This is Tauranga City Council’s second Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) as required by the Waste Minimisation Act.

The first was adopted in 2010 and, under the Act, must be reviewed by the end of September 2016.

Since the last WMMP was adopted, central government’s guidance on how councils are expected to manage and minimise waste has changed. The New Zealand Waste Strategy has been reviewed, and there has been a general focus on efficiency and encouraging councils to work towards increasing value for money for their ratepayers.

As required by the Waste Minimisation Act, the joint Waste Assessment for the Tauranga and Western Bay sub-region has also been reviewed. This provides important background information that much of this WMMP has been based on.

This WMMP reflects the findings from the Waste Assessment, changes in government direction, and the challenges and opportunities that the sub-region is already facing, or is expected to face over the next six years.

Council has undertaken consultation with the community and incorporated the feedback into the WMMP. We will now begin the task of implementing the various actions that have been agreed. In some cases, this will mean the community will be heavily involved; in other cases, actions may be the sole responsibility of the Council.

Ensuring that we are dealing with waste in the best way possible, by maximising opportunities to reduce, reuse, recycle and compost, and seeking to achieve our vision of ‘minimising waste to landfill’ is a challenging task and one that will not be undertaken overnight. We are on a long term journey to resource sustainability, not only for our current residents and economy, but for our future generations who our waste leaves a legacy. We need to make decisions now that protect them from harmful health and environmental effects and unnecessary cost in the future.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

This is the second waste management and minimisation plan (WMMP) prepared by Tauranga City Council. The first WMMP, which has been reviewed as a part of the preparation of this Plan, was a joint WMMP with the Western Bay of Plenty District Council. Both councils decided during the review of the current joint WMMP that it was appropriate for both councils to prepare separate WMMPs. Both Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District councils will continue to work together on sub-regional issues into the future and have prepared a joint Waste Assessment to inform both of their new WMMPs.

The preparation of the WMMP is driven by a number of pieces of legislation including the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) and the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

Tauranga City Council has seen this review as an opportunity to thoroughly look at the amount of waste sent to landfill and investigate the ways in which we might reduce this in the future. This WMMP seeks to put the Council on the front-foot of addressing issues with waste management and minimisation and gives the opportunity for Council to take a more active role in enhancing and protecting its environment in an economically efficient way.

The first step for Council is to undertake new surveys of the community and facilities to have an up-to-date picture of the services that are being offered and to ascertain whether or not they meet the community’s expectations and ensure we are doing all we can to protect the environment for future generations. Following this, Council will decide whether or not a significant change is needed. If so, we will need to make an amendment to the Long Term Plan and consult with the community on any significant change proposed.

Any potential change will be undertaken carefully and in stages over the next few years. This will allow time for engagement with the waste industry and communities, and to enable extensive education, before, during and after any changes are made. At all stages, Council will remain open to innovative and creative ideas from both industry and the community.

The WMMP, including a comprehensive list of actions, is based on the findings of the joint Waste Assessment (Appendix 1) and feedback from a range of community and industry stakeholders.

After analysing the current waste services, and the nature of the industry and waste management infrastructure, the joint Waste Assessment concluded that it would be challenging for Council to achieve a significant reduction in the amount of waste to landfill under the current ownership, governance and operational arrangements. This will need further consideration over time.

The Plan outlines specific actions to allow Council to consider the establishment of effective and efficient waste services across the City. Although the Council does not control the services provided by the private sector, it will engage with the sector in order to achieve an overall reduction in waste to landfill under the legislative requirement to “promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district”.

To create an effective and efficient waste service we need to address the different methods for collecting waste and, the suites of services and funding models operating in the City.

The approach taken in this WMMP is to aid everyone in the community to reduce, reuse and recycle as much as possible so that they can avoid increasing costs of sending waste to landfill in the future.

A wide range of initiatives are outlined in this WMMP. Some can be implemented immediately. Existing contracts that expire at different points over the next few years mean other initiatives will have to be introduced over a longer timeframe.

