Joint waste management & minimisation plan

Tauranga City

Western Bay of Plenty District Council
The Tauranga City Council / Western Bay of Plenty District Council joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan was:

- Adopted by Tauranga City Council on 14 September 2010, resolution M10/68.3

- Adopted by Western Bay of Plenty District Council on 16 September 2010, resolution C41.17
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Part A: Strategy

Acknowledgements and references
The following plan has been drafted jointly between Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council. We would like to acknowledge all staff involved and other interested parties who have provided data, operations and valuable comments which have contributed to priorities for waste minimisation activities.

Abbreviations used in this document
- WMMP: Waste Minimisation and Management Plan
- LTP: Long Term Plan
- NZWS: New Zealand Waste Strategy

1 Introduction

Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council have developed a joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) as required by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. This is the first Waste Management and Minimisation Plan considered by the two Councils under the provisions of the Act.

The Councils agreed to a joint governance approach, using their own committee structures with specific check in points during the process. Council staff facilitated workshops and meetings with elected members and interested parties to consider key issues and options relating to the development of the plan.

1.1 Purpose of the plan
The purpose of the joint Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District WMMP is to provide a set of priorities for promoting efficient and effective waste management and waste minimisation activities. The joint plan considers issues and options from both Councils and has taken a co-ordinated approach to the Districts’ waste management issues. In creating this plan consideration has been given to the waste hierarchy, the New Zealand Waste Strategy core principles and the purpose of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

1.2 Scope of the plan
Waste is defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 as meaning material that has no further use and is disposed of or discarded. Diverted material means any material that is no longer required for its original purpose but still has value due to reuse, recycling and recovery initiatives. The scope of the plan determines which wastes and diverted materials are to be considered.

The following waste management issues in this plan will be considered in the context of the waste hierarchy. This hierarchy places reduction of waste as a priority for achieving efficient and effective waste management and minimisation.
Waste types considered in this plan:
- Materials able to be recycled or reused including solvents, concrete, plastics, metals (ferrous and non-ferrous), paper/cardboard, textiles, glass and other materials recycling offered by the private sector
- Materials disposed of that are destined for landfill
- Organic materials including biosolids, food, vegetation, sea lettuce and other greenwastes
- Hazardous materials including waste chemicals, oils, electronic waste, batteries and other materials needing suitable treatment before disposal

Waste is recognised as coming from a number of sources including:
- Kerbside and on-site waste collection from residential properties, commercial properties and rural properties
- Construction and Demolition activities
- Illegal dumping
- Litter collection and street cleaning

Waste disposal facilities relevant to western Bay of Plenty sub-region include:
- Transfer stations
- Landfills
- Cleanfills
- Managed fills

Waste types excluded in the plan include:
- Wastewater from the sewage treatment process
- Wastewater from industrial processes
- Gaseous wastes

1.3 When the plan is to be reviewed
A review of the plan will be undertaken after a 6 year period in 2016. Any review of the plan must be preceded by a waste assessment. The need for review may also be triggered by monitoring and evaluation of the current plan.

2 Vision, objectives and targets

2.1 Vision for the future
To promote efficient waste management practices that minimise environmental harm by working towards minimal waste.

2.2 Objectives and corresponding policies
The following objectives specify how the vision will be achieved:

1. To reduce the total quantity of waste to landfill.
2. To reduce the quantity of harmful waste to landfill.
3. To increase diversion of waste that is currently disposed of to landfill for reuse, recovery or recycling.
4. To use Council influence to advocate for increased or mandatory producer responsibility.
5. To improve reliability and completeness of waste data collected to enable the setting of specific targets in future Waste Management and Minimisation Plans.
6. To support waste minimisation initiatives in the community.
7. To apply a user pays philosophy and enable appropriate level of service for waste and recycling collection activities.

