR13	Advocate for additional regulated product stewardship schemes and right to repair legislation.	Independent										21
	RR14	Establish voluntary performance targets for industries and businesses in the region to hold accountable for waste generation.	Independent										21
	RR15	Advocate for retailers to have repair policy to avoid waste.	Independent										21
Increase effectiveness / use of collection and resource recovery services and reduce contamination	C1	Update solid waste bylaw to mandate reusables items (e.g. bowls and cups) at events.	Independent										25
	C2	Council to keep stock of reusable items (e.g. bowls and cups) to be issued at events to reduce waste generation from packaging and containers	Independent										25
	C3	Increase accessibility of information (easy read, multilingual including Te Reo, various platforms etc).	Independent										24
	C4	Offer council collateral in multiple languages to increase accessibility of information	Independent										24
	C5	Advocate central government to mandate sustainability ratings on product packaging.	Independent										24
	C6	Collaborate with waste service providers to develop ways to achieve kerbside collection diversion targets.	Independent										23
	C7	Advocate for additional regulated product stewardship schemes, right to repair legislation and CRS.	Independent										23
	C8	Utilise targeted methods to reach specific communities on how to maximise the use of council services for waste reduction, increased recycling and circular economy including media communication e.g. appropriate social media channels to reach younger community members, Te Reo television channel)	Independent										22
	C9	Retrofit or include in new bins, RFID tags to allow better identification of properties with kerbside contamination to be followed up with; report data collected publicly.	Independent										22
	C10	Support Central Government in researching methods for remanufacturing hard to recycle plastics (resin codes 3, 4, 6,7 and mixed) and production of granules for remoulding or chemical recycling.	Independent										22

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score
	C11	Introduce penalties for households where there is non-compliance with solid waste bylaw.	C9										21
	C12	Collect soft plastics at kerbside.	C7										21
	C13	Establish hubs for collection of difficult materials / common contaminators of recycling e.g. supermarkets.	Independent										21
	C14	Establish different rate bands for households based on occupancy to allow for additional waste containers to further segregate waste streams.	Independent										20
	C15	Opt in for additional kerbside containers/larger containers for households with above average occupant numbers.	Independent										20
	C16	Implement demerit points system for households who are repeat offenders of contamination. Once a certain number of points are reached members of the household must attend an education session.	C9										19
Influence behaviour around what we consume Industry and community consumption and increased recovery of materials	IC1	Expand and promote existing offer to support community for grant applications and other process forms.	Independent										25
	IC2	Communicate material and waste management pathways transparently.	Independent										25
	IC3	Celebrate /reward businesses, schools and community groups who are going beyond waste diversion requirements (newsletter shout outs, funding/vouchers etc)	Independent										25
	IC4	Education programmes for the community, schools and industry focusing on steps to become more sustainable (including; reducing waste from food shopping, textile waste and the effects, responsible consumer habits etc)	Independent										25
	IC5	Offer waste audits service to community, businesses and schools (SDC and STDC).	Independent										25
	IC6	Education campaign documenting product lifecycle – linear vs circular and how this can be embedded in Taranaki through resources and community innovation.	Independent										25
	IC7	Facilitate share schemes of items (e.g. lawn mowers) through existing infrastructure (e.g. transfer stations and the Junction).	Independent										24
	IC8	Collaborate on sustainable services supporting the community e.g. cleaning service for reusable nappies in the region to promote use and discourage single use sanitary items.	Independent										24

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score
	IC9	Create a network of resource recovery facilities through existing transfer stations.	Independent										24
	IC10	Work with local retailers (larger corporate and local) to promote better purchasing choices	Independent										24
	IC11	Investigate methods to gather data and share stories around recovery of materials.	Independent										24
	IC12	Council to educate households and businesses about the environmental impacts of PFAS in plastic and fibre (cardboard), particularly businesses looking to move to compostable packaging which may contain PFAS.	Independent										24
	IC13	Advocate for research investigating recovery options for textiles which are currently sent to landfill. Materials such as wool retain some value which can be repurposed.	Independent										23
	IC14	Funding for recovery options which add value e.g. new or increasing material capture.	Independent										23
	IC15	Advocate for action against greenwashing claims on products and services.	Independent										23
	IC16	Funding for material recovery for not-for-profit agencies in region.	Independent										22
	IC17	Advocate for research and development in reducing the quantity of hazardous product production and consumption in New Zealand.	Independent										22
	IC18	Encourage central government to establish performance targets for the commercial sector	Independent										21
	IC19	Investigate alternative disposal or recovery options for medical, hazardous, and sanitary waste.	Independent										20
	IC20	Support sustainable practices by offering new parents and care homes reusable sanitary wear.	Independent										20
	IC21	Free or discounted reusable products (e.g. sanitary wear) to reduce waste generated.	Independent										20
	IC22	Amend solid waste by law to be amended to mandate organisations over certain size (employee number / revenue) to report material management plans to council demonstrating efforts to implement the waste hierarchy.	Independent										20
IC23	Amend solid waste bylaw to mandate private waste contractors to transparently report waste volumes to regional and district councils.	Independent										19	

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score
	IC24	Install cameras at Transfer Stations / weighbridges to automatically identify waste streams and recoverable materials.	Independent										19
Illegal dumping	ID1	Establish partnerships with product stewardship schemes for commonly dumped items e.g. Rebound mattress recycling programme, tyrewise for vehicle tyres.	Independent										25
	ID2	Communicate the scale of mismanagement of materials and waste to Taranaki specifically through data which is easily understandable.	Independent										25
	ID3	Offer alternative disposal and or recycling options for commonly dumped materials (i.e. mattresses, TVs, white ware)	Independent										24
	ID4	Bookable collections for bulky waste items (e.g. white wear) at regular frequencies (e.g. monthly).	Independent										22
	ID5	Rebates/discounts for current resource recovery infrastructure for Community Service Card holders.	Independent										21
	ID6	Collaborate with organisations to clean up and address hotspots or illegal dumpers (i.e. DoC, TRC, district councils, NZTA, Charity reuse shops)	Independent										21
	ID7	Investigate the driver or motivations for illegal dumpers and develop targeted behaviour change techniques to engage with illegal dumpers	Independent										21
	ID8	Introduce penalties for those caught illegally dumping through security cameras included as part of solid waste bylaw.	Independent										17
	ID9	Install security cameras at illegal dumping hotspots to deter dumping, capture data and follow up with dumpers to take responsibility for their waste	Independent										15
Supply chain and community engagement in circular economy	SC1	Advocate for organics ban to landfill to ensure feedstock is committed to recovery facilities to create value and reduce GHG emissions.	O8										25
	SC2	Investigate setting up MUTU (asset sharing system) on a regional level for businesses to share products	Independent										25
	SC3	Where council notice gaps in circular economy infrastructure through mapping exercise (see Education point below), council to engage with central government.	Independent										25

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score
	SC4	Establish voluntary performance targets for industry and businesses in the region to hold them accountable for waste generation (including downstream waste generation).	Independent										25
	SC5	Develop and implement a Taranaki Circular Economy Road Map which identifies current and potential future activities which align with circular economy approach.	Independent										25
	SC6	Advocate for right to repair legislation.	Independent										24
	SC7	Monitor use of circular economy infrastructure and services in the region to assess uptake and where greater communication of services is required.	Independent										24
	SC8	Map out activities to demonstrate current circular activities and systems in the region and those accessible to the region (e.g. services in North Island).	Independent										24
	SC9	Implement or support additional infrastructure and services identified in the Circular Economy Roadmap.	Independent										22
	SC10	Procurement policies within council projects to incorporate and prioritise broader outcomes for the community.	Independent										21
	SC11	Communicate transparently how Waste Levy Funding and other grant funding has been distributed within the region.	Independent										21
	SC12	Advocate for review of New Zealand standards to allow for more recycled content in manufacture of products.	Independent										19
	SC13	Rebrand as a circular region to change mindsets.	Independent										17
Reduce carbon emissions alongside waste reduction and plan for adaptation to climate change	RC1	Utilise the Zero Waste Taranaki website to host information and provide monthly / quarterly data to the community through dashboards.	Independent										25
	RC2	Councils to continue to collaboration on region wide sustainable behaviour change programmes which communicate positive environmental impacts.	Independent										25
	RC3	Increase organics (food scraps and green waste) recovery with product being used in planting and biodiversity work or remediation of historic landfills.	Independent										25
	RC4	Expand regional waste reporting to include carbon emissions by waste stream.	Independent										24

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score	
	RC5	Report on emissions from waste management activities and diversion rates from different activities / material streams.	Independent										24	
	RC6	Promote actions that address waste and carbon reduction.	Independent										24	
	RC7	Support development of local processing and new markets for treated timber and other materials that are transported out of region for recycling.	Independent										23	
	RC8	Increase local recycling / reuse infrastructure to enhance climate change resilience.	Independent										23	
	RC9	Establish a regional emergency management plan for waste resulting from civil defence events	Independent										23	
	RC10	Increase engagement with supply chain and private sector to find opportunities to collaborate to reduce waste and emissions.	Independent										22	
	RC11	Investigate use of hydrogen for long haul heavy transport where materials are transported out of the region.	Independent										22	
	RC12	Implement or update procurement policies for council projects to incorporate and prioritise broader outcomes for the community related to waste and emissions reduction.	Independent										21	
	RC13	Monitor and remediate historic landfills at risk of coastal or river erosion	Independent										20	
	RC14	Expand landfill gas capture network at closed Colson Road landfill (NPDC).	Independent										19	
	RC15	Expand landfill gas capture to all closed landfills.	Independent										17	
	Tiriti partnerships	TP1	Supply compost to Marae gardens.	O8										26
		TP2	Promote/provide resources to Iwi and Hapū for managing historic landfill sites	Independent										25
		TP3	Develop communications plan with Māori.	Independent										25
		TP4	Present information in a way that acknowledges connection between people and their environment.	Independent										25
TP5		Investigate demand for Te Reo Māori translation of waste reduction resources.	Independent										25	
TP6		Include Mana Whenua rep on regional committee.	Independent										24	
TP7		Investigate options for increased participation in governance or decision making.	Independent										24	

Focus Area	Option code	Possible option	Option independent or reliant on other option	Access	Partnership and collaboration	Social outcomes	Emissions reduction	Future proof	Priority material	Markets	Technical risk	Responsible consumption	Score
	TP8	Investigate best channels to promote the Zero Waste Fund to iwi, hapū, marae and whānau.	Independent										24
	TP9	Supply kerbside service to marae.	Independent										24
	TP10	Investigate kerbside collection in unserved urban areas.	Independent										24
	TP11	Investigate waste reduction options beyond kerbside collection for marae.	Independent										22
Joint/regional concept	J1	Council to educate through community case studies of initiatives and services available.	Independent										24
	J2	Council, industry and community collaborate to expand A-Z recycling directory to highlight circular services in the region.	Independent										24
	J3	Council to share regular waste data with region.	Independent										22
	J4	Council to advocate central government to implement rules for product producer and retailers to take ownership for packaging and offer take back schemes.	Independent										21
	J5	Penalties for non-compliance.	CD9, C7, ID6										15

8.6 Priority options and actions

From the possibilities assessment the options which have been assessed with a high score (>20) and those which demonstrate alignment with the regions guiding principles through the prioritisation criteria (Table 8.4) have been taken forward to the shortlist assessment against objectives in Table 8.5. This shortlist assessment details the current activities in the subject area and which actions can be prioritised to further support these activities leading towards circular outcomes for the region.

Key for Table 8.5:

Goal reference	NPDC and STDC goals	SDC goals
G1	Provide local solutions that make the most out of materials	Improve efficiency of resource use
G2	Provide methods to help people use materials wisely.	Maximise opportunities to reduce waste to landfill
G3	Enhance the environment through low waste and low emissions solutions.	Minimise the harmful and costly effects of waste

Guiding Principles:

- GP1 – Empowering partnerships
- GP2 – Taiao Ora, Tiaki Taiao
- GP3 – Connectedness
- GP4 – Responsibility
- GP5 – Equity

Objectives:



Behaviour change



Collaboration and partnership



Innovation and leadership





















Accessible facilities and services

Councils intended role:

























- Advocate / promote – To Central Govt, 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 others

Table 8.5: Shortlist assessment against objectives (Priority actions)

















Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
Commercial waste including construction and demolition (C&D) material					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC bylaw construction Waste Reduction Plans. Support with contestable funds using waste levy revenue. Licencing for waste data collection (NPDC). 	Provide input in national waste licencing development to prepare region for future changes.	R	G2 / GP4		Advocate
	Encourage circular design principles embedded in policy to ensure early design and procurement reduce waste and emissions.	R	G2, G3 / GP2, GP4	 	Advocate
	Regional consistency for C&D materials. STDC and SDC bylaws to be reviewed to include mandated material management plans in preparation for Building Act changes.	R	G2 / GP4	 	Regulator
	Evaluate existing Construction Waste Reduction Plan process and develop regional implementation plan for Building Act changes	R	G2 / GP4	 	Regulator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sorting Depot due to open in 2023. Building reuse shops including The Junction. Concrete recycling. 	Expand recovery options through transfer station and resource recovery network	NP	G1, G3 / GP2, GP3	  	Service provider; collaborator
	Investigate and support new markets in Taranaki and North Island.	R	G1, G3 / GP1, GP2, GP5		Enabler; service provider, collaborator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero Waste Taranaki website (including A-Z recycling directory). 	Expand A-Z recycling directory to highlight circular services in the region.	R	G2 / GP2, GP3, GP5	 	







Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Waste Minimisation Adviser support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Reduction Guide (NPDC) Resource Wise Business (NPDC) Adhoc enquiries and advice. 	Connect construction organisations and existing material reusers and consumers e.g. MenzShed.	R	G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3		Advisor, enabler
	Expand advisor focus to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage source segregation of C&D materials. Collaborate with design and construction organisations to share knowledge on sustainable building methods and designing waste out of the construction process. Utilise existing construction waste reduction resources (.e.g BRANZ) and share in accessible formats 	NP	G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3		Advisory, enabler
	Collaborate with demolition industry to deconstruct rather than demolish.	R	G2 / GP1, GP2, GP4		Advisory, enabler
Organics recovery					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bylaw mandates household landfill containers must not contain compostable green waste (NPDC). Contestable funds using waste levy revenue. 	Food and or green waste kerbside collection implemented for all properties currently receiving council kerbside collection (SDC (new) and STDC (expansion), NPDC (green waste)	S, ST, NP	G1 / GP3, GP5		Service provider
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC food scraps collection service. STDC opt in green waste collection service. 	Establish a regional organic material processing facility(ies).	R	G1, G3 / GP1, GP2, GP4		Enabler; service provider; collaborator







Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional ® or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of region organic processing facilities and small community groups activity. In-region composting. Private food collection services. Council / industry collaboration on EOI for organic material processing facility in Taranaki. 	Support local businesses and waste services providers to ensure organic material recovery services are available for all.	R	G2		Enabler; service provider, collaborator
	Explore ways to make some compost produced in the region available for revegetation and/or community kai production. Contributing towards healthy soil for food resilience in the region.	R	G3 / GP2, GP3, GP5		Enabler; service provider, collaborator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	Investigate local solution for treated timber recovery.	NP	G1, G2, G3 / GP1, GP2		Collaborator, advisor, service provider
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council educational resources and workshops available. Behavioural Change plan and programme set to continue. Dedicated organics focus for NPDC based on barriers, benefits and preferred communication methods. 	Educate through community case studies of initiatives and services available through platforms appropriate to the different audiences	R	G2 / GP3, GP5		Advisor
	More support for local food rescue of surplus food to reduce waste and alleviate food insecurity.	R	G2 / GP3, GP5		Collaborator, advisor
	Establish a community-based composting network through marae, community gardens, planting our place initiatives and food resilience projects.	R	G1, G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5		Collaborator, advisor
	Expand cross cutting education plan and programme to include reducing food waste, food rescue and organic materials recovery.	R	G2 / GP2, GP3, GP5		Advisor
Rural waste services					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Act 2008 requirements. 	Review bylaws to address rural waste and identify where support is required.	R	G2 / GP3, GP4, GP5		Regulator










Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional ® or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Plan rules which manage rural waste management including farm dumps. Voluntary Product Stewardship Schemes (Agrecovery, Plasback). Resource Management Act (RMA) reform and Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) impacting current performance of rural activities to improve environmental outcomes. 	Support roll out or expansion of any voluntary or mandatory product stewardship schemes within the region.	R	G1, G2 / GP3, GP4, GP5	 	Collaborator, enabler, advisor
	Develop rural waste minimisation programme utilising existing rural networks (i.e. Taranaki Catchment Communities)	R	G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5	  	Enabler, collaborator
	Advocate for product stewardship schemes for rural waste streams	R	G1 / GP4	 	Advocate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited by distance, transfer station services are available to all in key service centres. Rural supply stores offer some recycling drop-off as part of voluntary product stewardship schemes. Agrecovery and Plasback collections Plans to upgrade rural transfer stations to create a resource recovery network (NPDC) (improving recycling and recovery options at rural transfers stations and linking to The Junction). 	Upgrade rural transfer stations to be “one-stop-shop” for recovery needs (i.e. mini Junction) and expand what can be accepted for recycling.	R	G2 / GP3, GP5	  	Enabler; service provider
	Collaborate with existing / new council services in rural areas to generate ‘hubs’ for services.	ST, NPDC	G2 / GP2, GP3, GP5	 	Collaborator, Service provider
	Kerbside collection to extend to rural areas, where feasible.	R	G2 / GP3, GP5	  	Service provider; regulator
	Review council transfer station hours to reflect community access needs and explore recycling facilities which are not restricted by opening hours	R	G2 / GP3, GP5	 	Service provider; enabler
	Investigate and implement mobile transfer station for waste and recycling for rural community in region.	R	G2 / GP3, GP5	  	Service provider; collaborator; enabler
	Investigate and implement mobile transfer station for waste and recycling for rural community in region.	R	G2 / GP3, GP5	 	Advisor; enabler
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council educational resources and workshops available. 	Create a rural communication plan evaluating barriers and benefits of reducing waste plus preferred methods of communication.	R	G2 / GP4	 	Advisor; enabler






Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional ® or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational plan and programme set to continue. 	Provide on-farm guide to waste minimisation (i.e. farms with multiple households – how they could manage recycling hubs on farms).	R	G2 / GP3, GP4		Advisor; enabler
	Create champions in rural areas to encourage positive behaviour change.	R	G2 / GP3, GP4		Advisor; enabler
	Attend rural community events to promote resource recovery options available and understand local issues.	R	G2 / GP2, GP3, GP4		Advisor; enabler
	Promote The Junction regionally.	R	G2 / GP2, GP4, GP5		Advisor; enabler
Reuse and repair culture embedded in region					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding from central and local government for initiatives which support a regional circular economy. Contestable funds using waste levy revenue. Regulated product stewardship with six priority products. Additional funding available through waste levy increases. 	Investigate and implement share schemes of items (e.g. lawn mowers) through existing infrastructure (e.g. transfer stations and The Junction) or via a product/material sharing platform e.g. MUTU.	R	G1, G3 / GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5		Service provider; enabler
	Council events to set standard by requiring stalls and food trucks to use reusable items preventing the generation of single use waste.	R	G2 / GP4		Regulator; collaborator, enabler
	Advocate with retailers to expand re-fillery services within the region.	R	G2 / GP4		Advocate
	Council to lead the way and have established procurement policy which prioritise repair of equipment before disposal and replace.	R	G1 / GP4		Regulator; enabler






Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional ® or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
	Advocate for additional regulated product stewardship schemes and right to repair legislation.	R	G1 / GP2, GP4, GP5	 	Advocate
	Establish voluntary performance targets for industries and businesses in the region to hold accountable for waste generation.	R	G2 / GP4	 	Regulator; advisor
	Advocate for retailers to have repair policy to avoid waste.	R	G3 / GP4		Advocate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Junction is an established facility. Repair cafes in SDC. Re-filleries at supermarkets and other retail stores. The Junction increases services to offer repairs (e.g. textile repairs, electrical item repairs). The Sorting Depot due to open in 2023. 	The Junction and other existing council facilities offer loans of equipment (e.g. sewing machines and tools) to enable repairs.	NP	G1, G2 / GP5	  	Service provider; enabler
	Collaborate with community groups and repair businesses to expand 'repair cafes' throughout region	R	G1, G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5	  	Collaborator; enabler
	Hubs for product stewardship collection points to be included in existing services on websites and other communications.	R	G1, G2 / GP3, GP4, GP5	 	Service provider; enabler
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council educational resources and workshops available. Promote reuse initiatives (Again Again, BringIt reusable cups and containers). Zero Waste Taranaki Website. The Junction offers repair education sessions to the community e.g. sewing tutorials, basic electrical repairs. Reuse and repair adopted as a Behaviour Change campaign focus across the region. 	Encourage community groups to register on nationwide circular economy platforms e.g. Project Moonshot or regional platforms including Zero Waste Taranaki	R	G2, G3 / GP2, GP3, GP4	 	Advisor; enabler
	Regional Waste Minimisation Officers to lead reuse and repair programme for the district to promote a regenerative economy in the region.	NP	G2, G3 / GP2, GP3		Advisor; enabler
Increase effectiveness / use of collection and resource recovery services and reduce contamination					









Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste bylaws for all councils. Regional collaboration to align services, manage joint contracts and infrastructure, and regionally consistent messaging. Contamination of kerbside recycling is reported (NPDC). National standardisation for what is accepted for recycling at kerbside. Expansion of the kerbside collection service to businesses, marae and not-for-profit organisations (NPDC). The Proposed National Waste Data Framework will require more reporting on domestic kerbside contamination. 	Update solid waste bylaw to mandate reusables items (e.g. bowls and cups) at events.	R	G2, G3 / GP3, GP4		Regulator; enabler
	Advocate central government to mandate sustainability ratings on product packaging.	R	G2 / GP2, GP4		Advocate
	Collaborate with waste service providers to develop ways to achieve kerbside collection diversion targets.	R	G2 / GP4		Collaborator; enabler
	Advocate for additional regulated product stewardship schemes and right to repair legislation and CRS.	R	G1, G2 / GP2, GP4		Advocate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass and mixed recycling containers provided to all urban areas in region. Transfer stations available across the region. Align Taranaki council recycling services with standardised list (only aerosol cans to be changed). 	Keep stock of reusable items (e.g. bowls and cups) to be issued at events to reduce waste generation from packaging and containers	NP	G1, G3 / GP2, GP4		Service provider; enabler
	Retrofit or include in new bins, RFID tags to allow better identification of properties with kerbside contamination to be followed up with; report data collected publicly.	NP	G2 / GP4		Service provider; enabler






Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
	Establish hubs for collection of difficult materials / common contaminants of recycling e.g. supermarkets.	R	G1 / GP2, GP4, GP5		Service provider; enabler; collaborator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council educational resources and workshops available. Bin inspections and composition audits. Three strikes approach to contamination warnings. Regular campaigns on how to use the service well. Educational plan and programme set to continue. 	Increase accessibility of information (easy read, multilingual including Te Reo, various platforms etc).	R	G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5		Advisor; enabler
	Utilise targeted methods to reach specific communities including media communication e.g. appropriate social media channels to reach younger community members, Te Reo television channel).	R	G2 / GP3, GP4, GP5		Advisor; enabler
Influence behaviour around what we consume Industry and community consumption and increased recovery of materials					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National government WMA policy and regulations. Contestable funds using waste levy revenue. Plastic bans. Legislation changes due to be implemented in 2024/25 which will affect current material and waste practices. These include Container Return Scheme (CRS), Product Stewardship schemes for specific materials. 	Expand and promote existing offer to support community for grant applications and other process forms.	R	G2 / GP1, GP4, GP5		Advocate; enabler; advisor
	SDC and STDC to offer waste audits service to community, businesses and schools.	S, ST	G2 / GP1, GP4, GP5		Service provider; advisor
	Work with local retailers (larger corporate and local) to promote better purchasing choices	R	G1 / GP4		Advocate; enabler; advisor











Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Government is likely to push greater regional focus on implementation of circular systems through the Resource Management Reform process. 	Investigate methods to gather data and share stories around recovery of materials.	R	G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3, GP4		Enabler
	Advocate for research investigating recovery options for textiles which are currently sent to landfill. Materials such as wool retain some value which can be repurposed.	R	G2, G3 / GP2, GP4		Advocate; enabler; advisor
	Funding for recovery options which add value e.g. new or increasing material capture.	R	G1, G2 / GP1, GP2, GP4		Regulator; enabler
	Advocate for action against greenwashing claims on products and services.	R	G2 / GP4		Advocate
	Advocate for research and development in reducing the quantity of hazardous product production and consumption in New Zealand.	R	G2 / GP2, GP4		Advocate
	Encourage central government to establish performance targets for the commercial sector	R	G2 / GP4		Advocate
	Investigate alternative disposal or recovery options for medical waste, hazardous waste, sanitary.	R	G2 / GP2, GP4		Advocate, advisor
	Support sustainable practices by offering new parents and care homes reusable sanitary wear.	R	G3 / GP2, GP5		Service provider; advisor
	Amend solid waste by-law to mandate organisations over certain size (employee number / revenue) to report material	R	G2 / GP4		Regulator








Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
	management plans to council demonstrating efforts to implement the waste hierarchy.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside service, transfer stations and reuse options (The Junction). • The Sorting Depot due to open in 2023. • Organic EOI under way. 	Facilitate share schemes of items (e.g. lawn mowers) through existing infrastructure (e.g. transfer stations and the Junction).	R	G1 / GP2, GP5		Service provider
	Create a network of resource recovery facilities through existing transfer stations.	R	G1 / GP2, GP3, GP5		Service provider
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council educational resources and workshops available. • Waste audit services to community, businesses and schools (NPDC). • Educational plan and programme set to continue. 	Communicate material and waste management pathways transparently.	R	G2 / GP2, GP4		Advisor; enabler
	Celebrate /reward businesses, schools and community groups who are going beyond waste diversion requirements (newsletter shout outs, funding/vouchers etc)	R	G2 / GP1, GP2 GP4		Advisor; collaborator enabler
	Education programmes for the community, schools and industry focusing on steps to become more sustainable (including; reducing waste from food shopping, textile waste and the effects, responsible consumer habits etc)	R	G2 / GP2, GP4		Advisor; enabler





















Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
	Collaborate on sustainable services supporting the community e.g. cleaning service for reusable nappies in the region to promote use and discourage single use sanitary items.	R	G2 / GP1, GP3		Advisor; enabler
Illegal dumping					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste bylaws for all councils. Community groups who complete voluntary clean ups of beaches, parks etc to be given free access to Transfer Stations to dispose of waste. Litter Act legislation review. 	Establish partnerships with product stewardship schemes for commonly dumped items e.g. Rebound mattress recycling programme, tyrewise for vehicle tyres.	R	G1 / GP2, GP4, GP5		Advocate; enabler; advisor
	Collaborate with organisations to clean up and address hotspots or illegal dumpers (i.e. DoC, TRC, district councils, NZTA, Charity reuse shops) to enhance the environment	R	G3 / GP1, GP2, GP4		Advocate; enabler; advisor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer stations accept all household waste streams. The Sorting Depot due to open in 2023. 	Offer alternative disposal and or recycling options for commonly dumped materials (i.e. mattresses, TVs, whiteware)	R	G1, G2, G3 / GP2, GP3, GP5		Collaborator; enabler
	Bookable collections for bulky waste items (e.g. whitewear) at regular frequencies (e.g. monthly).	R	G1, G2 / GP3, GP5		Service provider; enabler




Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional ® or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication of services through council websites, paper based and radio. 0800 dumping number to report dumped waste. Educational plan and programme set to continue. 	Communicate the scale of mismanagement of materials and waste to Taranaki specifically through data which is easily understandable.	R	G2 / GP2, GP4		Advisor; enabler
	Investigate the driver or motivations for illegal dumpers and develop targeted behaviour change techniques to engage with illegal dumpers	R	G2 / GP4		Advisor
Supply chain and community engagement in circular economy					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Guarantees Act. Funding from central and local government for initiatives which support a regional circular economy. Regulated product stewardship with six priority products. Additional funding available through waste levy increases. 	Advocate for organics ban to landfill to ensure feedstock is committed to recovery facilities to create value and reduce GHG emissions.	R	G2, G3 / GP2, GP4		Advocate
	Investigate setting up MUTU (asset sharing system) on a regional level for businesses to share products.	R	G1 / GP3, GP5		Advisor; Service provider
	Establish voluntary performance targets for industry and businesses in the region to hold them accountable for waste generation (including downstream waste generation).	R	G2 / GP4	 	Advocate
	Develop and implement a Taranaki Circular Economy Road Map which identifies current and potential future activities and infrastructure which align with circular economy approach.	R	G2, G3 / GP1, GP2,	 	Advocate; enabler; collaborator

Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
	Advocate for right to repair legislation.	R	G1 / G4		Advocate
	Monitor use of circular economy infrastructure and services in the region to assess uptake and where greater communication of services is required.	R	G2 / GP3, GP4		Advocate; enabler
	Procurement policies within council projects to incorporate and prioritise broader outcomes for the community.	R	G1, G3 / GP2, GP4		Regulator; enabler
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer stations accept all household waste streams. The Sorting Depot set to open in 2023. Organic EOI under way. Council educational resources and workshops available. Educational plan and programme set to continue. 	Communicate transparently how Waste Levy Funding and other grant funding has been distributed within the region.	R	G2 / GP4		Advisor
	Education campaign documenting product lifecycle - linear vs circular and how this can be embedded in Taranaki through resources and community innovation.	R	G2 / GP2, GP3		Advisor; enabler
Reduce carbon emissions alongside waste reduction and plan for adaptation to climate change					

Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions Reduction Plan (NPDC) Development and implementation of a Decarbonisation Process that integrates emissions reduction into decision making. Emissions Reduction Plan (SDC and STDC). 	Expand regional waste reporting to include carbon emissions by waste stream and emissions from waste management activities and diversion rates from different activities / material streams.	R	G2 / GP4		Regulator; enabler
	Promote actions that address waste and carbon reduction.	R	G3 / GP2, GP4		Advocate; enabler
	Support development of local processing and new markets for treated timber and other materials that are transported out of region for recycling.	R	G1, G2, G3 / GP1, GP2, GP5	 	Collaborator; enabler
	Increased engagement with supply chain and private sector and mana whenua to find opportunities to collaborate to reduce waste and emissions.	R	G2 / GP1, GP2	 	Collaborator; enabler
	Implement or update procurement policies for council projects to incorporate and prioritise broader outcomes for the community related to waste and emissions reduction.	R	G2, G3 / GP1, GP2, GP4		Regulator; enabler
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electric truck fleet for part of kerbside collection (NPDC). Landfill gas capture at closed Colson Road landfill. 	Increased organics (food scraps and green waste) recovery with product being used in planting and biodiversity work or remediation of historic landfills.	S, ST	G1, G3 / GP2, GP4	  	Service provider; enabler

Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified closed landfills at risk of erosions due to sea level changes and extreme weather events (NPDC). Feasibility study to expand landfill gas capture network at closed Colson Road landfill. Apply decarbonisation approach to new infrastructure (The Junction). Allow for innovation to reduce emissions in retender of regional waste services contract. 	Increase local recycling / reuse infrastructure to enhance climate change resilience.	R	G1, G3 / GP2, GP3, GP5		Service provider; enabler
	Expand landfill gas capture network at closed Colson Road landfill (NPDC).	NP	G3 / GP2, GP4		Service provider
	Monitor and remediate historic landfills at risk of coastal or river erosion.	NP	G3 / GP2, GP4		Service provider
	Establish a regional emergency management plan for waste resulting from civil defence events	R	G3 / GP2, GP4		Collaborator, service provider, advisor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational plan and programme to incorporate emissions and climate change impacts of circular economy. 	Utilise the Zero Waste Taranaki website to host information and provide monthly / quarterly data to the community through dashboards.	R	G2 / GP3, GP4		Advisor; enabler
	Councils to continue to collaborate on region wide sustainable behaviour change programmes which communicate positive environmental impacts.	R	G2 / GP2, GP3, GP4		Advisor; enabler
Tiriti partnerships					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants for Para kore. Embedding/prioritising Te Ao Māori within next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. 	Include Mana whenua rep on regional committee.	R	G2 / GP1		Advocate; enabler

Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
	Investigate options with Mana whenua for increased participation in governance or decision making.	R	G2 / GP1	 	Advocate; advisor
	Investigate waste reduction options beyond kerbside collection for marae.	R	G1, G2 / GP2, GP3	 	Enabler; advisor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	Supply compost to marae gardens.	R	G1 / GP2, GP5	  	Service provider; enabler
	Supply kerbside service to marae.	R	G1 / GP3, GP5	 	Service provider; enabler
	Investigate kerbside collection in unserviced urban areas.	R	G1 / GP3, GP5	  	Service provider; enabler
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para Kore campaign supporting whānau waste reduction. Para Kore funding for marae education. 	Promote/provide resources to Iwi and Hapū for managing historic landfill sites	R	G2 / GP2	   	Advisor; enabler
	Develop communications plan with Māori.	R	G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5	   	Advisor; enabler

Current	Prioritised new actions	Regional [®] or district specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with strategic framework	Alignment with strategic objectives	Councils intended role
	Present information in a way that acknowledges connection between people and their environment.	R	G2 / GP2, GP3		Advisor; enabler
	Investigate demand for Te Reo Māori translation of waste reduction resources.	R	G2 /GP3, GP5		Advisor; enabler
	Investigate best channels to promote the Zero Waste Fund to iwi, hapū, marae and whānau.	R	G2 / GP3, GP5		Advisor; enabler

8.7 Evaluating the impact of priority actions

Following the prioritisation of new actions, the associated spend and outcomes can be presented in a number of ways. The intent of each action is to increase the capture of materials for recovery (reduce waste to landfill) and decrease emissions. The remainder of this section sets out the impact of new capital and operational costs from a capture and emissions reduction perspective.

8.7.1 Capital spend vs tonnage diverted/material captured

Figure 8.8 presents new capital costs against new tonnes of material captured for recycling or recovery. The vertical axis notes cumulative capital spend (in millions of dollars); the horizontal axis presents new materials captured. For example:

- Investing around \$5M in refuse transfer station (RTS) upgrades is anticipated to result in the capture of additional 500 T of material each year. This is in addition to safeguarding compliance, improving customer experience and safety at each of the sites.
- Investing an additional \$4M in establishing a kerbside food organics collection (SDC, STDC) and processing capacity is anticipated to result in an additional 4,000 T of material captured each year.

Figure 8.8 doesn't address timing of the investments (for example the investment in RTS upgrades could take place over multiple years). This would smooth capital spend and reduce risks associated with securing construction resources.

In some cases capital spend effectively commits Councils to new operational spend, for example establishing new organic materials collection and processing. For the RTS upgrades, ongoing operations are already accounted for in Council budgets.

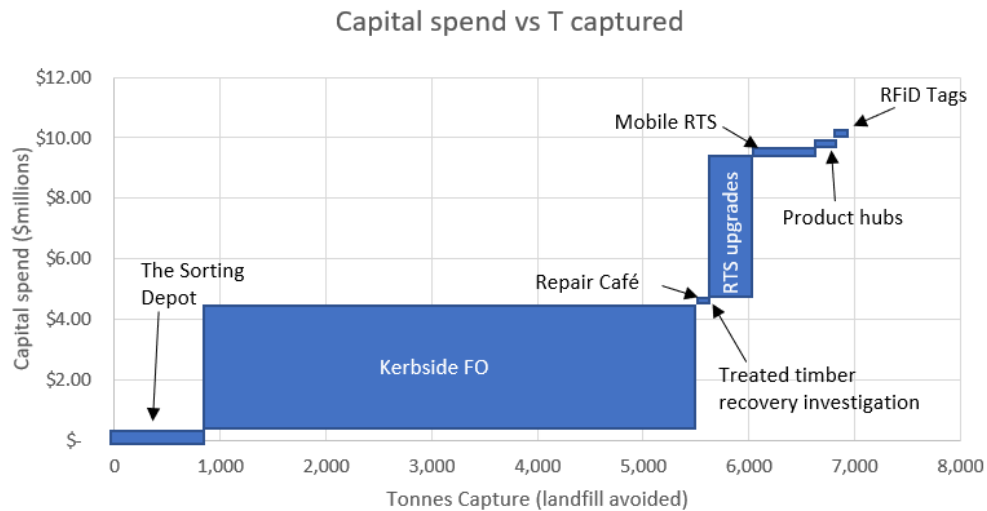


Figure 8.8: Capital investment for new activities vs. new materials capture (for recycling or recovery)

8.7.2 Capital spend vs carbon emissions avoided

Figure 8.9 presents new capital costs against new emissions reductions associated with avoided landfill disposal. The vertical axis notes cumulative capital spend (in millions of dollars); the horizontal axis presents new emissions reductions. For example:

- Investing around \$5M in refuse transfer station (RTS) upgrades is anticipated to result in new emissions reductions of around 300 T of CO_{2eq} each year. As noted above, this benefit is in addition to safeguarding compliance, improving customer experience and safety at each of the sites.
- Investing an additional \$4M in establishing a kerbside food organics collection (SDC, STDC) and processing capacity is anticipated to result in reduction of around 3,000 T of CO_{2eq} each year.

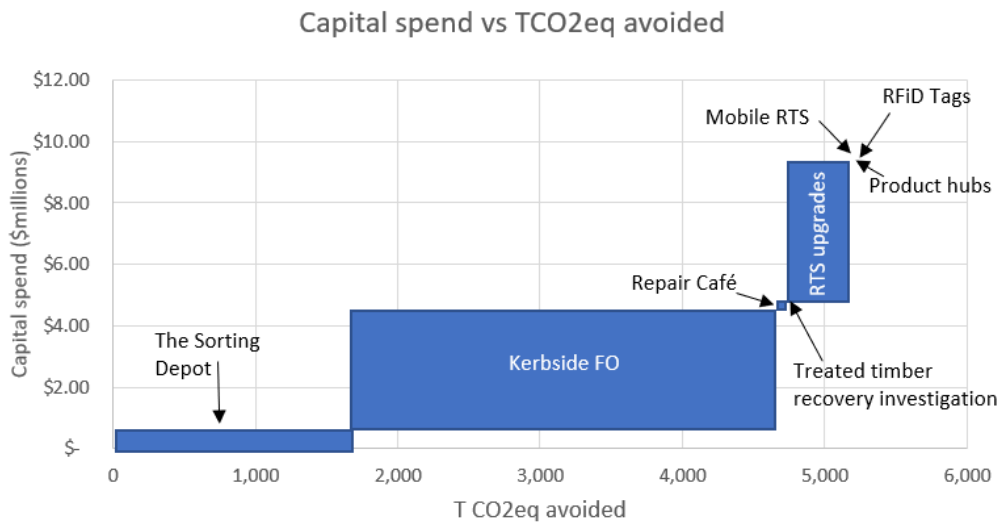


Figure 8.9: Capital investment for new activities vs. new emissions reductions

8.7.3 Supporting initiatives

There are multiple actions that are not directly related to target waste streams or infrastructure but are critical in supporting capital and operational activities. This lack of quantifiable link makes it difficult to present the cost of the supporting initiatives against increased capture or reduced emissions. It is more helpful to consider these costs as underpinning the increased capture and reduced emissions delivered by the capital investments. The capital and operational activities will have limited impact without the supporting activities and the supporting activities will have limited impact without the infrastructure and ongoing services.

A high level assessment of the cost of implementing the prioritised activities across the region suggests a total new budget of over \$400,000 each year. This translates to 3+ full time equivalent staff with operational budget to support their activity. These activities are ongoing, largely regional and could be introduced over an extended period drawing on increasing LTP budgets and/or waste levy funding.

9 Statement of proposal

Drawing on the possibilities, evaluation and shortlisted options, and the councils' intended roles in meeting future demand, councils must:

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

Table 8.5 summarises the options that the councils propose for meeting the forecast demands on waste in the district (subject to consultation and LTP). These options have been aligned to the strategic framework including goals, guiding principles and objectives. Current waste minimisation services and activities provide a good foundation and will continue to be delivered and built on to ensure:

1. Taranaki is set up to respond to future national policy changes.
2. Improved data collection and reporting to improve for planning and transparency.
3. Tackle specific waste streams and improve the capture of materials.
4. Support and increase the focus on circular economy activities.

9.1 Councils' intended role in meeting the forecast demand

9.1.1 Next six years

The councils currently provide a significant proportion of the waste services in the district via a regional contract for kerbside and transfer station services, and resource recovery facilities. This ensures public health is adequately protected by providing facilities for the safe recovery and disposal of waste. There are also a range of regional and district specific behaviour change programmes and waste minimisation activities implemented by the councils.

However, councils cannot achieve a circular economy alone and the updated regional vision focuses on enabling the community to achieve this. In addition, activities must also consider climate change. Over the next six years, through the proposed objectives in section 7.2, councils will continue to deliver a base level of services, but will focus more on supporting and enabling the community to contribute through:

- Developing partnerships and collaboration.
- Expanding behaviour change and education programmes.
- Providing leadership and supporting innovation.
- Ensuring services and facilities are accessible to everyone.

The timeline of these services and the output in contributions to reduced waste disposal to landfill are shown in Figure 9.1 and Figure 9.2.

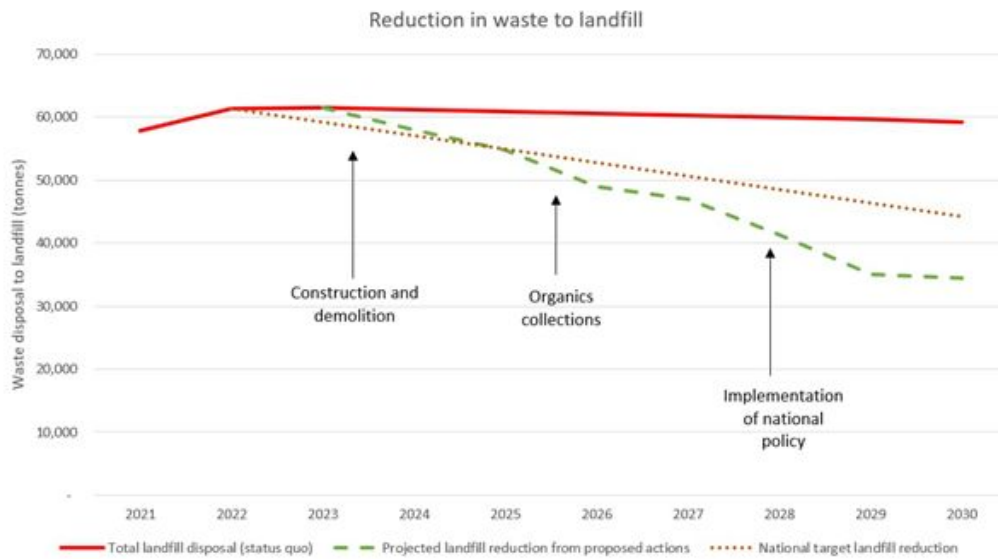


Figure 9.1: Reduction in waste to landfill with priority actions

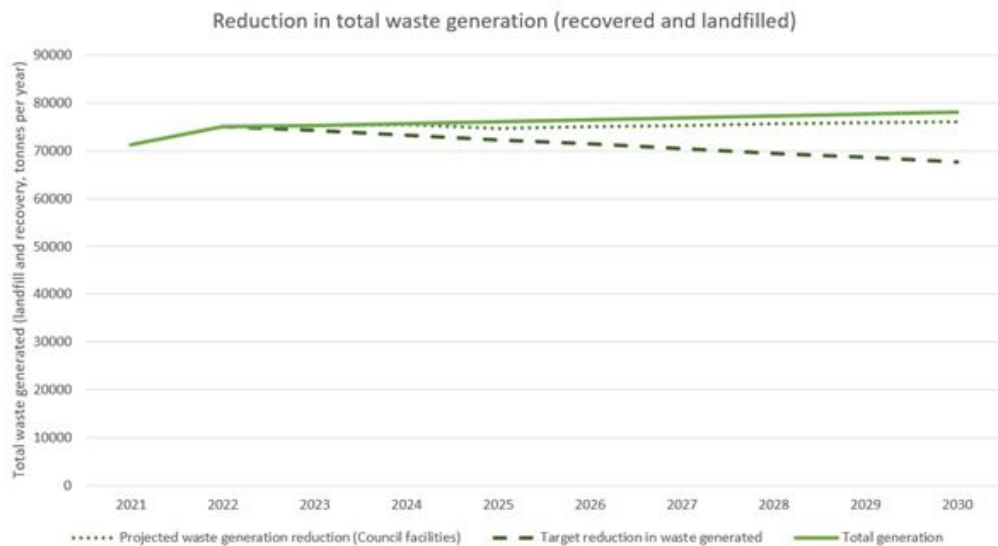


Figure 9.2: Reduction in total waste generation

9.1.2 Longer range forecast (2050)

The Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy envisions a low waste, low emissions circular economy by 2050 and provides a high level roadmap to achieve this. Over the next 27 years or four Waste Management and Minimisation Plans, a significant reduction in waste to landfill will need to be achieved. Alongside this, total material entering the waste system (waste generated) also needs to reduce.

