2017

# New Plymouth District

# Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu
NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL
newplymouthnz.com

# *Executive Summary*

The New Plymouth District Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2017-23) is the Council's strategy to deliver an effective, efficient service for the next six years. The Plan sets out the Council's vision, objectives and targets, and details how they will be accomplished and funded, in line with an overarching aim to achieve Zero Waste. The introduction of a kerbside recycling collection has contributed to a reduction in rubbish being consigned to the landfill. However, there is potential for further improvement, particularly in the areas of commercial and organic waste.

The key goals for the next six years are to:

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

To reach those goals, we will focus on:

Achieving ***behaviour change***.

Developing ***collaboration and partnerships***.

Showing ***leadership and innovation***.

Providing ***accessible services and facilities***.

The Plan also:

- Outlines current waste management services and resources.
- Details the sources, expense, and content of waste in Taranaki.
- Reviews progress from the last six years.
- Identifies specific issues and potential solutions.

Using data about waste managed by the Council, and community consultation, these options have been assessed in terms of their future social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts on the district and its residents.

In 2016/17, the cost of NPDC's solid waste services was $8.2 million, funded by fees, waste levies and rates. Efficiencies are expected to come from collaboration between the region's councils. A new regional landfill is scheduled to replace the Colson Road facility in 2019, and will increase the cost of transporting waste from New Plymouth.

The community has expressed a strong desire for the Council to drive a reduction in waste; to reduce the cost and potential harm of waste and to improve the efficiency of resource use. This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan sets out how local issues will be approached, in line with central and local government regulations and community expectations. The Plan represents an important move towards New Plymouth District Council's aspirational goal of Zero Waste.

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# *Part A. Strategy*

The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is the guiding document for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the New Plymouth District.

This section outlines our current waste situation, what we achieved in the six years of the previous plan, future waste projections and identifies the key issues that we should focus on in the future.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

New Plymouth District Council is required by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to produce a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. This will be the guiding document for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the New Plymouth District for the next six years (2017 to 2023). This Plan contains the Council's vision, objectives, and targets for waste management and minimisation and details how the Council will deliver and fund these.

In preparing the Plan we have considered the Waste Hierarchy (Figure 1) and the outcomes of the Waste Assessment (Appendix 1).

## 1.2 Scope

The Plan covers the whole New Plymouth District. It addresses all waste and diverted material, which includes items being reused, recycled or composted. It excludes liquid and gas wastes that are more effectively managed through other policies.

The Council provides a large part of the district's waste services and infrastructure - kerbside rubbish and recycling collection, transfer stations, landfill and some waste education. There is a web of private companies and community organisations involved in everything from behaviour change programmes to collection, diversion and alternative disposal using cleanfills and composting. However, there is a responsibility for Council to consider all waste in the district, and to identify and suggest areas where other groups can be involved.

Taranaki's territorial authorities: New Plymouth (NPDC), South Taranaki (STDC) and Stratford (SDC) district councils along with the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC), are committed to collaborating to achieve efficiencies and effectiveness in waste management. The NPDC Waste Assessment and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan have been developed together with the other councils, and consider regional waste data and options where applicable. This Plan is consistent with the Waste Management and Minimisation Strategy for Taranaki.

## 1.3 Commencement and review

This is the second Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for NPDC. It was publicly notified on 14 June 2017 and the Council sought public comment on the Plan until 14 July 2017. The Plan was formally adopted on 14 November 2017 following consideration of submissions. The Plan will be reviewed six years from the date of approval, unless reviewed in the interim.

# 1.4 What is waste?

The *Waste Minimisation Act 2008* defines waste as "material that has no further use and is disposed of or discarded". This Plan addresses predominantly solid waste, and includes waste that is diverted to other uses (e.g. to reuse, recycling or composting).

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

## 1.4.1 Waste hierarchy

The waste hierarchy (Figure 1) refers to the preferred order of waste minimisation and management methods. Avoiding waste is the preferred method for reducing waste and disposal is the least preferred.

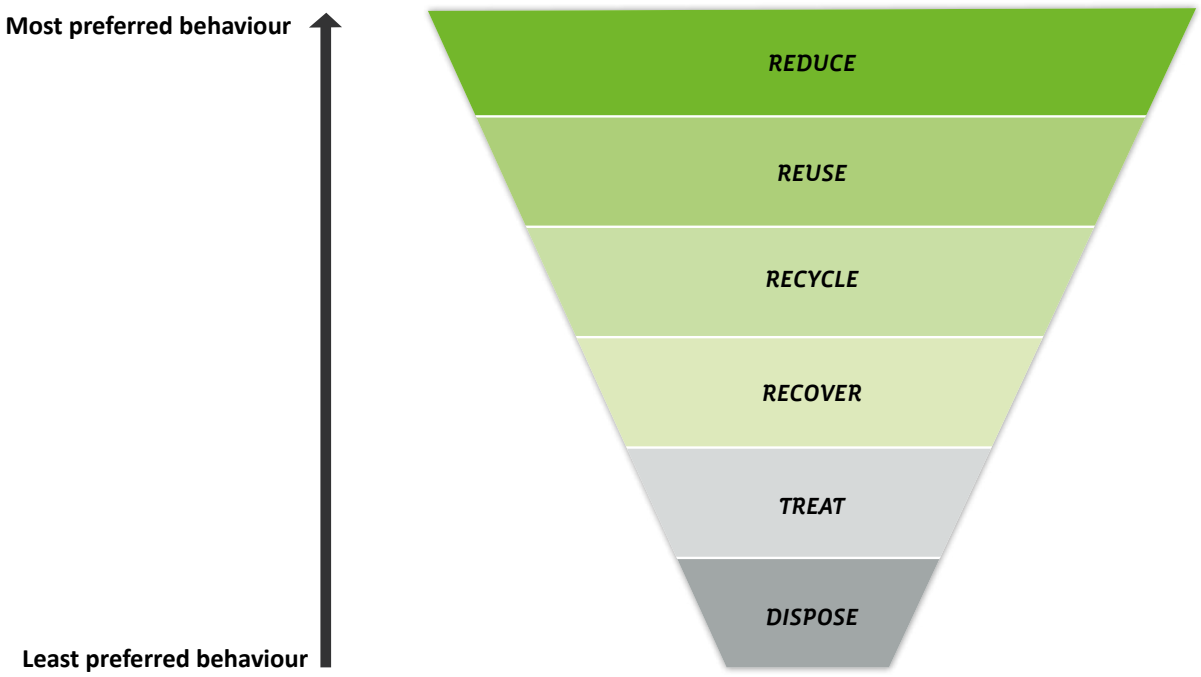



FIGURE 1: Waste hierarchy

## 1.5 Statutory requirements

Waste in New Zealand is legislated by a number of Acts (Figure 2). Of primary importance is the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA). This Act was developed with the purpose of encouraging waste minimisation and decreasing waste disposal in order to:

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

Details on other legislation are provided in the Council's Waste Assessment (Appendix 1).

| NEW ZEALAND WASTE STRATEGY | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Legislative Framework | | | | | |
| **Waste Minimisation Act 2008** | **Local Government Act 2002** | **Hazardous Substances and new Organisms Act 1996** | **Climate Change Response Act 2002** | **Resource Management Act 1991** | **Other Tools** |
| Waste Minimisation & Management Plan | By-laws | Regulations and group standards related to water | Disposal facility | National environmental standards | International Conventions |
| Waste Disposal Levy | Long-term plans | | | District and Regional plans and resource consents | Ministry guideline codes of practice and voluntary initiatives |
| Waste Minimisation Fund | | | | | |
| Product Stewardship | | | | | |
| Other regulations | | | | | |

FIGURE 2: Toolkit for managing and minimising waste in New Zealand[1]

[1] Source: Ministry for the Environment 2010. The New Zealand Waste Strategy. Ministry for the Environment. Wellington.

# 2. The waste situation

## 2.1 Our waste

To understand the waste we generate, the Council collated data about the waste that it manages and conducted a number of surveys with the commercial sector. Those details are provided in the Waste Assessment (Appendix 1).

The flow of waste in the Taranaki Region is complex involving services from both the Council and private sector. How the waste flows through the district and region is shown in Figure 3.

