

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Te Mahere
Whakahaere me te
Whakaiti Parapara
2023



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu
**New Plymouth
District Council**

Executive Summary

The New Plymouth District Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2023-2029) is the guiding document for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. The plan also outlines how the Te rautaki para Aotearoa / New Zealand Waste Strategy will be applied in Taranaki to deliver a low-emissions, low-waste society built upon a circular economy.

The plan outlines the proposed strategic direction as a region and what actions we will take as a community to achieve our vision in the New Plymouth district. The vision *Zero Waste 2040: Empowering Taranaki to Achieve a Circular Economy* is based on:

1. The national strategy;
2. What our community has told us is a priority;
3. Te ao Māori (the Māori world view).

The Plan also outlines:

1. Where we are now with waste (our services, and zero waste journey so far);
2. The challenges and opportunities in achieving our vision;
3. How we are going to get there (the Action Plan).

Since the last plan was developed in 2017, 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.

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

Kupu Whakataki

The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is the guiding document for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the New Plymouth district and how the Te rautaki para Aotearoa / New Zealand Waste Strategy will be applied in Taranaki to deliver a low-emissions, low-waste society built upon a circular economy.

This section outlines what a circular economy is, its drivers, and how we can link the circular approach to reducing carbon emissions.

1.1 Purpose *Te Pūtake*

The recently released Te rautaki para Aotearoa / New Zealand Waste Strategy is our 2050 roadmap for a low-emissions, low-waste society built upon a circular economy.

As well as doing our part to deliver the vision of Aotearoa, New Plymouth District Council is required by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to produce a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. This plan will be the guiding document for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in the New Plymouth district for the next six years (2023-2029).

The plan outlines what the national strategy means for Taranaki and proposes the region's approach to delivering a local circular economy.

The Council collaborated with the community to develop a vision, guiding principles based on Te ao Māori (Māori world view), goals, and objectives to pave the way for the future of waste. Building on the Zero Waste journey started in 2017, and the plan details what actions the district can take to reach our targets, and how these actions will be funded.

1.2 Scope *Te Tirohanga Whānui*

The plan covers the whole New Plymouth district and reflects a regional approach to minimising waste through collaboration with South Taranaki (STDC) and Stratford (SDC) district councils. By undertaking a regional assessment of waste, the councils' Waste Management and Minimisation Plans have been developed together and consider regional waste data and options where applicable.

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

1.3 Commencement and Review *Te Tīmatanga me te Arotake*

This is the third Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for New Plymouth district. It was publicly notified on 2 August 2023 and the Council sought public feedback on the plan until 12 September. The plan will be formally adopted following consideration of submissions.

The plan will be reviewed six years from the date of approval, unless reviewed in the interim.

1.4 Taranaki's Pathway To A Circular Economy Te Whai a Taranaki i tētahi Ōhanga Āmiomio

1.4.1 What Is A Circular Economy? He Aha te Ōhanga Āmiomio?

A circular economy is a system where resources and materials are used and reused for as long as possible. In the current "take-make-dispose" linear economy (Figure 1), products are not designed for reuse, repair, refurbishment

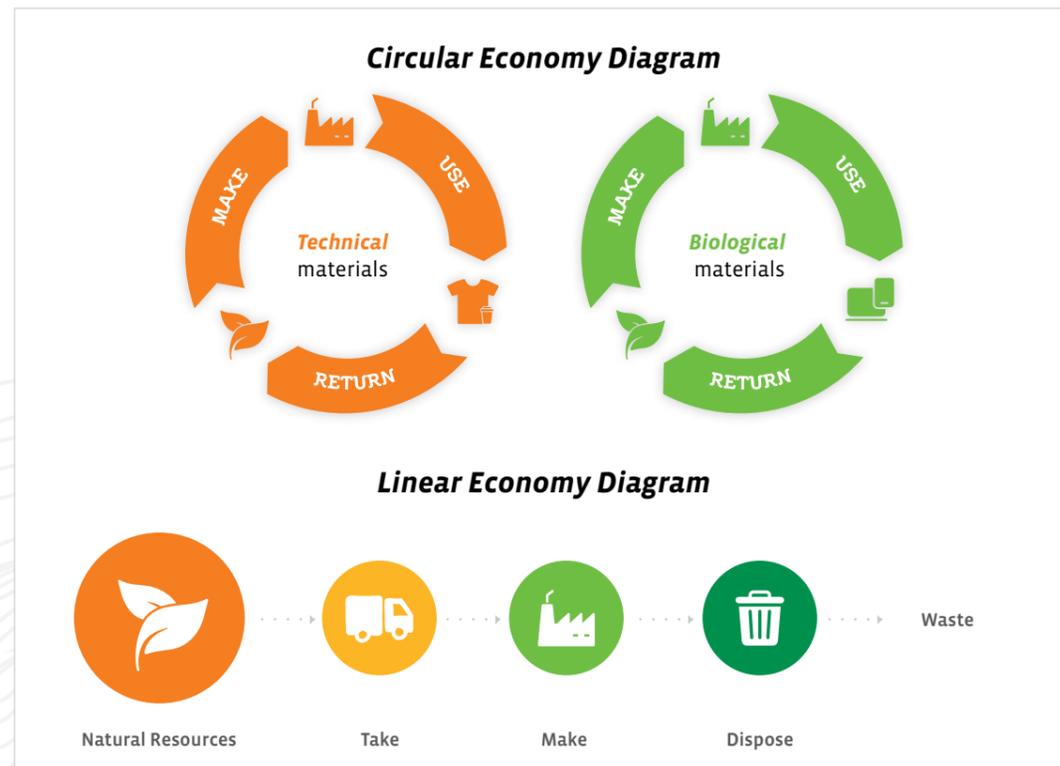
or to be remanufactured and this drives the continuous disposal of valuable resources.

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

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

Figure 1: The linear and circular economy approaches¹



1.4.2 Drivers For A Circular Economy Ngā Āinga i te Ōhanga Āmiomio

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

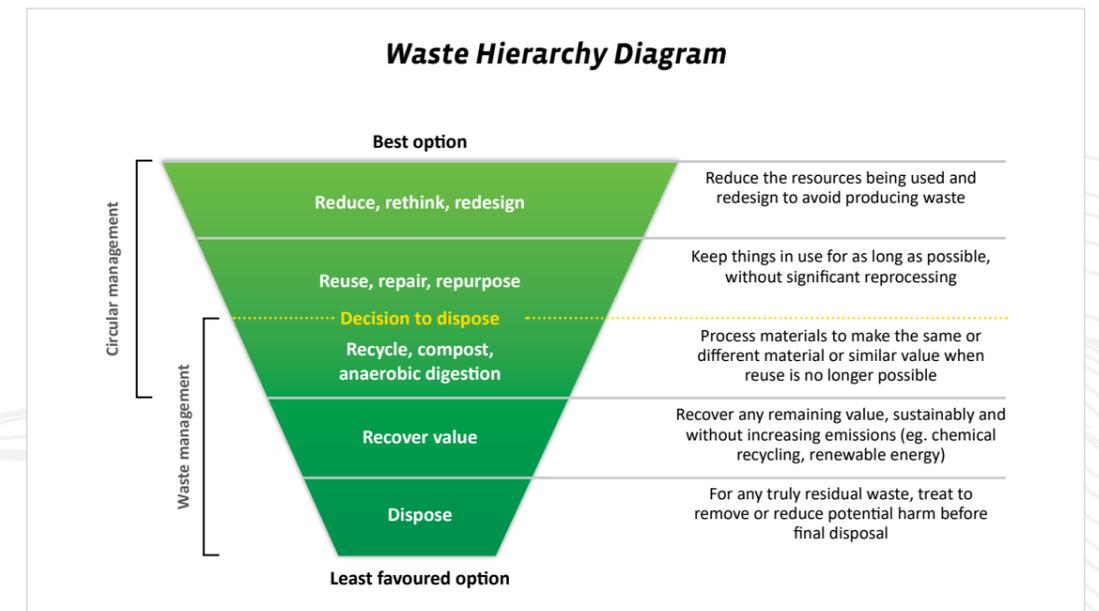
Key drivers for the transition to a circular economy come from both push and pull factors (Table 1).

Table 1: Drivers For change

Pull factors (opportunities)	Push Factors (The Need To Respond To Economic And Regulatory Requirements)
Innovation	Greenhouse gas reduction requirements
Collaboration with industry, community and other government agencies	National and regional policy
Community/local benefit	Increased waste disposal costs (landfill levy, emissions trading scheme)
Improved environmental management	Community demand for action
Exploring shared opportunity with Iwi and Hapū	Stricter environmental regulations

The waste hierarchy (Figure 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. Zero Waste is an overarching principle of the waste hierarchy which aims to retain the value of materials and resources for as long as possible through a circular approach rather than disposing of them in the first instance.

Figure 2: The Waste Hierarchy²



¹ Adapted from Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy | ² Sourced from Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy



1.4.3 Linking Circularity to Carbon Neutrality

Te Tūhono i te Āmiomiotanga me te Korenga o te Tukuwaro

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

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

- Designing out waste and the associated embodied carbon and potential emissions from landfill when constructing local infrastructure and buildings.
- Influencing how we consume things (through behaviour change) 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 will reduce emissions from transporting material elsewhere in New Zealand or internationally.

- Reusing or using recycled material where more efficient than virgin material.
- 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.

**1.5 Policies, Plans And Regulations
Ngā Kaupapahere, ngā Mahere me ngā Waeture**

Circular economy principles are becoming more embedded in policies, plans and regulations. The newly released Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy (2023) provides strategic direction for New Zealand waste systems from now to 2050. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) is one of the primary pieces of legislation affecting waste and supports the implementation of the strategy. The Act is currently under review and Taranaki will need to be well set up within the plan to implement these legislative changes across the waste sector.

The Waste Strategy is supported by numerous other legislation including the Emissions Reduction Plan and underpinned by local policy (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Policy Context For Waste Management And Minimisation In New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND WASTE STRATEGY					
Legislative Framework					
Waste Minimisation Act 2008 Under Review	Local Government Act 2002	Hazardous Substances and New Org Act 1996	Climate Change Response Act 2002	Other relevant legislation	Other Tools
Waste Minimisation and Management Plans	By-Laws	Regulations and group standards related to waste	Disposal facility regulations	Resesource Managment Act 1991 under review	International conventions
Waste Disposal Levy	Council long term plans		National Emission Reduction Plan 2022	Health Act 1959 under reiew	Ministry guidelines, codes of practice, and voluntary initiatives
Waste Minimisation Fund			National Adaptation Plan 2022	Litter Act 1979 under review.	
Product Stewardship					
Other Regulation					

PART 2.

The Current Situation

Tō Nāianeī Pūāhua

This section sets out how we have progressed on our zero waste journey so far, including:

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

It also considers the future demand for waste services as our population and economy grows and changes.

2.1 Our Zero Waste Journey So Far *Tā Mātou Whai kia Parakore, ā Mohoanei*

To assess how we are doing and what we need to focus on next, a Waste Assessment was completed to confirm the key drivers for change, where any gaps or issues are and identify a possible roadmap for future actions.

Since the last Plan was developed in 2017, 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.

2.1.1 What Have We Achieved So Far? *Ngā Whakatutukitanga, ā Mohoanei*

In the last six years the Taranaki councils have collaborated to deliver more comprehensive behaviour change programmes under the Zero Waste Taranaki shared platform and education plan and continue to provide a regional approach to kerbside collection and transfer station services.

In New Plymouth district, we have focused on improved infrastructure and services:

- Introducing a kerbside food scraps collection to divert organic waste from landfill for recovery with 1,600 tonnes collected for composting annually;
- In collaboration with Waitara Initiatives Supporting Employment and Sustainable Taranaki, The Junction, a community reuse shop, recycling drop-off and education space, was opened at the resource recovery facility in 2020;
- The Colson Road Regional Landfill closed (2019), and landfill waste is now transported to Bonny Glen Landfill in Marton;
- A new transfer station has been constructed in New Plymouth to allow more efficient waste consolidation for transport, and better diversion of material (greenwaste, glass and timber);
- A commercial waste recovery facility (The Sorting Depot) opened in 2023 targeting reuse of unwanted materials from commercial and construction activity;
- Working with businesses and households to keep materials in use, through initiatives like The Junction, Resource Wise Business, Zero Waste Education in schools and Construction Waste Reduction Plans;
- In collaboration with STDC, SDC, primary processors and Iwi, developed a regional approach to recovering organic materials;
- The Council has developed an Emissions Reduction Plan with reference to waste and circular economy actions.