The Plan’s policies and corresponding objectives are outlined in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Councils’ primary role is to encourage and support waste minimisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Councils’ level of involvement in collection services for waste and recycling will be limited to facilitating private operators and providing a contingency to ensure appropriate level of service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Councils will undertake or support activities that reduce harmful waste to landfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Councils will continue to provide education for waste minimisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Councils will support initiatives by providing facilities and programmes needed to achieve waste minimisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Councils will co-operate with the private sector to progress objectives of the plan, obtain data for planning and in turn, promote waste management services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Public Health protection
The range of waste management and minimisation services in the district will ensure that public health is adequately protected in the future. This is ensured through appropriate bylaws regarding collection of kerbside waste and enforcement and collection of illegally dumped waste.

3 Legislative, policy and regulation context

3.1 Legislation
The following pieces of legislation outline the roles of territorial authorities in waste management and minimisation in New Zealand.

3.1.1 Waste Minimisation Act 2008

The purpose of the Act is:

To encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to protect the environment from harm and provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.

A key element of the Act is the introduction of national product stewardship schemes for priority products and a $10 per tonne levy on all waste to landfills. 50% of the levy money collected is distributed back to territorial authorities on a per capita basis.

Territorial authorities are required to develop a Waste Management and Minimisation plan by 1 July 2012. The Plan sets out the responsibility of territorial authorities to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. The development of a plan is a requirement modified from Part 31 of the Local Government Act 1974, but with greater emphasis on waste minimisation.
3.1.2 Local Government Act 2002
This contains provisions for waste management and minimisation with regards to consultation, bylaws and incorporation of information regarding waste management and minimisation in the Long Term Plan (LTP).

3.1.3 Other relevant legislation

3.2 Other relevant documents
Other relevant documents include national and regional strategies and reports that relate to waste management in the sub-region.

3.2.1 The New Zealand Waste Strategy: Towards Zero Waste and a Sustainable New Zealand
The strategy creates targets and sets an overall vision for waste minimisation and optimising waste management in New Zealand. The strategy set a programme of action as well as specific targets for waste reduction and management. The Ministry for the Environment has been consulting on a revision of the NZWS. In 2009 it released a discussion document “Waste Management in New Zealand”, outlining policy options to begin implementing the new Act and revising strategies and targets. Three core goals of the NZWS to be considered in the WMMP include:

- to lower the costs and risks of waste to society
- to reduce environmental damage and harm caused by waste generation and disposal
- to increase economic benefit by using material resources more efficiently

3.2.2 Bay of Plenty Regional Council’s documents
Also relevant to the development of this WMMP is the Bay of Plenty Regional Waste Strategy – Zero Waste and a Sustainable Bay of Plenty, June 2004. Bay of Plenty Regional Council prepared this strategy in partnership with city and district councils of the region. It is aimed at encouraging people to use resources more efficiently by identifying and practicing innovative methods for reducing waste. It has set targets based on the New Zealand Waste Strategy.

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council report “Waste Infrastructure Review and Strategic Assessment 2007” provides a stocktake of waste and recovered materials flows and facilities in the wider Bay of Plenty region. The report concluded that collaboration across Council boundaries and with the private sector was a priority for efficient waste management. Opportunities identified by and recommendations of the study included:

- Taking a regional approach to organic waste management
- Improving the waste minimisation information available to all businesses
- Improving enforcement at cleanfills in the region
- Building markets for recovered materials through sustainable purchasing (by Councils and other major purchasers)
- Local authorities undertake a co-ordinated review of waste management plans
3.2.3 Smart Growth Strategy
The two territorial authorities, along with Environment Bay of Plenty and Tangata Whenua are partners in Smart Growth, a strategy adopted in 2004 and revised in 2007. Smart Growth is a programme aimed at implementing a plan for managing growth in the western Bay of Plenty to ensure that as the area grows it will continue to be a great place to live, work and play.

The western Bay of Plenty sub region has a joint population of approximately 157,400 (Stats NZ 2009 estimate). Key economic activities in the sub region include the Port of Tauranga, farming and horticulture. The western Bay of Plenty district covers 212,000 ha and surrounds Tauranga City. The district comprises of townships in Waihi Beach, Katikati, Omokoroa, Maketu and Te Puke, including a number of smaller settlements and outlying rural communities. Tauranga City district covers 13,440 ha to the City boundary with the Lakes and Tauriko included. This includes the central Tauranga and Mt Maunganui business districts and surrounds, as well as, outlying settlements in Papamoa and Bethlehem on the eastern and western borders of the City area.