The WMMP review has presented us with an excellent opportunity to look at what we are currently doing well, what we can improve and how we might do it. In doing so, Tauranga can position itself among other forward-thinking, innovative cities around the world that are taking action to reduce waste, and reuse and recycle as much as possible.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our Drivers

1. The legislative need to review our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) every 6 years.
2. The legislative requirement that: "A Territorial Authority must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district" (Waste Minimisation Act, 2008).

THE PLAN INCLUDES:

- Vision
- Goals
- Objectives
- Summary of the findings of the joint Waste Assessment
- Actions

KEY ACTIONS PROPOSED IN THE WMMP:

1. Further investigation and consideration of solutions for kerbside services (such as rates-funding, increased regulation, etc.) including rubbish, mixed recycling, separate glass and, garden and food waste collection.
2. Continuing and enhancing the services at the resource recovery park and transfer station.
3. Continuing and enhancing the behaviour change programme.
4. Investigation of the extension of the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw to include additional regulatory tools to improve the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste and to improve the quality of data we have available to us to make good decisions.
5. Increased leadership and collaboration opportunities identified and acted on to support social enterprise and add value to existing programs and services in the public and private sector.

Tauranga City Council, including its council-controlled organisations (CCOs), must lead by example by demonstrating best practice in its own operational processes, rules, practices and procurement policies.
PART A
The Strategy
Introduction

Tauranga and the Western Bay sent close to 90,000 tonnes of waste to landfill in 2014/15¹. This waste includes a significant quantity of material that, if separated, could be recycled and put to beneficial use.

For example, around 65% of kerbside rubbish collected from households could be recycled or composted instead of being sent to landfill².

Figure 1: Composition by weight of an average Tauranga City Council rubbish bag, 2013³

The average amount that each household pays for kerbside waste services in the City is $313 per year⁴, which equates to approximately $17 million for the community as a whole.

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¹ July 2014 – June 2015. This includes actual data on waste to landfill and an estimate only of waste disposed of to cleanfills and does not include some private transfer stations operating in the City that take waste directly to a landfill outside the Bay of Plenty region.


³ Note that this does not represent the average bins and bags in private collections – this is for Tauranga City Council rubbish bags only. The percentages are calculated on the weight of each material.

⁴ Determined from the results of the pre-engagement survey undertaken in April 2016.
PART A – THE STRATEGY

Tauranga City Council (Council) is required to produce a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

The purpose of the WMA is to “encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to:
1. protect the environment from harm; and
2. provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits”.

In preparing the WMMP, we are required to:
- consider the ‘Waste Hierarchy’;
- ensure waste does not create a ‘nuisance’;
- “have regard to” the New Zealand Waste Strategy and other key government policies;
- consider the outcomes of the joint ‘Waste Assessment’ (Appendix 1); and
- follow the special consultation procedure set out in the Local Government Act (2002).

The WMMP sets out how we believe Tauranga can achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

Structure of the Plan

This WMMP is in three parts:

PART A: STRATEGY

This contains the core elements of the strategy including the vision, goals, objectives, policies, and targets. It sets out what we are aiming to achieve, and the broad framework for working towards this vision.

PART B: ACTION PLAN

This detailed action plan sets out specifically what Council is proposing to do to achieve the vision, goals, objectives and targets set out in Part A.

PART C: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This part contains the background information that has helped Council develop the WMMP. Most of this information is contained in the Waste Assessment. The aim of Parts A and B is to address the key issues that have been identified in the joint Waste Assessment.

Timeframes

Tauranga’s current WMMP (a joint document with Western Bay of Plenty District Council) was adopted in 2010 and, as required by legislation, must be reviewed by the end of September 2016.

The Plan will guide waste management and minimisation in Tauranga over the next six years – to the end of September 2022. Some actions will continue beyond this time, and some actions will be completed well before this date. The action plan gives indicative timeframes for the suggested specific actions.