PHOTO 1: Recycling at an event in the Bowl of Brooklands

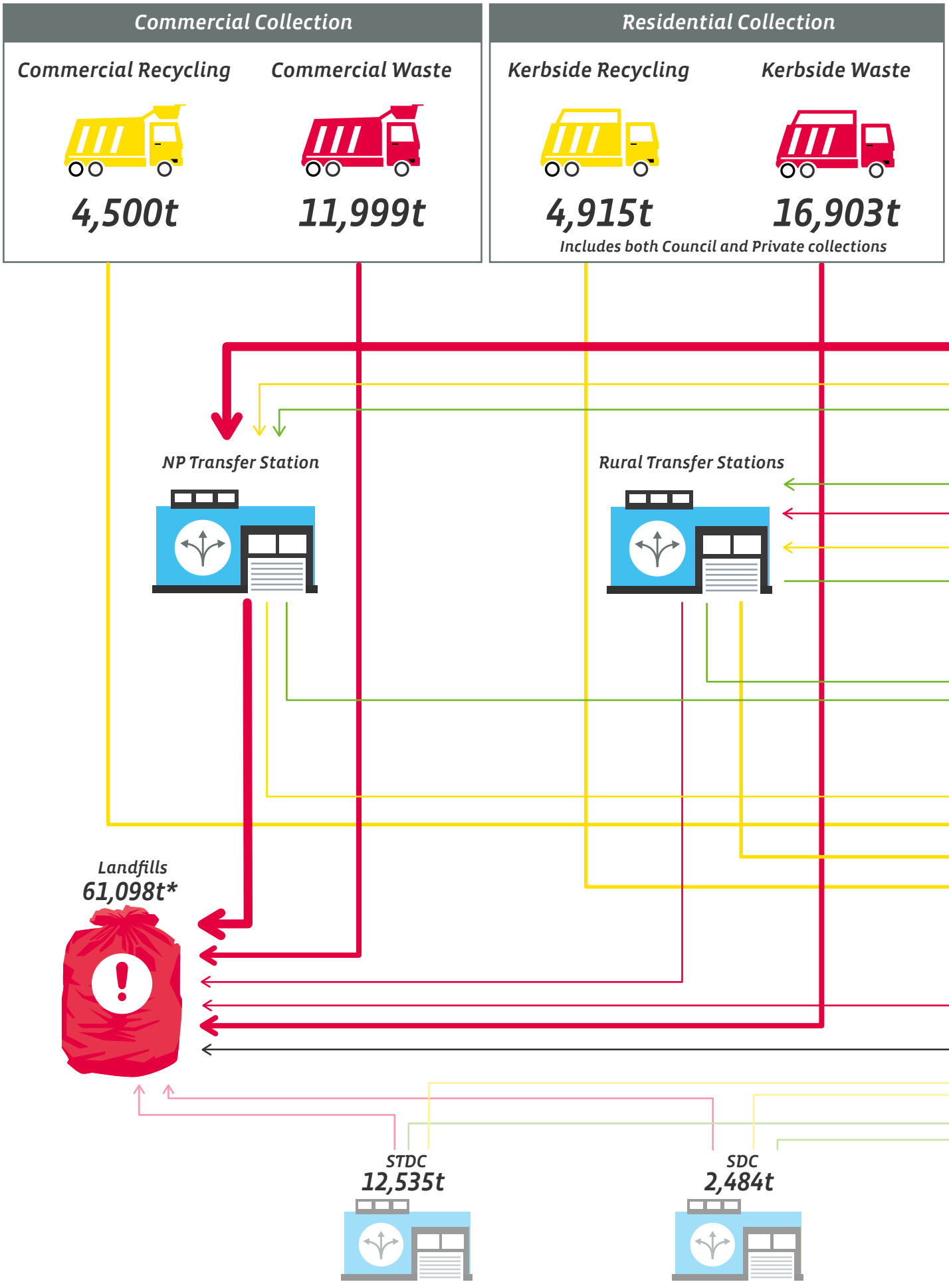
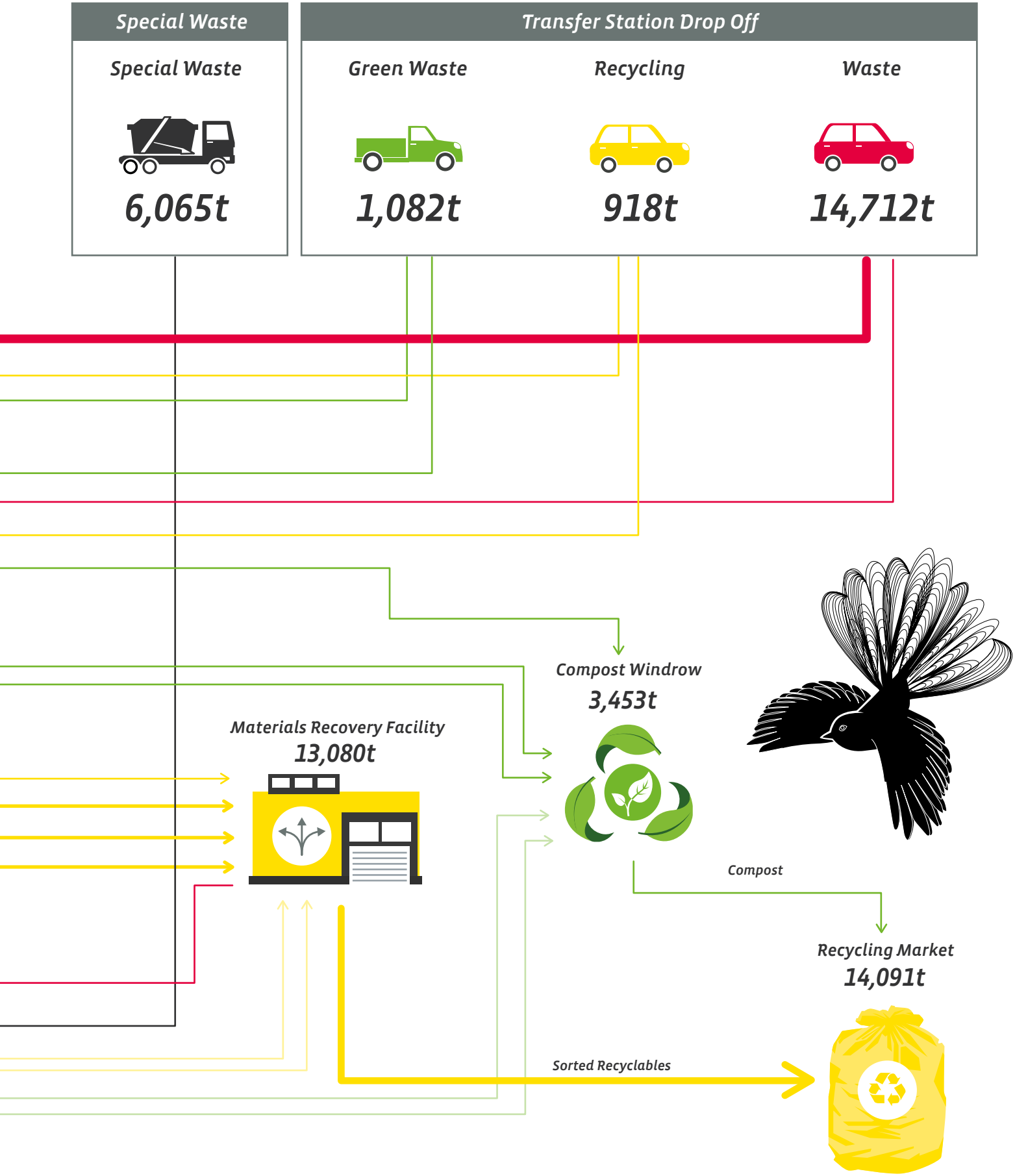



FIGURE 3: Flow of waste in New Plymouth 2016

* Includes Colson Road Landfill and disposal to landfill outside the Taranaki region.


Special Waste
Special Waste
6,065t
Transfer Station Drop Off
Green Waste
1,082t
Recycling
918t
Waste
14,712t
Compost Windrow
3,453t
Materials Recovery Facility
13,080t
Compost
Recycling Market
14,091t
Sorted Recyclables

The key findings from the Waste Assessment are:

## *Landfill*

- The region has a single functioning landfill, where all waste from the Council-provided services is disposed. Access to the landfill is also available to commercial waste service providers. The landfill is expected to reach capacity in 2019 and will close at the end of June 2019. A new regional landfill, near Eltham in South Taranaki, is scheduled to open in July 2019. This will increase the cost of transporting waste from New Plymouth.
- Annual waste tonnage to the landfill has remained around 60,000 tonnes since 2007, when waste was consolidated to a single landfill in the region. In the 2015-16 year this reduced to 55,000 tonnes (Figure 4).
- The amount of waste generated per person and disposed to landfill, has decreased from 0.63 tonnes per capita per annum in 2009-10 to 0.56 tonnes per capita per annum.
- Organic waste, timber, paper, plastic and rubble made up the greatest portion of waste that is disposed to landfill (Figure 5).
- Organic material was the largest component of the overall waste to landfill in 2016, comprising 23% of the total, by weight. Timber was the second largest component, comprising 16% of the total. Paper, plastic, and rubble comprised similar proportions, from 10% to 14% (Figure 5).
- The amount of organics to landfill has halved since the previous Waste Assessment (2011). The amount of glass going to the landfill is around a third.
- The landfill does not allow for some contaminated or hazardous commercial wastes. Currently these are being transported out of the region.

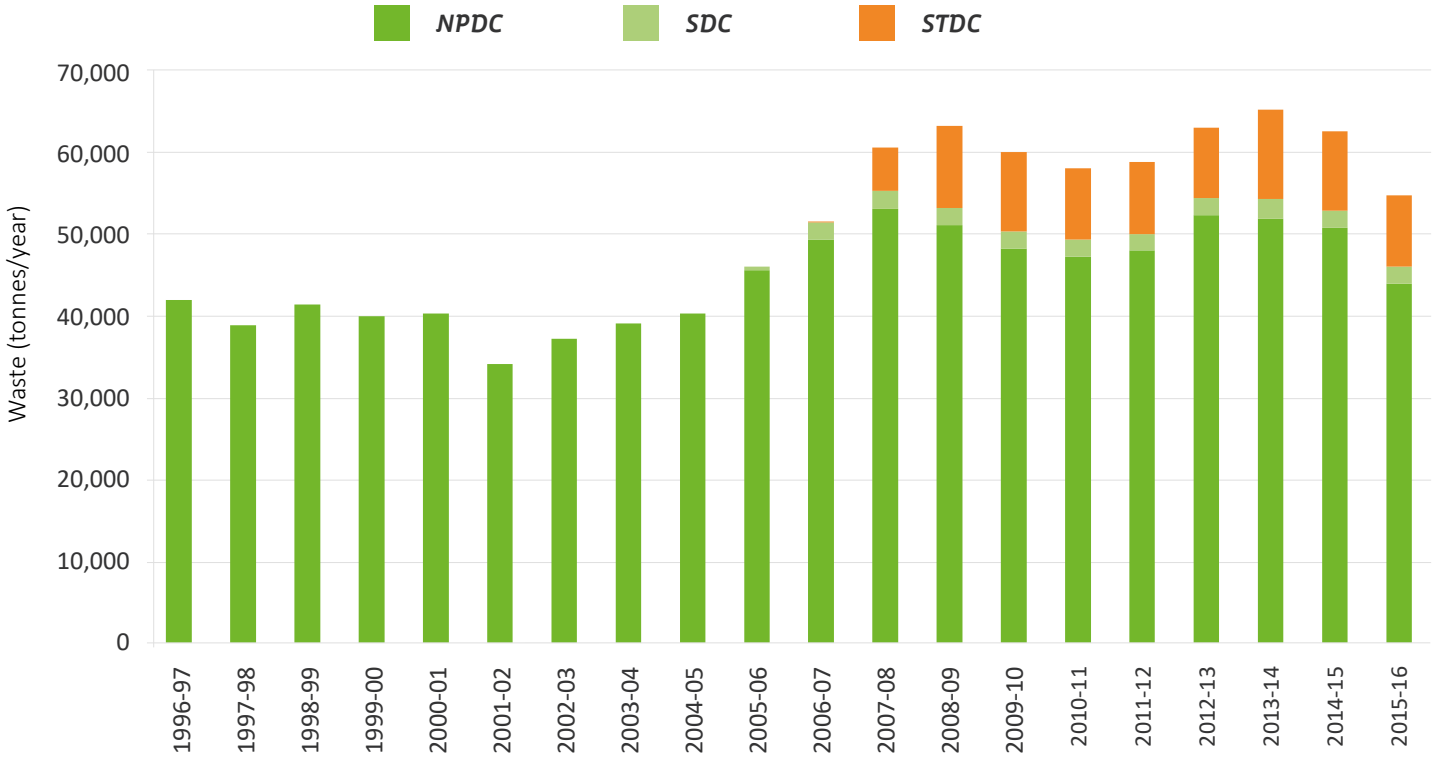



FIGURE 4: Waste disposed to Colson Road Landfill 1996 to 2016

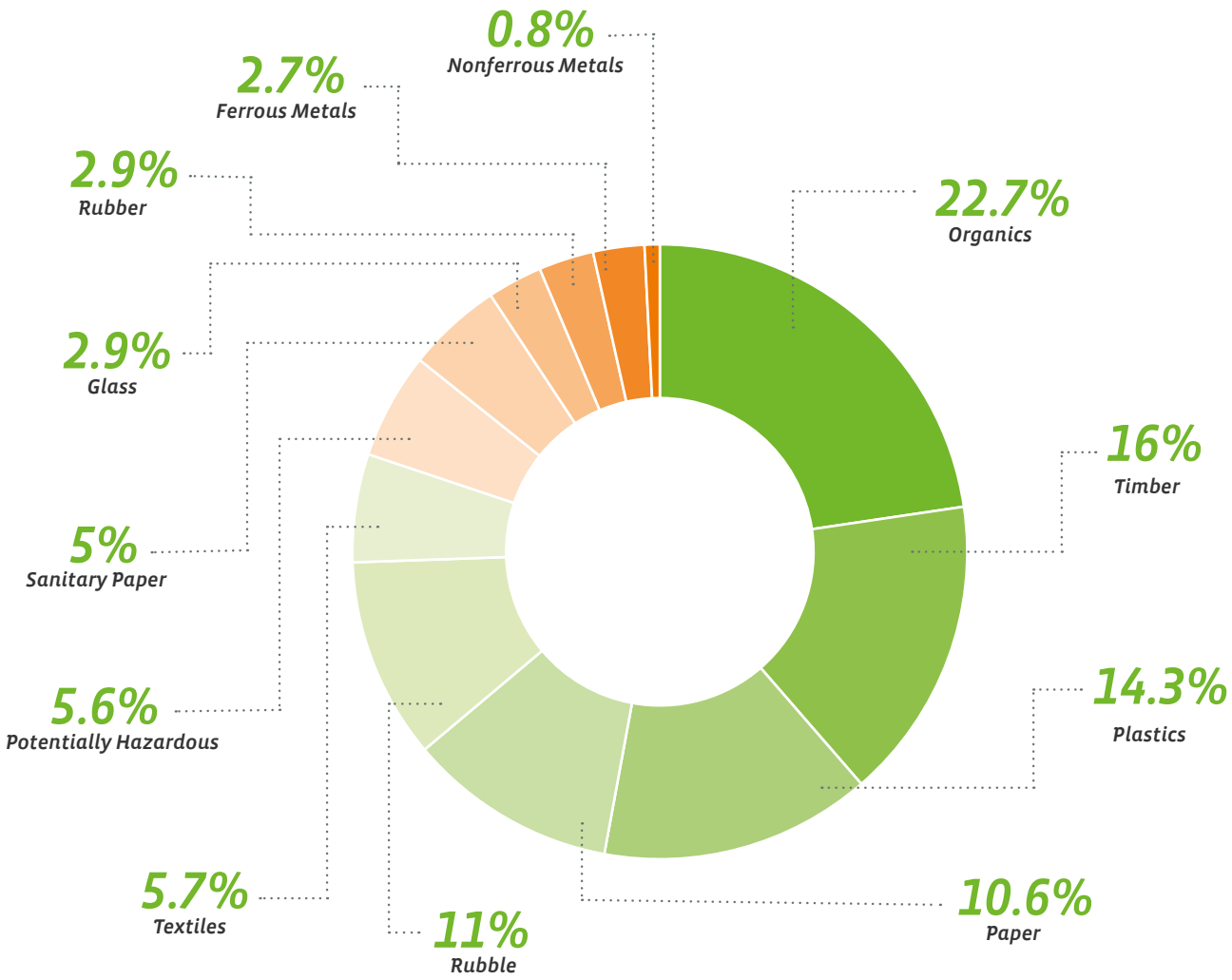



FIGURE 5: Composition of waste disposed to landfill in 2016

***Forty per cent of waste being disposed of at the landfill could have been diverted to either recycling or composting.***

## *Kerbside collections*

- Eighty-eight per cent of households in the district receive a Council-provided kerbside collection.
- In 2015, a new recycling service was implemented, consisting of a wheelie bin for mixed recyclables and a crate for glass.
- Since this new service has been in place, kerbside waste has reduced from 12,000 tonnes per annum (2014-15) to 7,000 tonnes in the 2015-16 year as a result of increased recycling.
- The average weight of a rubbish bag has decreased from 8.10kg to 6.49kg.
- Organic material is the largest single component in kerbside rubbish bags comprising 52.4% of the total (48% of which is compostable). Forty-three per cent of the weight of the bags is food waste and 14% is recyclable, e.g. paper, card, plastics 1-7 (Figure 6).


FIGURE 6: Composition of an NPDC rubbish bag 2016

## *Transfer stations*

- There are five transfer stations in the New Plymouth district – the New Plymouth Transfer Station is the largest and caters for both residential and light commercial waste, with four smaller rural transfer stations catering for domestic volumes.
- Timber was the largest component (31%) of transfer station waste that is sent to landfill. This is followed by rubble, such as plaster board, soil and masonry which comprises 18%, and organic waste (15%).

PHOTO 2: New Plymouth Transfer Station

## *Diversion from landfill*

- NPDC, along with SDC and STDC, provide an urban kerbside recycling collection. This service collects paper, card, aluminium and steel cans, grade 1-7 hard plastics, and glass bottles and jars.
- The average composition of New Plymouth recycling bins (by weight) was 56% paper and 19% was cardboard (Figure 7). Eight per cent of the weight was contamination (non-recyclable items). Regionally, contamination is about 12% of all recycling collected and processed at the Material Recovery Facility.
- Diversion of waste from landfill through the kerbside recycling collection has increased from 13% to 45% since the new recycling service was implemented. However, 64% of waste in kerbside bags (mostly food waste) could still be diverted.
- Diversion at transfer stations is generally low. Twenty six percent of waste disposed to landfill via transfer stations, and nearly 30% of industrial and commercial wastes could also be diverted to existing reuse and recycling services.
- Significant diversion of waste already occurs in the region. However, there is potential for an increase above current levels, particularly for recycling and organic waste (Table 1).

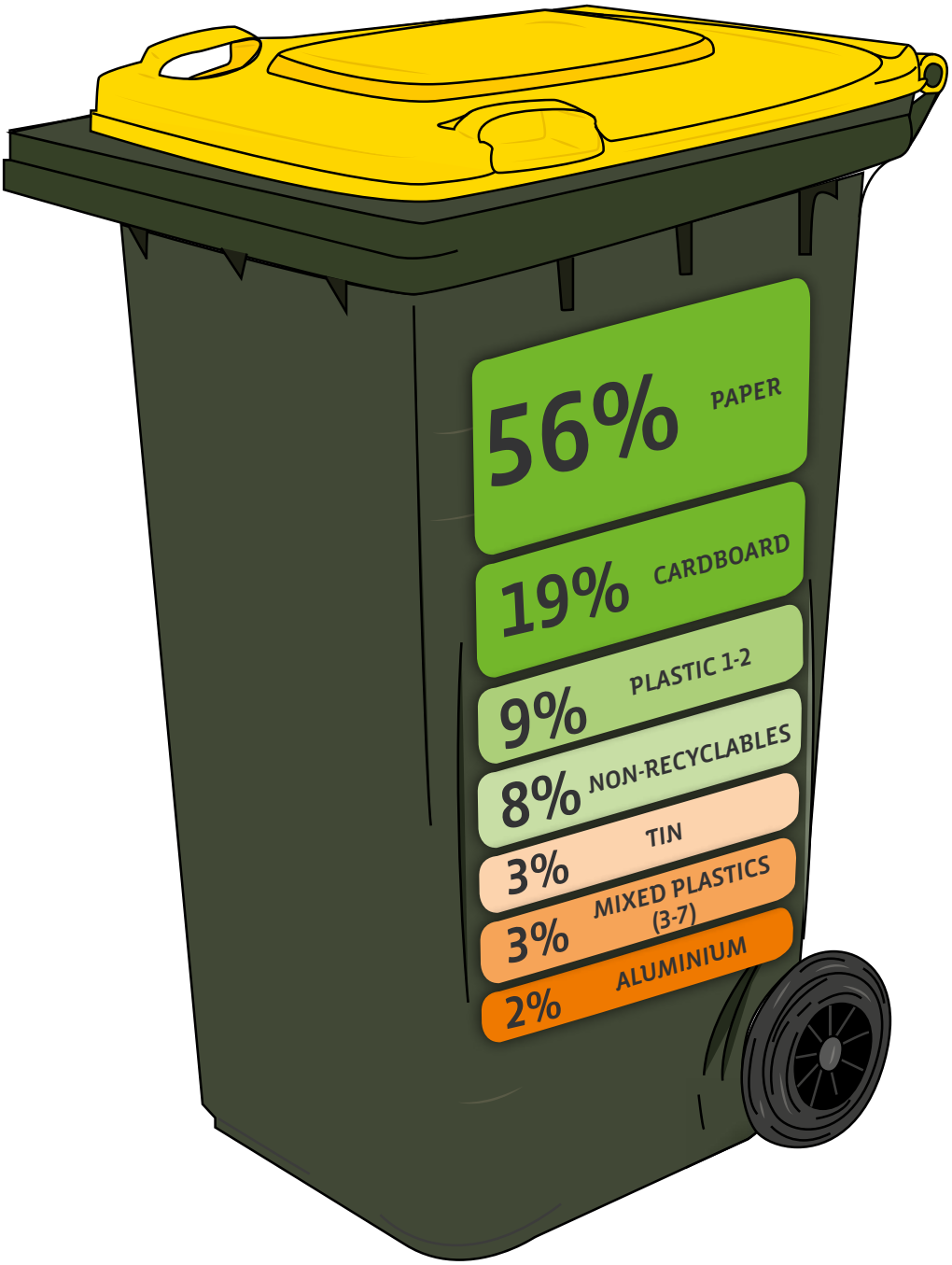



FIGURE 7: Kerbside recycle bin composition 2016

TABLE 1: Proportion of waste diverted in the region

*Potentially divertable material going to landfill*

*Sent for Recycling or Recovery - COUNCIL*

*Sent for Recycling or Recovery - OTHER*



**Recycling*****

| | |
|---|---|
| Landfill* | 31% |
| Council | 19% |
| Other** | 51% |



**Compostable organic Greenwaste**

| | |
|---|---|
| Landfill* | 18% |
| Council | 23% |
| Other** | 58% |



**Compostable organic Foodwaste**

| | |
|---|---|
| Landfill* | 51% |
| Council | 0% |
| Other** | 49% |



**Other organic waste**

| | |
|---|---|
| Landfill* | 3% |
| Council | 1% |
| Other** | 96% |



**Timber**

| | |
|---|---|
| Landfill* | 3% |
| Council | 0% |
| Other** | 97% |



**Concrete + Bricks**

| | |
|---|---|
| Landfill* | 5% |
| Council | 0% |
| Other** | 95% |

* Data sourced from SWAP report 2016.

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

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

## 2.2 Waste infrastructure and services

There are a number of waste service providers in Taranaki. The three district councils have a joint regional contract for the collection of urban residential kerbside refuse and recycling and the operation of key transfer stations. Private service providers offer waste services to the rural community, the commercial sector, and those residential customers wanting a greenwaste collection or a larger bin option. A growing number of community sector organisations are also involved in waste services (Table 2).

PHOTO 3: New Plymouth District Council services

TABLE 2: Summary of waste infrastructure and services in Taranaki

| ***INFRASTRUCTURE/SERVICE*** | | ***COUNCIL PROVIDED*** | ***OTHER PROVIDERS***[2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Reduce** | Education/behaviour change | The Council has a regional education strategy and provides waste related campaigns. The Council distributes waste levy funds for this purpose. | A wide range of organisations and businesses provide waste education and programmes in Taranaki. |
| **Reuse** | Second hand trading and upcycling | The Council is developing a Community Reuse and Recycle Centre and has a reuse shop at the New Plymouth Transfer Station. | Taranaki residents have access to many charity stores, markets, demolition and building trade stores, second hand traders, and online trading sites. |
| | | Council/New Zealand Transport Authority contractors reuse roading wastes for bedding and sub-base material. | There are options for reuse of items such as gas bottles ('swap a bottle' and refilling) and retreading tyres. |
| **Recycle** | Collection | Council provides a fortnightly kerbside collection of mixed recycling and glass for urban residents. There are recycling bins in some public places. | There are limited residential kerbside collections of recyclables but a small range of commercial recycling options are available including cardboard, mixed recycling, farm plastics, cooking oil, automotive wastes and tyres. |
| | Refuse transfer stations | Free drop off of household recyclables at all NPDC transfer stations. User pays services at New Plymouth transfer station for whiteware, e-waste and waste oil. | Industry have balers for commercial plastics, cardboard and farm plastics. |
| | Resource recovery facilities | New Plymouth Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) is under development. The Material Recovery Facility at the RRF currently sorts and bales kerbside recycling. | The district has three scrap metal dealers and providers for commercial skip processing. |
| **Recover** | Organic waste collection | No NPDC collections (STDC has an opt-in user pays kerbside greenwaste collection). | The region has existing providers for kerbside greenwaste collection. Piggeries and coordinating organisations have informal and formal arrangements with supermarkets and hospitality sector for collection of food scraps. |
| | Organic waste processing | None in New Plymouth (STDC Patea site accepts greenwaste for dune stabilisation) | There are numerous commercial providers of organic waste processing. |
| | Refuse transfer stations | Greenwaste is accepted for a lower fee than general waste at transfer stations. | |
| | Biosolids/drilling muds/sludges | Wastewater biosolids from NP wastewater treatment plant is thermally dried and sold as a fertiliser. | Drilling muds are applied to land (landfarming). |
| | Trade waste (solid portion) | | One private waste dewatering facility is available in NP district. Private collectors of trade waste use the landfill for non-liquid wastes disposal. |
| **Treat** | Hazardous waste | Residential quantities of hazardous waste are accepted at the three main transfer stations in the region. The region's councils support a regular agricultural chemical collection. | Providers are available to collect and transport commercial hazardous wastes outside of the region for treatment / disposal. |
| **Dispose** | Clean fills | The Landfill accepts cleanfill as cover. Okato and Inglewood transfer stations accept and dispose of cleanfill onsite. | There are 23 consented cleanfills in Taranaki. Some of these are only available for owner use. |
| | Collection | NPDC provides a weekly kerbside waste collection of rubbish bags from urban residential customers. The Council has public place litter bins and a regular clean-up of illegal dumping. | There are a number of commercial waste collectors in the region. Many organisations are involved in clean-ups of litter in beach, river and urban environments including schools and conservationists. |
| | Transfer Stations | Waste disposal is available at all transfer stations (user pays). | |
| | Landfills | The region has one landfill (Colson Road, New Plymouth); A new regional landfill, is scheduled to open in South Taranaki in 2019. | |

[2] Refer to Recycling Directory (www.wecan.org.nz) for diversion options for vehicle batteries, waste oil, used paint, solvents, waste cooking oil, gas bottles, construction and demolition wastes etc.

## 2.3 What have we achieved in the last six years?

Since the previous plan was adopted, the new kerbside recycling collection has been implemented along with the construction of the Material Recovery Facility which processes the recycling from the three district councils kerbside collections. Planning is progressing steadily towards further development of the Resource Recovery Facility (which incorporates the MRF) and the new regional landfill.

Targets for construction and demolition waste have not been achieved with an increase in construction and demolition waste being taken to landfill compared to 2010 levels. The Council's focus in the commercial waste sector has involved mainly education, with infrastructure and services for commercial waste not being a core Council function.

NPDC has continued to deliver waste education, specifically aimed at improving recycling, decreasing contamination[3] in recycling bins and reducing food waste to landfill.

NPDC has achieved most of the targets set in the previous plan including:

- a reduction of per capita waste to landfill,
- increased kerbside recycling (Figure 8), and
- improved customer satisfaction.

The Council has not achieved 100% compliance with the landfill resource consents nor extended landfill life by the target timeframe of seven years (extended by three years).

Considerable infrastructure has been implemented at the Landfill to address consent requirements.

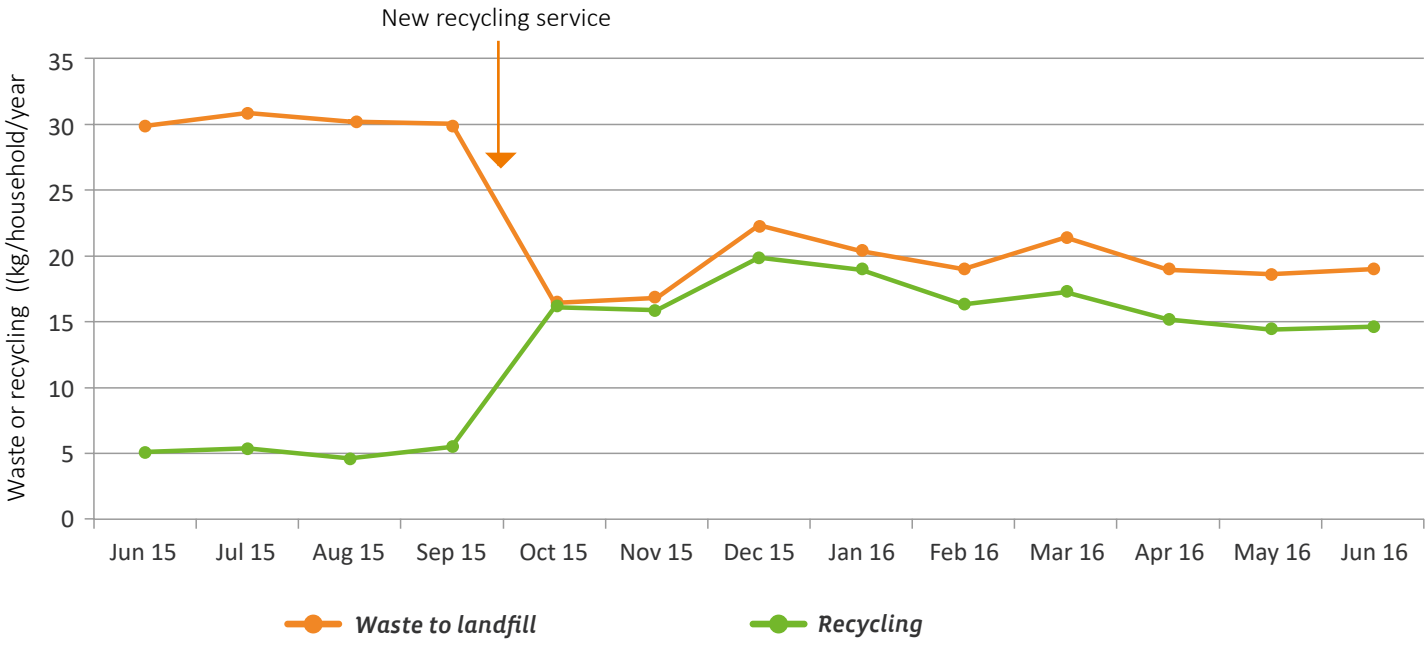



FIGURE 8: Kerbside waste and recycling rates (per household) 2015-2016

[3] Unauthorised or non-recyclable items.

## 2.4 Future waste projections

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

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

With the current services, infrastructure and policy provided in Taranaki, waste disposal to landfill is predicted to increase by between 1 to 3% per year (Figure 9).

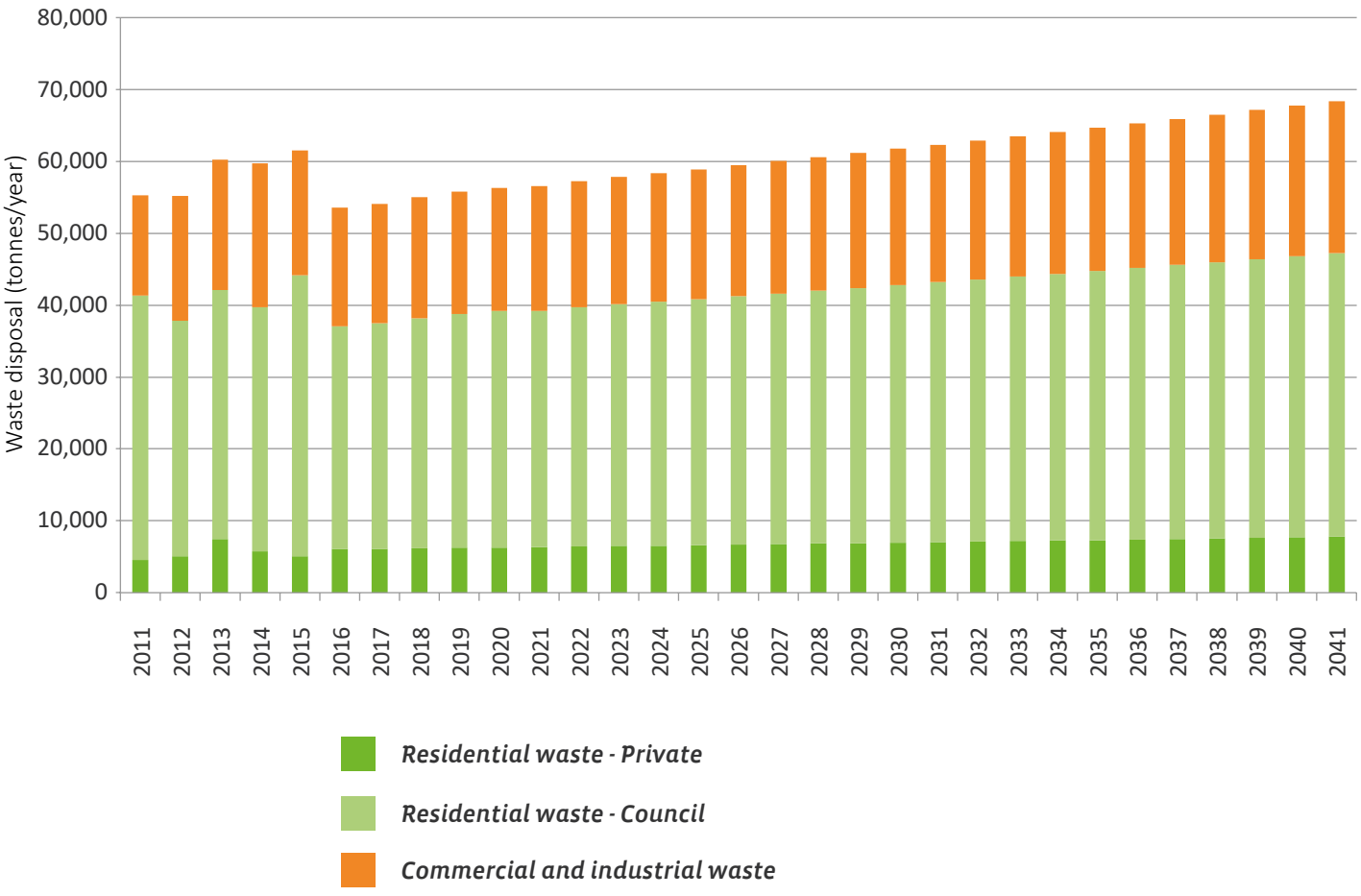



FIGURE 9: Projected waste generation by waste source

## 2.5 Key issues and gaps

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

### Commercial services

- The Council does not have direct control over commercial and industrial waste and the ability to facilitate change is primarily through education.
- Diversion options for commercial and industrial waste streams are limited within the region.
- Some waste streams (specifically contaminated and hazardous wastes) are not catered for within Taranaki and must be transported out of the region.
- Due to the smaller size of many of our commercial and industrial premises, diversion options are not viable. There is potential for aggregation of divertable wastes from industry to make local diversion options more cost effective.
- Farm waste management within the region is not well researched. Greater research in this area would assist in identifying diversion opportunities and appropriate services for the rural community.

***Commercial and industrial waste comprises the largest portion of waste disposed to landfill.***

### Organic waste

- Uptake of greenwaste services by residential households is low and these services are provided solely by the private sector.

***Food waste is the largest portion of household waste going to landfill and is potentially divertable through changing household practices[4], a food waste collection service and/or home composting initiatives.***

### Other

- Better understanding and implementation of behaviour-change strategies (including education) is needed to reduce waste, illegal dumping and recycling contamination, and increase diversion. Long term, this could provide widespread change in relation to waste.
- Residents would like bins for waste and greenwaste as part of the Council kerbside collection, and also an extension of the kerbside service into semi-rural areas and the CBD.
- Better understanding of the long-term implications of volatile commodity prices of recyclables and different waste streams entering the system that need to be managed at the end of their life.
- Data availability, quality and management, particularly for non-council-provided services is poor.
- Inconsistent implementation and enforcement of solid waste bylaw provisions leading to poor data on waste flows and management of illegal dumping.

[4] NPDC is involved in delivering the national Love Food Hate Waste campaign which aims to reduce food waste.

# 3. How the Council proposes to address the issues

## 3.1 What the community has told us

The community has expressed a strong desire for the Council to drive a reduction in waste; to reduce the cost and potential harm of waste and to improve the efficiency of resource use (Figure 10). There has been a high level of support for an aspirational vision of Zero Waste.

The residential community would like a green waste collection service and waste bins instead of bags. The commercial sector indicated a desire for improved collaboration and local solutions to divert waste. Education was important across the whole community.

As per our District Blueprint, the Council's long-term focus is People, Place, Prosperity. Our place is a beautiful natural landscape and we want to protect it for future generations. We value biodiversity and have a strong focus on sustainability. Our people love to be active and enjoy an outdoors lifestyle.

Based on the above, the strategic direction on the next page is proposed for the duration of this plan.


FIGURE 10: Community feedback on 10 year focus for waste

# Strategic Direction

## ZERO Waste

*Vision*

### *Goals*

***MAXIMISE OPPORTUNITIES***
*to reduce waste to landfills*

***REDUCE*** *the harmful and costly effects of waste*

***IMPROVE EFFICIENCY***
*of resource use*

### *Objectives*

*Behaviour change*

*Collaboration and partnerships*

*Leadership and innovation*

*Accessible services and facilities*

## 3.2 Targets

The following targets address the goals of this Plan. These targets are based on the expected performance of implementing the Action Plan provided in Part B.

| *TARGETS* | *2015/16 BASELINE DATA* | *REF #* |
|---|---|---|
| **Waste to landfill** | | |
| Reduce the total waste volume per capita going to the regional landfill by 10% by 2023. | 0.56 tonnes/capita/annum (NPDC) | L1 |
| Reduce the total waste volume per household going to landfill from the Council kerbside collection by 25% by 2023. | 0.26 tonnes/household/year<br>(7,132 tonnes; 27,536 households) | L2 |
| Any increase in waste volumes to landfill to remain below any increase in regional economic performance. | Total waste to landfill: 54,801 tonnes<br>Taranaki $75,941 GDP per capita[5]<br>National $52,953 GDP per capita[6] | L3 |
| **Diversion of waste** | | |
| Increase the amount of household waste diverted to recycling by 1% per year (Council provided kerbside collection only). | Waste: 7,131<br>Recycling: 4,918<br>Proportion: 41% | D1 |
| Reduce contamination of Council provided kerbside recycling delivered to the Material Recovery Facility to 8% or below. | 8% (NPDC)<br>12% (Region) | D2 |
| **Organic waste** | | |
| Reduce the amount of organic waste to landfill by 30% by 2023. | 9,984 tonnes/annum | O1 |
| Reduce the amount of organic waste in the Council provided kerbside rubbish collection by 50% by 2023. | 4,510 tonnes/annum<br>(3.4 kg per household per week) | O2 |
| **Customer satisfaction** | | |
| Percentage of community satisfied with the solid waste service exceeds 81% (NRB Survey). | 82% (excluding 'don't knows') | S1 |
| Total number of complaints received about the Council's solid waste service remains at or below three per 1,000 households. | 0.84 complaints per 1,000 households<br>(26 complaints; 31,000 households) | S2 |
| **Public health** | | |
| No public health advisory notices from Taranaki District Medical Officer of Health in relation to the Council's responsibilities for solid waste under the Health Act 1956. | Zero | H1 |
| 95% of the population has access to a waste disposal service – either via a kerbside collection or live within 20 minutes' drive of a transfer station. | 98% | H2 |
| **Environmental, health and safety compliance** | | |
| No abatement notices received for the landfill. | 1 | C1 |
| No infringement notices received for the landfill. | 1 | C2 |
| No enforcement notices received for the landfill. | 0 | C3 |
| No convictions received for the landfill. | 0 | C4 |
| No convictions under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015. | 0 | C5 |
| **Community engagement** | | |
| Number of education tours to the Resource Recovery Facility will exceed 52 per year. | 56 tours in 2016 | E1 |
| Waste community engagement survey completed every two years. | N/A | E2 |

[5] Stats NZ Regional Gross Domestic Product Year ended March 2015- tables.

[6] Stats NZ Regional Gross Domestic Product Year ended March 2015- tables.

## 3.3 The Council's intended role

The Council's statutory obligations in respect of the planning and provision of waste services are detailed in Section 1. The Council needs to ensure that the statutory obligations are met in the delivery of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The Council currently provides a significant proportion of the waste services in the district via a regional contract for kerbside and transfer station services, and another contract for landfill management. Providing these services in-house 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 B of this Plan.

PHOTO 4: Kerbside waste bag audit being undertaken in 2016

# 4. Funding

## 4.1 Plan implementation

The current cost of solid waste services provided by the Council is $8.2m (2016/2017) which is recovered by user fees, waste levy and rates. To implement the action plan provided in Part B some options will need to be considered as part of the Long-Term Plan process.

For those options proposed in the first year of the Long-Term Plan (2018/2019), the total operational cost to the Council to implement the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is estimated to be $9.3 million. The total weekly increase in the household cost of waste services is estimated to be 55 cents. This is a one per cent increase on the average household rate.

## 4.2 Proposed funding sources

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

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

- General rates.[7]
- Uniform annual charges.[7]
- User fees.
- Waste levy.[8]
- Waste Minimisation Fund.[9]
- Other, including community and industry funding, contestable funding, sponsorship and other government sources (not part of the waste minimisation fund).

[7] The term 'rates' refers to both the general rate (i.e. the property levy) and targeted rates (i.e. uniform annual charges). Uniform annual charges are yearly fixed charges for sewage disposal, water supply and refuse collection. Only properties that receive these services pay the charges. Also known as service charges.

[8] A national waste levy is funded via the establishment of a $10 per tonne levy on all waste disposed of to landfill. Half of the money raised is distributed quarterly to territorial authorities on a population basis for waste minimisation initiatives in their district. The remaining half is in a contestable fund.

[9] This is a contestable fund administered by the Ministry for the Environment. Councils and others can apply for additional funds for waste minimisation activities on a case-by-case basis in accordance with nationally set criteria and priorities. This funding is sourced from half of the waste levy paid through landfill disposal.

## 4.3 Waste minimisation levies

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

## 4.4 Provisions for granting and advancing monies

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

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.

# 5. Monitoring and reporting

## 5.1 Monitoring and reporting

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

- The quantity and composition of waste and diverted resources;
- The origin of waste;
- Litter and illegal dumping;
- The effectiveness of actions in the Plan;
- Compliance of with legislative requirements; and
- Progress towards the targets set in this Plan.

A detailed monitoring plan is provided in Appendix 3.

## 5.2 Review of the plan

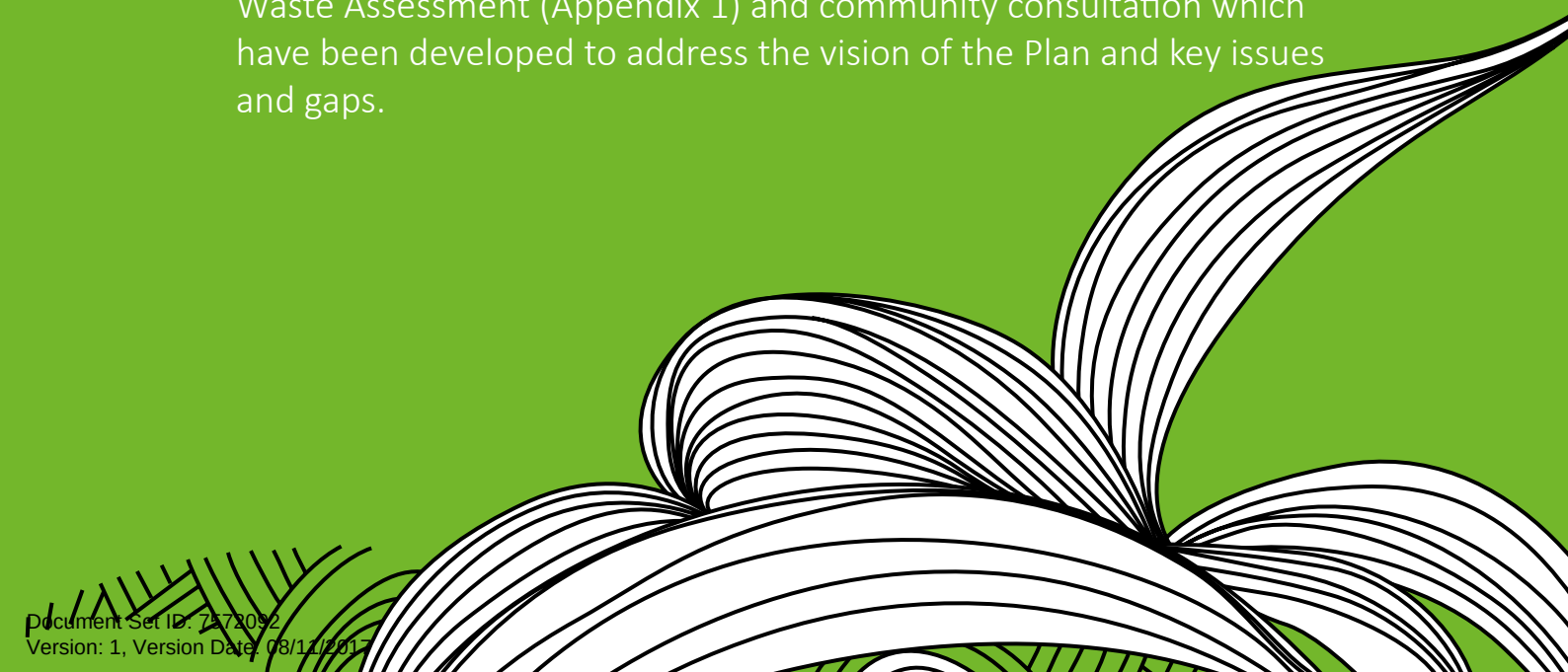
A full review of the Plan will be conducted by the Council at intervals of not more than six years after adopting the Plan or the last review. Any review of the Plan will be preceded by a Waste Assessment under section 51 of the Act.

# *Part B. Action Plan*

This action plan outlines a six-year programme to work towards the vision and targets presented in Part A of 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. For each objective, the action plan presents:

- Specific actions to achieve the objective, including whether it is a new or existing action;
- An indicative timeframe for implementation of that action;
- Funding source, such as whether actions will be funded through general rates, user fees and waste levies (for further information on funding sources refer to Section 4 of Part A);
- Position on the waste hierarchy.

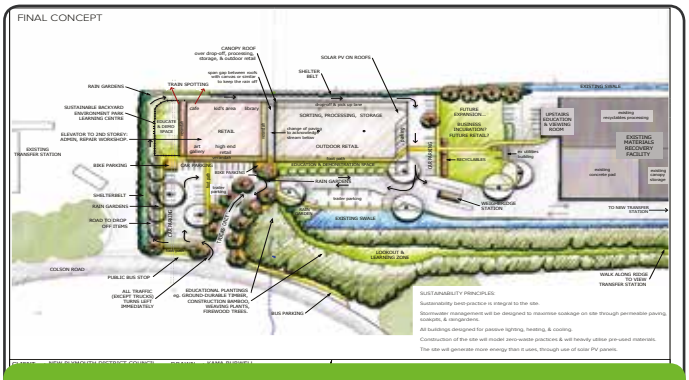
These actions are derived from priority options identified in the Waste Assessment (Appendix 1) and community consultation which have been developed to address the vision of the Plan and key issues and gaps.



# 6. Summary of Action Plan

## BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

We will extend our education programmes as a key method in achieving behaviour change. This will be achieved through the delivery of targeted education based on research and best practice.




## COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

We will support and collaborate with the community and businesses who are contributing to the goals of this Plan. We will work closely with the other councils in the region to achieve regional consistency and efficiency. We will also participate in national initiatives that are consistent with the goals of this Plan.


## LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION

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 address commercial waste and illegal dumping including researching possible local options for waste diversion from landfill. We will address problems based on good data and research.

## ACCESSIBLE SERVICES AND FACILITIES

We will continue to provide a kerbside and transfer station waste and recycling service, and seek ways to make this accessible to more people. We will implement an organic waste collection service to address the high proportion of food waste in rubbish bags. We will promote and support other organisations that provide waste services in the region.

# 7. Action Plan

## BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

| ISSUE ADDRESSED | SPECIFIC ACTION | NEW OR EXISTING ACTION |
|---|---|---|
| Achieve reduction of priority waste streams entering landfill. | Implement a targeted education programme which will result in behavior change[10]. | New |
| | Deliver home composting workshops and incentives. | New |
| | Undertake, participate and fund regional and national research and programmes based on sustainable behaviour change practices. | Existing |
| | Promote organisations and facilities that contribute to the goals of this plan, e.g. through case studies and social media. | Existing |

[10] This option will focus on all sectors and align with events, infrastructure and policy changes to maximise effectiveness. It includes incentives and rewards for waste reduction.

| IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME | FUNDING SOURCE | HIERARCHY POSITION | TARGET ADDRESSED |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2018<br>Ongoing | Rates, waste levy, user fees, contestable funds | Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover | All |
| Pilot trial 2017<br>Ongoing | Rates, waste levy, user fees, contestable funds, sponsorship | Reduce, Recover | O1, O2 |
| As applicable | Rates, waste levy, other as applicable | All | All |
| Ongoing | Rates, waste levy | Reuse | L1, L2, L3 |

# COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

| ISSUE ADDRESSED | SPECIFIC ACTION | NEW OR EXISTING ACTION |
|---|---|---|
| Provide consistency and efficiencies for our customers through regional collaboration. | Collaborate with Taranaki councils to provide a Regional Waste Minimisation Officer to implement the Regional Waste Strategy, Waste Education Strategy and this Plan. | Existing |
| | Develop regionally consistent services, contracts, education and messages, and support schemes that will benefit the region. | Existing |
| | Provide model contract clauses around waste management and minimisation and infrastructure to support business in procurement. | New |
| | Bring forward the Waste Plan cycle for STDC and SDC to be adopted in 2023 to align with NPDC and allow a Regional Waste Plan. | New |
| | Review and regionally align solid waste bylaws that will consider contamination, illegal dumping, accessibility, organic waste and central landfill. | New |
| Support and promote organisations and businesses contributing to the goals of this Plan. | Provide a regional contestable fund using waste levy funding. | New |
| | Support organisations and businesses to minimise waste, e.g. through awards, networking events, workshops, media, events. | Existing |
| Reduce waste generated in Taranaki. | Collaborate with others to develop innovative solutions to waste challenges[11]. | New |

[11] Includes schools, tertiary education providers, community organisations and business. Scope will include solutions for reducing packaging in supermarkets and manufacturing.

| IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME | FUNDING SOURCE | HIERARCHY POSITION | TARGET ADDRESSED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ongoing | Rates, waste levy | Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover | L1, L2, L3, D1, D2, O1, O2 |
| Ongoing | Rates, waste levy, user fees | All | S1, L1, L3, D2 |
| 2021 | Rates, waste levy, user fees | Recycle, Recover, Treat, Dispose | D2, C5 |
| Pre-planning for Waste Plan 2021 | Rates, waste levy, user fees | All | |
| 2019 | Rates, user fees | Recycle, Recover, Dispose | L1, L2, D2, O1, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5 |
| Implement in 2018 Ongoing | Waste levy | Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover | All |
| Oingoing | Rates, waste levy, user fees, contestable funds, sponsorship | All | L1, L3 |
| Ongoing | Rates, waste levy, user fees, contestable funds, sponsorship | All | L1, L3 |

# *LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION*

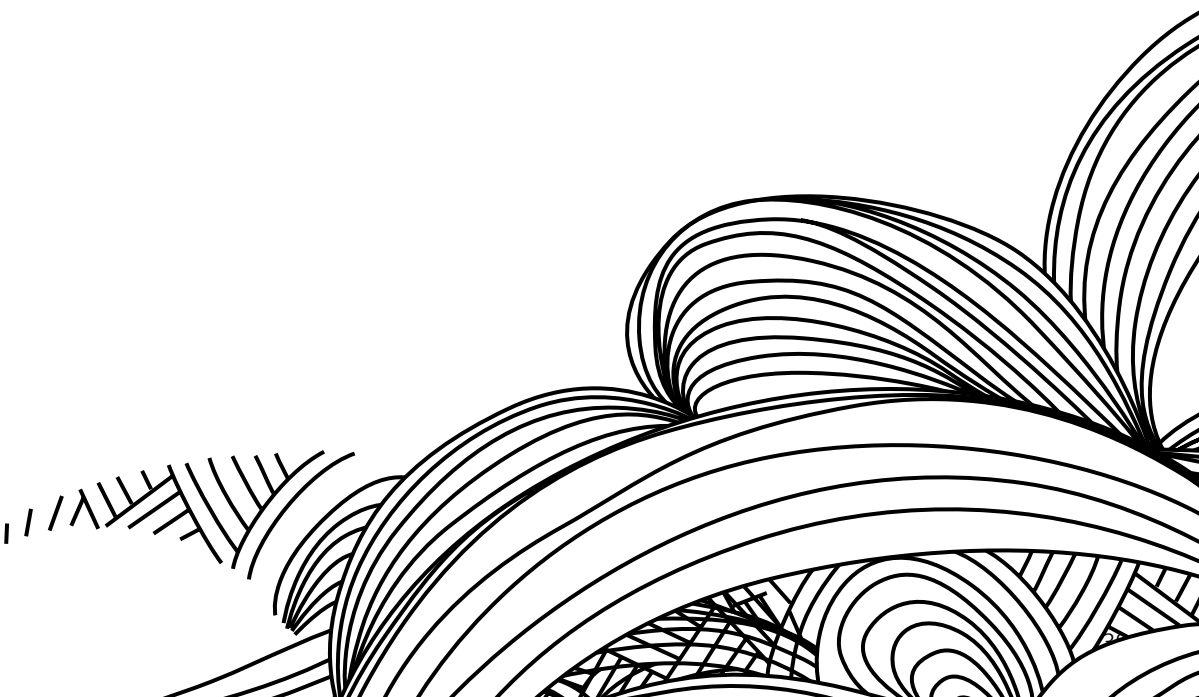
| | *SPECIFIC ACTION* | *NEW OR EXISTING ACTION* |
|---|---|---|
| Reduce potential environmental and personal harm, and improve aesthetics of community by reducing illegal dumping and littering. | Support clean up week and community litter collections by promoting and providing free access to transfer stations for waste disposal. | Existing |
| | Continue to provide a web form and phone line for the public to report illegal dumping. | Existing |
| | Develop a comprehensive strategy to reduce illegal dumping and littering. | New |
| | Monitor success of waste minimisation programmes through waste disposal records, Solid Waste Analysis Protocol surveys and customer surveys. | Existing |
| | Investigate and implement improved recycling in public places and at events. | New |
| "Walk the talk". | Develop an in-house waste strategy, identifying all waste streams and plan for reducing or diverting these. | New |
| Reduce environmental harm and cost by diverting organic waste from landfill. | Implement bylaws, licensing and pricing to reduce greenwaste disposed to landfill and encourage waste diversion. | New |
| Aggregate commercial and industrial wastes to access diversion markets. | Investigate options for aggregating commercial and industrial waste to maximise diversion. | New |
| | Establish a Commercial and Industrial Materials Recovery Facility that will divert C&D and other commercial wastes. | New |
| Facilitate local diversion and disposal options for the commercial and industrial sector. | Employ a commercial Waste Minimisation Officer. | New |
| | Establish and administer an interactive information portal for commercial and industrial sector. | New |
| | Design the new Colson Road refuse transfer station to maximise recovery of reusable and recyclable goods from rubbish pit. | New |
| | Consider initiatives that support the reuse or recycling of other waste streams and work with waste service providers to offer options for diversion. | Existing |

| IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME | FUNDING SOURCE | HIERARCHY POSITION | TARGET ADDRESSED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annually and as required | Rates (or provision for waiving of fees), user fees | Dispose | S1 |
| Ongoing | Rates, other government/contestable fund | Dispose | S1 |
| 2018 | Strategy development: rates, user fees Implementation: rates, waste levy, user fees, contestable funds, sponsorship | All | S1 |
| Ongoing | Rates, waste levy, user fees | All | All |
| 2021 | Rates, waste levy, user fees, contestable funds, sponsorship | Recycle, Recover | L1, L3 |
| 2018 | Rates, waste levy | Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover | L1 |
| 2019 | Rates, waste levy, user fees | Recycle, Recover | L1, O1 |
| 2019 | Rates, user fees, sponsorship, other | Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Treat | L1, L3 |
| 2021 (subject to investigation above) | User fees, contestable funds, other | Recycle, Recover | L1, L3 |
| 2018 | Rates, sponsorship, user fees | All | L1, L3 |
| Priority 2 Dependent on time and resources | Rates, sponsorship, user fees | Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, | O1, L1, L3 |
| 2018 | Rates, user fees | Reuse, Recycle, Recover | L1, L3 |
| Ongoing | Rates, waste levy, user fees, contestable funds, sponsorship | Reuse,Recycle | L1, L2, D1, D2, O1 |

## *LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATION continued*

| *ISSUE ADDRESSED* | *SPECIFIC ACTION* | *NEW OR EXISTING ACTION* |
|---|---|---|
| Develop and implement effective and efficient policy and practices based on quality data to support our goals. | Align data collection to the National Waste Data Framework to enable regional and national benchmarking and reporting. | New |
| | Monitor success of waste minimisation programmes through waste disposal records, data collection and surveys. | Existing |
| | Understand the economic liability and social drivers of waste separation in the future including consideration of alternative technologies. | New |
| | Engage with the rural community to identify waste behaviours, gaps in service and customer satisfaction. | New |
| | Develop and implement a strategy to advocate to Central Government where local policy and bylaws will be ineffective. | New |

| IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME | FUNDING SOURCE | HIERARCHY POSITION | TARGET ADDRESSED |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | Rates, user fees | All | |
| Ongoing | Rates, waste levy, user fees | All | All |
| 2021 | Rates, user fees | Recycle, Recover, Treat, Dispose | L1, L3 |
| Priority 2 Dependent on time and resources | Rates, waste levy, user fees, contestable funds | All | S1, H1, C5 |
| 2018 | Rates, other | All | L1, L2, L3, D1 |



# ACCESSIBLE SERVICES AND FACILITIES

| ISSUE ADDRESSED | SPECIFIC ACTION | NEW OR EXISTING ACTION |
|---|---|---|
| Provide safe disposal of waste. | Provide resource recovery facility and transfer station services including e-waste and hazardous waste drop-off. | Existing |
| | Provide a subsidy for e-waste recycling. | Existing |
| | Establish and operate a regional Class 1 landfill based on best practice. | Existing |
| | Provide a kerbside waste and recycling collection service to all households within the serviced area. | Existing |
| Reduce environmental harm and make reducing organic waste easy to residents. | Provide a weekly food waste collection service to all households within the serviced area | New |
| Respond to customer demand. | Extend the kerbside collection area to include:<br>A. Rural areas where feasible.<br>B. Recycling for early childhood centres.<br>C. Commercial premises (including CBD and community organisations). | New |
| | Replace kerbside refuse bags with 120L bins collected fortnightly. | New |
| | Offer flexibility in waste bin sizes to cater for different household needs (80L and 120L). | New |
| | Subsidise the kerbside back door collection service by 50 per cent. | New |
| Reduce environmental harm from special wastes. | Publicise disposal or alternative recycling options for all categories of special wastes, including promotion of organisations in the region that take back or responsibly dispose of wastes generated or supplied by them. | Existing |
| Enhance recycling diversion rates for those who do not receive Council provided kerbside collection service. | Review accessibility of rural transfer station locations. | New |
| | Review infrastructure and customer experience provided at rural transfer stations to improve recycling and diversion of recyclable waste. | New |
| Increase the reuse of resources. | Develop a Community Reuse and Recycle Centre within the Resource Recovery Facility at Colson Road. | New |
| Facilitate local diversion and disposal options for the commercial and industrial sector. | Provide commercial access to the Material Recovery Facility. | New |

| IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME | FUNDING SOURCE | HIERARCHY POSITION | TARGET ADDRESSED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ongoing | Rates, user fees, waste levy | Recycle, Treat, Dispose | L1 |
| Ongoing | Waste levy, user fees | Reuse, Recycle | L1, D1 |
| Ongoing (new landfill 2019) | User fees, other | Dispose | C1, C2, C3, C4 |
| Ongoing | Rates, waste levy | Recycle, Dispose | H1, H2 |
| 2019 | Rates | Recover | O1, O2 |
| A. 2018<br>B. 2018<br>C. At contract renewal (2023-25) | Rates | Recycle, Dispose | H1, H2, S1 |
| 2019 | Rates | Dispose | S1, S2, C5 |
| 2019 | Rates | Recycle, Recover, Dispose | S1, S2 |
| 2018 | Rates | Recycle, Dispose | S1, S2 |
| Ongoing | Rates, waste levy | Recycle, Treat, Dispose | L1, D1 |
| Priority 2<br>Dependent on time and resources | Rates, user fees | Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Dispose | L1, L3, O1, S1, S2, H2 |
| Priority 2<br>Dependent on time and resources | Rates, waste levy, user fees | Reuse, Recycle | L1, S1 |
| 2017 | Rates, waste levy, user fees, contestable funds, sponsorship, other | Reduce, Reuse, Recycle | L1, L3, D1 |
| 2017 | User fees | Recycle | L1, L3 |

# Zero Waste 2050 - our journey

**Zero waste is**

an **ASPIRATION** to work towards

where waste becomes a **RESOURCE**

a **CIRCULAR** lifecycle

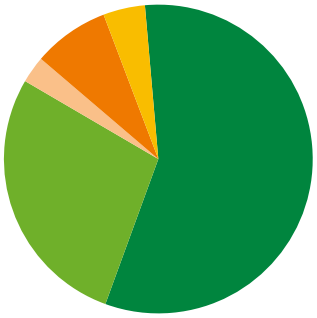
**DESIGNED** into products & processes

## Where are we now?

### Total Waste to Landfill 2016

**60,000 tonnes.**

**Where does this waste come from?**



- 2.9% Landscaping
- 4.5% Special Waste
- 8.2% Residential
- 28.6% Kerbside collections (council & private)
- 58.5% Industrial / Commercial

### What is happening at the kerbside?

Waste
**17,000**
Tonnes per year

Recycling
**5,000**
Tonnes per year

### What types of waste are landfilled?

- 2.9% Glass
- 2.9% Rubber
- 3.5% Metals
- 5% Sanitary Paper
- 5.6% Potentially Hazardous
- 5.7% Textiles
- 10.6% Paper
- 11% Rubble
- 14.3% Plastics
- 16% Timber
- 22.7% Organics

### Composition of an NPDC rubbish bag 2016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Version: 1, Version Date: 08/11/2017

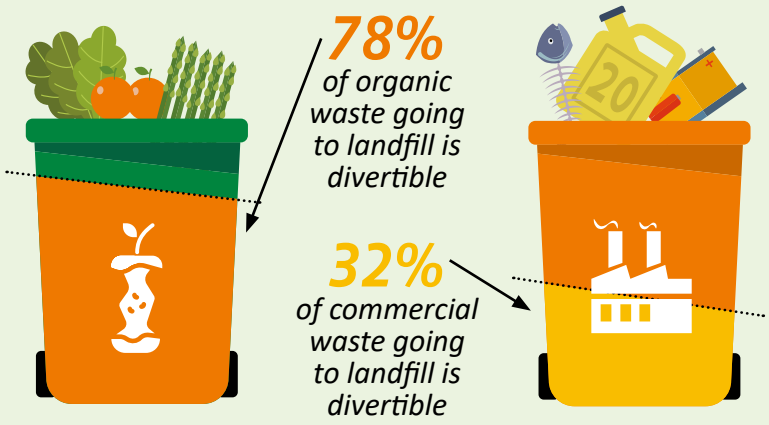
# How we will get there

## Our goals 2017 - 2023

**MAXIMISE** opportunities to reduce waste

**REDUCE** the harmful and costly effects of waste

**IMPROVE** efficiency of resource use




### Behaviour Change

- Targeted education
- Community reuse and recycle centre

### Collaboration and Partnerships

- Regionally and nationally
- Support local initiatives

### Leadership and Innovation

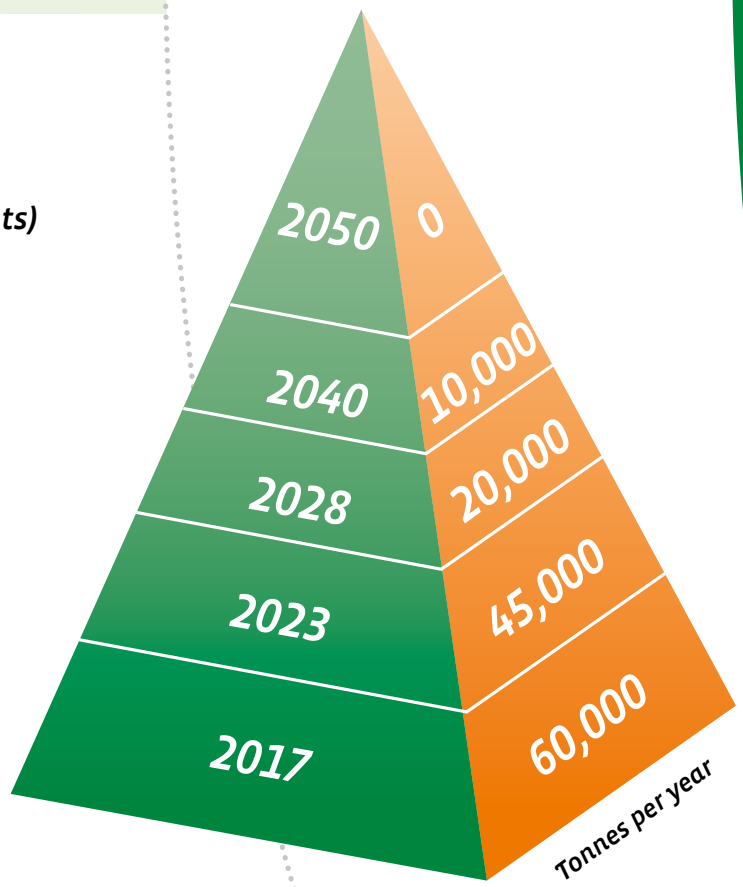
- Illegal dumping strategy
- Commercial waste aggregation

### Accessible services and facilities

- Kerbside services (food waste)
- Resource Recovery Facility

## Future Plans

- Behaviour change
- Resource recovery networks (transfer station improvements)
- Alternative waste recovery (not landfill)
- Rural waste
- Local solutions
- Collaboration and research
- Policy changes




# Our vision - Zero Waste 2050

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# *Part C. Appendices*

# *Appendix 1: NPDC Waste Assessment 2017*

# *Appendix 2: Definition of terms*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) Has significant adverse effects on the environment; or

b) Is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.

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

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

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

b) The incineration of waste.

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

a) A facility, including a landfill,

   i) At which waste is disposed of; and

   ii) At which the waste is disposed of includes household waste; and

   iii) That operates, at least in part, as a business to dispose of waste; and

b) Any other facility or class of facility at which waste is disposed of that is prescribed as a disposal facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Resource Recovery Facility*** refers to a facility that accepts, collects, separates and transfers divertable material and waste. Such facilities may include the following services:

- Reuse drop off and resale.
- Recycling drop off and sorting (MRF)
- Transfer station.
- Education and community spaces.
- Upcycling.
- Other activities I'vethat add value to resources being recovered.

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

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

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

***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.

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

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

***SWAP*** refers to Solid Waste Analysis Protocol programme which is a classification and sampling technique to measure the quantity and composition of waste[12].

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

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

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

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

***TRC*** refers to the Taranaki Regional Council.

***Treatment****

a) Means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effects on the environment; but

b) Does not include dilution of waste.

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

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

**Waste*** means:

a) Anything disposed of or discarded; and

b) Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and

c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element that is disposed of or discarded.

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

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

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

***Waste minimisation**** means:

a) The reduction of waste; and

b) The reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material.

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

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

# Appendix 3: Monitoring Plan

| ACTION | RELATING TO TARGETS | METHOD OF ASSESSMENT | REPORTING |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collect and report on the volumes of waste being disposed of at the landfill and at transfer stations by activity and geographic source. | L1, L2, L3<br>This will also support reporting on the effectiveness of most actions in the action plan | Weighbridge records | Annually |
| Collect data on commercial waste quantities and diversion. | L1, L2, L3<br>This will also support reporting on the effectiveness of most actions in the action plan | Surveys<br>Weighbridge records<br>Bylaw | Annually/every six years |
| Collect and report on the volumes and proportion of material diverted (recovered/recycled etc), by waste streams. | L1<br>For waste planning and effectiveness of actions | Weighbridge records<br>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. | D1 | 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. | L3, H2 | Statistics New Zealand | As required and before next Waste Assessment |
| Collect and report on quantities of diverted material being processed at the MRF and contamination rates. | D2 | Contractor records<br>Weighbridge records | Annually |
| Report on compliance monitoring of landfill consents. | C1, C2, C3, C4 | Council records | Annually |
| Maintain records on education programmes and number of people and groups that participate in Council education programmes. | E1, E2 | Council records | 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 Council in-house waste and diverted material. | For in-house 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. | O1, O2, D2, E2 | SWAP surveys<br>Customer surveys | As required and before next Waste Assessment |
| Customer satisfaction surveys. | S1 | Council NRB survey | Annually |
| Collect customer complaints. | S2 | Council records | Annually |
| Collect and report on effectiveness of waste related communications. | E2 | Community engagement survey | Every two years |

# We Can Recycle

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