

# Kāpiti Coast District Council Submissions received

THE JOINT WELLINGTON REGION WASTE MANAGEMENT  
AND MINIMISATION PLAN (WMMP) (2017-2023)

**Waste Free, Together - For people, environment, and economy**

Printed 01 June 2017



Kapiti Coast District Council Submissions received for WMMP Consultation - 2017

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# Have your say on the Wellington region waste plan

Alongside feedback on our annual plan we are seeking feedback on the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

See page 22 for information about the new plan that has been developed by the councils of the Wellington region, including the proposed regional actions and local actions.

Please ensure that your feedback is with us by 5pm Monday 1 May 2017.



## Proposed regional actions (page 22)

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

→ Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?

Yes  No

Ten regional actions are described on page 22. Do you support the proposed regional actions?

- |                               |     |                          |    |                          |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| → Proposed regional action 1  | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 2  | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 3  | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 4  | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 5  | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 6  | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 7  | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 8  | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 9  | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 10 | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Proposed local actions [pages 22-23]

→ Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?

Yes  No

Any other feedback on the WMMP?

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

Please comment:

Proposed Local Action  
"Providing support and assistance  
to educational institutions,  
residents, iwi and business and  
community groups ----"

A project / event I  
suggest is one to  
educate people to  
reduce the use of  
plastic shopping  
bags at supermarkets.  
A "stall" could be  
set up outside  
supermarkets -  
with re-usable  
bags offered to  
shoppers.

Privacy Statement: Please note that all submissions (including names and contact details) will be made publicly available. A summary of submissions including the names of submitters may also be made publicly available. Personal information will be used for administration relating to the subject matter of the submissions, including notifying submitters of subsequent steps and decisions. All information will be held by councils in the Wellington region, with submitters having the right to access and correct personal information.

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Yes  No

Ten regional actions are described on page 22. Do you support the proposed regional actions?

- Proposed regional action 1      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 2      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 3      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 4      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 5      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 6      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 7      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 8      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 9      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 10      Yes  No



Proposed local actions (pages 22-23)

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Yes  No

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## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mr Gwynn Compton (64928)
<b>Email Address</b>	gwynn.compton@gmail.com
<b>Address</b>	60 Manly Street Paraparaumu Beach 5032
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Mr Gwynn Compton
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-9
<b>Response Date</b>	21/04/17 6:15 PM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	as an individual
<b>Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?</b>	No
<b>Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?</b>	
<b>Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)</b>	Yes
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)</b>	Yes
<b>Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	Yes
<b>Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	No
<b>New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)</b>	No
<b>Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)</b>	No
<b>Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)</b>	Yes
<b>Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)</b>	Yes
<b>All of the above topics</b>	

**Please comment:**

The average 5.9% rates rise for the district is excessive and needs to be cut back urgently, and certainly doesn't tell the full story either. For instance, we are facing a 6.9% increase in our rates, and many others will no doubt be experiencing much higher increases. For a district with a high percentage of people on fixed incomes - especially New Zealand Superannuation, this increase is utterly unacceptable and unaffordable for the people of your district. Mayor Guru may happily accuse other councils in the region of "eating their own future" with lower rate rises, but he completely ignores the fact that excessive rate rises will eat Kapiti's future by driving away the very retirement industry and workers it relies on, as they'll eventually no longer be able to absorb rate costs, which are already some of the highest in the country.

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . Yes

**Please comment:**

While I support the meagre service-level reductions proposed, the Council needs to work harder and conduct a line-by-line review of Council expenditure to reduce costs, repay borrowing, and defer non-essential projects until the Council is in a more financially secure position.

**Please comment:**

The average rates increase is excessive, and given that our district already "enjoys" some of the highest rates within the Wellington region, the Council needs to conduct a proper line-by-line review of its expenditure and assets and realise value for ratepayers so that they can pay down debt, minimise rate rises, and work to regain the trust of the community again after several terms of Council mismanagement and incompetence. Non-essential work and projects need to be delayed until the Council has its spending and books back under control.

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**



**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Proposed regional actions**

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?** . No

**Ten regional actions**

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

**Proposed regional action 1** . No

**Proposed regional action 2** . No

**Proposed regional action 3** . No

**Proposed regional action 4** . No

**Proposed regional action 5** . No

**Proposed regional action 6** . No

**Proposed regional action 7** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 8** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 9** . No

**Proposed regional action 10** . No

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

**Any other feedback on the WMMP?**

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

The endless tinkering with our waste systems in Kapiti has already resulted in a system that residents don't understand, and struggle to comply with. The Council should focus on fixing the current flawed waste systems rather than embarking on reinventing the wheel. Likewise, rather than conducting their own research, they should look to successful overseas examples of waste minimisation.

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**

## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mrs Solveig Elisabeth Mikkelsen (72804)
<b>Email Address</b>	liz.ocean@vodafone.co.nz
<b>Address</b>	5 Kowhai Street Otaki Beach Otaki 5512
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Mrs Solveig Elisabeth Mikkelsen
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-11
<b>Response Date</b>	24/04/17 8:03 AM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	as an individual
<b>Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?</b>	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?</b>	
<b>Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes
<b>Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes
<b>Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes
<b>New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)</b>	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes
<b>Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)</b>	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes
<b>All of the above topics</b>	

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . Yes

**Please comment:**

Do not cut necessary services. Improve resilience.

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

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**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

**Proposed regional action 1** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 2** . Yes

<b>Proposed regional action 3</b>	.	Yes
<b>Proposed regional action 4</b>	.	Yes
<b>Proposed regional action 5</b>	.	Yes
<b>Proposed regional action 6</b>	.	Yes
<b>Proposed regional action 7</b>	.	Yes
<b>Proposed regional action 8</b>	.	Yes
<b>Proposed regional action 9</b>	.	Yes
<b>Proposed regional action 10</b>	.	Yes

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?** . Yes

**Any other feedback on the WMMP?**

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

Option 4 one collection system, not 4.

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**

# Have your say on the Wellington region waste plan

Alongside feedback on our annual plan we are seeking feedback on the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

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## Proposed regional actions *(page 22)*

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**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?**

Yes       No

Ten regional actions are described on page 22.

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

- |                             |   |                             |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Proposed regional action 1  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 2  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 3  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 4  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
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| Proposed regional action 7  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
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| Proposed regional action 9  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 10 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

## Proposed local actions *(pages 22-23)*

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

Yes       No

Any other feedback on the WMMP?

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

Please comment:

IF WE ARE TO BE SERIOUS ABOUT RECYCLING WOULDN'T IT BE SENSIBLE TO REDUCE (IF NOT ABOLISH) THE CHARGES FOR DUMPING GREEN WASTE COSTS AT LANDFILLS.

THE PRESENT COSTS JUST DEER PEOPLE FROM DOING IT.

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## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mr Graham Coe (61783)
<b>Email Address</b>	grahcoe@gmail.com
<b>Address</b>	14 Ames St Paekakariki Kapiti 5034
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Mr Graham Coe
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-13
<b>Response Date</b>	24/04/17 10:54 AM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	as an individual
<b>Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?</b>	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?</b>	
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<b>New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes
<b>Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)</b>	
<b>Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)</b>	
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<b>All of the above topics</b>	



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**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . Yes

If you have any other feedback please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

The disposal of surplus Crown land as a result of the building of Transmission Gully road provides a number of opportunities for the building of affordable housing in Paekakariki. As a first step in the disposal process KCDC is urged to put in place a precinct plan to ensure all parties local and district wide have the opportunity to determine the best use of the surplus land. This planning process is the most democratic way of getting a range of views as to the potential use of this land

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

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**Proposed regional action 3**

**Proposed regional action 4**

**Proposed regional action 5**

**Proposed regional action 6**

**Proposed regional action 7**

**Proposed regional action 8**

**Proposed regional action 9**

**Proposed regional action 10**

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**

**Diane Natrass**

---

**From:** Leanne Taylor  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 26 April 2017 10:03 a.m.  
**To:** Diane Natrass  
**Cc:** Alan Doherty  
**Subject:** FW: Draft WMMP feedback  
**Attachments:** p24 Waste Minimisation.pdf

Hi Diane

I believe this is one for you?

Cheers

**Leanne Taylor**

Programme Coordinator, Expressway Integration Programme

Kāpiti Coast District Council

Tel 04 296 4636

[www.kapiticoast.govt.nz](http://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz)

---

**From:** Alan Doherty **On Behalf Of** Mailbox - Kapiti Council

**Sent:** Wednesday, 26 April 2017 8:18 a.m.

**To:** Leanne Taylor; Sally Matich

**Subject:** FW: Draft WMMP feedback

This email has been forwarded from the Council Email Box, please reply to the original sender not the Council Email Box

Regards

**Alan Doherty**

Customer Services Officer

Āpiha Pūtahi Āwhina

Kāpiti Coast District Council

Tel 04 296 4700

[www.kapiticoast.govt.nz](http://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz)

---

**From:** Leanne Nicholas [<mailto:Leanne.Nicholas@weltec.ac.nz>]

**Sent:** Tuesday, 25 April 2017 7:54 p.m.

**To:** Mailbox - Kapiti Council

**Cc:** Joany Grima

**Subject:** Draft WMMP feedback

Dear KCDC

A quick email to express my support for the draft WMMP. As a Kapiti Coast resident, I look forward to seeing the results of its implementation.

I am especially pleased to see action "E.4: Support community projects and events". as part of the KCDC local plan.

Over the past 18 months, a colleague and I have been undertaking a research project investigating waste minimisation practices at New Zealand festivals, including facilitators and barriers towards waste minimisation from the point of view of festival organisers. We would be very happy to share findings of this project with colleagues at council, which may be useful.

Attached is a recent article on the project published in Local Government Magazine.

Best regards

Leanne

**Leanne Nicholas BA PG Dip MEd**  
**Senior Lecturer**

**Business and Information Technology**  
**Te Kete Hangarau o te Pakihi me te Aronui**

DDI: +64 4 9202681

Email: [leanne.nicholas@weltec.ac.nz](mailto:leanne.nicholas@weltec.ac.nz)

URL: [www.weltec.ac.nz](http://www.weltec.ac.nz)

Facebook: Hospitality Management, WelTec

## **WelTec**

Private Bag 39803, Lower Hutt 5045  
Wellington, New Zealand



# Wasted Opportunities



Campsite at the Luminate festival.

PHOTO COURTESY OF JOANY GRIMA

With no compliance-based motivation influencing festival organisers to implement waste minimising practices, few festivals are attempting to minimise their environmental impacts. WelTec's Joany Grima and Leanne Nicholas share the findings of their recent pilot study.

Festivals implementing waste minimisation practices do so without impetus from their respective local authority (LA). While there is scope to improve present waste minimisation practices at festivals in New Zealand, LAs are taking steps towards providing leadership and guidance for festival organisers, with the opportunity to embed waste minimisation compliance into permits already required for festivals.

These are the top-line findings from our recent pilot study which sought to answer three questions relating to waste minimisation and festivals: What are the LA guidelines informing waste minimisation practices at New Zealand festivals? What waste minimisation practices do festival organisers implement at festivals? And, how do waste minimisation practices at New Zealand festivals compare to LA guidelines?

Festivals in New Zealand contribute socially, economically, culturally and environmentally to communities across the country, with LAs a significant stakeholder. While there are some aspects of festivals that are subject to LA regulation, at present this does not apply to waste minimisation.

With no compliance-based motivation influencing festival organisers to implement waste minimising practices, few festivals are attempting to minimise their environmental impacts.

Earlier research by a variety of other authors has shown that festival-generated waste is one of the most prominent environmental impacts that festivals have, and waste management is a considerable expense for festival organisers.

A range of terms are among the contemporary vernacular associated with festivals, sustainability, and waste. "Green" events and festivals have a sustainability policy and / or implement sustainable management practices. "Leave no trace" is an ethical approach to minimising the environmental impact of outdoor activities being adopted by some festivals. "Zero-waste" festivals aim to divert waste generated onsite from landfill, achieved by both minimising waste brought onto the site to begin with, and maximising recycling.

Waste minimisation practices at New Zealand festivals are driven by the festivals themselves. Local authority guidance in regards to waste minimisation at festivals varies considerably.

The *Greener Events Guide* is a national guideline produced by the Ministry for the Environment. However no legislation specific to events exists. LAs play a key role in influencing waste minimisation at festivals that can be facilitated via existing mechanisms connected to compliance.

In New Zealand and elsewhere, event organisers must engage

with LAs to apply for consent to undertake various festival-related activities, such as the sale of alcohol, exceeding noise limits, and road closures. While LAs in New Zealand are becoming increasingly involved with events, the introduction of waste minimisation practices for events has not been widely promoted.

For the purpose of our study, waste is defined as items discarded on the festival site and destined for landfill.

## Methodology

The study focused on the role of LAs and festival organisers in achieving waste minimisation at green-field and street festivals, as well as the festival audience experience of waste minimisation practices. Festivals participating in this study were either green-field or street festivals. Green-field festivals take place on land which is undeveloped, therefore requiring all facilities to be brought in.

Green-field festival venues are under the control of a single event organiser, have an income stream and require LA consent to operate. While street festivals do not generate an income from ticketing, they take control of a streetscape, require LA consent to occur, and attract sponsorship and funding.

In order to test the methodology, a pilot study was undertaken over a six-week period during February and March 2016. Tickets were purchased to attend ticketed festivals, and festival organisers informed about the study as a courtesy. Event organisers were also invited to share their waste minimisation plans for the festival. For the purpose of this study, we refer to festivals and LAs generically.

Data collection occurred in three parts. Firstly, content analysis was undertaken to determine existing LA guidelines, and general information available for festival organisers that related to festival planning, particularly waste minimisation.

A search of festival-related permits was also conducted to ascertain any connection between activities requiring LA consent and waste minimisation. Local government websites were searched for any references or documentation pertaining to festival waste minimisation.

Secondly, festival waste minimisation plans acquired from festival organisers were compared with any relevant LA guidelines. Finally, waste minimisation practices at participating festivals were observed from an audience perspective.

These observations were then compared to both LA guidelines and festival waste minimisation plans, if they were shared with the study.

## FINDINGS

### Local authorities & festivals

The six festivals included in this study varied in size, programme and target audience, and took place across three LAs in the North Island. All three LAs host many council-supported events and festivals. Each LA requires festival organisers to apply for permits relating to the sale of food and alcohol, road closures, temporary structures and use of public spaces. Site, traffic and risk management plans may be required to support various applications for permits. A relationship between waste minimisation plans and permits does not presently exist.

### Local authority 1

Local authority 1 produced four publicly-available documents relating to waste minimisation and / or festival planning. Three additional documents were also shared. These documents are identified in Table 1. LA1's website includes information and advice on organising an event, without any reference to waste.

### Local authority 2

Local authority 2 produced three publicly-available documents relating to waste minimisation and / or festival planning. Two additional documents in draft form were also shared by LA2. These documents are identified in Table 2. LA2's website also included basic information on organising an event, without any reference to waste.

### Local authority 3

Local authority 3 produced one publicly-available document relating to waste minimisation and shared one other document. These documents are identified in Table 3. LA3's website

Table 1. Waste minimisation and festival planning documents from LA1

Document	Year	Document overview	Relates to festival waste minimisation
Regional waste management and minimisation plan	2011	Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 councils are required to develop a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMP), to be reviewed periodically.	No
Regional waste education strategy	2011	Builds on the WMP, providing a framework for delivering collaborative education initiatives.	No
Event checklist	N/A	A planning checklist to assist organisers of events. Includes rubbish disposal and waste management.	Yes
Planning guide and sheets	2010	A resource for organising community events.	Yes
Minimising waste at your event (under revision)	2015	Provides guidance and tips on waste minimisation.	Yes
Zero waste events: what you need to know (under revision)	2010	An information sheet highlighting the rationale of aiming for zero waste events.	Yes
How to make sure your event's not rubbish (draft)	2016	Supersedes Minimising waste at your event and Zero waste events: what you need to know documents. Provides a framework on how to minimise event waste and achieve zero waste goals.	Yes

17AP-19

Table 2 Waste minimisation and festival planning documents from LA2

Document	Year	Overview of the document	Related to festival waste minimisation
Regional waste management and minimisation plan	2011	Refer to Table 1. LA2 uses the same plan as LA1.	No
Regional waste education strategy	2011	Refer to Table 1. LA2 uses the same strategy as LA1.	No
Event application form	N/D	Application form to obtain required consents for events on council reserves and properties. Requires a description of waste collection arrangements.	No
Event waste permit application form (draft)	2015	Covers planning of waste streams. Refers to the Event waste minimisation strategy for events guidelines, also a draft document, however not shared.	Yes
Environment and sustainability implementation plan (draft)	2015	Refers to sustainability reporting mechanisms.	No

Table 3 Waste minimisation and festival planning documents from LA3

Document	Year	Overview of the document	Related to festival waste minimisation
Waste management and minimisation plan	2011	As per the regional waste management and minimisation plan, LA1.	No
Event waste minimisation and management (draft)	2015	Outlines minimum requirements for waste minimisation at events. Makes reference to the Ministry for the Environment's <i>Greener Events Guide (2010)</i> .	Yes

included event planning information, including the offer of a 'case management' service, whereby LA staff liaise with event organisers. Reference is made on the website to a waste management plan being required by the LA where events have a high waste content, or are being staged in an environmentally-sensitive area.

**FINDINGS: FESTIVALS**  
**Food and wine festival**

The food and wine festival took place within LA1. The venue was urban parkland close to the central business district. Contact made with the festival organiser prior to the event indicated there was no waste minimisation plan. Attendance at the festival observed that all audience-generated waste was disposed of in general bins. This mainly consisted of food waste, and disposable food and beverage packaging. Some measures to minimise waste had been taken, namely through the provision of reusable plastic cups for wine, provided free with ticket, and for beer, which was an additional purchase.

**Craft beer festival**

The craft beer festival took place within LA2. The venue was a private farm within walking distance of the nearest town. Contact made with the festival organiser prior to the event indicated there was no waste minimisation plan. Attendance at the festival observed that all audience-generated waste was disposed of in general bins. This mainly consisted of food waste, and disposable food and beverage packaging. Measures were taken to minimise waste through providing a reusable beer tasting glass, free with ticket. Reusable pint-sized beer glasses were also available for purchase.

**International music festival**

The international music festival occupied urban parkland within LA3. A large number of attendees camped within walking distance of the festival site. Festival organisers did not share their waste minimisation plan, however indicated an objective to achieve zero waste. Attendance at the festival observed a sophisticated zero waste system staffed by a large team. Permanent bins on festival grounds were covered. Audience-generated waste mainly consisted of food waste, and disposable food and beverage packaging. Zero waste stations featured three types of bins for compost, recycling and landfill. Plastic reusable coffee and beer cups were available for purchase. Detailed information about the zero waste commitment of the festival was included in the festival programme. Unstaffed recycling stations were also extended to the festival campground areas.

**Local music festival**

The local music festival took place on a private farm within LA2, with all attendees camping on site. Festival organisers did not respond to correspondence from the researchers. Communication between festival organisers and ticket holders asked attendees to take their rubbish home, thus relying on the audience to divert waste from landfill using household recycling.

Attendance at the festival found that while much waste was taken off-site by attendees, a large amount of mostly glass and bottles, and food vendor-related waste was placed in rubbish bins located around the stage. There were no bins for audience use elsewhere on the site. A week after the festival, organisers

posted images on social media of glass bottles left on site that had been separated for recycling.

**Suburban street festival**

The free suburban street festival took place across much of an inner-city suburb within LA1, and promoted its zero waste aspirations. There were 13 zero waste stations in place. Each staffed station featured four bins: compost, glass, recyclable (paper / plastics) and landfill. Bilingual signage (English, Te Reo Maori) illustrated the types of waste suited to each bin. Permanent street bins were covered, however this did not deter attendees from disposing of waste on top of the covers. Supplementing the stations were unsupervised bins accepting general waste for landfill. Audience-generated waste mainly consisted of food waste, and disposable food and beverage packaging.

**City street festival**

The free city street festival took place in the central business district of LA1. The festival promoted its sustainability efforts ahead of the event, emphasising a focus on recycling. Fourteen recycling stations were in operation, with each station featuring four bins: compost, glass, recyclable (paper / plastics) and landfill. Some stations were staffed while others were not. Bilingual signage (English, Te Reo Maori) clearly illustrated the types of waste suited to each bin.



Wash station at the Luminate festival.

PHOTO COURTESY OF JOANV GRIMA

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**Table 4 Waste minimisation practices observed at six festivals**

Festival	Pax	Years staged	Days	LA	Location	Staffed recycling stations	Reusable cups	Covered permanent bins	Waste minimisation promotion
Food & Wine	4.5k	2	2	LA1	Urban parkland	X	✓	N/A	X
Craft Beer	1.3k	3	1	LA2	Private farm	X	✓	N/A	X
International Music	22k	12	3	LA3	Urban parkland	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Music	0.5k	6	3	LA2	Private farm	X	X	N/A	X
Suburban Street	75k	20	1	LA1	Closed street	✓	X	✓	✓
City Street	100k	2	2	LA1	Closed street	✓	X	✓	✓

Permanent street bins were covered. However, like the suburban street festival, this did not deter attendees from disposing of waste on top of the covers. Supplementing the recycling stations were unsupervised bins accepting general waste for landfill. Audience-generated waste mainly consisted of food waste, and disposable food and beverage packaging.

Table 4 summarises the waste minimisation practices from the audience perspective of the festivals in this study.

### The role of government

Given that waste minimisation is a responsibility of LAs under the Waste Minimisation Act (2008), it was expected that guidelines for festival organisers regarding waste minimisation would be publicly available. This was only the case for LA1 (refer Table 1). Festival organisers did not share any waste minimisation plans with us so it was not possible to analyse differences in waste minimisation practices between festival operations and LA guidance.

Waste minimisation planning documents produced by LAs were broad in their approach, reflecting waste minimisation as a whole. A positive finding was the level of regional collaboration between LAs on broader waste minimisation strategies, which has potential to ensure that future event waste minimisation guidance developed is consistent across LAs in regional groupings. All three LAs shared drafts of documents specific to waste minimisation at events. These draft documents demonstrate a willingness of the LAs to provide the event sector with leadership in regards to waste minimisation. As each LA requires festival organisers to apply for permits relating to various aspects of event operations, an opportunity exists to embed waste minimisation into existing compliance mechanisms.

### Festivals and waste minimisation

It could be suggested that given the capacity of each festival organiser to coordinate their respective event, each should have expertise within their team to develop and implement a waste minimisation plan. It was perhaps unrealistic, however, to expect that festival organisers would share waste minimisation plans ahead of their events. The majority of the festivals attended as part of this study implemented at least one of the following four waste minimisation measures:

1. Reusable cups
2. Staffed recycling stations

3. Covering permanent bins

4. Promotion of waste minimisation initiatives.

Reusable cups are traditionally a festival souvenir associated with wine and beer events, rather than a conscious effort on the part of the organisers to minimise waste. Where reusable cups are purchased, these can also generate income for the festival. Half the festivals made reusable cups available: food and wine, craft beer and international music festivals. Only the international music festival actively promoted reusable cups as a way of minimising audience waste, while doubling as a conservation project fundraiser.