2.1.2 Infrastructure And Services Ngā Tūāhanga me ngā Ratonga

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 2.

Table 2: Summary Of Waste Services In Taranaki

Infrastructure/Service	Council Provided	Providers
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 Zero Waste Fund 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"> Waste Free with Kate and Co 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) under development NPDC Commercial Reuse and recycling options 	<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 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 All recycling is processed outside of region
	Transfer Stations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC has five transfer stations SDC has one transfer station STDC has seven transfer stations 	<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) 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

Infrastructure/Service	Council Provided	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 bin 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 greenwaste 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 funded by councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paintwise paint take back scheme is available at Resene Colourshop in New Plymouth Noel Lemings e-waste recycling service Commercial hazardous waste is collected and transported to Auckland for treatment/disposal
Dispose	Collection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC – Fortnightly 140 L bin SDC – Weekly of 120 L bin STDC – Weekly 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 stations (user pays) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One private transfer station located in NPDC
	Landfill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No active landfills in Taranaki region NPDC has 9 closed landfills STDC has 7 closed landfills SDC has 3 closed landfills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

2.1.3 Waste Composition And Flows
Ngā Wehenga me ngā Rerenga Para

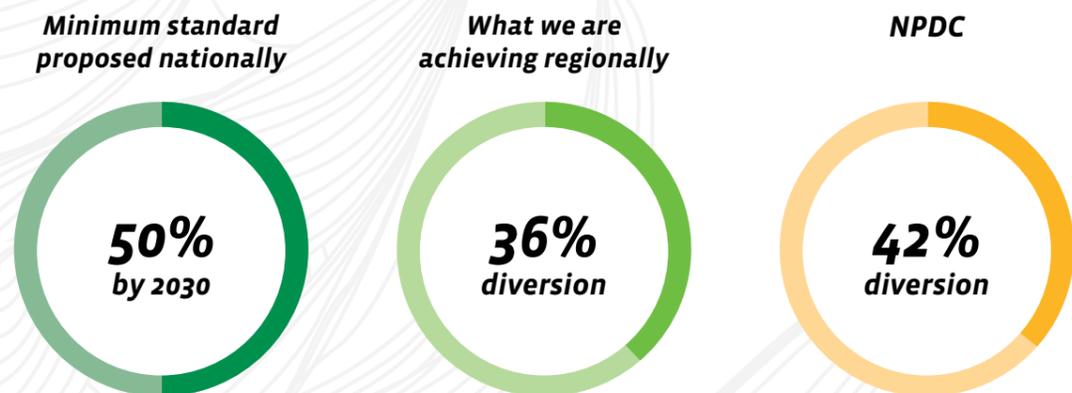
Kerbside Waste

Across Taranaki, more than 22,000 tonnes of waste are collected from kerbside services (Figure 4), with 36% of this material diverted into recycling or composting. Nationally, minimum standards proposed as part of the Te rautaki para Aotearoa / New Zealand Waste Strategy show that Taranaki already achieves 2026 (30%) and New Plymouth is achieving the 2028 (40%) minimum standards for the diversion from waste collected at kerbside. The minimum standard for 2030 (50%) is currently not achieved, regionally or within New Plymouth district.

Figure 4: Total waste collected at kerbside regionally and in the New Plymouth district

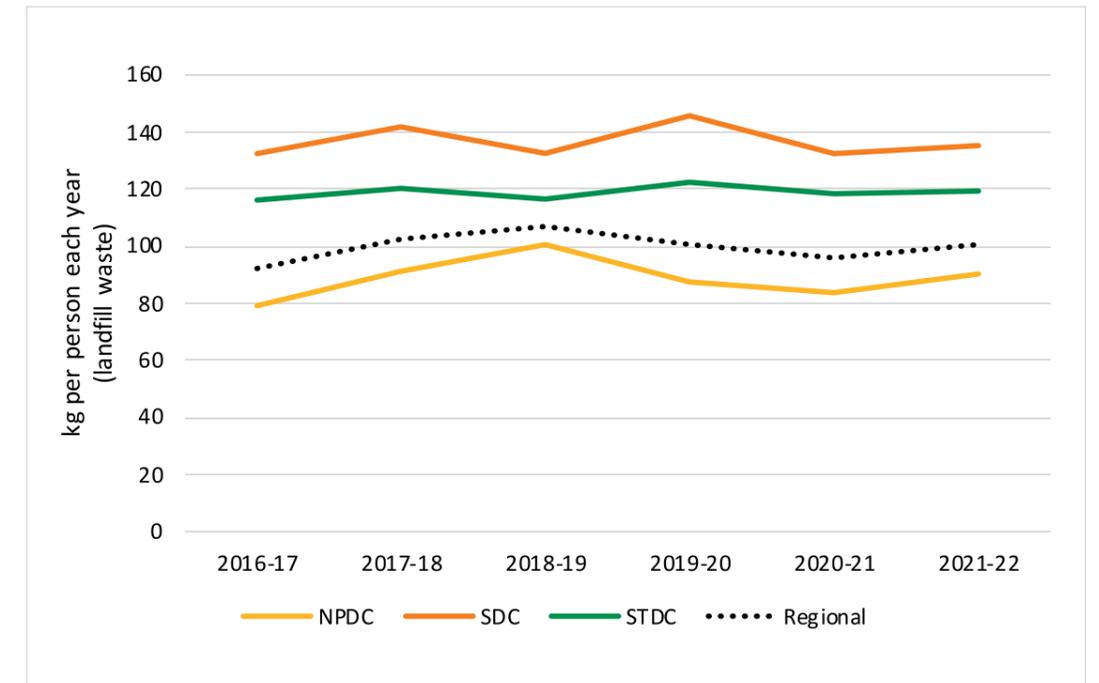


Diversion of waste from kerbside



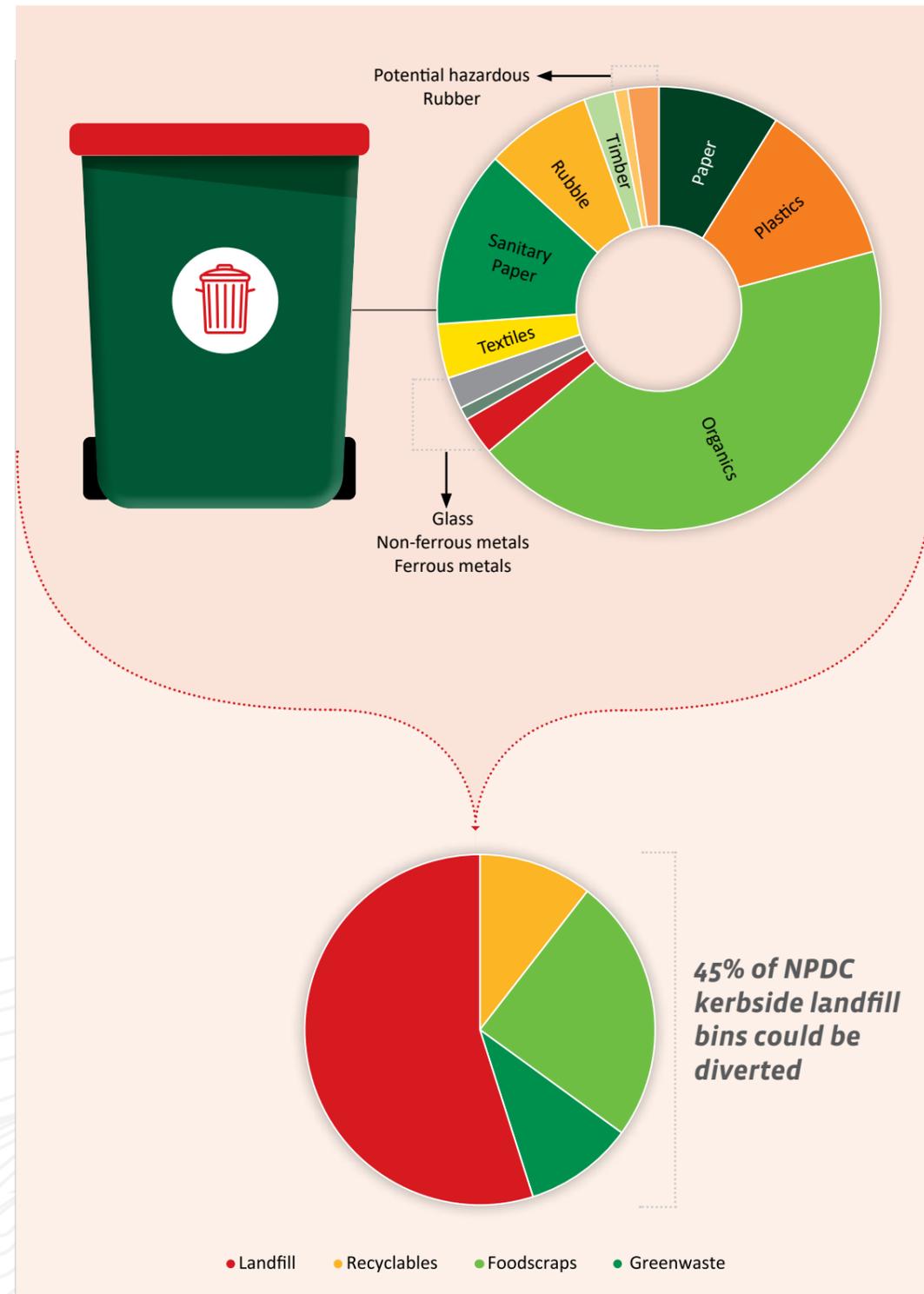
The waste landfilled per person from the kerbside has been decreasing since 2016, and differs across the three districts, reflecting the different levels of service offered. New Plymouth residents, who have a weekly food scraps collection and a smaller fortnightly landfill collection, have the lowest landfill rates of the three districts (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Amount of waste landfilled per person from kerbside collections since 2016



The typical composition of a landfill bin indicates that while residents are using the recycling and organics bins offered through the kerbside services, there is still potential to capture more recyclable material with 45% of waste in the landfill bin that could have been diverted (Figure 6). In particular, better use of the food scraps service, and the introduction of a greenwaste collection service could increase the capture of these materials.

Figure 6: Composition of NPDC landfill bins and how much could still be diverted



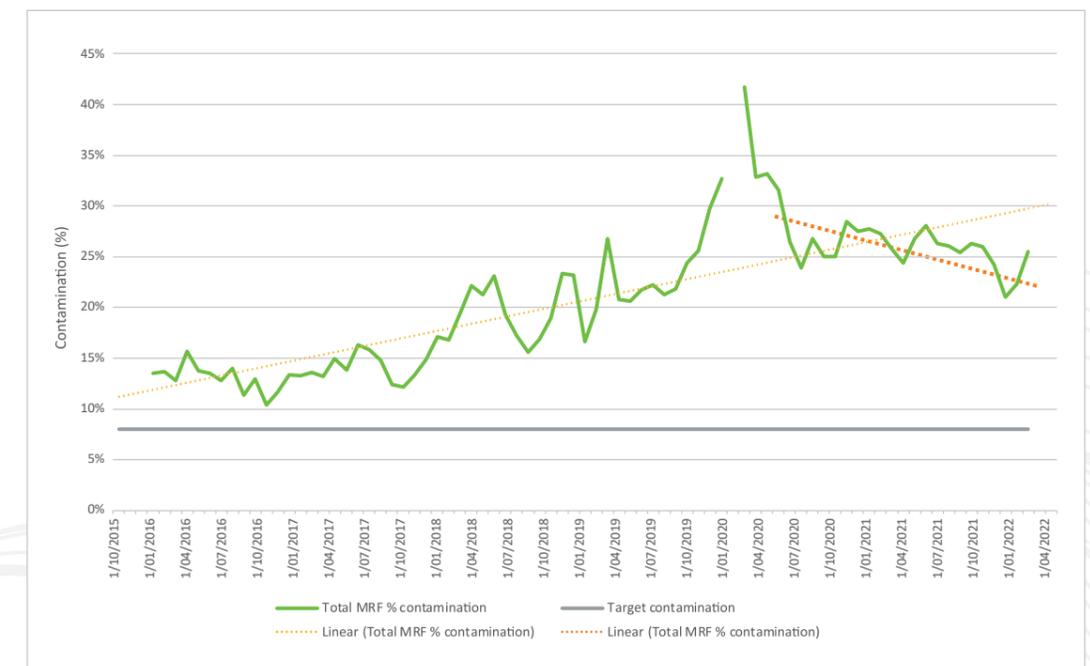
Contamination of collected recyclables with non-recyclable items is an ongoing issue at the kerbside. Contamination rates have fluctuated but increased over time and have never met the 8% target set out in the 2017 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (Figure 7). This is due to:

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

- 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.