Figure 9.3 shows how this could map out based on the current national work programme, and local actions.

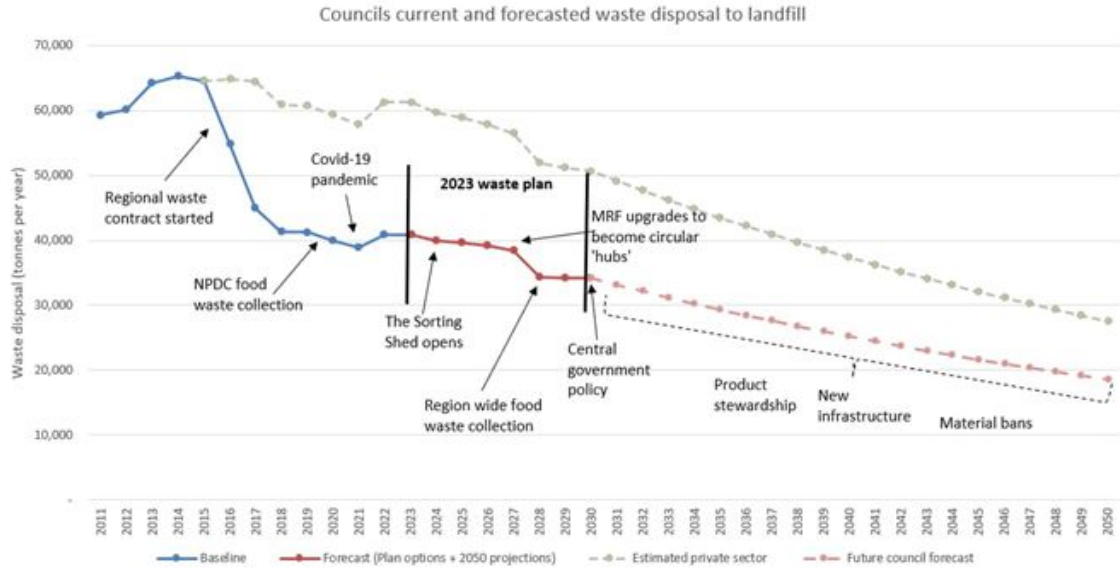


Figure 9.3: Waste disposal to landfill outlook to 2050 with priority actions

10 Medical officer of health statement

The Medical Office of Health for the National Public Health Service – Taranaki provided a statement regarding this Waste Assessment. This statement is included in Appendix G .

11 Applicability

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council and South Taranaki District Council, with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contexts or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.

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Appendix A Legislation and policy

A1 Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (under review)

This plan must also have regard for the New Zealand Waste Strategy (see below). The Plan must also consider the following methods of waste management and minimisation (listed in descending order of importance):

- Reduction;
- Reuse;
- Recycling;
- Recovery;
- Treatment; and
- Disposal.

The WMA (2008) is currently under review with further information on proposed changes anticipated late in 2022. The Ministry website³⁸ notes that

“The Government is also proposing new and more comprehensive legislation on waste to replace the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Litter Act 1979.

New legislation will create the tools to deliver the waste strategy and ensure we make good use of funds generated by the expanded waste disposal levy.

It will also reset the purposes, governance arrangements, and roles and responsibilities in legislation and strengthen and clarify regulatory and enforcement powers.”

A2 Resource Management Act 1991

In addition, the RMA provides for the development of National Policy Statements (NPS) and for the setting of National Environmental Standards (NES). There is currently one enacted NES that directly influences the management of waste in New Zealand – the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004. This NES requires certain landfills (e.g., those with a capacity of more than 1 million tonnes of waste) to collect landfill gases and either flare them or use them as fuel for generating electricity. Unless exemption criteria are met, the NES for Air Quality also prohibits the lighting of fires and burning of wastes at landfills, the burning of tyres, bitumen burning for road maintenance, burning coated wire or oil, and operating high-temperature hazardous waste incinerators. These prohibitions aim to protect air quality.

In February 2021, the Government announced it would repeal the RMA and enact new legislation based on the recommendations of the Resource Management Review Panel. The three proposed acts are:

- Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA), as the main replacement for the RMA, to protect and restore the environment while better enabling development;
- Spatial Planning Act (SPA), requiring the development of long-term regional spatial strategies to help coordinate and integrate decisions made under relevant legislation; and
- Climate Adaptation Act (CAA), to address complex issues associated with managed retreat.

³⁸ <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/waste-legislation-review/> (accessed 25 July 2022)

The Government has released an exposure draft of the NBA and expect to formally introduce the NBA and SPA in late 2022. The CCA is expected to be progress on a similar timeline.

A3 Climate Change Response Act 2002, New Zealand ETS

The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 gained royal assent on 13 November 2019. Information on the Amendment Act provided on the MfE website is summarised below.

The Amendment Act provides a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that:

- Contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- Allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change.

The changes do four key things:

- Set a new domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for New Zealand to:
- Reduce net emissions of all greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane) to zero by 2050;
- Reduce emissions of biogenic methane to 24–47 per cent below 2017 levels by 2050, including to 10 per cent below 2017 levels by 2030.
- Establish a system of emissions budgets to act as stepping stones towards the long-term target;
- Require the Government to develop and implement policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation; and
- Establish a new, independent Climate Change Commission to provide expert advice and monitoring to help keep successive governments on track to meeting long-term goals.

A4 New Plymouth District Council

New Plymouth District Council's (NPDC) 2018-2028 LTP has been superseded by the 2021-2031 LTP plan, which was adopted on 29 June 2021.

The plan sets Community Outcomes for the New Plymouth District. These are:

- Strengthening a treaty-based partnership with tangata whenua and building partnerships with not-for-profit, private enterprise, and government to improve outcomes for all;
- Understanding and balancing our people's needs and wants through prudent delivery of quality infrastructure and services;
- Achieving wellbeing through a safe, creative, active and connected community while embracing Te Ao Māori;
- Nurturing our environment, mitigating our impact and adapting to climate change; and
- Growing a resilient, equitable and sustainable economy where people want to work, live, learn, play and invest across our district.

A5 Stratford District Council

Stratford District Council's (SDC) 2018-2028 LTP has been superseded by the 2021-2031 LTP plan, which was adopted on 22 June 2021.

The plan sets Community Outcomes for the Stratford District. These are:

- Vibrant community
- We celebrate and embrace our community's culture and traditions
- We tell our unique story
- We develop strong relationships with Iwi, Hapū and marae
- Sustainable environment
- Our natural resources can be enjoyed now and by future generations
- We are committed to working towards zero waste
- We have well planned and resilient infrastructure that meets the current and future needs of the district
- We aim to understand and support Te Ao Māori values and principles
- Connected communities
- Our neighbourhoods are safe and supported
- We enable positive healthy lifestyles, through access to health, social and recreation services
- We have a strong sense of belonging
- We value opportunities to be involved and work together as a community
- Enabling economy
- We are a welcoming and business friendly district
- We encourage a strong and diverse local economy
- We promote opportunities to visit, live and invest in the district
- We support economic opportunities for Māori

A6 South Taranaki District Council

South Taranaki District Council's (STDC) 2018-2028 LTP has been superseded by the 2021-2031 LTP plan, which was adopted on 1 July 2021.

The plan sets Community Priorities for the South Taranaki District. These are:

- A vibrant and creative District that celebrates diversity and has strong relationships with Iwi/Hapū.
- A District with healthy, safe, resilient, informed and connected people.
- A prosperous District with a sustainable economy, innovative businesses and high quality infrastructure.
- A sustainable District that manages its resources in a way that preserves the environment for future generations.

Appendix B Transfer Stations in Taranaki

Transfer Stations	Council	Location	Waste accepted
New Plymouth (Colson Road) Transfer Station	NPDC	31 Colson Road, New Plymouth	Landfill waste, green waste, some hazardous waste, whiteware and scrap metal, tyres, mixed recycling
Waitara Transfer Station	NPDC	33 Norman Street, Waitara	Whiteware (including fridges and freezers), tyres, glass bottles, aluminium cans, paper, cardboard, domestic recycling
Inglewood Transfer Station	NPDC	277 King Road, Inglewood	Whiteware (including fridges and freezers), tyres, glass bottles, aluminium cans, paper, cardboard, domestic recycling, green waste
Ōkato Transfer Station	NPDC	186 Hampton Road, Ōkato	Whiteware (including fridges and freezers), tyres, glass bottles, aluminium cans, paper, cardboard, domestic recycling, green waste
Tongapōrutu Transfer Station	NPDC	110 Hutiwai Road, Tongapōrutu	Aluminium and glass (domestic), green waste
Stratford Transfer Station	SDC	Southern end of Cordelia Street	General waste, recycling and glass, green waste, small quantities of motor oil and old IT equipment and appliances.
Eltham Transfer Station	STDC	Pinny Drive, Eltham	Green waste (pruning's, lawn clippings, garden waste and leaves), general rubbish, whiteware, recycling
Ōpunakē Transfer Station	STDC	Aytoun St, Ōpunakē	Green waste (pruning's, lawn clippings, garden waste and leaves), general rubbish, whiteware, car recycling
Manaia Transfer Station	STDC	Hassard Street, Manaia	Green waste (pruning's, lawn clippings, garden waste and leaves), general rubbish, whiteware, recycling
Hāwera Transfer Station	STDC	Scott Street, Hāwera	Green waste (pruning's, lawn clippings, garden waste and leaves), general rubbish, whiteware, car tyres, e-waste, fluorescent tubes, oil, alkaline batteries (domestic quantities), Hazardous waste (domestic quantities), recycling Kerbside general waste and recyclable.
Pātea Transfer Station	STDC	Scotland St, Pātea	Green waste (pruning's, lawn clippings, garden waste and leaves), general rubbish, whiteware, recycling
Waitōtara Transfer Station	STDC	Kells Street, Waitōtara	Green waste (pruning's, lawn clippings, garden waste and leaves), general rubbish, whiteware, recycling
Waverly Transfer Station	STDC	Oturi Road/Station Road, Waverley	Green waste (pruning's, lawn clippings, garden waste and leaves), general rubbish, whiteware, recycling

Appendix C User Charges

Appendix C Table 1: NPDC fees and charges at transfer stations³⁹

Vehicle or load type	Landfill	Green waste
60L or 15kg bag	\$10.50 per bag	\$3.00 per bag
Car boot or small hatchback	\$77.50	\$24.50
Large hatchback, station wagon or small van	\$119.50	\$29.50
Large van, ute or trailer up to 1m3	\$143.65	\$38.50
Large trailer or small truck (per m3)	Not accepted	\$42.50
Truck over one tonne payload (per m3)	Not accepted	\$42.50
Whiteware (other than fridges and freezers)	\$16.50 per item	-
Fridges and freezers	\$30.50 per item	-
Tyres (whole car tyres only - others not accepted)	\$10.00 per tyre	-
Glass bottles/aluminium cans/paper/cardboard	No charge	-
Approved recycling	No charge	-

Appendix C Table 2: SDC transfer station fees⁴⁰

Insert heading	Bag (50L)	Car boot	Car other	Drum (200L)	Small trailer and Utes (no cage)	Tandem trailer (no cage)	All other (per m ³)
Green waste	N A	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$38.00	\$18.00
Recyclables	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Scrap metal	NA	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
General rubbish	\$5.00	\$24.00	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$39.00	\$133.00	\$78.00

Note: 1. Whiteware is \$10.00 per unit, TVs are \$20.00 per unit, and stereos/ computers \$10.00 per unit.

2. Tyres and automotive waste are not accepted at SDC Transfer Station.

3. Application fee for Event Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (EWMMP) approval is \$100.

³⁹ Source: <https://www.npdc.govt.nz/zero-waste/recycling-and-rubbish-collection/transfer-stations/>, Accessed 2 September 2022

⁴⁰ Fees from SDC Annual Plan, <https://www.stratford.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:2cvuccag1cxbvym8445/hierarchy/Council%20Documents/Appendix%201%20-%20Annual%20Plan%20-%20Fees%20and%20Charges%202022%2023.pdf>, Accessed 5 Sep. 22

Appendix C Table 3: STDC Transfer station fees, general rubbish⁴¹

Insert heading	Heading
Wheelie bin (at transfer station) - 120L	\$9.00
Wheelie bin (at transfer station) - 240L	\$16.00
Large Bag (60L)	\$5.00
Cars and Station Wagons	\$29.00
Standard Single Axle Trailer	\$48.00
Standard Single Axle Trailer (raised sides)	\$165.00
Vans, Utes and 4WDs	\$71.00
Tandem Trailers/tonne	\$183.00
Whiteware	\$14.00
Others per tonne	\$183.00
Car tyres - each (up to 10)	\$16.00
Light truck tyres - each (up to 10)	\$24.00
Tractor tyres - each (up to 10)	\$40.00
Fluorescent tubes	\$4.00
Recyclables	free
Oil (per litre)	\$2.00
Public weighbridge (Hawera only)	\$31.00
Empty 9kg gas bottle	\$16.00
Alkaline Batteries (domestic quantities)	free

⁴¹ Fees from STDC website <https://www.southtaranaki.com/our-services/rubbish-and-recycling/transfer-stations/transfer-station-fees>, Accessed 5 Sep. 22

Appendix C Table 4: STDC Transfer station fees, e-waste (per item)

Category	Material
Computer Monitor - CRT Screen	\$30.00
Computer Monitor - Flat Screen	\$16.00
Desktop and Laptop Computers	\$6.00
TVs - CRT	\$45.00
TVs - Flat Screen	\$27.00
DVD and Video Players	\$10.00
Fax Machines	\$18.00
Microwaves	\$15.00
Printer (domestic)	\$18.00
Commercial/Office Printer (depending on size)	\$50 - \$70
Servers	\$7.00
Stereos	\$10.00
Small appliances (drills, alarm clocks, jugs, cameras, toasters, phones)	\$8.00
Heaters	\$13.00
Vacuum Cleaners	\$13.00
Miscellaneous (per kg)	\$5.00

Appendix C Table 5: STDC Transfer station fees, green waste

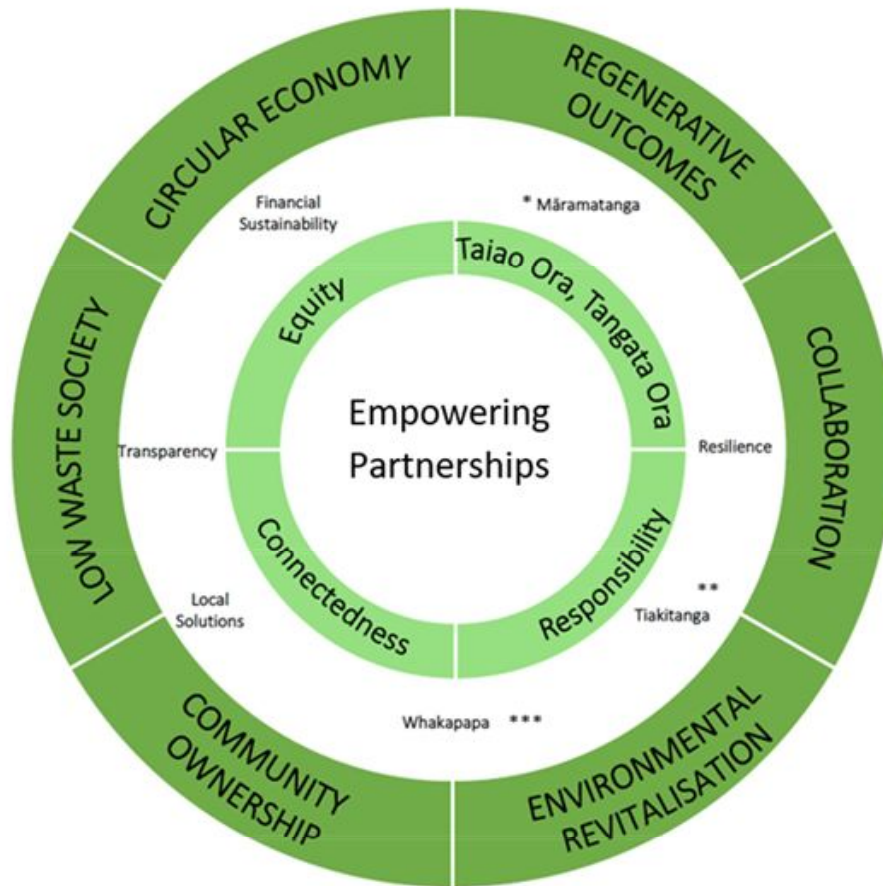
Insert heading	Heading
Wheelie bin (at transfer station) - 120L	\$5.00
Wheelie bin (at transfer station) - 240L	\$9.00
Large bag	\$3.00
Cars and Station Wagons	\$15.00
Standard Single Axle Trailer	\$26.00
Standard Single Axle Trailer (raised sides)	\$84.00
Vans, Utes and 4WDs	\$36.00
Tandem Trailers/tonne	\$92.00
Others per tonne	\$92.00

Appendix D Cleanfill locations

Cleanfill	Address	Location
Candyman Trust	Manutahi Rd, south of Bell Block.	STDC
Groundworkx Taranaki Ltd	Victoria Road, Stratford	SDC
AA Contracting Ltd	Henwood Road	NPDC
A & A George Family Trust	Dudley Road, Inglewood	NPDC
AE Riddick	Carrington Road, New Plymouth	NPDC
BJ & LB Bishop	Ahu Ahu Road, New Plymouth	NPDC
Dennis Wheeler Earthmoving Ltd	Paraite Road, Bell Block	NPDC
Downer EDI Works Ltd	Dorset Road, New Plymouth	NPDC
Downer EDI Works Ltd	Veale Road, New Plymouth	NPDC
Downer EDI Works Ltd	South Road, Hawera	STDC
Gas and Plumbing Ltd	Colson Road, New Plymouth	NPDC
Smudgy Developments	Tukapa Street, Hurdon	NPDC
TPJ Partnership	Rainie Road, Hawera	STDC
Taranaki Trucking Company Ltd	Cardiff Road, Stratford	SDC
Westown Haulage Ltd cleanfill & wood waste disposal	80 Cowling Road, Hurdon	NPDC
Westown Haulage Ltd additional cleanfill site	180 Cowling Road, Hurdon	NPDC

This list has been taken from Taranaki Regional Council 'Landfills, cleanfills & green waste' webpage. This webpage is likely to be updated regularly. The content detailed above was correct as of May 2023.

Appendix E Guiding Principles, Values and Outcomes



* *Māramatanga* - Acquisition of knowledge and wisdom through learning and experience to develop a range of solutions to meet the needs of households, businesses, and communities.

** *Tiakitanga* - Our inherited rights and obligations to ensure the mauri of the environment and community resources are healthy and strong.

*** *Whakapapa* - Ancestral lineage and interconnectedness between people and the nature. It traces the origins of the universe and explains our place in the world.

E1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

E1.1 Empowering Partnerships

Empowering Partnerships: is 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.

In the context of waste minimisation, Te Tiriti o Waitangi recognises the importance of the relationship between Māori and their natural resources. It acknowledges Māori communities as kaitiaki (guardians) of the land, water, and air, and recognises an inherent responsibility to protect and preserve these resources for future generations. This means Māori are not only engaged in decision-making processes, but are active participants in ensuring waste minimisation efforts positively impact all communities.

E1.2 Taiao Ora Tangata Ora

Health and well-being of the natural environment, including the land, water, air, and all living beings.

This principle recognises that we are an integral part of the natural world and our well-being reflects the health of our environment. Our actions and decisions have a direct impact on the environment, and the state of the environment also affects our physical, spiritual, mental, and emotional health.

When we focus and respect our inter-connectedness with the environment and work towards sustainable practices that promote the health and well-being of the natural world we promote the systems for health and well-being within ourselves.

In practical terms, Taiao Ora Tangata Ora involves practices such as sustainable resource management, conservation efforts, and reduction of pollution. It also involves respecting and learning from indigenous knowledge and practices that have sustained the environment for generations.

E1.3 Connectedness

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

We acknowledge the inter-connectedness between systems, places and generations in order to think of waste and its relationship to other environmental, social and economic issues, including climate change, biodiversity and localism/regionalism.

This principle recognises that waste reduction is not just about reducing the amount of waste that is generated but also about understanding the impact that waste has on the environment and on human health.

Connectedness is the quality of our relationship within communities. It emphasises the need for humans to live in harmony with our environment, systems, homes and workplace.

By applying the principle of connectedness, waste reduction efforts can be designed to address the root causes of waste generation and to promote sustainable practices that minimise waste. For example, waste reduction efforts can focus on reducing the use of single-use products, promoting recycling and composting, and encouraging the use of renewable resources.

E1.4 Responsibility

Waste is the responsibility of us all.

We encourage industries and consumers to take into account temporal, social and ecological boundaries, choosing to respect our planet's limits.

We consider how the social situation of individuals, whanau, hapū, iwi and communities, and their locations- rural and urban affect their perspectives.

Enable people, businesses and organisations and sectors to do the right thing, by improving systems, services and information.

E1.5 Equity

We aim to ensure the costs and benefits of change are distributed equally among communities and across generations.

We recognise equity is an important guiding principle in waste minimisation because it ensures that the benefits and costs of waste reduction efforts are distributed fairly among all members of society. This means that waste reduction initiatives should not disproportionately burden certain groups of people or communities, such as low-income or marginalized populations.

We recognise the unique perspectives, needs and approaches facing different local communities, businesses, hapū, iwi and whanau.

E2 VALUES

E2.1 Whakapapa

- Whakapapa provides a framework for managing our environmental and cultural resources.
- We value the perspective that we are all interconnected; we are linked through our genealogies, our relationships with each other, and our inseparable ties with all living and non-living entities with whom we share this planet.

E2.2 Tiakitanga

- Tiakitanga frames our intergenerational rights and responsibility to ensure the mauri of the environment and community resources are healthy and strong, and the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems is preserved.
- Kaitiakitanga is an active responsibility to preserve and protect people and the planet-today and for generations to come.

E2.3 Transparency

- Transparency is essential for creating a culture of sustainability and responsible waste management.
- We build trust and accountability by having transparent data and reporting, which can lead to greater collaboration and cooperation in waste minimisation efforts.
- We tell our Taranaki waste story to celebrate our resource recovery journey (reflecting on successes and lessons) in order to support a culture of excellence.
- When waste reduction efforts are transparent, it is easier to identify successes and champions, and areas where improvements can be made and to hold individuals and organisations accountable for their actions. This can help to ensure that waste reduction goals are met and that resources are used in the most efficient and effective way possible.

E2.4 Resilience

- A resilient waste management system is able to maintain its performance and effectiveness in the face of unforeseen challenges, while minimising waste generation and maximising resource recovery.
- Aim for Taranaki to become as self-sufficient at managing its own waste.
- We create opportunities to help build awareness of the circular economy to inform and inspire local communities to adopt circular practices.

- We encourage collaboration to strategically look at the entire value chain of products and services in Taranaki, to encourage a strong regional circular economy.
- We recognise that communities will be strengthened by common sense strategies that reduce the environmental impact of waste disposal and promote sustainable waste management practices.

E2.5 Māramatanga

- Māramatanga refers to the acquisition of knowledge and wisdom through learning and experience to develop a range of solutions to meet the needs of households, businesses and communities.
- We value knowledge in the pursuit of knowledge and understanding as an enabler of change.
- We are open to the insights shared by each other and appreciate the opportunity to deepen our understanding through events and activities that support a learning process.

E3 OUTCOMES

E3.1 Circular Economy

- The circular economy is an economic system that aims to keep resources in use for as long as possible, maximising their full value and minimising waste. This can be achieved through practices such as recycling, reusing, repairing, and remanufacturing.
- A circular economy supports designing products and processes with a focus on reducing waste and increasing resource efficiency. This can include implementing closed-loop systems where waste is used as a resource for new products or processes, encouraging the use of recycled materials, and promoting the sharing or leasing of products rather than ownership.
- By prioritising circular economy outcomes, local communities and businesses can not only reduce waste and environmental impact but also create new economic opportunities and increase resilience in the face of resource scarcity.

E3.2 Community Ownership

- The circular economy is an economic system that aims to keep resources in use for as long as possible, maximising their full value and minimising waste. This can be achieved through practices such as recycling, reusing, repairing, and remanufacturing.
- A circular economy supports designing products and processes with a focus on reducing waste and increasing resource efficiency. This can include implementing closed-loop systems where waste is used as a resource for new products or processes, encouraging the use of recycled materials, and promoting the sharing or leasing of products rather than ownership.
- By prioritising circular economy outcomes, local communities and businesses can not only reduce waste and environmental impact but also create new economic opportunities and increase resilience in the face of resource scarcity.

E3.3 Community Ownership

We value community ownership because it:

- Encourages responsibility and accountability with individuals, households, businesses and wider community.

- Promotes co-operation, coordination and collaboration in local neighbourhoods and communities- deepening connections and sustainable outcomes.
- Raises community leadership and empowerment.
- Promotes new ideas and strategies through the bottom-up approach.
- Responds to the needs of people of respective communities.
- Increases community participation.

E3.4 Low waste society

- A low waste society is achieved through a combination of approaches, including waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. These approaches help to minimise waste generation and ensure that the waste that is produced is managed in an environmentally friendly way.
- A low waste society targets: waste generation, waste disposal and waste emissions and complements a low emissions circular economy.
- Participation and cooperation of individuals, households, businesses, and governments are central to the success of achieving a low waste society.

E3.5 Regenerative Outcomes

- Regenerative practices help communities to become more resilient in the face of challenges such as climate change, natural disasters, and economic shocks.
- Regenerative practices can help to restore damaged ecosystems and improve biodiversity. This can lead to a healthier and more resilient natural environment.
- By reducing waste, we conserve resources such as energy, water, and raw materials. This can help to create a more sustainable and regenerative system.
- A circular economy frames waste as a resource that can be reused, recycled, or repurposed. This can lead to the creation of new products and services, and a reduction in the need for virgin materials.

E3.6 Collaboration

- This outcome refers to the result of effective collaboration among individuals or groups. Done well, this can lead to:
 - ☐ improved relationships, increased trust, and better outcomes for all involved.
 - ☐ result in the creation of new ideas, products, or services that benefit the community as a whole.
 - ☐ The pooling of resources to achieve more than they could on their own.
- Collaboration brings people with different skills, experiences, and perspectives together, leading to innovative and creative solutions to community challenges.
- Collaboration encourages a positive sense of community and belonging. When people work together, they develop relationships and build trust, which can lead to stronger social connections and a greater sense of community.
- Collaborative efforts can also help to break down barriers and promote inclusivity, as people from different backgrounds and communities come together to work towards a shared goal.

- Collaboration is at the heart of building strong and resilient communities, promoting social connections and inclusivity, and achieving positive outcomes for all members of the community.

E3.7 Environmental Revitalisation

- The restoration of degraded ecosystems, improving air and water quality, reducing pollution, conserving biodiversity, and mitigating the impacts of climate change form part of natural climate solutions in resource recovery.
- Community involvement is a critical aspect of environmental revitalisation, as it fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility for the environment, and encourages individuals to take action to protect and restore it.
- The benefits of environmental revitalisation are numerous, including: improved health and well-being for residents, increased economic opportunities through sustainable development, and enhanced resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- Environmental revitalisation helps to strengthen social cohesion and foster a sense of community pride and identity.

Appendix F District and Regional Targets

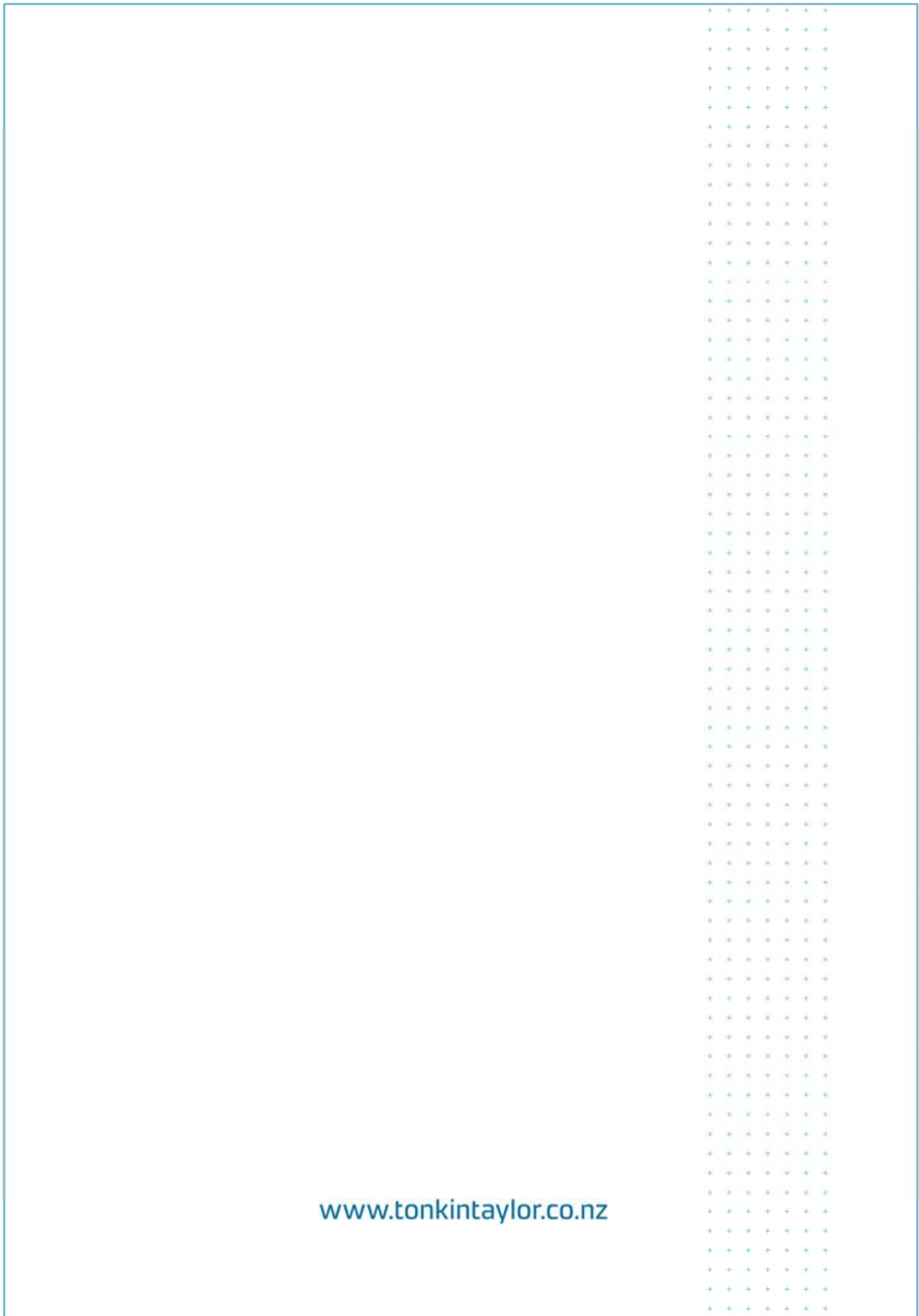
Targets	NPDC		SDC		STDC		Region	
	Baseline 2021/22	Target	Baseline 2021/22	Target	Baseline 2021/22	Target	Baseline 2021/22	Target
Waste generation								
Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10% per person by 2029	0.49	0.44	0.93	0.80	0.32	0.84	0.58	0.52
Waste to landfill								
Reduce the total waste tonnes per capita going to the regional landfill by 30% per person by 2029 (T/capita/annum)	0.20	0.46	0.655T/hh/year	0.5 T/ hh/year	0.12	0.31	0.22	0.22
Reduce the total waste tonnes per household going to landfill from the Council kerbside collection (T/person/year)	0.17	5% per year	0.46 T/ hh/year	0.34 T/ hh/year (provided SDC introduces organic waste diversion from 2027)	0.52	5% per year	0.18	5% per year
Diversion of waste								
Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling (Council provided kerbside collection only, excludes green waste).	42%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% by July 2026 • 40% by July 2028 	24%	27% OR 40% (provided SDC introduces organic waste	19%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% by July 2026 • 40% by July 2028 	36%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% by July 2026 • 40% by July 2028 • 50% by July 2030

Targets	NPDC		SDC		STDC		Region	
	Baseline 2021/22	Target	Baseline 2021/22	Target	Baseline 2021/22	Target	Baseline 2021/22	Target
		• 50% by July 2030		diversion from 2027)		• 50% by July 2030		
Reduce contamination of Council provided kerbside recycling delivered to the MRF	21.45%	15% by 2029/ 2% reduction per year	24%	≤15%	21.45%	15% by 2030/ 2% reduction per year	21.45%	15% by 2030/ 2% reduction per year
Waste emissions								
Increase organics ⁴² capture at transfer station and kerbside (%)	TBC	50% capture of organics by 2030	TBC	58% OR 30% (provided SDC introduces organic waste diversion with collection at the kerbside from 2027)	201	5% per year	8,442	5% per year
Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by 2030 (CO2e)	TBC	10%	TBC	N/A	TBC	N/A	TBC	30%
Customer satisfaction								
Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste service.	78%	>80%	58%	≥ 80%		>80%		N/A
Total number of complaints received about the Council's solid waste service	1.75 complaints per 1,000 households	≤2	N/A	20% of service recipients		N/A		N/A

⁴² Organic includes food and green waste.

Targets	NPDC		SDC		STDC		Region	
	Baseline 2021/22	Target	Baseline 2021/22	Target	Baseline 2021/22	Target	Baseline 2021/22	Target
Equity and Access								
Increase awareness and use of council services (baseline data to come)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34% Awareness and 19% Usage	5% increase in awareness and use in biennial survey
<i>Percentage of the population has access to a waste disposal service – either via a kerbside collection or live within 20 (30 for SDC) minutes' drive of a transfer station.</i>	N/A	N/A	85%	85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental health and safety								
Maintain 100 per cent compliance with resource consent conditions for Council-operated solid waste district facilities	100% compliance	100% compliance	100% compliance	100% compliance	100% compliance	100% compliance	N/A	N/A
Community engagement								
Three annual education campaigns on waste minimisation	13	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
Waste community engagement survey completed every two years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1

Appendix G Medical Office of Health Statement



DECISION REPORT



F22/55/04 – D23/18373

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Parks and Reserves Officer
Date: 27 June 2023
Subject: Review of King Edward Park Reserve Management Plan

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received
2. THAT in terms of Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act 1977, as administering body of the reserve, Council carry out a comprehensive review of the King Edward Park Reserve Management Plan.
3. THAT council seek submissions and feedback from key stakeholders in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.

Recommended Reasons

The Reserves Act 1977 requires Council to “keep its management plan under continuous review”. The King Edward Park is one of Stratford’s premier reserves both in terms of passive and active recreation and warrants their own management plan to better guide their present and future use, maintenance and development. This plan is due for review, given the changes to parts of the reserve within the last few years.

/_____
Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to seek Council’s approval to carry out a comprehensive review of the King Edward Park Reserve Management Plan.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 In 1984 Council developed and adopted the Reserve Management Plan for King Edward Park. Subsequently, in order to fully comply with legislative requirements, these plans were replaced in 2017. This plan is due for review, given the changes to parts of the reserve within the last few years.
- 2.2 The Reserves Act 1977 in Section 41(4), requires administering bodies to keep their Reserve Management Plans under continuous review and this proposal is a part of meeting that requirement. It is considered appropriate that King Edward Park, as Stratford’s premier reserve is deserving of its own management plan, rather than being incorporated in an overarching plan. This will help to better focus on their particular issues and guide current and future use, maintenance and development.

24 May 2023

\\SDCFIL01P\STRATFORD\HOME\EBISHOP.SDC\DOCUMENTS\OFFLINE RECORDS (SL)\MEETING REPORTS - 2022-2025(2)\DECISION REPORT - REVIEW OF KING EDWARD PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN - POLICY AND SERVICES MEETING - 2023.DOCX

3. **Local government Act 2002 - Section 10**

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

The proposal herein relates to the provision of good quality local infrastructure giving the local community an opportunity for input into the reserve's management and development.

4. **Background**

4.1 King Edward Park (as depicted edged yellow below) is a recreation reserve, the control and management of which is vested in Council pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.

KING EDWARD PARK



- 4.2 Section 41 of the Act requires a reserve administering body to prepare, adopt and continuously review a management plan for all reserves under its control. The management plan must “provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation...and the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified”.
- 4.3 In 2016 Council adopted the Reserve Management Plan which was an overarching plan covering every reserve in the district. It is rather generic in nature and adequate for the smaller reserves in the district. It does not give the more significant reserves such as King Edward Park an identity to highlight the importance of the reserve within the District. The King Edward Park Management Plan was prepared and adopted in 2017.
- 4.4 To comply with the legislative requirement to keep the plan under continuous review, it is proposed to carry out a comprehensive review of the *King Edward Park Reserve Management Plan 2017*. This will enable a more detailed public scrutiny of the current plan regarding this reserve and a more focused community input into the review.
- 4.5 The proposal to carry out a comprehensive review of King Edward Park now ties in with the current investigation into connectivity between the sporting facilities within King Edward Park and the future development of Prospero Place and Broadway.
- 4.6 With the new development of Wai o Rua (Stratford Aquatic Centre) situated next to the Hockey Turf, the remaining empty space will require a concept design to help determine the future use of the Portia Street green space within the reserve.
- 4.7 If the recommendation is carried, the following actions will follow:

	Action	Indicative Timeframe	Outcome
1	Advertise intention to conduct the review and inviting pre-engagement	June 2023	Pre-engagement into the proposed draft <i>King Edward Park Management Plan (4 weeks)</i>
2	Workshop with Elected Members on the pre-engagement received	July 2023	Elected Member input into draft <i>King Edward Park Management Plan</i>
3	Prepare a draft King Edward Park Management Plan	September 2023	Draft <i>King Edward Park Management Plan</i>
4	Prepare Statement of Proposal and Decision Report to the Policy and Services Committee on the draft King Edward Park Management Plan	October 2023	Approval from P&S Committee to release draft King Edward Park Management Plan for public consultation
5	Full Council Meeting	14 November 2023	Approval of minutes of the P&S Committee to release draft <i>King Edward Park Management Plan</i> for public Consultation.
6	Public Consultation begins	20 November 2023	Public submissions sought in accordance with the Special Consultation Procedure (SCP) of the Local Government Act.
7	Public Consultation ends	22 December 2023	Submissions received and collation starts

	Action	Indicative Timeframe	Outcome
8	Collate public feedback and prepare a spreadsheet of responses and decision report to the Hearing Committee	January 2024	Spreadsheet of responses and Hearings Report completed
9	Hold Hearing and Deliberation meetings	March 2024	Submissions heard and input received for inclusion in the final <i>King Edward Park Management Plan</i> .
10	Final <i>King Edward Park Management Plan</i> completed	April 2024	<i>King Edward Park Management Plan 2023</i> in force

5. Consultative process

5.1 Public Consultation - Section 82

Section 41(5) of the Reserves Act 1977 prescribes the necessary consultation for preparing a management plan. It requires that Council, in carrying out a comprehensive review of the management plan, give public notice of the intention to conduct the review and invite interested parties to make written submissions to the plan.

A Communication Plan will be prepared to guide effective and robust engagement with key Affected and Interested parties.

5.2 Māori Consultation - Section 81

Māori consultation in terms of Section 81 of the Local Government Act 2002 is appropriate in this instance. This will be undertaken in accordance with the Communication Plan referenced in Section 5.1. At a hui held in April 2023, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine and Ngāti Maru indicated their interest in this plan, particularly in relation to the site's proximity to the Patea River.

6. Risk analysis

Refer to the Council Risk Register - available on the Council website.

- Does this report cover any issues that relate to any risks on the Council Risk Register, and if so which risks and what are the impacts and likelihood of eventuating?
- Does this report cover any issues that may lead to any new risks that are not on the Council Risk Register, and if so, provide some explanation of any new identified risks.
- Is there a legal opinion needed?

This report relates to the following risks in Council's public Risk Register:

- **Risk 3** **Statutory Reporting Commitment**
By not meeting statutory commitments (reporting to national monitoring system) then it may be acting illegally
- **Risk 4** **Bylaws and Policies**
If there is failure to keep bylaws, strategies, plans and policies up to date, then they may become unenforceable and irrelevant and council could be acting illegally

- **Risk 7 Property and Parks – Non-Compliance**
By not complying with obligations under legislation (resource management act, building act, health & safety at work act), then administrative fines and penalties may result.

No further risks are identified, and no legal opinion is required.

7. Decision making process - Section 79

7.1 Direction

	Explain
Is there a strong link to Council's strategic direction, Long Term Plan/District Plan?	The proposals herein link appropriately to Council's activities and community outcomes in relation to parks, reserves and cemeteries as outlined in the Long Term Plan 2021-31

7.2 Data

- Do we have complete data, and relevant statistics, on the proposal(s)?
- Do we have reasonably reliable data on the proposals?
- What assumptions have had to be built in?

The proposal herein is a legal requirement based on reliable data and no assumptions have had to be built in.

7.3 Significance

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

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

7.4 Options

An assessment of costs and benefits for each option must be completed. Use the criteria below in your assessment.

1. What options are available?
2. For **each** option:
 - explain what the costs and benefits of each option are in terms of the present and future needs of the district;
 - outline if there are any sustainability issues; and
 - explain if the outcomes meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions?
3. After completing these, consider which option you wish to recommend to Council, and explain:
 - how this option is the most cost-effective option for households and businesses;
 - if there are any trade-offs; and
 - what interdependencies exist.

As mentioned above, reserve management plans are legally required to be kept under continuous review. It is six years since any review of any substance has been conducted and thoughts been given to improvements in or development of the King Edward Park.

The following options are available to the Council:

Option 1 - Do Nothing:

This is not preferred as the current management plan will not be relevant particularly to the new/changed features of the King Edward Park.

Option 2 - Review the current King Edward Park Management Plan.

This option will ensure that the plan is consistent with the requirements of the Reserves Management Plan. This is the preferred option.