Staffed recycling stations were in operation at half the festivals: international music, suburban street and city street. Recycling stations involved segregated bins monitored by staff. Audience members were advised on where waste should be placed in order to minimise contamination. Despite the large number of recycling stations and human resources required to staff them, the international music festival and suburban street festival appeared to manage the stations well, with staff consistently available. The city street festival was unable to maintain the level of staff required for its duration, with many stations left unstaffed.

Covering permanent bins at festival sites was carried out by the same three festivals operating recycling stations. While it was clear that the bins were not in operation, a large quantity of waste was placed on top of the bins at the two street festivals. These bins were often within close proximity of recycling stations. Waste minimisation initiatives were promoted by the same three festivals with recycling stations and covered permanent bins. This included on-site signage, information in festival programmes, and news articles available in online media before and during the festivals.

It is notable that of the six festivals studied, those with the largest audiences and sites to manage made a greater effort to minimise waste than festival counterparts with smaller audiences and sites. **LG**

- Joany Grima is a senior lecturer in event management at Wellington Institute of Technology (WelTec). Joany.Grima@weltec.ac.nz
- Leanne Nicholas is a senior lecturer in hospitality management at the same organisation. Leanne.Nicholas@weltec.ac.nz

**Diane Natrass**

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**From:** John Hayes <jandlhayes@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, 28 April 2017 9:56 a.m.  
**To:** Mailbox - Annual Plan  
**Subject:** Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council Annual Plan Submission  
**Attachments:** KCOPC 2017 annual plan submission.pdf

Please see the attached.

The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council would appreciate some speaking time.

Regards

John Hayes  
Chair  
Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council



# Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council

A Voice For Our Community

INFORM - ADVOCATE - EMPOWER

The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council is concerned that the average 5.9% increase in rates for this year exceeds the 5.5% indicated in the Long Term Plan 2015-35. It accepts the modest proposals to reduce services outlined in the FutureKāpiti consultation document, and is generally supportive of the proposed changes for this third year of the Long Term Plan, while supporting Kāpiti Grey Power's submission on depreciation'

However we are not grasping the nettle. The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council understands that the Kāpiti Coast District Council has little room to maneuver on the vexed and pivotal issue of rates rises, however the basic concern of affordability remains, and is getting more concerning. We are looking at a rate increase of 5.9% this year, 4.3% last year, up to 8.5% the year before, 6.9% the year before that - over 20% in four years.



In contrast, the income of your ratepayers has been constrained in that time, with very modest wage growth as reported by Statistics New Zealand - just 5%.

Of particular concern to the Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council is that many of your ratepayers are on fixed incomes with the rate for couples being based on 66% of the average wage after tax. The affordability gap is increasing and becoming more concerning, and the Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council urges the KCDC to more seriously explore the other sources of funding suggested in its submission last year.

## **Town Centres**

The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council remains uncomfortable about the Town Centres project, while understanding the motivation of retaining vital and enjoyable village hubs. As the first stage of the expressway is now in place the Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council asks if there been an economic evaluation of the impact of the expressway and its possible implications for the Town Centres project, and if so what was the outcome? If there has not been an an economic evaluation, why not?

These Town Centres must include adaptations to reflect the Kapiti Coast demographic, including adequate disability parking - not just the minimum as set by national guidelines, but adequate to reflect the age and disability profile of this area. In addition the Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council advocates having some designated “Elderly Preferred” parking in a similar fashion to Porirua.

## **Economic Development**

The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council also asks if there has been an economic evaluation of the investment made in the Kāpiti Economic Development Strategy 2015-2018 as we are now well into the period that strategy covers. The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council asks what benefits have resulted, and do they justify an extra \$95,000 investment?

## **Housing**

The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council supports the mayor's initiative of setting up a Housing Taskforce, which will be reporting to the Mayor shortly, and believes that the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity provides the impetus to investigate alternative ways of managing the KCDC housing stock. The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council does support the KCDC proposed approach to the National Policy Statement, and urges the KCDC to not ignore the deteriorating housing situation that the Housing Taskforce is likely to outline. The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council supports Kāpiti Grey Power's submission on strategic land purchase.

## **Parks**

The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council notes and supports the proposed enhancements of Haruatai Park, and submits that any upgrades include the required “Disabled Persons” adjustments – level entry, disability toilets with door handles at the appropriate height and that open easily. Disability designated car parking will be necessary.

However the Older Persons' Council asks why once again there is no proposal to including in playgrounds exercise equipment suitable for use by senior citizens. This would enhance intergenerational opportunities, and mean that grand parenting duties could produce well-being benefits for all generations. The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council supports a well developed proposal by Maurice Broome for Seniors' Parks and urges the KCDC to support the proposal when it is submitted.

## **Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan**

The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons' Council does support the aspirations of this draft waste minimisation plan. It follows the work of this council in working to a more sustainable and affordable future. Some older people have an issue with larger items that have reached the end of their owners financial ability to maintain them, and there would be benefits if provision could be made for the collection and recycling of such waste, particularly e-waste.

# Draft Submission on the Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

## **Who I am:**

When I lived in Waikanae in 2003-6 I initiated and co-organised a series of U3A lectures in Sustainability. Lectures included climate change and peak oil. When in Otaki I co-founded Transition Towns Otaki and the Otaki Timebank. I am the author of *Healthy Money Healthy Planet – Developing Sustainability through New Money Systems* 2005 and *The Big Shift: Rethinking Money, Tax, Welfare and Governance for the Next Economic System* 2017. I moved back to Waikanae in 2016. I am a member of the fledgling Low Carbon Kapiti group, which wishes to get involved once it is properly established. For this submission I have consulted widely with other members of this group and rung people all over the country.

Deirdre Kent [deirdre.kent@gmail.com](mailto:deirdre.kent@gmail.com). 021 728 852

**Why I am submitting:** Because I am concerned about the production of greenhouse gases by the Council through its waste management processes, first because the buried greenwaste and kitchen waste is producing methane and secondly because there are at least six trucks touring the Council's area from Monday to Friday all burning fossil fuels and setting a really bad example to the public in producing unnecessary greenhouse gases.

## **The Principle of User Pays**

The principle of user pays is good. The more waste you want disposed of, the more you should pay. The household buys more bags.

This principle is distorted the minute bins are introduced. *Then the householder is contracting to buy a certain volume of capacity per week. Once the contract is made, there is no financial incentive to reduce waste as it is already settled.*

Therefore if we really want to encourage waste minimisation companies should all move back to bags bought at the supermarket, as Envirowaste does. Then have a yellow bin for recycling with a green one for kitchen waste and green waste as Christchurch does.

The second option is that the council should resume taking care of waste collection so they more easily control policy.

## The Current Situation – the Rise in Total Waste

The Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2016 makes sobering reading if you live in Kapiti. This is because over the four years from 2011 to 2015 the overall tonnage of levied waste to Class 1 landfills increased 5.4% between 2012-13 and 2014-15 while the population of the region increased by 2.1% during this period.

*But if we look at the figures for Kapiti, and assume that the Otaki and Otaihanga transfer stations only accept material from the Kapiti Council area, then the increase over a four year period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 was 36% while the population rose 3%. There may be other explanations for this that are not apparent in the data provided, but at the moment we do not have access to that. We understand there are doubts about the accuracy of the data.*

The Wellington Region Waste Assessment reports that in 2010 KCDC moved to allow licencing of private companies and by mid 2013 had pulled out completely from waste collection in the area. If one examines the other councils in the area, no other council has pulled out completely from the collection of waste. The Council is still involved in all the other councils. In a paper by Duncan Wilson in Local Government Magazine, he says <sup>1</sup>

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“It is also worth noting that .....households with wheeled bins put out more rubbish than those that use bags...”

“Another issue of concern to many councils is that households that have big 240-litre wheeled bins and so householders throw a lot more away. The data is very clear on this. And there is evidence to suggest that this may be undermining efforts to reduce waste and recycle more.

“Other issues include that, where there are a large number of private operators in competition in the market, there can be four or five or even six trucks going down the street on collection day; adding to noise, pollution and congestion.

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<sup>1</sup> Tipping Point: Talking Rubbish. Council or Private Collection by Duncan Wilson <http://www.localgovernmentmag.co.nz/waste-management-lg/tipping-point/> accessed 20 April, 2017

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“Finally, and potentially most critically from a strategic perspective – because there is limited control over what private waste collectors do, councils are seeing their ability to influence householders’ behaviour and achieve their waste minimisation and service level objectives eroded.”

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If these figures are accurate, it is no coincidence that the Kapiti refuse per capita per year grew so fast after the companies took over the collection of refuse. I believe that the companies tempt householders in with low prices, then step up to larger and larger bins and increase their prices once they have their customers hooked. In fact, when you allow companies to take over collection of rubbish it is no surprise that they really have no intention to keep the volume or weight of waste down. Their goal is to gain market share and make profits. If their customers put in their green waste and their recycling into their general bin, that is of no concern to them at all. It just gets compacted and sent off like all the rest.

One reason why the total waste has not declined is that people no longer have incinerators to burn their paper rubbish, a practice that was common a few decades ago. Nor do they have chickens or pigs to consume their food scraps. There are more apartments in urban areas and fewer opportunities for chickens.

**Recommendation: As a first step, the Kapiti Coast District Council should stop licencing companies to use the very large 240 litre bins for refuse at all.** Taupo Council has done this. It is fine to have the big wheelie bins for recycling or for organics because from the Assessment report it appears that bigger bins may be associated with an increase in the rate of recycling.

### **Diversion of Organics**

This is the best opportunity for waste reduction. However, the cost of hot composting is high as the composting must take place within an enclosed vessel. Christchurch City Council uses this.

A second and more low tech option is vermiculture composting as successfully practised by Lismore, NSW.<sup>2</sup> Many decisions would have to be made e.g. whether to mix green waste with kitchen waste, how to minimise plastic contamination, whether to provide kitchen receptacles and bins and how to manage them.<sup>3</sup> They noted that plastic contamination is low because householders know the worms are going to eat it. However results are not

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/kerbside-collection-organic-wastes-may05.pdf> accessed 20 April 2017. Much of this information comes from a paper from the Ministry of Environment.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/kerbside-collection-organic-wastes-may05.pdf> accessed 20 April 2017. Much of this information comes from a paper from the Ministry of Environment.

equal in all housing areas and there is no destruction of seeds as in the hot composting option.

A third option is anaerobic digestion, as practised by the Toronto Council. Their trucks are able to take food waste, nappies, plants, animal waste and sanitary products and turn them into nutritious compost. This is quite different from hot composting as it is a process of fermentation. It needs no machinery to turn it because it is anaerobic. It has no smell.

*These three options all require council to collect organics from the curb.* Auckland Council has noted that some areas are uneconomic to collect from. So they are training people in those areas to compost their own green waste and kitchen refuse to keep it off the curb completely. This reduces waste costs, reduces waste to landfill and improves the soil. Bokashi bran uses anaerobic digestion to ferment food waste. The firm Bokashi New Zealand trains people from all over the country to turn food scraps into compost on a small scale. Waiheke Island has many operations, largely from restaurant waste. Urban groups like Lyttelton are using wheelie bins for this purpose. Sometimes councils are involved directly in the encouragement and training of people to do this. Bokashi NZ have already provided bokashi for at least one street in KCDC's greenest street competition. Hutt Council has bought bokashi. Auckland Council has staff employed to teach all methods of composting, including bokashi. Councils keep the price low, often the same price they bought it. Taupo Council has composting instructions on their council website under waste management.

From the point of view of avoiding the production of methane, both vermiculture and bokashi (or EM inoculated bran) have a huge potential for reducing our production of greenhouse gases. Methane's potency as a greenhouse gas is the over twenty times that of carbon dioxide

**Recommendation: That the Council commission an inquiry into vermiculture and anaerobic digestion options in order to find a cheaper process than hot composting of food waste. If they had to choose between the two, it would probably be better to choose vermiculture.**

**Recommendation: That the council place focus on separation of organics at source so that green waste can go to the composting facility and the trend will go back to keeping food waste from entering the council's transfer stations at all. This keeps costs and work down for council, saves valuable landfill land and will prevent methane from being discharged.**

**Recommendation: That Kapiti Coast District Council consult with Neville Burt<sup>4</sup> who trains council officers to teach composting skills by various methods including bokashi bins for restaurant and institution use.**

<sup>4</sup> Neville Burt <http://www.zingbokashi.co.nz/about/our-people/>

**Recommendation: That the Kapiti Coast District Council reviews its bylaws on the keeping of chooks and pigs with a view to maximising opportunities for food scraps being used at home.**

#### Diversion of solid biowastes from sewage effluent.

I understand Gisborne Council is currently doing a pilot study of putting this in 200 litre bags and injecting some Effective Microorganisms for anaerobic digestion. This study is being carried out by NIWA.

#### Recycling

It is easy to see why this has declined as once householders have paid for their 240 litre bins, they are naturally inclined to fill them up and so put their recycling in with their refuse. They don't use their recycling bins, effectively thwarting the conditions imposed by council on the companies.

There appears to be a lot of emphasis in both documents on the importance of raising the rate of recycling. Considering the economics of recycling in terms of money and energy spent and the fact that much of it goes overseas, we suggest it may be overemphasised. Recycling tends to legitimise bad practices and normalise disposability. We would prefer to see the emphasis moved to reusing items already bought and on to education on consumer choices.

**Recommendation: That the Kapiti Coast District Council tightens up its bylaws to ensure companies use the recycling bin they provide.**

#### Treatment of Green waste

In discussing this matter, we need to ask if it is practical or desirable to reduce the amount of green waste that must be dealt with, either by Council or by householders or by groups of householders. I do not believe so. So in what category does green waste fall? A good case could be made that it is a form of *recycling* therefore no cost should be involved. *We submit that householders that produce green waste could be given more intelligent options than taking it to the transfer station and paying for it, putting it in a big bin for landfill or dumping it on the side of the road.*

Green waste may, of course need mulching. Maybe the future is for the council to employ people to train others to use and maintain mulchers owned by neighbourhoods or by council. Given the constraints on the future use of fossil fuels, from the point of view of transport it makes sense to do as much possible locally. There are already groups of citizens maintaining plots of land themselves (one near the Mt Victoria monastery for instance) it is possible that in future groups of citizens will be taking care of the local mulching and even local composting. Could there be rates reduction to act as a financial incentive for "green streets" like this?



**Recommendation: That Kapiti Coast District Council conducts a survey to find out from householders what changes they have made in the last ten years in disposing of their green waste, what options they believe would help them compost it on site or taking it to a council transfer station themselves. Would they like an option to hire a council owned mulcher on the condition they are trained to use it properly?**

**Recommendation: That Kapiti District Council conduct a waste audit to discover how much green waste and food scraps are in the mix of household rubbish.**

## The Plan's Targets

The target of reducing waste by 33% in the next ten years is very good. In the case of Kapiti such a reduction would only take us back to 2011 levels. *But considering Kapiti may have increased its waste to landfill by 36% in just four year till 2015, this seems totally unrealistic if we are planning to do what we have always done.* The emphasis on education, while with merit, is simply not working. There are structural changes to be made and now we are faced with the challenge of reversing what now looks like a mistaken policy – to hand over control of a great deal of policy making to private companies that aim to maximise their profit and do not share the goal of waste minimisation.

Moreover we are faced with an economy where products arrive from overseas complete with polystyrene, shrink wrapping and a great deal of packaging over which we have no control. Every time someone buys a computer or a television set there is more waste to landfill. Whenever a supermarket butchers and packages its meat in a central place, there is no local control over the packaging. Plastic abounds over and around almost every item to be bought. Even cucumbers are shrink wrapped. Torches are shrink wrapped.

Therefore unless one day Territorial Authorities bite the bullet and get boldly into the sensitive topic of consumer education, there will only be a slow change in consumer behaviour towards conscious seeking out of products and food does not bring with it packaging that must go to landfill.

### Consumer education

A great deal of unnecessary landfill and work could be prevented by sensible buying habits and practices that minimise the number of certain capital items from being dumped. It makes sense for example to hire or borrow an electric drill than for everyone to buy one. If a council can run a library it should also be able to run a tool library. This would minimise the number of tools that need to be bought, stored, maintained and used.

One of the most promising avenues of effort could be working with supermarkets to minimise packaging waste going to landfill.

It is clear not only we as a council need to change our methods of reducing waste to landfill, diverting organics and paper, but the entire global manufacturing and distribution process is

mitigating against waste minimisation. Despite this, it is critical to do what is within our control and do it fast.

### Pricing

Price is the ultimate motivator so attention should be paid to these. Obviously it costs too little to put rubbish in landfill. Many householders are finding it too expensive to take green waste to landfill so they put it in the rubbish bins.

**Recommendation: Lift the price of accepting rubbish in landfills and lower the price of accepting green waste at transfer stations.**

Other matters on which the plan touches include more cooperation between councils. This is a no-brainer. In the days of Zoom and Skype calls, loomio, cheap phone calls and all the many other ways to communicate, educate and make decisions, it seems a perfect role for the Greater Wellington Council.

## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mr Greg Harford (65965)
<b>Email Address</b>	greg@gregharford.co.nz
<b>Address</b>	53 Atkinson Avenue Otaki Beach 5512
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Mr Greg Harford
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-43
<b>Response Date</b>	29/04/17 10:58 AM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	as an individual
<b>Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?</b>	. No
<b>Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?</b>	
<b>Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)</b>	. No
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)</b>	. No
<b>Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	. No
<b>Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	. No
<b>New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)</b>	. No
<b>Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)</b>	. No
<b>Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)</b>	. No
<b>Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)</b>	. No
<b>All of the above topics</b>	. No

**Please comment:**

None of these are absolutely essential items. I do not want the Council spending my money on any of them.

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . Yes

**Please comment:**

There is absolutely no reason why Council should mow rural berms at all. In urban areas, it's the property owner's responsibility (if they care). This should apply to rural roads as well. I strongly support these service reductions - but Council should go further. Council needs to cut services to keep rates down. It is absolutely the right thing to be living within your means rather than foisting rates increases on the public.

**Changes to fees and charges** (*consultation document, page 21*)

We are proposing changes to some fees and charges. If you have any views on these please comment below.

**Please comment:**

The costs of providing services should be met by those who \*use\* them (not those deemed to benefit from them). Pools, libraries, community centres and anything else where costs can be directly attributed to users should be entirely user-funded, with no general ratepayer contribution.

**Please comment:**

The proposed rates increase is not acceptable. As an alternative, Council should either: (i) find efficiencies within its current operating model; (ii) cut services and focus entirely on the basics - roading, sewerage, drains and water; or (iii) move to a cost-recovery/user-pays model for those who value and use services: for example, libraries, pools, and anything else where costs can be directly can be attributed to users should be paid for by those users. The argument that we need to keep the costs of using these services down through ratepayer subsidies is a nonsense. It does not make sense for a couple or family on a fixed income to pay the Council to provide services that they may not want or use - because there will be a deadweight loss in administrative costs through the redistribution of rates funding. Most households are not able to go to their boss and demand an pay rise to meet higher rates bills. Instead, they have to tighten their belts, reallocate their budgets and spend less. That's what Council needs to do.

**Please comment:**

As noted previously, Council should either: (i) find efficiencies within its current operating model; (ii) reduce spending on services - start with events, economic development, libraries, pools, parks, road safety advertising, general Council advertising. Council should do less of everything - except the absolute basics - roads, drains, sewerage and water.

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Water Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Proposed regional actions**

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?**

**Ten regional actions**

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

**Proposed regional action 1**

**Proposed regional action 2**

**Proposed regional action 3**

**Proposed regional action 4**

**Proposed regional action 5**

**Proposed regional action 6**

**Proposed regional action 7**

**Proposed regional action 8**

**Proposed regional action 9**

**Proposed regional action 10**

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

**Any other feedback on the WMMP?**

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

If any of this has costs for ratepayers - it shouldn't happen. You should do less.

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**

## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mrs Kathryn Smith (73192)
<b>Email Address</b>	moggymiaow@yahoo.com
<b>Address</b>	49 Convent Road Otaki 5512
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Mrs Kathryn Smith
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-44
<b>Response Date</b>	29/04/17 1:44 PM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	as an individual

**Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?** . Yes

**Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?**

**Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)** . Yes

**National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)** . Yes

**Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)** . Yes

**Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)** . Yes

**New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)** . Yes

**Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)** . Yes

**Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)** . Yes

**Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)** . No

**All of the above topics**

**Please comment:**

I would like the council to consider doing something similar here. As recently declared disabled, and likely to get worse, I would love something like this  
[https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=1421363551241707&substory\\_index=0&id=600749256636478](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1421363551241707&substory_index=0&id=600749256636478)

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . No

**Please comment:**

We used to mow the berm outside our house with our ride on, however after the work to remove the willows (which we were happy with), the ground is too uneven for our mower. If you can level it, we will mow it again quite happily

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Water Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Proposed regional actions**



The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?** . Yes

**Ten regional actions**

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

**Proposed regional action 1**

**Proposed regional action 2**

**Proposed regional action 3**

**Proposed regional action 4**

**Proposed regional action 5**

**Proposed regional action 6**

**Proposed regional action 7**

**Proposed regional action 8**

**Proposed regional action 9**

**Proposed regional action 10**

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**

## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mr Neville Watkin (73196)
<b>Email Address</b>	nevillewatkin@gmail.com
<b>Address</b>	177A Mill Rd Otaki 5512
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Mr Neville Watkin
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-48
<b>Response Date</b>	30/04/17 12:20 PM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	as an individual
<b>Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?</b>	. Yes
<b>Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?</b>	
<b>Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)</b>	. No
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)</b>	. No
<b>Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	. No
<b>Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	. No
<b>New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)</b>	. No
<b>Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)</b>	. No
<b>Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)</b>	. No
<b>Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)</b>	. No
<b>All of the above topics</b>	

**Please comment:**

The underground assets revaluation reported in the "Kapiti Observer" on 20 April 2017 casts doubt on the true meaning and relevance of the above items. The supposed resulting increase in the depreciation of those assets requires urgent explanation and clarification!

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . No

**Please comment:**

The underground assets revaluation reported in the "Kapiti Observer" on 20 April 2017 casts doubt on the true meaning and relevance of the above item. The supposed resulting increase in the depreciation of those assets requires urgent explanation and clarification!

**Changes to fees and charges** (*consultation document, page 21*)

We are proposing changes to some fees and charges. If you have any views on these please comment below.

**Please comment:**

The underground assets revaluation reported in the "Kapiti Observer" on 20 April 2017 casts doubt on the true meaning and relevance of the above item. The supposed resulting increase in the depreciation of those assets requires urgent explanation and clarification!