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

Figure 7: Contamination (non-recyclable items) in recycling bins since 2015



Transfer Stations and the Junction

Since opening in March 2020, The Junction has diverted 314 tonnes 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 and amounts to 70,000 number of items sold through the shop per year.

There are five public transfer stations in the New Plymouth district and 13 regionally. Since 2010 there have been increasing quantities of recoverable materials (Figure 9), 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.

Timber continues to be the largest component (28%) of transfer waste that is sent to landfill, followed by plastic (15.5%), organics (12.8%), and rubble/concrete (12.3%) (figure 8).

Figure 8 Composition of waste at transfer stations

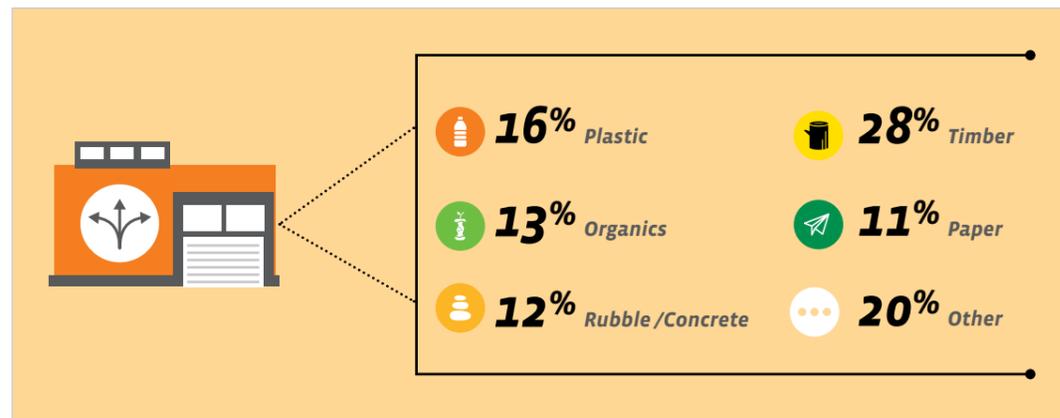
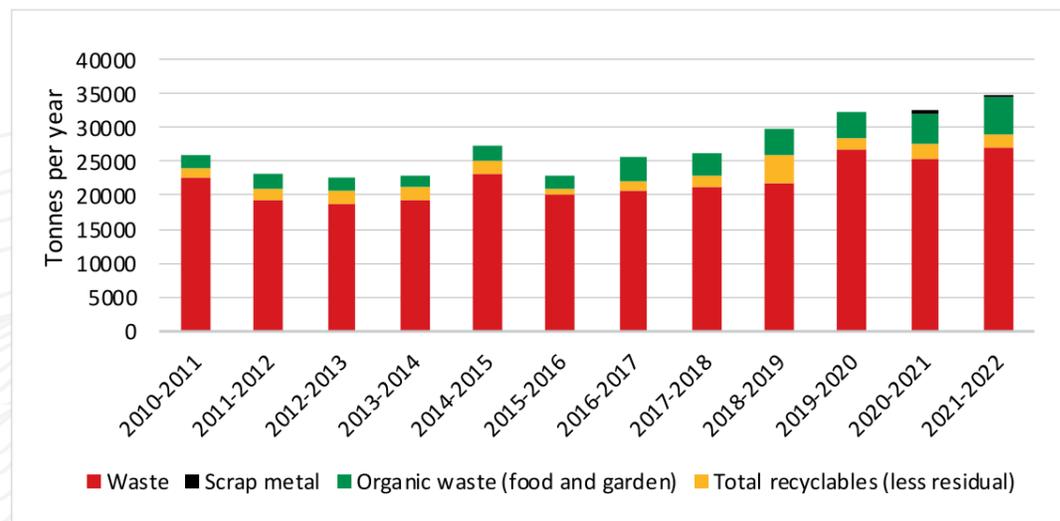


Figure 9 Regional transfer station waste and recovery (council data 2010 - 2022)



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 10. Overall waste to landfill in Taranaki has generally decreased since 2015/16 with a slight increase in 2021/22. Waste per person at a regional level has decreased up to 2020/21 with an increase in 2021/22 but overall, there is a consistent decrease in waste to landfill per person since the last plan in 2017 .

Figure 10: Total waste to landfill



The waste generated in Taranaki comes from commercial and residential sources and some materials are captured through our kerbside collection and transfer stations to be reused or recycled (Figure 12). While some materials are recycled within Taranaki (e.g. concrete, organic material), many are recycled nationally (glass, paper and cardboard, plastics) and internationally (scrap metal). Despite the recovery infrastructure we have, there is still more that could be captured from the waste that is sent to landfill (Figure 11), particularly paper, plastics and glass (from transfer stations and commercial activities) and there are some waste streams that we have limited data for (rural and commercial).

Figure 11: Capture of materials for recovery

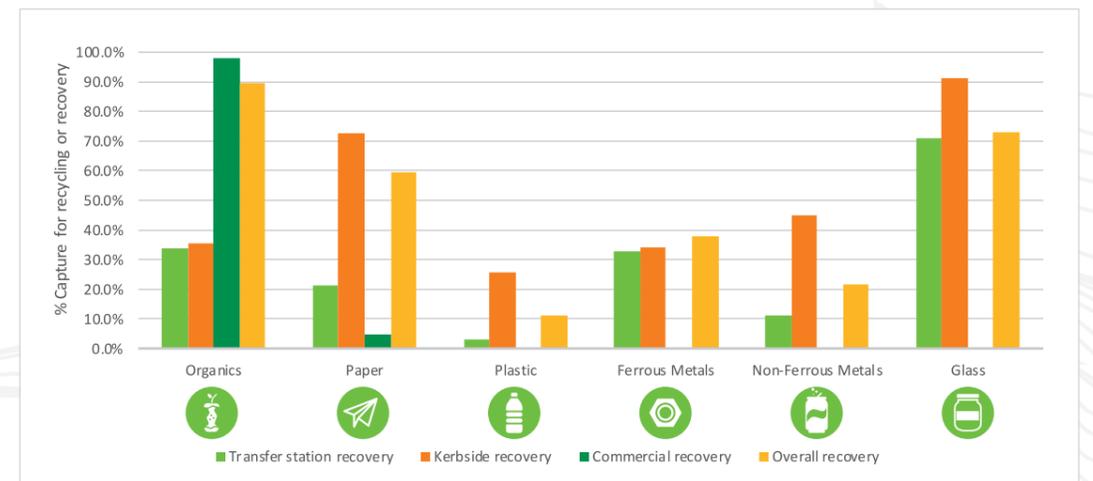
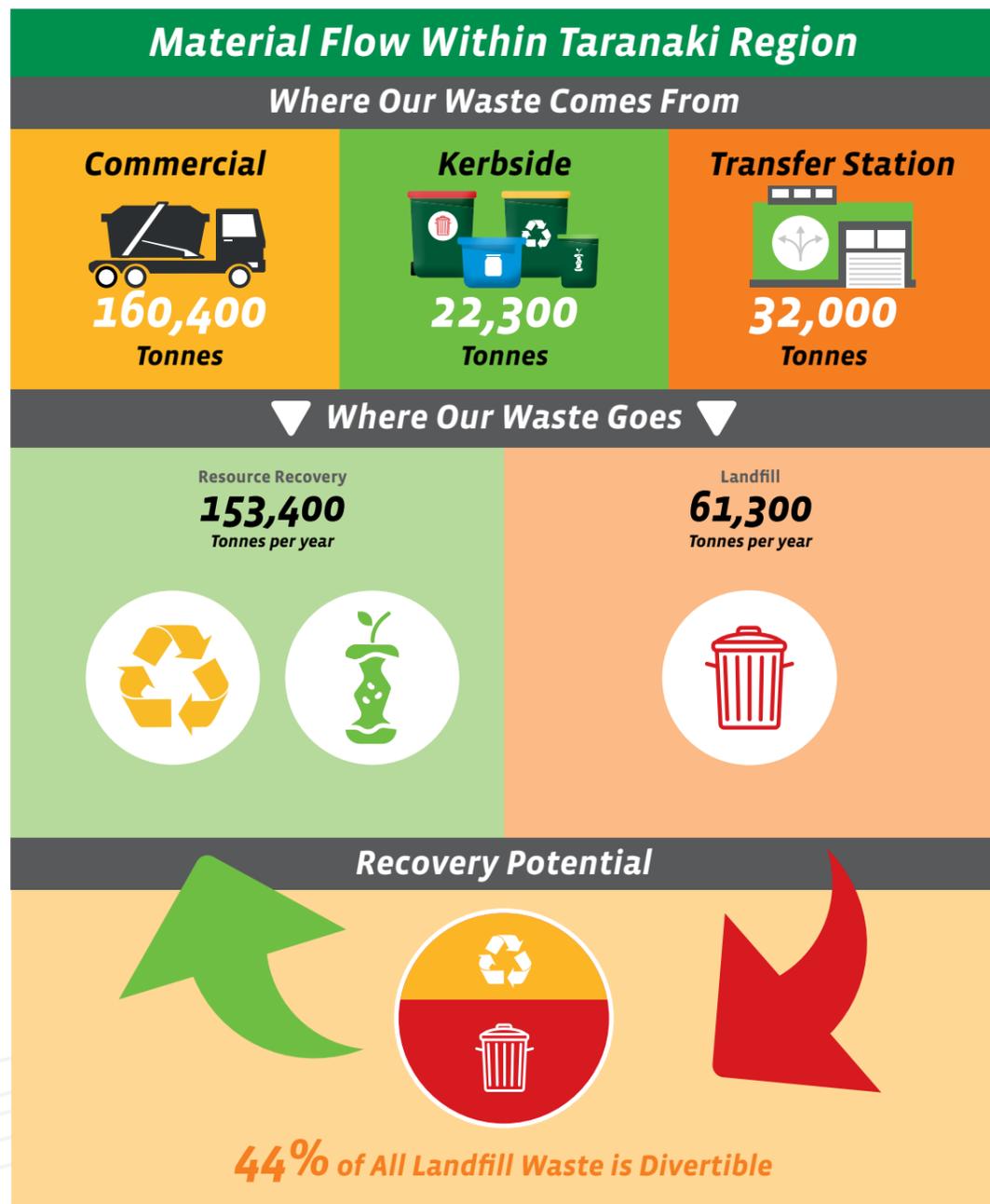


Figure 12: Diagram Of Material Flow Within Taranaki Region



Carbon emissions from waste

Carbon emissions from waste make up 4% of the district’s emissions and for NPDC, the latest data on emissions (financial year 2017 – 2018) indicates that waste was 70% of the NPDC organisation emissions profile. Increasing our recovery of material from the waste stream for reuse and recycling reduces the emissions associated with disposal and transport of waste. Transport of waste makes up 12% of emissions (when closed landfills are excluded), compared to landfill disposal (85%).