Option 3 – Defer the review of the current King Edward Park Management Plan.

If the deferral is to an appropriate time, this option is acceptable. Indefinite deferral could result in the Minister of Conservation requiring the review in terms of the Reserves Act 1977.

7.5 Financial

- Is there an impact on funding and debt levels?
- Will work be undertaken within the current budget?
- What budget has expenditure come from?
- How will the proposal be funded? e.g. rates, reserves, grants etc.

It is proposed that much of the work on the review will be conducted with “in house” resources although some external graphic design may be required to complement aspects of the plan. However, it is anticipated all production costs will be absorbed within current budgets.

7.6 **Prioritisation & Trade-off**

Have you taken into consideration the:

- Council's capacity to deliver;
- contractor's capacity to deliver; and
- consequence of deferral?

There is no issue relative to capacity to deliver. The matter of deferring a decision has been addressed in 7.4 above.

7.7 **Legal Issues**

- Is there a legal opinion needed?
- Are there legal issues?

No legal opinion is required in this instance.

7.8 **Policy Issues - Section 80**

- Are there any policy issues?
- Does your recommendation conflict with Council Policies?

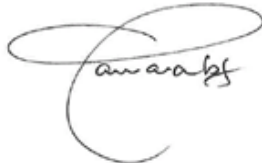
There are no policy issues inherent herein.

Attachments:

Appendix 1 Current King Edward Park Reserve Management Plan



M McBain
Parks and Reserves Officer



[Endorsed by]
V Araba
Director, Assets

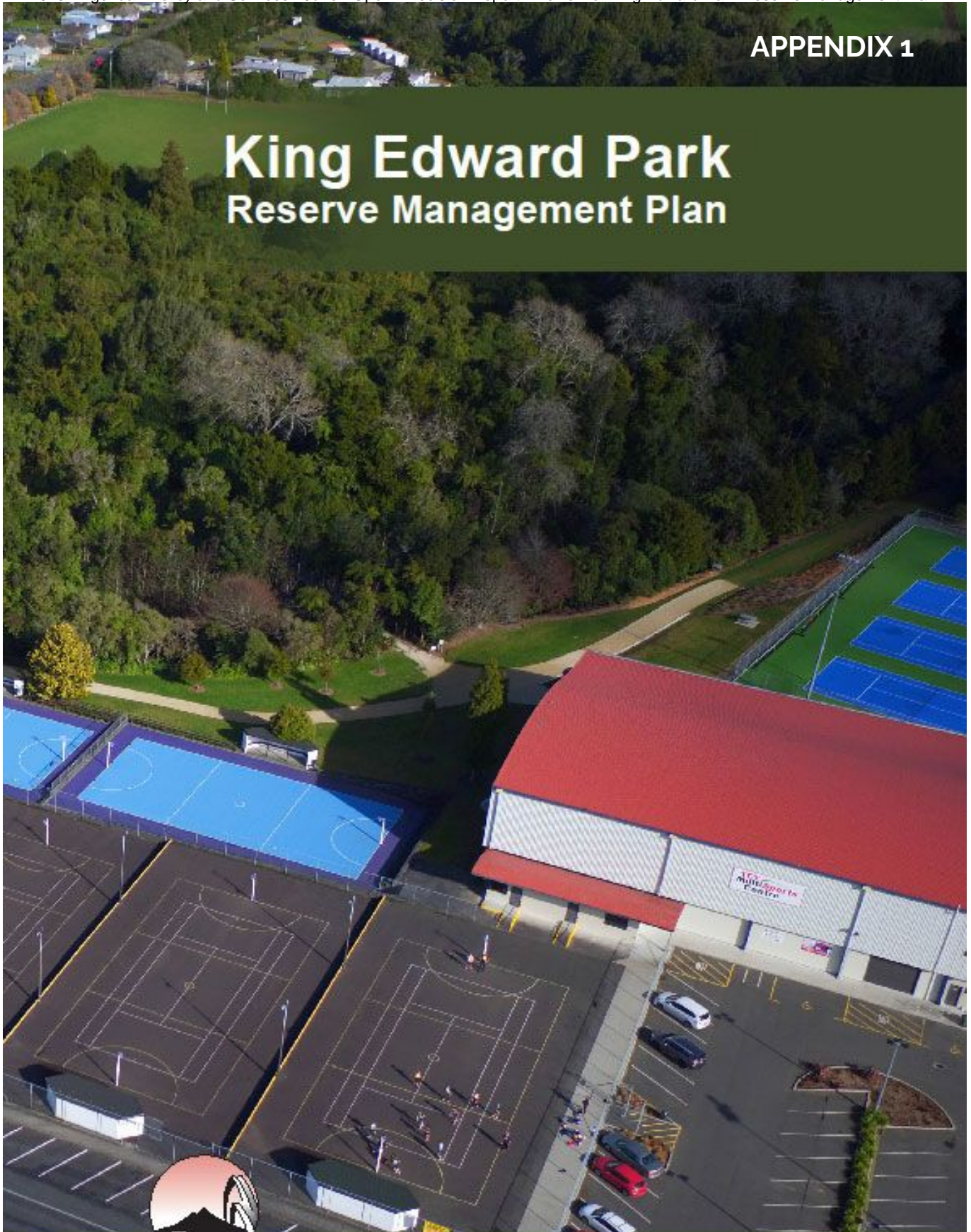


[Approved by]
S Hanne
Chief Executive

DATE: 20 June 2023

APPENDIX 1

King Edward Park Reserve Management Plan



Adopted 11 July 2017



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Introduction to The Plan

Part 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAN

1.1. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT

In 2011, in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 (“the Act”) Stratford District Council prepared and adopted a District-wide Reserve Management Plan for all reserves owned and/or administered by Council. That plan outlined Council’s general intentions in respect of the use, development, maintenance, protection and preservation of reserves. It also established policies in this regard and referred to the Parks Activity Management Plan 2006 for details of planned developments.

Section 41(4) of the Act requires Council to *“keep its management plan under continuous review so that ...the plan is adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge”*.

Five years on and with King Edward Park as one of the jewels within Stratford’s reserve portfolio, it is considered appropriate to carry out a review of the District-wide Management Plan as it affects King Edward Park and adopt an individual Management Plan.

This document is the result of that review and supersedes the District-wide Reserves Management Plan 2011 and the Parks Activity Management Plan 2006 in respect of King Edward Park.

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

Reserve Management Plans are not simply created for reserve design purposes. Essentially the function of a reserve management plan is to create a set of objectives and policies through which design proposals can be critically and effectively assessed.

Within regions and communities there exist different needs and social demands in terms of resource availability. One of the primary goals of a reserve management plan is to manage available resources in a way that will meet the District’s current and future needs.

To achieve this, management plans must be objective and critical in their analysis. Opportunities for outdoor recreation experiences must be identified and classified. Present and future uses of reserve land must be critically examined and analysed and the public must be given the opportunity to participate in the planning process through consultation and the public submission process.

Council has prepared this Management Plan to:

- Satisfy the statutory provisions of the Reserves Act 1977;
- Provide a comprehensive planning document with clear policies and objectives to enable it to manage the reserve for the purpose it is set aside for;
- Provide the community with an opportunity to have quality input into the future of the reserve.

1.3. FORMAT OF THE PLAN

Part 1 of the Plan outlines the philosophy and methodology behind the development of the document and its objective.

Part 2 of the Plan provides an introduction to King Edward Park, its history and development through the ages, a physical description, and analysis of current usage.

Part 3 sets out the objectives and policies under five principle sections:

- Recreation and use



Introduction to The Plan

- Natural values
- Social and cultural values
- Furniture and facilities
- Administration and management

Part 4 comprises a schedule of future actions and by whom it is anticipated these will be carried out.

Part 5 contains a concept development plan and perspective drawings relative to a proposed future development of the rhododendron dell.

1.4. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The development of this Plan is guided by legislation that has relevance to the management and use of reserves and other public open spaces within the District. These include:

- Reserves Act 1977
- Conservation Act 1987
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- Local Government Act 2002

Reserves Act 1977

King Edward Park is classified as a Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. The purpose of the Act in regard to such reserves, as set out in Section 17(1) thereof is, *“for providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with the emphasis on retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.”*

More specifically Section 17(2) of the Act requires that:

- The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by sections 53 and 54, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:*
- Where scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014:*
- Those qualities of the reserve which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve shall be conserved:*
- To the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained.*

Conservation Act 1987



Introduction to The Plan

The Act established the Department of Conservation, the role of which as set out in Section 6 is to, inter alia:

“ ... preserve so far as is practicable all indigenous freshwater fisheries, and protect recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats” and “to advocate the conservation of natural and historic resources generally”.

Accordingly, while not having direct involvement in the management of reserves, the control and management of which are vested in local authorities, the department has a generic interest through its advocacy role and more particular interest in the management of the Patea River and the Paetahi Stream that bisect King Edward Park.

The Act also establishes the New Zealand Fish and Game Council, empowering it to develop national policies for sport fish and game and provide an advisory role to the Minister of Conservation in regard to such activity and the management of freshwater fisheries.

Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act regulates the management and use of land and other natural resources (e.g. Patea River) and empowers local authorities to make rules, standards, policy statements and plans in this regard. It therefore has implications for the development of this plan and its implementation. These implications include the need to comply with the provisions of the Stratford District Plan.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

The Act provides protection for places of historical and cultural value and, inter alia, prevents without authority any modification or destruction of archaeological sites.

Accordingly, it is appropriate that Heritage New Zealand be consulted and recognition be given to the Act's provisions in carrying out any physical development of the reserve.

Local Government Act 2002

Under the Act, Council's role as local government is *“to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.”* (Section 10) *“Good quality”* is defined as being efficient, effective and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances.



Introduction to The Plan

1.5. PLANNING FRAMEWORK

1.5.1. REGIONAL LEVEL

At a regional level the development of this plan is influenced to a degree by a number of plans and strategies developed by Taranaki Regional Council ("TRC"). These include:

- TRC Regional Fresh Water Plan
- TRC Biodiversity Strategy
- TRC Pest Animal Strategy
- TRC Pest Plant Strategy
- TRC Walkways and Cycleways Strategy

TRC Regional Fresh Water Plan

Major natural physical features of King Edward Park are the Patea River and the Paetahi Stream. The Regional Fresh Water Plan (currently under review) prepared by TRC identifies important issues derived from environmental monitoring of Taranaki's fresh water resources and contains regional rules putting activities that impact on these resources into permitted, controlled, discretionary and prohibited categories.

TRC Biodiversity Strategy

King Edward Park contains in its remnant bush and waterways, potentially some regionally significant native ecosystems containing biodiversity values requiring protection from invasive plant and animal pests. TRC has developed a biodiversity strategy to guide the identification of key native ecosystems within the region and the development of Biodiversity Plans in conjunction with the relevant land owners. King Edward Park has been approved for the development of such a plan that, when developed will sit alongside this plan as a management and maintenance guide.

TRC Pest Animal Strategy

This document sets out management programs relative to 23 pest animals warranting TRC regional intervention with the focus on possum control. This strategy is due to be replaced in 2017 by the *Pest Management Plan for Taranaki*.

TRC Pest Plant Strategy

This strategy sets out management programs relative to 27 pest plant species in the region and contains rules imposing obligations on land owners to destroy identified pest plants. This strategy is due to be replaced in 2017 by the *Pest Management Plan for Taranaki*.

TRC Walkways and Cycleways Strategy

As discussed in more detail later in this plan, two kilometres of walkways wind their way through King Edward Park's bushland. This strategy is designed to promote walking and cycling in the region and aims to identify current and future walking and cycling opportunities as part of a regionally integrated network.

1.5.2. DISTRICT LEVEL

At a district level the development of this plan is guided by a variety of policies, bylaws, and strategies developed by Stratford District Council ("SDC") which are relevant to the development and management of reserves and other public open spaces. These include:

- SDC District Plan
- SDC Long Term Plan 2015-2025
- SDC Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy (including Council's Response/Action Plan)
- SDC Community Development Strategy
- SDC Economic Development Strategy 2012-2015 (currently under review)



Introduction to The Plan

- SDC Parks, Reserves, and Cemeteries Asset Management Plan 2015-2025
- SDC Control of Dogs bylaw and Dog Control policy
- SDC Control of Advertising Signs bylaw
- SDC Parks and Reserves bylaw
- SDC Public Places bylaw

SDC District Plan

The District Plan 2014 prepared under authority of the Resource Management Act 1991 provides objectives, policies and rules that guide land development within the Stratford District. Under the District Plan, King Edward Park is accorded the status of Protected Area Zone and it acknowledges that the Reserves Act 1977 “provides the most appropriate management regime for protected areas or reserves owned by the District Council.”

As such, in determining rules for the Protected Area Zone, the District Plan defers to the Act and, perforce, this Management Plan with the exception of building and some land development controls.

SDC Long Term Plan 2015-2025

The Long Term Plan (“LTP”) is prepared under authority of the Local Government Act 2002.

The purpose of a long-term plan is to:

- describe the activities of the local authority; and*
- describe the community outcomes of the local authority’s district or region; and*
- provide integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the resources of the local authority; and*
- provide a long-term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority; and*
- provide a basis for accountability of the local authority to the community.*

In terms of Council’s current LTP, determined levels of service relative to parks and reserves require Council to provide parks, sportsfields and other open spaces that meet community demand and playgrounds that meet New Zealand safety standards.

The LTP also identifies any future capital projects and this management plan is an integral part of this identification and budgeting process.

SDC Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy

In December 2013 Council commissioned the development of this strategy that resulted in a number of recommendations relative to sporting facilities within the District, including those provided within King Edward Park. Those recommendations endorsed by Council in the resulting Response/Action Plan are embodied in the reserve management plan.

SDC Community Development Strategy

Developed in 2013, the Community Development Strategy outlines Council’s role in supporting Stratford’s community organisations and promoting activities that contribute to the “wellbeing” of the community. This includes community events and activities held periodically in King Edward Park.

SDC Economic Development Strategy 2012 – 2015

Currently under review, this Strategy identifies as a strength in its SWOT analysis, the TET sports hub within King Edward Park and its potential to attract major sporting (particularly hockey) events to Stratford and the flow-on affect to the community’s economy.

SDC Parks, Reserves and Cemeteries Asset Management Plan 2015 – 2025



Introduction to The Plan

The purpose of this plan is to *“show how Stratford District Council infrastructure assets will meet legislative requirements, achieve organisational objectives and fulfil community expectations efficiently and effectively”* in regard to parks reserves and cemeteries. It is a document constantly under review and in this role sits alongside and must mirror this management plan and the objectives and policies that evolve from it.

SDC Control of Dogs, Control of Advertising Signs and Parks and Reserves Bylaws

Bylaws are rules and regulations developed under authority of the Local Government Act to, inter alia, protect the public from nuisance, promote and maintain public health and safety, minimise negative affects on the environment and protect community assets. These bylaws are acknowledged and guide specific and related objectives and policies within this management plan.



Introduction to The Plan

1.6. PLANNING CONTEXT

The Reserve Management Plan provides a strategic link between the Long Term Plan and The District Plan by feeding into them identified issues and determining what resources are required for proposed solutions into the Parks, Reserves, and Cemeteries Asset Management Plan as illustrated below.

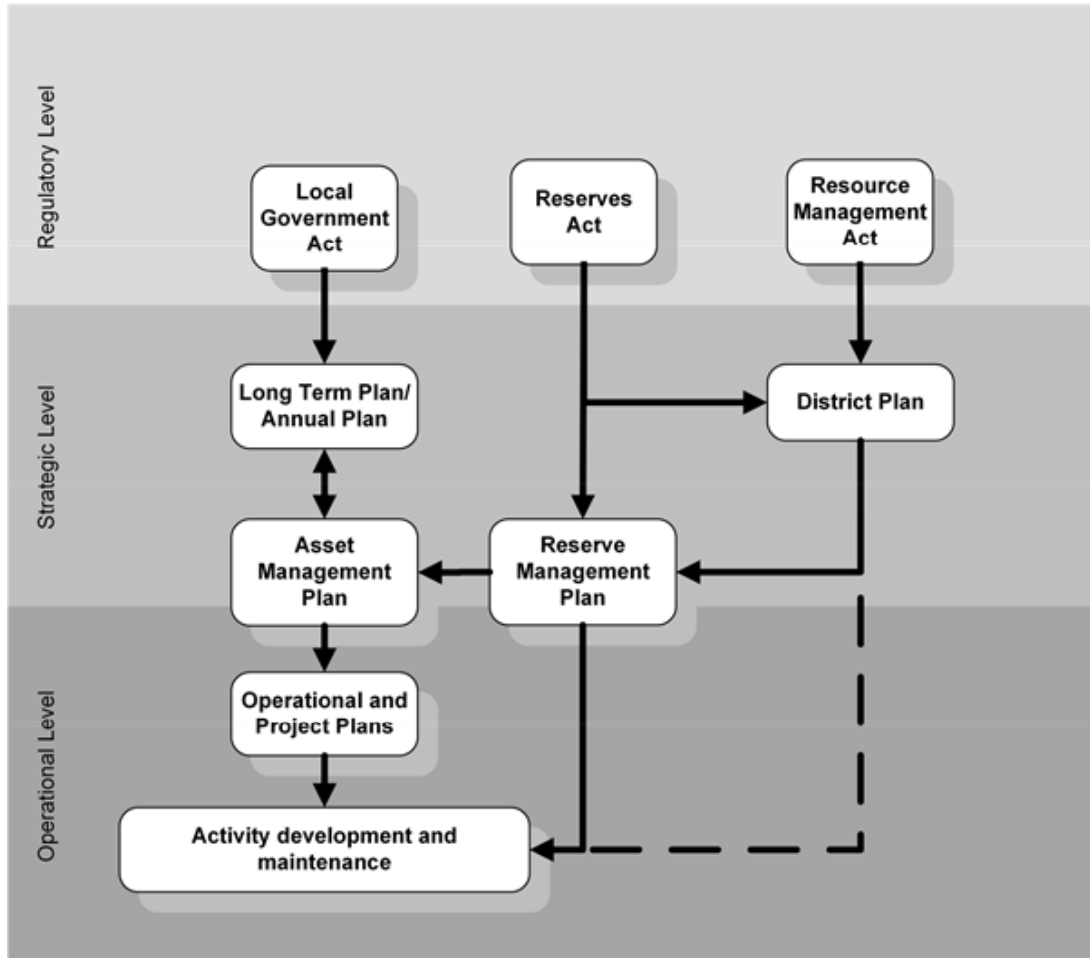


Figure 1 - Reserve Management Plan Document Position



Introduction to King Edward Park

Part 2. INTRODUCTION TO KING EDWARD PARK

2.1. LOCATION AND ACCESS



Figure 2 - King Edward Park Location.

King Edward Park is located a mere 250 metres west of Broadway, the retail centre of Stratford. It is bordered to the north by Stratford Primary School and Regan Street, to the east by Portia, Fenton and Miranda Streets, to the south by Page Street and to the west by Brecon Road (formed and unformed). In total it comprises over 20 hectares and is the largest park in the Stratford township.

There are numerous pedestrian entrances into the park, the main being through the historic Malone Gates on Portia Street. Entrance can also be gained at various points off all the surrounding streets and through the primary school. There are two public carparks within the park, these being off Portia Street servicing primarily the sporting facilities in this area and off Page Street servicing the sportsground, while vehicle access for maintenance or service vehicles can be gained through the Malone Gates, off Regan Street adjacent the primary school, at the corner of Regan and Portia Streets and off Brecon Road.

Pedestrian access through the park is provided by numerous walking tracks and three pedestrian bridges provide access across the Patea River with a fourth bridge spanning the Paetahi Stream, linking the southern areas with the north.



Introduction to King Edward Park

2.2. LAND STATUS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION

King Edward Park occupies land that is contained within three certificates of title as detailed in the table below. All three areas are recreation reserve subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and are zoned Protected Area under the Stratford District Council's district plan.

Table 1 – Land Status and Legal Description

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP494685	Lot 2 DP494685	Sections 125 and 126 Block I Ngaere Survey District and Sections 470 - 484, 508 - 518, 781, 858, 935, 936, 1024, 1036 - 1038 Town of Stratford.
Area	1.2308 hectares	13.3554 hectares	6.1584 hectares
Computer Freehold Register	724597	724598	495617 (balance)
Status	Recreation Reserve – NZ Gazette 1982 p.184		
Zone	Protected Area		
Primary Use	Holiday Park	Bush, sportsfields and passive recreation	Sport and active recreation



Introduction to King Edward Park

2.3. HISTORY

King Edward Park began its journey as a public reserve over 130 years ago when 21 hectares of Crown Land between Regan and Page Streets was reserved for recreation purposes under the provisions of the Land Act 1877. It has undergone many changes over time, including a large portion being subdivided off to establish the Stratford Primary School and other areas being added to the original reservation, the construction of the Malone Gates in memory of Lieutenant Colonel WG Malone in 1923, the development of numerous sporting facilities, walking tracks and the McCullough Rhododendron Dell as detailed in the Table below:

Table 2 - Chronological History

Date	Action
1885	Section 28 Block I Ngaere Survey District and Sections 781, 858, 935 and 936 Town of Stratford were reserved for recreation purposes by Gazette 1885 page 508.
1892	Sections 470-484 and 509-518 were brought under the Public Domains Act 1881 by Gazette notice 1892 page 1653 and the Stratford Town Board was named as the Domain Board.
1894	New athletics track developed on what was then known as the East Recreation Ground.
1897	Two oaks planted for Queen Victoria's 60 th jubilee.
1902	By resolution of the Domain Board, on 10 July 1902, in commemoration of the coronation of King Edward VII, a variety of trees were planted and a suspension bridge constructed to link the 'Page Street Reserves' with the town side of the Patea River. The planted area became affectionately referred to as 'King Edward's Park' and later the entire mass of reserved areas, both sides of the river, became collectively known as King Edward Park.
1920 - 1921	Preparation of land and construction of the children's playground on Page Street.
1920's	Development of a camping ground on the site of the Stratford Holiday Park.
1923	Malone Gates were officially opened on 8 August 1923, eight years to the day after the death of Lieutenant Colonel WG Malone at Chunuk Bair. Monument is thought to be one of the country's largest to an individual soldier, and was paid for by the men of the Wellington Regiment.
1930's	Development of playing fields in the north east corner of King Edward Park by relief workers.
1937	Construction of the first Municipal Swimming Pool Complex (now the TSB Pool Complex).
1939	Decision made that Stratford's memorial for the centennial of New Zealand should be the constitution of a Centennial Park. The site chosen was an area straddling the Patea River, from Page Street to Fenton Street. The new park was to include play equipment, a bridge across the river and planting. Later in 1939 the Women's Rest Rooms were added to the proposal and given first priority for funding.
1941	Learner's swimming pool was added to pool complex.
1942	15 acres subdivided off from the park for the new Stratford Primary School.
1945	Centennial Bridge (adjacent to the TSB Pool Complex) constructed.



Introduction to King Edward Park

Date	Action
1948	Centennial Rest Rooms constructed.
1951	Rugby grounds and clubrooms developed on Page Street.
1950's	Rhododendron plants from the Exbury Estate in Southampton were planted in the 1950s along with seeds from the Royal Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh.
1953	New netball/tennis courts developed adjacent to the Malone Memorial Gates on Portia Street on the site where, in earlier years, a rock crushing plant had been situated.
1953	A native arboretum was established and named the Clemow Reserve.
1954	Kauri planted in recognition of the visit to the town by Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip.
1960's	Rhododendron Dell was formed during this period following the felling of old pine trees in the area.
1960	Parts of Hamlet and Portia Streets stopped and formally added to the park.
1966	Pine planted from a seedling taken off Lone Pine Hill in Gallipoli planted in the presence of around 100 Gallipoli veterans from Taranaki and Wanganui.
1970	Rhododendron Dell was named after the former chairman of the Parks and Reserves Committee, Mr Edward Wallace McCullough and to be known as "The McCullough Dell".
1996	Development of the synthetic hockey turf on Portia Street.
2000	The TET Multi Sports Centre was constructed adjacent the synthetic hockey turf.
2015	Demolition of Page Street gymnasium (former rugby clubrooms).
2016	Re-development of the Stratford Holiday Park under new lease.
2017	Development of an amenities block at Page Street Sportsgrounds.



Figure 3 - Workers using high pressure hose to water young plants in King Edward Park (1902)



Introduction to King Edward Park

2.4. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND USE

King Edward Park is the largest park in Stratford, covering just over 20 hectares. It is bisected by the Patea River and contains a mix of bush walkways, passive recreation areas, a holiday park, and various sporting and other facilities including the TSB Pool Complex.

BUSH WALKWAYS

Within the grounds of King Edward Park there is a network of stunning walking tracks and pathways that provide visitors with a chance to escape the hustle and bustle of urban life. Included in this network are the Three Bridges Trail, the Clemow Walk and part of the Carrington Walkway.

The Carrington Walkway is approximately 12km long and is classified as an easy to moderate walk. The walkway begins on Regan Street to the north, meanders through the park linking with the Three Bridges Trail and the Clemow Walk, branching out west of the park (the “Western Loop”) and continuing east beyond the park.

The Three Bridges Trail links Brecon Road with the TET Multi Sports Centre and weaves its way across three footbridges (hence the name) through the bush on the southern side of Patea River.

The Clemow Walk is located in the north west corner of King Edward Park. It is named after Charles Clemow (Stratford County Councillor - 1938-1956) and acts as an entry point into the McCullough Rhododendron Dell.

Other minor off-shoots link these main trails that are either natural or metalled and meander through a mixture of native and exotic bush, the planting of which commenced in the 1890's.



Figure 4 - King Edward Park Walkway Sign

PASSIVE RECREATION AREAS

There are essentially three distinct passive recreation areas outside of the walkway network, bush and waterways.

The McCullough Rhododendron Dell is located in the north west section of King Edward Park. It is named after Edward Wallace (“Ted”) McCullough, Stratford Borough Councillor from 1947 to 1953 and 1956 to 1968 and former chairman of the Parks and Reserves Committee.

The Dell includes a small lake, a selection of rhododendron hybrids, azaleas and hydrangeas around the edge of the dell with other assorted shrubs and trees, both native and exotic. It is a more intensively gardened area than the rest of the park and includes under plantings with perennials such as hostas.

There is also a small but outstanding grove of Redwood and Cryptomeria trees with a selection of specimen trees planted on the lawn area and along the lake edge.



Introduction to King Edward Park



Figure 5 – McCullough Rhododendron Dell

An outdoor entertainment and picnic area is situated just inside the Malone Gates adjacent the Scout Den. It comprises a shaded picnic area with a sloping lawn leading down to a grassed stage area overlooking a section of the Patea River.

A children's playground is located in the south east section of King Edward Park on Page Street beside the TSB Pool Complex. The playground is accessible from Page Street and from Fenton Street by way of a foot bridge across the Patea River.

HOLIDAY PARK

The Stratford Holiday Park is located in the south west corner of King Edward Park on Page Street. Although incorporated within King Edward Park, the built facilities are privately owned and it is operated under a long-term ground lease.

The site has provided holiday accommodation since the mid-1920's, starting out as simply a camping ground before being developed over time into what we know today as a holiday park. It has recently undergone a major upgrade of facilities including new accommodation units and an indoor heated swimming pool.



Introduction to King Edward Park

SPORTING FACILITIES

Facilities catering for a variety of sports are situated in various locations throughout King Edward Park.

These facilities include:

- Page Street Sportsground currently comprising of two rugby grounds with some minimal lighting for evening training and a new amenities building incorporating toilets, changing and storage rooms.
- The TSB Pool Complex located south of the Patea River, on the corner of Miranda and Page Streets. This comprises three heated, indoor pools of varying sizes and incorporates a wet café and clubrooms for the Stratford Swimming Club.
- A playing field located on the corner of Regan and Portia Streets, incorporating an artificial cricket wicket and some minimal sportsfield lighting, currently inoperative.
- A synthetic hockey turf of international standards to the south of the playing field with lighting for evening training and competition play.
- The TET Multi Sports Centre adjacent the hockey turf. This indoor sports facility provides courts for netball, volleyball, squash and gymnastics and includes full changing facilities, restaurant and bar facilities and a viewing grandstand overlooking the hockey turf.
- Four synthetic tennis courts to the west of the multi-sport centre with lighting for evening play, also used as a “warm-up” facility for the hockey turf.
- Six tarmac hard courts (two recently re-surfaced with the SportMaster ColorPlus system) located to the south of the multi-sport centre that host netball during winter and tennis during the summer, with some minimal lighting for evening training.



Figure 6 - TET Multisports Centre



Objectives and Policies

Part 3. OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

3.1. RECREATION AND USE

King Edward Park is classified as a recreational reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. This means its purpose is to:

Provide areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.

Recreation and use in relation to King Edward Park includes walking, exercising dogs, informal and formal sports, picnics, swimming and fishing in the Patea River and other activities that benefit the physical welfare and enjoyment of the community.



Figure 7 - Walking the dog

3.1.1. INFORMAL USE OF THE RESERVE

Informal use could include such activities as family and friends picnicking, strolling through the park admiring the flora and fauna, exercising and/or dog walking, swimming and fishing in the river or children enjoying the playground equipment. There are numerous areas within the park suitable for these informal activities that are encouraged and could be developed further through the provision of additional facilities such as electric bar-b-ques, further picnic tables, better access to the river and possibly provision for a refreshment kiosk or similar for the benefit of people using the reserve.

Walking through King Edward Park could range from simply strolling undefined paths admiring the gardens, exercising a dog, walking or jogging the network of bush trails for exercise or using the paths or trails as a route from one end of town to the other.

Fishing the Patea River and Paetahi Stream is a relatively popular pastime, particularly for trout during the open season including the traditional annual release of trout into the Patea River in order to give children a fishing experience. This is covered in more detail in 3.2.2 below.

In terms of Council’s Parks and Reserves bylaw, cycling is prohibited within any of Council’s parks and reserves “...except where special approval is granted and then on those areas set aside specially for such purpose.” Currently there is no special approval in place for cycling within King Edward Park nor is there any area specially set aside for such purpose. However, various trails are used on an adhoc basis by cyclists which warrants a measure of coordination and regulation. Both walking, jogging and cycling have many health benefits, however cycling can also create conflicts with other users and may adversely impact particular areas of a reserve.

There are, however some other activities that are either not permitted in terms of either the Reserves Act 1977 or Council by-laws or should be restricted so as not to impact adversely on the enjoyment of the park by the majority of users. These are covered in more detail in Section 3.1.3.



Objectives and Policies

OBJECTIVES

- To encourage and maximise the public use of King Edward Park in accordance with its reserve classification as Recreation Reserve.
- To maintain and enhance access to and along the Patea River and the Paetahi Stream where practicable.
- To maintain the existing network of paths and bush trails in a safe, clean and readily accessible state.
- To provide further paths and trails or upgrade the existing where Council is satisfied there is a demand for more or better facilities.

POLICIES

- Where appropriate and safe, dual walking and cycling trails shall be established and designated accordingly with appropriate signage so as to formally allow such use.
- Bicycles shall be permitted within King Edward Park provided their use is restricted to formal paths designated for that purpose.
- Facilities such as barbeques, tables and lighting shall be provided and maintained in appropriate locations in order to enhance casual public use and enjoyment of the reserve.
- Public access to the Patea River and the Paetahi Stream will be developed and maintained in appropriate locations.

3.1.2. ORGANISED SPORT

Currently King Edward Park provides facilities for rugby and netball in the winter, cricket and tennis in the summer and all-season facilities for hockey (synthetic surface), tennis (synthetic surface), table tennis, netball, volleyball and squash (all indoor) and swimming (TSB Pool Complex).

Rugby is catered for with the provision of two fields with only basic lighting facilities for evening training. These fields are secondary to those provided at Victoria Park, however they are required both for training and match purposes in order to mitigate over-use of and the resulting damage to the Victoria Park facilities.



Figure 8 - Page Street Sportsground

Cricket has the use of one ground at King Edward Park that currently provides an artificial wicket. It is used early-season by premier teams ahead of the turf wicket at Victoria Park and then by lower grade teams for the remainder of the season or the premier team if the turf wicket is unavailable. Indications are that this meets cricket's requirements adequately for the foreseeable future, as concluded by the Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy, provided cricket retains the use of the Portia Street wicket.

Netball enjoys the use of six hard courts that during the winter months are used to capacity, particularly on weekends. This creates a few issues around parking notwithstanding the adjacent reserve carpark is supplemented by on-street parking and the public carpark across the road. However, at this stage, there is



Objectives and Policies

no indication from hockey or netball organisations that playing and/or parking capacity will be exceeded in the foreseeable future, as concluded by the Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy. Two of the courts have lighting for evening use but Netball Taranaki has indicated a desire to light further courts in the future.

Tennis is catered for in summer with the use of four of the netball courts which are dual-marked for both codes and four synthetic courts that are available all year round. The Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy determined that this is ample provision for tennis's needs into the foreseeable future, however there would be benefit to the sport if the dual-use netball courts were floodlit for evening play and practice.

The synthetic hockey turf is a high class regional facility that has also seen a number of international matches and tournaments played on it. The Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy commissioned by Council determined that the Taranaki region was unlikely to require a further synthetic hockey turf until beyond 2030 and when it did it was likely to be developed in a larger population area such as New Plymouth or Hawera, notwithstanding a two-turf facility would enable the hosting of larger tournaments. Further, the recent Taranaki Regional Sports Facility Plan commissioned by Sport Taranaki concluded that *"there is a clearly identified need for an additional hockey turf to meet increasing community demand in New Plymouth. This is supported by the National Hockey Facility Strategy and the Taranaki Hockey Facility Strategy. Should this be developed the combined facilities in Stratford and New Plymouth would meet all Hockey New Zealand's event hosting requirements for its larger tournaments.* Accordingly, there appears little likelihood of a further hockey turf being developed in Stratford and, while Taranaki Hockey has indicated a desire to "flag" the adjacent cricket ground for a future turf, this reserve management plan does not anticipate this.

The TSB Pool Complex, while providing a facility for recreational swimming and aquatic based fitness opportunities, is also "home" to the Stratford Swimming Club that, along with Swimming Taranaki, hosts competitive events. While considered adequate for current demand, the facility is showing its age and is not ideal as a competition facility, the main pool having only sufficient width for 7 lanes and limited spectator seating. The Complex has recently undergone some refurbishment and a replacement facility is under consideration as part of the SDC 2015 – 2025 Long Term Plan. However, this reserve management plan does not anticipate this occurring ahead of a further review of the plan in the future.

The TET Multi Sports Centre is a Trust-owned facility providing court space for a variety of sports. It is understood indoor court space meets current and anticipated future demand for all sports catered for, being currently netball, volleyball and squash however there are plans for an extension to cater for additional indoor pursuits as detailed in Section 3.4.2 of this plan. Social table tennis is played in the scout hall.

OBJECTIVES

- To encourage the optimum use of developed sports fields and courts by local clubs, associations and regional and national sporting bodies in a manner that does not negate any informal uses of such facilities.
- To continue to provide high quality sports fields and courts for both senior and junior sport.
- To maintain the current provision of sports fields and courts providing the current demand levels are at least maintained.
- To develop, or allow codes to develop facilities ancillary to the current sports fields and courts such as storage facilities, changing rooms and/or toilets and sports field lighting.

POLICIES

- Liaison will be maintained with sporting organisations at local, regional and national levels to ensure the use of the current sports fields and courts is optimised or to determine whether it is appropriate that an alternative code be given use of any particular facility.



Objectives and Policies

- Current sports fields and courts will be maintained to ensure the requirements of sporting organisations to, at least, a local level are met.
- Liaison will be maintained with sporting organisations at local, regional and national levels to determine what, if any, ancillary facilities are necessary to optimise the use of the current sports fields and courts and to explore funding opportunities for such developments.

3.1.3. RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES

The Reserves Act 1977 imposes restrictions on various activities in recreation reserves without consent of either the Minister of Conservation or the local authority in whom the reserve is vested and empowers local authorities to develop by-laws imposing further restrictions or prohibition on those or any other activities. These include, but are not limited to camping or otherwise staying overnight on a reserve, taking animals of any kind onto a reserve, taking, destroying or injuring any animal, bird or other fauna, planting or removing any trees or plants, carrying out any commercial activity without a permit or licence, lighting any fires other than in an area designated for that purpose.

As listed in Section 1.5.2 above, Stratford District Council has developed three specific bylaws that impose certain further restrictions on activities or authorises certain conditional activities within reserves or other public places, namely the Control of Dogs bylaw, the Parks and Reserves bylaw and the Public Places bylaw.

Control of Dogs bylaw and Dog Control Policy`

The Control of Dogs bylaw prohibits dogs in designated public places and requires dogs to be constrained by leash in a "leash controlled public place". In accordance with this bylaw, dogs are prohibited within 20 metres of any children's play equipment.

Under Council's Dog Control Policy, dogs are permitted to be exercised unleashed but under continuous control in all areas of the District except areas where dogs are prohibited and leash controlled areas, these being any footpath or adjacent berm and any part of a street or public place that has been declared a leash controlled area by resolution of Council.

Accordingly, in the absence of any resolution declaring the park a dog prohibited or leash controlled public place, dogs are permitted to be exercised off-leash but "under continuous control" within King Edward Park, except within 20 metres of the Page Street playground where they are prohibited.

Parks and Reserves bylaw

The Parks and Reserves bylaw prohibits a range of dangerous and/or anti social activities, all of which are endorsed by this management plan. Cycling is a conditional activity and is dealt with in 3.1.1 above.

Similarly, the bylaw prohibits the parking, riding or driving of any motorised vehicle within the park "except where special approval is granted and then on those areas set aside specially for such purpose. It is considered that motorised vehicles have no place in the park other than:

- Mobility scooters
- Emergency vehicles
- Maintenance and event support vehicles provided specific approval is obtained from an authorised officer of Council
- Cars, motorcycles and light trucks in designated carparks or other designated or authorised access points



Objectives and Policies

Public Places bylaw

Like the Parks and Reserves bylaw, the Public Places bylaw puts restrictions on a number of activities within public places (which includes reserves) and helps reinforce the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977. It impacts specifically relative to King Edward Park in that it prohibits the use of skateboards, scooters and similar human-propelled wheeled devices.

OBJECTIVE

- To prevent activities from occurring that have an adverse impact on the natural environment and amenity values of King Edward Park or detract from the enjoyment of other park users.

POLICIES

- In addition to those activities that are prohibited or restricted in terms of the Reserves Act 1977 and/or Council bylaws, the following controls shall apply:
 - a) Dogs are permitted within the park, apart from within 20 metres of children's play equipment, provided they are under the continuous control of a responsible handler.
 - b) Motorised vehicles shall not be permitted within the park other than mobility scooters, emergency vehicles, maintenance and event support vehicles (provided prior approval is obtained from an authorised Council officer). Other cars, motorcycles and light trucks are restricted to designated access or parking areas.

3.1.4. MOTORHOMES AND CAMPING

Council currently prohibits overnight camping on King Edward Park other than within the confines of the Stratford Holiday Park on Page Street. Outside of the holiday park there are limited facilities for overnight camping of any kind without it having a major impact on the reserve itself and other users thereof.

OBJECTIVE

- To prohibit overnight camping within King Edward Park other than within the Stratford Holiday Park due to the lack of suitable facilities and the potential impact of this activity on the reserve and other reserve users.

POLICY

- Overnight parking or camping in a vehicle, tent, caravan, motorhome or similar is prohibited within King Edward Park other than within the Stratford Holiday Park.



Objectives and Policies

3.2. NATURAL VALUES

Natural values rate highly in any consideration of King Edward Park, containing as it does approximately 10 hectares of mainly native forest remnant, one of Taranaki's major waterways, the Patea River and a substantial tributary in the Paetahi Stream. Collectively, these represent approximately 60% of the park's land area.

Accordingly, while the park is classified as a recreation reserve, its natural, scenic and scientific values cannot be overstressed and are as equally important as its recreational values. Protection of these values is therefore important.

3.2.1. FLORA, FAUNA AND BIODIVERSITY

The areas of native forest within King Edward Park have been included in the Taranaki Regional Council's Key Native Ecosystem Inventory. The inventory records that:

"The forest remnant is generally in good condition although weed threats are present. The main forest understorey is intact and contains dense areas of native saplings, seedlings and ferns. Planted exotic and non-resident native vegetation also occur throughout the area. Forest remnants such as these contribute to forest connectivity in an agricultural landscape such as the Egmont ring plain."



Figure 9 – Forest Canopy on the Banks of the Patea

The main forest canopy comprises tawa, totara, miro, kamahi, kahikatea and rimu with an understorey comprising of mainly lacebark, pate, mahoe, climbing rata, kiekie and a variety of ferns. This provides a habitat for resident native forest birds such as the grey warbler and fantail and a foraging area for the likes of native pigeon, tui, bellbird and silvereye. Other birds that have been witnessed in the area include the bush falcon, North Island rifleman and black shag.

In terms of ecological values the Key Native Ecosystem Inventory ranks the parks, flora and fauna "medium" in terms of rarity and distinctiveness and "high" in terms of representativeness, noting that it contains indigenous vegetation classified as "acutely threatened". The native species within the park could provide an important nucleus for restoring a riparian ecological corridor along the Patea River to reconnect Egmont National Park with eastern Taranaki reserves.

In regard to ecological threats within the park, pest animals such as possums, cats, hedgehogs and rodents are ranked "medium" while weeds such as old mans beard, cherry, ivy, honeysuckle, wandering jew, convolvulus and sycamore are ranked "high" due to the degree of their current presence. In terms of the rules contained in TRC's Pest Animal and Pest Plant Strategies, Council is obliged to take all reasonable steps to control the spread and impact of pest animals and plants within the reserve.

In regard to pest animals, Council acknowledges the advocacy and commitment of the Predator Free NZ Trust towards "dramatically reducing New Zealand's predator populations including rats, stoats, possums, weasels and ferrets" and supports the Department of Conservation's ambitious "Predator Free 2050" goal to rid the country of rats, stoats and possums, the major threats to native wildlife.



Objectives and Policies

The preservation of trees and bush within the park is further aided by the provisions of Section 42 of the Reserves Act 1977 which provides that *“The trees or bush on any recreation reserve shall not be cut or destroyed, except in accordance with a permit granted under Section 48A or unless the administering body of the reserve is satisfied that the cutting or destruction is necessary for the proper management or maintenance of the reserve or for the management or preservation of other trees or bush or in the interests of the safety of persons on or near the reserve....”*. It also provides that *“Where in the case of any recreation reserve the administering body is satisfied that the cutting or destruction of trees is necessary for any of the reasons mentioned in subsection (2) the administering body shall not proceed with the cutting or destruction except in a manner which will have minimal impact on the reserve and until, as circumstances warrant, provision is made for replacement planting or restoration ”*. Accordingly, the aim of this legislation is to preserve as much as practicable areas of bush and there has to be good reason to remove same.

OBJECTIVES

- To protect and preserve, as much as possible, the indigenous flora and fauna within the reserve.
- To remove, as far as practicable, the immature exotic species of tree that have established themselves naturally within the indigenous forest areas and discourage the growth of further exotic seedlings and saplings.
- To protect and preserve the large, mature exotic trees of cultural significance.
- To take all practicable steps to eradicate all pest plants and animals that threaten the ecological values of the reserve.

POLICIES

- Council will work with the Taranaki Regional Council to develop a Biodiversity Plan for the preservation of this key native ecosystem and implement that plan accordingly.
- Any replacement or new plantings within the remnant forest area will be of indigenous species only, sourced and planted where possible in accordance with the Taranaki Regional Council publication *“Restoration Planting in Taranaki : A Guide to the Egmont Ecological District”*.