**Please comment:**

The underground assets revaluation reported in the "Kapiti Observer" on 20 April 2017 casts doubt on the true meaning and relevance of the above item. The supposed resulting increase in the depreciation of those assets requires urgent explanation and clarification!

**Please comment:**

The underground assets revaluation reported in the "Kapiti Observer" on 20 April 2017 casts doubt on the true meaning and relevance of the above item. The supposed resulting increase in the depreciation of those assets requires urgent explanation and clarification!

If you have any other feedback please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

The underground assets revaluation reported in the "Kapiti Observer" on 20 April 2017 casts doubt on the true meaning and relevance of this entire consultation process!

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

## **Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Proposed regional actions**

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?** . Yes

**Ten regional actions**

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

**Proposed regional action 1**

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**Proposed regional action 8**

**Proposed regional action 9**

**Proposed regional action 10**

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**

## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mr Brett Waite (73253)
<b>Email Address</b>	Laxxout@yahoo.co.nz
<b>Address</b>	42 paetawa road Waikanae 5036
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Mr Brett Waite
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-64
<b>Response Date</b>	1/05/17 11:16 AM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1

**Are you providing feedback** as an individual

**Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?** . Yes

**Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?**

**Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)**

**National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)**

**Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)** . Yes

**Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)**

**New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)** . Yes

**Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)**

**Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)**

**Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)**

**All of the above topics** . Yes

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . Yes

If you have any other feedback please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

I would like to work with council to facilitate a beach football court next to the beach volley ball court on Tutere st Waikanae beach, I would like to then use this court to run youth and adult beach football events during the summer months. It would be promoted to all Kapiti residents interested in this as well as the greater Wellington region, bringing visitors in to the area. I have spoken to local businesses and they have showed support for the concept.

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Water Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Proposed regional actions**

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?** . Yes

**Ten regional actions**

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

**Proposed regional action 1**

**Proposed regional action 2**

**Proposed regional action 3**

**Proposed regional action 4**

**Proposed regional action 5**

**Proposed regional action 6**

**Proposed regional action 7**

**Proposed regional action 8**

**Proposed regional action 9**

**Proposed regional action 10**

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**



#17AP-68

**Diane Natrass**

---

**From:** Dana Carter <Dana.Carter@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Sunday, 30 April 2017 9:34 p.m.  
**To:** Mailbox - Annual Plan  
**Subject:** Enviroschools submission to Kāpiti Coast District Council Annual Plan  
**Attachments:** SubmissionKCDC201718AnnualPlan.pdf

Tēnā koe,

Please find attached Enviroschools submission to Kāpiti's Annual Plan and Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan.

Ngā mihi, Dana

Dana Carter Regional Coordinator, Enviroschools Te Upoko o te Ika a Māui  
C- **GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL** Shed 39, 2 Fryatt Quay, Pipitea, PO Box 11646, Wellington 6142  
T: 04 830 4211 or 021 526 053 [www.enviroschools.org.nz/in\\_your\\_region/wellington](http://www.enviroschools.org.nz/in_your_region/wellington)

(Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at Greater Wellington, and Fridays at home)



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**Diane Natrass**

---

**From:** Dana Carter <Dana.Carter@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Monday, 1 May 2017 8:02 a.m.  
**To:** Mailbox - Annual Plan  
**Subject:** RE: Enviroschools submission to Kāpiti Coast District Council Annual Plan  
**Attachments:** SubmissionKCDC201718AnnualPlan.pdf

Tēnā koe,

Could you please replace the earlier submission with the one attached.

Ngā mihi, Dana

---

**From:** Dana Carter  
**Sent:** Sunday, 30 April 2017 9:34 p.m.  
**To:** [annualplan@kapiticoast.govt.nz](mailto:annualplan@kapiticoast.govt.nz)  
**Subject:** Enviroschools submission to Kāpiti Coast District Council Annual Plan

Tēnā koe,

Please find attached Enviroschools submission to Kāpiti's Annual Plan and Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan.

Ngā mihi, Dana

Dana Carter Regional Coordinator, Enviroschools Te Upoko o te Ika a Māui  
 C- **GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL** Shed 39, 2 Fryatt Quay, Pipitea, PO Box 11646, Wellington 6142  
 T: 04 830 4211 or 021 526 053 [www.enviroschools.org.nz/in\\_your\\_region/wellington](http://www.enviroschools.org.nz/in_your_region/wellington)

(Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at Greater Wellington, and Fridays at home)



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## Submission to the Draft Kāpiti Coast District Council 2017/18 Annual Plan and the Draft Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Name of submitter      Enviroschools Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui  
 Contact person          Dana Carter  
 Postal address            c/- Greater Wellington Regional Council,  
    PO Box 11646, Wellington 6142  
 Contact phone number    021 526 053  
 Email address             dana.carter@gw.govt.nz



We wish to speak in support of our submission and would prefer to present on Monday 15th May in the morning.

### Introduction

1. Enviroschools is a nationwide programme that supports children, young people, their schools, and whānau to plan, design and implement sustainability actions that are important to them and their communities. The programme is progressing well in Kāpiti and is contributing to Kāpiti Coast District Council's long term goal to be "*vibrant, diverse and thriving*", along with helping to implement the local actions in the Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan among other strategic goals.
2. Independent research<sup>1</sup> shows that the Enviroschools programme results in the following outcomes in local communities:



**Citizenship and ecology** such as global connection, connection with nature, interdependence, community responsibility.



**Educational** such as curriculum, engagement, motivation, whole person development.



**Social** such as healthy eating and physical activity, community, caring, ethics.



**Cultural** such as connection with tangata whenua, integrating Māori perspectives, pronunciation.



**Economic** such as financial savings, financial literacy, shifting patterns of spending.

3. This submission acknowledges Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC) for its support for the Enviroschools Programme in Kāpiti since 2007.

<sup>1</sup> Kinnect Group. 2014. Enviroschools Nationwide Census

4. The key requests in this submission are for KCDC to:
  - a. Note the contribution that EnviroSchools programme makes, and has the potential to make, to achieving KCDC's strategic social, environmental, cultural and economic goals.
  - b. Note the progress achieved with the EnviroSchools programme so far during 2016/17.
  - c. Provide a small increase to funding EnviroSchools in 2017/18 to allow for inflation, to an approximate amount of \$17,700.
  - d. Further strengthens the partnership between EnviroSchools and the council through a long term partnership agreement of at least six years.
  - e. Work with the joint councils of the Wellington region to adopt a more ambitious overall target for reduction in waste to landfill that takes a step change in waste management that will enhance Wellington's reputation and show leadership nationally.
  - f. Note that the EnviroSchools programme in Kāpiti can play an important role in meeting the goals in the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan
  - g. Retain goal E1 on page 56 of the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan Kāpiti Coast Action Plan.

### **Progress during 2016/17**

5. With funding of \$17,400 from KCDC, the following key highlights have been achieved so far during 2016/17:

- a. Paraparaumu Beach School joined our programme and also had a student led waste inquiry as an initial project.
- b. Kāpiti College reflected at Bronze this year, and Raumati South Kindergarten reflected at Green-gold last year. This reflects a growing depth of sustainability practice in these EnviroSchools.



- c. Kāpiti Enviroschools have been involved in many exciting sustainability projects. For example Kāpiti College participated in Fair trade fortnight, and has student reps at Parliamentary Select Committee hearing for the choose clean water petition. Raumati South school has had a waste inquiry to improve their school's waste systems. Waikanae Kindergarten received a Terracycle Award for Tooth hygiene waste collection for recycling.



- d. Enviroschools has run a number of professional development and networking events in collaboration with the Kāpiti Coast District Council KEEN forum (Kāpiti Environmental Educator's Network). These have included a Water PLD day for teachers which introduced our Stormwater resource. Waikanae Kindergarten hosted an ECE sustainability network hui sharing about their Bush Explorers programme as well as a local Beekeeper sharing knowledge. Raumati South Kindergarten also hosted a sustainability network hui sharing their involvement with the Bugs Life project and resource. The KCDC Green team & KEEN forum are currently planning an Eco Art project in partnership with the Guardians of Kāpiti Marine Reserve & Mahara Gallery.

**We request the following:**

6. KCDC notes the positive progress made in the delivery of the Enviroschools programme in Kāpiti so far during 2016/17.

**Enviroschools funding for 2017/18**

7. The annual funding for the delivery of the Enviroschools programme by Kāpiti Coast District Council is positive, and has been tracking at \$17,400 for a few years now. We thank the Kāpiti Coast District Council for this continued funding.
8. The majority of the programme funding goes towards paying for a local facilitator based on an hourly rate. It is important for Enviroschools to pay competitive hourly rates, or the programme will lose skilled, committed staff. We therefore provide hourly rate increases to facilitators when appropriate. If hourly rates are increased without corresponding increases in funding levels, this erodes the number of hours for delivery of the programme in Porirua.

9. Funding would need to increase by approximately \$300 for 2017/18 using an approximate CPI increase of 1.7% (see [http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse\\_for\\_stats/economic\\_indicators/CPI\\_inflation/ConsumersPriceIndex\\_HOTDec16qtr.aspx](http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/economic_indicators/CPI_inflation/ConsumersPriceIndex_HOTDec16qtr.aspx)). Wellington City Council takes this approach to its funding grants.

**We request the following:**

10. KCDC continues to fund \$17,400 for the Enviroschools programme in 2017/18 plus a CPI increase to account for inflation to a total of approximately \$17,700.
11. KCDC commits to a long term funding approach that accounts for increasing hourly rates and expense costs over time in line with inflation.

**Looking ahead to the next Long Term Plan**

12. We have strong support from all local authorities in the Wellington Region, and see ourselves as a lead provider of sustainability education to the region. Our goal is to continue to deepen and strengthen sustainability practice within schools and centres in Kāpiti Coast District Council and the rest of the Wellington region, and continue collaborating with other providers to maximise community outcomes, and build the skills and knowledge of future generations to tackle the sustainability challenges they may face.
13. The Enviroschools programme contributes in the following ways to Kāpiti’s long term strategies:

Kāpiti Coast Strategic documents	How Enviroschools supports strategic goals
Long Term Plan	<p>The Enviroschools programme is proven to result in positive citizenship and ecology, educational, social, environmental, cultural and economic outcomes for local communities.</p> <p>The programme has been tailored to suit schools and centres in Kāpiti, and we collaborate strongly with others to ensure outcomes are maximised.</p> <p>In particular, the Enviroschools programme aligns very strongly with the LTP goals around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water conservation (healthy waters is one of 5 key theme areas)</li> <li>- Sustainable transport (Enviroschools encourages active transport)</li> <li>- Protecting the coast (Enviroschools are often involved in projects including clean ups of the coast)</li> <li>- Climate change impacts (Enviroschools communicates the bigger picture around sustainability and encourages students to take actions locally)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Managing the effects of stormwater (Enviroschools has produced a stormwater resource for schools and ECE "Drains are for Rain".</li> <li>- Waste minimisation - 100% of our Enviroschools take action around waste.</li> <li>- Utilising community services and facilities, including parks and open space.</li> <li>- District planning - through encouraging students to have a voice in the future of their communities</li> <li>- Partnerships with iwi - māori perspectives is one of the five guiding principles of our programme.</li> </ul>
<p>Sustainable transport strategy Stormwater management strategy Sustainable water management strategy Coastal management strategy Community gardens policy</p>	<p>Enviroschools links with all of these strategies, in its links with environmental and sustainability outcomes.</p>
<p>Draft Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan</p>	<p>The Enviroschools programme assists in providing education on waste in schools and ECE, with the outcome of reducing waste to landfill in schools/ECE, and educating future generations about waste minimisation. (see submission below for more detail)</p>

14. We request that Kāpiti Coast District Council considers ways of further strengthening the long term funding and support for the Enviroschools programme through a partnership approach to recognise the role of the programme in delivering core goals and outcomes of Kāpiti Coast District Council. This could be achieved through a long term partnership agreement spanning 6 years or more with association business and financial plan to allow for growth over time. This would provide long term job security to our knowledgeable and experienced, facilitators, and offer the ability to take a longer term, strategic approach to programme development.
15. Our team works closely with many staff in KCDC. Our team is committed to continuing to work alongside staff and councillors at KCDC to ensure that our programme closely aligns with KCDC's vision and aims.

**We request the following:**

16. Kāpiti Coast District Council works with Enviroschools to develop a long term partnership agreement to continue the delivery of the Enviroschools programme in Kāpiti for at least 6 years.

## Draft Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

This section sets out Enviroschools Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui's submission on the Draft Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

### Set more aspirational targets

17. We support the aim of the draft plan to reduce waste to landfill to 400kg per person per year by 2026, and realise this goal will require considerable effort and multiple actions to achieve. However we do not consider this target shows sufficient leadership on waste reduction.
18. We urge the joint councils to adopt a braver, more ambitious target that aims for a step change in the way waste is generated and disposed of, and is more aligned with the goal of the plan to be *"waste free, together"*. This more ambitious target should set Wellington up to become a leader around zero waste in comparison to other parts of New Zealand.
19. We also consider the wording of parts of the plan is cautious and takes a conservative approach. This includes the following:
  - a. Section 3.1 of the draft plan paints a picture of a range of challenges that the region faces around waste management. We acknowledge these challenges. However, there are also opportunities that could be highlighted too, and more positive, inspirational language used in the plan to support the changes required.
  - b. We challenge the statement made under section 3.6.4 that *"Total waste and recovered material quantities in the Wellington region are estimated to grow slowly over the next 10 years in line with population and economic growth."* We realise that this is based on a scenario of *"no significant change in systems or drivers"*. However we think this plan should set out a number of possible scenarios into the future instead of using only a business as usual scenario of demand. This could include modelling strong approaches taken in other countries around zero waste.
20. Section 3.6.1 outlines how we are doing as a region compared to the rest of New Zealand. This paints a poor picture of the Wellington region's performance, particularly around household waste per capita and recycling rates at a regional level (realising there are differences across the region, particularly in the Wairarapa). We support the goals of the plan to address this performance, as we think it is critical for the Wellington region to be demonstrating strong leadership around household waste, recycling, and organic waste. We urge the joint councils to take strong measures to reduce household waste, particularly to significantly reduce the waste to landfill that could easily be diverted.



**We request the following:**

21. Set a more ambitious overall target for reduction in waste to landfill that takes a step change in waste management that will enhance Wellington's reputation and show leadership nationally.
22. Include a number of scenarios for future waste projections based on changes in systems and drivers.
23. Use more positive, inspirational language in the plan.
24. Take strong measures to reduce household waste with the aim of being seen as a leader in this area nationally within the next 10 years.

**Contribution of Enviroschools to regional waste minimisation actions**

25. One of the regional actions of the plan (under R.E.1, and 9.4 Regional Engagement) is *“working together to deliver more consistent and effective forms of regional communications and education around waste services and minimisation, so households and communities are inspired and supported to play their part”*. We support this action.



26. The Enviroschools programme provides a critical role in supporting waste education currently to 107 schools and early childhood education centres in the region. The 2014 census showed that 100% of Enviroschools were taking actions around waste. Schools reach out into their communities through their whānau, students, teachers and others they connect with. They can have considerable influence over the behaviour of communities. Enviroschools provides support on zero waste to Enviroschools as it is one of our five key theme areas. This is through professional development, networking, sharing stories, resources, and other support.

27. In addition, a key feature is that the Enviroschools programme is region-wide and supported by all councils in the Wellington region. Enviroschools is also a leader of the Wellington Regional Environmental Education Forum (WREEF). That makes the programme a key connector, able to operate in different local authority areas, with relationships with many staff in waste teams in councils, along with waste management providers.



28. One of the actions in the plan (R.LM.3 and R.LM.4 under 9.7) is *“Collaborating with other local government organisations, NGOs, and other key stakeholders on undertaking research, lobbying and actions on various waste management issues such as (but not limited to) product stewardship, electronic waste, tyres, and plastic bags.”*

29. Enviroschools could contribute to this action. Enviroschools is a nationwide programme which has partnerships with most local authorities and other key national agencies including Ministry for the Environment<sup>2</sup>. Waste is a key theme area of our programme. Enviroschools often take action around plastic, including plastic bags. For example, in Dunedin, the Envirogroup from Carisbrook School are petitioning parliament to change the law to ban single-use plastic shopping bags in NZ. Enviroschools in the Wellington region have supported this. Enviroschools in the Wellington region are also taking many waste related actions, seeking to demonstrate citizenship for the future.

**We request the following:**

30. Recognise the importance of the Enviroschools programme for contributing to regional actions around waste education and engagement. In particular, actions R.E.1, R.LM.3 and R.LM.4.

**Contribution of Enviroschools to local Kāpiti Coast waste minimisation actions**

31. We strongly support clause E1 on page 56 *E1: Provide educational support to educational institutions on waste minimisation. This includes delivery of the Zero Waste Education Programme, support and funding for programmes like Enviroschools and Paper4Trees, provision*

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<sup>2</sup> The Toimata Foundation, the national charitable trust that oversees the Enviroschools programme nationally has six years funding from the Ministry for the Environment.

*of educational resources (for example litterless lunches brochure), and other educational support and resources.*

32. We commit to working with KCDC to ensure our programme contributes towards achieving the goals and targets of the Draft Waste Minimisation Plan, including this action.
33. There are a number of other Kāpiti actions that Enviroschools can support and connect with through promotion within our network, and working with schools. These include:
- a. E.2: Assist educational institutions with waste minimisation projects
  - b. E4: Support community projects and events
  - c. E5: Targeted educational campaigns and projects
  - d. E6: Optimise regional communication

We encourage the waste team at Kāpiti Coast District Council to connect with our facilitator and our team to ensure our work and the work of schools and centres maximises the ability to achieve these goals.

**We request the following:**

34. Note that the Enviroschools programme in Kāpiti can play an important role in meeting the goals in the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan
35. Retain goal E1 on page 56.
36. That we meet with staff at Kāpiti Coast District Council working to implement to Draft Waste Plan to ensure outcomes are maximised.

**Conclusion**

37. Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission on the Draft 2017/18 Annual Plan for Kāpiti Coast District Council and the Draft Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.



Dana Carter  
Regional Co-ordinator  
Enviroschools Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui

# Have your say on the Wellington region waste plan

Alongside feedback on our annual plan we are seeking feedback on the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

See page 22 of the consultation document for information about the new plan that has been developed by the councils of the Wellington region, including the proposed regional actions and local actions.

Please ensure your feedback is with us by 5pm Monday 1 May 2017.

## Proposed regional actions [page 22]

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?

Yes  No

Because we dispose of our own waste, composting and recycling

Ten regional actions are described on page 22.

Do you support the proposed regional actions?

- |                             |                |   |  |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| Proposed regional action 1  | meaning? vague | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 2  | "              | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 3  | IRRELEVANT     | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 4  | IRRELEVANT     | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 5  | IRRELEVANT     | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 6  | "              | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 7  | "              | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 8  | "              | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 9  | "              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |
| Proposed regional action 10 | "              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |

## Proposed local actions [pages 22-23]

Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?

Yes  No

Because this is totally irrelevant to us. You do not collect our waste, composting or recycling.

Any other feedback on the WMMP?

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

Please comment:

Totally irrelevant we pay for  
these "initiatives" and policies  
but receive NO benefit from  
them.

**Privacy Statement:** Please note that all submissions (including names and contact details) will be made publicly available. A summary of submissions including the names of submitters may also be made publicly available. Personal information will be used for administration relating to the subject matter of the submissions, including notifying submitters of subsequent steps and decisions. All information will be held by councils in the Wellington region, with submitters having the right to access and correct personal information.

## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mr Bob Cowper (61931)
<b>Email Address</b>	cowps@paradise.net.nz
<b>Address</b>	72 Alexander Road Raumati Beach Paraparaumu 5032
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Mr Bob Cowper
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-71
<b>Response Date</b>	1/05/17 12:45 PM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	as an individual
<b>Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?</b>	
<b>Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)</b>	
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)</b>	
<b>Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	
<b>Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	
<b>New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)</b>	
<b>Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)</b>	
<b>Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)</b>	
<b>Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)</b>	
<b>All of the above topics</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No

**Please comment:**

The figures provided as measure of "rates impact" are in fact based almost solely on the "operating cost", leaving the "capital cost" to be funded by borrowing. This should be clearly stated to avoid misconception about the actual cost of the items. If it is acceptable to borrow the capital expense portion of these projects which actually exist, why is necessary to collect funds to cover "depreciation" of current assets when that is purely an accounting entry, and replacement of which would be funded by more borrowing?

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . Yes

**Please comment:**

Revaluation of assets, and then claiming the funding of depreciation as cause for rating increase is absolutely unacceptable. If even a small new capital cost is to be funded by borrowing, why would replacement of pipes and the like be funded differently?

If you have any other feedback please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

While the Te Atiawa hardcourt upgrade is essentially excellent, there are still some problems that need sorting. It would be beneficial if those in charge of the project were prepared to communicate directly and honestly with those actually running the sports on a day to day basis.

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Water Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Proposed regional actions**

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?** . Yes

**Ten regional actions**

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

**Proposed regional action 1** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 2**

**Proposed regional action 3**

**Proposed regional action 4** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 5** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 6** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 7** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 8** . No

**Proposed regional action 9** . No

**Proposed regional action 10** . No

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?** . Yes

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**



## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mr Alex Metcalfe (61670)
<b>Email Address</b>	alex.metcalfe2@gmail.com
<b>Address</b>	20 Otaihanga Road Otaihanga Paraparaumu 5036
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Mr Alex Metcalfe
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-87
<b>Response Date</b>	1/05/17 3:42 PM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Files</b>	Annual Plan 2017/18 Additional Feedback
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	as an individual
<b>Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?</b>	. Yes
<b>Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?</b>	
<b>Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)</b>	. Yes
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)</b>	. Yes
<b>Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	. Yes
<b>Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	. Yes
<b>New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)</b>	. Yes
<b>Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)</b>	. Yes
<b>Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)</b>	. Yes
<b>Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)</b>	. Yes
<b>All of the above topics</b>	. Yes

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . No

**Please comment:**

Reduce berm mowing: No. When the berms near my property have long grass, people dump rubbish in them including trade waste such as bricks and concrete. The cost savings are not worth the hassle and costs of cleaning up fly tipping. Reduce kerb sweeping: No. Kerbs need to be kept clean for people using their bikes on the road.

**Changes to fees and charges** (*consultation document, page 21*)

We are proposing changes to some fees and charges. If you have any views on these please comment below.

**Please comment:**

I understood that KCDC's policy is very clearly 'user pays' wherever possible. All fees should therefore be increased in line with inflation including those for swimming pools.

**Please comment:**

The Town Centres Project should be deferred. Please refer attached document.

If you have any other feedback please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

Please refer attached document.