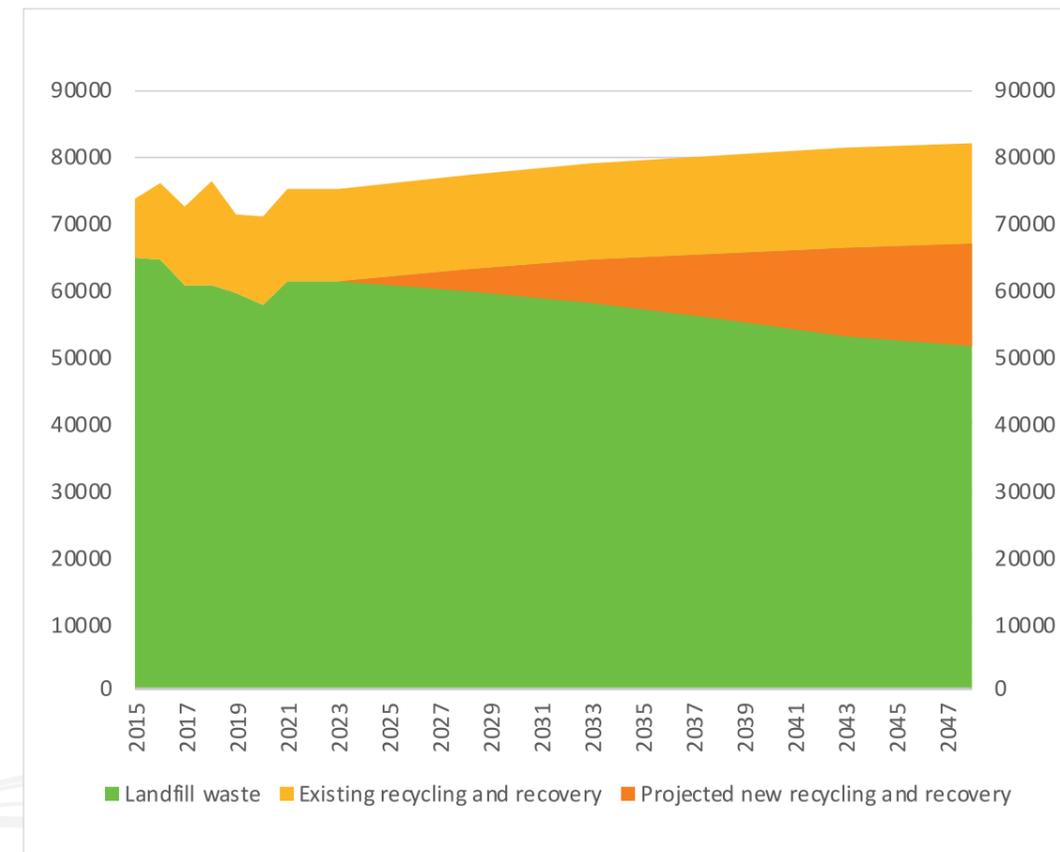
2.2 Future Waste Projections
Ngā Matapae Para mō Āpōpō

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;
- changes in the collection service or recovery of materials.

If the region continues to generate the same volume of waste that is currently generated and with an increasing population expected, waste generation will grow slowly to 2048 (figure 13). Recycling of waste is also expected to increase which will take waste out of landfills, reducing landfill emissions by 16%.

Figure 13 Forecast waste generation to 2048



2.3 Our Issues And Opportunities

Ā Mātou Take me ngā Arawātea

The Waste Assessment has identified the following issues and opportunities in waste management and minimisation in the district.

Issues:

- Collection of consistent data continues to be a challenge.
- Reporting of emissions associated with waste services and management within the region is not consistent.
- Contamination in kerbside recycling remains consistently high.
- Illegal dumping continues to occur.

Opportunities:

- Keeping materials for processing (recycling and reuse) in the Taranaki region will increase economic opportunities (jobs, materials processing, etc) but relies on sustainable markets for process outputs.
- There is considerable opportunity to increase the capture of materials (specifically paper, metals, and organic materials) for diversion.
- Planned new local infrastructure (e.g. organic material processing facility and The Sorting Depot) will have an impact on the quantity of material which is recycled or recovered.
- Education and behaviour change are important to:
 - Reduce the generation of waste

- Enhance the use of existing infrastructure
- Improve the capture of materials for recycling and recovery
- Address contamination in recycling.
- Further work to increase understanding of the problems associated with rural and farm waste.

2.4 Where Do We Want To Focus Now?

He Aha hei Arongā Ināianeī?

Nationally the waste sector is going through significant change and in conjunction with addressing climate change, we need to ensure our region is well set up for success – our action plan needs to anticipate, resource and implement this change within our local context.

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

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

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

Now our focus is on:

- Enabling our communities to better use our existing services to reduce waste

and capture more material for reuse and recycling;

- Connecting our people, community groups and commercial organisations with each other and the environment;
- Focusing our efforts on changing behaviours that embrace the circular approach;

- Ensuring services and education are equally accessible to everyone including the rural, minority and lower socio-economic communities;
- Ensuring waste services in the region enable resilience, reduce emissions and enhance the natural environment.

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



PART 3.

Where Do We Want To Be?

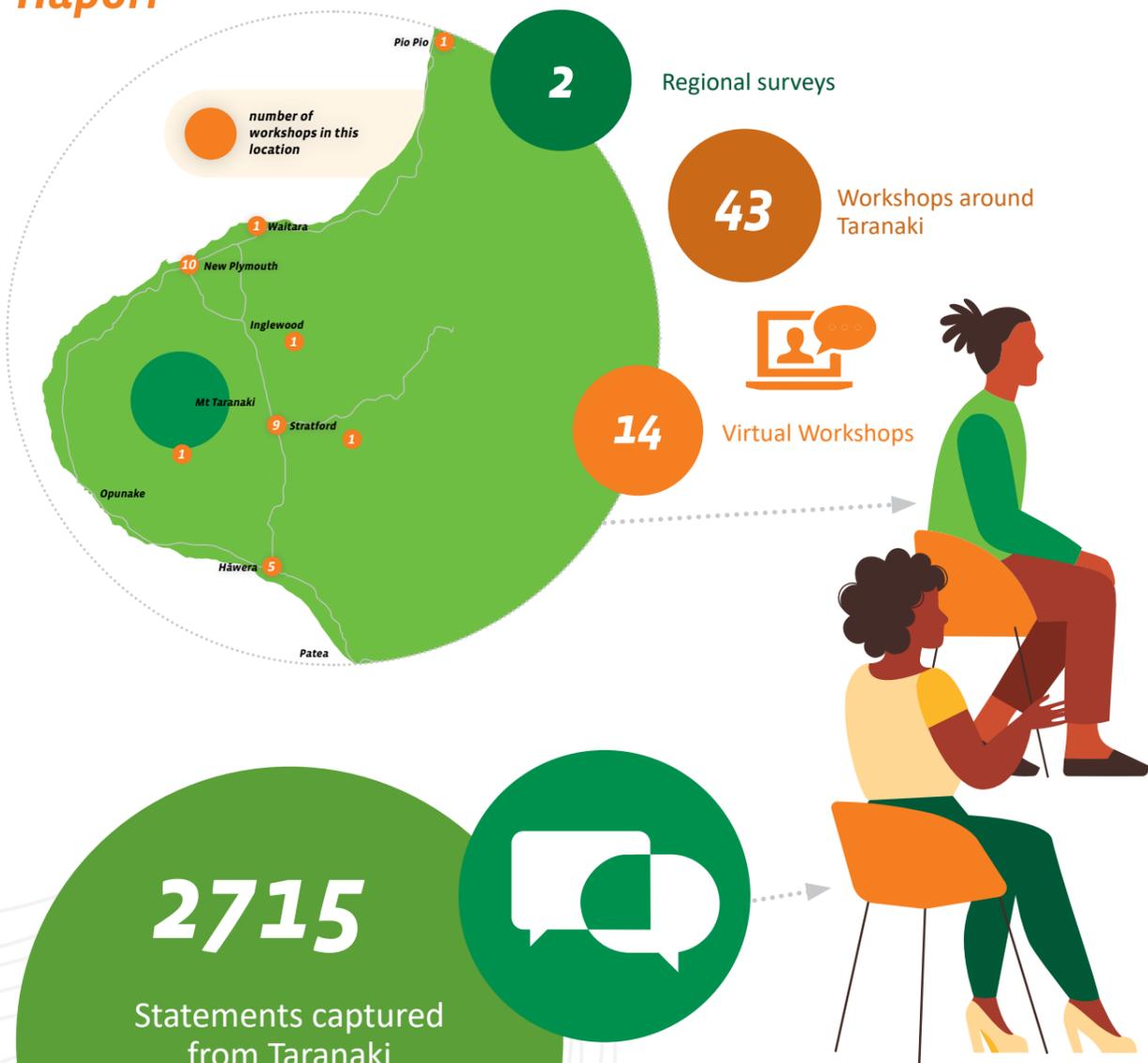
E Ahu ana Mātou ki Hea?

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



3.1 What Our Community Told Us Ngā Kōrero mai a te Hapori

The three Taranaki 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.



2715

Statements captured from Taranaki communities

(see figures, 14, 15)

In developing the Plan, our community proposed 356 vision statements (Figure 14) and a range of options to reach our vision, with the diverse needs of communities reflected in Figure 15.

116

Different groups engaged with kanohi ki te kanohi (face to face)

Co-created by:



Rural Sector



Mana Whenua



Community Organisations



Taranaki Local Government



Taranaki Residents



Schools



Construction and Industry



Waste Service Providers



Commercial Sector



Social Services



1894

People engaged with through workshops and surveys

3.2 Strategic Framework He Anga Rautaki

The future that we would like to see for waste is driven by our vision: *Zero Waste 2040: Empowering Taranaki to Achieve a Circular Economy* and laid out in our Strategic Framework (Figure 17). 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 plans, 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 and values developed with feedback from Taranaki Whānau Whānui (the nine Iwi of Taranaki). These guiding principles are explained in Figure 16, while the values, goals and objectives are explained in Appendix 1.

Figure 16

Our guiding principles and associated values underpin our desired outcomes and what we want to achieve in the next six years, our goals and objectives

Guiding Principles

Empowering Partnerships
As a community, our efforts will be guided by the principles of partnership, participation and protection as outlined in Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

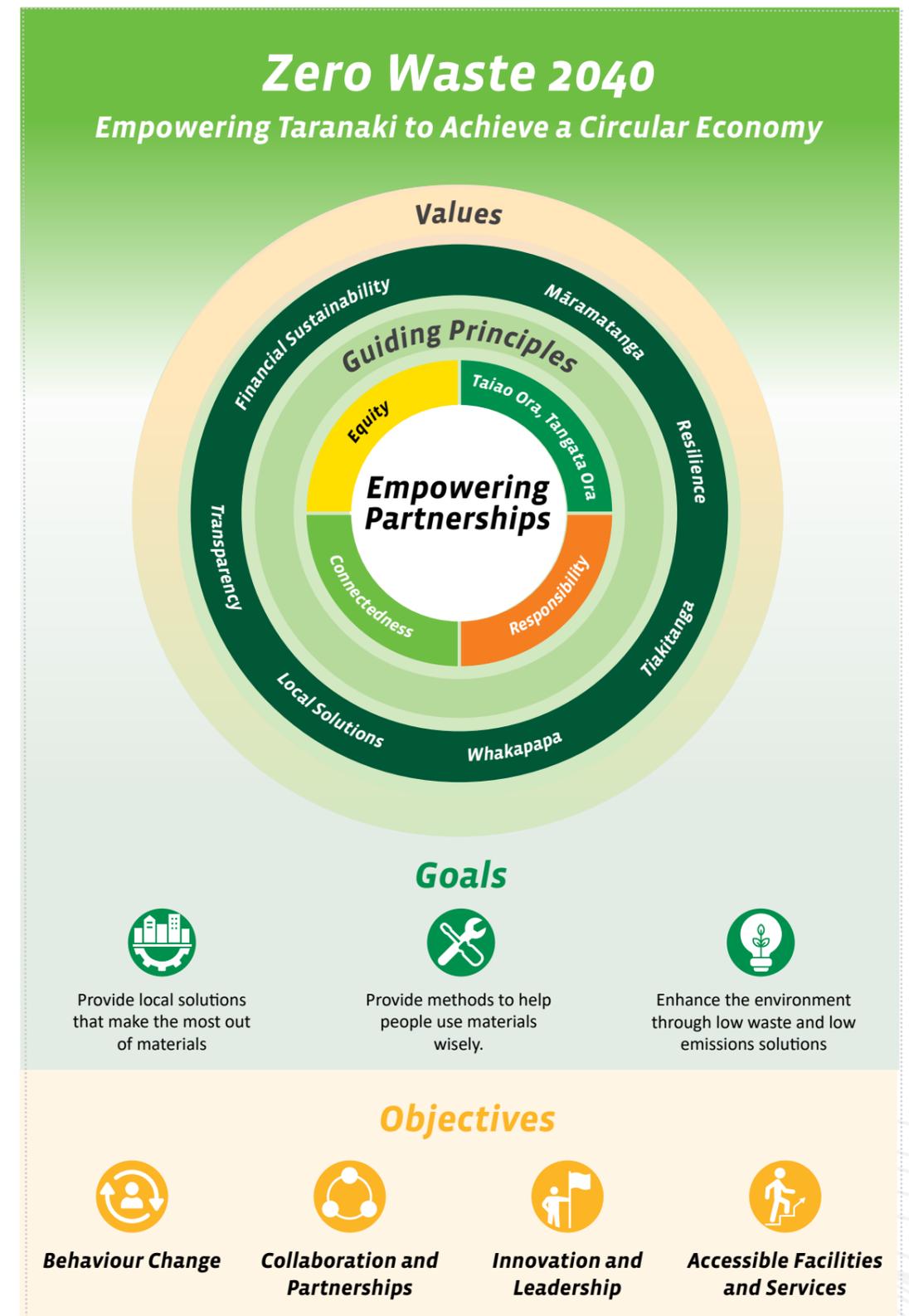
Responsibility
Waste is the responsibility of us all. We encourage industries and consumers to consider temporal, social, and ecological limitations while prioritising the preservation of our planet.