Objectives and Policies

3.2.2. WATERWAYS

Two substantial waterways bisect King Edward Park, namely the Patea River and the Paetahi Stream. The river runs for approximately 900 metres west to east through the park while the stream flows in from the south western corner, joining the river approximately 200 metres into the reserve. Both waterways provide good habitat for the longfin eel and other native fish species including galaxiids and bullies.

As well as their ecological value, both waterways provide scenic and recreational value with both containing a number of swimming holes and fishing opportunities. The Taranaki Regional Council's Regional Fresh Water Plan contains a number of rules designed to afford appropriate protection of waterways while allowing for recreational use that does not impact adversely on the natural values.

Fish and Game NZ advise that the Patea River through Stratford supports a self-sustaining wild population of brown trout that was established following releases by the former Stratford Acclimatisation Society from 1875 and a wild population of rainbow trout is also becoming established as a result of nearly 20 years of releases of hatchery reared fish into the deep hole behind the scout den.



Figure 10 - Patea River

The sections of the Patea River and the Paetahi Stream located within King Edward Park are highly valued and well used by trout anglers and Fish and Game NZ is keen to preserve this recreational opportunity during trout fishing seasons of 1 October to 30 April in accordance with the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 and Angler's Notices promulgated annually under that legislation.

As mentioned in 3.1.3 above, the taking of fish from the Patea River and the Paetahi Stream is a prohibited activity in terms of the Reserves Act 1977 although Council, as the administering body of the reserve, can authorise such activity provided the fish are not a protected species in terms of the Wildlife Act 1953. On this basis fishing for brown and rainbow trout which are not protected species in terms of the Wildlife Act 1953 is an approved recreational activity, however the taking of any native fish species such as the threatened long fin eel is prohibited.

OBJECTIVES

- To protect and preserve, as much as possible, the native fish species within the waterways.
- To preserve the recreational value of the Patea River while minimising the impact on the ecological values of the waterway.

POLICIES

- Trout fishing in the Patea River and Paetahi Stream is an approved activity, however the taking of any native fish species will remain a prohibited activity.



Objectives and Policies

- No activity on the reserve will be approved if there is any possibility of any measurable adverse affect on water quality and/or aquatic ecosystems.

3.2.3. TREES AND GARDENS

King Edward Park contains a number of gardens and specimen trees that form an important part of the environment and contribute to the amenity value of the reserve. Included amongst these trees are five “notable trees” protected under the District Plan as follows:

- An Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) located adjacent the walking track between the Malone Gates and the TET Multi Sports Centre that was planted in 1965 on the 50th anniversary of the ANZAC landings at Gallipoli.
- A Kauri (*Agathis australis*) located adjacent the TET Multi-sports Stadium that was planted in 1954 in honour of Queen Elizabeth II.
- A Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*) located within the Rhododendron Dell that is considered to be the best known specimen in the District.
- A Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) similarly located within the Dell and considered to be one of the best known specimens in the District.
- A Kaikawaka (*Librocedrus bidwillii*) located in the grounds of the TSB Pool Complex and considered to be rare and significant example of its species.



Figure 11 - Kauri Planted in 1954

There are three further trees worthy of similar protection, these being the Horizontal Elm and the Yew trees adjacent the Malone Memorial Arch and Gates. These have become an important feature of the park entrance and it is proposed to address appropriate protection over and above that provided by the Reserves Act 1977 at the next review of the District Plan.

Principal amongst the gardens is the McCullough Rhododendron Dell that features annually in the Taranaki Rhododendron Festival. While providing an attractive setting within the centre of the reserve and featuring a duck pond, there is scope for its further development. In this regard a concept development plan has been prepared as shown in Part 5.

OBJECTIVES

- To preserve and maintain the existing mature native and exotic specimen trees and to consider landscape implications and planting opportunities as trees are removed from time to time for reasons of their failing health.
- To maintain the Rhododendron Dell as a public garden and further develop it in accordance with the concept development plan attached to this management plan.



Objectives and Policies

POLICIES

- Specimen native and exotic trees will be inspected regularly by a qualified arborist and any necessary work carried out to ensure their ongoing health.
- Any trees that need to be removed due to failing health from areas primarily in native forest cover will be replaced with, or the areas left to revert to, appropriate native vegetation.
- In view of its historical importance, in the event of its demise, the Aleppo Pine will either be replaced with another propagated from cuttings or seeds from the same tree in accordance with Council's Notable Tree Management Plan if appropriate or another specimen of the same species or provenance stock if known elsewhere in New Zealand.
- The McCullough Rhododendron Dell will be maintained and further developed generally in accordance with the concept development plan shown at Part 5.

3.2.4. LANDSCAPES

Visual landscape qualities are an important aspect of the public's enjoyment of a reserve and there are some spectacular panoramic views to be had from parts of King Edward Park that enhance the experience of visitors. Magnificent views of Mt Taranaki can be obtained from a number of vantage points around the eastern perimeter of the reserve and from one point within the Rhododendron Dell. Unfortunately historical views of the mountain from other locations have become the victim of the maturing trees. While nothing can be done currently to recapture these views without destroying significant areas of native bush, efforts should be made to preserve what views remain.

Similarly, the Patea River and the Paetahi Stream provide spectacular vistas in a number of places, however these views could be further enhanced through the selective removal of immature exotic trees and pest plant species to further highlight these natural features.

Also important are the formal cultivated areas within the park of sweeping lawns, specimen trees and border gardens that complement the natural native forest and riverine landscapes and help to soften built elements such as the sports facilities and buildings.

OBJECTIVES

- To enhance the scenic value of both waterways by creating view shafts in appropriate locations through the removal of exotic tree and pest plant species.
- To ensure any building development, earthworks or future plantings do not compromise any outstanding natural landscapes.
- To maintain and, where practical, further develop the existing formal cultivated areas in keeping with established or carefully considered new landscape themes.

POLICIES

- No further development of the reserve will be approved that impacts negatively on the view of Mt Taranaki from within the reserve.
- Opportunities will be taken to enhance views of Mt Taranaki and both waterways from within the reserve provided this does not involve the removal of native flora.



Objectives and Policies

3.3. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL VALUES

As the premier park within Stratford, King Edward Park holds high cultural significance to the community. The park features prominently in the history of Stratford and this is reflected in the number of commemorative features within the reserve that contribute to a vibrant local culture.

The park is also developing into a social hub for summer activities such as the Summer Nights Movies and the Summer Nights Music events. Events such as these, whether organised by Council or privately with Council approval, contribute to the diversity and vibrancy of the community.



Figure 12 - Summer Nights Concert

3.3.1. HISTORICAL AND COMMEMORATIVE FEATURES

There are a number of notable historical or commemorative features within King Edward Park, namely:

- The Malone Memorial Arch and Gates constituting the main entrance to the park at the junction of Portia and Fenton Streets. This was constructed in 1923 and opened on 8 August of that year, eight years to the day after the death of Lieutenant Colonel W G Malone at Chunuk Bair. This monument is thought to be the country's largest to an individual soldier and is included in the Heritage New Zealand List as an "Historic Place – Category 2".
- An Aleppo Pine located adjacent the walking track between the Malone Gates and the TET Multi-sports Stadium. Refer 3.2.3 above.
- A lone Kauri located adjacent the TET Multi Sports Centre. Refer 3.2.3 above.
- The Rhododendron Dell commemorating Ted McCullough, Stratford Borough Councillor from 1947 to 1953 and 1956 to 1968 and former chairman of the Parks and Reserves Committee.
- The Clemow Walk commemorating Charlie Clemow, Stratford County Councillor - 1938-1956.
- The swing bridge across the Patea River behind the TET Multi Sports Centre that was erected in 1902 to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII.

These features contribute to Stratford's heritage in a tangible way and warrant preservation. Undoubtedly proposals will be put forward in the future for further commemorative features and, while these can assist in developing community values and mark important historic events, they need to be properly managed. They also add to the ongoing maintenance costs associated with the reserve and Council needs to be in a position to control the nature, number and location of such features.

The Malone Memorial Arch and Gates, the Aleppo Pine and the lone Kauri, and the swing bridge feature in the Stratford Heritage Trail, a walk that incorporates 23 heritage structures throughout the town, the histories of which are detailed on signs erected on or near the feature. Also featuring on this walk and located within the reserve are the old stock ford across the Patea River near the bend in the river below the Page Street playground and the bubble water fountain constructed in 1946 near the playground. This latter structure however is not considered particularly significant, has not been operative for some years and has fallen into disrepair. Investigations into its restoration are currently being carried out, however the cost of repairing and recommissioning it may be disproportionate to its significance and it may be replaced with a more functional drinking fountain.



Objectives and Policies

OBJECTIVES

- To preserve for future generations all known significant cultural, historical, heritage or commemorative features.
- To consider any future request for commemorative features within the park to ensure they are of substantial benefit to the reserve and the community and do not detract in any way from the natural values of the reserve or inhibit any potential future development.

POLICIES

- Every effort will be made to protect, preserve and highlight any known cultural, historical, heritage or commemorative structures or features within the park.
- Any request for future commemorative features will take into consideration the appropriateness of the proposed feature and its compatibility with the character and use of the reserve, whether there is any benefit to the community in the use of the reserve and the ease and cost of ongoing maintenance.

3.3.2. SOCIAL EVENTS

The Rhododendron Dell and the area to the south of the tennis/netball courts adjacent the Patea River both lend themselves to the staging of small to medium sized social events, be they public community events and exhibitions or private events such as weddings, family celebrations or other social occasions.

Such are considered generally appropriate activities within the park although private events need to be managed so as to not impact substantially on public use and must accord with the Reserves Act 1977 in regard to conditions of use. Council currently organises a number of popular public events over the summer months with the potential to increase these over time.

OBJECTIVE

- To continue to permit the use of passive recreation areas within the park for social or cultural events subject to any policy or bylaw relative to the use of public places current at the time and to conditions of use contained in the Reserves Act 1977.

POLICY

- Public or private events in the park will be subject to Council's approval at all times and conditions of use will be imposed on private events so as to minimise disruption to the general public's use of the reserve.

3.3.3. TANGATA WHENUA

Sites of significance to Maori, such as waahi tapu and other taonga, are protected under the Stratford District Plan and legislatively through the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. To date, no sites of cultural, historic or spiritual significance to Maori have been identified within King Edward Park. If any are identified in future the requirements of the above-mentioned Act will prevail and all local iwi (Ngati Ruanui, Ngati Maru and Nga Ruahine) will be consulted and invited to be involved in the preservation and ongoing management of the site.

OBJECTIVES

- To consult with Maori in a mutually appropriate way with respect to any future development of King Edward Park.



Objectives and Policies

- To ensure any sites discovered within the park that potentially could be of significance to Maori are fully investigated to determine such significance and afforded appropriate protection as required by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

POLICY

- Maori participation in the preparation and review of this and any future management plan will be sought and advice taken into account in regard to all matters of significance to tangata whenua.



Objectives and Policies

3.4. FURNITURE AND FACILITIES

An integral part of any reserve development is the extent to which Council provides park furniture and other facilities. This is determined both by recreational uses of the reserve that create the need for various items of furniture and facilities and also Council's aspirations in regard to its optimum use.

Currently King Edward Park is a multifaceted reserve containing a variety of facilities ranging from simple reserve furniture through to sports stadia but there is some scope for further development in this regard as outlined in the following sections.



Figure 13 - Park Bench

3.4.1. DEVELOPMENT

Any further development within King Edward Park to provide enhanced recreational facilities and increase the enjoyment of reserve users needs to be in keeping with the purpose of the reserve and carried out in a coordinated fashion while ensuring it is safe, sustainable, fit for purpose and does not impact adversely on the current natural, social and cultural values of the reserve.

It is also appropriate, in taking any further developments to design stage, to give consideration to CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles advocated in the National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design in New Zealand in order to minimise opportunities for crime and the fear of crime potentially experienced by users of the reserve.

The Rhododendron Dell is one area within the reserve that is under utilised and warrants some further development in order to make it more attractive, particularly to families, and to encourage more use. Such development incorporating improvements to the lake edge and a viewing deck over the lake is proposed as indicated in the concept development plan included in Part 5. This development will be carried out over successive years as budgets allow to further enhance the amenity value of the reserve.

OBJECTIVES

- To ensure that any further development of King Edward Park does not impact adversely on any landscape features, natural values or built heritage, meets the needs of reserve users while having no adverse effects on neighbouring properties and is environmentally sustainable in terms of its design, construction, long term maintenance and intended function.
- To provide additional facilities where Council is satisfied there is sufficient demand and it is clear they will be of benefit to the public.

POLICIES

- Any future development of the Rhododendron Dell shall be generally in keeping with the concept development plan included in Part 5.
- Any other future development not covered by this management plan, apart from the installation of minor items of park furniture, track development that does not require any indigenous plant or tree



Objectives and Policies

removal or the replacement of existing facilities, shall be subject to prior public consultation and Council approval by way of formal resolution.

- In approving any future developments within the reserve, due consideration will be given to the principles outlined in the National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design in New Zealand.

3.4.2. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Existing buildings on King Edward Park include the TET Multi Sports Centre (owned by the Stratford Community Sports Society), the adjacent structures ancillary to the synthetic hockey turf (owned by the Taranaki Turf Trust) and the netball courts (Council owned), the TSB Pool complex (Council owned), a scout/guide den (owned by the Scout and Guide Associations jointly), the Centennial Restrooms (Council owned) and a variety of buildings making up the Stratford Holiday Park (all owned by Holiday Parks Limited).

While there is not a lot of scope for further buildings on the reserve without detracting significantly from its aesthetic appeal, requests for new buildings or structures will be considered where there is justified demand and they are consistent with the purpose of the reserve for amenity, recreation or community use.



Figure 14 - Centennial Restrooms

Public toilet facilities are provided within the Centennial Restrooms and the TET Multi Sports Centre. A further toilet/storage facility at the Page Street Sportsground has recently been completed. This is Council owned and available for sports groups using the sportsground. The toilets within the Centennial Restrooms have not been altered or refurbished since the building was constructed in 1948 with the result they are somewhat dated and dysfunctional by today's standards. It is proposed to carry out a total refurbishment in the 2017/18 financial year.

Within the walkway network there are four footbridges, three across the Patea River and one crossing the Paetahi Stream. Consideration may be given to a further footbridge over the Patea River to provide an improved pedestrian and cycle link between the street networks either side of the river.

The Stratford Community Sports Society has recently been merged with the Stratford Club which has seen the introduction of further indoor sports to the TET Multi Sports Centre, including indoor bowls and snooker. To better accommodate these activities the Society proposes to extend the first floor level of the building by up to 12 metres towards Portia Street. This extension will also provide additional spectator seating for the indoor stadium.

Council has no objection in principle to this proposal but it is subject to a feasibility study to be carried out by the Society.



Objectives and Policies

OBJECTIVES

- To ensure that existing buildings and other structures are maintained on a regular basis to preserve their good condition and aesthetic values.
- To ensure that any new buildings or other structures or additions or alterations to any existing buildings are justified in terms of demand for them, the design and scale is suited to the environment and appropriate to facilitate public recreational use of the reserve and their location and construction is such that they do not impact adversely on any landscape features and natural, social or cultural values.

POLICIES

- The owners of existing and new buildings on the reserve will be required to provide asset management plans that detail medium term maintenance programs.
- The proliferation of buildings on the reserve will be discouraged as a general principle with the sharing of buildings being encouraged where possible.
- New buildings and substantial structures not envisaged by this management plan shall be subject to prior public consultation and Council approval by way of formal resolution as to all aspects of location, design and construction.
- Toilet and storage facilities are approved for construction at the Page Street Sportsground for use by sports clubs in association with the sports fields.
- An extension to the TET Multi Sports Centre as indicated herein is approved in principle, subject to a feasibility study and any necessary resource and/or building consents.
- The degree of use of existing buildings will be continuously reviewed to ensure such use is justified and no better use of the reserve land is warranted.

3.4.3. PLAYGROUNDS

There is one formal playground within King Edward Park situated on Page Street behind the TSB Pool complex. There are currently six pieces of play equipment and it is intended that this facility will remain with the play equipment maintained, replaced, upgraded or added to as appropriate and in accordance with use demand.



Figure 15 – Page Street Playground

OBJECTIVES

- To ensure that the play equipment in King Edward Park meets the needs of reserve users and is maintained in safe working order.
- To provide further diverse play equipment as appropriate to meet the demands of reserve users.



Objectives and Policies

POLICIES

- All play equipment shall be maintained so as to meet the requirements of New Zealand Standard 5828 as updated.
- The Page Street playground shall be maintained and developed in such a manner so as to provide a challenging and interesting environment for children and to encourage community use.

3.4.4. LIGHTING

Lighting is often required or desirable in reserves to facilitate evening sports, improve security, deter vandalism or enhance the visual appeal at night of physical features such as trees or monuments. Current lighting within King Edward Park is limited to security lighting around the TET Multi Sports Centre, security and access lighting to and around the TSB Pool complex and the scout den, sports field lighting of the synthetic hockey turf, the Portia Street cricket ground and the Page Street sportsground and, to a limited extent, the dual use netball/tennis courts and the car park adjacent the above mentioned sports centre.

The lighting of the dual netball/tennis courts is old, inefficient and insufficient for adequate training let alone competition play. The Stratford netball satellite competition is strong with over 70 teams competing on weekends and requiring good quality training facilities mid-week. This lack of adequate floodlighting has been identified as a factor holding back the development of the sport in Stratford with the result that Netball Taranaki proposes upgrading the lighting in the near future.

Similarly, the floodlighting of the Page Street sportsground is inadequate for rugby training purposes and, like the netball lighting does not comply with the Australian and New Zealand Standards for sportsfield lighting. Accordingly, the Stratford Rugby Club proposes carrying out an upgrade in the near future.

The Portia Street cricket ground lighting is old and currently inoperative and may in time be removed if there continues to be no demand for it. Requests for additional lighting in other areas of the reserve will be considered where there is a clear public benefit and there will be no adverse impact on reserve users or neighbouring properties.

Some permanent lighting on the main path through the park from Portia Street to Brecon Road is currently under consideration as is up-lighting to highlight the Malone Memorial Arch and Gates at night.

OBJECTIVES

- To provide or approve lighting within King Edward Park only to improve safety and security and/or deter repeated vandalism, to facilitate night time use of the reserve where deemed necessary or to highlight important features.

POLICIES

- Lighting within King Edward Park will only be provided or approved where there is a clear public benefit and no adverse impact on any particular reserve user or neighbouring property.
- The cost of providing and maintaining sports field lighting shall be the responsibility of the sports club or code so requiring the lighting.
- All lighting designs shall be in accordance with Standards AS/NZS1158, AS/NZS4676, AS2560 or AS4282 as appropriate and approved by Council prior to installation.



Objectives and Policies

- Upgrades of the floodlighting of the dual netball/tennis courts on Portia Street and the Page Street sportsground are approved in principle subject to lighting design consent and any necessary resource and/or building consents.

3.4.5. SIGNAGE

Section 94(1) of the Reserves Act 1977 constitutes it an offence to erect any sign on a reserve without the consent of the administering body. Similarly, Council's Control of Advertising Signs Bylaw provides that no person may erect any advertising signage within a public place without the prior consent of Council in writing.

While it acknowledged that some signage is required for public information and/or safety purposes and sports clubs rely to a degree on sponsorship funding that, in turn, requires some corporate advertising, controls over signage are important to protect the aesthetic values of King Edward Park and inhibit a general proliferation of signage. Further, there has developed over time a mixture of information and walkway signage that does not conform to one format or template and thus detracts from the general appearance of the park. Accordingly, it is proposed to develop appropriate "corporate parks signage" to standardise these and generally improve both the look of the signage and the information provided.

OBJECTIVES

- To limit the proliferation of signs within King Edward Park to protect the amenity values of the reserve.
- To generally allow some permanent signage of a commercial nature associated with sports club sponsorship subject to controls over location and size.
- To develop and implement standardised styles and types for public information and walkway signage so as to improve the aesthetic qualities of such features and the information provided.

POLICIES

- Permanent signs depicting purely commercial advertising not associated with sports club sponsorship or advertising events not taking place at the park shall not be permitted within King Edward Park.
- Sports clubs or organisations with buildings on the park shall be permitted, with Council's prior written approval as to size and content, to erect club or organisation facility signage with a sponsor logo or name provided that such logo or name does not occupy more than 10% of the sign area.
- Sports clubs required to maintain facilities within the park and receiving corporate financial support shall be permitted, with Council's prior written approval as to size and content, to erect corporate advertising signage on fences surrounding such facilities.
- All corporate sponsorship and advertising signage shall be maintained in a safe, clean and presentable condition at all times and shall be removed immediately upon the cessation of any associated sponsorship or other financial agreement.
- All new or replacement public information or walkway signage shall be in accordance with a sign template approved by Council.



Objectives and Policies

3.4.6. RESERVE FURNITURE

Reserve furniture such as seating, barbeques and barbeque tables, rubbish bins and drinking fountains enhance the experience of reserve users by providing facilities for rest, picnicking and services. As with signage, it is appropriate that such facilities should be consistent in design so as to improve amenity.

There are currently no barbeque facilities within King Edward Park, however it is proposed to establish some in appropriate locations such as the Rhododendron Dell and in the area adjacent the Page Street playground. There is currently also only the one drinking fountain within the park (at the Page Street sportsground) and it proposed to also locate further fountains in appropriate locations.



Figure 16 - Picnic Area east of Malone Gates

OBJECTIVES

- To provide new and replacement reserve furniture when and where a need is identified and to improve public use and enjoyment of the park.
- To ensure all new and replacement furniture is of an approved standard design

POLICIES

- Reserve furniture to an approved standard design will be provided within King Edward Park when and where a need is identified.

3.4.7. VEHICLE PARKING

Adequate car parking on or in close proximity to a reserve makes it more accessible for those having to travel some distance, however car parks within a reserve can reduce the amenity value.

King Edward Park is surrounded on all but the south-western side by public streets that provide a substantial amount of on-street parking. Within the reserve itself there are two off-street car parks, one adjacent the TET Multi Sports Centre off Portia Street and one adjacent the Page Street Sportsground. There is also a limited amount of off-street parking along the driveway off Regan Street leading to the rear of the hockey turf and the synthetic tennis courts.

These, complemented by the nearby War Memorial Centre car park generally provide adequate parking to cater for the majority of sporting events held at King Edward Park, however it is stretched somewhat when there are multiple events at the park or simultaneous events at the War Memorial Centre. Notwithstanding it is not proposed to develop any further parking facilities within the reserve.

OBJECTIVES

- To maintain vehicle parking facilities at the existing level pending any further development.



Objectives and Policies

POLICIES

- No further development will be approved within King Edward Park that reduces the amount of car parking available within the reserve.
- In considering any development of further sporting facilities within King Edward Park, serious consideration will be given to the adequacy of existing car parking facilities within the neighbourhood of the reserve.

3.4.8. WALKWAYS

As mentioned previously, the Carrington Walkway bisects King Edward Park and is complemented by other shorter walks within the reserve. It is proposed that a number of these walks be designated as dual walk/cycle ways with appropriate signage. As well as providing recreation opportunities for reserve users, these pathways provide alternative pedestrian and cycle transport routes across town.

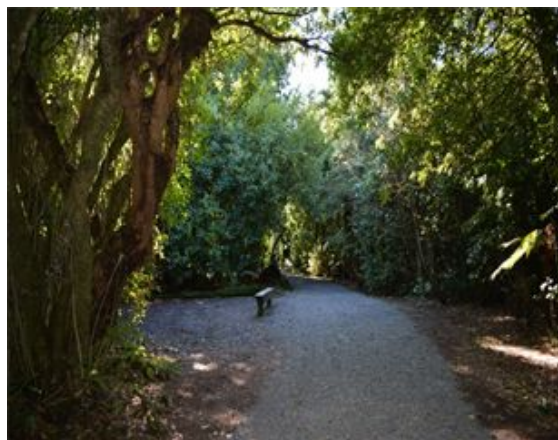


Figure 17 - River Walk from Playground

The bush walking tracks are substantially developed and most have good metalled surfaces. It may be desirable in the future to create new paths to give access to other parts of the reserve and should this be the case it is intended that the new tracks will be in keeping with the existing.

It is considered desirable that the bush walk and cycle ways within the reserve be kept in a metalled state rather than being paved as this is more in keeping with the environment. The exceptions to this are those within the holiday park, the access paths around the TSB Pool Complex and the TET Multi Sports Centre, the access road between the northern sports field and the primary school. Council may also seal the path from the Malone Gates to the Multi-sports Centre at some future date.

The Taranaki Regional Council's Regional Walkway and Cycleway Strategy for Taranaki identifies in its Regional Network Opportunities the "... promotion and development of a wheelchair accessible section of the Carrington Walkway." If this opportunity is to be availed upon, the logical location would be through King Edward Park given the general terrain of other parts of the walkway. Accordingly, it is proposed to further explore this possibility ahead of the next review of this plan.

This is also consistent with the Taranaki Disability Strategy 2012 that has as one of its strategic goals:

"People with disabilities have improved access to public spaces within the region (footpaths, walkways, parks and reserves, public toilets)".

OBJECTIVES

- To provide and maintain a walk and cycle way network within King Edward Park consistent with Taranaki Regional Council's Regional Walkway and Cycleway Strategy for Taranaki.

POLICIES

- Existing paths will be maintained in a sound, safe and well-drained state.



Objectives and Policies

- Suitable paths within King Edward Park will be identified and developed as dual walking and cycling paths and promoted accordingly.
- Investigate and develop if feasible a wheelchair accessible portion of the Carrington Walkway through King Edward Park.



Objectives and Policies

3.5. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Stratford District Council has been appointed by the Crown to control and administer King Edward Park pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977. The Act empowers Council to carry out certain actions, impose rules relative to the use of the reserve and develop objectives and policies in regard to its future development.

This management plan is the principal document that governs the management of the park while its provisions in regard to maintenance and future developments will be implemented through Council's Parks, Reserves and Cemeteries Asset Management Plan and the Long Term Plan. The Reserves Act also empowers Council to grant leases, licenses and permits to other organisations, subject to certain conditions, in order to complement its management of the reserve.

3.5.1. MAINTENANCE

Council does not currently employ any parks and reserve maintenance staff. Routine maintenance of King Edward Park, be it grass mowing, gardening, walkway or structure maintenance, is carried out by an external contractor under an Open Space Maintenance contract.

This contract requires the contractor to carry out regular inspections of the reserve to ensure it meets acceptable and defined standards and provides a safe recreational environment. These inspections are carried out daily in respect of the Page Street playground, twice weekly in respect of the sports fields and adjacent facilities and weekly in regard to the passive recreation areas and walkways. Inspections must also be carried out within 24 hours of any particularly severe weather incident.

OBJECTIVES

- To maintain King Edward Park to a standard that meets the recreational needs and aspirations of the community.
- To implement the policies of this Reserve Management Plan in a structured and integrated manner through the Parks Reserves and Cemeteries Asset Management Plan and the Long Term Plan

POLICIES

- King Edward Park will be maintained to the levels of service demanded by the community and embodied in the Open Space Maintenance contract.

3.5.2. LEASES, LICENCES, AND PERMITS

Section 54 of the Reserves Act 1977 empowers Council to grant leases or licences for uses of or activities on recreation reserves, provided such uses or activities are associated with recreation, the purpose of the reserve. Permits are granted for specific one-off or seasonal uses of the reserve or sportsfields within the reserve.

LEASES

Leases are generally granted to clubs or organisations requiring exclusive, long-term use of an area of a reserve to erect a building consistent with the reserve's purpose such as a sports clubhouse. Council is empowered to grant such leases for periods of up to 33 years with further renewals under certain circumstances and subject to numerous conditions, including the right of Council to terminate if the land and/or building is not being adequately used or if Council considers the land would be better used by another organisation or for a better recreational purpose. Appropriate rentals are determined by Council on a case by case basis.



Objectives and Policies

Currently King Edward Park is subject to five leases:

- The footprint of the TET Multi Sports Centre is leased to the Stratford Community Sports Society for a term of 20 years, expiring on 30 June 2019 at which time, in accordance with the terms of the lease, ownership of the building reverts to Council. To date, no consideration has been given as to the future use and management of this facility.
- The land on which the synthetic hockey turf has been laid is leased to the Taranaki Synthetic Turf Trust for a term of 21 years, expiring on 31 January 2038. This lease is a renewal of the original lease granted in 1996.
- The land on which the synthetic tennis courts have been laid is leased to the Stratford Tennis Club for a term of 15 years, expiring on 30 April 2028 with a right of renewal in favour of the lessee for a further term of 15 years.
- Within the TSB Pool Complex the Stratford Swimming Club enjoys a lease of a room it uses as a clubroom. This lease is for a term of 21 years expiring on 30 June 2035 and has no further right of renewal.
- The land that contains all the structures that form the Stratford Holiday Park is leased to Holiday Parks Limited for a term of 33 years, expiring on 30 June 2049 with a right of renewal in favour of the lessee for a further similar term.

The only other privately owned building on the reserve is the scout/guide den. There is no formal lease currently in place relative to this and discussions are currently in hand in regard to its future. The area around the den has been identified as a potential outdoor entertainment pavilion that is compromised by the den structure which also obscures the picturesque bend in the Patea River and the historic ford at this point. This may see the removal of the building, however if this proposal does not eventuate it will be appropriate to formalise the den's existence by way of a lease in favour of the Scout and/or Guide Associations, provided the building is being made sufficient use of.

LICENCES

Licences are generally granted for shorter-term or temporary reserve uses such as a commercial operation ".....necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of people using the reserve." Licences can also be granted for uses such as grazing as a maintenance tool if it is not required for recreational purposes.

Currently there are no extant licences relative to King Edward Park and there is no intention to employ stock grazing as a maintenance tool.

PERMITS

Permits are granted seasonally to the Stratford Rugby Club for the use of the Page Street Sportsground (winter), the Stratford Cricket Club for the use of the Portia Street sports fields (summer), the Stratford Tennis Club for the use of the four front hard courts (summer) and the Taranaki Netball Association for the use of the four front hard courts (winter) and the two back courts (winter and summer).

Season permits may also be issued to any other sport that is considered appropriate. On-off permits may also be issued to organisations or individuals for privately organised activities that are considered appropriate to the primary purpose of the reserve.

Fees and charges for these permits are determined by Council on an annual basis.



Objectives and Policies

OBJECTIVES

- To allow the occupation of areas within King Edward Park for approved uses, buildings and other structures that are compatible with the reserve's primary purpose through the granting of leases, licences or permits as appropriate.
- To control the use through such leases, licences or permits by way of conditions that ensure the most effective use of King Edward Park for the enjoyment of the whole community.

POLICIES

- A lease, licence or permit will only be granted for a use and term that is compatible with the Reserves Act 1977, the District Plan and Council bylaws and policies.
- The grantee of any lease, licence or permit shall be required to pay a rental, charge or fee as prescribed in Council's Fees and Charges or as otherwise approved by Council.
- Licences will not be granted for stock grazing purposes.

3.5.3. RESERVE BOUNDARIES, ENCROACHMENTS AND EASEMENTS

On occasions, unauthorised encroachments into reserves by adjoining private owners can occur that, in relation to such things as fencing, gardens and landscaping, retaining walls and other minor structures, and driveways, give the impression of private ownership. If this is not prevented or formalised by way of a licence to occupy it can lead to disputes that can be exacerbated when properties are sold without the purchaser realising part of the land they are buying is public reserve.

The external extremities of King Edward Park are road boundaries apart from the northern boundary shared with Stratford Primary School. None of the roads or adjacent footpaths encroach within the reserve however there is some minor encroachment in regard to the school playing fields.

This boundary is not fenced or defined in any way with the result that a minor encroachment has occurred with the construction of a discuss circle in the school playing fields. As this is a recreational activity consistent with the reserve's primary purpose and considering that, at the end of the day, the "ownership" of both the school grounds and the park remain with the Crown, this encroachment is of little or no concern.

In regard to easements, the reserve is currently not subject to any and the only public utility service through King Edward Park is a stormwater drain that runs from Brecon Road discharging into the Patea River. The duck pond in the Rhododendron Dell is part of this system being essentially a storm water detention pond.

The driveway off Regan Street leading to the rear of the hockey turf and the TET Multi Sports Centre is immediately adjacent the Stratford Primary School and is utilised by school staff for vehicular access to classrooms and utility buildings. There is no easement in place to formalise this use but this may be addressed in the future if the need arises.

OBJECTIVES

- To preserve the amenity value of King Edward Park by preventing unnecessary and/or inappropriate encroachments beyond the legal boundaries.

POLICIES

- No encroachments into King Edward Park beyond the legal title boundaries will be permitted other than the one minor existing encroachment by the Stratford Primary School discuss circle.



Objectives and Policies

- Use of the driveway off Regan Street by staff of the Stratford Primary School may continue as long as it does not impact adversely on the public use of King Edward Park or unless the land is required for some other purpose relative to the reserve.

3.5.4. REVIEW AND MONITORING

Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 requires all reserve management plans to be kept under continuous review in order to be able to adapt to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge. While some particular aspects of this plan may be reviewed individually from time to time as the need arises, it is proposed to carry out a further full and definitive review within 10 years of its approval by Council.

OBJECTIVES

- To keep this plan under continuous review in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 in order to conserve and enhance the recreational values of King Edward Park.

POLICIES

- This plan will be reviewed in its entirety within 10 years of its approval by Council
- Individual parts of the plan may be reviewed in response to the identification of management issues for which there is no current policy herein or elsewhere or as a result of national changes through amended legislation.
- All reviews of this management plan will be publically notified as required by the Reserves Act 1977.

Part 4. ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following table records those actions that have been identified in this Reserve Management Plan relative to the future management and development of King Edward Park. It records the proposed action, the policy it relates to, the organisation responsible for carrying out the action and the priority/anticipated timeframe.

It should be noted that these proposed actions are concepts only at this stage. They do not commit Council or any other organisation in any way but simply “flag” them as developments approved in principle in terms of the Reserves Act 1977, enabling public input and discussion through both this planning process and subsequent Annual and Long Term Plan processes.

No.	Proposed Action	Policy No.	Who	Priority
1	Develop and formalise dual walking/cycling tracks	3.1.1	SDC	2
2	Develop and implement biodiversity plan	3.2.1	SDC/TRC	1
3	Replace Page Street Drinking Fountain	3.31	SDC	3
4	Upgrade Rhododendron Dell	3.4.1	SDC	1
5	Further development of TET Multi Sports Centre	3.4.2	SCSS	2
6	Refurbish Centennial Rest Rooms toilets	3.4.2	SDC	2
7	Upgrade Page Street playground slide	3.4.3	SDC	1
8	Upgrade Page Street sportsground lighting	3.4.4	SRC	3
9	Upgrade Netball lighting	3.4.4	NT	1
10	Uplighting of Malone Memorial Gates	3.4.4	SDC	2
11	Pathway lighting through Rhododendron Dell	3.4.4	SDC	3
12	Upgrade park and walkway signage	3.4.5	SDC	1
13	Seal Page Street sportsground car park	3.4.7	SDC	2
14	Develop wheelchair accessible track	3.4.8	SDC	1
15	Extend lime chip track into Rhododendron Dell	3.4.8	SDC	2

Priorities:
 1 = 1 – 3 years
 2 = 4 – 6 years
 3 = 7 – 10 years

Who abbreviations:

SDC = Stratford District Council
 TRC = Taranaki Regional Council
 NT = Netball Taranaki
 SRC = Stratford Rugby Club
 SCSS = Stratford Community Sports Society

Part 5. CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PERSPECTIVE DRAWINGS



Figure 18 - Concept Plan



Figure 19 – Perspective Drawing



DECISION REPORT



F22/55/04 – D23/26357

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Roothing Asset Manager
Date: 27 June 2023
Subject: Interim Speed Management Plan – School Speed Limits

Recommendations

1. THAT the report be received.
2. THAT in accordance with the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 the committee endorses the Interim Speed Management Plan which gives effect to reducing the speed limits outside the following schools:
 - Midhirst School – 30km/h
 - Stratford Primary School – 30km/h
 - Stratford High School – 30km/h
 - St Joseph’s Primary School – 30km/h
 - St Mary’s Diocesan School (Pembroke Road frontage only) – 30km/h
 - Pembroke School – 60km/h
 - Makahu School – 30km/h
 - Marco School – 60km/h (Marco Road frontage only)
 - Ngaere School – 60km/h (Cheal Road frontage only)

Recommended Reason

The Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 (the Rule) requires all road controlling authorities (RCA’s) to develop and consult on a speed management plan. The Stratford District Council is the RCA responsible for local roads (i.e. non-State highway roads) within the Stratford District. The purpose of this Interim Speed Management Plan (iSMP) is to enable the Stratford District Council to share how it intends to manage speed limits over the period extending up to the end of June 2024.

The primary focus over this period is the reduction of speed limits around the schools in Stratford under the Road to Zero project. Some other minor proposals are also being put forward following some calls for change from the community as well as a few locations where the posted speed doesn’t align with the current legislation/bylaws.

/
 Moved/Seconded

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek the endorsement from the Policy and Services Committee to approve the Interim Speed Management Plan. Once the Interim Speed Management Plan is certified by Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency, the existing speed limits outside Stratford’s urban and rural schools can be reduced to the speed limits shown in the recommendation above.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency has introduced the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 to enable an improved approach to speed management planning on New Zealand roads. This Rule came into effect on 19 May 2022, replacing the previous Rule, the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2017.

- 2.2 As this became law on 19 May 2022, the Rule requires all road controlling authorities to reduce speed limits around **all primary and secondary** schools; urban schools to 30 km/h (permanent or variable) and rural schools to 60 km/h (permanent or variable).
- 2.3 Road controlling authorities are required to set 40% of school speed limits by 30 June 2024, with all remaining speed limits to be set by 31 December 2027.
- 2.4 Council Officers are recommending a permanent 30km/h speed limit is created outside all the urban schools within the Stratford district, including the Pembroke Road frontage of St Marys Diocesan.
- 2.5 In the case of Midhirst School, council officers are recommending a permanent 30km/h speed limit for Erin Street as well as Denmark Terrace. This has come about following the feedback from the school principal. The rear access to the school located on Denmark Terrace, is used for drop-off and pick by parents, as well as any organised school bus trips.
- 2.6 With regard to the rural schools, council officers are recommending a permanent 60km/h speed limit outside Pembroke School, Marco School (Marco Road frontage only), Ngaere School (Cheal Road frontage only). As for Makahu School, we consulted on introducing a 60km/h speed limit, however, feedback from the local community suggested the speed should be reduced to 30km/h, as children often cross the road to use the hall opposite the school.
- 2.7 There are five schools in the district that have State Highway frontages, these being, Huiakama, Marco, Ngaere, Taranaki Diocesan and Toko Schools. Any changes to the speed limits along the State Highway frontages of these schools will be addressed by Waka Kotahi as part of their Interim State Highway Speed Management Plan.

3. Local Government Act 2002 – Section 10

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

The proposal is to seek the endorsement of the Interim Speed Management Plan by the Policy and Services Committee. Whilst the Government Policy Statement (GPS) and Land Transport Rules strongly encourages all Territorial Local Authorities to improve road safety within their territorial area, changing speed limits can be an emotive subject. In order to achieve these changes, Council needs to take the community with us on this journey to improve road safety.

4. Background

- 4.1 The Stratford District Council agreed to reduce the speed around our urban and rural schools at a workshop held in December 2021 considering the following principles:
 - Managing speeds on roads plays a key role in developing communities, a sense of place, improving neighbourhood amenity and the safety of all road users.
 - Travel speeds should be able to provide both road safety and efficiency in terms of economic productivity and prosperity.
 - Speed limits will become intuitive and reflect the use and function of the roads in keeping with the One Network Framework.

- Stratford District Council recognises the importance of community engagement prior to changing any speed limits. Stratford District Council undertook a three staged consultation process for this interim speed management plan;
 - Stage 1 – We consulted with the individual schools on the proposed changes and the extent of the speed limit zone;
 - Stage 2 – A further consultation was undertaken with the residents within the school speed limit zone;
 - Stage 3 - We consulted with the wider community via our website and facebook page on the proposed speed limit changes outside the schools.
 - All of the above was undertaken during the months of July to August 2022.
- Speed management does not happen in isolation, other measures including infrastructure upgrades will continue to be considered when addressing safety issues on the transport network. This was some of the feedback that SDC received from the residents that live within the proposed school speed limit zone.

5. Consultative Process

5.1 Public Consultation - Section 82

In accordance with clause 3.9 of the Rule, Stratford District Council has undertaken public consultation with the schools, affected residents within the speed limit zones and the wider community during the period of July to August 2022. We received eight responses all of which were supportive of the proposed changes, with some additional comments relating to installing traffic treatments to ensure the speeds are adhered too. This is in accordance with Section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

These responses have been included as **Appendix 3** for the elected member's reference.

5.2 Māori Consultation - Section 81

In accordance with clause 3.10, of the Rule, we also consulted with the local Iwi on our proposal. To date we have not had a response from the three Iwi, however, the opportunity for Iwi to comment remains available to them.

6. Risk Analysis

Refer to the Council Risk Register - available on the Council website.

- Does this report cover any issues that relate to any risks on the Council Risk Register, and if so which risks and what are the impacts and likelihood of eventuating?
- Does this report cover any issues that may lead to any new risks that are not on the Council Risk Register, and if so, provide some explanation of any new identified risks.
- Is there a legal opinion needed?

- 6.1 Risk 1 – Compliance and Legislation – Legislation Changes: IF changes to legislation or case law occur and are not implemented by staff, THEN council may be acting illegally and in breach of legislation.

Risk 78 – Operational – Government Policy Impacting on Local Government: IF Government Policy significantly changes the services Council delivers or the way they are delivered, THEN this could put financial pressure on the district to fund investment in changes, or it may mean previous investment has become redundant.

7. Decision Making Process – Section 79

7.1 Direction

	Explain
Is there a strong link to Council's strategic direction, Long Term Plan/District Plan?	Yes – Our Long Term Plan states that we will provide a safe environment for our community.
What relationship does it have to the communities current and future needs for infrastructure, regulatory functions, or local public services?	Yes – This provides for good quality infrastructure and regulatory function using national legislation; the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022.

7.2 Data

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do we have complete data, and relevant statistics, on the proposal(s)? Do we have reasonably reliable data on the proposals? What assumptions have had to be built in?
--

The Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 provides the mechanism by which speed limits outside the district urban and rural schools can be changed. A requirement of the Rule is for all Territorial Local Authorities to amend the speed limit outside 40% of its schools by June 2024, with the remainder of schools amended by 31 December 2027.

This report proposes to amend the speed limits outside all the schools that have a local road frontage by June 2024. Those schools that have a State Highway frontage will be considered as part of the Interim State Highway Speed Management Plan.

7.3 Significance

	Yes/No	Explain
Is the proposal significant according to the Significance Policy in the Long Term Plan?	No	This proposal is considered to be of low significance
Is it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> considered a strategic asset; or 	Yes	This effects a number of roads outside schools within the district. There could be further safety treatments to compliment these speed reductions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> above the financial thresholds in the Significance Policy; or 	No	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacting on a CCO stakeholding; or a change in level of service; or 	Yes	The proposed recommendation will result in the speed being reduced to 30km/h or 60 km/h outside schools within the district.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creating a high level of controversy; or 	Yes	The community appear to be supportive of this change given the low number of responses received following the consultation period.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> possible that it could have a high impact on the community? 	No	

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

7.4 **Options**

An assessment of costs and benefits for each option must be completed. Use the criteria below in your assessment.