The SmartGrowth Strategy includes the following principles relating to solid waste:
- Waste reduction is the first option for managing waste followed, in order of priority, by re-use, recycling and recovery.
- Cooperation and communication with the community is used to ensure that the community participate in sustainable waste management.
- All costs and benefits of waste management options are considered.
- Incentives are provided to encourage positive and proactive practices and discourage wasteful or damaging practices.
- All actions will support Central Government policy and agreed zero waste targets.
- All communities have access to solid waste removal facilities that meet or exceed environmental standards.

3.2.4 Long Term Plans (LTP) 2009 - 2019
Western Bay of Plenty District Council reviewed its solid waste strategy in the 2009/19 LTP. The Council confirmed its predominant role in planning, education and enforcement. Council has a “polluter pays” approach, allowing the market to provide services and set the price for waste collection. Council committed to the continued provision of rates funded recycling drop off facilities but would not provide disposal or kerbside services unless private operators fail to provide a suitable level of service.

Tauranga City Council considered waste in the LTP document Tauranga Tomorrow, Living Well Wasting Less. An aim to achieving a place where we live, work and play in a resource efficient environment was set. Targets and measures were put in place to achieve outcomes and services to the public with a focus being placed on reducing waste.

3.2.5 Waste Assessment
The Waste Management Act 2008 requires Councils to complete a waste assessment and to have regard to the assessment in preparation of the Plan. The assessment provided the necessary background information on waste and diverted materials streams to determine priorities and inform activities.

3.3 Bylaw regulations
Chapter 6 of Western Bay of Plenty District Council's General Bylaw 2008 relates to Waste. The purpose of the bylaw is to ensure effective and efficient collection of
household and commercial waste including household waste, recyclable materials, commercial waste, waste disposal areas and waste management for special events.

Tauranga City Council has one bylaw relating to Solid Waste adopted in 2007. The purpose of this bylaw is to ensure safe kerbside collection and disposal of waste and recyclables.

4 Waste Issues

4.1 Summary of composition of waste and diverted materials
2008/09 figures for waste from Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District councils, including materials that are diverted are:

- Landfill via Transfer stations 75,000 Tonnes (actual)
- Cleanfill sites 50,000 Tonnes (estimated)
- Diverted 44,000 Tonnes (actual)
- TOTAL 169,000 Tonnes

Overall waste types were analysed in accordance with the Ministry for the Environment's Solid Waste Analysis Protocol conducted at the Maleme St and Te Maunga transfer stations over a two week study period in April 2010. These are shown in Figure 1 below. Waste was analysed to determine the most predominant weights and volumes of waste going to landfill.

Approximately 20–100,000 Tonnes are disposed of to cleanfills. These provide a preference to waste disposers because of their lower cost structures. The lower costs are usually due to lower environmental controls. This results in a large portion of the waste stream avoiding waste minimisation measures or diversion from landfill.

In rural areas where on-site disposal commonly occurs, the opportunity for waste minimisation and capture of recyclable or recoverable materials decreases. If these disposal options were discontinued and waste was dealt with through the transfer stations, data on waste to landfill and waste minimisation effects would be more accurate and more environmentally beneficial disposal could be achieved.

Figure 1: Overall composition of waste to landfill from the transfer stations 2010
The analysis shows that the three largest waste types by weight going to landfill were:

- Organic 31% (food, vegetation)
- Timber 15% (furniture, construction)
- Paper/Cardboard 13%

A proportion of these waste types have the potential to be diverted from landfill.

All waste is disposed of to landfills outside of the region and transported to Tirohia or Hampton Downs. These landfill disposal sites are owned by private operators.