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

Taiao Ora Tangata Ora
Taiao Ora Tangata Ora 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.

Equity
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.

Figure 17



* 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.

The full guiding principles model and the explanation for all terms can be found in Appendix 1.

3.3 Targets And Measurement

Ngā Ūnga me ngā Inenga

Targets for Taranaki reflect the targets set out in the Te rautaki para Aotearoa / New Zealand Waste Strategy and have been adjusted to reflect the local context.

Table 3: Targets for Taranaki

Targets	NPDC		Regional	
	Baseline21/22	Target	Baseline21/22	Target
1. Waste generation³				
Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10% per person by 2029 (T/capita/annum)	0.49	0.44	0.58	0.52
2. Waste to Landfill				
Reduce the total waste tonnes per capita going to the landfill by 30% per person by 2029 (T/capita/annum)	0.28	0.20	0.31	0.22
Reduce the total waste tonnes per household going to landfill from the Council kerbside collection (T/person/annum)	0.17	5% per year	0.18	5% per year
3. Diversion of Waste				
Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling (Council provided kerbside collection only). ⁴	42%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% by July 2026 • 40% by July 2028 • 50% by July 2030 	36%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% by July 2026 • 40% by July 2028 • 50% by July 2030
Reduce contamination of Council provided kerbside recycling delivered to the Material Recovery Facility	21.45%	15% by 2029/ 2% reduction per year	21.45%	15% by 2030/ 2% reduction per year

³ Council data used for baseline as there is limited data on district and region wide waste generation.

⁴ National minimum standards proposed as targets.

Targets	NPDC		Regional	
	Baseline21/22	Target	Baseline21/22	Target
4. Waste Emissions				
Increase organics capture at transfer station and kerbside to 50% by 2029	N/A	50% capture of organic material by 2030	36.5%	50% capture of organic material by 2030
Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by 2030.	6,284 Te CO ₂ e ⁵	30%	TBC	30%
5. Customer Satisfaction				
Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste service.	78%	>80%	N/A	N/A
Total number of complaints received about the Council's solid waste service	1.75 complaints per 1,000 households	≤2	N/A	N/A
6. Equity and Access				
Increase awareness and use of council services (biennial survey)	N/A	N/A	34% awareness 19% usage	5% increase in awareness and use between surveys
7. Enhance the environment				
Maintain 100 per cent compliance with resource consent conditions for Council-operated solid waste district facilities	100% compliance	100% compliance	100% compliance	100% compliance
8. Community Engagement				
Three annual education campaigns on waste minimisation	13	3	3	3
Waste community engagement survey completed every two years	N/A	N/A	1	1

⁵ Based on NPDC 2021/22 GHG Inventory. Includes emissions from disposal and processing of waste but not transport.

3.4 Our Contribution To Creating A Circular Economy

Ā Mātou Mahi kia puta mai ai he Ōhanga Āmiomio

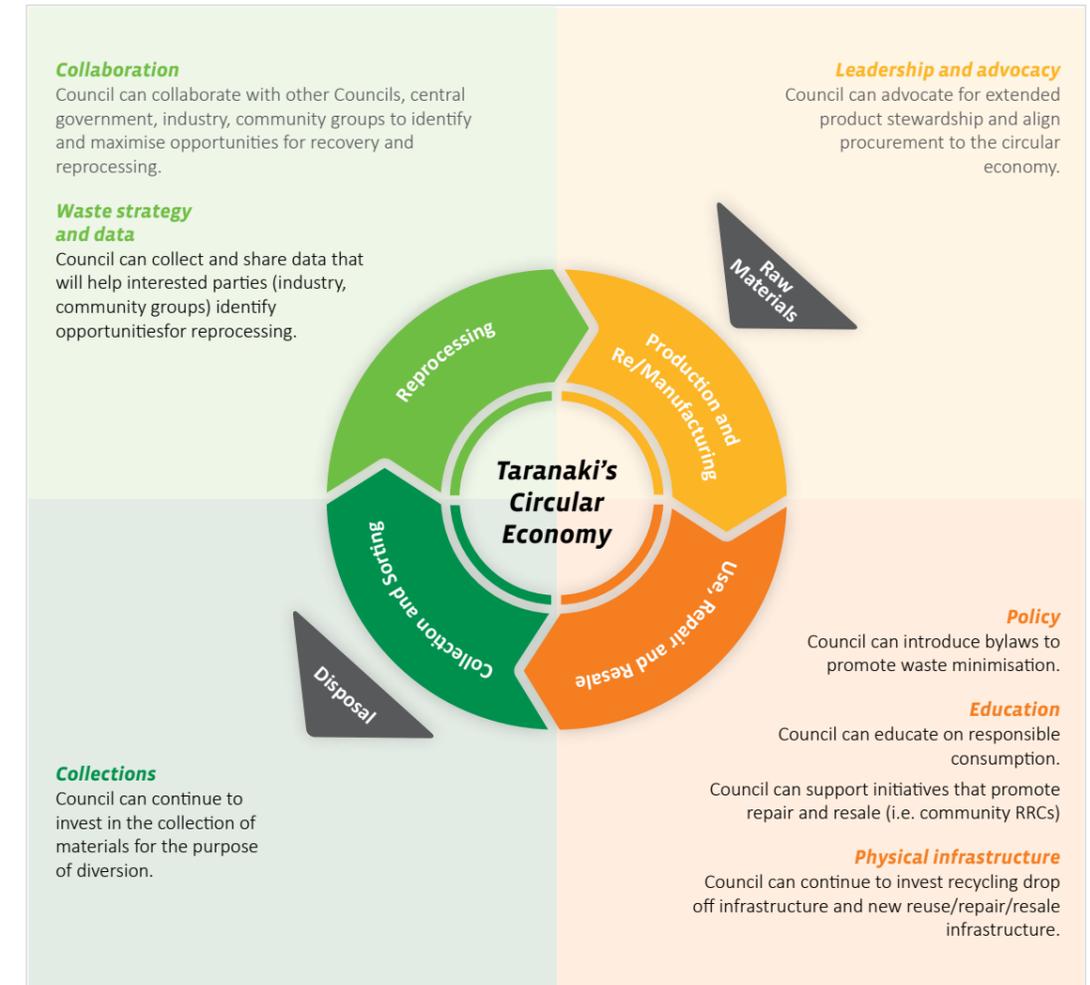
Councils intended role is to meet future forecast demand for the district, along with providing opportunities for those who reside, work, and use the district to manage their consumption as part of a circular economy.

The councils currently provide a significant proportion of the waste services in the district via a regional contract for kerbside and transfer station services. Delivering these services ensures that the Council provides for public health and gives effect to the Waste Minimisation Act. The Council also provides and/or funds waste minimisation activities, including:

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

It is intended that the Council will continue to build on these activities as outlined in the action plan provided in part 6 of this plan (Figure 16).

Figure 16 Council's role in the Taranaki circular economy



PART 4.

Funding The Plan

Te Tautoko ā-Pūtea i te Mahaere

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

4.1 Plan Implementation **Te Whakatinana i te Mahaere**

In 2022/23, the cost of the Council's waste management and minimisation services was \$17.2 million, funded by user fees, waste levies and rates. The cost of waste is expected to increase with an increase in the levy placed on all waste disposed to landfill. However, this also provides an increase in levy returns to councils that can be invested in new waste minimisation activity.

4.2 Proposed Funding Sources **He Puna Pūtea Tautoko**

Waste 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, The Sorting Depot and the Resource Recovery Facility. Recycling and domestic volumes of hazardous waste are not charged to the user.

Capital improvements are funded from development reserves and borrowing, while the renewal and replacement of assets is funded from NPDC's renewal reserves.

4.3 Waste Minimisation Levies **Te Tahua Whakaiti Para**

All waste levy funding received by the Council is spent on waste minimisation activities, including providing grants, supporting contract costs or as infrastructure capital. The Council has flexibility in the timing and way waste levy funds are utilised. Funds can be pooled with other councils or pooled for several years to use for infrastructure development, as long as this use is provided for and explained in the plan.

4.4 Provisions For Granting And Advancing Monies *Ngā Paearu Tuku Pūtea*

The Council may make grants or financial advances to any person, organisation, group, or body of people for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation (section 47 of the Act). In deciding whether to fund such proposals, the Council will consider the following criteria:

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

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

4.5 Provisions For Waiving Waste Disposal Charges *Ngā Paearu Whakataha Utu mō te Whiu Para*

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

- Waiving charges will not significantly prejudice the attainment of the Plan's objectives;
- The charges are clearly unreasonable or inappropriate in the particular case;
- The benefits of waiving charges in relation to providing for community events or needs in the district outweigh the costs;
- There is no potential for adverse effects on the environment or public health.

Any waiving of waste disposal charges may be made subject to any terms or conditions that the Council thinks fit.



PART 5.

Monitoring, Evaluating And Reporting Progress

Te Aroturuki, te Arotake me te Pūrongo i ngā Kokenga

Ensuring we deliver on our plan is an important part of our journey to Zero Waste and a more circular economy. This section details how we will measure the effectiveness of our plan, and what data we will collect.

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting *Te Aroturuki me te Pūrongo*

The Council will monitor and report on the implementation of the Plan. Monitoring will address the targets set out in this plan and the effectiveness of the action plan. Monitoring will include:

- Quantity and composition of waste and captured materials;
- Origin of the waste;
- Monitoring of specific waste streams such as illegal dumping;
- Progress in capturing more reuse data (through The Junction and The Sorting Depot);
- Effectiveness of actions in the Plan and progress towards the targets set;
- Compliance with legislative requirements;
- Better capture and reporting of circular economy activities and emissions generated from waste.

5.2 Evaluation And Review Of The Plan *Te Arotake i te Mahere*

A full review of the plan will be conducted by the Council at intervals of not more than six years after adopting the Plan or the last review. Any review of the Plan will be preceded by a Waste Assessment under section 51 of the Act.



PART 6.

Action Plan

Te Mahere Whakatinana

6 Action Plan

Te Mahere Whakatinana

This action plan outlines a six-year programme to work towards the vision and targets presented in this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Any significant changes to current levels of service will be incorporated into the Council's Long-Term Plan process and are subject to public consultation. The action plan has been designed to meet the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Local Government Act 2002, by including all practicable options to achieve the Council's waste minimisation objectives. These options have been assessed in terms of their future social, economic, environmental, and cultural impacts on the district and its residents, and alignment with the Te rautaki para Aotearoa / New Zealand Waste Strategy.

There are four areas of focus that will help Taranaki move towards a circular economy and Zero Waste vision (Table 4), identified as key issues and gaps through the Waste Assessment:

1. National policy and work programme – setting up Taranaki well for the future changes
2. Data – improving planning and transparency through reporting about our waste

3. Key waste streams and material capture
4. Circular Economy.

For each focus area, the action plan presents:

- Specific actions to address the issue, including whether it is a new or current action
- Whether the action is NPDC specific or a regional action (R = regional, NP = NPDC)
- How the action aligns with the strategic framework (see Appendix 1 for goal and guiding principle numbers)
- Councils intended role
- Funding source, such as whether actions will be funded through rates, user fees and waste levies
- Target addressed (see pages 32 to 33 for target numbers)
- Position on the waste hierarchy
- Implementation timeline.