1. What options are available?
2. For **each** option:
 - explain what the costs and benefits of each option are in terms of the present and future needs of the district;
 - outline if there are any sustainability issues; and
 - explain if the outcomes meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions?
3. After completing these, consider which option you wish to recommend to Council, and explain:
 - how this option is the most cost effective option for households and businesses;
 - if there are any trade-offs; and
 - what interdependencies exist.

The options for this report are as follows:

Option 1 – Do nothing, the existing posted speed limit remains 50 km/h outside urban schools and 100 km/h outside rural schools. This could possibly have a negative impact on Council’s desire to reduce the number of Death or Serious Injuries (DSI) on the roads within the Stratford district.

This is not a viable option. This will be in breach of current legislation which requires all Territorial Local Authorities to amend the speed limits outside the schools by 31 December 2027.

Option 2 – Approve the Stratford District Council’s Interim Speed Management Plan which provides the mechanism to comply with the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 for school speed limits. **This is the recommended option.**

7.5 **Financial**

- Is there an impact on funding and debt levels?
- Will work be undertaken within the current budget?
- What budget has expenditure come from?
- How will the proposal be funded? eg. rates, reserves, grants etc.

The cost to implement the speed limit changes if this recommendation is approved, will be met through the Road to Zero funding which has been approved by Waka Kotahi as part of the National Land Transport Plan for 2021-2024. This Road to Zero funding is included in our approved allocation from Waka Kotahi.

7.6 **Prioritisation & Trade-off**

- Have you taken into consideration the:
- Council’s capacity to deliver;
 - contractor’s capacity to deliver; and
 - consequence of deferral?

There is no trade off. This is a requirement of the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 providing safer school frontages for the community. This will assist in reducing the national road toll for death and serious injury crashes as part of the Road to Zero programme.

7.7 **Legal Issues**

- Is there a legal opinion needed?
- Are there legal issues?

This recommendation is made under the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022, which became law on 19 May 2022.

7.8 **Policy Issues - Section 80**

- Are there any policy issues?
- Does your recommendation conflict with Council Policies?

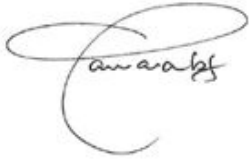
This is consistent with our policies and Bylaws.

Attachments

- Appendix 1** Interim Speed Management Plan
Appendix 2 Maps
Appendix 3 Feedback



Steve Bowden
Roading Asset Manager



[Endorsed by]
Victoria Araba
Director - Assets



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 20 June 2023

MEMORANDUM



APPENDIX 1

F16//1244 – D23/20691

To: Kane Patena, The Director of Land Transport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency
From: Stephen Bowden, Roading Asset Manager
Date: 15 May 2023
Subject: Interim Speed Management Plan

Please find the following information supporting our iSMP for the NLTP period July 2021 – June 2024 which has been sent to Waka Kotahi for approval and certification.

Purpose of the Stratford District Interim Speed Management Plan

The Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 (the Rule) requires all road controlling authorities (RCA's) to develop and consult on a speed management plan. The Stratford District Council is the RCA responsible for local roads (i.e. non-State highway roads) within the Stratford District. The purpose of this interim Speed Management Plan (iSMP) is to enable the Stratford District Council to share how it intends to manage speed limits over the period extending up to the end of June 2024.

The primary focus over this period is the reduction of speed limits around the schools in Stratford under the Road to Zero project.

Following on from the iSMP, Stratford District is in the process of developing a full Speed Management Plan (SMP) for the District which will provide details on further speed management changes proposed for the 2024 to 2027 period and beyond. The SMP further considers the integration between planned safety infrastructure, posted speeds, and selected enforcement with safety cameras supplied and operated by Waka Kotahi.

Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022

As per the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022, we are confident that we have met the following clauses for the implementation of this interim speed management plan.

- 3.8(1)(a). The Stratford District Council agreed to reduce the speed around our urban and rural schools at a workshop held in December 2021 taking into account the following principles:
- Managing speeds on roads plays a key role in developing communities, a sense of place, improving neighbourhood amenity and the safety of all road users.
 - Travel speeds should be able to provide both road safety and efficiency in terms of economic productivity and prosperity.
 - Speed limits will become intuitive and reflect the use and function of the roads in keeping with the One Network Framework.
 - Stratford District Council recognises the importance of community engagement prior to changing any speed limits. Stratford District Council undertook a three staged consultation process for this interim speed management plan;
 - Stage 1 – We consulted with the individual schools on the proposed changes and the extent of the speed limit zone;
 - Stage 2 – A further consultation was undertaken with the residents within the school speed limit zone;
 - Stage 3 - We consulted with the wider community via our website and facebook page on the proposed speed limit changes outside the schools.
 - All of the above was undertaken during the months of July to August 2022.
 - Speed management does not happen in isolation, other measures including infrastructure upgrades will continue to be considered when addressing safety

issues on the transport network. This was some of the feedback that SDC received from the residents that live within the proposed school speed limit zone.

Our over-arching district wide speed management plan will be split up into several phases. To date we have only consulted on the first phase, being the schools. A workshop is planned in June 2023 with the Elected Members to determine the approach we should undertake for the development of the district wide speed management plan. This approach will be portrayed into the Regional Speed Management Plan.

Phase one (2022 – 2024) includes speed reductions at all the urban schools (six schools), with a further three rural schools. There are three rural schools whose main roadside frontage is a State Highway and these schools will be considered as part of the State Highway Speed Management Plan.

Subsequent phases (2024 - 2027) will be discussed at a Council workshop in June 2023, which will set out how we intend to consider the remainder of the urban and rural roading network.

3.8(1)(b). The speed limits proposed aligns with the Safe and Appropriate Speed noted in MegaMaps safe and appropriate speeds;

- 30km/h outside category 1 schools – all urban schools..
- 60km/h outside category 2 schools – Two of the three rural schools
- 30km/h outside one category 2 school – Feedback suggested the speed limit outside Makahu school should be reduced to 30km/h as the school use the facilities of the community hall located opposite the school. This requires pedestrians to cross Mangaehu road.

The table below is a list of all the schools within the Stratford district, the proposed speed limit and the rationale for the new speed limit.

School Name	Category (based on the Rule)	Current Speed Limit	Proposed Speed Limit	Rationale
St Mary's Diocesan	1	50km/h	30km/h Pembroke Rd	State Highway 3 Frontage to be considered as part of the State Highway Interim Speed Management Plan.
Stratford Primary School	1	Variable 40km/h	30km/h	Currently a variable 40km/h speed limit. Consultation undertaken in July proposing 30km/h speed limit to compliment safety treatments. This is one of our Transport Choices projects for a school safety project.
St Joseph's Primary School	1	50km/h	30km/h	Consultation undertaken in July proposing 30km/h speed limit to compliment safety treatments. This is one of our Transport Choices projects for a school safety project.
Avon Primary School	1	50km/h	30km/h	Consultation undertaken in July proposing 30km/h speed limit. Road to Zero safety improvements completed to compliment the proposed speed limit.
Stratford High School	1	50km/h	30km/h	Road to Zero safety improvements completed. A 30km/h speed limit proposed to compliment the safety improvements.
Midhirst School	1	50km/h	30km/h	Consultation undertaken in July proposing 30km/h speed limit.
Pembroke School	2	100km/h	60km/h	Consultation undertaken in July proposing 60km/h speed limit.
Makahu School	2	100km/h	30km/h	Consultation undertaken in July proposing 60km/h speed limit. Public feedback

School Name	Category <i>(based on the Rule)</i>	Current Speed Limit	Proposed Speed Limit	Rationale
				requested this speed is further reduced to 30km/h.
Ngaere School	2	100km/h	60km/h	Consultation undertaken in July proposing 60km/h speed limit on the Cheal Rd frontage. The school also fronts SH3. This is to be considered in the State Highway Interim Speed Management Plan.
Marco School	2	100km/h	60km/h	Consultation undertaken in July proposing 60km/h speed limit on the Cheal Rd frontage. The school also fronts SH3. This is to be considered in the State Highway Interim Speed Management Plan.

What has been proposed will see SDC meet the target of 100% of schools receiving a safe and appropriate speed by the end of June 2024, which exceeds the minimum requirement set by the Rule (40% of all schools). Safer speeds have been proposed outside all the schools where Stratford District council is the Road Controlling Authority. Those schools that have a frontage on either State Highway 3 or 43 will be considered as part of the State Highway Interim Speed Management Plan with Waka Kotahi being the Road Controlling Authority for the corridors with these frontages.

Included in our Transport Choices and Road to Zero work programmes are further safety improvements along the local road frontage of these schools. The feedback we received when undertaking the consultation with the local community raised that the proposed speed limits would not be adhered to unless some form of traffic calming infrastructure supplemented the speed limit changes.

- 3.8(1)(c). The proposed roadshave been selected because they are the main frontage for each school, and as such it is our intention to treat all of these schools during the 2021 – 2024 NLTP period and be realizing the benefit of safer speeds in these locations as soon as possible.

We have already completed traffic treatments outside three of the schools listed above. These schools are Stratford High School, Avon Primary School and Makahu School via the Road to Zero or Low Cost Low Risk Improvement budgets where funding is provided by Waka Kotahi.

Our draft NLTP2024 - 2027 Road to Zero programme includes infrastructure safety treatments to the remainder of the schools listed, subject to funds becoming available during this period. If the fund is oversubscribed nationally, we can re-prioritise the programme to keep within the allocated funding.

Fortunately, we have been successful with our Transport Choices bid to provide safety treatments outside Stratford Primary School and St Joseph's Primary School. We have included a safety treatment by way of a raised platform on Pembroke Rd outside the entrance to St Mary's Diocesan School, as part of the Transport Choices project.

Attached in Appendix 1 are the proposed speed limit zones for the schools listed above.

- 3.8(2)(b). The intention of the proposed iSMP is for all schools to have a safe speed in place by the end of 2023, subject to approval from the elected members (tacit agreement has been given via the council workshops), and certification by the Director for Land Transport.

- 3.8(2)(d). The implementation programme for schools is as follows:
- Feedback to draft iSMP received from Waka Kotahi ahead Council endorsement – May 2023
 - Decision Report to Council endorsing the iSMP – June 2023

- iSMP sent to the Director for Land Transport for certification – July/August 2023
- Installation of associated signage and amendments to the National Speed Limits Register – September / October 2023.

3.11(1)(a). As per clause 3.9. Stratford District Council has undertaken public consultation with the schools, affected residents within the speed limit zones and the wider community during the period of July to August 2022. We received eight responses all of which were supportive of the proposed changes, with some additional comments relating to installing traffic treatments to ensure the speeds are adhered too. This is in accordance with Section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002. These responses are shown in Appendix 2 of this plan.

In accordance with clause 3.10, we also consulted with the local Iwi on our proposal. To date we have not had a response from the three Iwi, however, the opportunity for Iwi to comment remains available to them.

For further information please contact:

Stephen Bowden
Roading Asset Manager
sbowden@stratford.govt.nz
06 765 6099 ext 635 or 027 426 5515

Appendix 2

AVON SCHOOL



MAKAHU SCHOOL



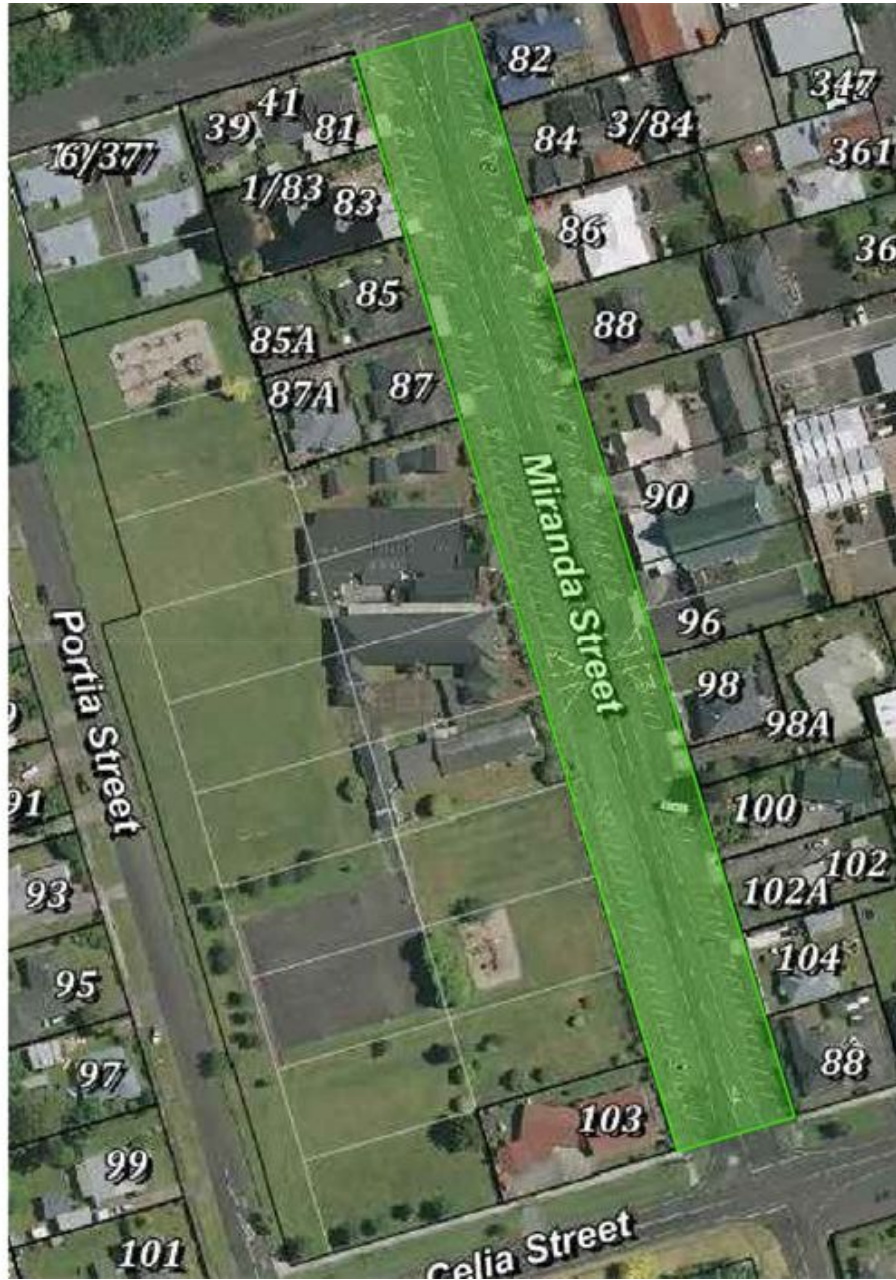
MIDHIRST SCHOOL



PEMBROKE SCHOOL



ST JOSEPH'S SCHOOL



STRATFORD PRIMARY SCHOOL



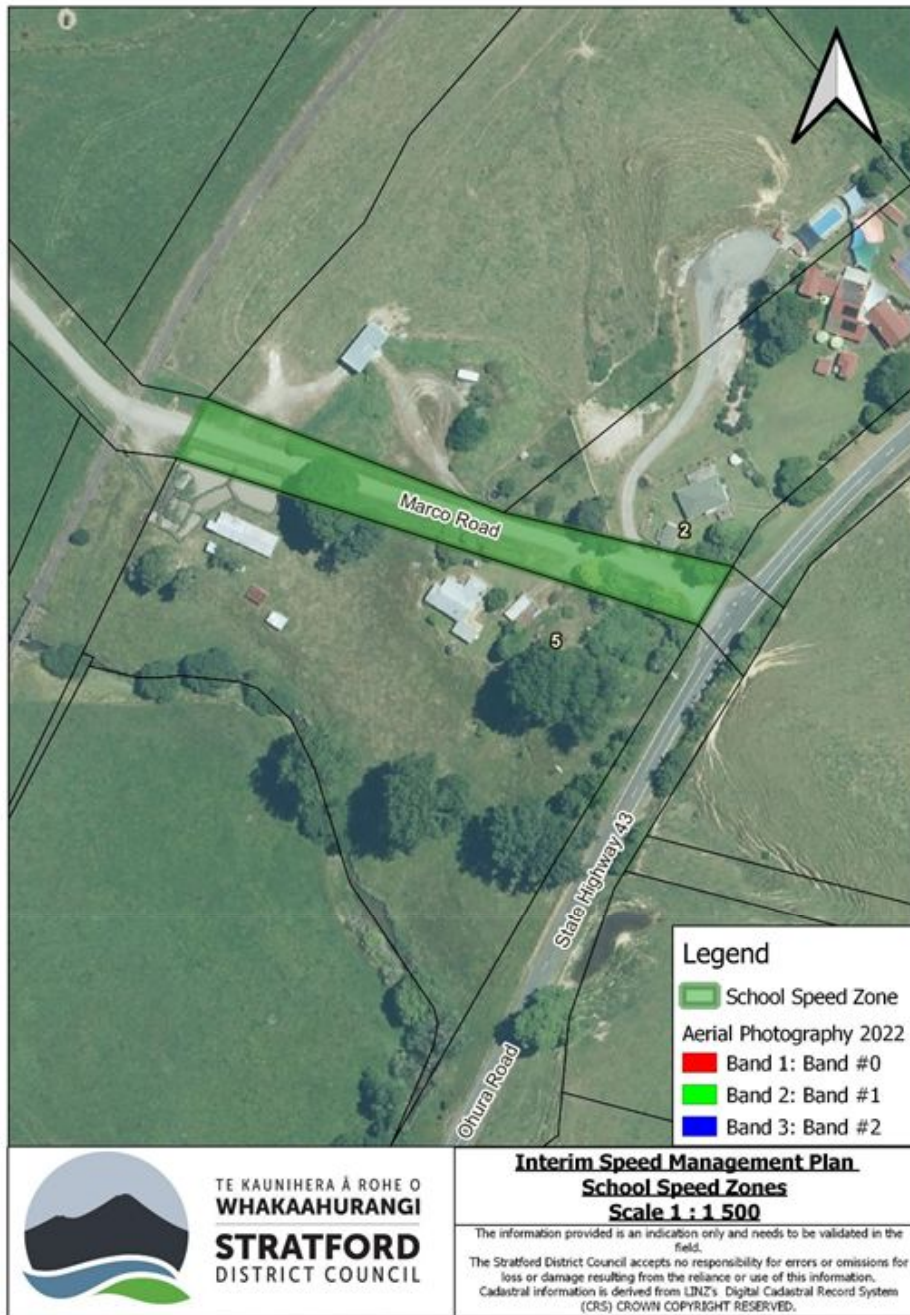
TARANAKI DIOCESAN SCHOOL



NGAERE SCHOOL



MARCO SCHOOL



Appendix 3

Erin Bishop

From: Erin Bishop
Sent: Monday, 19 June 2023 2:42 PM
To: Erin Bishop
Subject: FW: Pembroke School

From: Katherine Guest [REDACTED] >
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:38 AM
To: Steve Taylor <STaylor@stratford.govt.nz>
Subject: Re: Pembroke School

All good, can only try huh?

Appreciate your reply 😊

Sent from my iPhone

On 14/06/2022, at 8:30 AM, Steve Taylor <STaylor@stratford.govt.nz> wrote:

Hi Katherine,

Ooh, I checked the letter so many times, but not the attached image! Thanks for pointing that out. It's definitely 60 km/hr.

I have passed on your concerns about the engine braking and the burnouts to our Roding team. Unfortunately, there is not much we can probably do, especially about the engine brakes. I live in Inglewood and we have the same problem with the trucks.

Cheers

Steve

From: Katherine Guest <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, 13 June 2022 8:04 p.m.
To: Steve Taylor <STaylor@stratford.govt.nz>
Subject: Pembroke School

Hi Steve,

We received your letter today about the change in speed around Pembroke School - awesome to know this will be put in place.

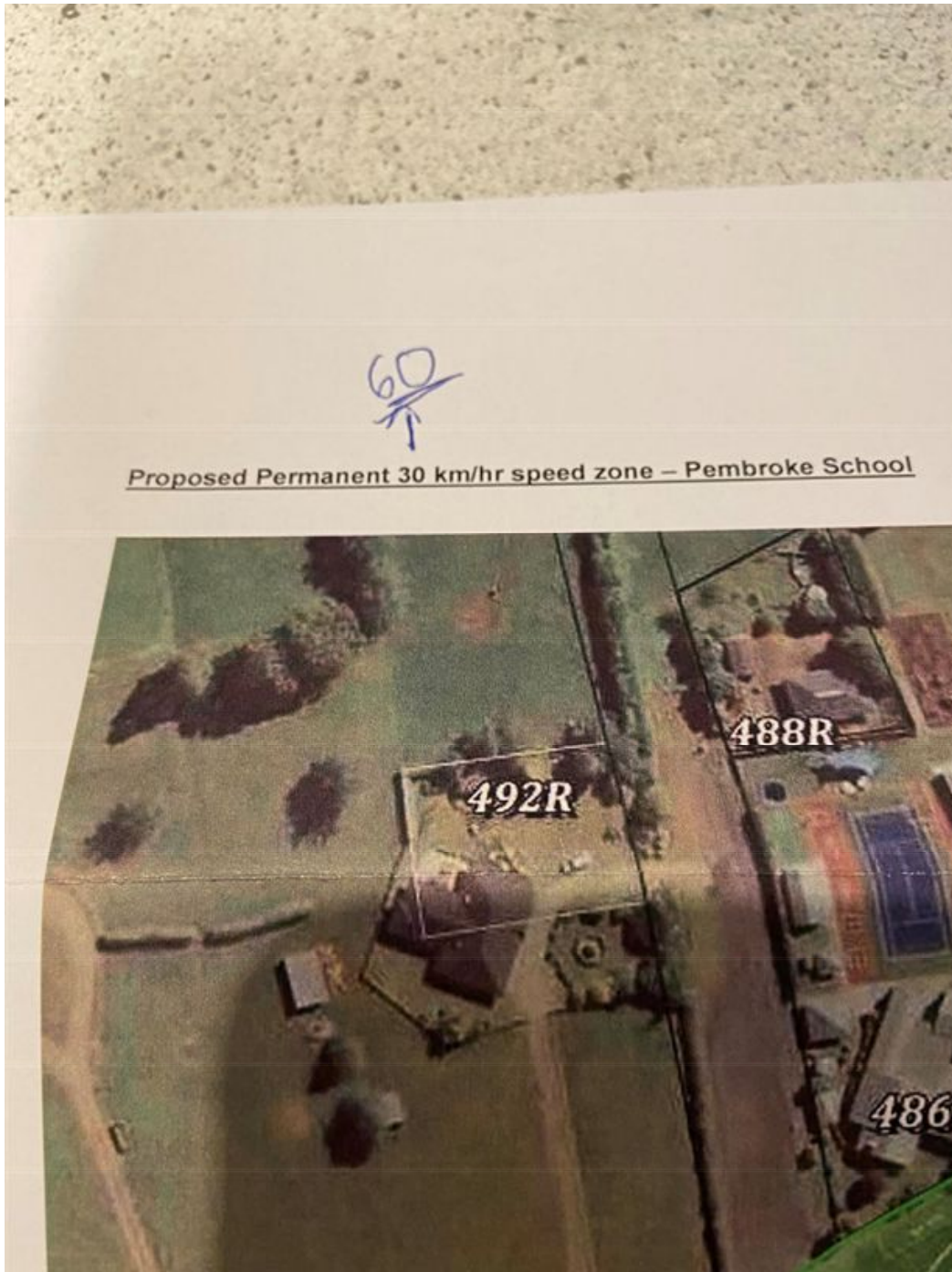
We also have a LOT of engine breaking from large trucks if it's possible to address this too please.

We also have a number of burnouts which happen at this intersection.

Have attached a photo of a typo - think it's meant to say 60?

Kind regards,

Katherine Guest.



Erin Bishop

From: Steve Taylor
Sent: Monday, 20 June 2022 9:41 AM
To: 'Mary Anne Costelloe'

Hi Mary Anne,

Further to my email last week, I have been told the draft Economic Development Strategy identifies the need for electric car infrastructure so we may see it come through as a project at some stage in the future.

Regards,

Steve Taylor
Projects Engineer/Manager
Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Whakaahurangi | Stratford District Council

83 Miranda Street
PO Box 320
Stratford 4352

P.06 765 6099
M.027 426 5500
stratford.govt.nz



From: Steve Taylor
Sent: Thursday, 16 June 2022 8:25 a.m.
To: 'Mary Anne Costelloe' <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: Safety Improvements outside St Joseph's Catholic School

Hi Mary Anne,

Sorry for the late reply to your questions, the simple answer is No and there isn't one!

There are currently no electric car charging ports (let alone fast ones!) in Stratford, but now the Clean Car Discount is in, it is something that the district will need to look at, whether Council installs some or private sector, in the near future. It would open up SH.43 access to electric cars better than what is present.

I looked up our policies and we don't have specific policies on green house emissions and climate change. We do however have these considerations in all our work. Policies such as waste Management, Farm, and Three Waters (to name a few) all have these topics that we treat as normal process for us. Green house emissions and climate change is now such a part of life that we always have it front of mind.

I have also passed on your query to our Community Development team to consider as well.

Regards,

Steve Taylor
Projects Engineer/Manager
Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Whakaahurangi | Stratford District Council

63 Miranda Street
PO Box 320
Stratford 4352

P.06 765 6099
M.027 426 5500
stratford.govt.nz



TE Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri
Whakahaahurangi
STRATFORD
DISTRICT COUNCIL

From: Mary Anne Costelloe <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, 14 June 2022 12:28 p.m.
To: Steve Taylor <STaylor@stratford.govt.nz>
Subject: Safety Improvements outside St Joseph's Catholic School

Dear Steve,

Thank you for your letter advising of the proposal of the change in speed for the area around the St Joseph's school. I think it is a wonderful idea.

On a different note, could you advise me if there are any electric vehicle fast charging ports in Stratford? If not, is there any consideration on installing any?

What is the Stratford District Council's policy on green house emissions and climate change?

Kind Regards
Mary Anne



"Dental Care for All Ages"

Mary Anne Costelloe,
BDS, Dip Clin Dent (Paediatric Dentistry)
Ph: +64 6 765 5839
Cell: +64 27 289 9788
Email: stratforddental@xtra.co.nz
Website: www.stratforddental.co.nz

Erin Bishop

From: Robyn Jury [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 22 June 2022 4:23 PM
To: Steve Taylor
Subject: Safety Improvements Outside Makahu School

> Hi Steve

> Following our telephone discussions, here is our feedback regarding the proposed low speed zone outside Makahu School.

>

> We believe that, if there is to be a low speed zone outside Makahu School, it should be 30 km per hour. The reasons for this are:

>

> - The roads to the school can only be safely driven at 35-40 km per hour on corners and bends, and at a maximum of 60 km per hour on other parts of the road. These speeds are necessary due to terrain, corners, narrowness, visibility, etc. Even slower speeds are required on the tunnel hill and on the metalled roads.

> - There is a lot of logging traffic including logging trucks, metal trucks and logging crews. Also, there are currently several places on both the tarsealed and metalled roads with a lot of surface damage (potholes and blowouts) due to the logging trucks.

> - The school entrance is near the roadside, and the bus parking area is right beside the road. The community hall, and general parking for the school and hall are across the road from the school and all near the road, meaning people including children need to cross the road to get between the school and hall.

> - There is a long one lane bridge and a blind corner just before the school and hall, which can only be safely driven at 35-40 km per hour maximum. This bridge and corner are both within the proposed low speed zone.

>

> We request that, if a low speed zone is implemented, that the other side of the sign have the open speed symbol NOT the number 100. We know they mean the same thing in law, but the roads to and from Makahu, are narrow and winding and there is no way that you can go 100 on any stretch of these roads, in fact they cannot be travelled at more than 60 km per hour. This includes Brewer Road from SH43 to Makahu School (8.3 km), Mangaehu and Mangaotuku Roads from Makahu School to the intersection with SH43 at Douglas (approx 23 km), and also all of Upper Mangaehu Road.

> We feel that if the signs say 100, motorists will be more inclined to go faster than they would if the signs had the open road symbol, thus creating danger when the aim of the signs is "safety improvement". "Open road" has the connotation that the speed should be subject to the "open road" conditions, whereas 100 is an absolute number and, although a legal maximum, it would give the impression 100 is possible.

> This will create huge danger to motorists and other road users. Our entrances to different sections of our farm are accessed via the road only and many of our family members/staff use the road several times a day for this purpose.

> It will also add to the danger for residents, especially those whose houses are close to the road. Our sons both live close to the road not far from the school, and one of them has a young child. Also with the large number of logging trucks, metal trucks, logging crews, etc it is even more important that everyone drives safely. We absolutely object to having 100 on the signs. It is not safe.

>

> I recently read about the change to the Opunake Road speed limit. We feel that your consideration should be given to changing the speed limit on all of our narrow, winding country roads, to 60 km/hour including all of the roads in Makahu such as Brewer Road, Mangaehu Road and Upper Mangaehu Road.

>

> We appreciate the opportunity to give our feedback on this matter and hope you will give this your attention. If you need any more information, such as photos, please do not hesitate to contact us by phone 067623830 or email.

- >
- > Kind regards
- >
- > Robyn and Paul Jury

Erin Bishop

From: Kerry Walker [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 1 July 2022 10:55 AM
To: Steve Taylor
Subject: Midhirst School

Dear Mr Taylor, in regards to your letter 9th June, sorry I'm late.

Midhirst School is not on the main road.

Most kids that cross the main road do so at Kent Terrace or Beaconsfield Road outside your 30 k zone.

To cross at Erin Street means crossing the railway line.

A 30 or 40 k sign flashing or otherwise like other school areas would be fine, anytime after that we are against.

1) school hours are 8 till 4, events after that, are mainly on weekends when there is less traffic.

2) Trucks and cars going up and down through their gears will cause a noise problem for residents in the area.

3) If needed a speed camera would help.

Regards Kerry Walker

--

This email has been checked for viruses by AVG.
<https://www.avg.com>

Erin Bishop

From: Alan Thatcher [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 30 June 2022 2:52 PM
To: Steve Taylor
Subject: Proposed 30 km/h limit Stratford Primary

Good afternoon Steve

We have been resident at 52 Brecon Road for over 30 years. We support the proposal in general as we have had concerns about safety around the school for some time. If this limits the use of Brecon Road as a bypass by heavy vehicles (notably increased in recent years) then this will serve to improve safety further. We also suggest extending the 30 km/h limit down to the end of Brecon Road to the rest home to improve the safety of children, parents and elderly accessing the sportsfield and the park. It seems pointless to have such a short stretch of road returning to 50km/h.

To improve congestion and safety around the school we would also recommend that the restriction on parking on the grass along Regan Street under the kowhai trees be made clear and actually enforced. This is currently widely ignored and contributes significantly to restricting visibility and narrowing the road width (and damages the roots of the lovely trees)

The zone also needs to be extended further north along Brecon Road which would give drivers plenty of warning before approaching the intersection. We would be strongly opposed to additional signage outside our property.

There is already a power pole which partially restricts vision while exiting our driveway. Similar consideration for visibility needs to be given to other driveways close to the intersection.

Cycle access to the school could be improved somewhat. Consideration to providing cycle tracks or dedicated cycle lanes along existing footpaths may reduce requirements for school related traffic. The current situation compromises cycle safety at busy times and any improvements are likely to encourage cycling.

kind regards

Alan Thatcher & Dorothee Heumueller

Contact ph [REDACTED]

Erin Bishop

From: Eddie Sanderson [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 23 June 2022 1:07 PM
To: Steve Taylor
Subject: Reg: Safety Improvements outside Avon School

Hello. I'd like to make a few comments regarding the proposed implementation of the 30km/hr speed zone outside of Avon school.

I live at 144 Hamlet St, directly across the road from Avon school. I have lived at this property for about 40 years, firstly with my parents when they purchased the property in 1982, and now with my own family when I bought the property of my parents in 2001.

As such I have had a very good view of traffic movements outside the school, and Hamlet street as a whole, during and after school hours for a number of years. My wife is a stay at home mum so she has a very good view of traffic movements during the school day.

I do not think lowering the speed limit to 30km/hr for the complete length of road between Romeo St and Warwick Rd will have any effect on making it safer outside of the school and it will only inconvenience the residents of this section of Hamlet St outside of school time and during school holidays. I also think the reasoning behind the lowering of the limit is inaccurate also.

There are next to no after school sports or other after school activities going on at the school. There is the occasional function in the hall, but this does not mean the speed should be lowered as traffic flow is very low. Going by the reasoning in the letter you sent us, a permanent 30km/hr limit must also be implemented outside of Stratford high school between Regan St and Celia St, Stratford Primary School between Brecon Rd & Portia St, St Josephs between Celia St and Page St, and Taranaki Diocesan School between Broadway and Portia St. These 4 schools have far more activity than Avon School ever does.

In regards to the police enforcing the 30km speed limit, they would need to actually be present all the time. They do not do this now to enforce the 50km speed limit so I cannot see them being present to enforce the 30km/hr limit. They might when the limit is first introduced, but with police resources already stretched I do not believe they will do this routinely. The road code says drivers must reduce speed when overtaking a parked school bus, but the police very rarely enforce this outside Avon School. Unless a police car or speed camera are always present the 30km/hr speed limit will be completely ignored.

But drivers do not speed on this section of Hamlet St during school hours, it is always in the evening or weekends. This is also when some drivers decide to do burnouts in front of the school, or at the intersection of Hamlet and Warwick Rd or Hamlet and Romeo. There has been damage done to the fence at the school and the wall at my own property due to this over the years. There used to be a tree on our road verge. This was knocked down by somebody doing a burnout in the 90s.

And because Hamlet St is so long and straight a police car is noticeable from a long way away so it is unlikely the police would actually catch anybody.

My observations of the dangers outside the school is the area around the zebra crossing. We continuously see parents arriving to pick up children from school parking almost right on top of the crossing, illegally parking across our own and neighbours driveways, and so close to our driveways that we have difficulty seeing oncoming traffic when driving out of our driveway. We frequently have to beep our horn at cars parked over our driveway when trying to enter or exit it during the school pick up/ drop off. The police are never around to enforce and issue tickets for these infringements. Just this morning I observed one parent decide to drive across oncoming traffic to park (facing oncoming traffic) outside the school to do their drop off. A 30km/hr speed limit will not remedy any of these issues.

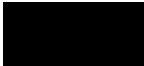
In my opinion a more effective solution to making it safer outside Avon school would be to increase the orange no parking zone on the eastern side of the road to go between the driveways at 140 & 148 Hamlet Street, effectively between the crossings diamond road markings. This will improve vision allowing drivers to see kids on the zebra crossing. In addition, making the zebra crossing a raised courtesy crossing (it should still be a zebra crossing) would be more effective at slowing down traffic in this area than a sign posted 30km/hr zone that the police will very rarely enforce.

If you are really serious about making the area outside of the school safer, this is a better option than a speed limit that will be ignored 99% of the time. The worst speeding drivers race down Hamlet st outside of school hours (we have seen this 3 times in the last week). There won't be any police around when it happens. A raised crossing (a sleeping policeman) will slow them down 24/7. But I should add that generally most drivers observe the existing 50km/hr speed limit.

My apologies for the long submission, but there are a few issues to address. Feel free to call me if you have any questions. I think I've lived in this part of Hamlet st longer than anybody else (40 years), so I have seen quite a bit.

Regards

Eddie Sanderson



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Erin Bishop

From: B mitchell [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 6 September 2022 2:21 PM
To: Stratford Submissions
Subject: school zone speed limits

After reviewing all the school zones on your website I would submit that a full time lowered speed limit is not the best option for stratford schools or residents.

I submit that a variable speed limit zone, operating on weekdays during school pick up and drop off times would be most suitable for our district, to ensure the safety of our tamarki at their schools and convenience our residents using those streets outside of these hours.

Bernice Mitchell
stratford

Erin Bishop

From: Sami & Laura Werder [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 19 August 2022 11:19 AM
To: Stratford Submissions
Subject: School Zone Speed Limits

Hey guys,

I just seen in the Stratford Press about the speed limits changing around some schools which is fantastic!

Just wondering if any submissions have been put in to change the speed limit alongside Toko School (just on East Road).

I checked the list of schools, and couldn't see it on there, but just thought I'd see anyway.

Yes, we have got a good turnaround/pick up bay for vehicles and school buses. But on busy days - fridays, assemblies, sports days etc, it's chaos with vehicles parked everywhere. And we all know how many trucks are on the road these days, and they don't seem to slow down a bit!

Has it been considered for a speed limit change? If so, what was the outcome?

Looking forward to your reply.

Thanks a lot,
Laura Werder

Sent from my iPhone

MONTHLY REPORT

Assets Department



F22/55/04 – D23/23450

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Director – Assets
Date: 27 June 2023
Subject: Assets Monthly Report for May 2023

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/
Moved/Seconded

1. Highlights

Roading

- Due to financial constraints, work has stopped on the pavement repairs on Brewer and Mangaehu Roads until the new financial year.
- Work commenced at the beginning of April to repair the damage to the side walls of the Kiore Tunnel. This has been completed in May.
- Repair works to Dunn’s Bridge on Opunake Road have been completed.

Water Supply

- Maintenance activities ongoing at the 3 Water Treatment Plants.
- Water Treatment Plant Upgrade works - procurement in progress

Wastewater

- Wastewater oxidation pond monitoring and sampling are ongoing. Influent and effluent sampling are ongoing and remains compliant with resource consent conditions.
- Dissolved oxygen probes have been maintained and show full compliance.
- Algal sampling of the wastewater is ongoing for the Diatomix project.

Trade Waste

- Trade Waste Consents – One new consent was issued. This consent was for the Stratford District Council Wai o Rua pool facility.
- Esk Road disposal site continues to see an increase in use by operators.

Stormwater

- There were no stormwater reticulation issues during this reporting period.

Solid Waste

- Officers have developed proposed targets and actions to implement the proposed revised Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.
- Waste audits undertaken in May revealed 5.9% (2 no) red tags were issued.

Parks and Reserves

- Victoria Park Drainage reinstatement nearing completion.
- Kopuatama Cemetery Entrance Upgrade works to commence in June 2023

Property

- Farm produces 142,659.9 kgMS, which is less than the 150,000 kgMS target.
- The Aero Club’s new hangar is progressing well.

Special Projects

- Better off Funding and Transport Choices projects are ongoing.
- Connecting Our Communities Strategy is being completed to include consultation feedback.

2. Roading

2.1 Level of Service and Performance Measures

The Levels of Service for the Roading Activity are measured using several performance indicators as shown in the table below.

Roading Level of Service (LoS) and Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	2022/2023 YTD
Safe Roading Network	Road safety - The change from the previous financial year in the number of deaths and serious injury crashes (DSI) on the local road network, expressed as a number. The number of DSI's for 2021/2022 was 6. Our target is 5 a reduction of 1.	-1	Achieved to date There have been two DSI crashes in the year to date. No further crashes have occurred during May 2023.
Road Condition	Urban Road condition – The average quality of ride on sealed urban road network, measured by smooth travel exposure.	≥ 83%	Not Achieved - 63% (as at 2021/22). A new survey is due in 2023/24.
	Rural Road condition- The average quality of ride on sealed rural road network, measured by smooth travel exposure.	≥ 91%	Achieved - 94% (as at 2021/22). A new survey is due in 2023/24.
Road Maintenance	Sealed Road maintenance – The percentage of the sealed road network that is resurfaced:	≥5%	Not Achieved ¹ The reseal programme for the year has been completed, a total of 16km (4%) has been sealed.
	Unsealed Road maintenance ² - The percentage of the unsealed road network that has been metal dressed.	≥7%	Achieved – 8%
Footpaths	Footpaths that fall within LoS Standard - The percentage of footpaths within a territorial authority district that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths that is set out in the territorial authority's relevant document.	>72%	Not yet Achieved. Another condition survey of the footpaths has been recently completed. Further analysis of the results will be carried out in the forthcoming months.
Customer Request Management Response	Response to service requests - The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which the territorial authority responds within the time frame specified in the long-term plan.	>88%	Achieved
Customer Satisfaction	• Roading Network	>80%	Not Achieved – The results of the survey over the last three quarters are: 29% (Q1), 33% (Q2), to 35% (Q3).
	• Footpaths	>80%	Not Achieved - The results of the survey over the last three quarters are: 58% (Q1), 57% (Q2), to 65% (Q3).

¹ Our target length for resealing is 20km per year. We have sealed 16km of the sealed road network this year. Two sites have been deferred to the 2023/24 programme due to pavement failures requiring attention. A 500m section Swansea Road outside the High School has been sealed in April, bringing this year's programme to an end.

²Our target is to use 10,000m³ of metal or the equivalent of 25km (12%) of unsealed roads, assuming a 100mm overlay on a 4m wide road. No maintenance metalling was undertaken in May.

2.2 Customer Requests

We have managed to reduce the number of outstanding CRM's to 3 during the month of May.

2.3 Routine Maintenance

Day-to-day maintenance activities continued throughout April typically comprising:

- CBD cleaning;
- Bridge cleaning;
- Pothole filling and fixing edge breaks;
- Sweeping up leaves in the urban area;
- Clearing sump tops;
- Litter collection;
- Repairing rubbish bins;
- Grading;
- Clearing water tables;
- High trimming of the roadside vegetation on Pembroke Rd and Manaia Rd.
- Clearing snow for access to the ski field.

2.4 Ready Response Works

There have been two call outs to incidents during May. One was to attend to localised flooding on Celia St and the second was fallen trees on Manaia Rd and Pembroke Rd.

2.5 Capital Works

- **Fenton Street** – This has been completed. There is one vehicle crossing to be poured, but we are waiting on the property owner to relocate a house to a rear section.
- **Opunake Road** - Repair works to Dunn's Bridge have been completed.
- **Mangaopapa Road**– Repairs to the Kiore Tunnel have been completed.
- **Mangaehu and Brewer Roads and other Forestry Roads** - Works have been curtailed on these roads due to constrained budgets. We will re-commence the repair programme in the new financial year.

2.6 Building Consents, Resource Consents and LIMS

Roading assessments were made for a total of:

- 1 building consent application;
- 1 resource consent application; and
- 8 LIM reports.

2.7 Roding Activities

A snapshot of the programmed and reactive works completed in May is shown in Figure 1.