4.2 Summary of sub-regional specific issues
The specific sub-regional issues considered in this plan include:

- Councils’ low level involvement in waste collection and no operational landfill sites
- Cleanfill sites operating that reduce recovery of materials in the waste stream
- Servicing rural areas for waste and recycling collection
- Lack of influence in national product stewardship schemes

5 Proposed methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation

5.1 Summary of current management of key waste and diverted materials streams
The Table below shows current infrastructure and management of key waste and diverted materials streams. Collection and transportation services to transfer stations are provided by the private sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Ownership/operator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maleme St transfer station</td>
<td>Greenwaste collection</td>
<td>Tauranga City Council/ Envirowaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recycling drop-off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary waste pit recycling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste to landfill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park</td>
<td>Greenwaste collection</td>
<td>Tauranga City Council/ Envirowaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and composting</td>
<td>Revital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recycling drop-off</td>
<td>Transpacific Solvent Recovery Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Processing of kerbside recycling collections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solvent recovery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete crushing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste to landfill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Drop Off centres</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Western Bay of Plenty District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihi Beach, Katikati, Te Puke, Omokoroa (green waste only)</td>
<td>Greenwaste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Options for the future
Potential options for the future considered in the waste assessment are included in the Table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>Potential Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Reduction (change in values)** | • Continue with current programmes  
• Increased promotion of existing or new programmes  
• Improved education/support/enforcement for events waste minimisation activities  
• Advocate for product stewardship schemes to government  
• Councils to lobby for effective product stewardship schemes to be implemented by manufacturers or retailers  
• Increased educational programmes regarding recycling  
• Council lobby consenting authorities to prevent or reduce recyclable materials being disposed of to landfill  
• Advocacy and facilitation of Council led projects that reduce waste in industry, ie C&D waste in the building industry and increased resource efficiency in businesses |
| **Collection**                | • Status quo - Councils continue to let the market provide collection services including the continued provision of TCC user pays bag collection service and licensed operators providing kerbside collection service.  
• Enhanced status quo with WBOPDC working with licensed operators to support universal kerbside collection of all rural areas. This could include subsidy for currently un-serviced areas, or licensing requirements.  
• Council contracts specific services or assists with infrastructure where the market is not providing |
| **Recycling**                 | • Kerbside recycling service continues to be provided by private sector on user pays basis  
• Increase range of plastics collected to be recycled and/or increase in collection areas by providing technical or financial assistance to subsidise private sector recycling  
• Better recycling service provision in rural areas via increased kerbside service, longer hours or improved facilities at Katikati, Waihi Beach and Te Puke recycling centres  
• Provide collection and facilities or equipment to enhance collection of organics and diversion of this waste type from landfill  
• Consideration of the use recycled materials in Council contracts increasing the demand for these materials  
Edcuate and liaise with licensed operators to improve awareness and alignment with Councils’ WMMP |
| **Recovery and reuse**        | • Establish further capacity and range of materials |


| Diverted at resource recovery centres at existing transfer stations and WBOPDC drop off facilities.  
  - Provide additional support to existing greenwaste composting operations  
  - Continue/enhance research and implementation of methods for composting or otherwise treating biosolids for beneficial reuse with a view to establishing processing for difficult organics such as foodwaste and biosolids  
  - Co-generation (waste to energy) is likely to become an option for the private sector. The Councils can only play a minor role without controlling the waste station |
| --- |
| **Treatment and disposal**  
  - Lobby for improved standards and better control of privately owned local clean and managed fill sites  
  - Support the development of special waste treatment facilities by ensuring Council contracts require appropriate disposal |
6 Funding of the Plan
The Revenue and Expenditure sections of the respective Councils annual plan and budget, contains detail of how the Solid Waste activity, and therefore the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan will be funded.

Both Councils consider waste collection and disposal a user-pays activity and have not allocated any funding to this aspect of the Plan.

Both Councils consider waste minimisation activities to be of public good and are mainly funded from rates: general rates in Tauranga City and the environmental protection rate (EPR) and area-of-benefit (AOB) rates in Western Bay of Plenty district.

Both Councils receive population based funding from the waste levy collected under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. Potential funding for Western Bay of Plenty District Council recycling facilities may be developed with waste levy contributions. For Tauranga City Council, the waste levy will be used partially to offset rates funding in existing waste minimisation activities and partially to fund new or enhanced waste minimisation activities. This recognises that in some instances levy funds, generated by waste disposal, are a more equitable source of funds for waste minimisation activities than property taxes.