These actions are derived from priority options identified in the Waste Assessment and community consultation which have been developed to address the vision of the plan and key issues and gaps.

As a result of the final consultation on this plan the public's priorities were taken into account when deciding the implementation timeline of actions.



6.1 National Policy And Work Programme Te Kaupapahere ā-Motu me te Hōtaka Mahi

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NPS, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
Future Proofing For Change								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building relationships with mana whenua • Building relationships with waste service providers • Advocate to central government through Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee • Regional collaboration to align services, manage joint contracts and infrastructure, and regionally consistent messaging 	Investigate options with mana whenua for increased participation in governance or decision making	R	G2 / GP1 / O2, O3	Enabler, collaborator	Rates, waste levy	All	All	2024/25
	Collaborate with waste service providers to develop ways to achieve diversion targets ⁶	R	G1, G2 / GP2, GP3 / O1, O2, O3	Collaborator; enabler	Rates, waste levy	2, 3, 4	All	2025/26
	Advocate to central government to: <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 • Organics ban to landfill as part of creating value for organic waste and reducing GHG emissions 	R	G2 / GP2, GP4, GP5 / O2, O3	Advocate	Rates, waste levy	1, 2, 3, 4	All	Ongoing
	Plan a regional approach for Building Act changes for waste reduction in construction as part of building consents	R	G2 / GP4 / O2, O3	Regulator	Rates, waste levy	1, 2, 3, 4	Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover	2025/26
	Implement product stewardship schemes, plastic bans and national behaviour change programmes within the region	R	G2 / GP3, GP4, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Service provider, collaborator, enabler	Waste levy, user fees	All	Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover	Ongoing
	Review bylaws to establish regional consistency for construction waste, illegal dumping, waste licensing, rural waste activities, mandating reusable items (e.g. bowls and cups) at events and set a minimum standard for waste at Council events, recycling contamination	R	G2 / GP4 / O1, O2, O3	Regulator	Rates, user fees	All	All	2024
	Continue to collaborate on region wide sustainable behaviour change programmes which communicate positive environmental impacts	R	G2 / GP2, GP3, GP4 / O1, O2	Advisor; enabler	Waste levy, rates	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8	Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover	Ongoing

⁶ 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

6.2 Data Ngā Raraunga

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
Improving Planning And Transparency Through Reporting About Waste								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide data in accordance with national standards and align to the national waste data framework 	Plan for implementation of the national waste licensing for updated data collection on material and waste flows	R	G2 / GP2, GP4 / O1, O3	Service provider, collaborator	Waste levy, rates, user fees	All	All	2026
	Expand regional waste reporting to include carbon emissions by waste stream	R	G2 / GP3 / O3	Service provider, collaborator	Waste levy, rates	4	All	2024/25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero waste Taranaki website 	Investigate methods to gather data on circular economy activity	R	G2 / GP2 / O2, O3	Service provider, collaborator	Waste levy, rates	All	Reduce, reuse, recycle	2024 and ongoing
	Share information around circular activity, recovery of materials and what happens to them, and waste trends ⁷	R	G2 / GP1, GP2, GP4 / O1, O3	Service provider	Waste levy, rates	All	All	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support with contestable funds using waste levy revenue 	Utilise the Zero Waste Taranaki website to host information and provide regular data to the community through dashboards.	R	G2 / GP3, GP4 / O1, O4	Advisor; enabler	Waste levy, rates	All	All	2024/25 and ongoing
	Investigate best channels to promote the Zero Waste Fund to iwi, hapū, marae and whānau.	R	G2 / GP3, GP5 / O3, O4	Advisor; enabler	Waste levy	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	All	2024
	Promote how waste levy grant funding has been distributed within the region	R	G2 / GP4 / O3	Advisor	Waste levy	8	Reduce, reuse, recycle	2024

⁷ This action also applies to the Circular Economy focus area

6.3 Key Waste Streams Ngā Pūtakenga Para Matua

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
Commercial Waste Including Construction And Demolition (C&D) Material								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bylaw construction Waste Reduction Plans Support with contestable funds using waste levy revenue Licensing waste operators for data collection 	Evaluate existing Construction Waste Reduction Plans to feed into plan for Building Act changes	NP	G2 / GP4 / O2, O3	Regulator	Waste levy, user fees, rates	1, 2, 3, 7	All	2024/25
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sorting Depot Building reuse shops including The Junction Concrete recycling Hazardous waste disposal services 	Expand recovery options through transfer station and resource recovery network ⁸ (including through The Sorting Depot)	NP	G1, G3 / GP2, GP3 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Service provider; collaborator; enabler	Waste levy, user fees, rates, contestable funds	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	Reuse, recycle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean fills across Taranaki 		Support development of local processing and new markets for treated timber and other materials that are transported out of region for recycling ⁹	NP	G1, G3 / GP1, GP2, GP5 / O3	Enabler; service provider, collaborator	Waste levy, user fees	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Reuse, recycle, recover
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero Waste Taranaki website (including A-Z recycling directory) 	Establish a clean fill site at the Colson Road Landfill as part of rehabilitation of site and for controlled disposal of uncontaminated soil	NP	G3 / GP2, GP3 / O3	Service provider	User fees, rates	6, 7	Disposal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Waste Minimisation Advisor support Waste Reduction Guide Resource Wise Business 		Expand website and A-Z recycling directory to highlight circular services in the region ¹⁰	R	G2 / GP2, GP3, GP5 / O3, O4	Service provider	Waste levy, rates	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	Reduce, Reuse, recycle, recover
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Waste Minimisation Advisor support Waste Reduction Guide Resource Wise Business 	Connect construction organisations and existing material reusers and consumers	R	G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3 / O2, O3	Enabler; collaborator	Waste levy, rates	2,4	Reuse, recycle, recover
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Reduction Guide Resource Wise Business 		Expand behaviour change programme and advisor resource to support commercial sector to transition to a circular economy ¹¹	NP	G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3 / O2, O3	Enabler; service provider, collaborator	Waste levy, user fees, rates	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	All
		Collaborate with demolition industry to deconstruct rather than demolish.	NP	G2 / GP1, GP2, GP4 / O2, O3	Enabler; collaborator	Waste levy	1, 2, 7	All

⁸ This action addresses multiple focus areas | ⁹ Action also addresses Organics and Circular Economy focus area | ¹⁰ This action addresses multiple focus areas of the construction process; utilising existing construction waste reduction resources and share in accessible formats

¹¹ 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

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
Organics Recovery²²								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bylaw mandates household landfill containers must not contain compostable green waste Contestable funds using waste levy revenue 	Investigate the feasibility of introducing a green waste kerbside collection service following the establishment of a regional organic processing facility	NP	G1 / GP3, GP5 / O1, O3, O4	Regulator, service provider	Waste levy, rates, user fees	2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Recycle	2024/25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC food scraps collection service Transfer station greenwaste Out of region organic processing facilities and small community groups activity Council / industry collaboration on EOI for organic material processing facility in Taranaki The Sorting Depot (for timber) 	Collaborate to establish a regional organic processing facility(ies) in Taranaki that aligns with iwi environmental bottom lines and contributes to food resilience or natural systems through a community based network Establish a community-based composting network through marae, community gardens, planting our place initiatives and food resilience projects, complementing a larger regional processing facility	R	G1, G3 / GP1, GP2, GP4 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Enabler; service provider; collaborator	Rates, user fees, contestable funds	2, 4, 6, 7	Recycle	Underway and ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council educational resources and workshops available Regional education plan Dedicated behaviour change organics focus 	Continue and expand behaviour change programme to include reducing food waste, food rescue, using kerbside service and composting, and how this links to food resilience and reducing carbon emissions ¹³	R	G2 / GP2, GP3, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Collaborator, advisor	Waste levy, user fees, rates	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	Reduce, reuse, recycle	Ongoing

¹² Organics actions also contribute to Circular Economy (emissions reduction) focus area
¹³ Actions to utilise community case studies of initiatives and services available through platforms appropriate to the different audience

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
Rural Waste Services								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support with contestable funds using waste levy revenue Rural supply stores offer some recycling drop-off as part of voluntary product stewardship schemes. Agrecovery and Plasback collections Council educational resources and workshops available Regional education plan 	<p>Create a network of recovery facilities through existing transfer stations¹⁴</p> <p>Extend kerbside collection to rural areas, marae, business and not-for-profit organisations where feasible</p> <p>Investigate and implement mobile transfer station for waste and recycling for rural community</p> <p>Develop rural waste minimisation programme utilising existing rural networks (i.e. Taranaki Catchment Communities)¹⁵</p>	R	G2 / GP3, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Enabler; service provider	Waste levy, rates, user fees	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	All	2025 to 2029
		NP, S	G2 / GP3, GP5 / O2, O3, O4	Service provider;	Rates, user fees	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	All	2024/25 and ongoing
		R	G2 / GP3, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Service provider; collaborator; enabler	Waste levy, rates, user fees	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	Recycle, Dispose	2024/25
		R	G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Enabler, collaborator, advisor	Waste levy, rates, user fees	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	All	2024/25

¹⁴ This action addresses multiple focus areas; includes upgrading transfer stations to improve safety and customer experience, expanding what can be accepted for reuse or recycling, and consider adjusting or increasing opening hours to improve accessibility
¹⁵ This programme could include evaluating barriers and benefits of reducing waste and preferred methods of communication, presence at rural community events to communicate resource recovery options available and understanding local issues; and providing on-farm guide to waste minimisation

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
Increase Effectiveness And Use Of Collection And Resource Recovery Services, And Reduce Contamination In Recycling								
<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 Expansion of the kerbside collection service to businesses, marae and not-for-profit organisations Regional waste minimisation officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and promote national standardised recycling material accepted in kerbside collections Establish hubs or collection points for product stewardship schemes at existing council or community sites and promote on websites and other communication channels 	R	G2 / GP2, GP3, GP5 / O1, O3	Service provider; enabler;	Waste levy, rates, user fees	2, 3, 5, 6	Recycle	2024/25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass and mixed recycling containers provided to all urban areas in region Transfer stations available across the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrofit or include in new bins, RFID tags to allow better identification and follow up of properties with kerbside contamination, and report data collected publicly 	NP	G2 / GP4 / O1, O3	Service provider	Waste levy, rates	2, 3, 5	Recycle	2025/26
<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 Regional education plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase accessibility of information (easy read, multilingual including Te Reo, various platforms) Expand behaviour change programme and utilise targeted methods of education to reach specific communities on how to maximise the use of council services for waste reduction, increased recycling and circular economy 	R	G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Advisor; enabler	Waste levy, rates	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8	All	2024/25 and ongoing
		R	G2 / GP3, GP4, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Advisor; enabler	Waste levy, rates, user fees	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover	Ongoing

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
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 Transfer stations accept all household waste streams, including hazardous waste Communication of services through council websites, paper based and radio 0800 dumping number to report dumped waste Regional educational plan 	<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) to enhance the environment 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 Establish a bookable collections system to recover bulky waste items (e.g. white ware) Investigate the drivers and motivations for illegal dumpers and develop targeted behaviour change techniques to engage with illegal dumpers 	R	G3 / GP1, GP2, GP4 / O2, O3	Advocate; enabler; advisor; collaborator	Rates, user fees	5, 6, 7	Disposal	Ongoing
		R	G1, G2, G3 / GP2, GP3, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Collaborator; enabler; service provider	Waste levy, rates, user fees	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	All	2025 and ongoing
		R	G1, G2 / GP3, GP5 / O3, O4	Service provider; enabler	Waste levy, rates, user fees	3, 5, 6	Reuse, recycle	2025/26
		R	G2 / GP4 / O2	Advisor	Waste levy, rates	2, 3, 6, 7	All	2024 and 2026