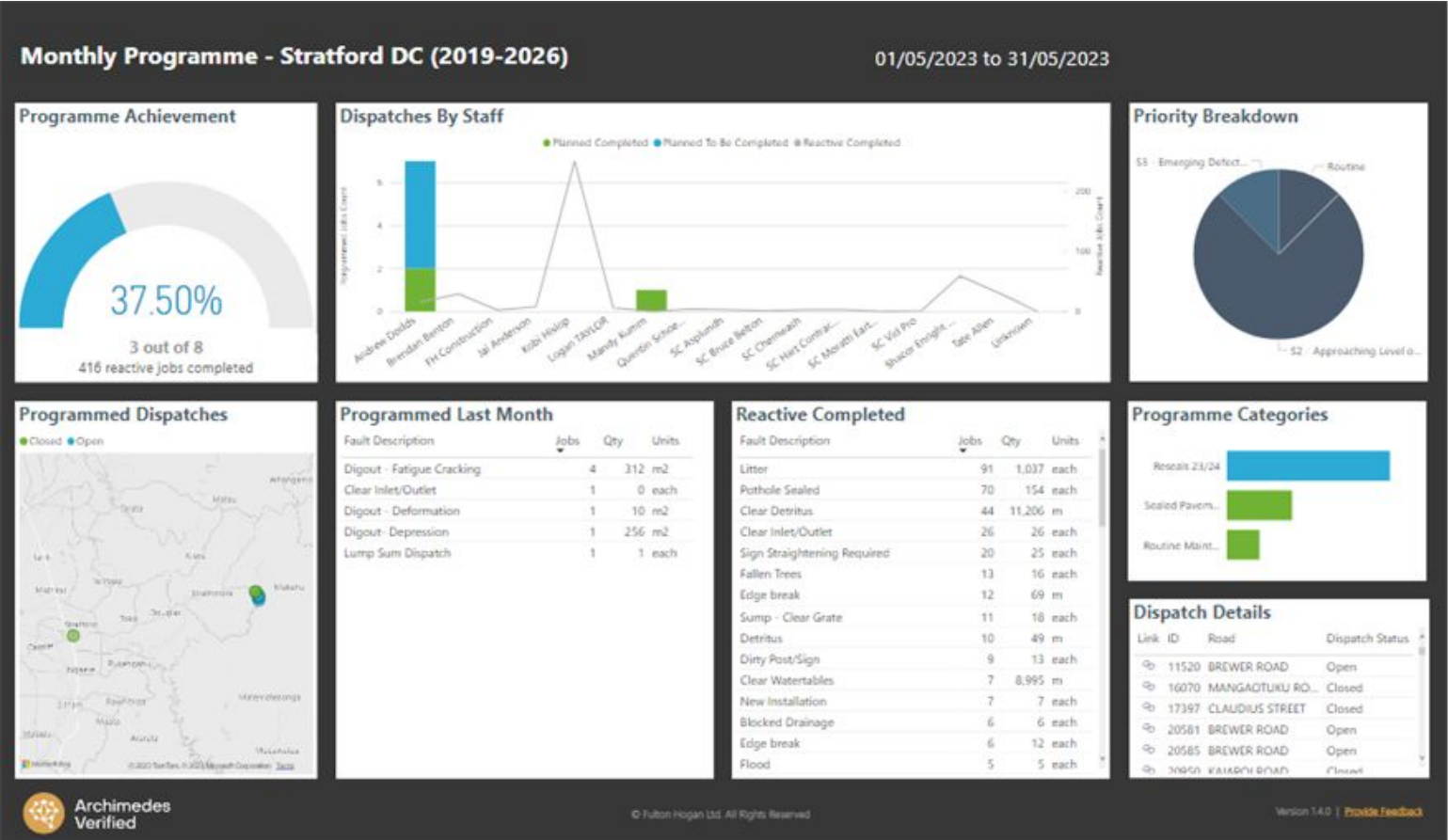


Figure 1: May 2023 Monthly Programme Achievement Chart

3. Services

3.1 Water Supply

The Levels of Service for the Water Supply Activity are measured using several performance indicators as shown in the table below.

Water Supply Level of Service (LoS) and Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	2022/2023 YTD
Safe Drinking Water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking Water Standards; • Maintenance of Reticulation 	DWSNZ Bacterial compliance – Compliance with Part 4 of the Drinking-water standards (bacteria compliance)	100%	Achieved to date
	DWSNZ Protozoal compliance – Compliance with Part 5 of the Drinking-water standards (protozoal compliance)	100%	Achieved to date
	Water Loss – The percentage of real water loss from the local authority's networked reticulation system (including a description of the methodology used to calculate this)	<25%	Not yet measured 2021/2022 Achieved - 17.3%
A Reliable Water Supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response Time; • Unplanned Disruptions 	Urgent Response Times – The performance measure targets for the median response time for urgent attendance and resolution		
	• Attendance for urgent call-out	1 hr	Not Achieved 2 hr 17 mins
	• Resolution for urgent call-out	8 hrs	Not Achieved 14 hr 0 mins
	Non-urgent Response Times – The performance measure targets for the median response time for non-urgent attendance and resolution		
	• Attendance non urgent call-out	2 working days	Not Achieved 1 days 23 hrs 31 mins
	• Resolution non urgent call-out	5 working days	Achieved 3 days 3 hrs 37 mins
	Unplanned Disruptions - The performance measure target for disruptions.		
	• Minor disruptions (between 5 and 50 connections affected)	< 5	Not Achieved 7
• Major disruptions (more than 50 connections affected)	<2	Achieved 0	
Demand Management	Water Consumption – The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the district	<275L / resident / day	Not yet measured
Customer Satisfaction	Number of complaints – The performance measure target for customer satisfaction is <32 complaints per 1,000 connections received for:		Achieved
	• Drinking Water Clarity;		1.3
	• Drinking Water Taste;	<32	0
	• Drinking Water Odour;		0
	• Drinking Water Pressure or Flow;		0.6
	• Continuity of Supply		0.6

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	2022/2023 YTD
Water Pressure	Water Pressure – The average water pressure at 50 properties within the water supply zone, including any that have complained about pressure and or flow meets Council specifications (flow>10l/min & pressure>350kpa)	100%	Not Yet measured
NZFS Conditions	Fire Hydrants – The performance measure targets the percentage of hydrants meeting the NZFS Code of Practice conditions regarding supply	100%	Not Yet measured

3.1.1 Operations

May Response Times

As per Elected Members' request, the May response times were as follows:

- Urgent Attendance Response – Nil (Target - 1-hour);
- Urgent Resolution Response – Nil (Target - 8-hours);
- Non-urgent Attendance Response – Achieved in 7 hours 3 minutes (Target – 2 day); and
- Non-urgent Resolution Response – Achieved in 2 days 2 hours 5 minutes (Target – 5 days).

Water Treatment

- One routine drinking water sample taken at the Stratford water treatment plant was found to have exceeded the maximum allowable value (MAV) for Aluminium by laboratory analysis, and this was reported to Taumata Arowai.
- The subsequent sample was found to be compliant, but the Aluminium Chlorohydrate dosing had not yet been altered at the time of the subsequent sampling as the laboratory had not yet reported the previous result to Council.
- The laboratory was contacted and retested the original sample, and this was found to be compliant. Taumata Arowai were notified.

Water Reticulation

- Minor leaks were experienced around tobies within Stratford.

3.1.2 Capital Works

22/23 Watermain Renewals

- Broadway watermain renewal (between Romeo St and Celia St) is continuing.

Water Treatment Plant Upgrade

- The replacement project is in progress for the Pātea raw water delivery line and the associated grit removal tank.

3.1.3 Building Consents, Resource Consents and LIMs

Assessments were made for a total of:

- 5 Building Consent applications;
- 0 Resource Consent application; and
- 8 LIM reports

3.2 **Wastewater**

The Levels of Service (LoS) for Wastewater Activity are measured using several performance indicators as shown in the table below. The overarching LoS is the management of wastewater without risk to public health.

Wastewater Level of Service (LoS) and Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	2022/2023 YTD
System Adequacy	Dry weather sewerage overflows - The number of dry weather sewerage overflows from the territorial authority's sewerage system, expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system.	<5 per 1,000	Achieved 1.11
Discharge Compliance	Resource Consent Compliance – Compliance with the territorial authority's resource consents for discharge from its sewerage system measured by the number, received by the territorial authority in relation to those resource consents, of:	0	Achieved
	• Abatement notices;		0
	• Infringement notices;		0
	• Enforcement orders; and		0
	• Convictions.		0
Response and Resolution Times	Sewerage overflows - Where the territorial authority attends to sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the territorial authority's sewerage system, the following median response times are measured:		
	• Attendance time from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	1 hour	Not Achieved 6 hrs 22 mins
	• Resolution time from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault.	8 hours	Not Achieved 9 hrs 2 mins
Customer satisfaction	Complaints - The total number of complaints, expressed per 1000 connections to the territorial authority's sewerage system, received by the territorial authority about any of the following:	<5	Not Achieved
	• Sewage odour		0.38
	• Sewerage system faults		12.2
	• Sewerage system blockages		5.5
Trade Waste Complaints Response times	• Attendance time: from the time the Council receives notification to the time that a Trade Waste Officer arrives on site.	2 working days	May – 0 - Achieved
Trade Waste Consent Processing	• Percentage of trade waste consent applications processed within 15 working days.	100%	May – 1 - Achieved

3.2.1 Operations

May Response Times

As per Elected Members' request, the May response times were as follows:

- Sewerage Overflows Attendance – Achieved in 12 minutes (Target – 1 hour);
- Sewerage Overflows Resolution – Achieved in 3 hours 30 minutes (Target - 8-hours).

Wastewater Treatment

- There were no major issues relating to wastewater treatment operations during this reporting period.

Wastewater Reticulation

- There were no major issues relating to wastewater reticulation during this reporting period.

Health and Safety

There were no health and safety incidents during this reporting period.

Oxidation Pond Influent and Effluent Sampling

- Monthly influent and effluent sampling of the wastewater treatment ponds is ongoing in accordance with resource consent conditions.
- Compliance was maintained during this reporting period.

3.2.2 Capital Works - Wastewater Treatment Upgrade

- Algal sampling of the wastewater is ongoing for the Diatomix project.
- Bird scaring operations are ongoing.
- The fencing contract for the wastewater treatment ponds has been awarded and is due to commence during June.

3.2.3 Matters Outstanding

- There are no matters outstanding for this reporting period.

3.3 Trade Waste

The following provides a summary of Trade Waste Activities for the month of May:

3.3.1 Trade Waste Consents

- One new consent was issued. This consent was for the Stratford District Council Wai o Rua pool facility. The focus for this conditional consent was to control the volume and chlorine concentration in the discharge from the facility, to ensure compliance with system treatment capacity.

3.3.2 Trade Waste Consent Holders

- Programme to inspect and sample operators continues. Since several operators rarely use (or have never used) the Esk Road facility, some sampling has not always been able to be completed within timeframes specified in their consents.
- Esk Road disposal site showed a continued increase in use over the May reporting period compared with earlier months.
- An audit of wastetrack declarations was undertaken by randomly selecting waste source contacts and phoning them to confirm the source was as declared to Council. Outcome was that we are receiving waste as per the declarations. This audit will be repeated again in the next quarter period.

3.3.3 Permitted Activities

- Planning for audit of grease management systems in high-risk food premises is ongoing. This is to confirm compliance with the permitted activities within the district.

3.3.4 General

- Diatomix project update – ongoing monitoring continues with no exceptions to report.

3.4 **Stormwater**

The Levels of Service for the Stormwater Activity are measured using several performance indicators as shown in the table below.

Stormwater Level of Service (LoS) and Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	2022/2023 YTD
Stormwater system protects property from impacts of flooding.	System adequacy		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of flooding events that occur in a territorial authority district. "Flooding" in this context means Stormwater entering a habitable floor 	0	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected. (Expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's Stormwater system.) 	0	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each flooding event, the number of buildings in the central business zone affected by flooding. 	0	0
Discharge Compliance	Resource Consent Compliance – Compliance with the territorial authority's resource consents for discharge from its Stormwater system measured by the number of:	N/A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abatement notices; 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infringement notices; 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement orders; and 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convictions. 		
Response and Resolution Times	The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	1hr	0hrs
Customer satisfaction	Complaints - The number of complaints received by a territorial authority about the performance of its Stormwater system, expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's Stormwater system.	< 8	0

3.4.1 **Operations**

There were no major issues relating to storm water infrastructure during this reporting period.

3.4.2 **Matters Outstanding**

There are no matters outstanding for this reporting period.

3.5 Solid Waste

The Levels of Service for the Solid Waste Collection Activity are measured using the performance indicators shown in the table below.

Solid Waste Level of Service (LoS) and Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	2022/2023 YTD
The levels of waste generated are reducing	Quantity of Waste to landfill per household (kg/hh/annum) (municipal kerbside collection only)	<600kg kg/hh/annum	Achieved to date 473 kg (Figure 2)
	Percentage (by weight) of Council controlled waste stream that is recycled (municipal kerbside collection only).	>20%	Achieved to date - 23.8% (average monthly)(Figure 3) (May – 21.5%)
Customer Satisfaction	Percentage of customers satisfied with the service provided.	>80%	Not achieved to date - 25%*

* As per the Customer Satisfaction Survey Verbatim Report April 2023, 53 comments were recorded. 25% of these were positive; 32% were neutral with suggestions for improvements i.e.: green-waste, organic waste and expanding services to rural areas. 43% were negative with 93% directed to our regional contracted services, i.e., inconsistent pickups and drivers' actions around damaging bins.

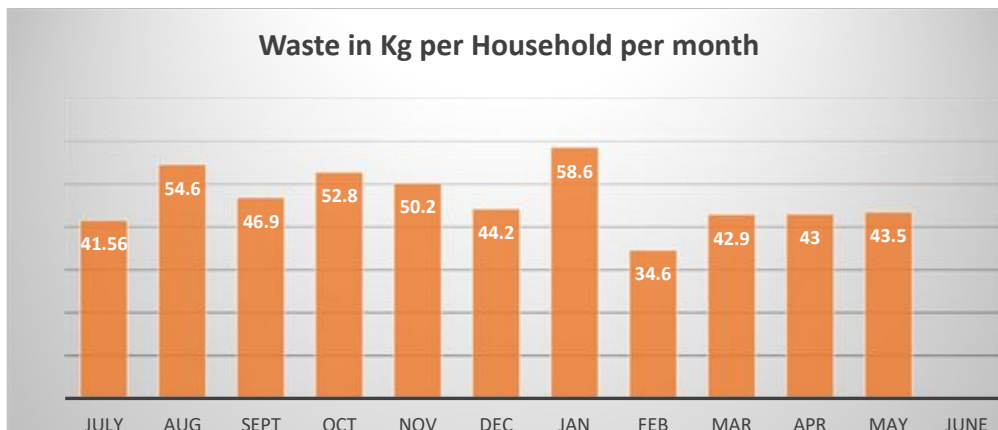


Figure 2: Quantity of Waste to landfill per household (per household) (municipal kerbside collection only)

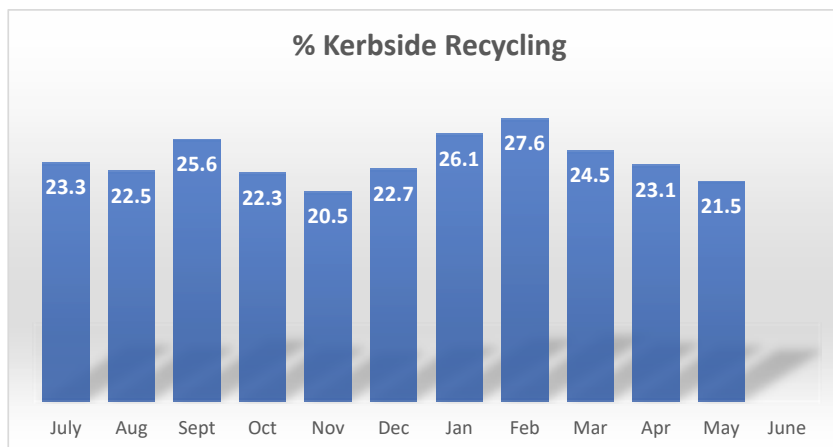


Figure 3: Percentage by weight of Kerbside recycling

3.5.1 Planning – Strategies, Policies, Plans and Bylaws

- **The WMMP 2023 Project**
Officers have prepared a report to the Policy and Services Committee to approve the **draft** Targets and Actions for the revised Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2023. A timetable for Public Consultation is included in the report.
- **Strategy, Policy and Bylaw Review**
The **Education Strategy** has been drafted and is ready for review once the 2023 WMMP comes into force - indicative date of 1 December 2023 is set. Along with the Education Strategy, the **Kerbside Policy** and **Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw** 2020 will also be reviewed in line with the new 2023 WMMP.
- **The Sustainability Project**
This project is currently on hold until the completion of the WMMP project.

3.5.2 Contamination Levels of Kerbside Recycling

- In May 2023, 3% (407 bins) of Stratford bins were audited (Figure 4). Two properties have been issued bin suspension notices in accordance with Section 12.6 of the Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw. 6% Red & 14.5% Amber tags were issued.
- Seven properties have been put on final notification for incorrect recycling.
- In May, a total of 63 Education packs were issued, comprising:
 - 35 Education packs were issued for minor contamination; and
 - 28 *First* notifications and education packs

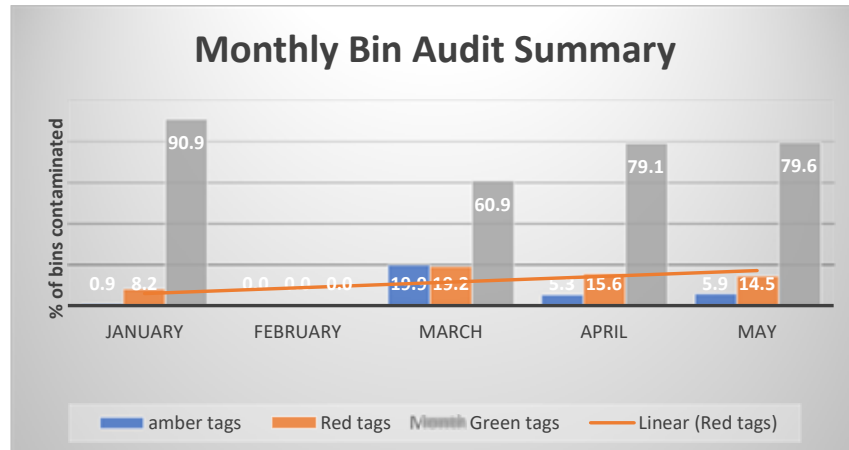


Figure 4: Monthly Waste Contamination Proportion of Recycling Bins.

3.5.3 Waste Minimisation

- **Current Initiatives**
No waste minimisation events were held in May, we prioritise the development of the WMMP which is targeted for completion in December 2023.

In June, planning for **Plastic Free July** campaign and **Bin the Lid** campaign will be undertaken. In July 2023, another **Stratford Repair Café** is proposed, in addition to a **My Walk In Wardrobe** event.
- **Waste Levy Contestable Fund – Clarification of March 2023 Details**
The March 2023 Monthly Report contained incomplete and inaccurate details regarding the Waste Levy Contestable Fund applications. The April Monthly Report contains the correct details, which have been re-iterated below:
Applications for the 2022/2023 \$25,000 Waste Levy Contestable Fund closed on 10 March 2023, with application requests totalling over \$57,000.00. Below shows all the successful recipients of the fund.

- **Stratford Community Childcare Centre -**
\$7,030 for new composting systems.
- **Avon Primary School**
\$8,995 for the development of a garden and composting system for community use.
- **Pregnancy Help Stratford Branch**
\$3,600 to develop reusable nappy education and recycling.
- **Stratford Repair Café Group**
\$2,496 for the establishment of a bi-monthly Repair Café event in Stratford.
- **Stratford District High School**
\$3,120 for the installation of a recycling and composting system for unused school lunches.

4 Property

Council Officers manage several community facilities including the Aerodrome; Civic Amenities; and Rental and Investment properties.

The Customer service request history for the property activity is shown in Figure 5 below.

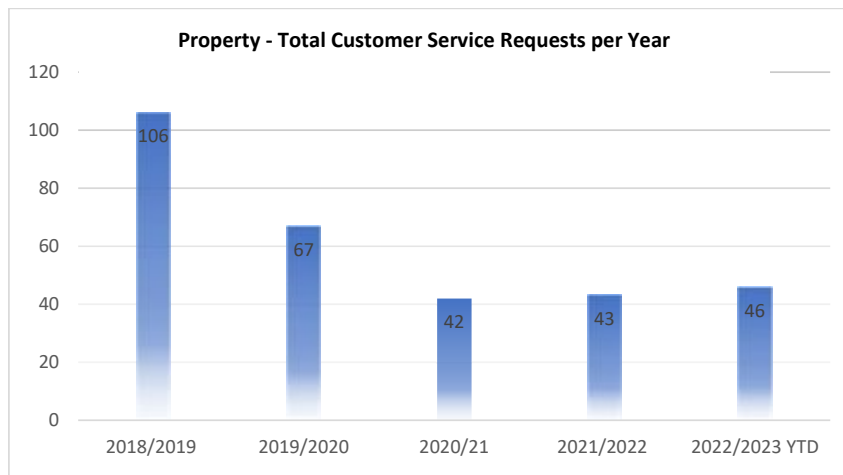


Figure 5: Customer service request history – Property – May 2023

4.1 Aerodrome

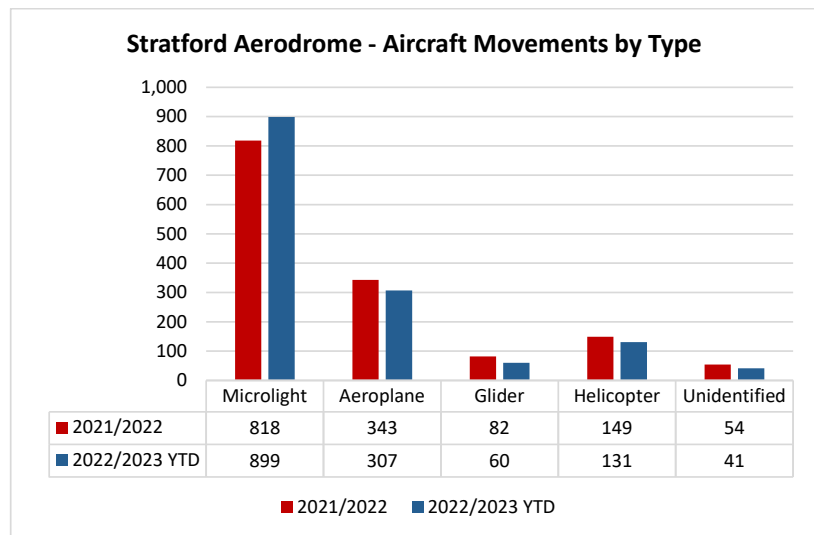
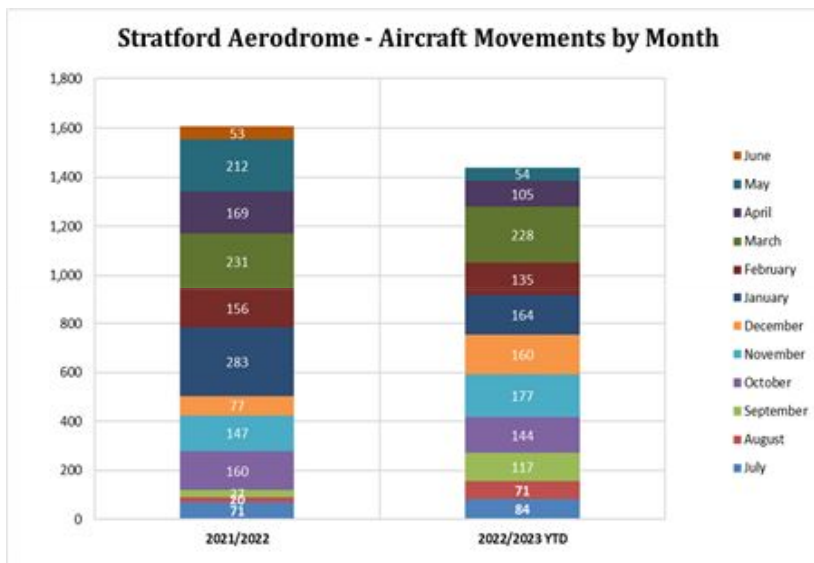
A summary of May activities at the Aerodrome include:

- The Aerodrome User Group (AUG) was held on the 31 May 2023
- The Aerodrome Safety Committee has been established, with the next meeting scheduled in August.
- Rabbit Control will be commencing in June 2023.
- The Aero Club's new hangar is progressing well. The roof section is complete and concreting is programmed for June 2023 (Figure 6).



Figure 6: New Aero Club hangar construction in progress

Customer satisfaction of the condition and maintenance of the Aerodrome facility is greater than 70%. This is measured annually and reported at the end of the financial year.



4.2 Civic Amenities

The Council's Amenities portfolio include, but are not limited to:

- Housing for the elderly;
- TET Stadium
- War Memorial Centre;
- Centennial Restrooms; and
- Public toilets.

The Levels of Service provision, including the Performance Measures is based on the condition of the assets and associated customer satisfaction. The performance of these services is annually measured and reported at the end of the financial year.

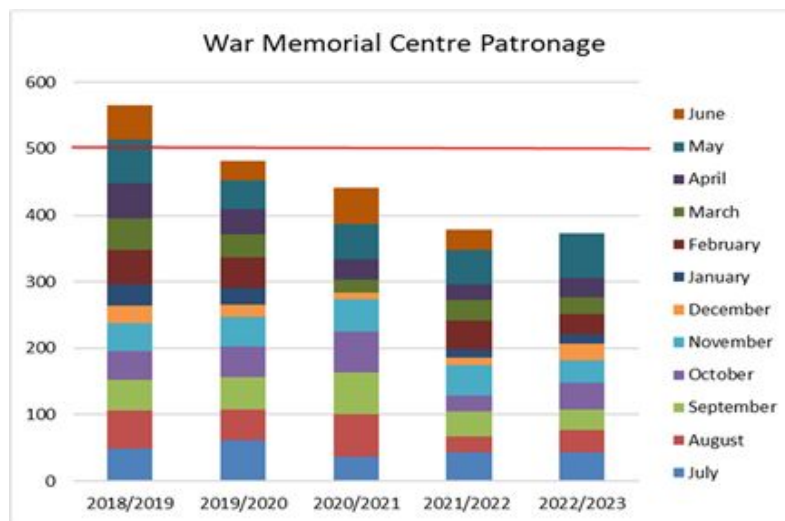
Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	2022/2023 YTD
To provide facilities that are well maintained and utilised.	Buildings legally requiring a Building Warrant of Fitness (WoF) have a current Building WoF at all times.	100%	100%
	Annual booking of War Memorial Centre.	>500	373
	Annual booking of Centennial Restrooms.	>200	231
To provide suitable housing for the elderly.	Percentage of Customer satisfaction.	>89%	93%
	Annual Occupancy rate.	>95%	100%
To provide clean, well maintained toilet facilities.	Percentage of Stratford District residents satisfied with overall level of service of toilets.	>80%	89%

The Civic amenities occupancy rates / patronage are shown in the table and charts below.

4.2.1 Housing for the Elderly

The current occupancy rate for the month of April is 100% and therefore achieves the performance measure of >95 %.

4.2.2 War Memorial Centre



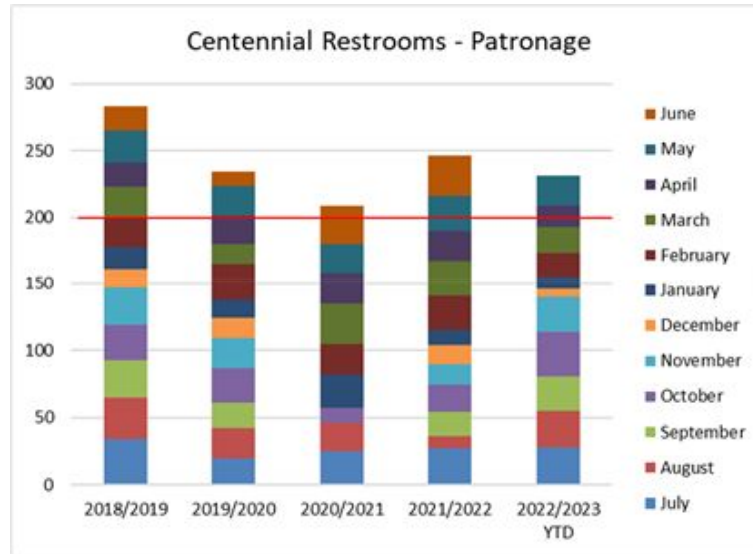
Ten bookings were cancelled during the month of May.

Below is a summary of the cancellations since July 2022 to date. Feedback is that the increased *higher* cost of venue hireage is the main reason for cancellations, this is yet to be confirmed in a formal survey.

War Memorial Centre Cancellation Summary

	Month	No of Cancellations
1	July	15
2	August	11
3	September	9
4	October	7
5	November	8
6	December	7
7	January	3
8	February	10
9	March	3
10	April	5
11	May	10
	Total	88

4.2.3 Centennial Restrooms



One booking was cancelled during the month of May.

4.3 Rental and Investment Properties

The Council's Rental and Investment Properties are:

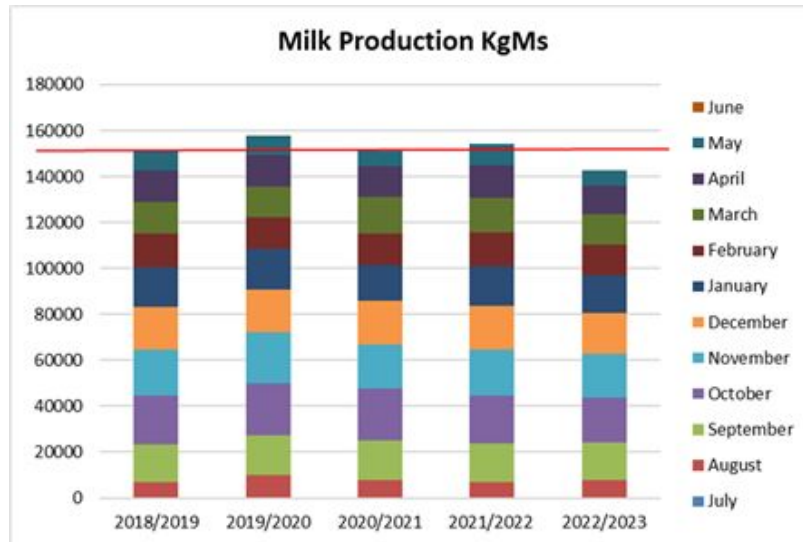
- the Farm;
- the Holiday Park (operated by a third party, with a formal lease on the land); and
- Rental properties (urban and rural land, and commercial properties).

The Levels of Service are measured annually and reported at the end of the financial year, using the performance indicators shown in the table below.

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	2022/2023 YTD
Maximum profits from the farm are returned to Council.	Milk production is maximised	>150,000 kg	142,659.9 kgMs
The Council is meeting national Environmental standards.	The Council farm's Environmental Plan is reviewed annually	Compliance	Expected to achieve
Leased property is safe and fit for purpose.	Number of complaints from tenants.	<5	0

4.3.1 The Farm

- This season, a total of 142,659.9 kgMS has been produced, which is lower than the target 150,000 kgMS. Weather has had a big impact on the production rate, affecting available feed for the cows. There have also been a high number of environmental mastitis and lame cows. Calves were grazed on the Farm which also put pressure on the grass.
- Riparian planting will commence in June.
- The history of the Farm milk production is shown in the chart below.



4.4 Capital Works Programme

Below is a summary of capital projects update.

- The TET Multi Sports Stadium *Entrance Door and Gymnasium Door Upgrade* – Officers are working with the supplier to bring the project within budget without compromising the desired outcome;
- The Percy Thomson Building *Roof Replacement Project* – Discussions are in ongoing with the sole Tenderer and the Percy Thomson Trust.
- Farm race kerbing – Contract has commenced, due to be completed in June
- Seismic Reports findings are that the War Memorial Centre (WMC), TET Multisport Centre, Glockenspiel and the former TSB pool are all below the 34% New Building Standard (NBS) for earthquake readiness.

Following instructions from the Audit and Risk (A&R) Committee, Officers are investigating:

- WMC – the extent of works required to bring the building up to **34% IL3**;
- TET Multisport Centre – the extent of works to bring the building up to **34% IL3** or **100% IL4** (Civil Defence requirements);
- Glockenspiel – the extent of works to bring the building up to **34% IL2**; and TSB Pool – the cost to demolish the building.

5. Parks and Reserves

The performance of Council's parks and reserves activities are measured using the targets shown in the table below. Measurement is done annually and reporting at the end of the financial year.

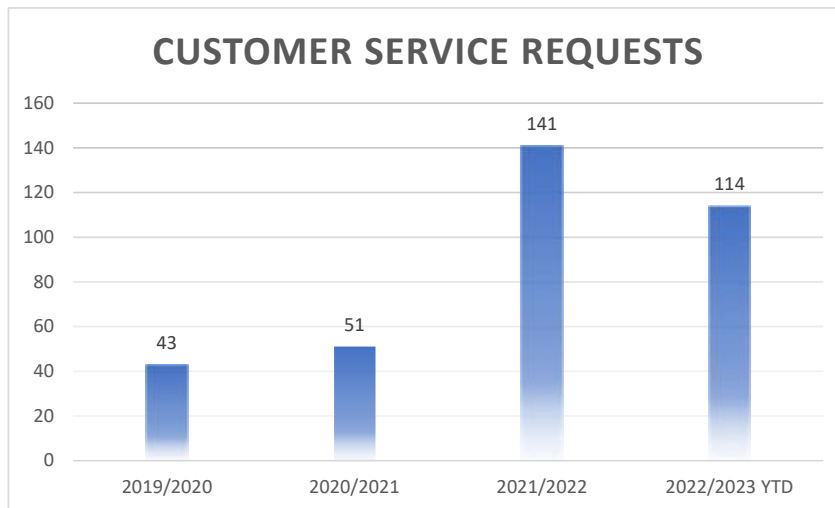
Capital Projects

Ongoing projects are the:

- Victoria Park Drainage – this is ongoing, with the final stage expected to be completed after the rugby season; and
- The Arboretum project with the Percy Thomson Trust, which is nearing completion

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	2022/2023
To provide parks, Sports fields and other open spaces that meet community demand	Number of complaints and requests for service.	<40	114
	Percentage of Stratford residents satisfied with:		
	Parks;	>80%	92%
	Sports fields;	>80%	83%
	Cemeteries.	>80%	70%
Safe playgrounds are provided	All playgrounds meet NZ Safety Standards.	Full Compliance	Full compliance
Foot Bridges are safe.	All foot bridges meet NZ Safety standards.	Full Compliance	Full compliance

The customer service request history for the Parks and Reserves Activity is shown below.



	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023 YTD
Parks	3	10	24	30
Structures	9	2	32	16
Sports grounds	3	5	5	6
Playgrounds	1	1	14	6
Cemeteries	5	5	11	11
Street Trees	11	15	24	27
Walkways	11	13	31	18
Total	43	51	141	114

6. Capital Projects

Progress updates on some of Council's key projects, as at **31 May 2023**.

6.1 Wai O Rua Stratford Aquatic Centre

Construction is complete. The building is in its *Defects Liability Period* until October 2023.

6.2 The Whangamomona walkways

Taranaki Trails Trust has requested for Council to be the Controlling Authority for the Mountain Bike Trail from Mangaere Road to Whangamomona. Officers are considering all associated cost and risks associated with this request.

6.3 Better off Funding

The Council has been allocated \$2.57 million (Tranche 1) of the \$2.5b support package, as part of the *Three Water Reforms* – a package intended to support councils to ensure they are no worse off due to the reforms process. The \$7.70 million Tranche 2 funding has since been withdrawn by Central Government because of the changes to the *Affordable Waters Reform*.

The Tranche 1 projects are underway and include:

- The Brecon Road Extension – discussions with potential consultants and Waka Kotahi is ongoing.
- Town Centre Development including the Prospero Place and Broadway Beautification – Project team has been established to oversee concept designs and is included under the Stratford 2035 banner.
- Skate Park development – Construction of a Skate Bowl is underway. An overall concept plan is under development to create opportunity for external funding.
- Victoria Park Drainage Project – Construction is complete, with reinstatement underway. Officers have been working with Stratford Rugby and various turf specialists to mitigate concerns raised.
- Enabling Wastewater Infrastructure for the Stratford Park – Modelling of existing capacity in Stratford's wastewater network is underway, to allow an impact assessment on the existing network. This an on-going contract, with completion due in 2026.

6.4 Connecting our Communities Strategy

Consultation on the Connecting our Communities Strategy closed on 19 August 2022 and feedback from the public and identified stakeholders received. The Strategy is currently being updated to incorporate feedback and Transport Choices.

An updated strategy will be presented to this committee in July 2023.

6.5 Transport Choices Package

The Minister of Transport announced a \$350 million package for Road Controlling Authorities to fast-track projects that will help reduce Vehicle Kilometres Travelled (VKT). Stratford District Council successfully applied for \$7.8 m for schools' safety improvement works and \$180k for **Bikes in Schools** Project for the three urban schools.

The Council's project has been nominated as a '**Flagship**' School project featuring the school safety improvements and the reallocation of road space to connect the three Primary Schools. This is to be supported by the introduction of **Bikes in Schools** installations. The project is to be delivered in phases and stages, commencing with Stage 1 of Phases 1 & 2. Other stages will be included in the Connecting our Communities Strategy and implemented as funds are available.

Specialist consultants have been procured and an overall network plan was independently reviewed to determine the best routes and priorities. Regular meetings with Waka Kotahi are being held to better understand the projects to align with Central Government's objectives and targets. Design plans are being issued to Waka Kotahi after consultation and safety audits are completed.

A *Communication Strategy* has been developed to guide stakeholder engagement. A questionnaire – Caregiver Survey - is going to the communities of the three primary schools in June. The questionnaire is attached as **Appendix A**. This will feed into the *Evaluation and Monitoring Plan* as part of the reporting requirements to Waka Kotahi.

All projects are expected to be completed by June 2024.

7. Resource Consents

Several resource consent applications have been lodged with the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) as shown below.

RC Number	Location	Description	Stakeholders	Update
1276-3	Midhirst Te Popo Water Take	To take water from the Te Popo Stream, a tributary of the Manganui River for community public water supply purposes	Fish and Game NZ, Te Atiawa, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Maru, Okahu Inuawai Manataiao Hapū, Pukerangioraha Hapū	Application with TRC, awaiting Cultural Impact Assessment to be commissioned by Iwi
1337-3	East Road, Toko	To take and use groundwater from a bore in the vicinity of the Toko Stream in the Patea catchment for Toko rural water supply purposes	Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Maru	Iwi feedback received – no issues. Awaiting outcome of application processing from the TRC.
6605-1	East Road, Toko	To discharge treated filter backwash water from the Toko Water Treatment Plant into a soak hole adjacent to the Manawawiri Stream	Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Maru	Iwi feedback received – no issues. Awaiting outcome of application processing from the TRC.
6468-1	Cordelia Street, Stratford	To erect, place and maintain a culvert in an unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream in the Patea catchment for flood control purposes	Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine	Iwi feedback received – no issues. Awaiting outcome of application processing from the TRC.

Attachments:

Appendix A – Transport Choices – Caregiver Survey



Victoria Araba
Director – Assets



[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date 20 June 2023

Appendix A



SURVEY

From whare to kura. How are your kids getting to school?

Stratford District Council is looking at ways we can make the journey to and from school safer for your tamariki, while also giving them great options for healthy and environmentally friendly travel.

To do this, we need your help to understand how you're doing the school run now, and what we can do to make the journey easy, healthy, and safe for your whānau in the future.

This survey will only take 5 minutes and your responses won't be attributed to you. You'll have until **5pm Wednesday 28 June** to respond.

- Please return your completed survey to the school office, our Service Centre on Miranda Street, or take a scan or pic and email it to Feedback@stratford.govt.nz
- Or do the survey online at [Surveymonkey.com/r/Q66XZWH](https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Q66XZWH)

Complete this survey and go in the draw to win a new bike!

We've got three new kids mountain bikes to give away, one for a student at each school taking part.

Just complete the survey, leave your details at the end, and you'll go in the draw.

See the terms and conditions at [Stratford.govt.nz/Competitions](https://www.stratford.govt.nz/Competitions)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>* 1. How many kids do you have attending primary school?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> More than three</p> | <p>5. Do they normally travel to and from school by themselves or with someone? If you've got more than one kid, select all that apply.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By themselves</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> With at least one adult</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> With at least one other child</p> |
| <p>* 2. How old are they? Tick their ages.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 6 years old</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7 - 8 years old</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9 - 10 years old</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 11 - 12 years old</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Older than 12 years old</p> | <p>6. Do they own a bike?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some have a bike</p> |
| <p>* 3. Which school do they go to?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Avon School</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stratford Primary School</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> St. Joseph's School</p> | <p>7. How confident are they on a bike? If you've got kids at different levels, select all that apply.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Able to bike by themselves</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Able to bike with supervision</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Learning on two wheels</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Learning with training wheels</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not learning yet</p> |
| <p>4. Approximately, how far do they need to travel to get to school?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Less than 500m</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Between 500m and 1km</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Between 1 and 2km</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 3km</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Between 3 and 4km</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Between 4 and 5km</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Over 5km</p> | <p>8. Do they own a scooter?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some have a scooter</p> |

SURVEY

From whare to kura. How are your kids getting to school?



Travelling to school

* 9. On a normal day, what is the main way they get to school? If you've got multiple kids travelling in different ways, you can select more than one option.

- Travelling by car
- School bus
- Walking
- Biking or scootering

Have more to say? Comment here.

Travelling back home

* 12. On a normal day, what is the main way your child gets back home? If you've got multiple kids travelling in different ways, you can select more than one option.

- Travelling by car
- School bus
- Walking
- Biking or scootering

Have more to say? Comment here.

10. Why have you chosen this method of travel to get to school? Select the options that apply.

- It's convenient
- It supports a healthy lifestyle
- It's environmentally friendly
- It's safe
- It's cost effective
- My kids prefer it
- It encourages independence
- Other

Other? Tell us more here.

13. Why have you chosen this method of travel to get back home? Select the options that apply.

- It's convenient
- It supports a healthy lifestyle
- It's environmentally friendly
- It's safe
- It's cost effective
- My kids prefer it
- It encourages independence
- Other

Other? Tell us more here.

11. If the main way they travel to school is by car, is school the only stop on the journey?

- Yes, school is the only stop
- Yes, and we carpool with others
- No, it's part of another journey (to or from work or shopping etc)

14. If the main way they travel back home is by car, is school the only stop on the journey?

- Yes, school is the only stop
- Yes, and we carpool with others
- No, it's part of another journey (to or from work or shopping etc)

SURVEY

From whare to kura. How are your kids getting to school?



Those travelling to and from school in a bus or car...

15. Right now, would you consider encouraging at least one child to bike, scooter, or walk to / from school?

- Yes
- No, they're too young
- No, I'd worry about their safety
- No, it's not convenient
- No, they don't have access to bikes or scooters
- No, it's too far
- No, other reason

Other? Or have more to say? Comment here.

16. What would encourage you to let them bike, scooter, or walk to / from school?

17. Are there any changes that can be made to make your journey to school safer or easier for your tamariki?

18. Are there any other comments you'd like to make about travelling to and from school?

Go in the draw to win a bike!

Enter your contact details to go in the draw to win a new kids mountain bike.

Any feedback you've given in this survey won't be attributed to you. If you wish to remain fully anonymous, you can choose not to enter your details, but you won't be entered into our competition draw.

Enter your details here to go in the draw to win.

Name: _____

Email: _____

Phone: _____

Are you interested in updates?

- Check this box to receive email updates about Stratford's Transport Choices programme.
- There might be opportunities for you to give further feedback about our Transport Choices programme. Check this box if you're interested in being contacted for this purpose.

MONTHLY REPORT

Community Services Department



F22/55/04-D23/23416

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Director – Community Services
Date: 27 June 2023
Subject: Community Services Monthly Report – May 2023

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/_____
Moved/Seconded

This report presents a summary of the monthly progress and any highlights for the main areas of activity within Community Services i.e., Community and Economic Development, Communications, Library and Visitor Information Centre, Pool and Service Centre. The Long-Term Plan 2021 - 2031 sets the performance measures for these activities and this report presents, in tabular form, the progress measured to date against the target for each performance measure.