Details of the project costs and sources of funding for any year will be included in each Council’s relevant Annual Plan or Long Term Plan for that year. Current information is as follows:

**TCC:**
Waste levy funds will be used for the following waste minimisation activities in 2010/11: Cleaner production education, home vermi-composting, waste composting, events recycling, resource recovery park, recycling at transfer stations, and the schools’ education programme.

In addition, approximately $80,000 of funding is currently unallocated to specific projects but will be used for waste minimisation projects in 2010/11 or carried forward to future years to fund larger projects and/or joint ventures. Funding decisions beyond 2010/11 will be made by the Council of the day through the 2011/12 annual plan and 2012/22 ten year plan processes.

**WBoPDC:**
The 2009/19 LTP and 2001/11 Annual Plan determined that levy money would be spent as follows:

- Eastern Recycling and Greenwaste Centre (Te Puke) 2010/11 $125,000, 2011/12 $125,000
- Katikati Recycling centre upgrade 2012/13 $125,000, 2013/14 $130,000
- District wide project 2010/11 $5000, 2011/12 $5000, 2012/13 $5000

After 2012/13 WBOPDC has not determined which waste minimisation activities listed in the action plan will be funded from levy income. Potential activities include advocacy, education, developing, maintaining or operating recycling and greenwaste centres, or support for waste minimisation at events.
Part B: Action Plan

7 Targets and Measurement

Councils have set numeric targets for waste management and minimisation in this plan to provide a way of measuring achieving objectives.

Councils are also dependant on central government to establish and implement product stewardship provisions. At the time of drafting this WMMP no priority product stewardship schemes have been developed and therefore it is not possible to incorporate any benefits from such schemes into targets for waste minimisation.

7.1 Target relating to resource recovery and diversion of waste from landfill
Because the Councils are dependant on the actions of private waste management operators and the extent to which they support the vision of this Plan, targets are aimed at a reduction of waste to landfill and recovery of materials that go through the Council leased transfer stations and associated facilities on Council-owned land.

The Tauranga City LTP has set targets for reduction of waste to landfill and an increase in the amount of material diverted for beneficial use through reusing or recycling initiatives. This has been used as a basis for the following target related to diversion set for the 2010 WMMP.

TARGET 1: 40% of the waste stream processed through council-owned or associated facilities is diverted as resources by 2015

7.2 Target relating to per capita reduction of waste to landfill
The Councils do not operate any waste disposal facilities, and with minor exceptions do not collect or contract for the collection of waste, including recycling. A focus for this Plan, until it is reviewed in 2016 is to educate and advocate for waste minimisation and to improve data collection so that meaningful targets can be set and measured. Estimations of waste to landfill can be made from analysis of waste transported to landfill via the transfer stations, thus a target to reduce this has been set relating to population in the sub-region.

TARGET 2: Reduction of 20 kg in per capita/annum of waste to landfill by 2015 from the 2010 baseline of 477 kg/capita/annum

7.3 Target relating to diversion of organic material from waste to landfill
From data collected as part of the 2010 solid waste analysis protocol, it is shown that organics is the largest waste type that goes to landfill via the transfer stations. This waste type is a high harm waste and has the potential to be diverted.

TARGET 3: Reduce organic waste to landfill through Council facilities by 20% by 2015 from 2010 figures.

7.4 Measuring targets
Diversion rates (the proportion of resources recovered from the incoming waste stream) are measured annually. The facilities included are those which are owned, controlled or leased by Council. As at September 2010 these included the Maleme Street and Te Maunga transfer stations, businesses operating from the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park (concrete crushing, solvent recovery, composting, recyclable materials processing), the Te Puke Recycling Centre, and the Katikati and Omokoroa greenwaste-to-compost collection depots.
The diversion rate (amount recovered divided by the total incoming waste stream) for 2009/10 was 22%.