What is Waste?

In this WMMP, terms like ‘rubbish’, ‘recycling’, and ‘waste’ will be used that may not be familiar to you or may mean something different to the way they are used here. Definitions are provided at the end of this draft WMMP in Appendix 2.

The Waste Minimisation Act defines waste as:

“Material that has no further use and is disposed of or discarded.”

The Act also describes ‘waste minimisation’ as reducing waste and increasing the reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material. ‘Diverted material’ is anything that is no longer required for its original purpose, but still has value through reuse or recycling. For example – your empty drink container might be waste to you, but is worth money to metal recycling companies and so becomes ‘diverted material’ if it is recycled.

We have taken the approach of covering all waste and diverted material in Tauranga in this draft WMMP, except for some liquid and gas wastes that are already managed through other policies. Council believes this is necessary to make sure we manage our waste in the most efficient and effective way possible.

This does not necessarily mean that Council is going to have direct involvement in the management of all these waste streams – but there is a responsibility to at least consider all waste in Tauranga, and to suggest areas where other groups, such as businesses or householders, could take action themselves.
THE WASTE HIERARCHY

The ‘waste hierarchy’ refers to the idea that reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering waste is preferable to disposal (which in New Zealand usually means a landfill).

The waste hierarchy can be shown like this:

- **REDUCTION** – lessening waste generation
- **REUSE** – further using of products in their existing form for their original purpose or a similar purpose
- **RECYCLING** – reprocessing waste materials to produce new products
- **RECOVERY** – extraction of materials or energy from waste for further use or processing, and includes, but is not limited to, making materials into compost
- **TREATMENT** – subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change the volume or character of that waste so that it may be disposed of with no, or reduced, significant adverse effect on the environment
- **DISPOSAL** – final deposit of waste on land set apart for the purpose

Figure 2: Waste Hierarchy

In general, focusing on actions towards the top of the waste hierarchy can reduce the costs at lower levels. Environmental impacts are also often reduced by focusing efforts at the higher levels. However, relative costs can vary significantly depending on factors such as disposal and transport costs applicable to various waste materials.

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PART A – THE STRATEGY

NEW ZEALAND WASTE STRATEGY AND OTHER GOVERNMENT POLICIES

The New Zealand Waste Strategy has two goals – to reduce harm, and to improve efficiency.

Relevant government policy for local government over the current term and the last two terms (2009 – 2014) has focused on the following areas:

- fiscal responsibility, transparency and accountability;
- efficiency; through service reviews, joint working, and amalgamation;
- sustainable procurement, with a particular focus on innovation and partnership working; and
- economic growth.

Where is the Waste Going Now?

THE SUB-REGION’S WASTE

Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District Councils have recently completed a joint Waste Assessment for the Tauranga and Western Bay sub-region (Appendix 1). The Waste Assessment was completed jointly as most of the rubbish sent to landfill from Tauranga and Western Bay is collected together and packed for transport to landfills in the Waikato region at one of the two transfer stations in Tauranga – Malene Street or Te Maunga. In 2014-15, the sub-region sent around 90,000 tonnes of rubbish to landfill, and this amount is increasing each year.

Along with all this rubbish, around 50,000 tonnes of material was recycled or composted.

HOW DO WE COMPARE?

The overall amount of rubbish sent to landfill is average for areas similar to Tauranga and Western Bay, although the amount of rubbish picked up at the kerbside from each household and taken to landfill is higher than many cities. Tauranga and Western Bay are fairly average when it comes to the amount that gets recycled from our households. We know, however, that we could be doing much better.

In 2010, Council carried out a survey on the waste being sent to landfill and in 2013, a survey was undertaken on the rubbish that is collected from the bags and wheelie bins at the kerbside. This survey showed that over 60% (by weight) of what we were throwing away as rubbish could actually be recycled or composted. Considering that little has changed in the sub-region since this time, and that other areas with similar collection systems have similar figures, we are confident that this information is still relevant.