Matters Outstanding

Following the public forum on Tuesday 13 June 2023 by the Parihaka Network/Heritage Month presenters, Council requested officers to provide options of what support can be provided towards the planned activity

Request for event and funding support;

Option 1:

- Provide in-kind support towards marketing and promotion of the month and event. Information can be included online through council channels and website, in Central Link and in the October School Holiday Programme.

Option 2:

- Provide in-kind support towards marketing and promotion of the month and event. Information can be included online through council channels and website, in Central Link and in the October School Holiday Programme.
- Provide support towards the venue hire of the War Memorial Centre, Function Facility. Council will need to waive the cost of venue hire as Community Development do not have a designated budget or funds to cover this cost.

Option 3:

- Provide in-kind support towards marketing and promotion of the month and event. Information can be included online through council channels and website, in Central Link and in the October School Holiday Programme.
- Provide support towards the venue hire of the War Memorial Centre, Function Facility. Council will need to waive the cost of venue hire as Community Development do not have a designated budget or funds to cover this cost.
- Provide funding support of \$1,000 (pro-rata) towards the Heritage Month event. Council will need to provide approval to overspend the Events budget as Community Development do not have any unallocated or spare funds to support the request.

Request for committee support/representation from Stratford;

Option: Council appoints an elected member onto the committee or delegates it to Community Development Officers. Note, Community Development Officers are at capacity with workload and will mean other activity will need to be re-prioritised or dropped.

1. Highlights

- Youth Week celebrations
- MTFJ placements exceeds national target
- Wai o Rua wins Gold in the Tourism and Leisure category of the 2023 Kanoa – Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit awards
- Wai o Rua and Stratford Library and Visitor Information Centre – patronage continues to see an increase

2. Community and Economic Development

Performance Measures (*Performance Measures in bold*)

	Target	2022/23 YTD
Deliver or facilitate community events	>5	Achieved - 19
Percentage of residents feeling a sense of community	80%	
Number of client interactions with Venture Taranaki's Business Advisory Services	100%	
Mentor matches made as requested	100%	

2.1 Council Organisations and Council Representatives on Other Organisations

Councillors may take the opportunity to report back from Strategic and Community organisations on which they are a representative for Council.

2.2 Stratford District Youth Council (SDYC)

This month the SDYC celebrated Youth Week between 15-21 May 2023. Event highlights include; a Crafts and Pizza session, A Pink Shirt Day Silent Disco and a free pool party. Door sales from the Pink Silent Disco were donated to the Mental Health Foundation in support of Pink Shirt Day.

Upcoming meetings and events:

- SDYC Ordinary Meeting followed by the Project meeting – 6 June 2023, 4.30pm

2.3 Civic and Community Events

Completed:

- Youth Week 15-21 May 2023

Coming Up:

- Puanga celebrations
- School Holiday Programme

2.4 Community Projects and Activity

2.4.1 Mayors' Taskforce for Jobs (MTFJ)

Registrations

	May	YTD
Young People Registered	12	107
Businesses Registered	3	31

Employment

	May	YTD
People placed into employment	2	44
Young people who are employed but require assistance with upskilling	5	22
Young people registered onto programme and straight in study	0	13
People who received support and found work themselves	7	36

Highlights

- 10 participants at the library sessions during the month.
- Two MTFJ supported young people attended a defensive driving course.
- Four young people provided with driving lessons to assist in progressing toward their full class 1 driver licence.
- One new business provided with Employers & Manufacturers Association business support. EMA is a MTFJ partnership that provides businesses with support, advice, representation, and training in the business space.

The Workforce Coordinator connected with the Stratford Park Project in May and discussed the possibility of future support and collaboration with driver training. This is an area that the Stratford Park Project committee is looking at creating in conjunction with Te Pukenga - WITT and possibly other driver training providers in the future. The relationship the programme fostered between the Stratford Park Project and the Conservation Forestry ākonga has enable them to continue training to gain their level 1 qualification.

General Statistics and Observations

- Statistics shared by Local Government New Zealand showed that the overall MTFJ programme exceeded the Ministry of Social Development target set at 1,450. As of the end of May the programme achieved 1,506 placements with more than a month remaining.

2.4.2 Community Relationships Framework

Stratford Business Association

Placed on hold until after the section 17a reviews are completed.

2.4.3 Stratford Strategies and Town Centre Plans

Stratford 2035 project teams have been established with meetings underway. No change from previous month update.

2.4.4 Economic Development Strategy

A discussion with elected members on the strategy will be scheduled in the coming months to confirm direction and future aspirations.

2.5 **Funding**

2.5.1 Creative Communities Scheme

The Creative Communities Scheme Committee met on 26 April to determine funding allocations for the recent round. Nine applications were received and eight were successful in receiving funding, totalling \$9,814.00. Expressions of interest for new committee members were advertised with two applications received. These will go to the committee for a decision. The next funding round opens in July.

2.5.2 Sport New Zealand Rural Travel Fund

The recent Sport New Zealand Rural Travel funding round received eight applicants, seven were successfully provided funding for their chosen activities, totalling \$12,325. The next funding round opens in October 2023.

2.5.3 Taranaki Electricity Trust

Annual projects and activity are currently being investigated that will come to council for approval. Applications for over \$100,000 are required to be submitted prior to 15 August 2023.

2.6 Positive Ageing

The next Positive Ageing Forum is scheduled for 27 July 2023 at 10.30am and will include guest speakers from Govett Quilliam and TSB.

Upcoming meetings and events:

- Positive Ageing Ordinary Meeting: Wednesday 14 June 2023, 10.30am
- Positive Ageing Forum: Thursday 27 July 2023, 10.30am-12.30pm

2.7 Stratford Business Association

Memberships	
New	2
Current total	146

Upcoming workshops:

- **Wednesday 7 June, 12noon** - *Welcome to your Creative Process - 5 steps to understanding your creative style in business.*
- **Thursday 22 June, 8:00am** - *Mindset for success - Understanding two ways of thinking in business.*
- **Thursday 29 June** – *Essential First Aid Course.*

Upcoming BA5 events:

- Wednesday 21 June – Govett Quilliam (Stratford)

3. Communications

3.1 External communications







Five Central Link updates were produced in May. These are printed in the Stratford Press and shared online at stratford.govt.nz and on Council's Facebook page weekly. Much of the content within our weekly Central Link is also shared with local media (print and radio), published as news articles on our website and social media sites, and sent as an Antenno update.

Focus for May:

- Citizen Award Nominations
- Youth Week
- Antenno App
- Waste Levy Fund successful applicants
- Percy Thomson Gallery exhibition
- Draft Annual Plan 2023/24 open for feedback
- Draft Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy and Draft TAB Venue Policy
- Puanga Flag Competition
- New Group Fitness schedule at Wai o Rua – Stratford Aquatic Centre
- Prospero Markets
- MTFJ Workforce Programme update
- Creative Communities Scheme committee member expressions of interest
- Public notices (Meeting schedule – May/June, Draft Class 4 Gambling Venues Policy and Draft TAB Venue Policy, Rural Roadside Spraying, Extension of temporary road closure - Opunake Road, Proposed Temporary Road Closure - Stratford Street Sprint, Temporary closure of Victoria Park and Page Street Rugby Grounds)

3.2 Digital channels

May snapshot:

Website		Social Media	
	5,700 ↓1,700 Users		50 New Facebook followers /stratforddistrictcouncil 4,143 people follow Council's page.
	20,062 ↓2,587 Page views		84,300 ↑435% People reached The number of people who saw any of Council's posts at least once this month.
	9,220 ↓1,957 Total sessions (visits) A session is the period of time a user is actively engaged with Council's website.		6 New Instagram followers /stratford_nz 1,097 people follow Council's account.

3.3 Official Information Requests

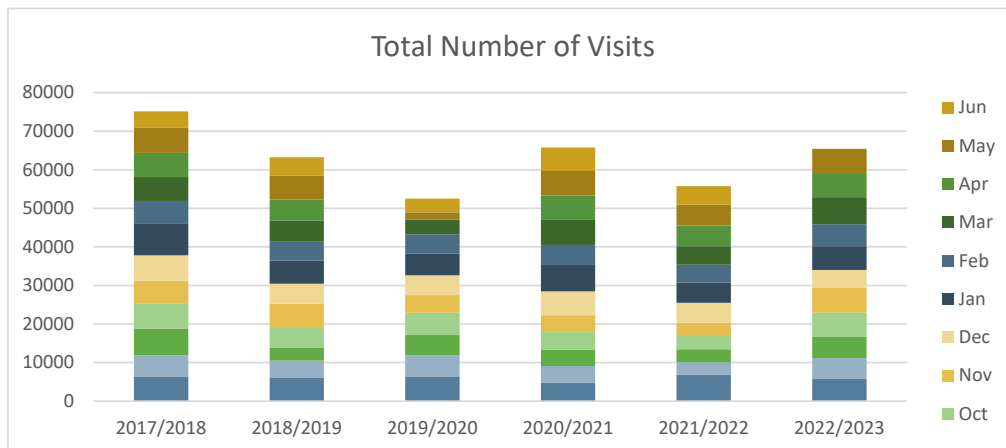
For the 2023 calendar year, Council has received 36 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) requests.
The below table includes the LGOIMA's received for the month of May 2023

Date Received	Requested by	Query	Due Date	Date Responded	Days to Respond
1/05/2023	Taxpayers Union	Bonuses	29/05/2023	4/05/2023	3
1/05/2023	Taxpayers Union	Sick days	29/05/2023	4/05/2023	3
8/05/2023	Simon Bendall	10 Biron Place property file	6/06/2023	12/05/2023	4
10/05/2023	Mary Byrne	Fluoridation correspondence with elected members	8/06/2023	12/05/2023	2
10/05/2023	Students for Sensible Drug Policy	Agricultural sprays to foraging areas	8/06/2023	24/05/2023	10
18/05/2023	David Pethybridge	Dust complaints/Road maintenance	16/06/2023	In progress	
15/05/2023	EV Research NZ	Vehicle Fleet	13/06/2023	9/06/2023	18
26/05/2023	Michelle Forbes	Noise complaints	26/06/2023	9/06/2023	9
29/05/2023	NZ Tiny House Association	District Plan review dates	27/06/2023	9/06/2023	7
26/05/2023	Trevor Nicol	Rates penalties	26/06/2023	In progress	




4. Visitor Information and Library Services

Performance Measures (*Performance Measures in bold*)



	Target	2022/23 YTD
Number of users of AA Agency Service is measured	>10,000	7,762
Percentage customers are satisfied with the Information Centre	>80%	
Number of items (including digital) issued annually	>40,000	57,007
% of library users satisfied with library services	>80%	
Number of people participating in library events and programmes	>1,200	3,026



Visitors/Users per service

Service	May	Year to date (2022/23)
 Information Services (brochures/maps/ event tickets etc)	286 ↓173	3,603
 Vehicle/Driver licensing	780 ↑205	7,762
 Programme and Events	270 ↓186	3,026

Library services - Items Issued

Service	May	Year to date (2022/23)
 In person	4,572 ↑187	50,686
 Online	657 ↑128	6,321

Programme/Event Users

Age group	April	Year to date (2022/23)
65+ Seniors	51 ↑22	314
18+ Adults	53 ↓↑	752
13-17 Secondary School	20 ↑20	20
5-12 Primary School	22 ↓292	1310
<5 Pre-School	102 ↑73	630

4.1 Highlights for May

- The library continues to be busy, with group attendance growing steadily. At times this means space is limited for people to meet, work and study in the library.
- The library hosted a Youth Week event that attracted 20 rangatahi.
- Better Digital Futures programme target has been achieved which provides the organisation with a small funding boost.
- The library hosted a story time for National Simultaneous Story Time. This event continues to prove popular with schools and early childhood centres and has now become one of the highlights of the year.
- The Qualmark Accreditation report for the isite has been received and was positive.
- The facility has received updated IT equipment for the AA Centre to assist in improving workflows, particularly by reducing the amount of time it takes to switch users.

5. Pool Complex

Level of Service Category	Performance Measure	Target	2022/23 YTD
The pool complex will be a safe place to swim	Number of reported accidents, possible accidents and similar incidents per annum (pa).	<80	74
	Compliance with NZS5826:2010 NZ Pool Water Quality Standards	100%	100%
	Pool Safe accreditation is met	100%	100%
The pool facilities meet demand	Percentage of pool users are satisfied with the pool	>80%	
	Number of pool admissions per annum	>55,000	54,833*

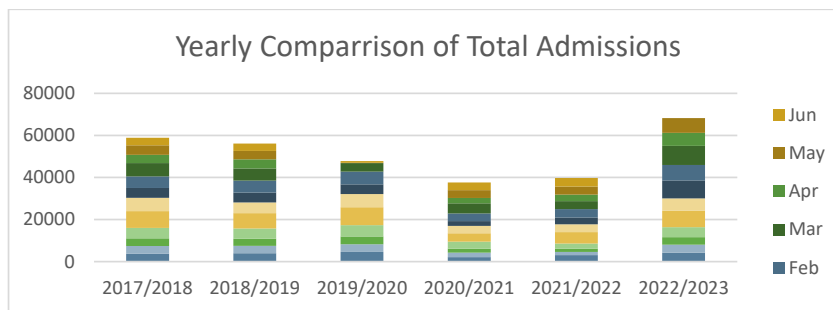
*Last month's total admissions were incorrectly reported due to an administration error. This has been corrected and updated to include the month of May.

5.1 Highlights for May

- May saw 6,943 patrons through the facility.
- Overall another busy month including new programmes and activities being introduced
- Group fitness classes have seen a steady to significant increase for the month;
 - lunchtime pilates express classes have increased by 100% (13 per class)
 - aqua pump classes have increased by 50% (9 per class)
 - over 65 aerobics classes have increased by 50% (15 per class)
- The Toi Foundation funded primary schools swimming programme has seen 409 students complete lessons for the month
- Wai o Rua won Gold in the Tourism and Leisure category of the 2023 Kanoa – Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit awards

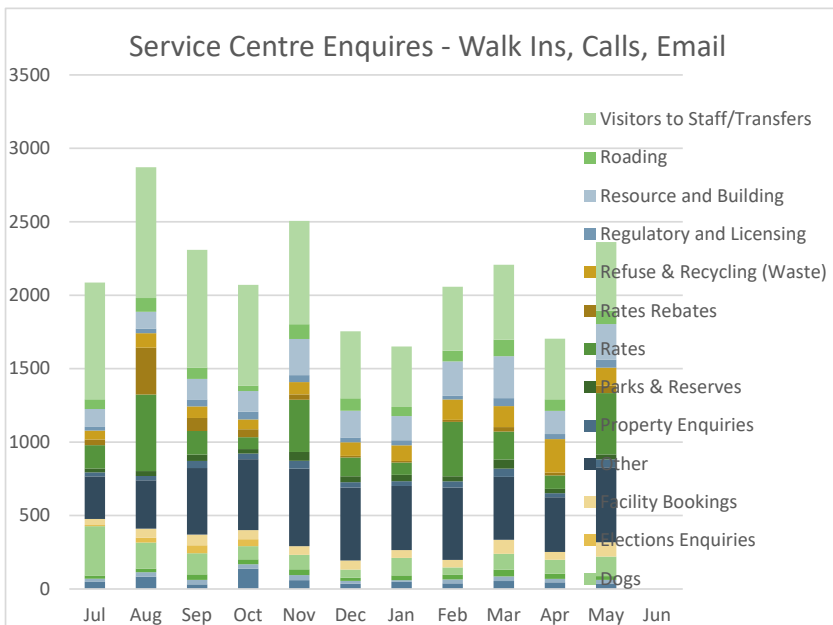
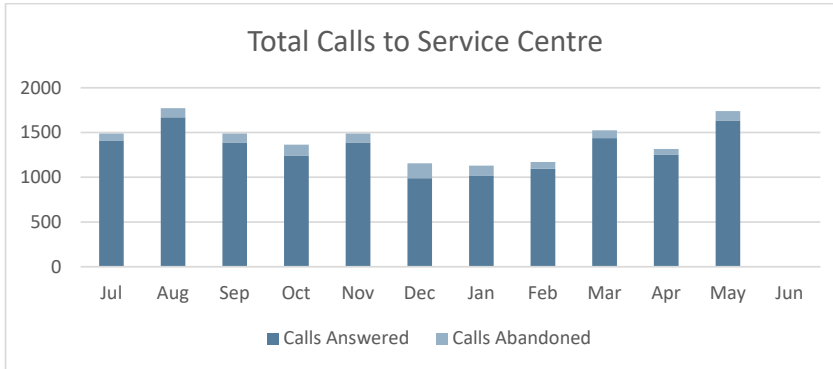
Upcoming bookings (significant and new opportunities)

- Waitara High School - Special Needs Unit have booked the Programmes Pool every Wednesday for the month of June 2023
- Flyers Swimming Club Carnival 11 June 2023
- SurfLife Saving NZ – Taranaki Pool Rescue Inter-club event (date TBC)



6. Service Centre

There has been an increased number of calls received and counter activity over the period of May. This is due to May being a rates instalment month and the last instalment of the 2022/2023 financial year. Alongside this, the team are also been gearing up to receive dog registration payments for the 2023/2024 financial year.



Chade Julie
Acting Director - Community Services

[Approved by]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date: 20 June 2023

MONTHLY REPORT

Environmental Services Department



F22/55/04- D23/20543

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Director – Environmental Services
Date: 27 June 2023
Subject: Environmental Services Monthly Report – May 2023

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/
Moved/Seconded

This report presents a summary of the monthly progress and highlights for the main areas of activity within the Environmental Services department. The Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 sets the performance measures and this report presents progress to date against the target for each performance measure.

1. Overview

Seventeen applications for building consent were received in May 2023. These included eleven log fires, three relocated dwellings, one pole shed, one accessory building and one alteration to a commercial building. There were also a further two amendments to existing building consents and one application for a Certificate of Public Use.

The number of applications for both building and resource consents have remained steady reflecting economic conditions. Seventeen applications for Certificates or Licences issued under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 were received in May. This compares with four in April. This is an unusually high number and follows a couple of months when more applications were received than the corresponding month last year. There is no clear reason for this, but it is an encouraging sign of a rebuilding hospitality sector.

2. Strategic/Long Term Plan Projects

Work on the joint New Plymouth District Council and Stratford District Council Local Alcohol Policy started late last year with some information gathering. Work on the formal part of the process will start once New Plymouth District Council are ready for it to commence.

Officers are currently gathering feedback from residents who would be affected by the Pembroke Road naming project. So far there has been a mixture of support and opposition to making any changes which is unusual when changing addresses. Projects of this nature are rarely supported.

Consultation of the TAB Venues and Class Four Gaming Venues Polices has now closed. Six submissions were received expressing a range of views. The items raised in the submissions are being evaluated and this matter will come to the Committee for a hearing in a subsequent agenda.

3. Dashboard – All Business Units

3.1 The following table summarises the main licencing, monitoring and enforcement activity across the department for the month:

Activity	Result May
Building Consent Authority	
Building Consent Applications	17
Building Consent Amendment Applications	2
Building Consents Issued	26
Building Consent Amendments Issued	6
Inspections completed	142
Code Compliance Certificate Applications	29
Code Compliance Certificates Issued	24
Code Compliance Certificates Refused	6
Number of Building Consents Received in Hard Copy	0
Number of Buildings Consents Received Digitally	17
Building Act Complaints received and responded to	0
Planning	
Land Use Consents Received	2
Land Use Consents Granted	4
Subdivision Consents Received	3
Subdivision Consents Granted	3
223/224 Applications Received	2
223/224 Applications Granted	2
Resource Consent Applications Received in Hard Copy	1
Resource Consent Applications Received in Digital Form	6
Resource Consent Applications Placed on Hold or Returned	1
LIM's Received	7
LIM's Granted	7
Environmental Health	
Registered Premises Inspected for Compliance under the Food or Health Act	10
Health or Food Act Complaints Received and responded to	2
Licensed Premises Inspected for Compliance under the Sale & Supply of Alcohol Act.	1
Certificates and Licence Applications received under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act	17
Bylaw Complaints Received and responded to	11
Dog Complaints Received and responded to	28

4. Key Performance Indicators – All Business Units

4.1 Building Services

Level of Service	Performance Measures	Targets	Status
To process applications within statutory timeframes.	Percentage of building consent applications processed within 20 days.	100%	May 27 of the 27 (100%), applications granted were granted within 20 working days.
	Percentage of inspection requests completed within 24 hours of request.	100%	May 139 of the 142 (98%) inspections were within 24 hours of the request. The three that weren't, were due to being booked more than 24 hours in advance.
	Percentage of code compliance certificate applications determined within 20 working days.	100%	May 24 of the 24 (100%) CCC's issued were issued within 20 working days.
To process LIMs within statutory timeframes	% of LIMs processed within statutory timeframes.	100%	100%
To retain registration as a Building Consent Authority.	Current registration	Confirmed	Achieved.
Service meets customer expectations.	Percentage of customers using building consent processes are satisfied with the service provided.	>80%	Not achieved. The year to date result of the customer satisfaction survey is 48%. This is the first time reporting results from an externally run survey which uses a different methodology to previous surveys. The result includes a note that the result has been derived from a very low number of respondents.

4.2 Planning and Bylaws

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	Status
To promote the sustainable management and use of land and public spaces.	To undertake a comprehensive review of the district plan, with notification within statutory timeframes.	N/A in Year 2	Not required at this time.
	To undertake a systematic review of bylaws and related policies as they reach their statutory review dates.	100% review within timeframes	Bylaws have all been completed and we are beginning work on Policies. Two are currently overdue for review and work is underway on both.
To process resource consents within statutory timeframes.	% of non-notified applications processed within 20 working days.	100%	100%
	% of notified applications processed within legislated timeframes for notification, hearings and decisions.	100%	N/A
	% of S223 and S224 applications processed within 10 working days.	100%	100%
Service meets customer expectations.	Percentage of customers using resource consent processes are satisfied with the service provided	>80%	Not achieved. The year to date result of the customer satisfaction survey is 48%. This is the first time reporting results from an externally run survey which uses a different methodology to previous surveys. The result includes a note that the result has been derived from a very low number of respondents.

4.3 Community Health and Safety

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	Status
To fulfil obligations to improve, promote and protect public health	Percentage of registered premises registered under the Food Act, Health Act, Beauty and Tattoo Bylaw, to be inspected for compliance.	100%	100%
	Health nuisance and premise complaints are responded to within 1 working day.	100%	100%
To fulfil obligations as a District Licensing Committee	Percentage of licensed premises inspected.	100%	94.2%
	Percentage of applications processed within 25 working days (excluding hearings).	100%	100%
To monitor and enforce bylaws	Percentage of complaints responded to within 2 hours.	100%	100%
To ensure dogs are controlled	Percentage of known dogs registered	95%	97.5%
	Percentage of dog attack/wandering dog complaints responded to within an hour	100%	100%

5. Detailed Reporting Building Services

5.1 Building Control Authority (“BCA”)

- 5.1.1 Compliance/Notices to Fix issued as a BCA
No Notices to Fix were issued by the BCA in May 2023.
- 5.1.2 Lapsed Consents
Section BC5 of the Quality Management System requires the BCA to check the files to identify consents issued 11 months previously, against which no inspections have been recorded. The check has been undertaken and no consents were lapsed in May 2023.
- 5.1.3 Regulation 6A Compliance Dashboard
Clause 6A of the Accreditation Regulation requires BCAs to notify the Ministry of Business Innovation and Enterprise (“MBIE”) if any of the following incidents occur:

Incident	Occurrence this month
A significant change in the legal, commercial, or organisational status of the building consent authority or the wider organisation in which it operates:	Nil
The departure of the building consent authority’s authorised representative or responsible manager:	Nil
In any one quarter of a calendar year, a reduction of 25% or more of employees doing technical jobs who are not replaced with employees who have equivalent qualifications and competence:	Nil
A transfer under section 233 or 244 of the Act of (i) 1 or more functions of the building consent authority to another building consent authority: (ii) 1 or more functions of another building consent authority to the building consent authority:	Nil
An arrangement being made under section 213 of the Act for— (i) another building consent authority to perform a significant amount of the functions of the building consent authority: (ii) the building consent authority to perform a significant amount of the functions of another building consent authority:	Nil
A material amendment to the building consent authority’s policies, procedures, or systems required by these regulations.	Nil

5.1.4 Training needs analysis

A Building Control Officer is continuing studying towards his Diploma in Building Surveying. The next module relates to processing of large buildings. This is the final year of this programme of study.

Internal training is currently being given to a second Building Control Officer relating to Code Compliance Certificate certification with the target of him obtaining Res 1 CCC certification on his next competency assessment which is scheduled for August 2023

The BCA has identified two areas that BCO’s require a broader knowledge of compliance. These areas are in relation to:

- AS/NZS1547:2012 On-site domestic wastewater management, and;
- Compliance Schedule/BWoF systems.

Training in these areas will be delivered in coming months.

5.1.5 Internal audit/external audit timetable

During May internal process audits have been undertaken by the Council’s Quality Manager. Due to current time sensitive priorities the outcome of these audits will be reported with the scheduled June audits at a combined May/June meeting at the end of June.

5.2 **Territorial Authority**

5.2.1 **Compliance Schedules/Building Warrants of Fitness**

Three onsite and one desktop BWoF audits were undertaken during May 2023. Three existing Compliance Schedules were re-built in May 2023.

No notifications were issued for Warrant of Fitness renewal.

5.2.2 **Swimming Pools**

There are currently have 86 swimming pools on council's swimming pool register. All 86 pools have been inspected in the last 12 months and we now only have 9 that require any form of remediation work. These are scheduled for re-inspections in June 2023.

5.2.3 **Non-Standard Site Register Maintenance**

No new sites were added to the non-standard site register in May 2023.

5.2.4 **Notices to Fix/Other Compliance as a Territorial Authority**

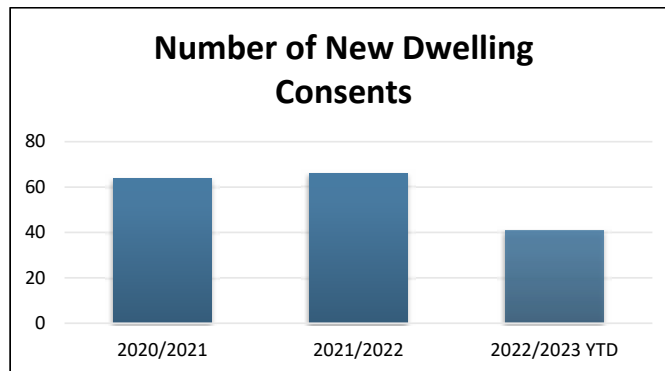
No Notices to Fix for unauthorised building works were issued by the Territorial Authority in May 2023.

5.3 **Trends Analysis**

5.3.1 Consents applied for by type:

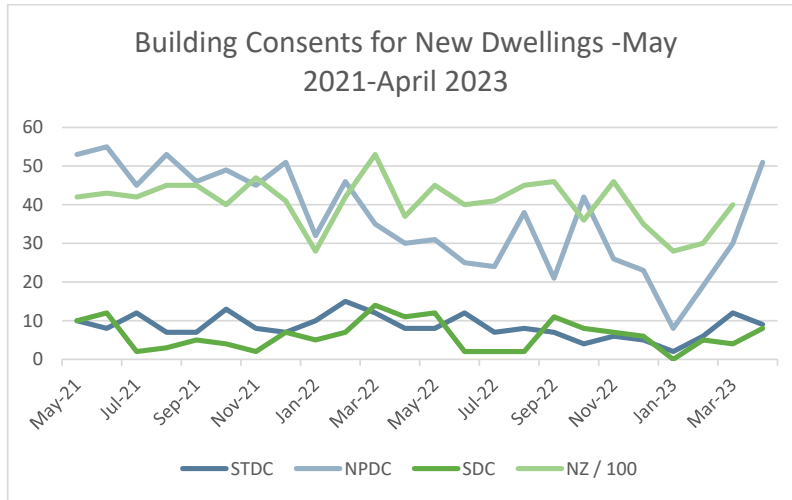
Type	May 2023	May 2022	2022/2023 Year to Date	2021/2022 Whole Year
New Dwellings	0	10	34	66
Relocated dwellings	3	3	11	9
Relocated buildings other than dwellings	0	0	0	0
Fires	11	3	34	83
Pole sheds/accessory buildings	2	6	19	50
Additions/alterations – residential	0	0	10	22
New Commercial buildings	0	0	4	10
Additions/alterations – commercial	1	0	8	14
Other/miscellaneous	0	3	5	15
Totals/s	17	25	125	269

New House indicator by year



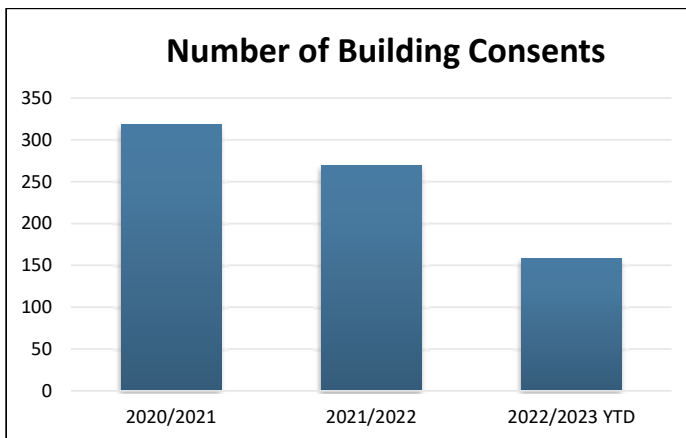
Year	New Dwellings
2020/2021	64
2021/2022	66
2022/2023 YTD	41

National/Regional Comparison



The graph above shows building consents issued for new dwellings from May 2021 for the three district Councils in Taranaki and the national figures divided by 100. The national figures have been divided by 100 so they can be shown on the same scale as the consents for the three Councils. The graph shows that the number of building consents issued by the Council has generally followed a similar direction to those issued by our neighbouring Councils and the number issued nationally. This is clear because the lines on the graph show peaks and troughs in similar places and are generally moving in the same direction.

Consent numbers by year



Year	Building Consents
2020/2021	318
2021/2022	281
2022/2023 YTD	158



Blair Sutherland
Director - Environmental Services



[Approved]
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date: 20 June 2023

MONTHLY REPORT

Corporate Services Department



F22/55 – D23/25173

To: Policy and Services Committee
From: Director – Corporate Services
Date: 27 June 2023
Subject: Corporate Services Monthly Report – May 2023

Recommendation

THAT the report be received.

/_____
Moved/Seconded

1. Financial Management

Reports attached, as at 31 May 2023, are:

- 1) Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses
- 2) Balance Sheet
- 3) Expenditure and Revenue by Activity
- 4) Capital Expenditure Report
- 5) Treasury Report
- 6) Cashflow Forecast
- 7) Debtors Report

1.1 Summary of Financial Results and Progress for May 2023 YTD

Revenue

Total Revenue is \$4,088,645 over budget, at **\$26,303,037** for the year to date. Total Operating Revenue (excluding extraordinary revenue) is over budget by \$1,729,956, at **\$23,944,348**.

- The Waka Kotahi subsidy (Roading) is over by \$550,604 due to additional funding being approved for roading projects, in addition to expenditure in the three year work programme being brought forward, meaning less subsidy will be available for the following year.
- Other Direct Activity revenue is over budget by \$781,197.
 - Operational grant funding towards community and economic development initiatives received that was unbudgeted for, e.g Mayors Taskforce for Jobs.
 - Revenue from the Pool is up on budget by \$98,836 due to increased visitor numbers. Revenue is over double the May YTD revenue from the previous year.
 - Rubbish and Recycling revenue is up on budget by \$96,394. Revenue from the transfer station is \$30,848 higher than budget (reflected in the new budget for 2023/24). Revenue from the Ministry for Environment is \$62,436 over budget and is a reimbursement of 50% of the waste disposal levy (currently \$30 per tonne) charged to Council for waste disposal, which is a higher rate than was budgeted for. Overall, revenue for this activity is \$58,909 higher than the previous year to date.
- Farm milk proceeds revenue is up by \$136,975 due to the milk price being higher than budget expectations, despite lower production. Council was able to fix 48% of its annual milk production (142,660 kg/MS) at \$9.78 average, with the remainder forecast to be paid out at \$8.20.

Expenditure

Total Expenditure is \$2,131,392 over budget, at **\$21,775,227** for the year to date. Direct Operating Expenditure is over budget by \$1,771,908, with personnel costs (salaries and wages) being over budget by \$564,286, and other direct costs being over budget by \$1,207,622.

- The Swimming Pool is over budget by \$646,539 (excluding depreciation and interest), due to increased operational costs associated with the new swimming pool. These increased costs have been factored into the budget for Annual Plan 2023/24, with additional funding mechanisms (other than rates) being used to phase in the significant jump in pool operational costs.
- Roading expenditure is over budget by \$807,220 with allocated expenditure being brought forward from 2023/24, resulting in less subsidised expenditure available in the following year. Of this, 61% is subsidised by Waka Kotahi, who have approved an additional \$285,000 of subsidised expenditure for weather related damage from July 2022, minimising the impact from reallocating expenditure from other roading maintenance projects.
- Resource Consents expenditure is \$72,231 over budget due to the continued need to use consultants.
- Parks and Reserves expenditure is over budget by \$58,329 due to contract prices.
- On the other hand, Building Control expenditure is under budget by \$86,022 due to unrequired additional staff and an audit budget which hasn't been required.

1.2 Capital Expenditure Report

Total capital expenditure funds available for the 2022/23 financial year is **\$21,433,087**. Of this:

- \$7,000,239 is for replacing existing assets,
- \$12,213,873 is for new assets or improving existing assets, and
- \$2,218,975 is to cater for district growth.

Total actual capital expenditure for the year to date, is \$12,265,090, or 57% of the total budget. Reforecasted annual capital expenditure is now **\$13,685,047 (64% of total budget)**, being a significant underspend on budgeted capital expenditure for the financial year. The underspend is due to savings, projects not yet started, and projects still in progress:

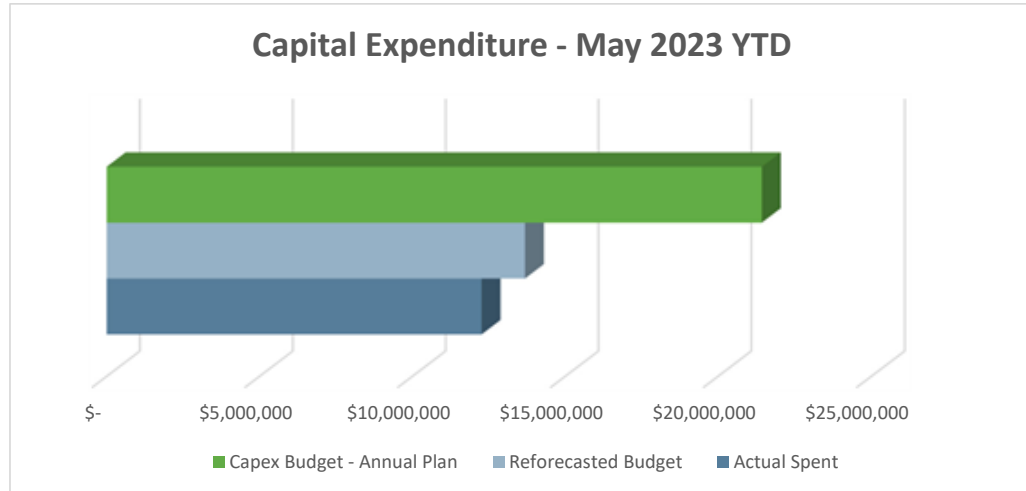
Savings were achieved through the following:

- Wai-o-Rua total project budget was \$22,500,000; however a decision was made to halt any further expenditure, with the total project costing \$20,700,000.
- Water Trunkmain (second) – the total project cost was \$4,320,000, of which 55% was funded by central government. The total saving on this project from original budget was \$840,686.
- Water Pipe Bridges – the total budget of \$103,500 is unspent as this project was incorporated under the above Water Trunkmain project.
- Toko Bore – the available budget of \$134,500 has not been spent as there are no issues with the bore currently. This budget can be relooked at for the Long Term Plan or carried forward to 2023/24.

Projects that have not yet started but that elected members intend to proceed with include:

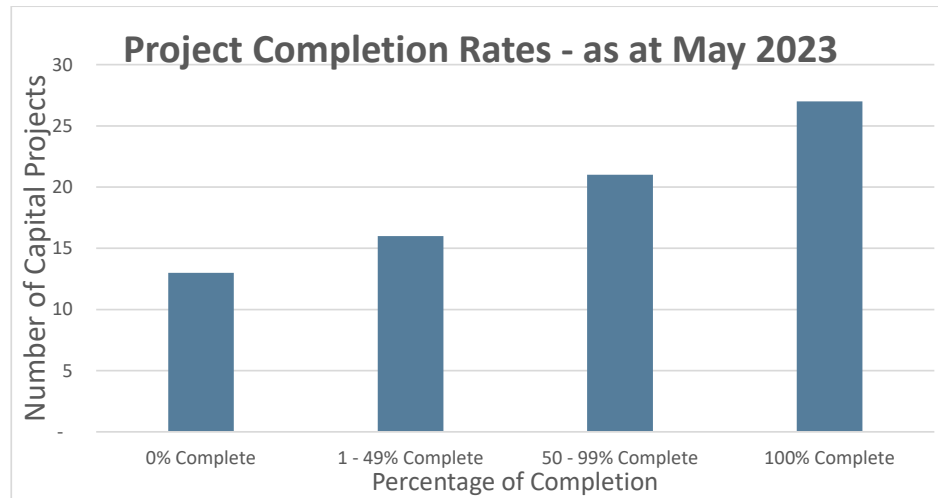
- Stratford 2035 projects – the total available and unspent budget of \$979,056 includes \$520,000 carried forward from 2021/22.
- Midhirst Resource consent – the total available and unspent budget of \$197,040 includes \$103,500 carried forward from 2021/22.
- Brecon Road Extension - \$257,700 is available for a business case but this has not yet started.
- Broadway Roundabout Gardens upgrade – this will be part of the Broadway Town Centre work that is yet to commence. The budget for this is \$60,000.

There are also several projects where some work has started but the remainder will need to be carried over into 2023/24. These include electronic water meter upgrades, Wastewater treatment plant upgrade, wastewater renewals, water supply membranes, and TET Stadium improvements to name a few.



The project completion percentages in the graph below relate to where capital projects are at in terms of delivery of the scope of the project (note Council has 77 projects in its capital work programme for 2022/23, including projects started in the previous year, and new projects added that were not previously budgeted for). Of these projects, 13 of them have not yet started as they are either no longer required, or the project has been delayed.

Refer to the capital expenditure report for a status update on each individual capital project.



1.3 Treasury Management

Summary

Gross Debt (LGFA)	\$	33,700,000
Term Deposits	\$	5,000,000
A&P Association Loan	\$	7,180,000
Net Debt	\$	21,520,000

Gross Council debt as at 31 May 2023 was \$33,700,000, up \$500,000 from the previous month. When a maturing \$1,500,000 loan was refinanced in May, council borrowed \$2,000,000 instead. These were split into two \$1,000,000 loans fixed for 5 years at 5.50%, and 6 years at

5.49%. Although the additional funds are not required immediately it was considered prudent to borrow \$2,000,000, rather than just refinance the maturing \$1,500,000, as interest rates are continuing to increase.

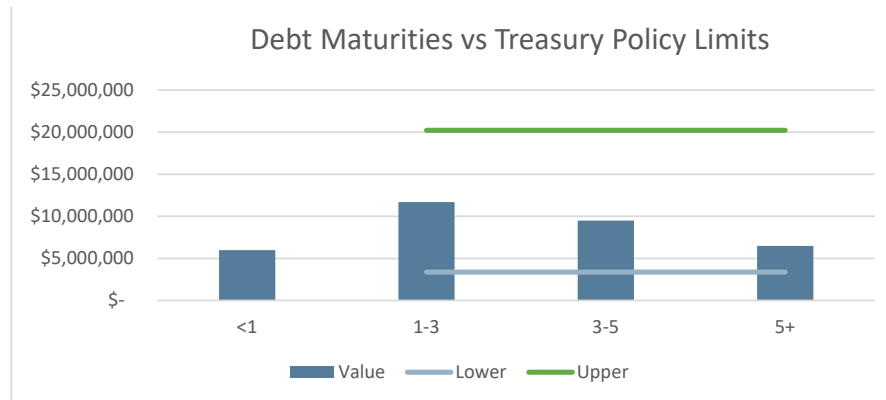
Net debt is \$21,520,000 after netting off financial investments, made up of \$5,000,000 on term deposits with registered New Zealand banks, and the \$7,180,000 loan to the Stratford A&P Association.

	Actual	Policy
Actual Fixed Debt	100%	>60%
Actual Floating Debt	0%	<60%
Fixed 1-3 years	35%	10-60%
Fixed 3-5 years	28%	10-60%
Fixed >5 years	19%	5-60%
Debt Matures 1-3 years	35%	10-60%
Debt Matures 3-5 years	28%	10-60%
Debt Matures > 5 years	19%	10-60%
Debt Servicing to Revenue Ratio	3%	<10%
Net Debt to Revenue Ratio	81%	<130%
Liquidity Ratio	178%	>110%
Net Debt per Capita	\$ 2,178	<\$3,000
Net Debt per Ratepayer	\$ 4,366	N/A
Maximum Investment with Counterparty	\$ 4,000,000	N/A

Borrowings

All Council debt, made up of Local Government Funding Agency ('LGFA') loans, is 100% fixed and within Treasury Policy limits.

The Net Debt to Revenue ratio is currently at 81% (Council's limit is 130%). Based on estimated annual revenue for 2022/23 of \$26,470,000, **Net Debt** could increase to \$34,411,000 before breaching Council's limit as per the Treasury Management Policy.



The latest LGFA borrowing rates as at 8 June 2023 are:

- 1 year 6.03%
- 5 years 5.46%
- 10 years 5.64%

The current weighted average interest rate across all Council debt is currently **3.22%**. The interest rate used for budgeting purposes for the Annual Plan 2023/24 is 3.45%.

Investments

The weighted average interest rate of all term deposits is **5.26%**.

No investments were made in May as there were no term deposits maturing. In June 2023, the 120 day deposit rate obtained by Council was 5.83%.

Cashflow Forecast

As at the end of May 2023, Council had \$2,983,183 in the bank. The last rates instalment was due on 31 May, and Council increased borrowings by \$500,000. It is anticipated that term deposits will increase back up to \$6,000,000 in June, and that further borrowings will not be required until January 2024.

2.0 Revenue Collection

With the resignation of our Revenue Manager, recruitment has taken place. An offer has been made and accepted, and the new Revenue Manager will commence on 10 July 2023. We wish Julie Erwood all the best in her new role, and acknowledge her work, particularly in the area of Rates.

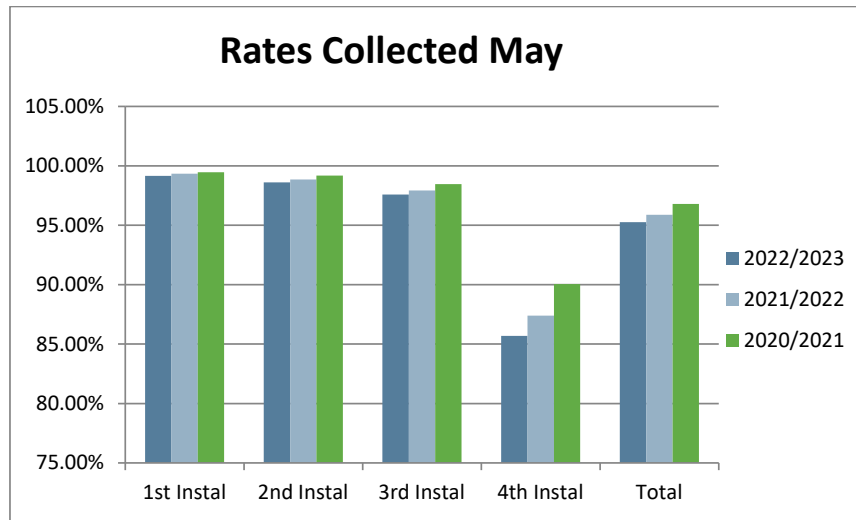
2.1 Rates

Rates Arrears (owing from 2021/22 year and earlier) \$29,562

As at 31 May 2023, 91% of rates in arrears have been collected since 1 July 2022 (2022: 90%).

Current Year Rates

As at 31 May 2023, 95% of rates had been collected (2022: 96%). The graph below shows a downward trend in collection performance over the past three years by 1%. This may be a combination of the cost of living, and the shift towards direct debits which spreads the rates over a full year rather than to 31 May 2023 if paid by any other method.



2.2 Outstanding Debtors

Of the total debtors outstanding as at 31 May 2023 of \$1,185,487, 12%, or \$136,934, was overdue. Some outstanding regulatory debtors (resource/building consents and bylaw related) were written off in May due to becoming uncollectible.

3.0 Information Technology and Records

Information Technology Update

IT is preparing for the new project schedule in 2023/2024.

Council's Enterprise resource planning (ERP) system, Authority, is scheduled to be upgraded, and we are reviewing options to move from version 7.0 to 7.1 or the newest version, Altitude. Authority is a crucial system for Council and holds the Rating, Finance, Consent information, and much more. While an upgrade to 7.1 was already in the plan, officers are assessing the benefits, costs, and challenges of jumping directly to the latest version instead.

As part of the upgrade of Authority, officers intend to review the setup and reconfigure the Resource Consents module. All current workflows and functionality will be assessed and refined to help streamline the system processes and ensure compliance with the resource management act. This will enable more data capture and detailed reporting to promote better departmental efficiencies and transparency.

Following the Authority upgrade, officers intend to implement online timesheets for casual staff. Casual staff can log in via a web portal and submit their timesheet to a manager for approval. The new system and process are expected to save staff considerable time and effort in the weekly processing of timesheets.

Records Update

- An additional 35 rural property files have been digitized in the last month. There are a further 234 files remaining to be digitized, which include a number of council properties which are time consuming and are unlikely to be requested as often by the community, so have been left until last.
- The cataloguing of all artworks and heritage photos within the Archives Room has been completed, which will enable Council to provide this type of information as requested. It also enables us to quickly identify photographs that might be relevant to requests by the public. It gives a basis to prioritise the high quality digitization of these photographs for public display when budgets allow. It gives officers at least some record of what is held in visual form if council was to lose the entire collection to, for example, a building fire.
- During the cataloguing work, some old film footage and slides were found. They are from the 1953 and 1978 Stratford anniversary celebrations and also crowd shots from the late queen's visit in the 50s. The 1953 film may be the oldest colour footage of the town as officers are not aware of anything older. Council does not have any equipment to display the film or slides, so used some equipment from King's Theatre to view. However, continued use in this manner will increase deterioration of the film. The film are treated as Protected Records due to their high heritage value, so there is a legal obligation to preserve them. Officers are in discussions with Puke Ariki regarding acquisition of the film and slides to add to their collection. This process may take some time.



Tiffany Radich
Director, Corporate Services



Approved By:
Sven Hanne
Chief Executive

Date: 20 June 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the Year to Date - May 2023

	May '23 Actual YTD	May '23 Budget YTD	Variance YTD	Total Budget 2022/23	May '22 Actual YTD
Operating Revenue					
Finance Revenue	\$343,297	\$212,667	\$130,630	\$232,000	\$192,714
Waka Kotahi NZTA Rooding Subsidy	\$5,199,021	\$4,648,417	\$550,604	\$5,071,000	\$4,459,422
Rates Revenue - excl water consumption rate	\$14,505,283	\$14,360,000	\$145,283	\$14,360,000	\$13,758,829
Water Supply - Consumption Charge	\$344,271	\$363,750	(\$19,479)	\$485,000	\$311,842
Sundry Revenue	\$46,429	\$41,683	\$4,746	\$53,000	\$45,636
Farm Milk Proceeds	\$566,892	\$429,917	\$136,975	\$469,000	\$649,830
Other Direct Activity Operating Revenue	\$2,939,155	\$2,157,958	\$781,197	\$2,332,000	\$2,503,953
Total Operating Revenue	\$23,944,348	\$22,214,392	\$1,729,956	\$23,002,000	\$21,922,226
Extraordinary Revenue					
Grant Funding - Capital Other	\$2,208,906	\$0	\$2,208,906	\$3,450,000	\$6,705,497
Financial Contributions	\$96,848	\$0	\$96,848	\$0	\$277,037
Other Revenue	\$24,836	\$0	\$24,836	\$0	\$68,573
Dividends	\$28,099	\$0	\$28,099	\$19,840	\$20,424
Total Extraordinary Revenue	\$2,358,689	\$0	\$2,358,689	\$3,469,840	\$7,071,531
Total Revenue	\$26,303,037	\$22,214,392	\$4,088,645	\$26,471,840	\$28,993,757
Operating Expenditure					
Personnel Costs	\$4,930,632	\$4,366,346	(\$564,286)	\$4,780,000	\$4,380,026
Other Direct Operating Costs	\$10,902,611	\$9,694,989	(\$1,207,622)	\$10,562,400	\$9,851,372
Total Operating Expenditure	\$15,833,243	\$14,061,335	(\$1,771,908)	\$15,342,400	\$14,231,398
Other Operating Expenditure					
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,387
Depreciation	\$5,046,277	\$4,908,750	(\$137,527)	\$5,355,000	\$4,750,712
Finance Costs	\$861,589	\$673,750	(\$187,839)	\$735,000	\$459,655
Sundry Expenditure	\$34,118	\$0	(\$34,118)	\$0	\$20,562
Total Other Expenditure	\$5,941,984	\$5,582,500	(\$359,484)	\$6,090,000	\$5,234,316
Total Expenditure	\$21,775,227	\$19,643,835	(\$2,131,392)	\$21,432,400	\$19,465,714
Net Surplus (Deficit)	\$4,527,810	\$2,570,557	\$1,957,253	\$5,039,440	\$9,528,043
Capital Revenue/Expenditure is made up of:					
NZTA Funding for Rooding capital projects	\$3,020,634	\$2,968,793			
Community Grants and Donations	\$2,208,906	\$0			
	\$5,229,540	\$2,968,793			
Adjusted Net Surplus/(Deficit)*	(\$701,730)	(\$398,236)	(\$303,494)		

*The budgeted YTD net deficit includes un-funded depreciation - mainly rooding as 61% of capital projects are subsidised, and some Council buildings.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 May 2023

	May '23 Actual YTD	May '22 Actual YTD
Assets		
<u>Current Assets</u>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,024,085	\$3,757,229
Short Term Deposits	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
Receivables	\$1,185,487	\$1,198,726
Prepayments	\$64,039	\$9,661
LGFA Borrower Notes	\$0	\$40,000
Current Assets Total	\$9,273,611	\$15,005,616
<u>Non-Current Assets</u>		
Investment in Other Financial Assets		
LGFA Borrower Notes	\$725,000	\$525,000
Shares	\$547,048	\$681,575
Loan to Stratford A and P Association	\$7,180,000	\$7,180,000
Trust Settlements	\$110	\$110
Work in Progress	\$12,195,410	\$28,353,636
Property, Plant & Equipment / Intangibles	\$443,489,304	\$391,209,928
Non-Current Assets Total	\$464,136,872	\$427,950,249
Assets Total	\$473,410,483	\$442,955,865
Liabilities & Equity		
<u>Equity</u>		
Renewal Reserves	\$5,113,126	\$4,523,813
Contingency Reserve	\$504,500	\$504,500
Other Council Created Reserves	\$1,472,869	\$1,462,029
Restricted Reserves	\$1,248,721	\$1,063,174
Targeted Rate Reserves	\$367,042	\$854,562
Asset Revaluation Reserves	\$226,366,136	\$199,752,785
Retained Earnings	\$200,280,936	\$198,212,067
Equity Total	\$435,353,330	\$406,372,930
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current Liabilities		
Borrowings (maturing less than one year)	\$6,000,000	\$7,000,000
Provision for Landfill Aftercare	\$6,902	\$6,766
Employee Entitlements	\$281,909	\$243,298
Payables and Deferred Revenue	\$4,055,484	\$4,114,436
Non-Current Liabilities		
Borrowings	\$27,700,000	\$25,200,000
Provision for Landfill Aftercare	\$12,858	\$18,435
Liabilities Total	\$38,057,153	\$36,582,935
Liabilities & Equity Total	\$473,410,483	\$442,955,865

Expenditure and Revenue by Activity

For the Year to Date - May 2023

**Note: Expenditure excludes interest and depreciation allocated to each activity.*

Revenue excludes Rates, Interest, and Extraordinary Revenue as per Comprehensive report

	May '23 Actual YTD	May '23 Budget YTD	Variance YTD	Total Budget 2022/23	May '22 Actual YTD
Recreation and Facilities					
Aerodrome					
Expenditure	\$100,823	\$88,114	(\$12,709)	\$96,000	\$90,028
Revenue	\$24,808	\$24,750	\$58	\$27,000	\$24,722
Net cost of activity	\$76,015	\$63,364	(\$12,651)	\$69,000	\$65,306
Civic Amenities					
Expenditure	\$467,129	\$478,730	\$11,601	\$518,000	\$255,810
Revenue	\$59,067	\$47,667	\$11,400	\$52,000	\$28,860
Net cost of activity	\$408,062	\$431,063	\$23,001	\$466,000	\$226,950
Pensioner Housing					
Expenditure	\$116,649	\$101,683	(\$14,966)	\$110,000	\$72,471
Revenue	\$61,212	\$72,417	(\$11,205)	\$79,000	\$66,237
Net cost of activity	\$55,437	\$29,266	(\$26,171)	\$31,000	\$6,234
Library					
Expenditure	\$596,575	\$540,508	(\$56,067)	\$589,000	\$584,617
Revenue	\$30,211	\$12,833	\$17,378	\$14,000	\$113,269
Net cost of activity	\$566,364	\$527,675	(\$38,689)	\$575,000	\$471,348
Parks and Reserves					
Expenditure	\$659,787	\$601,548	(\$58,239)	\$655,000	\$609,843
Revenue	\$5,884	\$8,250	(\$2,366)	\$9,000	\$17,501
Net cost of activity	\$653,903	\$593,298	(\$60,605)	\$646,000	\$592,342
Cemeteries					
Expenditure	\$184,388	\$165,052	(\$19,336)	\$180,000	\$154,618
Revenue	\$121,269	\$95,333	\$25,936	\$104,000	\$113,375
Net cost of activity	\$63,119	\$69,719	\$6,600	\$76,000	\$41,243
Swimming Pool					
Expenditure	\$1,555,371	\$908,832	(\$646,539)	\$989,000	\$960,678
Revenue	\$319,753	\$220,917	\$98,836	\$241,000	\$156,060
Net cost of activity	\$1,235,618	\$687,916	(\$547,703)	\$748,000	\$804,618
Democracy and Corporate Support					
Expenditure	\$1,174,602	\$1,139,883	(\$34,719)	\$1,243,000	\$1,096,270
Revenue	\$202,260	\$112,517	\$89,743	\$138,000	\$151,783
Net cost of activity	\$972,342	\$1,027,366	\$55,024	\$1,105,000	\$944,487
Community Services					
Community Development					
Expenditure	\$622,383	\$356,417	(\$265,966)	\$437,000	\$512,242
Revenue	\$502,878	\$31,167	\$471,711	\$34,000	\$329,396
Net cost of activity	\$119,505	\$325,250	\$205,745	\$403,000	\$182,846
Economic Development					
Expenditure	\$520,872	\$548,317	\$27,445	\$598,000	\$534,093
Revenue	\$99,891	\$0	\$99,891	\$0	\$0
Net cost of activity	\$420,981	\$548,317	\$127,336	\$598,000	\$534,093
Information Centre					
Expenditure	\$107,718	\$259,617	\$151,899	\$283,000	\$194,064
Revenue	\$57,207	\$35,750	\$21,457	\$39,000	\$45,435
Net cost of activity	\$50,511	\$223,867	\$173,356	\$244,000	\$148,629
Rental Properties					

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**Note: Expenditure excludes interest and depreciation allocated to each activity.*

Revenue excludes Rates, Interest, and Extraordinary Revenue as per Comprehensive report

	May '23 Actual YTD	May '23 Budget YTD	Variance YTD	Total Budget 2022/23	May '22 Actual YTD
Expenditure	\$42,719	\$48,094	\$5,375	\$52,000	\$42,626
Revenue	\$30,104	\$33,000	(\$2,896)	\$36,000	\$26,120
Net cost of activity	\$12,615	\$15,094	\$2,479	\$16,000	\$16,506
Farm					
Expenditure	\$340,533	\$271,227	(\$69,306)	\$295,000	\$314,070
Revenue	\$566,892	\$429,917	\$136,975	\$469,000	\$649,830
Net cost of activity	-\$226,359	-\$158,689	\$67,670	-\$174,000	-\$335,760
Holiday Park					
Expenditure	\$2,221	\$1,833	(\$388)	\$2,000	\$1,585
Revenue	\$3,269	\$0	\$3,269	\$3,000	\$3,270
Net cost of activity	-\$1,048	\$1,833	\$2,881	-\$1,000	-\$1,685
Environmental Services					
Building Control					
Expenditure	\$825,452	\$911,474	\$86,022	\$994,000	\$908,812
Revenue	\$414,647	\$396,917	\$17,730	\$433,000	\$424,931
Net cost of activity	\$410,805	\$514,557	\$103,752	\$561,000	\$483,881
District Plan					
Expenditure	\$187,069	\$190,667	\$3,598	\$208,000	\$139,411
Net cost of activity	\$187,069	\$190,667	\$3,598	\$208,000	\$139,411
Resource Consents					
Expenditure	\$292,331	\$220,100	(\$72,231)	\$240,000	\$206,887
Revenue	\$115,291	\$110,917	\$4,374	\$121,000	\$90,612
Net cost of activity	\$177,040	\$109,183	(\$67,857)	\$119,000	\$116,275
Food and Health					
Expenditure	\$175,657	\$152,217	(\$23,440)	\$166,000	\$150,225
Revenue	\$37,181	\$15,500	\$21,681	\$31,000	\$35,522
Net cost of activity	\$138,476	\$136,717	(\$1,759)	\$135,000	\$114,703
Alcohol Licensing					
Expenditure	\$120,121	\$99,967	(\$20,154)	\$109,000	\$97,632
Revenue	\$29,547	\$31,167	(\$1,620)	\$34,000	\$35,103
Net cost of activity	\$90,574	\$68,800	(\$21,774)	\$75,000	\$62,529
Parking and Other Bylaws					
Expenditure	\$121,646	\$130,167	\$8,521	\$142,000	\$132,543
Revenue	-\$15,259	\$917	(\$16,176)	\$1,000	\$1,080
Net cost of activity	\$136,905	\$129,250	(\$7,655)	\$141,000	\$131,463
Animal Control					
Expenditure	\$185,689	\$187,917	\$2,228	\$205,000	\$180,276
Revenue	\$124,636	\$142,625	(\$17,989)	\$145,000	\$144,554
Net cost of activity	\$61,053	\$45,292	(\$15,761)	\$60,000	\$35,722
Civil Defence					
Expenditure	\$293,478	\$313,500	\$20,022	\$342,000	\$340,285
Net cost of activity	\$293,478	\$313,500	\$20,022	\$342,000	\$340,285
Assets					
Roading					
Expenditure	\$4,345,053	\$3,537,833	(\$807,220)	\$3,824,000	\$3,827,228
Revenue	\$5,721,001	\$5,278,500	\$442,501	\$5,722,000	\$5,003,292
Net cost of activity	-\$1,375,948	-\$1,740,667	(\$364,719)	-\$1,898,000	-\$1,176,064
Stormwater					
Expenditure	\$188,810	\$166,833	(\$21,977)	\$182,000	\$185,477
Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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'Note: Expenditure excludes interest and depreciation allocated to each activity.

Revenue excludes Rates, Interest, and Extraordinary Revenue as per Comprehensive report

	May '23 Actual YTD	May '23 Budget YTD	Variance YTD	Total Budget 2022/23	May '22 Actual YTD
Net cost of activity	\$188,810	\$166,833	(\$21,977)	\$182,000	\$185,477
Wastewater (Sewerage)					
Expenditure	\$570,786	\$605,000	\$34,214	\$660,000	\$535,584
Revenue	\$35,187	\$68,750	(\$33,563)	\$75,000	\$52,237
Net cost of activity	\$535,599	\$536,250	\$651	\$585,000	\$483,347
Solid Waste					
Expenditure	\$926,972	\$911,805	(\$15,167)	\$1,000,000	\$823,436
Revenue	\$204,561	\$108,167	\$96,394	\$118,000	\$145,652
Net cost of activity	\$722,411	\$803,638	\$81,227	\$882,000	\$677,784
Water Supply					
Expenditure	\$1,108,409	\$1,124,002	\$15,593	\$1,224,000	\$1,151,389
Revenue	\$344,271	\$363,750	(\$19,479)	\$485,000	\$311,842
Net cost of activity	\$764,138	\$760,252	(\$3,886)	\$739,000	\$839,547
Total Activity Expenditure	\$15,833,243	\$14,061,335	(\$1,771,908)	\$15,343,000	\$14,102,200
Total Activity Revenue	\$9,095,768	\$7,641,725	\$1,454,043	\$8,410,000	\$7,970,683
Net Cost of Activities	\$6,737,475	\$6,419,610	(\$317,865)	\$6,933,000	\$6,131,517

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE SUMMARY BY ACTIVITY AS AT 31 MAY 2023

Grant funded

Council Activity	Project Description	2022/23 Annual Plan Budget (a)	Carry-forwards and adjustments	Total Funds Available (a + b)	2022/23 Actual Expenditure YTD	Projected year end forecast	2022/23 Projected under/(over) spend	Project Completion %	Expected Project Completion Date	Status of each Project
GROWTH - to meet additional demand										
Economy	Proposed Council subdivision	1,025,000	1,193,975	2,218,975	2,141,644	2,141,644	77,331	100%	Complete	The purchase of land has been completed, titles issued in Council's name and development planning is underway. There is currently no services e.g. water, wastewater, available in the area purchased. The total budget for the project is \$3,270,000, with \$2,141,644 already spent with the land purchase and associated costs.
Parks and Reserves - Cemetery	Additional land purchase	0	0	0	511,682	511,682	(511,682)	100%	Complete	The cemetery land purchase has been funded from the asset sales proceeds reserve.
Total Growth Expenditure		1,025,000	1,193,975	2,218,975	2,653,326	2,653,326	(434,351)			
LEVEL OF SERVICE - to improve the level of service on an existing asset or provide an additional asset to increase a service level										
Roading	Brecon Road Extension	257,700	0	257,700	0	0	257,700	0%	Not Required	Funding approved by Better Off Funding package, business case will be undertaken in 2023/24 as operational expenditure.
Roading	Road to Zero	0	917,381	917,381	778,638	917,381	0	80%	By 30 June 2023	Swansea Rd, by Stratford High School is complete; roadside barrier on Opunake Road has commenced.
Roading	Transport Choices	0	0	0	130,189	150,000	(150,000)	90%	By 30 June 2023	Finalising the pre-implementation report for Waka Kotahi to approve, prior to the release funds for construction. Contract preparation underway for Stratford Primary School safety project.
Roading	Walking and Cycling Strategy - footpath improvements	140,400	136,500	276,900	323,703	323,703	(46,803)	100%	Completed	Footpath replaced on Fenton Street.
Stormwater	Reticulation Capacity Increase	139,700	70,672	210,372	0	60,000	150,372	35%	Carry Forward Proposed	Achilles Street stormwater upgrade programmed to commence in June 2023. Modelling of stormwater network occurring which will identify capacity restraints.
Stormwater	Modelling	31,000	0	31,000	6,525	20,000	11,000	20%	Carry Forward Proposed	Modelling work has commenced. GIS data provided to build base data.
Stormwater	Safety improvements	121,400	117,370	238,770	5,975	10,000	228,770	25%	Carry Forward Proposed	Rock armouring of stormwater culvert on Pembroke Road is deferred due to rising costs and TRC requirements. Repair of void around tunnel entrance at Celia Street has been completed.
Wastewater	Reticulation capacity increase	155,200	67,381	222,581	22,358	50,000	172,581	50%	Carry Forward Proposed	Ongoing, the wastewater model which is currently being built will identify capacity constraints.
Wastewater	Modelling	51,700	0	51,700	18,391	30,000	21,700	50%	Carry Forward Proposed	Ongoing, the wastewater model which is currently being built will identify capacity constraints.
Wastewater	Inflow and infiltration programme	155,200	142,719	297,919	75,990	100,000	197,919	50%	Carry Forward Proposed	Ongoing - Sewer Lining is occurring throughout Stratford
Wastewater	Treatment plant upgrade	0	394,979	394,979	69,486	150,000	244,979	50%	Carry Forward Proposed	Diatomix dosing and agal sampling is ongoing as per resource consent requirements. The tender process for the contract to build the security fence around the wastewater ponds has occurred and negotiations are occurring with the preferred supplier.
Water Supply	Water meter upgrade - change existing to electronic meters	361,400	196,870	558,270	50,846	75,000	483,270	50%	Carry Forward Proposed	Procured water meters have been installed in Midhurst and Toko, meter reading routes are being established and the technology is to be trialled this financial quarter. The contract is being written to upgrade tobies in Stratford.
Water Supply	Electronic water reading software	0	51,500	51,500	13,129	13,129	38,371	100%	Completed	The technology is being trialled on electronic water meters that have been installed.
Water Supply	Raw water delivery line	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	23,331	100,000	1,900,000	15%	Carry Forward Proposed	Final design works ongoing with consultants.

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Council Activity	Project Description	2022/23 Annual Plan Budget (a)	Carry-forwards and adjustments	Total Funds Available (a + b)	2022/23 Actual Expenditure YTD	Projected year end forecast	2022/23 Projected under/(over) spend	Project Completion %	Expected Project Completion Date	Status of each Project
Water Supply	Raw water analyser	95,000	0	95,000	4,007	15,000	80,000	40%	Carry Forward Proposed	Equipment has been selected and will be installed in the first quarter of the new financial year.
Water Supply	Generator for treatment plant	105,000	0	105,000	49,440	60,000	45,000	35%	Carry Forward Proposed	Generator purchased and the shed construction is commencing in June.
Water Supply	Street work rider mains	301,700	0	301,700	0	301,700	0	50%	By 30 June 2023	Broadway upgrade in progress
Water Supply	Second trunkmain (Council funded)	486,450	0	486,450	0	0	486,450	100%	Completed	See below.
Water Supply	Second trunkmain	1,024,650	0	1,024,650	670,414	670,414	354,236	100%	Completed	The project has been completed, and is now under the defects liability period. The total cost of the project was \$4,320,000, of which \$2,390,000 (55% of the cost) was funded from the Three Waters Service Reforms funding, through the Department of Internal Affairs.
Parks and Reserves	Broadway Roundabout Gardens upgrade	0	60,000	60,000	0	60,000	0	0%	Carry Forward Proposed	Awaiting completion of Broadway Town Centre Plans. Discussions have started around the CBD Beautification and a project team has been established to coordinate the different funding opportunities for this project (Transport Choices, Better off Funding etc.)
Parks and Reserves	Walkway development	10,000	0	10,000	10,562	10,562	(562)	100%	Completed	This budget was to install a 50 metre concrete path behind the TET stadium towards the Dell.
Parks and Reserves	Skate Park upgrade - Victoria Park	0	0	0	14,088	14,088	(14,088)	20%	Carry Forward Proposed	The designer/contractor has been appointed and has commenced the concept plan for an overall design and construction of a new skate bowl which will be placed at the south end of the skate park.
Parks and Reserves	Victoria Park drainage	60,000	0	60,000	2,200	10,000	50,000	90%	Carry Forward Proposed	Reinstatement underway until end of rugby season (July 23). Installation of Collector drain will be installed in August 23.
Parks and Reserves	Park development	6,400	0	6,400	7,146	7,146	(746)	100%	Completed	
Parks and Reserves	Trees of Significance - Walkway	0	5,000	5,000	0	0	5,000	0%	Not Required	Project on hold until LTP 2024.
Parks and Reserves - Cemetery	Kopuatama cemetery entrance upgrade	76,800	0	76,800	0	76,800	0	30%	By 30 June 2023	Construction underway in June.
Swimming Pool	Pool development	3,410,000	0	3,410,000	1,577,810	1,577,810	1,832,190	100%	Completed	The pool is now operational, and was officially opened in October 2022. The total cost of the project to date is \$20.7m, there is still some remaining work to be completed e.g. outdoor furniture for the outdoor area next to the pool. Discussions with a landscape architect is arranged for March to explore concept designs for this area, however this may be deferred to the Long Term Plan. Now under defects liability.
Civic Amenities	Stratford 2035	520,000	459,056	979,056	0	0	979,056	5%	Carry Forward Proposed	Projects identified for Stratford 2035 umbrella.
Civic Amenities	WMC - kitchen and cabinetry upgrade	0	12,481	12,481	8,465	8,465	4,016	100%	Completed	
Civic Amenities	WMC - appliance upgrade	0	5,164	5,164	4,389	4,389	775	100%	Completed	
Civic Amenities	TET Stadium improvements	51,300	0	51,300	26,629	26,629	24,671	50%	Carry Forward Proposed	Tender price came back over budget. Working with Contractor to bring project into budget.
Farm	Water lines and trough upgrade	12,300	0	12,300	12,175	12,175	125	100%	Completed	
Farm	Landscaping / riparian planting	3,500	0	3,500	200	3,500	0	10%	By 30 June 2023	Planting commenced in May 2023.
Total Level of Service Expenditure		9,576,800	2,637,073	12,213,873	3,906,086	4,857,891	7,355,982			
REPLACEMENTS - replaces an existing asset with the same level of service provided										
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Unsealed Road metalling (includes forestry roads)	780,000	60,000	840,000	687,307	700,000	140,000	80%	By 30 June 2023	Balance to be used on Puniwhakau Road.
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Sealed Road resurfacing	890,000	3,034	893,034	648,510	648,510	244,524	100%	Completed	

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Council Activity	Project Description	2022/23 Annual Plan Budget (a)	Carry-forwards and adjustments	Total Funds Available (a + b)	2022/23 Actual Expenditure YTD	Projected year end forecast	2022/23 Projected under/(over) spend	Project Completion %	Expected Project Completion Date	Status of each Project
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Drainage Renewals	700,000	0	700,000	1,044,762	1,044,762	(344,762)	100%	Completed	
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Pavement Rehabilitation	750,000	0	750,000	1,167,025	1,250,000	(500,000)	95%	By 30 June 2023	Flint Road east to be undertaken by the end of June.
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Structure Components Replacement	941,500	(294,500)	647,000	229,947	235,000	412,000	95%	By 30 June 2023	Minor works at the Kiore Tunnel to be undertaken.
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Traffic Servcies Renewals	75,275	37,725	113,000	54,542	70,000	43,000	75%	By 30 June 2023	Balance to replace any damaged road signs.
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Footpath renewals	170,000	0	170,000	224,370	224,370	(54,370)	100%	Completed	
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Low cost low risk safety	855,000	(333,858)	521,142	569,130	569,130	(47,988)	100%	Completed	Dunn's Bridge re-alignment completed.
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Sealed Road resurfacing-Special purpose	60,000	54,000	114,000	165,053	165,043	(51,043)	100%	Completed	Pembroke Road reseals have been completed. Have brought forward 2023/24 allocation of funding, to do as one contract.
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Unsealed Road resurfacing-Special purpose	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	0	0%	By 30 June 2023	Approved allocation from Waka Kotahi - special purpose roads include parts of Manaia and Pembroke Rd within Taranaki Maunga area (100% funded by Waka Kotahi).
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Drainage renewals-Special purpose	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	0	0%	By 30 June 2023	Approved allocation from Waka Kotahi - special purpose roads include parts of Manaia and Pembroke Rd within Taranaki Maunga area (100% funded by Waka Kotahi).
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Traffic services renewals-Special purpose	0	5,000	5,000	11,234	11,234	(6,234)	100%	Completed	
Roading - Financially assisted NZTA	Low cost low risk safety - Special purpose roads	20,000	19,695	39,695	0	0	39,695	0%	Carry Forward Proposed	Drawings for a footpath leading to Dawson Falls track have been sent to DOC for review, to be constructed in 2023/24.
Solid Waste	Transfer Station - Building renewals	10,300	0	10,300	9,621	9,621	679	100%	Completed	
Stormwater	Reticulation Renewals	55,000	46,983	101,983	0	50,000	51,983	35%	Carry Forward Proposed	Achilles Street stormwater upgrade programmed for June 2023. Modelling of stormwater network occurring which will identify capacity restraints.
Wastewater	Step / aerate treatment renewals	31,000	19,800	50,800	50,227	50,227	573	100%	Completed	
Wastewater	Bulk discharge	31,000	0	31,000	814	25,000	6,000	50%	Carry Forward Proposed	One dump station pump has been rebuilt. The balance of funds is to be used for the scouring of the surrounding area on Esk Road that has exposed power and camera cables associated with the dump station.
Wastewater	Infiltration renewals	189,400	155,586	344,986	89,329	150,000	194,986	50%	Carry Forward Proposed	Ongoing - Sewer Lining is occurring throughout Stratford
Water Supply	Laterals	31,600	30,600	62,200	0	62,200	0	0%	By 30 June 2023	Budget available if required.
Water Supply	Stratford street work rider mains	263,900	105,000	368,900	431,757	431,757	(62,857)	100%	Completed	Mercade Close and Surrey Street have been replaced. Contractor availability has delayed the tie-in of the Mercade water line but this is programmed for June.
Water Supply	Infrastructural general - Stratford	25,800	0	25,800	0	25,800	0	0%	By 30 June 2023	Budget available if required.
Water Supply	Infrastructural general - Midhirst	3,100	3,000	6,100	0	3,000	3,100	0%	By 30 June 2023	Ongoing as required.
Water Supply	Toko bore	134,500	0	134,500	0	0	134,500	0%	Carry Forward Proposed	No issues have been experienced with the bore to date.
Water Supply	Reservoir overflow to pond	77,600	0	77,600	2,950	10,000	67,600	30%	Carry Forward Proposed	Camera work of the pipeline to the backwash pond has been completed and consultants are creating the scope of works and design.
Water Supply	Pipe bridges	103,500	0	103,500	0	0	103,500	100%	Completed	Patea River pipe bridge was replaced and the Hunt Road pipe bridge was upgraded, as part of the second trunkmain project.
Water Supply	Infrastructural general - Toko	1,600	0	1,600	0	1,600	0	0%	By 30 June 2023	Ongoing as required

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Council Activity	Project Description	2022/23 Annual Plan Budget (a)	Carry-forwards and adjustments	Total Funds Available (a + b)	2022/23 Actual Expenditure YTD	Projected year end forecast	2022/23 Projected under/(over) spend	Project Completion %	Expected Project Completion Date	Status of each Project
Water Supply	Stratford reservoir	30,000	15,536	45,536	6,867	10,000	35,536	5%	Carry Forward Proposed	Unable to get contractor to assess reservoir contamination levels this year
Water Supply	Midhirst reservoir	15,000	15,000	30,000	3,162	5,000	25,000	5%	Carry Forward Proposed	Unable to get contractor to assess reservoir contamination levels this year
Water Supply	Toko reservoir	5,000	1,500	6,500	0	0	6,500	100%	Not Required	Reservoir cleaned by Council staff using Council equipment.
Water Supply	Membranes	150,000	0	150,000	3,956	3,956	146,044	5%	Carry Forward Proposed	Membranes procurement ongoing. Discussions with the supplier have indicated that none may be available this financial year.
Water Supply	Meter replacements	51,700	6,050	57,750	0	0	57,750	0%	Carry Forward Proposed	Procured water meters have been installed in Midhirst and Toko, meter reading technology trials are occurring. Commercial water meters in Stratford are being changed and the contract is being written to upgrade tobies in Stratford.
Water Supply	Midhirst resource consent	103,500	93,540	197,040	0	0	197,040	10%	Carry Forward Proposed	Iwi are providing assessment reports to determine the need for a cultural impact assessment.
Water Supply	Hydrants	15,300	14,800	30,100	21,939	30,100	0	70%	By 30 June 2023	Work ongoing as required.
Parks and Reserves	Replace septic tank - Whangamomona Camp Ground	0	45,699	45,699	29,921	29,921	15,778	50%	Carry Forward Proposed	Concept design and report received. Design and build will occur early FY2023-24. Total of \$121k budgeted in Annual Plan 2023/24.
Civic Amenities	WMC - replace furniture	3,200	0	3,200	1,554	3,200	0	50%	By 30 June 2023	Ongoing
Civic Amenities	Storage shed	0	26,699	26,699	24,341	24,341	2,358	100%	Completed	
Civic Amenities	Demolish Bell Tower	0	0	0	16,535	16,535	(16,535)	100%	Completed	
Farm	House - hot water cylinder	0	0	0	11,148	11,148	(11,148)	100%	Completed	The hot water cylinder required replacing urgently due to it failing.
Miranda Street Office	Furniture Replacement	3,200	0	3,200	8,789	10,000	(6,800)	100%	By 30 June 2023	An office chair audit was completed in December 2022 which identified that some office chairs are required to be replaced. Additional furniture has been purchased due to new staff starting.
Corporate	Computers/Peripherals/ Software	162,000	50,875	212,875	190,888	212,875	0	65%	By 30 June 2023	Ongoing
Corporate	Vehicle Replacement (after trade in)	39,500	0	39,500	0	39,500	0	50%	By 30 June 2023	New vehicle will be delivered in June 2023.
Corporate	Miscellaneous	20,000	0	20,000	0	20,000	0	0%	By 30 June 2023	As required
Total Replacement Expenditure		6,798,475	201,764	7,000,239	5,705,678	6,173,830	826,409			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		\$17,400,275	\$4,032,812	\$21,433,087	\$12,265,090	\$13,685,047	\$7,748,040			

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LIABILITIES AND INVESTMENTS STATEMENT AS AT 31 MAY 2023					
Public Debt Statement					
Lender	Amount	Interest Rate	Term (Years)	Date Drawn	Maturity Date
LGFA	\$ 2,000,000	5.40%	0.33	23/03/2023	21/07/2023
LGFA	\$ 1,000,000	4.12%	1	12/08/2022	15/08/2023
LGFA	\$ 1,000,000	1.14%	3	19/04/2021	15/04/2024
LGFA	\$ 2,000,000	2.53%	5	10/05/2019	10/05/2024
LGFA	\$ 2,000,000	3.38%	7	27/08/2018	15/04/2025
LGFA	\$ 4,000,000	4.22%	3	12/08/2022	15/04/2025
LGFA - A&P	\$ 3,700,000	1.04%	5	21/12/2020	21/12/2025
LGFA	\$ 1,000,000	1.67%	5	19/04/2021	15/04/2026
LGFA	\$ 1,000,000	2.02%	6	7/04/2020	15/04/2026
LGFA	\$ 1,000,000	1.38%	7	11/05/2020	15/04/2027
LGFA	\$ 2,000,000	4.17%	5	14/04/2022	15/04/2027
LGFA	\$ 1,500,000	3.65%	9	27/08/2018	15/04/2027
LGFA	\$ 1,000,000	2.12%	7	19/04/2021	15/05/2028
LGFA	\$ 1,000,000	4.23%	6	12/08/2022	15/05/2028
LGFA	\$ 2,000,000	4.26%	6	14/04/2022	15/05/2028
LGFA	\$ 1,000,000	5.50%	5	24/05/2023	15/05/2028
LGFA	\$ 1,000,000	5.49%	6	24/05/2023	20/04/2029
LGFA	\$ 2,000,000	4.30%	9	14/04/2022	15/05/2031
LGFA - A&P	\$ 3,500,000	1.87%	12	21/12/2020	21/12/2032
	\$ 33,700,000	3.22%			
Internal Debt Register					
Activity	Amount	Start Date	Term	Interest Rate	Details
Water Supply	\$ 1,270,795	2013	N/a	3.22%	Water treatment plant
Farm	\$ 1,965,100	2016	N/a	3.22%	As at 31 December 2021
Committed Cash Facilities					
Lender	Facility Value	Outstanding	Rate		
TSB Bank	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	BKBM* + 3%		
	\$ 1,000,000				
Investment Statement					
Investee	Amount	Interest Rate	Term (Days)	Start	End
Westpac	\$ 1,000,000	5.03%	122	10/02/2023	12/06/2023
Westpac	\$ 1,000,000	5.08%	120	13/02/2023	13/06/2023
ASB	\$ 1,000,000	5.31%	122	10/03/2023	10/07/2023
Westpac	\$ 1,000,000	5.37%	122	10/03/2023	10/07/2023
Westpac	\$ 1,000,000	5.52%	120	12/04/2023	10/08/2023
A&P Association	\$ 3,680,000	1.29%	1826	22/12/2020	22/12/2025
A&P Association	\$ 3,500,000	2.12%	4383	22/12/2020	22/12/2032
	\$ 12,180,000	3.16%			
Shareholdings Statement					
	No. of Shares	Share Price	Value of Shares		
Fonterra	158,716	\$ 3.02	\$ 479,322		
Ravensdown	21,820	\$ 1.00	\$ 21,820		
Civic Financial	65,608	\$ 0.99	\$ 64,952		
			\$ 566,094		
Other Investments					
	Date Drawn	Amount	Interest Rate	Details	
Vendor loan to EBS Trust	2020	\$ 190,000	Nil	Repayable - July 2023	

*BKBM - The Bank Bill Market Rate is a short term interest rate used widely in NZ as a benchmark for pricing debt.

CASHFLOW FORECAST FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 2024

	May-23	Actual May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	12 Month
OPENING BALANCE	436,883	436,883	2,983,183	1,075,025	95,389	2,188,789	936,455	30,402	1,205,402	73,068	347,734	2,207,734	1,180,419	40,419	12,364,018
Rates	3,200,000	3,260,334	600,000	600,000	3,500,000	500,000	500,000	3,500,000	320,000	320,000	3,200,000	620,000	500,000	3,300,000	17,460,000
NZTA Refunds	330,785	330,784	285,143	500,000	750,000	600,000	650,000	275,000	600,000	500,000	600,000	1,100,000	550,000	330,000	6,740,143
Fees and Charges	370,000	358,647	420,000	450,000	300,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	300,000	400,000	350,000	415,000	380,000	450,000	4,665,000
Interest Revenue	1 -	3,672	63,932	35,698	30,000	73,000	30,000	30,000	73,000	30,000	30,000	53,019	30,000	3,500	482,149
Other Revenue	2 -	87,500	-	-	-	1,560,000	-	-	1,560,000	-	-	1,560,000	-	-	4,680,000
Total Cash In	3,900,785	4,040,937	1,369,075	1,585,698	4,580,000	3,033,000	1,580,000	4,305,000	2,853,000	1,250,000	4,180,000	3,748,019	1,460,000	4,083,500	34,027,292
Salaries and Wages / Elected Members	566,000	477,483	525,334	525,334	566,000	525,334	560,000	560,000	525,334	525,334	400,000	525,334	500,000	500,000	6,238,004
Payments to Suppliers - Operating	700,000	502,377	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	900,000	700,000	9,200,000
Major contract payments	1,200,000	1,044,694	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	2,760,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	2,760,000	1,200,000	1,000,000	2,960,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	18,380,000
Interest Expense	168,669	168,669	51,900	-	20,600	-	226,053	170,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	170,000	658,553
GST Paid / (Received)	(198,550)	(198,588)	-	340,000	-	300,000	-	500,000	-	450,000	-	290,000	-	200,000	1,680,000
Total Cash Out	2,436,119	1,994,636	2,277,234	2,565,334	2,486,600	4,285,334	2,486,053	3,130,000	3,985,334	2,975,334	2,320,000	4,775,334	2,600,000	2,270,000	36,156,557
(Increase)/Reduce Financial Investments			- 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1,000,000
Borrowing /(Repaying) Loans	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
CLOSING BALANCE	1,901,548	2,983,183	1,075,025	95,389	2,188,789	936,455	30,402	1,205,402	73,068	347,734	2,207,734	1,180,419	40,419	1,853,919	11,234,753
Net Debt	21,020,000	21,520,000	20,520,000	20,520,000	20,520,000	20,520,000	20,520,000	20,520,000	20,520,000	22,520,000	22,520,000	22,520,000	22,520,000	22,520,000	
Gross Debt	33,200,000	33,700,000	33,700,000	33,700,000	33,700,000	33,700,000	33,700,000	33,700,000	33,700,000	35,700,000	35,700,000	35,700,000	35,700,000	35,700,000	
Investments - Term Deposits	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	
Investments - A & P Loan	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	7,180,000	

Notes re Cashflow Forecast:

1. A&P Interest on Loan due every quarter
2. DIA Transitional Funding, and Transport Choices funding expected.

Outstanding Debtors as at 31 May 2023

Category	Total Outstanding	Overdue > 3 months	Notes relating to outstanding balances
Rates	\$239,928	\$29,562	The overdue balance for rates debtors is what is owed for previous financial years. All outstanding rates are charged a 10% penalty on what is outstanding at the end of each quarter. Advice has been sent to bank for collection of some overdue accounts, one is with the solicitors for a property rating sale.
Transfer Station	\$925	\$0	
Cemeteries	\$30,060	\$20,460	Overdues relate to 13 debtors, of which 11 have payment arrangements with council. Two are waiting on probate and will then be cleared.
Rental Properties	\$10,351	\$2,415	
Pensioner Housing	-\$4,693	\$0	Rent and bond in advance.
Planning and Regulatory	\$6,113	\$4,353	This relates to 4 debtors, the largest one is with the debt collectors.
Facility Hire	\$6,530	\$0	
Sundry Debtors	\$265,095	\$3,268	Sundry debtors includes a number of small accounts relating to a variety of activities that don't fit within the other categories.
Legal Fees	\$6,220	\$6,220	Relating to property rating sale, expect to recover through sale process.
Targeted Rates after Strike	\$2,261	\$0	Services added after 1 July 2022 via debtor invoice. Due 30 June 2023.
Debtors Accruals	\$218,952	\$0	Includes Fonterra milk revenue accrued (not yet paid), interest revenue receivable upon maturity - as the main items.
Private Works	\$2,934	\$0	
NZTA	\$285,143	\$0	
Swimming Pool	\$2,874	\$0	
Resource Consents	\$34,732	\$20,383	Three overdue debtors are being pursued, one is to be referred to debt collectors. The resource consents have already been issued.
Building Consent Revenue	\$12,854	\$6,539	This is primarily one debtor, who has yet to pay for their consent.
Infringements	\$24,919	\$24,919	All debtors are < 3 years overdue and with the Ministry of Justice for collection. Largely, outstanding dog registrations.
Wastewater Discharge	\$11,642	\$0	
Water Billing	\$28,648	\$18,815	A number of properties are being investigated for leaks. One property has been sent to first mortgagee.
TOTAL	\$1,185,487	\$136,934	



Our reference
F19/13/03-D21/40748

Karakia

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

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