**Note:** Attachments are limited to 10mb.

**You can attach a document with further comments to give all the feedback you want to.**

Annual Plan 2017/18 Additional Feedback  
Annual Plan 2017/18 Additional Feedback

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Water Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Proposed regional actions**

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?** . Yes

**Ten regional actions**

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

**Proposed regional action 1** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 2** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 3** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 4** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 5** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 6** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 7** . No

**Proposed regional action 8** . No

**Proposed regional action 9** . No

**Proposed regional action 10** . Yes

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?** . Yes

**Any other feedback on the WMMP?**

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

Green waste drop off should be FREE right across the region. This has a significant cost but the benefits are immediate and immense. Green waste would essentially disappear from landfills overnight.

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**

## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Dr Myra Kunowski (73200)
<b>Email Address</b>	myra.kunowski@gmail.com
<b>Address</b>	24B Nathan Avenue Paraparaumu 5032
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Dr Myra Kunowski
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-88
<b>Response Date</b>	1/05/17 3:44 PM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	as an individual
<b>Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?</b>	. No
<b>Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?</b>	
<b>Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)</b>	. Yes
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)</b>	. Yes
<b>Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	. Yes
<b>Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	. Yes
<b>New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)</b>	. No
<b>Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)</b>	. No
<b>Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)</b>	. No
<b>Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)</b>	. No
<b>All of the above topics</b>	

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . Yes

**Changes to fees and charges** (*consultation document, page 21*)

We are proposing changes to some fees and charges. If you have any views on these please comment below.

**Please comment:**

Agree with these

**Please comment:**

The proposed rate increase is unacceptable to ratepayers on fixed incomes. The increase is well above the cost of living increase and absorbing an excessive rate increase as well as increasing medical, power and grocery costs is impacting significantly on the ability of my family and others meeting daily needs. The council has a responsibility to consider all of the people who fund it and ensure that the annual plan can be met without an excessive burden. If unexpected depreciation costs must be funded immediately it is time to reduce expenditure on some planned items that would be "good to have" but are not critical. Unless health and safety factors apply some items on the plan could be well be deferred until the budget allows. As with a household budget if unexpected maintenance occurs then house extensions or a new vehicle has been to delayed. Further consideration could also be given to cutting council costs by reducing the number of staff or not replacing non essential staff.

**Please comment:**

If the council considers depreciation costs must all be covered now, no further increases in services or buildings should be undertaken in the meantime. No increases in council salaries until Kapiti Coast District Council can balance its budget without exorbitant rate increases. I have been a rate payer in two rating districts for over 40 years and Kapiti Coast District has the highest rates for fewer services than I have ever encountered.

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Water Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Proposed regional actions**

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?** . Yes

**Ten regional actions**

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

**Proposed regional action 1** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 2** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 3** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 4** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 5** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 6** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 7** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 8** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 9** . Yes

**Proposed regional action 10** . Yes

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?** . Yes

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**

# Have your say on the Wellington region waste plan

Alongside feedback on our annual plan we are seeking feedback on the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

See page 22 for information about the new plan that has been developed by the councils of the Wellington region, including the proposed regional actions and local actions.

Please ensure that your feedback is with us by 5pm Monday 1 May 2017.



## Proposed regional actions (page 22)

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

Ten regional actions are described on page 22. Do you support the proposed regional actions?

→ Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?  
Yes  No

- Proposed regional action 1      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 2      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 3      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 4      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 5      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 6      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 7      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 8      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 9      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 10      Yes  No





Proposed local actions (pages 22-23)

Any other feedback on the WMMP?

→ Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?

Yes  No

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

Please comment:

**Privacy Statement:** Please note that all submissions (including names and contact details) will be made publicly available. A summary of submissions including the names of submitters may also be made publicly available. Personal information will be used for administration relating to the subject matter of the submissions, including notifying submitters of subsequent steps and decisions. All information will be held by councils in the Wellington region, with submitters having the right to access and correct personal information.

## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mr Hamish Sisson (73332)
<b>Email Address</b>	hamish@interwaste.co.nz
<b>Company / Organisation</b>	Interwaste
<b>Address</b>	12 Broken Hill Road Porirua 5240
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Interwaste (Mr Hamish Sisson)
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-90
<b>Response Date</b>	1/05/17 3:58 PM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Files</b>	Wellington region WMP submission May 2017.pdf
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	on behalf of an organisation
<b>Organisation name:</b>	Interwaste
<b>Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<b>Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?</b>	
<b>Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)</b>	
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)</b>	
<b>Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	
<b>Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	
<b>New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)</b>	
<b>Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)</b>	
<b>Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)</b>	

**Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)**

**All of the above topics**

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?**

*Note: Attachments are limited to 10mb.*

**You can attach a document with further comments to give all the feedback you want to.**

Wellington region WMP submission May 2017.pdf

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Water Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Proposed regional actions**

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target? . Yes

Ten regional actions

Do you support the proposed regional actions?

Proposed regional action 1

Proposed regional action 2

Proposed regional action 3

Proposed regional action 4

Proposed regional action 5

Proposed regional action 6

Proposed regional action 7

Proposed regional action 8

Proposed regional action 9

Proposed regional action 10

Proposed local actions

Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions? . No

Any other feedback on the WMMP?

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

Please refer file attached to the submission form on the General Plan as this section did not provide for a written submission

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**



**International Waste Limited**  
12 Broken Hill Road, Porirua, Wellington 5240  
Tel (04) 237 6982 Fax (04) 237 4695 Email: [info@interwaste.co.nz](mailto:info@interwaste.co.nz)  
[www.interwaste.co.nz](http://www.interwaste.co.nz)

28 April 2017

Porirua City Council      South Wairarapa District Council      Kapiti Coast District Council      Masterton District Council

Wellington City Council

## **WELLINGTON REGION WASTE MANAGEMENT and MINIMISATION PLAN 2017 - 2023**

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission on the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimization Plan 2017 – 2023 (the Plan).

International Waste Limited, trading as Interwaste, is New Zealand's only nationwide provider of waste collection, treatment and disposal services to the quarantine and medical waste sectors. Interwaste specializes in this sector and also providing a number of recycling initiatives including recycling dental amalgam, CFLs and fluorescent tubes.

Interwaste provides its services throughout the region and as such is one of the few waste companies that operates in each of the councils' jurisdictions.

Interwaste is fully supportive of the primary regional waste minimization target of reducing the total quantity of waste sent to class 1 landfills from 600 kilograms per person per annum to 400 kilograms per person by 2026. However, Interwaste would challenge the councils in the region to lower the target and make it a more aspirational target such as 300 kilograms per person per annum by 2026.

In general terms Interwaste is also generally supportive of the regional actions identified such as:

- Developing and implementing consistent solid waste bylaws;
- Working together to deliver more consistent and effective forms of regional communication and education;
- Facilitating local councils to determine and optimize collection services and maximize diversion;
- Investigate and if feasible develop a region-wide resource recovery network;
- Collaboration with other organizations on research etc on waste management issues.

There are a number of important waste management trends which the Plan does not address. It is possible that the councils may intend that these issues are dealt with in the proposed solid waste bylaws or as part of the action plans. However, these matters have significant health and safety impacts and as such they should be referred to specifically in either the action plans or the Plan.

The issues which we do not consider are adequately addressed in either the Plan or the

action plans involve the correct disposal of:

- Household Medical Waste;
- Sharps – syringes;
- Pharmaceuticals;
- Mercury, particularly mercury contained in fluorescent tubes and dental amalgam; and
- Sanitary waste.

We also consider that further discussion is required on the level of gate fees and/or waste levies. These are important tools available to the councils to change waste diversion behaviours.

### **Household Medical Waste**

The volume of home healthcare waste currently being generated is considerable and growing. Historically this waste was correctly segregated and collected through DHBs and treated by 3<sup>rd</sup> party processors due to the patients being treated in hospitals or primary healthcare facilities. However, when this medical waste is generated in the home, the present practice is to dispose of the medical waste in the general refuse.

Interestingly, the patient environment does not change the volume of medical waste generated and based on United States studies a patient in a primary care facility generates about 2-3kgs of medical waste per day.

The current practice of disposing of home healthcare waste through the general waste stream presents considerable health and safety risks through exposing a considerable number of other people in the waste industry (such as staff at transfer stations) to the potentially contaminated medical waste. This practice is also not in accordance with the requirements of The New Zealand Standard for Management of Healthcare Waste 4304:2002 (NZS 4304).

NZS 4304 classifies this type of household medical waste as either infectious waste or controlled waste. The purpose of classifying this type of waste as either infectious waste or controlled waste is to keep such waste out of the general waste stream. This is achieved by NZS 4304 requiring that, among other things, the waste is segregated, correctly identified and stored and contained in suitable containers and therefore treated appropriately by staff in the waste stream and ultimately disposed of correctly. This is to avoid contamination of staff and others in the waste supply chain and ensure appropriate treatment and disposal as required.

The majority of general refuse now passes through a transfer station or recycling facility prior to going to landfill for final disposal. With the medical waste generated in the home not being clearly identified as either infectious or controlled waste (both of which have special treatment and/or disposal methodologies) this waste poses a significant risk to transfer station staff during the segregation of the waste for recycling.

Medical waste generated by homebased healthcare is likely to increase over time as the current trend among medical professionals is to reduce the period of stay of patients in Hospitals and primary care facilities and have patients treated at home.

The councils need to start enforcing correct segregation to protect employees in the waste environment and ensure proper disposal methods are used.

### **Recommendation:**

- Education of the public on the need to effectively segregate;
- Implementation of an appropriate home healthcare collection scheme through DHBs;
- Implementation of bylaws prohibiting generators of this type of waste from disposing of this type of waste to landfill other than in accordance with NZS 4304;
- Better enforcement of compliance with the consent obligations on existing landfills which prohibit this type of waste being disposed of at the general landfill other than in accordance with NZS 4304;
- Better resourcing of enforcement of proposed prohibition.

### **Sharps**

The issue of sharps appearing in the general waste and recycling streams and endangering council staff who work at these facilities is an ongoing one.

Although the occurrence of needle stick injuries amongst staff members at waste transfer stations or recycling facilities is low to medium in frequency the risk of serious infection from a needle stick injury is high.

In 2016 a worker at the transfer station in Taranaki was injured twice with a needle stick injury<sup>1</sup> In Southland needles are also found in recycling materials at a transfer station.<sup>2</sup> These two reported incidents are just a small sample of the occurrence of these incidents.

Currently the DHBs in the region operate various schemes through community pharmacies to provide sharps collection facilities. However, those schemes could benefit from much greater publicity and being underscored by bylaws prohibiting the disposal of sharps to landfill without appropriate treatment as per NZS 4304.

As the councils in the region seek to increase diversion from landfill then this will directly increase the amount of waste going to recycling facilities and exposing workers involved in recycling and so it becomes more important than ever that there are stricter rules around disposal of sharps to avoid this issue becoming more frequent.

### **Recommendation:**

- Greater education of the public of correct disposal of sharps;
- Implement suitable bylaws to prohibit disposal of medical household waste to landfill; and
- Fund appropriate resourcing to enable effective enforcement of those bylaws.

### **Pharmaceuticals**

The issue of pharmaceutical residues in New Zealand's waterways was identified in an Auckland study<sup>3</sup>. This is supported by a number of international studies<sup>4</sup>. We understand that a very recent testing program of waste water discharges from DHB facilities in Auckland identified high levels of pharmaceutical residues in that waste water<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> NZ Herald article 8 June 2016

<sup>2</sup> Southland Times 17 January 2017

<sup>3</sup> Pharmaceutical Residues in the Auckland Estuarine Environment, Auckland Council Technical Report, January 2013

<sup>4</sup> Pharmaceutical Pollution in the Environment: Issues for Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island countries May 2015 prepared by the National Toxics Network

<sup>5</sup> Per comms

Pharmaceuticals and medicines can contaminate the environment when discharged down sinks, toilets drains or in landfills. The active ingredients end up in our waterways and ultimately in the water we drink and the fish that we eat. Studies from the United States have shown that pharmaceuticals have been detected in the environment and can lead to negative effects on wildlife. Pharmaceutical residues have been found in sewage effluent, surface and drinking water<sup>6</sup>.

A major contributor to the cause of pharmaceutical residues in waterways is the current practice of disposing of pharmaceuticals through dilution with water and disposal to either trade waste water or sewer. Dilution is an established practice for disposal of small amounts of medical and pharmaceutical waste by hospitals, respite careers, home carers, pharmacies and homes.

In addition to the impact of pharmaceutical residues in waterways, the increase in prescription means that there is a higher prevalence of pharmaceuticals in the home. This in turn increases the risk of possible unintentional poisoning of children through accessing these unwanted or unneeded pharmaceuticals. Medication and drugs are the most common agents involved in childhood poisoning, followed by household chemicals and cleaners<sup>7</sup>.

The trend of increased home based healthcare and the reduction in length of stays at hospitals and other facilities is likely to increase the occurrence of pharmaceutical residues in the waterways and pharmaceuticals in homes increasing the risk of poisonings unless the current common inadequate disposal practices are stopped.

At present there are no incinerators in New Zealand for the treatment of pharmaceutical waste. Pharmaceutical waste which is sent to an industry participant for disposal is currently disposed of by steam sterilization and following sterilization the non-hazardous waste is disposed of to a Grade 1 landfill by way of deep burial. This process is accepted as world's best practice.<sup>8</sup>

The only concern with regard to processing pharmaceutical waste using sterilization and deep burial is that some active ingredients may not be neutralized at sterilization temperatures (135 degrees) and therefore the residues need to be contained in Grade 1 landfills where all leachate from the landfill is contained and treated. This is far preferable than the pharmaceutical waste being disposed of to sewer where the active ingredients may enter the waterways.

However, use of an incinerator for disposal of pharmaceuticals would both reduce the volume of waste significantly and negate this risk. The current planning regime does not allow the construction of a suitable small high temperature incinerators in New Zealand.

#### **Recommendation:**

- Ensure appropriate disposal methods are available in the region which are subsidized by the councils (as Councils currently do with the disposal of a number of hazardous substances);
- Education of the wider public on the availability of these disposal methods;
- Implement suitable bylaws to prohibit disposal of pharmaceuticals to landfill, trade waste

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<sup>6</sup> Braund R, Peake BM, Tong AYC. Disposal practices for unused medications in New Zealand community pharmacies. *Journal of Primary Health Care* Vol 3 (3) 2011.

<sup>7</sup> Child Safety: Poisoning (2015). Retrieved from <http://howto.yellow.co.nz/parenting/children-parenting-2/child/safety/>

<sup>8</sup> Industry Code of Practice for the Management of Biohazardous Waste 7<sup>th</sup> edition, July 2014



- or sewer; and
- Change the planning regime to allow for a suitable high temperature low volume (much smaller than traditional sized) incinerator to be built in an appropriate location in the region

## **Mercury**

Mercury is a highly toxic substance which when present in the environment can accumulate in organisms<sup>9</sup> and the methylmercury then builds up in the food stream and in humans as they age.

In New Zealand two pathways for mercury to find its way into our environment are through the incorrect disposal of mercury contained in dental amalgam and mercury contained in CFL lamps and florescent tubes. Fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing wastes (such as amalgam) are hazardous wastes and are listed in the New Zealand Waste List.

According to MfE's Waste Acceptance Criteria for Class A Landfills the contents [mercury] of the tubes [fluorescent tubes] should be removed by an approved operator prior to landfill.

Dental amalgam is invariably disposed of by dentists through dilution and disposal to trade waste or sewer. Whereas fluorescent tubes and CFLs are invariably disposed of to landfill.

Both of these disposal pathways result in potential infection of the environment, waterways and potentially the food chain. They also increase the risk of staff in the waste industry having high levels of exposure to mercury.

Interwaste provides a zero to landfill recycling service for CFLs and fluorescent tubes and not only does this support the region's councils' waste minimization strategy it also protects the environment from mercury contamination. Interwaste also provides a service to remove the mercury from the dental amalgam for reuse.

### **Recommendation:**

- Education of the wider public on the availability of correct disposal methods for dental amalgam, fluorescent tubes and CFLs;
- Implement suitable bylaws prohibiting:
  - the disposal of dental amalgam to sewer or waste water; and
  - the landfilling of fluorescent tubes and CFLs; and
- Fund appropriate resourcing to enable effective enforcement of the waste bylaws.

## **Sanitary Waste**

Sanitary Waste is currently 6% of the waste sent to landfill.<sup>10</sup>

NZS 4304 lists sanitary pads and disposable napkins (i.e. incontinence pads) as controlled waste and as indicated above requires it to be segregated and treated differently to general waste or recyclable waste. In the region there are very few generators of such controlled waste (such as rest homes) that dispose of this type of waste as controlled waste and hence in accordance with the requirements of NZS 4304.

<sup>9</sup> [www.greenfacts.org/en/mercury](http://www.greenfacts.org/en/mercury)

<sup>10</sup> Figure 4 General Waste to Class I landfill (excluding clean fill). Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017-2023

With New Zealand's aging population<sup>11</sup> the number of retirement villages and rest homes will increase in the region and this issue will grow with the staff employed in the waste sector continuing to be exposed to increasing volumes of potentially infectious waste that are not treated by the waste generators correctly as required by NZS 43204.

**Recommendation:**

- Implement suitable bylaws to prohibit disposal of sanitary waste and incontinence products to landfill other than in accordance with the requirements of NZS 4304;
- Education of generators of sanitary and incontinence waste of the requirements of disposal in accordance with NZS 4304;
- Better enforcement of compliance with the consent obligations on existing landfills which prohibit this type of waste being disposed of too general landfill other than in accordance with NZS 4304; and
- Fund appropriate resourcing to enable the enforcement of the waste bylaws.

**Landfill Gate Fees and/or Levies**

One of the primary tools in the hands of the councils to change current waste practices is to increase gate fees or other charges on landfills or impose new or increase existing waste levies. Overseas there is ample evidence to show that an increase in landfill gate fees or levies changes behavior in relation to waste disposal practices. Levies drive recycling by increasing the opportunity cost of landfill and providing funds for grants for recycling<sup>12</sup>

At present throughout New Zealand landfill gate fees and levies are low when compared to the cost of diverting waste through recycling. If the councils in the region wish to encourage diversion of waste from landfill then they need to increase the cost of disposal of waste to landfill to a level comparable to the cost of recycling of the waste streams that are not currently diverted.

An example is sanitary waste (discussed above). To make recycling of sanitary waste cost effective the landfill gate fees and/or levies need to be increased to a minimum of \$250/tonne. Gate fees or levies of \$250/tonne will also encourage innovation and the development of greater diversion of a wider variety of waste products through either reuse or recycling.

At present with landfill gate fees as low as \$80/tonne this means that a variety of products that can be recycled are not because it is uneconomic.

**Recommendation:**

- Increase gate fees of council owned landfills to \$250/tonne and/or on other landfills impose levies to increase total cost to \$250/tonne.

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<sup>11</sup> Page 19, Wellington Regional Waste Assessment 2016

<sup>12</sup> MRA Consulting Group, State of Waste 2016 – Current and Future Australia Trends, April 2016

We would welcome the opportunity to speak to this submission at the appropriate time and we look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely  
**International Waste Limited**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'H. Sisson', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Hamish Sisson  
Director

# Have your say on the Wellington region waste plan

Alongside feedback on our annual plan we are seeking feedback on the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

See page 22 of the consultation document for information about the new plan that has been developed by the councils of the Wellington region, including the proposed regional actions and local actions.

Please ensure your feedback is with us by 5pm Monday 1 May 2017.



## Proposed regional actions (page 22)

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?**

Yes       No

Ten regional actions are described on page 22.

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

- |                              |   |  |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Proposed regional action 1   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |
| Proposed regional action 2   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes            | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |
| Proposed regional action 3   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |
| Proposed regional action 4   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 5   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |
| Proposed regional action 6   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |
| Proposed regional action 7   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |
| ① Proposed regional action 8 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |
| Proposed regional action 9   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |
| Proposed regional action 10  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No            |

## Proposed local actions (pages 22-23)

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

Yes       No

① only within existing resources - staff and financial

Any other feedback on the WMMP?

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

Please comment:

**Privacy Statement:** Please note that all submissions (including names and contact details) will be made publicly available. A summary of submissions including the names of submitters may also be made publicly available. Personal information will be used for administration relating to the subject matter of the submissions, including notifying submitters of subsequent steps and decisions. All information will be held by councils in the Wellington region, with submitters having the right to access and correct personal information.

**Diane Natrass**

---

**From:** Sue George  
**Sent:** Monday, 1 May 2017 2:10 p.m.  
**To:** Diane Natrass  
**Cc:** Kevin Black  
**Subject:** FW: GWRC Submission to KCDC AP  
**Attachments:** GWRC submission on Kapiti Coast District Council.pdf

Hi Diane and Kevin

Please find attached GWRC's Submission to our Annual Plan.

I am not too sure if you have received this. If you have please disregard this email.

cheers

**Sue George**

Personal Assistant to the Mayor  
Kaiāwhina Koromatua

Kāpiti Coast District Council  
Tel 04 296 4757

[www.kapiticoast.govt.nz](http://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz)

---

**From:** Helen Plant [<mailto:Helen.Plant@gw.govt.nz>]  
**Sent:** Monday, 1 May 2017 2:06 p.m.  
**To:** Mayor K Gurunathan  
**Cc:** Sue George  
**Subject:**

Dear Mayor Guru

Attached is GWRC's submission on the KCDC Annual Plan for your attention.

Thanks again for hosting Greater Wellington's meetings; your assistance in this regard has been very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely

Chris Laidlaw

ATTENTION: This correspondence is confidential and intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you are not the named recipient and receive this correspondence in error, you must not copy, distribute or take any action in reliance on it and you should delete it from your system and notify the sender immediately. Unless otherwise stated, any views or opinions expressed are solely those of the author, and do not represent those of the organisation.

**By email**

27 April 2017

Kapiti Coast District Council  
175 Rimu Road  
Private Bag 60601  
Paraparaumu 5254

Shed 39, 2 Fryatt Quay  
Pipitea, Wellington 6011  
PO Box 11646  
Manners Street  
Wellington 6142  
T 04 384 5708  
F 04 385 6960  
www.gw.govt.nz

Dear Guru

**GWRC submission on the draft Kapiti Coast District Council Annual Plan**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Kapiti Coast District Council draft Annual Plan 2017-2018 Consultation Document and supporting documents. GWRC wishes to make the following comments.

***Paraparaumu and Waikanae town centres***

GWRC supports the initiative to better connect the two town centres and requests that we be kept abreast of developments so that public transport connections can be managed effectively. We also wish to express support for provisions for cycling on local roads but would appreciate the opportunity for GWRC to be involved in the design of shared pathways through bus stop areas.

***Otaraua Park***

We support KCDC's intention to produce a development plan for Otaraau Park. Otaraau Park contains Otaraau Bush, a 1.6ha forest remnant dominated by mature kohekohe and tawa, which is actively managed by GWRC under the Key Native Ecosystem programme. We suggest that the development plan identifies the ecological values contained in Otaraau Bush and ensures that these values are appropriately protected. Otaraau Park is also adjacent to the Waikanae River, which has been identified by KCDC as one of seven prospective mountain-to-sea ecological corridors and areas of park land as suitable for restoration (*KCDC, Otaraau Park Reserve Management Plan, 2014*). The development of this ecological corridor is identified by KCDC as significant as it would link with Kāpiti Marine Reserve and Kāpiti Island to form a rare continuum. Commitment to restoring Otaraau Park through the proposed development plan would contribute to the wider aim of restoring this important ecological corridor.

***Paekākāriki seawall***

We support the Paekākāriki seawall upgrade project and value GWRC's ongoing involvement.

***New link walkway in Paekākāriki***

GWRC supports the development of safer and more linked-up walkways and cycleways to increase the use of active transport modes and improve the overall experience for walkers and cyclists.

However the Consultation Document proposes that walkers of the track could park in the railway station carpark, which is owned by GWRC and is provided for the benefit of public transport users. GWRC does not support promoting the use of the Park & Ride facility for non-public transport users, especially on weekdays when demands is high and capacity is limited. Use of the Park & Ride facility could perhaps be promoted on weekends for one way users of the walkway (travelling by public transport on the way there or back), but on business days use of the facility by non-public transport users is likely to disadvantage those for whom the facility is designed. We therefore request that KCDC consults with GWRC during the development of the proposed walkway to help resolve any potential user conflicts that may arise.

#### ***Stormwater investment***

**GWRC** supports increasing funding to meet stormwater consent conditions and reprioritising planned stormwater capital works to ensure that the community is safe and resilient to flooding hazards.

#### ***Joint Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan***

GWRC strongly supports the draft WMMP's goal of reducing waste to landfill in the region by a third over the next decade, and the commitment of the region's territorial authorities to work together to achieve this objective.

#### ***Natural Hazards***

GWRC is working with KCDC to implement the Wellington Region Natural Hazards Management Strategy. We note that the Strategy has been developed to largely operate within existing budgets, but there may be some additional costs identified as the work programme rolls out and request that adequate provision is made within the Annual Plan to recognise this.

Several of these issues are of course on the agenda for our forthcoming council-to-council meeting and I look forward to settling the date for that.

Thanks again for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions please contact Laura McKim, Strategic Advisor, Strategic and Corporate Planning by phone on 04 831 3314 or by email at [laura.mckim@gw.govt.nz](mailto:laura.mckim@gw.govt.nz).

Yours sincerely,



**Chris Laidlaw**  
Chair



## Make Submission

<b>Consultee</b>	Mrs Joan Pritchard (73345)
<b>Email Address</b>	joanpriet@gmail.com
<b>Address</b>	17 Mahana Road Paraparaumu Beach Paraparaumu 5032
<b>Event Name</b>	Consultation on Annual Plan 2017/18
<b>Submission by</b>	Mrs Joan Pritchard
<b>Submission ID</b>	17AP-95
<b>Response Date</b>	1/05/17 4:55 PM
<b>Status</b>	Submitted
<b>Submission Type</b>	Web
<b>Version</b>	0.1
<b>Are you providing feedback</b>	as an individual
<b>Do you want to speak to the council in support of your submission?</b>	. No
<b>Do you support Council's proposed approach to these initiatives?</b>	
<b>Economic Development, rates impact +0.16% (page 14)</b>	. No
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, +0.18% (page 14)</b>	. No
<b>Stormwater, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	. Yes
<b>Self-insurance fund, +0.27% (page 14)</b>	. Yes
<b>New link walkway in Paekākāriki, less than +0.01% (page 15)</b>	. No
<b>Makarini Street, Paraparaumu, +0.02% (page 15)</b>	. Yes
<b>Waikanae Beach Hall, less than +0.01% (page 16)</b>	. Yes
<b>Further enhancements at Haruatai Park, Ōtaki, +0.01% (page 16)</b>	. Yes
<b>All of the above topics</b>	

Also included in the average rates increase of 5.9% are proposed reduced service levels for rural berm mowing and sweeping of kerbs to offset reduced transport funding. Maintaining services at current levels would add a further 0.11% to the proposed 5.9% average rates increase.

**Do you support the Council's proposed service-level reductions?** . No

**Please comment:**

I have to keep within my planned expenditure, and this should apply to any organisation. Provision for future expenditure should have been made.

**Please comment:**

Curtail salary levels and increases in line with cost of living increases, Do not have a top heavy management structure.

**Classification:**

**Access and Transport**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Coastal Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Community Facilities**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Districtwide Planning**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Governance and Tangata Whenua**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Recreation and Leisure**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Regulatory Services**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Water Management**

**Select Sub Classification:**

**Proposed regional actions**

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?**

**Ten regional actions**

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

- Proposed regional action 1 . No
- Proposed regional action 2 . No
- Proposed regional action 3 . No
- Proposed regional action 4 . No
- Proposed regional action 5 . No
- Proposed regional action 6 . No
- Proposed regional action 7 . No
- Proposed regional action 8 . No
- Proposed regional action 9 . No
- Proposed regional action 10 . No

**Proposed local actions**

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?** . No

**Any other feedback on the WMMP?**

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

The information provided appears to be smoke and mirrors.

**Submission Status**

**Are:**

**Internal response status**

**Submission response category is:**

**Diane Natrass**

---

**From:** Jamie Bull <jamie.inza@gmail.com> on behalf of Jamie Bull <jamie@inza.co.nz>  
**Sent:** Monday, 1 May 2017 2:20 p.m.  
**To:** Mailbox - Annual Plan  
**Subject:** Submission on the Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan  
**Attachments:** final TTOSubmission on the Wellington Regional WMMP (Autosaved).docx

Please find attached submission fro Transition Town Otaki.

Thank you

Jamie Bull

Chair :Transition Town Otaki

06 364 0550 027 4449995

PO Box 214 Otaki

[jamie@inza.co.nz](mailto:jamie@inza.co.nz)

## Submission on the Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

### From Transition Town Otaki

We are a longstanding community organisation with significant membership and outreach, committed to sustainability and offering local responses to Global problems

Our submission is being offered because we want to encourage Kapiti Coast District Council to implement all possible policies that minimise greenhouse gas production, and to take all possible steps to minimise plastic waste in landfills. We believe that because there is currently limited control over what private waste collectors do, the ability of council to influence householders' behaviour and achieve their waste minimisation and service level objectives is undermined.

We are concerned about the production of greenhouse gases because of KCDC waste management processes:

First because the buried green waste and kitchen waste is producing methane.

Secondly because there are at least six trucks touring the Council's area from Monday to Friday burning fossil fuels setting a bad example to the public in producing unnecessary greenhouse gases.

Third because the option of large waste containers encourages households to fill these bins with green waste, and matter that could be recycled especially plastic.

We are concerned about plastic in landfill because research is proving vast amounts of plastic is leaching into the sea. By 2050 there will be more plastic in the sea than there are fish, and increasingly minute particles of plastic are eaten by fish and other marine life and from there getting into the human food chain.

There is significant research available with respect to the ongoing and increasing rise in total waste. We will simply quote a paper by Duncan Wilson in Local Government Magazine, where he states <sup>1</sup> *"It is also worth noting that market share by the number of households using the service is usually higher for bag services, as households with wheeled bins put out more rubbish than those that use bags ..."*

At this stage in the process we wish to offer 4 recommendations.

---

<sup>1</sup> Tipping Point: Talking Rubbish. Council or Private Collection by Duncan Wilson <http://www.localgovernmentmag.co.nz/waste-management-lg/tipping-point/> accessed 20 April, 2017

**Recommendation 1: Transition Town Otaki seek that as a first step, the Kapiti Coast District Council stops licencing companies to use the very large 240 litre bins for refuse at all.**

The households that have big 240-litre wheeled rubbish bins are consequently throwing more away. The data is very clear on this, and this issue is of concern to many councils. There is evidence to suggest that this may be undermining efforts to reduce waste and recycle more. Once householders have paid for their 240 litre bins, they are inclined to fill them up and consequently put their recycling in with their refuse. (Humans abhor a vacuum). They don't necessarily use their recycling bins, effectively thwarting the conditions imposed by council on the companies.

**Recommendation 2 : Transition Town Otaki seek that the council place focus on separation of organics at source so that green waste can go to the composting facility.**

This keeps costs and work down for council, saves valuable landfill land and will prevent methane from being discharged.

When companies are permitted to take over collection of rubbish, they are driven by market share and profit. They have no investment to keep the volume or weight of waste down. If their customers put in their green waste, plastic and other recycling into their general bin, that is not their concern or responsibility.

**Recommendation 3: Transition Town Otaki seek that the Kapiti Coast District Council shift the emphasis to Refuse, Reduce and Reuse and to education on consumer choices in these areas.**

One of the most important avenues of effort could be working with supermarkets to minimise waste. Considering the economics of recycling in terms of money and energy spent and the fact that much of it goes overseas, we suggest it's importance may be overemphasised. It tends to legitimise bad practices and it normalises disposability. On the 5 R's for waste minimisation- Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Rot: Recycle is low on the priority for waste minimisation.

**Recommendation 4: Transition Town Otaki recommend that the Kapiti Coast District Council actively pursue options for disposal of green waste other than taking it to the transfer station and paying for it, putting it in a big bin or dumping it on the side of the road.**

**Recommendation 5: Lift the price of accepting rubbish in landfills and lower the price of accepting green waste at transfer stations.**

Thank you for considering this submission. A representative would be happy to speak to this submission.

**Diane Natrass**

---

**From:** LeighRamsey <Leigh@bfsnz.net>  
**Sent:** Monday, 1 May 2017 3:43 p.m.  
**To:** Mailbox - Annual Plan  
**Subject:** Submission on the Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan final  
**Attachments:** Submission on the Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan final.pdf  
**Importance:** High

To whom it may concern,

Please see the attached submission document for consideration.

Regards,  
Leigh Ramsey  
Chairman Energise Otaki Inc.  
Ph 0274443015

## Energise Otaki

### Submission on the Draft Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017



#### Background

Energise Otaki is an incorporated society which has as its goal the development of the town of Otaki as a net supplier of clean energy, to be achieved through promotion of local energy conservation and clean energy production projects. As part of that vision it is focused on education around energy and the creation of local jobs in Otaki which are linked to this goal. Energise Otaki is a coalition of businesses (including clean technology businesses), community groups and organisations, Otaki College and individuals and has received support from the Otaki Community Board and Kapiti Coast District Council on a range of projects. The organisation was the recipient of the World Wildlife Fund Conservation 2014 Innovation Award and has administered funding for a number of energy projects undertaken in Otaki.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit on the draft 2017 Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

#### General

Energise Otaki has an interest in the Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for the following reasons:

- reducing the wastage of embedded energy that has been used to create the materials which are now being landfilled;
- the need to reduce green-house gases which are at the core of climate change issues;
- the opportunity to support the development of waste recovery and recycling businesses and jobs under a 'waste economy' vision;
- opportunities for clean energy production from waste where other direct resource recovery and recycling opportunities are not viable in the short and medium term;
- a general commitment to sustainable development as the framework for strategic decision-making and action.

Energise Otaki believes that while the Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan contains some useful initiatives it does not address a number of strategic issues which need to be considered with urgency if progress is to be made. These are:

#### The Normalisation of Waste

Local authorities carry a significant legislative burden and accountability for waste minimisation in an environment where 'wastage' is increasingly normalised via packaging and planned obsolescence of commodities and food. The waste levy only partially addresses the cost of the waste minimisation activity in this area and since its introduction, local authority waste minimisation effort has in reality been scaled to fit the funding available from this source.

The WMMP plan should be including a much stronger statement of the unreasonable burden and far more active programme of advocacy for reduction of waste at source. Current producer accords are not working and have not for some time, in terms of reducing



waste volumes even though they have been more successful in introducing recyclable packaging.

**Recommendation:**

That the WMMP include a stronger statement **and** programme of action around advocacy to reduce at source waste production.

**A Regional Waste Minimisation Economy**

Energise Otaki is of the view that the ideal is to create an environment which both incentivises waste reduction behaviour and creates a 'pricing space' which encourages the emergence of waste recovery and recycling businesses which can operate without subsidy and for the long term. Business development and job creation in the waste recovery sector can offer real benefits to the region.

Both the region's economic development strategies and the WMMP effectively ignore the need for and economic potential of a 'waste minimisation' economy and to some degree current waste management practices work against such an approach emerging (see below).

The WMMP needs to adopt this goal and framework as a strategic starting point and work to embed mechanisms which will encourage emergence of businesses and activity in this area. This concept was adopted by Wellington City Council in its first waste management plan but has not been considered to any degree since.

**Recommendation:**

That the WMMP adopt as a strategic goal the creation of a waste minimisation economy which encourages the emergence of an independent waste recovery business sector and includes specific programmes to incentivise this approach.

**Price for Landfilling of Waste**

Waste reduction must be incentivised via price if it is to be any success. While the Plan does include a user pays framework it fails to address a more fundamental issue.

Ideally, waste recovery and recycling etc. would be taking place as a normal economic activity with businesses fully invested in such economic activity in the region. But the issue, which has been known for some time, is that the cost of landfilling waste is too low and remains at a level which makes it uneconomic for true waste minimisation business development.

Waste disposal price ultimately sets the pricing incentive for any downstream waste management and waste minimisation activity. The region is in a strong position to manage its landfills to promote waste minimisation. It is essential that these landfills remain in public ownership; local authorities who do not own such an asset have less direct opportunity to influence waste minimisation economics for the wider good.

However, the key problem continues to be that the Councils who own landfills in the region are setting their landfill prices at a level which is high enough to offset operating costs but low enough to ensure income – effectively a 'cash cow' with varying levels of benefit for the relevant authorities. Currently price is calibrated at a level that is high enough to cover costs and provide a return but low enough to protect the flow of waste to a Council's own landfill.

There is a fundamental tension between waste minimisation goals and landfill owner goals in its current form and the consequent price is too low to effect any real change.

The region needs to 'bite the bullet' on the way management of landfills and landfill price is undertaken. We are aware that while the regions Councils are co-operating on the production of a waste plan, they continue to protect their own interests in the case of the landfills because of the local revenue benefits that can accrue. For real change to occur the following needs to happen:

- the development of a mechanism which allows the region to manage the regions landfills collectively to send effective price signals, with any revenue benefits distributed to an agreed formula;
- landfill price to be set according to a formula which is structured around:
  - the value of landfill airspace and the cost of that airspace being lost as waste is delivered
  - the replacement cost of developing new landfills in the long term
  - operating costs.

It should be noted that any risk that setting price in this way will encourage private sector investment in landfills is very low, given the consenting and establishment costs of landfills in the region. In most cases private landfill owners will simply move price closer. If the value and life of the current publicly owned landfills across the region are managed in a way that maintains the value of the asset as much as possible over time, return on the available airspace per tonne deposited will be higher. This may lead to a changed timing for using the different landfills in the region over time but the revenue would be dispersed according to the value of the asset across all the relevant Councils.

Until this issue is explicitly addressed, waste minimisation effort is 'playing at the margins' and in the process, places increased pressure on rates funding of waste minimisation effort.

#### **Recommendation:**

That the WMMP include an agreement amongst all participating Councils to explore over the next three years the establishment of a regional entity to manage the region's landfills based on a true pricing regime and waste minimisation framework.

#### **User Pays Principle (Exacerbator Pays)**

Energise Otaki fully supports the concept of user pays (or more correctly the exacerbator pays) principle for waste collection services,

Energise Otaki supports user pays for waste collection provided that all urban communities have a kerb-side recycling service and, if viable, other centralised recycling drop-off points, available to them to off-set collection costs. It should be noted that it supports mechanisms such as those used by Kapiti Coast District Council to require local waste collectors to also provide kerb-side recycling services, and believes that other local authorities in the region could make similar and better use of their by-law powers.

The power of user pays to incentivise waste reduction behaviour is undermined however, by the provision of large waste wheeliebin services by collection companies. These encourage householders to use the available space, particularly for disposing of greenwaste.

We believe that all Councils should introduce as part of their waste by-law the provision to ban 240 litre bins, as has been done by Taupo District Council.

**Recommendation:**

That the WMMP include provision for the banning of 240 litre wheelie-bins to be implemented by each local authority in their waste by-laws over the next three years.

### Green Waste

Energise Otaki has a particular interest in greenwaste management, not least because of the amount of wasted food (and consequent wasted energy involved in food production) and impacts on climate change.

The focus on education to encourage home based composting of waste is supported but we do not believe that this will entirely address the issue. We also support commercial composting initiatives but we do not believe that commercial scale composting of greenwaste is capable of fully addressing the issue, given limited and volatile markets. We believe that the WMMP should consider a range of options, including green-waste to energy technology opportunities.

In the immediate term, Councils need to take a more active role in monitoring the presence of green waste in general collections and take action to properly enforce requirements that ban greenwaste from general waste collections. In the case of Kapiti Coast District Council, it should review its monitoring of the transfer station operations as per its agreement with the Otaihanga and Otaki Transfer Station operators.

**Recommendation:**

That the WMMP plan includes provisions for:

- Better monitoring of private waste collector delivery of household general waste which is mixed with greenwaste and enforcement of bans on mixing of waste;
- Active exploration and encouragement of greenwaste to energy options in addition to the current focus on composting of greenwaste.

Thank-you for the opportunity to submit on these matters. We wish to appear and speak at any hearing that may be held on the draft Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Signed by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Leigh Ramsey', written in a cursive style.

Leigh Ramsey  
0274443015  
Chairperson, Energise Otaki Inc.

# Laybys

#17AP-102 WMMP.  
New Zealand Ltd.



28 April 2017



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## KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUCL SUBMISSION DRAFT WMMP FOR 2017-2023

In 2016-2017 Laybys NZ Ltd conducted a pilot trial to investigate the vermicomposting of Kapiti's biosolid from the Paraparaumu Treatment Plant.

The Institute of Environmental Science and Research Ltd were involved and monitored the pilot programme science aspects.

A copy of the Report is **attached**.

The project was conducted to trial to vermicomposting of biosolids which presently is disposed of in Class I landfills.

Presently Kapiti Council dispose of 1500 tonnes of biosolids to landfill annually.

To adhere to the 2008 waste minimisation Act all territorial authorities must promote effective and efficient forms of waste management and minimisation.

The commercial aspects of the vermicomposting process can be expanded to process the total organic waste stream that is presently being consigned to landfill over the total WMMP region.

All recycling of waste must recognise that considerable effort and innovation must be devoted towards fostering attitudes and behaviours that encourage people to change and adopt resource efficient behaviour.

Presently our waste industry is disjointed and requires political leadership at national, central and local administration levels for the total waste reduction programme to succeed.

The management of Laybys NZ Ltd has been involved in the waste and recycling industry over the last 30 years and welcome the Draft WMMP Plan and formally request that they be included in the formulation of such an endeavour as the WMMP.

LAYBYS NZ LTD  
Barry Lucinsky

A large, stylized handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Barry Lucinsky".

# PILOT SCALE TRIAL TO INVESTIGATE FEASIBILITY OF CO-VERMICOMPOSTING KĀPITI'S BIOSOLIDS FROM THE PARAPARAUMU WITH PLASTER BOARD

≡/S/R

THE SCIENCE  
BEHIND THE  
TRUTH

## PILOT SCALE TRIAL TO INVESTIGATE FEASIBILITY OF CO-VERMICOMPOSTING KĀPITI'S BIOSOLIDS FROM THE

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CLIENT REPORT No: FW

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Each year, 1500 tonnes of thermal dried biosolids from the Kapiti Coast are disposed of at the Otaihanga landfill. The current resource consent allows this disposal until 2020, when alternative options will be required. Funded by a Waste minimisation grant, we investigated the potential for vermicomposting these biosolids, using plasterboard (GIB) from the building industry as a bulking agent.

Construction and demolition waste (including plasterboard) currently accounts for 20% of waste going to landfill. Plasterboard is theoretically suitable for vermicomposting, as it is composed of gypsum with a paper lining and has the potential to balance the C:N ratio, absorb excess water, aerate the compost and reduce the ammonia smell from biosolids. In addition, as a final product, gypsum can be used as a soil amendment in agriculture to improve permeability in clay soils and provide calcium and sulphur for plant growth.

Vermicomposting with biosolids and plasterboard has not previously been trialled in New Zealand.

There were some significant initial teething problems encountered in the trial due to excess ammonium and problems re-wetting of the biosolids pellets. To find a solution small scale lab tests were carried out to find optimum composting conditions and a mixture that the worms liked. The field trial units were then adjusted and the worms survived and multiplied. After 12 weeks the vermicomposting process was complete. The results are summarised below:

- The addition of plasterboard appeared to enhance the vermicomposting process.
- There was plenty of soluble N in the final product to satisfy plant needs – earthworms stimulate nitrification.
- Ammonium levels were still high due to high N in starting material (biosolids)
- The P content is similar to animal manure composts
- All mixtures trialled met the NZ Biosolids guidelines for *E. coli*
- To meet guidelines levels for Zn and Cu the biosolids must be diluted.

The finding that the addition of plasterboard to the mix appeared to positively impact the vermicomposting process is significant. Co-vermicomposting biosolids with a plasterboard bulking agent has the potential create a viable product and allow diversion of biosolids and some plasterboard waste from landfill.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 PROJECT AND CLIENT

Kāpiti Coast District Council through Laybys NZ have contracted The Institute of Environmental Science and Research (ESR) Ltd to test the viability of co-vermicomposting two wastes currently disposed of to landfill: Kāpiti Coast waste water treatment plant solids and waste plasterboard (gypsum, GIB).

## 1.2 BACKGROUND

The Kāpiti Coast produces an average of 1,500 tonnes of dried biosolids on an annual basis which is currently disposed at the Otaihangā landfill. The Otaihangā Landfill is closed to domestic waste and although the current resource consent allows biosolids disposal until 2020, biosolids will no longer be landfilled in the near future. In addition, a significant waste for the region is construction plasterboard. It is estimated that construction and demolition waste may represent up to 20% of waste going to landfill. Winstone Wallboards Ltd (a major producer of GIB) have expressed an interest in exploring vermicomposting as an alternative to landfilling waste construction GIB.

Landfilling of wastes with alternative potential beneficial re-use runs contrary to the thrust of current legislation and to international environmental policy and increased community awareness of, and support for waste minimisation. This trial will investigate the feasibility of re-using two significant wastes, biosolids and GIB, and producing a nutrient rich fertiliser with potential economic opportunities.

Vermicomposting has been found to be a viable option for transforming organic waste such as biosolids into useful, nutrient rich compost. During the vermicomposting process organic matter is decomposed by earthworms and microorganisms, stabilising the substrate and mineralising nutrients. A diverse range of feed stocks can be used and providing certain parameters are maintained this is a cost effective and fairly rapid treatment compared to standard composting.

Vermicomposting of biosolids is a commonly used waste management strategy both in New Zealand and overseas. What is NEW is testing the viability of the processing using dried biosolids and construction plasterboard.

## 1.3 OBJECTIVES

- Determine if Kāpiti Coast biosolids produced at the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant can be co-vermicomposted with waste plasterboard.
- Determine the parameters for effective vermicomposting.

## 2. METHODS

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### 2.1 MATERIALS

- Plasterboard (Fig. 1), also known as GIB was sourced from Winstone Wallboards and crushed to 5 mm for consistency purposes during sampling.
- Greenwaste was sourced from the Ōtaki Transfer Station (domestic garden waste) and was also chipped to 5 mm (Fig 1).
- Biosolids were sourced from the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant (PWWTP).

Biosolids are produced at the treatment plant by undergoing primary and secondary treatment before being separated from the effluent or liquid component of the waste. The biosolids are then dewatered and thermally dried. It is the thermally dried product that was used for this trial.

Samples of all three source materials were analysed for carbon: nitrogen ratio and moisture content prior to establishment of the experiment in order to determine correct ratios. Ammonia concentrations were also determined for the biosolids.



Figure 1. Crushed plasterboard and greenwaste

### 2.2 PRELIMINARY TRIALS - WORM SURVIVAL TESTS

Two preliminary trials were established. This first preliminary trial was required as biosolids may contain ammonia levels that are toxic to worms (Chan & Griffiths, 1988).

Firstly, treatments of biosolids with plasterboard and biosolids with greenwaste were set up in triplicate in plastic containers in the laboratory at ESR (Fig 2). Biosolids were sourced from the PWWTP, the green waste from a local household garden, containing mostly lawn clippings and weeds and the plasterboard from a local builder's waste. These containers were given air holes and drainage. Water was added to all containers to establish a moisture content of 75 %. Worms were added to the surface of each treatment (density of 1.63 kg m<sup>2</sup>) (Ndegwa & Thomson, 2000) and left to vermicompost at room temperature in a fumehood at 18 °C.

In the second of the preliminary experiments, the C:N ratio of the mixtures was adjusted to 25 by adding chipped cardboard. The containers were left to pre-compost for four weeks after which the worms were added. Worm survival was determined after set periods of pre-

composting to determine how long it will take for ammonia levels to decrease to levels that no longer toxic to the worms.



Figure 2. Preliminary laboratory trials

## 2.3 SITE AND SET UP

### 2.3.1 Pilot Plant Design

Location: The trial vermicomposting plant was situated on a 200m<sup>2</sup> area in a paddock next to the Ōtaki Resource Recovery Centre, 1 Riverbank Road, Ōtaki on the land leased by Silaca Glass Crushers. The location of the trial at the Silaca Glass Crushers site is illustrated in Fig 3.

Ōtaki Resource Recovery Centre



Figure 3. Location of vermicompost trial at Silaca Glass Crushers site adjoining the Ōtaki Resource Recovery Centre.

The trial was set up at the Ōtaki Refuse Transfer Station, located behind a line of trees that gave partial shading throughout the day. The vermicomposting units were covered but also exposed to variations in daily temperature (Fig 4). The average annual temperature in Otaki is 13.4°C, however over the February to May period of this trial, historical averages show a range from 12 °C to 18 °C daily averages (Climate-Data.Org).

Triplicate vermicomposting units of biosolids with plasterboard and biosolids with greenwaste (control) were established (Fig 5-6). Each treatment replicate was in a sealed plastic trough-shaped 1 m<sup>3</sup> container. Each container was fitted with a tap and leachate collection container to allow for drainage. All units were filled manually and once established, adjusted to 75 % moisture content. Worms (*Eisenia fetida*) were added to the surface at a density of 1.63 kg m<sup>-2</sup>.



Figure 4. Vermicompost container on the Layby NZ site

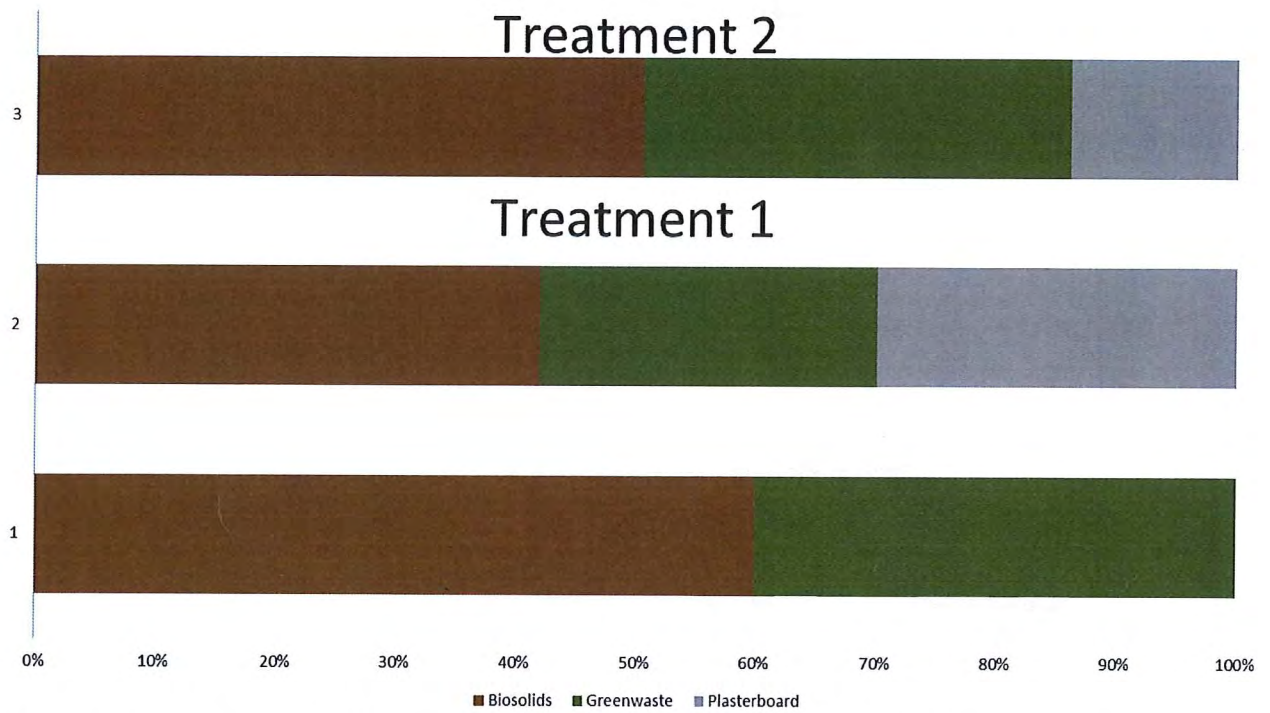


Figure 5. Ratios of material in each vermicompost treatment (Control, T1 = 10% GIB; T2 = 30% GIB)

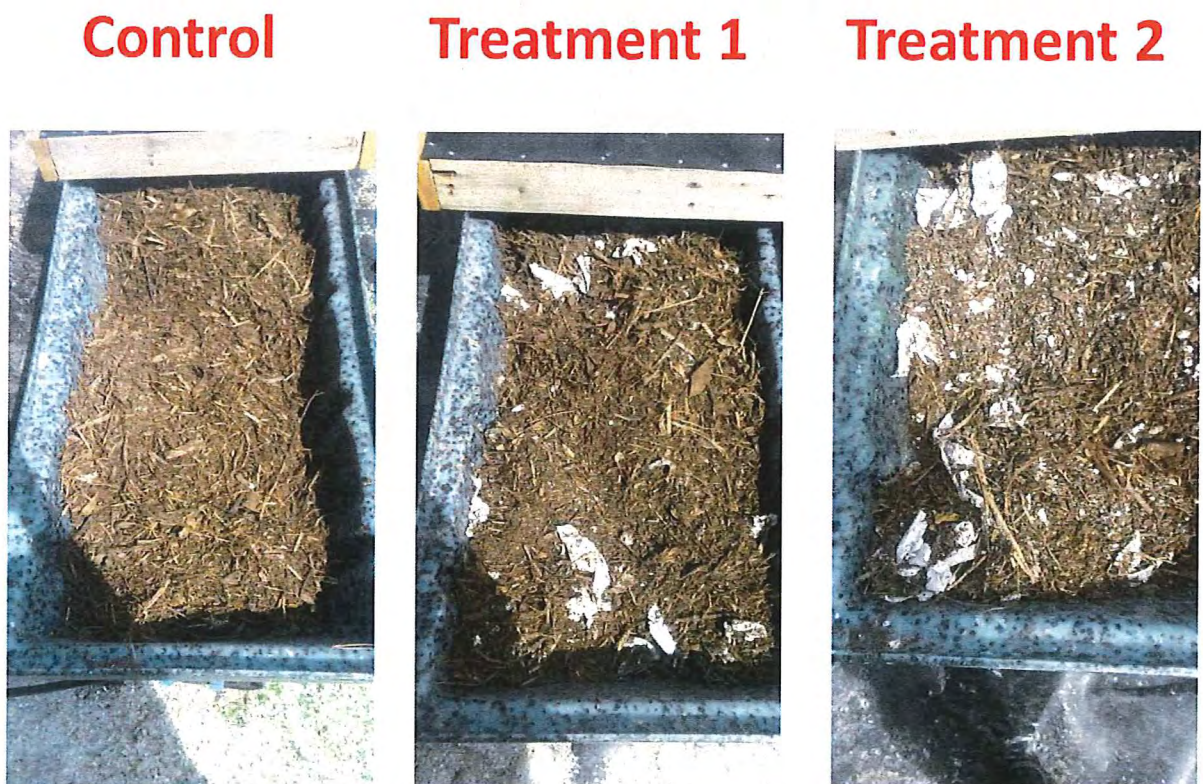


Figure 6. Vermicompost mixtures at the beginning of the trial (Control, T1 = 10% GIB; T2 = 30% GIB)

### 2.3.2 Sampling

A suite of variables were monitored to determine when the vermicomposting process was complete. Sampling occurred every four weeks at WK 0, WK 4, WK 8, WK 12 (time in weeks), with the first samples taken immediately after establishment of the trail to provide baseline data. Samples taken from each of the six vermicomposting units were analysed for the following:

- dehydrogenase,
- phosphate,
- nitrate,
- ammonia;
- and *Escherichia coli*

Completion was assessed based on a decrease in biological activity (dehydrogenase), *E.coli*, phosphate, ammonia and an increase in nitrate (Van Schaik et al., 2012).

Weekly sampling was undertaken for maintenance purposes and included moisture content and pH analyses. Adjustments were made by adding water or calcium carbonate if required. The final sampling at WK 12 included a wider suite of analysis to determine if the vermicompost met Grade Aa of the current NZ Biosolids guidelines (NZWWA, 2003).

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

---

### 3.1 PRELIMINARY TRIALS - WORM SURVIVAL TESTS

In the preliminary trials, within 24 hours worm mortality was 100 % in all treatments. The worms were found either balled up in a corner or trying to escape by climbing the walls of the tubs. There are a few factors that contribute to worm mortality in sewage sludge composting including low pH, high ammonia levels (worms prefer < 500 ppm; Edwards, 1998) and high temperature, all properties that are problematic in composting biosolids (Gunadi et al., 2002). Baseline analysis showed that nitrate levels in the treatments ranged from 1800 – 3400ppm, above the preferred levels for worms (Fig 9). Chan & Griffiths, (1988) also found 100 % worm mortality in the first 24 hours when using untreated pig manure with no pre-composting. The study later determined that the addition of calcium sulphate to control ammonium in the pre-composting process created an environment acceptable to worms. As calcium sulphate is the main component in plasterboard, we may see similar results when the treatments are given time to pre-compost.

In addition to the high ammonium content of the biosolids, it was also noted that the biosolids pellets did not re-hydrate; further, despite adding green waste to balance the C:N ratio, this was still below the level of 25 recommended for optimum for worm activity (Ndegwa and Thompson, 2000).

In the second set of lab trials, more cardboard was added to increase C:N ratio and the material was saturated with water and then allowed to drain in an attempt to re-wet the biosolids pellets to make them more palatable for the worms. Issues identified and the solutions are summarised in table 1 below.

**Table 1. Issues encountered in the preliminary laboratory trials and solution.**

Problem	Consequence	Solution
High ammonia	Worm death	Pre-composting period
Biosolids pellets difficult to re-hydrate	Worms leave	Add more water, soak, mix well
C:N ratio	Worms leave	Add cardboard

Two days after set up of the second lab trials, the distribution and activity of the worms was far different to the first experiment (where the worms either died or tried to escape). No worms were trying to escape, nor were they remaining balled up in their original soil ball. Rather they had spread out across the tub and were very active. After three days the worms appeared to be processing the material and worm casts were visible. The experiment was continued until the material appeared to be well composted (Fig 7); after approximately three months.





**Figure 7. Treatments T1 and T2**

### 3.2 PILOT FIELD TRIAL

Following the results from the laboratory experiments the field trial vermicompost mixtures were readjusted as follows:

- All units were mixed thoroughly,
- Approximately half of the vermicompost from each unit were removed and disposed of to make room for cardboard,
- The leachate holes were blocked off with tape and each unit was filled with water. No exact volume was used but rather each unit was filled until ponding occurred and all material had been wetted,
- Units were left overnight to soak,
- Drainage holes were unblocked and the compost was well mixed again, weighed and cardboard was then mixed in thoroughly by hand with spades, and
- The worms were added at the correct ratio.

Due to the limitation of shredding cardboard, only a total of 11 kg of cardboard was used and therefore a C:N ratio of 25 was not achieved. Table 2 shows the ratios used:

**Table 2. C:N ratio of the final vermicompost mixture in each unit and treatment**

Sample	Cardboard (wet w kg)	Compost mixture (kg)	C:N ratio
Control rep 1	1	25	10.05
Control rep 2	2	51	10.02
10% GIB rep 1	2	51	9.96
10% Gib rep 2	2	51	10.07
30% GIB rep 1	2	51	10.02
30% GIB rep 2	2	51	10.08

During the weekly maintenance, it was noted that the worms were surviving and were very active. After 12 weeks the worms began to try to leave the units. This was an indication that the condition in the the units were no longer optimal for the worms – at this point it was assumed that the worms had run out of food and therefore the composting was complete.

### 3.2.1 Dehydrogenase

The dehydrogenase data was highly variable and has therefore been excluded from this report.

### 3.2.2 Ammonium, nitrate and phosphorous

Figures 8, 9 and 10 show the ammonium, nitrate and phosphorous content of the vermicompost over the 12 week experimental period.

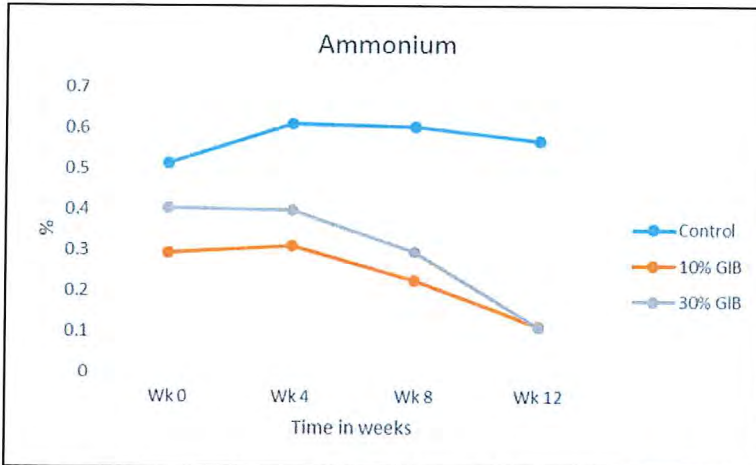


Figure 8. Ammonium content of vermicompost treatments

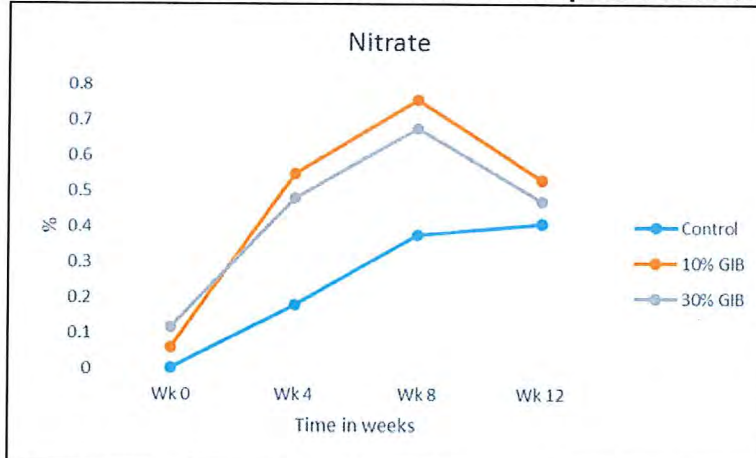


Figure 9. Nitrate content of vermicompost treatments

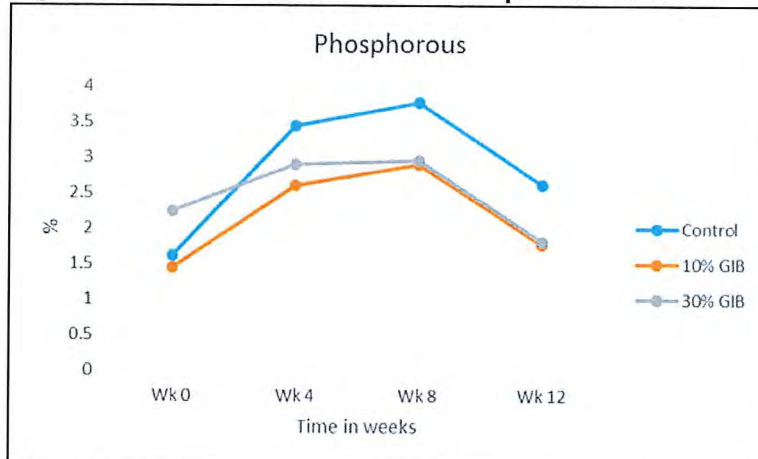


Figure 10. Phosphorous content of vermicompost treatments

Over the course of the experiment the ammonium concentration decreased rapidly in the two treatments containing GIB (Fig. 8). The loss of ammonium during vermicomposting is well documented (Atiyeh et al., 2000; Benitez et al., 1999; Aira and Dominguez, 2009). Atiyeh et al. (2000) found a large decrease in ammonium during the first 28 days of vermicomposting and reported that earthworms caused, at least initially, a more rapid loss of that cation compared to the treatment without earthworms. In this study the ammonium loss in the control without GIB was notably slower. Thus it appears that GIB has a positive impact on the vermicomposting process. The main component of plasterboard is calcium sulphate. A previous study by Chan and Griffiths (1988) found that worms fed untreated pig manure died within 24 hours, likely due to the high ammonium content; a pre-composting step did not work but the addition of calcium sulphate allowed the worms to live and burrow in the pig slurry. The addition of GIB may also act to reduce the toxicity of the high Cu and Zn which may be impacting biological processes such as nitrification. The GIB may also provide more aeration to the compost thus improving the conditions for the worms.

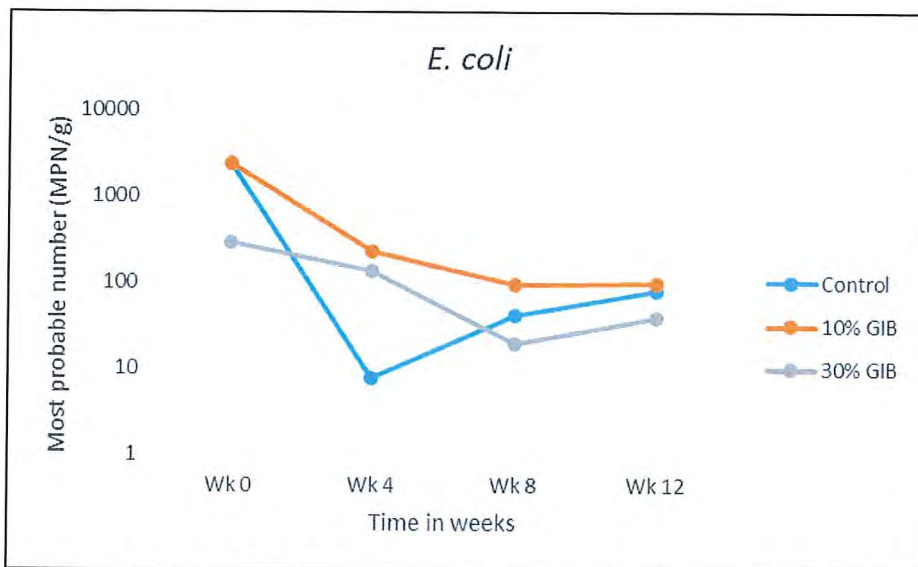
At the end of the experiment the ammonium level was still high, this was due to the high starting levels in the biosolids. Post-composting storage would decrease these levels further.

The concentrations of nitrate-N in compost over the course of the experiment can be seen in Figure 9. Nitrate-N concentrations increased in all treatments over the course of the vermicomposting process, though the rates differed significantly between those with GIB and the control. The composting process would convert ammonium-N to nitrate-N, the soluble and plant usable form of N.

Phosphorous levels over the duration of the experiment are shown in Figure 10. After four weeks P had increased in all treatments. Phosphorous in the Control continued to increase until a sharp decline in week 12. Worms are efficient at mineralising organic-P from a wide range of organic materials (Ghosh et al., 1999) as observed by the increase in P. The final P content was similar to animal manure composts.

### 3.2.3 *Escherichia coli*

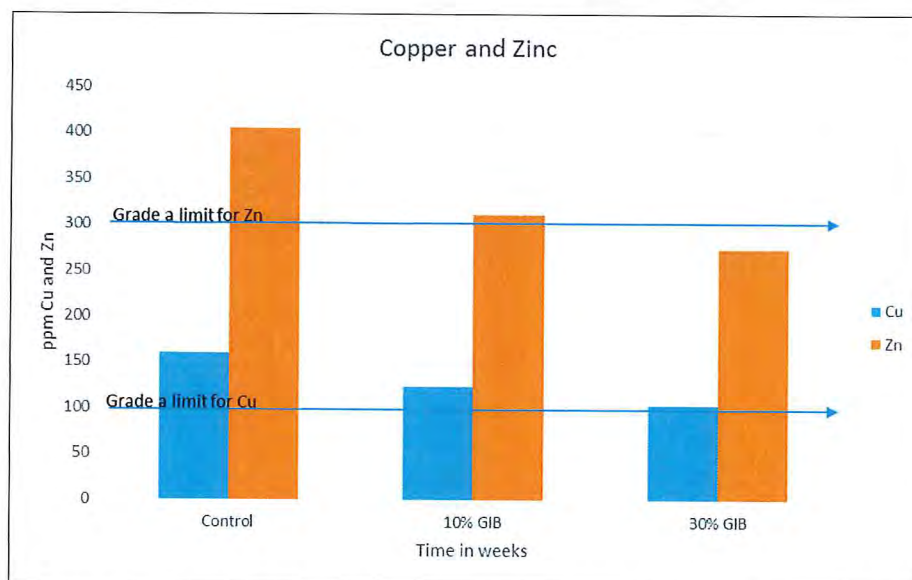
Figure 11 shows the number of *E. coli* in the vermicompost over the duration of the trial. The PWWTP biosolids is heat treated and contains very low *E. coli*. At the start of the experiment numbers of *E. coli* ranged from 295 – 2400 MPN/g; at the end of the vermicomposting period *E. coli* in all treatments were below 100 MPN/g and therefore met Grade A of the current NZ Biosolids guidelines (NZWWA, 2003).