What we’re sending to landfill:

![Figure 3: Percentage composition of material disposal to landfill.](image)

Note that due to increases in building activity since this survey, we are probably sending more construction and demolition waste to landfill now than in 2010. We are planning to measure the exact amount with a new survey in late 2016.

This means that each week, we are sending nearly 190 tonnes of paper and cardboard, 30 tonnes of plastic, and over 60 tonnes of glass to landfill that could instead be recycled using collections already available in Tauranga. We’re also sending approximately 400 tonnes of food and garden waste to landfill each week that could be composted instead, and used by the horticulture and agricultural industries in the Bay of Plenty.

The way that much of the kerbside recycling is currently collected and processed in Tauranga also means that, compared to other places, a higher percentage of this material ends up going to landfill anyway - as it is too difficult to recycle due to the mixing of different materials, particularly broken glass.

If we can recycle what is collected more effectively, and find cost-effective ways to get more recycling and compostable material out of the rubbish collection, then we can save money, and reduce our environmental impact by recycling or composting these materials instead.

IS IT A PROBLEM?

A lot of this isn’t actually rubbish – Tauranga could be recycling and composting a lot more than we are at the moment.
PART A – THE STRATEGY

What is the problem with landfills?
Landfills produce leachate, greenhouse gases and toxins. Leachate is the liquid formed when waste breaks down in the landfill and water filters through that waste. The liquid is highly toxic and can pollute the land, groundwater and waterways.

When organic material such as food scraps and garden waste is put into a landfill, it is generally compacted down and covered. This removes oxygen and causes it to break down in an anaerobic process. Eventually, this releases methane, a greenhouse gas that is 21 times more potent than carbon dioxide. The implications for global warming and climate change are significant when you take into consideration the number of landfills across the world. Methane is also a flammable gas that can become dangerous if allowed to build up in concentration. Composting food and garden waste eliminates many of these problems.

Many materials that end up in landfill contain toxic substances. Over time, these toxins leach into our soil and groundwater, and become environmental hazards for years. Electronic waste is a good example. Waste such as televisions, computers and other electronic appliances contain a long list of hazardous substances, including mercury, arsenic, cadmium, PVC, solvents, acids and lead.

Waste buried in landfill breaks down at a very slow rate and remains a problem for future generations.

What is the cost of landfills?
Landfills are very expensive facilities to operate. In addition to the costs incurred to run the facilities, landfills are subject to other charges from central government, the costs of which are passed onto those who use the landfill to dispose of waste.

A landfill levy is one of the most effective ways to increase the resources we recover and promote sustainable production and consumption. The landfill levy is a cost put on the weight of material disposed to landfill. The cost of dumping waste in landfill includes the gate fee (set by the landfill operator) and the landfill levy (set by central government). Currently the waste to landfill levy is set at $10 per tonne. It is expected that this levy will increase in the coming years.

In addition to the landfill levy, there is an Emissions Trading Scheme charge for every tonne of waste delivered to landfill. The charge in 2013 was $5.00 per tonne + GST. As of 1 May 2016, it is $10 per tonne + GST. This charge is expected to continue to increase over the coming years.

FUTURE WASTE PROJECTIONS
Population and economic growth will drive increases in waste generated. The biggest change in demand, over time, is likely to come about through changes within the industry with economic and policy drivers leading to increased waste diversion and waste minimisation.

The projections indicate that, by 2026 the sub-region will be sending in the order of 100,000 tonnes of waste to landfill every year. A further 60,000 will be sent to cleanfill. Garden waste will grow to around 10,000 tonnes and food waste to 7,000 tonnes. Recyclables (including scrap metal) will total around 46,500 tonnes.

Figure 4: Population and Waste to Landfill 2005-2015
To demonstrate the forecast landfill quantities to 2026, the forecasted rate of change in GDP of 1.4% was applied to population projections to 2026.