8 Monitoring and reporting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Relation to target</th>
<th>Method of assessment</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Collect and report quantities of waste-to-landfill processed at transfer stations.</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>Collect data by weight from the transfer stations and report diversion rates to Councils and the community.</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Collect and report quantities of materials diverted from landfill at Council transfer stations and associated facilities.</td>
<td>1,3</td>
<td>Includes transfer stations, recycling facilities, resource recovery park and WBoPDC drop-off facilities. Collect data by weight from these facilities.</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Collect and report quantities of greenwaste accepted at facilities for processing to compost.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Report greenwaste processed into compost from the councils’ facilities (transfer stations, WBoPDC drop-off centres and Te Maunga composting site).</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Investigate and where possible report quantities and types of materials disposed of at cleanfill sites.</td>
<td>1,3</td>
<td>Work with BoPRC on methodology to collect accurate data from cleanfills.</td>
<td>Create method by 30 June 2011. Monitor annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Review bylaws to enable more comprehensive and consistent data collection</td>
<td>1,2,3</td>
<td>Investigate and research possible changes in bylaws relating to the collection of more accurate data. Dependant on policy decisions of Councillors and limitations on bylaw.</td>
<td>To be determined by each council’s policy schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Monitor and review waste minimisation behaviour change programmes</td>
<td>1,2,3</td>
<td>Method to be developed. Create a methodology for both councils to adopt and use to monitor and measure the success of behaviour change projects.</td>
<td>Create method by 30 June 2011. Monitor annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Monitor and review level of service provided by the private sector</td>
<td></td>
<td>To include area of coverage for recycling and rubbish collection services. Create methodology for measuring level of service and determine at what stage it would be</td>
<td>Create method by 30 June 2011. Monitor annually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
appropriate for the council to take action and provide services not available in the private sector.

| 8. Collect and report data and activities relating to waste minimisation at events | - | Create methodology for event organisers to use for data collection. Collate data provided by event organisers specific to tonnages/kgs of waste to landfill, diverted recyclable and compostable materials. | Create method by 30 June 2011. Monitor annually |

At the time this Plan was drafted no regulations in relation to records, information and reports under section 86 of the Act had been made. Also no performance standards under section 49 have been determined.

9 Action Plan

The following table outlines key actions to be taken forward by WBOPDC and TCC in achieving the joint Waste Minimisation and Management Plan.