6.4 Circular Economy He Ōhanga Āmiomio

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
Reuse And Repair Culture Embedded In Region								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contestable funds using waste levy revenue 	Investigate and implement share schemes of items through for example existing infrastructure or via a product/material sharing platform	R	G1, G3 / GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5 / O1, o3, O4	Service provider; enabler	Waste levy, rates, user fees	1, 2, 3, 4	Reduce, reuse	2027/28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Junction Re-filleries at supermarkets and other retail stores The Sorting Depot 	Expand and promote Zero Waste Grants to support initiatives that promote reuse and repair	R	G2 / GP1, GP4, GP5 / O3, O4	Advocate; enabler; advisor	Waste levy	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	Reuse	2024
<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 	Collaborate with community groups and repair businesses to expand 'repair cafes' throughout region	R	G1, G2 / GP1, GP3, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Collaborator; enabler	Waste levy, rates, user fees	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	Reuse	2024/25
	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 / O2, O3	Advisor; enabler	Waste levy, rates, user fees	1, 2, 4, 6	Reduce	2024/25

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
Influence Behaviour Around What We Consume And Increasing Recovery Of Materials								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contestable funds using waste levy revenue Plastic bans Kerbside service, transfer stations and reuse options (The Junction) The Sorting Depot Organic EOI under way 	Expand and promote Zero Waste Fund grants to support initiatives that promote circular economy in different communities including iwi, hapū, marae and whānau	R	G2 / GP1, GP4, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Advocate; enabler; advisor	Waste levy	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover	2024/25
	Work with local retailers (larger corporate and local) to promote better purchasing choices using incentives and positive approaches	R	G1 / GP4 / O2	Advocate; enabler; advisor	Waste levy, rates	1, 2, 4, 6, 8	Reduce, reuse, recycle	2025/26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council educational resources and workshops available Waste audit services to community, businesses and schools Regional educational plan Investigate and implement improved recycling in public places and at events 	Expand behaviour change programmes and resource for the community, schools and industry focusing on steps to become more sustainable ¹⁶	R	G2 / GP2, GP4 / O1, O2, O4	Advisor; enabler; collaborator	Waste levy, rates, user fees	All	All	Ongoing

¹⁶ This action could include reducing waste from food shopping, textile waste and the effects, responsible consumer habits etc. and utilising rewards

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
Supply Chain And Community Engagement And Action In Circular Economy								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contestable funds using waste levy revenue 	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	R	G2, G3 / GP1, GP2 / O2, O3	Advocate; enabler; collaborator	Waste levy, rates	1, 2, 3, 4	All	2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions Reduction Plan Council educational resources and workshops available 	Implement behaviour change programme documenting product lifecycles and how circular products can be embedded in Taranaki Develop communications plan with Māori	R	G2 / GP2, GP3 / O1, O3, O4	Advisor; enabler	Waste levy, rates	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	All	Ongoing
		R	G2 / GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5 / O2	Advisor; enabler	Waste levy, rates	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	All	2025/26

Current Actions	New Actions	Regional (R) or District Specific (NP, S, ST)	Alignment with Strategic Framework	Councils Intended Role	Funding Source	Target Addressed	Waste Hierarchy	Implementation
Reduce Carbon Emissions Alongside Waste Reduction And Plan For Adaptation To Climate Change								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions Reduction Plan Development and implementation of a Decarbonisation Process that integrates emissions reduction into decision making Electric truck fleet for part of kerbside collection Allow for innovation to reduce emissions in retender of regional waste services contract 	Engage with supply chain, private sector and mana whenua to find opportunities to collaborate to reduce waste and emissions Update procurement policies for council projects to incorporate and prioritise broader outcomes for the community Increase local recycling / reuse infrastructure to enhance climate change resilience	R	G2 / GP1, GP2 / O2, O3	Collaborator; enabler	Waste levy, rates,	1, 2, 4	All	2025
		R	G2, G3 / GP1, GP2, GP4 / O3	Regulator; enabler	Waste levy, rates, user fees	1, 2, 4, 7	All	2025
		R	G1, G3 / GP2, GP3, GP5 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Service provider; enabler; collaborator	Waste levy, rates, user fees	2, 3, 4, 6	Reuse, recycle	2025
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landfill gas capture at closed Colson Road landfill Identified closed landfills at risk of erosions due to sea level changes and extreme weather events Feasibility study to expand landfill gas capture network at closed Colson Road landfill 	Monitor and remediate historic landfills at risk of coastal or river erosion Undertake infrastructure improvements at the Colson Road Landfill to address climate change ¹⁷ Engage with mana whenua to plan the future use of the Colson Road Landfill site	R	G3 / GP2, GP4 / O3	Service provider	Rates, contestable funds	7	Disposal	2024/25
		NP	G3 / GP2, GP4 / O3	Service provider	Rates	4, 7	Disposal	2024 and 2026
		NP	G3 / GP1, GP2, GP3 / O2	Collaborator, advisor; enabler	Rates	6, 7	Disposal	2024 and ongoing
	Establish a regional emergency management plan for waste resulting from civil defence events	R	G3 / GP3, GP4 / O2, O3	Collaborator, service provider, advisor		4	All	2025
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional educational plan 	Implement behaviour change programmes regionally which communicate positive environmental impacts and acknowledges connection people and their environment	NP	G3 / GP1, GP2, GP3 / O1, O2, O3, O4	Collaborator, service provider, advisor	Rates	4, 7	All	2024 and ongoing

¹⁷ Action includes landfill gas capture expansion if feasible and upgrade to leachate overflow system

Zero Waste 2040

Empowering Taranaki to Achieve a Circular Economy

OUR SIX YEAR ROADMAP



2024

National Policy and Work Programme

Investigate options with mana whenua for increased participation in decision making.
2024 - 2025



Commercial Waste

Support development of local processing options.
2024 - Onwards

Organics Recovery

Establish community-based composting network.
2025 - 2026

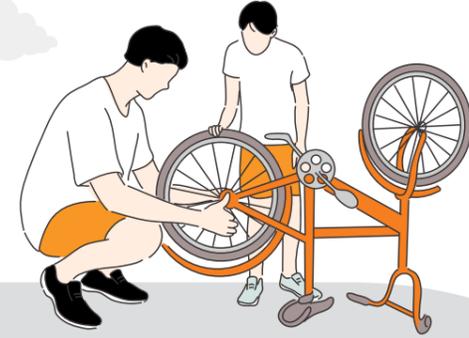


Rural Waste Services

Rural waste minimisation programme development.
2024 - 2025

Illegal Dumping

Create behaviour change campaign to tackle illegal dumping.
2024



Circular Economy

Collaborate with community groups and repair businesses to expand 'repair cafes' throughout region.
2024 - 2026

Develop and implement Taranaki Circular Economy Roadmap.
2024 - 2025

Undertake infrastructure improvements at Colson Road landfill site to address climate change.
2024 - 2027

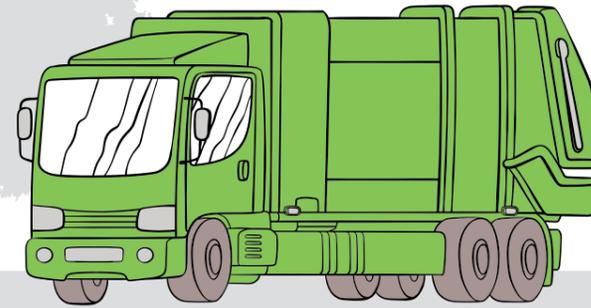


2025

Circular Economy

Encourage community groups to register on nationwide circular economy platforms.
2025

Expand behaviour change programmes and resource for the community, schools and industry focusing on steps to become more sustainable.
2025



2026

Commercial Waste

Establish a cleanfill at Colson Road landfill.
2026 - 2028

Organics Recovery

Establish a regional organics processing facility.
2026 - 2027



Rural Waste Services

Rural transfer station upgrades.
2025 - 2029

Investigate and implement mobile transfer station for waste and recycling for rural community.
2025



Illegal Dumping

Establish a bookable collections service to recover bulky items.
2025 - 2027

National Policy and Work Programme

Plan for Building Act changes for waste reduction in construction.
2025 - 2027

Collaborate with waste service providers to develop ways to achieve diversion targets.
2025 - 2027



2027

Organics Recovery

Investigate greenwaste collection service.
2027



Circular Economy

Investigate and implement share schemes of items through, for example existing infrastructure or via a product/material sharing platform.
2027 - 2029



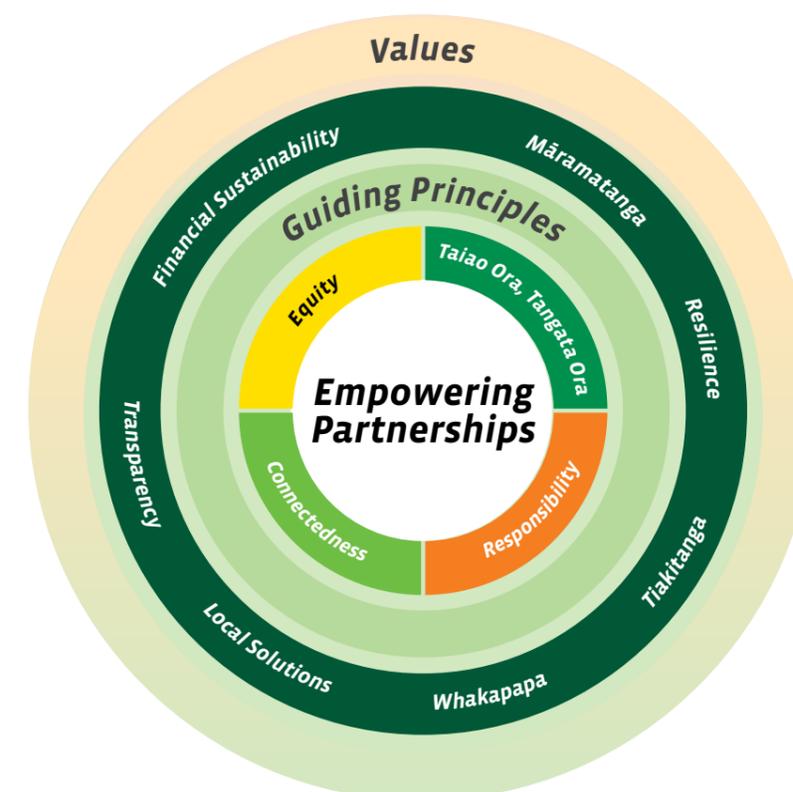
2029

Appendices

Ngā Āpiti hanga

Appendix 1

Guiding Principles, Values, Goals and Objectives / Ngā Mātāpono Arataki, ngā Uara, ngā Whāinga me ngā Whāinga Whānui



* 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.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

GP1. 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.

GP2. 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.

GP3. 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.

GP 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.

GP5. 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.

VALUES**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.

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.

Local Solutions

- Our local solutions, information, systems and processes- make the right choice- the easy choice.
- We recognise that local solutions in waste minimisation can help to create more sustainable and resilient communities, reduce environmental impacts, and promote economic development.
- We value community-led development to form part of the circular economy and create new economic opportunities.
- Engaging communities in the planning and implementation of strategic local initiatives, providing education and training opportunities, and creating partnerships between community groups, government agencies, and other stakeholders create local solutions with greater buy in and movement toward behaviour change.

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.

Financial Sustainability

- Ensure our actions promote financial sustainability by encouraging diverse co-investment solutions to support long-term change.
- Develop innovative business models, new markets and more demand for circular solutions, and recycled materials.
- We encourage businesses to demonstrate their commitment to environmental and economic sustainability. By reducing waste, businesses can conserve resources, reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and save money on disposal and other costs.
- Strategic funding and investment needs to be prioritised to build local capability and capacity, to address local challenges and opportunities.

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.

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.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals

G1. Provide local solutions that make the most out of materials

We will develop and implement localised solutions that maximise the efficient utilisation of materials in line with the waste hierarchy, thereby contributing to sustainable waste reduction and resource optimisation within our communities.

G2. Provide methods to help people use materials wisely

We will collaborate with the community to offer practical methods and strategies that empower individuals, businesses, and the community to conscientiously and efficiently utilise materials, fostering a culture of responsible resource consumption and waste minimisation.

G3. Enhance the environment through low waste and low emissions solutions

We will enrich the environment by implementing sustainable, low-waste, and climate-positive solutions that promote ecological regeneration and reduce the ecological footprint of our activities.

Objectives

O1. Behaviour Change

District wide behaviour change will be enabled by using behavioural insights and best practice from behavioural science to create the changes needed to move up the waste hierarchy. This will be achieved through targeted educational programmes, communications, design of collateral, and environmental design changes, alongside policy levers and infrastructure that remove the barriers to changing behaviour in relation to waste.

O2. Collaboration and Partnerships

We will support and collaborate with iwi and hapu, businesses and the wider community to empower everyone to transition to a circular economy. We will work closely with the other councils in the region to achieve regional consistency and efficiency. We will also participate in national initiatives that are consistent with the goals of this Plan.

O3. Innovation and Leadership

We will model good practice by being a leader in waste minimisation within our own facilities. We will implement a range of actions that will set us on the road to building a regional circular economy. We will address problems based on good data and research.

O4. Accessible Facilities and Services

We will continue to provide a kerbside and transfer station waste and recycling service and seek ways to make this accessible to more people. We will improve other services to ensure the costs and benefits are distributed equitably among communities and generations. We will promote and support other organisations that aim to increase accessibility to waste minimisation services in the region.

Appendix 2

Glossary / Te Rārangī Kupu

Agrecovery	A New Zealand program that facilitates the safe disposal of agrichemicals and their containers to promote environmental sustainability in agriculture.
Behaviour change	The process of altering individual or collective actions and habits to reduce waste generation and promote sustainable practices in waste management.
Behavioural insights	The application of psychological and behavioural science to understand and influence human behaviour in waste management and minimisation efforts, often used to design effective interventions.
Biogenic methane	Methane gas produced through natural processes, typically associated with the decomposition of organic materials in landfills and wastewater treatment, which contributes to greenhouse gas emissions.
Biological materials	Substances derived from living organisms, including plants and animals, that can be composted or used in bio-based products as part of sustainable waste management.
Biodiversity	The variety and variability of life forms on Earth, encompassing different species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity, and influenced by waste management practices that can impact ecosystems.
Carbon emissions	The release of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, often from the burning of fossil fuels and various industrial processes, contributing to climate change.
Carbon neutrality	The state in which an organisation, process, or activity balances its carbon emissions by reducing or offsetting them, effectively having no net impact on the environment in terms of carbon emissions.
Circular approach	An approach to waste management and resource use that focuses on reducing waste by promoting recycling, reusing, and repurposing materials and products in a closed-loop system.
Circular economy	An economic model that aims to minimise waste and maximise resource efficiency by designing products and systems for long-term use, recycling, and regeneration, reducing the need for raw materials and waste disposal.
Cleanfill site	Refers to a waste disposal site that accepts only cleanfill material.

Cleanfill material	Non-contaminated earth, soil, or construction waste that can be used to fill excavated areas, typically free of hazardous substances.
Commercial and industrial wastes	Refers to waste sourced from industrial, commercial and institutional sources (i.e. supermarkets, shops, schools, hospitals, offices). This waste can also be referred to as industrial, commercial and institutional waste.
Community Resource Recovery Centres (Community RRCs)	Facilities where communities can drop off, exchange, or recycle various materials, promoting resource recovery and reducing waste sent to landfills. The Junction in New Plymouth is a Community RRC.
Construction and demolition (C&D) wastes	Refers to waste material from the construction or demolition of a building, including the preparation and/or clearance of the property or site.
Decarbonisation process	The decarbonization process refers to efforts and strategies aimed at reducing the carbon footprint and greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste management activities. This may involve transitioning to more sustainable practices, such as reusing, repairing, recycling, composting etc, to lower the environmental impact of waste management.
District	Means the district of a territorial authority.
Diverted material	Means anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
DoC	Refers to Department of Conservation
Domestic volumes	Refers to the amount of waste collected from residential premises by the local council (or by a contractor on behalf of the Council), or by private waste collections (through kerbside or similar collection).
Ecological limitations	The boundaries and constraints of the environment's capacity to absorb and regenerate resources, guiding sustainable waste management practices.
Embodied carbon	The total carbon emissions associated with the production, transportation, and disposal of a product or material, considering its entire lifecycle.
Emissions trading scheme	A government policy that sets limits on greenhouse gas emissions and allows entities to trade emissions allowances, encouraging emission reductions.

E-waste	Electronic waste (e-waste) refers to discarded or obsolete electronic devices and equipment, such as computers, mobile phones, and televisions, which require specialised handling and recycling due to their potential environmental and health hazards. In New Zealand, e-waste management is important to minimise its impact on the environment and promote resource recovery.
Greenwaste	Organic materials, such as garden trimmings and food waste, suitable for composting or mulching to reduce landfill waste.
Hazardous waste	Refers to materials that are flammable, explosive, oxidising, corrosive, toxic, ecotoxic, radioactive or infectious. Examples include electronic waste (see 'e-waste'), batteries, unused agricultural chemicals, solvents and cleaning fluids, medical waste and many industrial wastes.
Household waste	Means waste from a household that is not entirely from construction, renovation or demolition of the house.
Landfill	Refers to an area used for the controlled disposal of solid waste.
Landfill levy	A fee imposed on waste disposal at landfills to incentivise waste reduction, recycling, and diversion efforts.
Linear economy	A traditional economic model based on the "take-make-dispose" approach, in which resources are used once and then discarded, contrasting with a circular economy.
Localism	A focus on local solutions and community engagement in waste management and sustainability initiatives.
Local recovery network	A network of local organisations and facilities working together to recover and recycle materials at the community level.
Love Food Hate Waste (LFHW)	A campaign or initiative promoting awareness and actions to reduce food waste in households and communities.
Mana whenua	Māori communities with ancestral ties to specific regions, often involved in waste management decisions that affect their lands.
Material capture	The process of collecting and diverting materials from the waste stream for recycling or reuse.
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	Refers to the facility where recyclables are received, sorted, and sold to end user manufacturers.
NPDC	Refers to the New Plymouth District Council.
NZTA	Refers to the New Zealand Transport Agency.
Organic waste	Includes garden, kitchen waste, food process wastes and biosolids.

Plasback	A New Zealand initiative for recycling agricultural plastic waste, such as silage wrap and twine, to reduce environmental impacts.
Plastic Free July	An annual global initiative encouraging people to reduce their use of single-use plastics during the month of July.
Primary processors	Entities involved in the initial processing and manufacturing of raw materials, which can generate waste and emissions.
Procurement	The process of purchasing goods or services, often used to source sustainable and environmentally friendly products.
Product stewardship	Refers to requirements for producers, brand owners, importers, retailers, consumers and other parties to accept responsibility for the environmental effects of products – from the beginning of the production process through to, and including, disposal at the end of the product's life.
Recovery	Means extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing and includes making waste or diverted material into compost.
Recycling	Means the reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new material.
Reduction	Means lessening waste generation by using products more efficiently or through the design of products.
Regenerative	An approach that seeks to restore and enhance natural systems and resources in the context of waste management and sustainability.
Regional	Pertaining to a specific geographical area within New Zealand. In the context of this plan, regional refers to Taranaki.
Residential waste	Refers to all waste originating from residential premises, other than that covered by any of the other Activity Source categories. For example, a person arriving with a trailer load after cleaning out the garage would classify as residential waste.
Resilience	The ability of a community to adapt and recover from disruptions or challenges.
Resource recovery	The practice of extracting valuable resources from waste materials through recycling, composting, or other means.
Resource Recovery Facility	A facility designed to collect, sort, and process various materials from waste streams to recover resources for recycling and reuse.
Reuse	Means the further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose.

RFID tags	Radio-frequency identification tags used for tracking and managing waste containers and materials.
SDC	Refers to the Stratford District Council
Socio-economic	Relating to the social and economic aspects of waste management, including its impact on communities and livelihoods.
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.
STDC	Refers to the South Taranaki District Council.
Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee (TSWMC)	Refers to the joint committee charged by Taranaki's regional council and territorial authorities to consider waste management issues in the region. The Committee involves representation from TRC, NPDC, STDC, SDC and Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer.
Targeted rate	A local government levy or fee specifically allocated for waste management and related services.
Te Tiriti o Waitangi approach	An approach that acknowledges the Treaty of Waitangi and the partnership between Māori and the Crown in waste management decisions and practices.
Technical materials	Materials that require specialised handling and processing due to their technical or hazardous nature.
Transfer station	Refers to a facility where waste is consolidated, possibly processed to some degree, and transported to another facility for disposal, recovery, recycling or reuse.
TRC	Refers to the Taranaki Regional Council.
Treatment	Means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effects on the environment; but does not include dilution of waste.
Virgin material	Newly extracted or manufactured raw materials that have not been previously used in any products or processes.
Waste	Unwanted or discarded materials or substances, including solid, liquid, or gaseous forms, often requiring responsible disposal or management. In the context of this plan, solid waste is the focus.

Waste hierarchy	A prioritised approach to waste management, emphasizing prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, and lastly, disposal as a last resort, to minimise environmental impact.
Waste levy/ levies	A fee imposed on waste disposal at landfills to incentivise responsible waste management. The Ministry for the Environment is responsible for setting the waste levy, collecting it, and redistributing a portion to councils to use for waste minimisation purposes.
Waste management and minimisation	Means waste minimisation and the treatment and disposal of waste.
Waste minimisation	Efforts and strategies aimed at reducing the generation of waste, promoting resource efficiency, and minimising the environmental impact of waste.
Waste streams	Different categories or types of waste materials, such as organic waste, recyclables, or hazardous waste, that are managed separately in waste management processes.
Zero Waste	A sustainable waste management approach that aims to minimise waste generation, maximise recycling and resource recovery, and ultimately send little to no waste to landfills or incineration.
Zero Waste Fund	A portion of the waste levy fund that can be applied for through NPDC dedicated to supporting projects, initiatives, infrastructure, and organisations that promote and advance waste minimisation in New Plymouth District.
Zero Waste Taranaki	A collaboration between the three Taranaki district Councils that focuses on implementing zero waste behaviour change strategies and fostering waste minimisation practices in the region.

Appendix 3

Monitoring Plan / Te Mahere Aroturuki

Monitoring Area	Target(s)/purpose it relates to	Measurement tool	Reporting frequency
Collect and report on the volumes of waste being disposed of at landfill by source	1, 2	Weighbridge records	Annually
Collect data on commercial waste quantities and diversion	1, 2, 3, 4	Weighbridge records, surveys, bylaw	Every six months
Collect and report on the volumes and proportion of material diverted (recovered/recycled etc), by waste stream	3, 4	Weighbridge records, surveys	Annually for Council services, every six years for commercial services
Collect and report on quantity of recycling collected at kerbside and at transfer stations	3	Weighbridge records	Annually
Maintain records on participation in kerbside collection and transfer stations	For waste planning and effectiveness of actions	Contractor records	As required and before next Waste Assessment
Maintain records on population, demographics and economic growth	1, 2, 5, 6, 8	Statistics New Zealand	As required for surveys, per capita targets, and before next Waste Assessment
Collect and report on quantities of diverted material being processed at the MRF and contamination rates	3	Contractor records, weighbridge records	Annually
Report on compliance monitoring of landfill consents	7	Council records	Annually
Maintain records on behaviour change programmes and number of people and groups that participate and/or are engaged with	6, 8	Council records, surveys	Annually
Collect and report on number of illegal dumping incidents and quantity (where available)	For waste planning and effectiveness of actions	Council and contractor records	Annually
Collect and report on quantity/composition of internal NPDC waste and diverted material	For internal waste planning and effectiveness of actions	Waste audits as required	Following waste audits
Undertaking from time to time, other monitoring, including Solid Waste Analysis Protocol surveys, kerbside rubbish/recycling surveys, customer surveys	5, 6, 8	SWAP surveys, customer surveys, waste community engagement survey	As required and before next Waste Assessment

Monitoring Area	Target(s)/purpose it relates to	Measurement tool	Reporting frequency
Customer satisfaction surveys	5	Council Community Survey	Annually
Collect customer complaints	5	Council records	Annually
Collect and report on effectiveness, awareness and reach of behaviour change programmes and waste related communications	6, 8	Council records, community engagement surveys	Every two years
Collect information on carbon emissions from waste	4	Council reports, surveys, contractor records, audits	Annually





Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**