**Figure 11. MPN *E.coli* in the vermicompost over the duration of the trial**

### 3.2.4 Zinc and Copper

Figure 12 shows the final concentration of the heavy metals copper and zinc in the vermicompost. Copper and zinc are the metals found at the highest concentrations in sludge's and biosolids and are therefore most likely to limit their re-use. Thus, for this trial only the concentration of Cu and Zn in the final vermicompost was measured. Only the treatment with 30% GIB was below the Grade a limit of 300 ppm for Zn and 100 ppm for Cu in current NZ Biosolids guidelines (NZWWA, 2003). This was likely due to a dilution effect and less biosolids being present in the original mixtures.



**Figure 12. Zinc and copper concentrations in the vermicompost**

### 3.2.5 pH

Figure 13 shows the pH in the 3 treatments over the duration of the trial. The pH in the vermicomposts containing GIB is lower through-out the trial period, this is likely due to the enhanced nitrification, a process that lowers the pH.

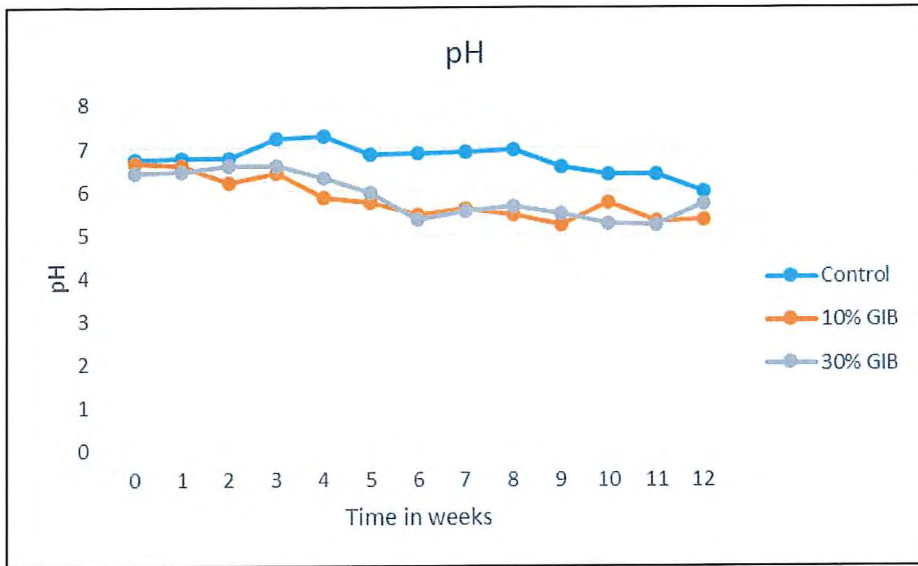


Figure 13. pH in the vermicompost over the duration of the trial

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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Vermicomposting has the potential to transform the PWWTP biosolids into a high value compost as it is effective at stabilizing nutrients and preventing the re-growth of pathogens.

By itself, the PWWTP biosolids were not suitable for vermicomposting and care needs to be taken to ensure the product is mixed with correct ratios of bulking agents such as cardboard and green waste to ensure it is palatable for the worms. High ammonium content of the starting mixtures due to high ammonium in the biosolids was overcome by a pre-composting period. Difficulties were also encountered with re-wetting the biosolids pellets, a starting moisture content of 75% was not sufficient and the pellets had to be submerged in water to once again make them more palatable for the worms. Once the optimal mixture was found the vermicomposting process worked well.

The final vermicomposts had plenty of soluble N to satisfy plant needs; and a P content similar to animal manure composts. The composts met Grade A of the current NZ Biosolids guidelines (NZWWA, 2003) for *E.coli*, and the treatment with only 40% biosolids in the starting mixture met Grade a for zinc and copper.

The addition of GIB to the compost mixtures appeared to enhance the vermicompost process. This is an interesting finding and could be for a variety of reasons that require further investigation.

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28 April 2017

## KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUCIL SUBMISSION DRAFT WMMP FOR 2017-2023

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 states that all territorial authorities must promote effective and efficient forms of waste management and minimisation.

### A Bold Statement

How does any authority propose to subscribe to the regional vision of:

*"Waste free together for people, environment and economy".*

### Again a Bold Statement

The statements are bold but the leading question is has the Wellington region the ability and tenacity to formulate a Regional Plan to reduce the volume of waste sent to Class I landfills.

Presently the waste programme operated by local authorities named in the Proposal is disjointed with each authority having its own agenda.

The vision projected by the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is to be commended and should fulfil its objectives.

The WMMP for 2017-2023 requires serious input namely leadership from the elected representatives of the ratepayers over the total region.

Anecdotal evidence expresses the lack of enhancing the practical experience that has been accumulated over the years.

The ratepayer must be fully informed of their major role in the WMMP, public ownership of any project will guarantee its success.



[www.crushedglass.co.nz](http://www.crushedglass.co.nz)





Presently our waste in the proposed WMMP region is controlled by international companies who basically are cartage contractors and landfill operators.

**The community presently are disillusioned as to the waste disposal.**

Silica Glass Crushing Ltd have since 2004 been involved in recycling waste glass.

Silica have designed glass crushers exporting to Australia and the Pacific Islands, plus is selling on the New Zealand market.

Silica have developed uses for crushed recycled glass:

- (a) roading aggregates;
- (b) grit blasting;
- (c) garden ornaments;
- (d) courtyard pavers;
- (e) drymix products; and
- (f) additives for cosmetics.

A comprehensive view as seen on our website: "[www.crushedglass.co.nz](http://www.crushedglass.co.nz)"

It is accepted that every tonne of waste glass has a financial saving of \$100 per tonne. This does not include carbon footprints generated by transportation.

Silica have been promoting the establishment of a regional glass crushing recycling which could process **all of** the glass in the WMMP region.

Recycling is not rocket science, all that is required is the ability to process the waste glass, create products manufactured from crushed recycled glass, plus ensuring that the community takes ownership of the glass recycling project.

Silica Glass Crushers Ltd are the only company to survive the failed Otaki Clean Technology Centre which in itself was to be commended but unfortunately the direction of the Clean Technology Centre was flawed by inexperienced management.

The management of Silica Glass Crushers Ltd have the experience to contribute to the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for 2017-2023 and formally request that they be included in the formation of the WMMP to reduce waste to Class I landfills.

**Attached** is information regarding the South Australian waste strategy which the writer in his capacity as Chairman of *Keep New Zealand Beautiful* travelled to South Australia on several occasions to study waste reduction.

Barry Lucinsky  
Silica Glass Crushers Ltd



# South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010

## SUMMARY



Government of South Australia  
Zero Waste SA

## South Australia's first Waste Strategy

There are some stark realities and some simple truths that should be regarded as beyond dispute. The Premier's Round Table on Sustainability gave such a message in its report to the Government of South Australia. That simple message is, *"Our society and economy are dependent on a healthy environment. The future of South Australia is threatened by climate change and biodiversity collapse."*

We know that wasteful consumption habits are not sustainable because of global limits to the availability and accessibility of the earth's natural resources. We also know that there are limits to the amount of man made waste and pollution the earth can absorb or contain.

South Australia's Strategic Plan intends to make South Australia world renowned for being clean, green and sustainable. It is about embracing change, improving our current ways and finding better ways to do things in order to meet the challenges confronting us as a community.

In the area of waste management, the South Australian Government has acted decisively to establish Zero Waste SA as the organisation to bring about the necessary transformation. Using the framework provided by South Australia's Strategic Plan and the *Zero Waste SA Act 2004*, Zero Waste SA has developed South Australia's first State-wide waste strategy.

*South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005 - 2010* provides direction and is a call to action. Importantly, it recognises that changing people's awareness, values, attitudes and behaviour to a sustainable course is critical for achieving many of its strategies, goals and targets. Changing the hearts and minds of businesses, industry, Governments, communities

and individuals is a key feature of South Australia's first Waste Strategy.

'Zero Waste' is a new way of thinking about an age-old problem. It is part of a worldwide movement that recognises the need for change in the way that society manages its waste. Some countries have always reused and recycled materials because of limited access to resources. Now, countries such as Australia, with its ample resources, are recycling more because Governments, businesses, communities and individuals consider it increasingly important to do so.

Recycling is only a staging post on the road to 'zero waste' and nothing is more fundamental to this Waste Strategy than the recognition that there is an urgent need to examine ways to avoid and reduce the creation of waste in the first instance.

The Strategy is an invitation to all South Australians to seize the opportunity it presents for active participation in actions as diverse as green purchasing decisions through to changes in manufacturing and processing, from redesigning products to recycling them.

This is our State's first Waste Strategy and others will follow to ensure a healthy environment for South Australian's now and into the future.



A handwritten signature of John Hill in black ink.

John Hill  
Minister for Environment  
and Conservation

## A new approach

The way South Australians deal with waste generated through consumption, manufacturing and processing patterns will have a direct bearing on our capacity, and that of future South Australians, to live sustainably.

South Australia's waste disposal practices have fundamentally relied on landfill as the lead disposal technology. Several major landfills service metropolitan Adelaide and a large number of smaller rural and regional landfills collectively receive about 1.28 million tonnes of solid waste every year. By disposing waste to landfill we bury many useful resources, preventing ongoing use of the material(s) in one form or another. However, recent studies show cause for optimism. South Australia is one of the best performing jurisdictions around the world for diverting recyclables from landfill.

Zero Waste SA, a State Government agency created in July 2003, is championing a new approach to waste management and has developed *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010* to guide and inform the necessary changes. The Waste Strategy builds upon a number of previous initiatives to tackle waste at both the State and national level.

This is the first Waste Strategy for South Australia. A new waste strategy will be produced at least every five years, each progressively building upon previous gains.

## Objectives of the Waste Strategy

The direction for this first strategy is focused around five key objectives.

- 1 **Fostering sustainable behaviour:** Simply providing information will not influence people to adopt more sustainable waste behaviours. The Waste Strategy recognises that considerable effort and innovation must be devoted towards fostering attitudes and behaviours that encourage people to change and adopt resource efficient behaviours.
- 2 **Reduce waste:** Achieving significant progress towards waste avoidance means changing the way resources are used in production processes and in products. This requires modifying behaviours, of households, producers and other participants in the economy. Resources must also be redirected towards more beneficial uses if substantially less waste is to go to landfill in South Australia. Reducing waste is about establishing markets for recyclable products – and designing products to last longer, to be disassembled, reused and repaired. Reducing waste is also about eliminating barriers, providing incentives to reduce, reuse and recycle waste, and about building our knowledge and data on waste and recycling.



- 3 **Implement effective systems:** South Australia needs to establish, maintain and increase the capacity of recycling systems and re-processing infrastructure in metropolitan and regional areas. Effective systems are essential for collecting, transporting, sorting, consolidating, transferring and re-processing recyclable and recoverable resources.
- 4 **Implement effective policy instruments:** Economic, regulatory and other policy measures must be introduced to give the necessary traction in the marketplace to encourage avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling of waste. These instruments must also be effective to enable industry to make long-term investment decisions based on the knowledge that there will be consistent application of principles, approaches and standards.
- 5 **Cooperate successfully:** The goals and targets of this and future strategies will only be reached with the successful cooperation of a range of stakeholders.

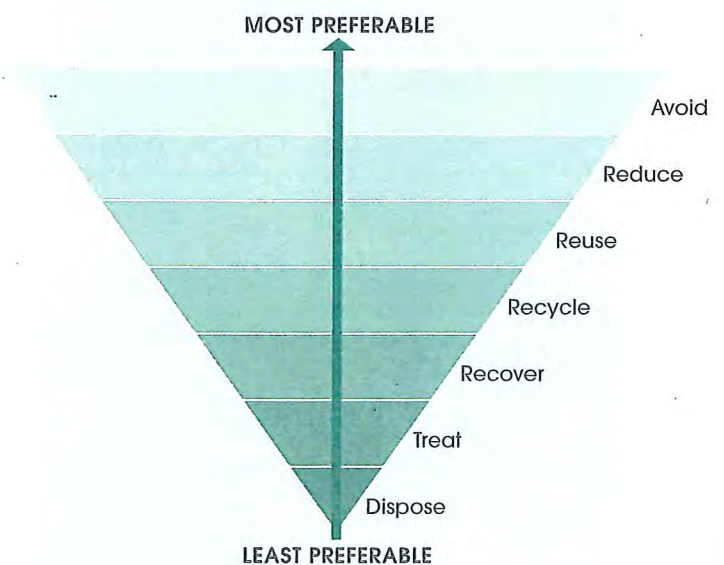
Within each of the five objectives, specific steps are outlined for meeting waste reduction targets and goals across the three broad waste-generating sectors of the community: municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, and construction and demolition waste.

Specific goals/targets for material recovery and recycling in these sectors have been established.

In addition, the strategy recognises special issues that arise from litter and illegal dumping, and from hazardous waste.

## Waste hierarchy

The waste management hierarchy is a nationally and internationally accepted philosophy for prioritising and guiding efforts to manage waste. It is a guiding principle of the *Zero Waste SA Act 2004* and the foundation upon which South Australia's Waste Strategy has been developed. The waste management hierarchy establishes approaches to waste management according to their importance and preference in descending order. Waste avoidance and reduction are regarded as the most optimal approach and, to the extent that this cannot be achieved, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste is preferred, with treatment and disposal the least preferred approach.



## Roles and relationships

Effective partnerships between State Government, industry, local government and the community are required to achieve the Waste Strategy's goals and targets. The roles and responsibilities of these sectors are explained in greater detail in the background paper that accompanies the strategy.

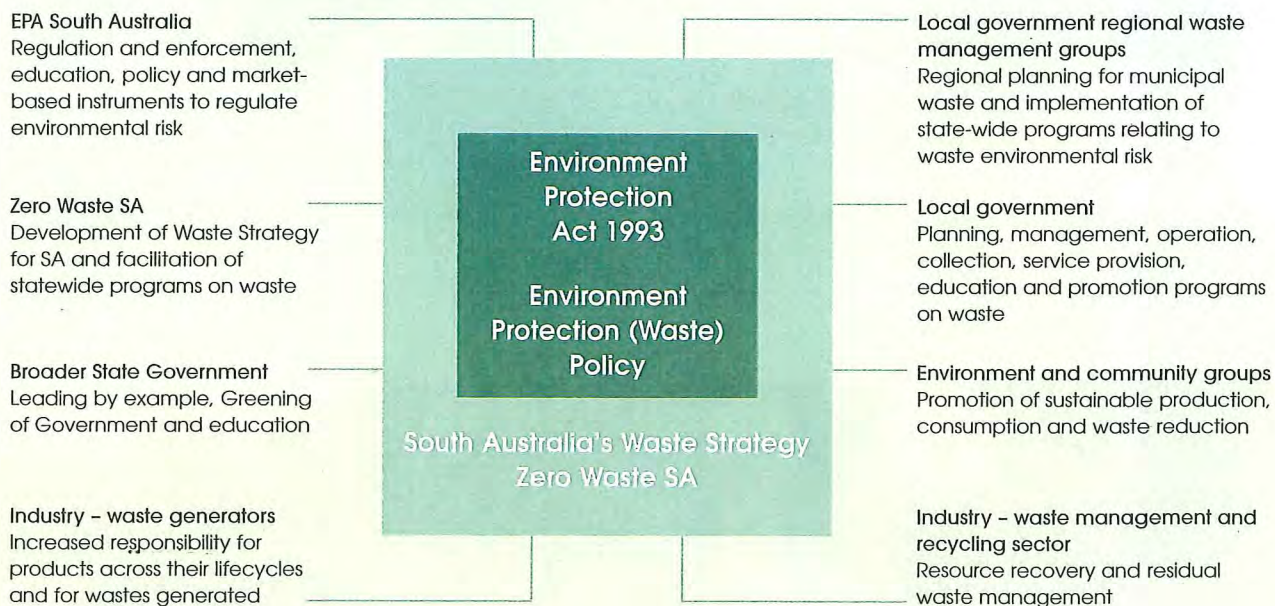
The Waste Strategy is the lead policy-setting document for waste management in South Australia and an important step towards attaining sustainability outcomes for waste identified by the Government in *South Australia's Strategic Plan*. The Waste Strategy will help guide the development of a range of other key documents that will ultimately form part of an integrated framework of policies, strategies and plans to guide waste management activities in South Australia. This framework includes:

- South Australia's Waste Strategy
- the proposed Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Environment Protection (Waste) Policy (Waste EPP)
- Greening of Government Operations Framework (State Government)
- Draft EPA Hazardous Waste Strategy (in preparation)
- ZWSA's Business Plan
- regional waste management plans developed by councils
- industry waste management plans/agreements/covenants.

In establishing ZWSA, the Government has recognised the distinct advantages in separating some elements of waste management from the predominantly regulatory role of the EPA. For some waste related matters, however, the EPA may also choose to encourage more sustainable behaviour by non-mandatory approaches (e.g. non-mandatory provisions within an EPP).

### Roles and relationships for waste management in South Australia

(adapted by Zero Waste SA from the Victorian Environment Protection Authority)





## Key targets for waste streams

### Municipal Solid Waste

- Increase the recovery, recycling and use of kerbside collected waste to 50% by 2008 (excluding food waste).
- Increase the recovery, recycling and use of metropolitan kerbside collected waste to 75% by 2010 (including food waste).
- Increase the recovery, recycling and use of household waste in non-metropolitan centres through drop-off and kerbside collection services where appropriate.
- All councils to provide high performance kerbside or equivalent systems servicing householders throughout South Australia by 2010.
- Establish effective metropolitan and regional local government waste management groups working cooperatively on regional waste management issues.

### Commercial and Industrial Waste

- By 2010, the recovery and use of materials from the C&I sector will have increased by 30% from 2004 weights.

### Construction and Demolition Waste

- By 2010, C&D recovery and use will have increased by 50% from 2004 weights.



## Implementing the strategy

The Waste Strategy outlines the steps needed to move towards zero waste. Some steps will be achieved sooner than others and the strategy has identified priorities that are ongoing, those that are important in the first three years of the strategy, those that are likely to take more time, and those that may be the subject of future waste strategies.

Annual reporting on the Waste Strategy will be complemented by a review every two years to assess its adequacy and implementation.

**Municipal solid waste** presents the most likely resource stream for gains to be quickly realised.

This is in large part because local government plays a key role in waste management, particularly in regional areas where the local council often controls the collection and disposal of waste, and in metropolitan and rural areas through councils working collectively in waste management groups.

The commercial and industrial sector and the construction and demolition sector are highly fragmented with a large number of very competitive small, medium and large-scale enterprises. The huge diversity of waste generating activities and waste materials produced by these sectors requires a range of complementary approaches, including increased responsibility being placed on producers and manufacturers for managing their products beyond the point of manufacture or sale, through to the imposition of strict waste management regulations by government. This strategy and future strategies will require sustained emphasis across these business sectors.

A final component of the strategy relates to transfer, disposal and storage of waste. The strategic actions and steps proposed in this section seek to prevent development of further landfills servicing metropolitan Adelaide, and require metropolitan generated waste to be pre-processed through a transfer station or resource recovery facility, and not disposed direct to landfill.



## Objective of Zero Waste SA

The primary objective of Zero Waste SA (ZWSA), as stipulated in the *Zero Waste SA Act 2004*, is to eliminate waste or its consignment to landfill and advance the development of resource recovery and recycling.

The requirement to prepare a Waste Strategy for South Australia was part of a range of waste reforms associated with the establishment of ZWSA announced by the Minister for Environment and Conservation in January 2003.

ZWSA intends to change the direction of waste management in South Australia to one that meets both the preferred approach of the waste management hierarchy and the principles of sustainability. A lot can be done to redirect our waste management efforts to more closely reflect the guiding principles of the waste hierarchy. A major challenge – to break the strong link between waste generation and economic development – will only be met by a range of policy measures.

## Next steps

International and interstate analysis provides some reassurance that the South Australian Waste Strategy – which seeks to maximise the beneficial use of waste materials, decrease the generation of greenhouse gas and reduce the disposal of waste to landfill – makes good economic, social and environmental sense. However, detailed benefit-cost analysis of the Waste Strategy will provide greater certainty and information about the real and total costs (including social and environmental externalities) of implementing its range of strategies, next steps and other measures. A comprehensive benefit-cost analysis of South Australia's Waste Strategy using a full cost accounting analysis will be initiated within the Waste Strategy's first year of life and will be used to optimise its economic, social and environmental efficiency.

## About this summary

This brochure summarises the information contained in *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010*. The strategy includes a Background Paper. Both documents are available from the Zero Waste SA website at

[www.zerowaste.sa.gov.au](http://www.zerowaste.sa.gov.au).

A limited number of printed copies have been produced.

## Consultation

ZWSA received 48 submissions on a draft version of the Waste Strategy released for 12 weeks consultation on 29 November 2004.

Copies of the draft Waste Strategy were widely distributed to relevant stakeholders in hard copy and electronic form, notification advertisements appeared in state-based and regional newspapers both at the beginning of the process and again early in 2005, and several presentations, briefings and a workshop were conducted with various groups.

The general commentary, opinion, issues and statements in the submissions have been used to further develop and finalise *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010*.

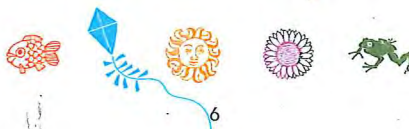
## References

- Environment Protection Authority. 2003. *The State of our Environment: State of the Environment Report for South Australia 2003*. EPA, Adelaide.
- Government of South Australia. 2004. *South Australia's Strategic Plan – Creating opportunity*. Government of South Australia, Adelaide.

## Further information

For further information about this strategy please contact Zero Waste SA on (08) 8204 2051 or email [zerowaste@state.sa.gov.au](mailto:zerowaste@state.sa.gov.au)

## Our Waste Our Responsibility





Government of South Australia

# rewords

## Industry Highlights MAY/JUNE 2006

## Zero Waste SA

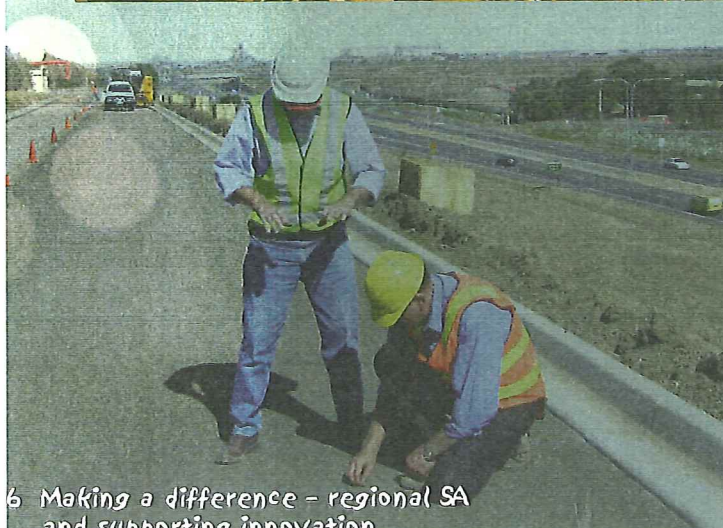
2 Changing the face of the waste industry



4 Making a difference with the waste industry



8 Making a difference with the community



6 Making a difference - regional SA and supporting innovation



# Changing the face of South Australia's waste industry

## Waste and sustainability: a crucial link

**Gail Gago, Minister for Environment and Conservation**

Zero Waste SA's mission to change the direction of waste management in South Australia embraces one of the crucial elements of this Government's sustainability agenda.

We are committed to achieving the Kyoto greenhouse emissions target before 2012 and it is clear that changes to how we manage our waste will be a key contribution to meeting the target. The tide is turning - much of what we have in the past called waste we must now see as a resource, and we must put in place the means to re-use and recover that resource.

The UK Waste and Resources Action Programme, recently found that in the UK recycling currently saves between 10 and 15 million tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup> equivalent greenhouse gases per year compared to other waste management options. This is equivalent to about 10% of the greenhouse gases emitted by UK household, or to taking 3.5 million cars off UK roads.

These figures show the positive contribution that recycling, alone, can make to tackling climate change, and we must make a proportionally similar impact in South Australia.

Since its establishment in 2003 by this Government, Zero Waste SA has provided \$6.5 million in grants for infrastructure and related developments. The grants have been an incentive to encourage the State's industry to invest in recycling and resource recovery infrastructure development. Without these grants most of the developments (many of which are described in this newsletter) would have been delayed or never have happened.

Without appropriate infrastructure all our efforts at improving management of domestic, commercial and industrial waste would come to nought.

For example, the recent trial of kerbside collection of domestic kitchen organic waste in Burnside, supported by Zero Waste SA, showed that the community enthusiastically embraced such a collection. What it also showed, however, is that we will not be able to expand the program without additional infrastructure to compost the collected material. Over \$3 million has been provided as incentive payments to local councils that achieve a specified minimum standard of kerbside recycling.

This has had a marked effect, with recent data shows that 44% of material collected at kerbside is now recycled, up from 30% in 2003. A further jump to approximately 52% of metropolitan kerbside collected material diversion is anticipated from the system upgrades foreshadowed by councils, supported by Zero Waste SA.

Zero Waste SA is clearly a tangible driver in contributing to the Government's sustainability objectives. Its sponsorship of the Waste Management Association of Australia's conference, 'Towards Zero Waste - achieving practical solutions', is a positive step in recognising the link between zero waste, tackling climate change and developing co-operative relationships with its industry partners.

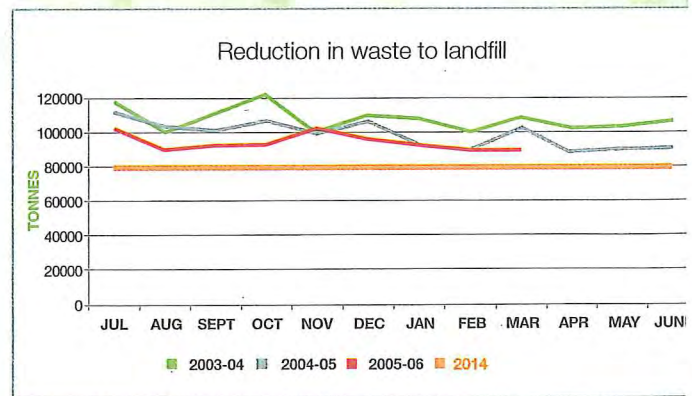
## Meeting South Australia's Waste Strategy Targets

**Vaughan Levitzke, Chief Executive, Zero Waste SA**

This special edition of *rewords* showcases some of the infrastructure projects which are changing the face of South Australia's waste industry, and working towards meeting the target set out in *South Australia's Strategic Plan* to reduce waste to landfill by 25% by 2014.

Environment Protection Agency figures show that we are making a difference. Metropolitan waste to landfill has reduced by 9.15% from 2003/2004 with rural areas seeing a reduction of 5.5%. Paradoxically, as South Australia's economy continues to grow, this puts extra pressure on waste infrastructure and potentially produces more waste over time unless we introduce innovative measures.

Central to Zero Waste SA's activities have been our infrastructure incentive grants funding programs which are stimulating industry investment in the state. These projects are increasing the beneficial use of materials that could otherwise end up in landfill. Other projects are enabling businesses to increase the capacity and quality of material used in recycling systems and re-processing infrastructure.



Increasingly Zero Waste SA is focussing on the higher levels of the waste hierarchy (avoidance and waste reduction) and promoting the link between waste and sustainability. To meet the targets in *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010* our business will shift its focus - from providing high cost financial incentives and 'end-of-pipe' solutions - to working with industry to resolve problems closer to the source.

We value our partnerships with the Waste Management Association of Australia, the Local Government Association, and KESAB environmental solutions, and, through other funding agreements, with many businesses and not for profit organisations. Zero Waste SA is a major sponsor of the *Towards Zero Waste - achieving practical solutions* conference and looks forward to this becoming a flagship event for the waste and resources industry in South Australia.

Zero Waste SA awarded a grant of \$172,500 to Lucas Earthmovers in 2005 for the purchase of a large power screen to help the sorting of construction and demolition waste at the Southern Waste Depot. The screen has replaced inefficient manual separation of waste during pre-sorting and is integral for the efficient and economic separation of the waste stream to aid resource recovery and processing. The more efficient sorting process and lower levels of contamination are ensuring improved marketability to specialist recycle processors.



Zero Waste SA's support for Burnside Council's household organics waste collection trial recognises the benefits of diverting food waste from landfill. The trial is being documented as a case-study to increase the potential for this type of technology to be adapted for other councils throughout metropolitan Adelaide. The Waste Strategy target of diverting 75% of domestic waste from landfill by 2010 relies on the ability to divert the food waste/organic fraction of the Municipal Solid Waste stream.

The new Green Triangle Recyclers Materials Recovery Facility will help to ensure the long-term viability of recycling in the State's south east.



## Making a difference in the Waste Industry

The Reuse and Recycling Infrastructure Grants program is providing at least \$1.4 million over three years to help industry tackle its waste. Zero Waste SA has funded 10 projects in the past two years.

A key target in *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005–2010* is a 30% increase in the recovery and use of commercial and industrial waste materials by 2010. This is one of the more difficult strategy targets to achieve and Zero Waste SA recognises the need to increase its investment in infrastructure for this waste stream.

In the second, and latest funding round seven projects have been funded which will divert an estimated 130,000 tonnes of waste from landfill. Due to the high calibre of the applications received in the second round, Zero Waste SA increased the budget allocation in recognition of the vital importance the projects will play in meeting the Waste Strategy targets:

- **Plastics Granulating Services - Consumer and Industrial Waste Plastic Capacity Upgrade, \$250,000** Plastics Granulating Services (PGS) is the largest processor of post-consumer and post industrial waste plastics in South Australia. PGS will update an existing extruder with the latest technology for filtering contaminants. The washing plant improvements will increase output and together with the compaction press enable more difficult plastic waste streams to be processed, including heavily soiled plastic films and plastics containing high moisture levels.
- **Solo Resource Recovery - Diversion of Construction and Demolition Material from Landfill, \$6,985** Solo Resource Recovery will acquire a detachable magnet to assist in the recovery of scrap metal from incoming construction and demolition and commercial and industrial waste at the Adelaide Waste and Recycling Centre at Morphett Road, North Plympton.
- **LF Jeffries Nominees Pty Ltd - Kerbside Organics Pre-treatment, \$240,000** Jeffries will purchase and install infrastructure that increases efficiency and reduces contamination at Adelaide City Council's WERM Site in Wingfield to remove contamination currently found in kerbside garden organic material.
- **Perpetual Products and Resources Pty Ltd - Augmentation of Resource Recovery Plant, \$215,000** Perpetual Products and Resources operates two resource recovery depots processing construction and demolition waste. Perpetual Products will use the grant to purchase plant and equipment including a trommel, vibrating screens, a pug mill and conveyor for its site at Magazine Road, Dry Creek.
- **Regional Recyclers Pty Ltd - Establishment of High Quality Recyclables Materials Recovery and Sorting Equipment at Amcor's new Facility, \$250,000** Regional Recyclers Pty Ltd, in a consortium with Plastics Granulating Services and AMCOR, will establish a materials sorting and recovery operation for commercial and industrial waste at the Adelaide City Council WERM centre at Wingfield focussing on commercial and industrial waste.
- **Integrated Waste Services - Resource Recovery Facility for green organics, timber, tyres, \$95,000** Integrated Waste Services (IWS) is planning to introduce a dedicated green organics, timber and tyre drop off facility to complement the existing kerbside Material Recovery Facility at its Wingfield site. IWS will install a green organic drop off facility for residential and commercial and industrial clients.
- **Alternative Fuel Company Pty Ltd - Secondary Shredder Purchase and Installation, \$250,000** The Alternative Fuel Company, a joint venture between Adelaide Brighton Cement (ABC) and Resourceco, is currently shredding construction and demolition waste and commercial and industrial waste, to be used as alternative fuel at ABC's cement kiln. The grant will enable the purchase of a secondary shredder to shred the oversize material from the existing process.

## Industry Showcase



**Plastics Granulating Services** The Zero Waste SA grant will enable Plastics Granulating Services to provide a second life for low quality disposed plastic waste products such as packing waste, used agricultural pipe, silage wrap and, potentially, polypropylene woven sacks. Stephen Scherer, Director, says that the recycled resin will be used to produce irrigation pipe, packaging films and moulded products. "The project will divert 6,000 tonnes of packaging waste currently going to landfill," he says. PGS will work with Amcor, Regional Recyclers and others to source feedstock.



**Alternative Fuel Company** Combustible material usually destined for landfill is being used as fuel in Adelaide Brighton Limited's cement kiln. The Alternative Fuel Company's investment in a new shredder will increase the volume of material processed into fuel from 50,000 to 1000,000 tonnes per annum. It will also allow for a wider range of materials to be processed and improve the efficiency of the shredding operation. The alternative fuel will conserve the amount of natural gas used and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by using predominantly biomass fuel to replace fossil fuel.



**Jeffries Group** The company currently receives, processes and markets most of SA's kerbside collected green organic material. Jeffries Managing Director, Lachlan Jeffries, says: "Contamination in the end product is a major constraint in the market place and must be removed if we are able to develop markets to match the rate of incoming organic material." Through funding from Zero Waste SA the Jeffries Group is introducing a new process to effectively sort, remove contamination and then grind all incoming kerbside collected material.



**Advanced Plastics Recycling** Zero Waste SA awarded a grant of \$250,000 in 2005 to enable the company to invest in new equipment which will double the company's capacity to process mixed plastic waste into recycled plastic products such as posts and bollards. The 1000kg/hour extrusion machine means that APR no longer needs to turn away a significant amount of waste plastic material which previously would have ended up in landfill. APR General Manager, Rod Croser, says: "Because the waste material we accept is generally very bulky with not much weight (such as film, shrink wrap, foam packaging), waste management companies can avoid high landfill fees if they divert the waste material to APR."

## Making a difference with the Community

**A key target in South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005 – 2010 is a 50% increase in the recycling and recovery of material presented at the kerbside by 2008.**

The Kerbside Performance Incentives program aims to encourage South Australian councils to adopt high performance waste management services. Total funding of \$4.5 million has been made available in the program over two years. By 2007, 18 metropolitan Councils will have upgraded to high performance kerbside recycling systems, with a number of country Councils following suit from as far south as Mount Gambier to as far north as Whyalla.

Each upgrade involves moving to the safer, higher yielding bin systems advocated through the Zero Waste SA Kerbside Performance Incentives program.

Significant gains are expected to be made with larger regional towns such as Murray Bridge, which currently offers no kerbside recycling service. Port Lincoln and Port Augusta continue to use crates for kerbside collection. Further significant gains in the metropolitan area will depend largely on the results of the Burnside Food Organics Trial and Zero Waste SA's ability to apply this approach to a larger metropolitan 'catchment' of households.

Kerbside waste and recycling audits of larger grant recipients are being used to refine yield data and to better inform Zero Waste SA and councils on issues such as contamination in recycling bins and 'missed' recyclables that are still being placed in waste bins. The Local Government Education Assistance Program supports Councils to deliver effective and consistent education programs that are tailored to the community's needs.

As the program nears completion Zero Waste SA is starting work on the design of a program that is aimed at the next performance target in South Australia's Waste Strategy, which calls for the diversion of 75% of kerbside material by 2010.

## Further Information

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**Reuse and Recycling Infrastructure Grants - Angus Mitchell**

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**Events Subsidy Scheme - John Blumson**

Telephone: (08) 8204 2043  
[john.blumson@state.sa.gov.au](mailto:john.blumson@state.sa.gov.au)

**Kerbside Performance Incentives - Fiona Jenkins**

Telephone: (08) 8204 2634  
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**Collection Depot Recycling Infrastructure Grants**

Philip Matthews  
Telephone: (08) 8204 1947  
[phillip.matthews@state.sa.gov.au](mailto:phillip.matthews@state.sa.gov.au)

**Plastic Bags Reduction Program - Richard French**

Telephone: (08) 8204 1913  
[richard.french@state.sa.gov.au](mailto:richard.french@state.sa.gov.au)

**Social Enterprise Incentive Grants Program - Marcia Hewitt**

Telephone: (08) 8204 2672  
[marcia.hewitt@state.sa.gov.au](mailto:marcia.hewitt@state.sa.gov.au)



**Diane Natrass**

---

**From:** Ian and Ann Bagshaw <ian.bagshaw@clear.net.nz>  
**Sent:** Monday, 1 May 2017 4:38 p.m.  
**To:** Mailbox - Annual Plan  
**Subject:** Feedback re plan  
**Attachments:** KCDC1.jpeg; KCDC3.jpeg; KCDC4.jpeg; KCDC5.jpeg; KKCDC2.jpeg

Please find attached my feedback.

Regards

Ian Bagshaw

## Have your say on the Wellington region waste plan

Alongside feedback on our annual plan we are seeking feedback on the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

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Please ensure your feedback is with us by 5pm Monday 1 May 2017.

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?**

Yes       No

Ten regional actions are described on page 22.

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

Proposed regional action 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 7	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 8	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 9	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 10	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

Yes       No

*NO COMMENTS*

# Have your say on the Wellington region waste plan

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## Proposed regional actions (page 22)

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?**

Yes       No

*No comment.*

Ten regional actions are described on page 22.

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

- Proposed regional action 1       Yes       No
- Proposed regional action 2       Yes       No
- Proposed regional action 3       Yes       No
- Proposed regional action 4       Yes       No
- Proposed regional action 5       Yes       No
- Proposed regional action 6       Yes       No
- Proposed regional action 7       Yes       No
- Proposed regional action 8       Yes       No
- Proposed regional action 9       Yes       No
- Proposed regional action 10       Yes       No

## Proposed local actions (page 26)

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

Yes       No

Additional feedback on the WMMP

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

Please comment:

*No comment.*

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# Have your say on the Wellington region waste plan

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## Proposed regional actions (page 22)

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?

Yes       No

*This is a minimal target  
We should aim higher!*

Ten regional actions are described on page 22.

Do you support the proposed regional actions?

- |                             |                              |                             |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Proposed regional action 1  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 2  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 3  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 4  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 5  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 6  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 7  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 8  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 9  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Proposed regional action 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

## Proposed local actions (pages 22-23)

Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?

Yes       No

Any other feedback on the WMMP?

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

Please comment:

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PERSONAL SUBMISSION ON ANNUAL PLAN 2017 TO 2018

From Dr Viola Palmer

15 Matai St, Waikanae

04 293 6639

[phvcpalmer@gmail.com](mailto:phvcpalmer@gmail.com)

I do not wish to speak to this submission.

1. Climate change

This is the greatest problem facing any community. While KCDC has undertaken some useful measures to lessen carbon emissions, more needs to be done.

- a. KCDC needs to commit to reducing carbon emission by 80% in 10 years eg by
- b. LED streetlights including Totara St, Waikanae. Its dark at present.
- c. Solar panels on all Council buildings and at waste treatment plants.
- d. Rationalisation of waste collection so that there is only one company driving around doing this.

Provision of separate bins for green waste.

Removal of charges for green waste at recycling stations.

- e. Lobby for electric train service to Otaki.
- f. More cycle and walkways connecting the district.
- g. Encourage tree planting and care of existing forests.

2. Vehicles on the beaches

These should only be permitted for direct access to boats or fishing grounds, and for emergencies. There is no place for vehicles driving along beaches. More monitoring is needed.

3. Natural cemetery

It is pleasing to see this being well used. I suggest a row of native trees is planted on the NW ridge to provide shelter.

The land could be better utilised if graves were placed closer together as I have noticed in other natural cemeteries.

4. Council expenditure

KCDC needs to take care when making emotional knee-jerk reactions to events, and rationally consider the long term need for expenditure. I refer in particular to expenditure in the Wi Parata Reserve for a very low risk event.

5. Trees on public land

I support the Council removing unorthodox plants/trees on public land.

# Have your say on the Wellington region waste plan

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## Proposed regional actions *(page 22)*

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

**Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?**

Yes  No

Ten regional actions are described on page 22.

**Do you support the proposed regional actions?**

Proposed regional action 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Proposed regional action 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

## Proposed local actions *(pages 22-23)*

**Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?**

Yes  No

Any other feedback on the WMMP?

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

Please comment:

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SUBMISSION ON KCDC ANNUAL PLAN 2017-2018

This submission is from Drs Viola and Phil Palmer

15 Matai St, Waikanae

04 293 6639

[phvcpalmer@gmail.com](mailto:phvcpalmer@gmail.com)

The submission is on behalf of the Friends of Greendale Reserve.

We would like to speak to the submission.

A group of volunteers has been working weekly at Greendale Reserve for the past 20 years. The Reserve is 10 acres in size and runs through from King Arthur Drive to Greendale Drive and beyond, in Otaihangā. The Reserve has been altered from a weedy paddock to a nice piece of forest with a lot of bird life and pleasant walking and cycling tracks. It is becoming a fine sample of biodiversity. It contains many rare and endangered plants and weta hotels. Animal pests are being trapped and poisoned.

A recurring problem has been flooding of the Muaupoko Stream which runs through the Reserve to the Waikanae River. An access track from King Arthur Dr. has been lost through washing away of the river bank. It is now difficult and hazardous for us to access one side of the Reserve. In February this year further flooding and erosion caused loss of trees and has left another track very close to the stream edge and likely to disappear. Erosion has also occurred close to the roadway which provides access for workers and machinery for mowing the central grassed area. Flooding has become more frequent and severe over the years.

Although we have had help from Council in many aspects of restoration work on the Reserve, the flooding and erosion has not been adequately dealt with despite repeated requests.

At present the Reserve stops at the NW end at the junction with the Mansell's property. We are confident that in the future the latter will be subdivided and the Council will be able to extend the Reserve as a continuous corridor along the stream to the Waikanae River, with access for walking and cycling. This is the reason that we stress the importance of stabilising the stream bank in the three most severely eroded spots.

In order to preserve and enhance the Reserve we request \$50,000 be set aside for flood control.

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**Please ensure that your feedback is with us by 5pm Monday 1 May 2017.**



## Proposed regional actions (page 22)

The primary waste reduction target for the region is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfills by a third over the next 10 years.

→ Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?

Yes  No

Ten regional actions are described on page 22. Do you support the proposed regional actions?

- Proposed regional action 1      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 2      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 3      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 4      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 5      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 6      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 7      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 8      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 9      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 10      Yes  No

Proposed local actions (pages 22-23)

→ Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council's proposed local actions?

Yes.

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30



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→ Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?

Yes  No

Ten regional actions are described on page 22. Do you support the proposed regional actions?

- |                               |     |                                     |    |                          |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| → Proposed regional action 1  | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 2  | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 3  | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 4  | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 5  | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 6  | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 7  | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 8  | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 9  | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Proposed regional action 10 | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Proposed local actions (pages 22-23)

→ Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?

Yes  No

Any other feedback on the WMMP?

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

Please comment:

But get the local recyclers to take plastic.

And why do we have so many collection companies?

Some economy of scale might mean they can invest in recycling technology r.t. collectors + trucks.

→ What rubbish are we dumping to countries overseas

→ Incentivise local businesses to reduce, reuse, recycle

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## Proposed regional actions (page 22)

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Ten regional actions are described on page 22. Do you support the proposed regional actions?

→ Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?

Yes  No

→ Proposed regional action 1 Yes  No

→ Proposed regional action 2 Yes  No

→ Proposed regional action 3 Yes  No

→ Proposed regional action 4 Yes  No

→ Proposed regional action 5 Yes  No

→ Proposed regional action 6 Yes  No

→ Proposed regional action 7 Yes  No

→ Proposed regional action 8 Yes  No

→ Proposed regional action 9 Yes  No

→ Proposed regional action 10 Yes  No

*A lot of this is corporate gobbledygook. we need improve recycling and the means of economical disposal of electronic gear and batteries. Agchemicals too.*

*The business must be under firm regional and council control - not the private sector who will milk it to the max*

**Proposed local actions** (pages 22–23)

→ Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?

Yes  No

**Any other feedback on the WMMP?**

If you have any other feedback on regional and/or local aspects of the WMMP please provide details below.

**Please comment:**

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## Proposed regional actions (page 22)

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→ Do you support the proposed primary waste reduction target?

Yes  No

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- Proposed regional action 1      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 2      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 3      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 4      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 5      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 6      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 7      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 8      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 9      Yes  No
- Proposed regional action 10      Yes  No



Proposed local actions (pages 22-23)

→ Do you support the Kāpiti Coast District Council proposed local actions?

Yes  No

Any other feedback on the WMMP?

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Please comment:

*We want Council Expenses  
to be capped & not  
huge increases*

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