The majority of the actions in this section are ongoing and are covered by each council's core resources, for example staff time. Where this is not the case, indications of specific project timeframes and/or likely cost implications (where known) are included. Where specific figures are provided they relate to the 2010/11 financial year. These figures may be subject to change in future years depending on the outcome of Annual Plan or Long Term Plan processes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>WBOPDC</th>
<th>TCC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.1 – The Councils’ primary role is to encourage and support waste minimisation.</td>
<td>• Advocacy at a national level for improved product stewardship provision</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Advocate at national and regional level for consenting, operation and enforcement of appropriate standards for clean fills and managed fills.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Promote enterprises whose core business is waste minimisation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support organisations and private enterprises that are working to achieve waste minimisation.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ensure Council's own actions are compliant, sustainable and</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>demonstrate leadership • In-house organisational initiatives such as o using recycled materials in council contracts on a case by case basis o procuring materials that have a recycled component o staff recycling facilities o modifying waste practices amongst staff • Consider in council-funded or part-funded construction contracts, requirements for o the use of recycled materials, and o the amount of recycling of waste • Consider, on a case-by-case basis, the removal of rubbish bins from parks and domains. • Require all events on council land, or which are council-funded, to have a waste minimisation plan.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.2 – Councils’ level of involvement in collection services for waste and recycling will be limited to facilitating private operators and providing a contingency to</td>
<td>• No Council involvement in waste collection except for the collection and enforcement of illegal dumping or o where the level of service provided by the private sector is inadequate o a pay-as-you-go bag service provided on a</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>ensure appropriate level of service.</td>
<td>financial break-even basis</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>• No rates-funded inorganic waste collections to be undertaken</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Any level of service set by the Councils’ that exceeds that provided by licensed operators will be provided by the Councils.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>• In collaboration with other councils or by facilitating private enterprise, research and implement the safe disposal or beneficial use of difficult organic waste such as food waste and biosolids (cost unknown)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Review the respective bylaws to ensure they assist the objectives of the adopted Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2010 (to be determined by each Council’s policy schedule)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• When revising the bylaw, consideration to be given to requiring licensed operators collecting waste for disposal to also make available to each customer a recycling or other suitable waste minimisation service</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>• When revising the bylaw, consideration be given to ways to reduce construction and demolition waste to landfill.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Work with Bay of Plenty Regional Council to identify means to address farm plastic disposal</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.3 – Councils will undertake or support activities that reduce harmful waste to landfill</td>
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<td><strong>Actions</strong></td>
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<td>(including through the Regional Plan).</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Support, on a case-by-case basis, initiatives that reduce harm (such as developing appropriate treatment for special wastes) or enable reduction, reuse, recovery or recycling of materials (such as tyres)</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>• Provision of annual household hazardous waste collection (current budget: TCC $15,000, WBoPDC $2,000)</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Provision of annual agricultural chemicals collection service (budget to be determined)</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>9.4 – The Councils will continue to provide education for waste minimisation</td>
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<td><strong>Actions</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Provide free Waste Minimisation education to schools (current budget: TCC $70,000, WBoPDC $45,000)</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Provide information or support for community groups promoting waste minimisation</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Support, on a case-by-case basis, education opportunities that promote efficient waste management and minimisation and behaviour modification</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Provide educational resources that will improve recycling rates for farm plastic</td>
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<td>9.5 – Councils will support initiatives by providing facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Develop, maintain and operate recycling (at no cost to the individual) and greenwaste</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>and programmes needed to achieve waste minimisation</td>
<td>centres (current budget: $900,000 net of revenue)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide drop off facilities for a range of materials including glass, paper, plastic, steel and aluminium cans for householders at no cost to the individual&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>• Provide drop off facilities for greenwaste to be composted&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>• Provide free cleaner production advice for businesses (current budgets: TCC $27,000, WBoPDC $20,000)</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>• Support or provide materials and advice for waste reduction e.g. worm composting (current budget: TCC $55,000, WBoPDC $7,200 in 2010/11, $3,000 per annum thereafter)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>• Provide support and equipment needed for waste minimisation initiatives at events (current budget: TCC $13,000)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>• Facilitation of a resource recovery park at the Te Maunga site (current budget: $20,000)</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Investigate the potential funding of specific resource recovery operations</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.6 – Councils will cooperate with the private sector to</td>
<td>• Liaise with community groups and licensed operators to identify significant problems for waste</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> The cost of ownership of the transfer stations of approximately $300,000 per annum includes the free-to-the-public recycling operation.

<sup>2</sup> Disposal of waste to landfill and the recovery of green-waste for composting is a self-funding user pays operation.
### Policy

Progress objectives of the plan, obtain data for planning and in turn, promote waste management services

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<th>Actions</th>
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</table>
| Management and minimisation
  - Where the community and licensed operators are unable to provide solutions consider Council provision
  - Operate a licensing system for waste collectors and transporters
  - Provide advice and information to licensed operators and gain their co-operation regarding achieving objectives of the Plan
  - Establish protocols for reliable data collection and reporting based on the New Zealand Waste Strategy or other relevant documents for guidance
  - Investigate ways to improve the collection of data on hazardous waste
  - Publish annual report with data from Council facilities, licensed operators and annual residents survey | ✓ | ✓ |

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**Western Bay of Plenty District Council**

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**Part B**
Part C: Appendices

Appendix One. References

As part of the background to the plan the following website links have been included.

Waste Minimisation Act 2008

Local Government Act 2002

New Zealand Waste Strategy

Waste Strategy reviews
www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste

Bay of Plenty Regional Waste Strategy – Zero Waste and a Sustainable Bay of Plenty, June 2004

Western Bay of Plenty District Council Long Term Plans 2009 – 2019

Tauranga City Council Long Term Plans 2009 – 2019
http://www.tauranga.govt.nz

Western Bay of Plenty District Council General Bylaw 2008: Chapter 6 – Waste

Tauranga City Council Solid Waste Bylaw 2007
www.tauranga.govt.nz

SmartGrowth Strategy and Implementation Plan
www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz