

3.0 Proposed Hutt Valley Waste Targets

It is proposed to use the NZWS targets as the 'Hutt Valley Waste Targets' where they apply to territorial local authorities. Not all of the national NZWS targets are applicable to local authorities. The targets which are applicable to local authorities are shaded orange in the table below. Targets which have already been met by Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils are denoted with a tick in the middle column. Targets which are not applicable to local authorities (shaded green) are reported on by the relevant agencies.

Figure 3.1 Suggested Waste Management Planning Targets for Hutt Valley

NZWS Targets	Targets that have been met	Achievement to date
Targets for waste minimisation		
1. Local Authorities will report their progress on waste minimisation and management for their annual reports in 2001/2002 and quantitatively on an annual basis from then onwards.	✓	Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils report progress in their annual reports.
2. By December 2005, all regional councils will ensure that new or renewed industrial resource consents include a recognised waste minimisation and management programme and will report on the percentage of all consents under their jurisdiction that have such a clause.		Greater Wellington/Wellington Regional Council advises that it is unsure what is meant by the term 'industrial resource consent'. Greater Wellington believes that it has no mandate under the Resource Management Act, as it is currently written, to impose resource consent conditions which are unrelated to the activity for which the consent is sought. Greater Wellington is awaiting clarification of the term and an appropriate amendment to the Resource Management Act.

3. By December 2005, at least 10 major businesses will be participating alongside central and local government in developing and promoting waste minimisation programmes within their sector.		<p>The Ministry for the Environment has advised that the NZ Business Council for Sustainable Development is currently dealing with eight major businesses.</p> <p>Hutt City Council runs a BusinessCare cleaner production programme which helps businesses reduce the amount of waste they create.</p> <p>Hutt City Council is looking at appropriate ways to manage paint in association with businesses – refer Section 2.3.7</p>
4. 95% of the population will have access to community recycling facilities by December 2005.	<p>✓</p> <p>X</p>	<p>Hutt City Council provides a weekly kerbside recycling service to residential properties, plus five community recycling stations around the city and two recycling stations at the landfills which can be used by all residents including rural residents. All Hutt City residents have access to recycling facilities.</p> <p>Upper Hutt City Council provides a weekly kerbside recycling service to all residential and commercial properties and a small percentage of rural properties. It is estimated that 91% of the population have access to recycling services.</p>

		For Council to meet the 95% target, recycling services would have to be provided for rural areas.
5. By December 2005, territorial local authorities will ensure that building regulations incorporate reference to space allocation for appropriate recycling facilities in multi-unit residential and commercial buildings.	X	Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils believe that this needs to be addressed within the national building regulation before it can be adopted locally.
6. By December 2005, all councils will ensure that procedures for waste minimisation have been addressed for all facilities and assets they manage and will have set target reductions based on public health, environmental and economic factors.	✓	Hutt City Council: Waste minimisation has been addressed at all facilities managed by Council and a target of 10% increase in materials recycled over the next three years.
	X	Upper Hutt City Council: Waste minimisation has been addressed at all facilities managed by Council, however target reductions have not yet been identified. Greater Wellington: Will be addressing this matter through internal environmental management systems.
7. By December 2010, all regional councils will ensure that at least 25% of all existing industrial resource consent holders have in place a recognised waste minimisation and management programme.		Greater Wellington: Refer to previous comments in 2. above. Greater Wellington intends to expand the scope of 'Take Charge', a Pollution Prevention Programme, to include waste management in the future.

Targets for organic wastes

1. By December 2003, all territorial local authorities will have instituted a measurement programme to identify existing organic waste quantities, and set local targets for diversion from disposal.	X	Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils: Have a measurement programme in place but local targets for diversion have not yet been set. At this stage Councils are not aware of an economically feasible option(s) for diversion. Refer to Section 4.0 – Opportunities to reduce waste.
2. By December 2005, 60% of garden wastes will be diverted from landfill and beneficially used, and by December 2010, the diversion of garden wastes from landfill to beneficial use will have exceeded 95%.	X	Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils: Currently provide a facility which enables the separation of garden waste. However this waste is currently being landfilled. At present Councils are not aware of an economically feasible beneficial use option(s) for diversion. Refer to Section 4.0 – Opportunities to reduce waste. Under Upper Hutt City Council's household refuse and recycling collection contract, the contractor is required to provide a private green waste collection prior to September 2004. A private kerbside green waste collection is already available in Hutt City.

<p>3. By December 2007, a clear quantitative understanding of other organic waste streams (such as kitchen wastes) will have been achieved through the measurement programme established by December 2003.</p>	✓	<p>Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils: Already have a measurement programme in place.</p>
<p>4. By December 2007, more than 95% of sewage sludge currently disposed of to landfill will be composted, beneficially used or appropriately treated to minimise the production of methane and leachate.</p>	✗	<p>Ownership of the pathogen free biosolids (processed sludge) produced at the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant is passed to Hutt Valley Wastewater Services through contract. This target is not considered appropriate for the Hutt Valley process. Refer to Section 4.1.2 – Opportunities to reduce waste.</p>
<p>5. By December 2010, the diversion of commercial organic wastes from landfill to beneficial use will have exceeded 95%.</p>	✗	<p>Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils: Currently provide a facility which enables the separation of green waste however this waste is currently being landfilled. At this stage we are not aware of an economically feasible option(s) for diversion. Refer to Section 4.1.2 – Opportunities to reduce waste.</p>

Targets for special wastes

<p>1. By December 2005, businesses in at least eight different sectors will have introduced extended producer responsibility pilot programmes for the collection and reuse, recycling, or appropriate treatment and disposal of at least eight categories of special wastes.</p>	<p>The Ministry for the Environment reports that this is a nationally coordinated programme and includes work on used oil and the NZ Packaging Accord. Scoping work is being undertaken on used tyres. Plastic shopping bags are being discussed by the retail sector.</p> <p>Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils: Currently provide a Hazmobile service in the Hutt Valley.</p>
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Targets for construction and demolition wastes

<p>1. By December 2005, all territorial local authorities will have instituted a measurement programme to identify existing construction and demolition waste quantities and set local targets for diversion from landfills.</p>	✗	<p>Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils: Have a measurement programme in place. However, local targets for diversion have not been set as there is no known market for this waste locally. Refer to section 4.1.3</p>
<p>2. By December 2008, there will have been a reduction of construction and demolition waste to landfills of 50% of December 2005 levels measured by weight.</p>	✗	<p>Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils: Do not currently provide a facility which allows for the separation and diversion of construction and demolition waste. There is currently no known local market for construction and demolition waste. Refer to section 4.1.3</p>



Targets for contaminated sites

1. By December 2008, all sites on the Hazardous Activities and Industry List will have been identified and 50% will have been subject to a rapid screening system in accordance with Ministry guidelines.	A HAIL database for the Wellington Region is maintained by Greater Wellington. The robustness of the Ministry for the Environment's rapid screening system is currently being assessed. If results are positive the system will progress immediately.
2. By December 2010, all sites on the Hazardous Activities and Industry List will have been subject to a rapid screening system in accordance with Ministry guidelines, and a remediation programme will have been developed for those that qualify as high risk.	Greater Wellington advises that this should be achievable.
3. By December 2015, all high risk contaminated sites will have been managed or remediated. A time frame will also have been developed to address the management or remediation of remaining sites	Greater Wellington hopes to have addressed environmental issues at all high risk contaminated sites in the region by this date.

Targets for hazardous wastes

1. By December 2005, an integrated and comprehensive national hazardous waste management policy will be in place that covers reduction, transport, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes to effectively manage risks to people and the environment.	<p>This is a nationally coordinated programme being carried out by the Ministry for the Environment.</p> <p>Hutt City Council: In addition to the Hazmobile collection, Hutt City Council has strict criteria for the acceptance of hazardous waste at Council landfills.</p>
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2. By December 2004, hazardous wastes will be appropriately treated before disposal at licensed facilities, and current recovery and recycling rates will be established for a list of priority hazardous wastes.	<p>This is a nationally coordinated programme being carried out by the Ministry for the Environment.</p> <p>On target for achievement.</p>
3. Recovery and recycling rates for priority hazardous waste will increase 20% by December 2012.	<p>The Ministry for the Environment advises that it is too early to say whether this will be achieved on target.</p> <p>Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils currently provide an annual Household HazardousWaste Collection.</p>

Targets for organochlorines

1. By December 2010, New Zealand will have met international obligations under the Stockholm Convention to collect and destroy PCBs and organochlorine pesticide wastes.	<p>The Ministry for the Environment advises that this is a nationally led initiative.</p> <p>On target for achievement.</p>
2. By December 2020, the average body burdens of dioxins will have been reduced to 10% of present day levels.	<p>The Ministry for the Environment advises that this is a nationally led initiative.</p> <p>On target for achievement.</p>

Targets for trade wastes

<p>1. By December 2005, all territorial local authorities will have implemented and will be monitoring Model General Trade Waste By-laws based on the New Zealand Standard Model General By-laws, Part 23 – Trade Waste or its equivalent.</p>	<p>✓ The Hutt Valley Trade Waste By-law was first established in 1967 and is reviewed and updated on a regular basis in accordance with current practice.</p>
<p>2. By December 2005, all territorial local authorities will ensure that all holders of new or renewed Trade Waste permits will have in place a recognised waste minimisation and management programme.</p>	<p>✗ Waste minimisation, reuse and recycling is encouraged by the incentive of Trade Waste User Charges and the annual licensing of producers.</p> <p>Efforts are ongoing to encourage waste minimisation and management planning.</p>

Targets for waste disposal

<p>1. By December 2003, local authorities will have addressed their funding policies to ensure that full cost recovery can be achieved for all waste treatment and disposal processes.</p>	<p>✓ Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils: Already achieve full cost recovery for the disposal of solid and liquid waste. Note: Trade Waste User Charges are being phased in over a three year period, and are currently in their second year.</p>
<p>2. By December 2005, operators of all landfills, cleanfills and wastewater treatment plants will have calculated user charges based on the full costs of providing and operating the facilities and</p>	<p>✓ Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils: Already achieve full cost recovery for solid and liquid waste.</p>

<p>established a programme to phase these charges in over a time frame acceptable to the local community.</p>	
<p>3. By December 2005, all cleanfills will comply with cleanfill disposal guidelines.</p>	<p>Hutt City and Upper Hutt City Councils do not operate any cleanfills in the Hutt Valley.</p>
<p>4. By December 2010, all substandard landfills will be upgraded or closed.</p>	<p>✓ Hutt City Council's two landfills meet required standards.</p>
<p>5. By December 2020, all substandard wastewater treatment facilities will be upgraded, closed or replaced with systems that comply with all relevant regional and coastal plans, standards and guidelines.</p>	<p>✓ The vast majority of Hutt Valley wastewater is fully treated with primary and secondary processes followed by disinfection.</p>



Aerial photograph of the Wastewater Treatment Plant in Seaview