The forecast is shown in the following chart with the actual values up to 2015 as a solid line and the projection as a broken line.

Figure 5: Forecast Landfill Quantities to 2026
PART A – THE STRATEGY

Summary of Future Demand Drivers:
Future demand for waste and recycling services in the City could be driven by:

- growth in the Tauranga area: number of households or population serviced;
- changes in commercial and industrial activity or economic conditions;
- land use changes (e.g., agricultural to residential);
- changing patterns in consumption or product quality;
- national policy and legislation (e.g., waste levy, product stewardship);
- council regulations (e.g., bans on certain materials to landfill);
- council waste minimisation, communication and education programs;
- impact of waste flows to and from other regions;
- changes in technology; and
- community expectations

Existing Services and Facilities
Council currently provides the following main services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE PROVISION</th>
<th>SERVICE PROVIDER (ON BEHALF OF TCC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerbside rubbish collection from pre-paid black bags</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Maunga – Refuse Transfer Station (part of the Resource Recovery Park)</td>
<td>Accepts general waste, various recyclables, and garden waste for composting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maleme Street – Refuse Transfer Station</td>
<td>Accepts general waste, various recyclables, and garden waste for composting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbish disposal</td>
<td>Disposal of residual waste from transfer stations to landfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal dumping and litter removal</td>
<td>Removal from public spaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the rubbish collection service provided by Council, there are a wide range of services available from a number of private operators in Tauranga. The costs for these vary greatly depending on the type of service, the type and size of container used, and the frequency of collection.

More detailed information on waste facilities and services, and a more detailed analysis of what makes up our waste and other data, can be found in the completed Waste Assessment in Appendix 1.

Summary of Key Issues for Tauranga
The following points outline the key issues that we need to address moving forward:

- a large proportion of waste going to landfill is garden and food waste – this is a particular problem due to the leachate and gases produced, and the opportunity to retain the material in the sub-region to support the horticultural sector;
- over 50% of material going to landfill could be recycled or composted;
- some of the recycling that is collected ends up going to landfill because of the way that it is collected, e.g., glass breaks and is too small to recycle, and/or contaminates other recyclables, and causes health and safety issues for the staff at the material recovery facility;
- the way services are provided at the moment mean that as a city, our services are relatively expensive – we do not have economies of scale (e.g., 8 different companies collect the same materials and invest in the same infrastructure to do so);
- there is a lot of building activity in Tauranga but not many ways to recover reusable or recyclable materials such as concrete, glass, timber, and no requirement on those undertaking construction to separate waste for recovery; and
- the Transfer Station at Maleme Street and Resource Recovery Park at Te Maunga are at, or near, capacity most of the time and there are risks involved in the way these sites currently operate.

The next section of the WMMP explains how Council thinks will seek to resolve these issues.
How Council Proposes to Address the Issues

VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District councils have agreed to prepare a joint vision, and goals and objectives for the sub-region. They will prepare independent WMMPs, with Tauranga planning to have a WMMP adopted by the end of September 2016 and Western Bay planning to have a WMMP adopted sometime in 2017.

We believe that the way waste is managed in the sub-region could be improved significantly; to provide better environmental outcomes while being more cost-effective for the community as a whole. The proposed vision for the sub-region reflects this belief, and the desire to make some real, measurable improvements to the way our waste is managed:

“Minimising waste to landfill”

This vision is supported by goals and objectives that both councils believe the sub-region’s community should be working towards. The councils have developed these goals by thinking about what our local issues are and what the priorities are for the region and nationally:

GOAL 1: REDUCE AND RECOVER MORE WASTE

Objective 1: To reduce the total quantity of waste to landfill, with an emphasis on wastes that create the most harm.

Objective 2: To increase diversion of waste that is currently disposed of to landfill for reuse, recovery or recycling.

GOAL 2: APPLY THE LATEST PROVEN AND COST EFFECTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION APPROACHES

Objective 1: To investigate and where appropriate develop partnership, joint working and co-operation across the private and community sectors as well as territorial and regional councils, including shared services.

Objective 2: To investigate the use of available recovery and treatment technologies and service methodologies and apply these where appropriate.

Objective 3: To engage the community and provide information, education and resources to support community actions.

Objective 4: To use Council influence to advocate for increased or mandatory producer responsibility.

Objective 5: To work with local businesses and organisations to achieve waste reduction at a local level.

GOAL 3: TO COLLECT INFORMATION TO ENABLE INFORMED DECISION MAKING

Objective 1: To take actions that will improve information on waste and recovered material activities in the districts, including both Council-contracted and private sector activities.

Objective 2: To work towards aligned data collection and reporting systems across the districts, region and nationally.

GOAL 4: TO CREATE BENEFIT FOR OUR COMMUNITY

Objective 1: To work with service providers to identify efficiencies while maintaining and/or improving service levels.

Objective 2: To consider both short and long term cost impacts of all actions across the community including economic costs and benefits.

Objective 3: To consider the environmental impact of all options and ensure that the overall environmental impact is taken into account in decision making.

Objective 4: To consider the public health impacts of all waste management options and seek to choose options which effectively protect human health.

OTHER RELEVANT STRATEGIES OR PLANS

As well as aligning to Council’s Long Term Plan (LTP), the joint WMMP must also support or align with other strategies and plans.

These include the Bay of Plenty Regional Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy (2013), and the New Zealand Waste Strategy (2010).

The Bay of Plenty regional document has a vision of “working together towards a resource-efficient region”. The Regional Strategy recognises waste as a resource, and includes five goals:

- to protect our communities, land, water and air from harmful and hazardous wastes;
- to encourage resource efficiency and beneficial reuse of wastes that create sustainable economic growth in the region;
- to work together to encourage and support innovative affordable solutions, with a preference for local solutions;
- to reduce waste to landfill; and
- to promote consistent regulation and compliance monitoring requirements.
PART A – THE STRATEGY

As active members of the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Waste Liaison Group and the Bay of Plenty Waste Resources Advisory Group, Council will seek to support the regional waste strategy through our waste management and minimisation activities.

OUR TARGETS

There are a number of targets that are important in measuring our performance. The key targets that relate to achieving our vision of minimising waste to landfill are waste reduction targets.

Council has agreed a method for setting targets based on the expected performance of specific initiatives that are planned as part of this WMMP.

Using this method, we can accurately plan for how much diversion we expect based on the actions we plan to take. For example, if we plan to improve our recycling systems, we can make estimates of the amount of material we will take out of the rubbish and when we expect that to happen. These estimates then become part of the target for what we want to achieve for that year.

We have decided to set targets on the basis of waste diverted from landfill – whether it is collected by the Council or by the private sector and including all waste and diverted material from households, businesses, and other organisations. This gives us the best overall picture of what is happening with waste in Tauranga, and will help us be sure we really are minimising waste to landfill, and that it is not just being collected and landfilled by someone else.

The targets are expressed as the amount of waste we send to landfill per household or per capita. Expressing the target in this way, instead of, for example, a recycling rate, means we can take proper account of waste reduction (such as people using less packaging or doing more home composting), and the target is easy to measure over time as it takes account of growth over time.

Over the next six years Council believes Tauranga can take actions that will increase the amount each person and household diverts from landfill to the following:

Table 1: Targets for Per Household and Per Capita Diverted Waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ESTIMATED TONNES DIVERTED 2016 – 2022</th>
<th>KG DIVERTED PER HOUSEHOLD</th>
<th>KG DIVERTED PER PERSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Diverted Material (2014/15 financial year) year one</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Diverted Material (from existing initiatives) years two – six</td>
<td>6,137</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Kerbside Collection</td>
<td>15,778</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Communications</td>
<td>2,945</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redevelopment of Resource Recovery Park</td>
<td>10,343</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial recycling</td>
<td>2,630</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Places</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Additional Diverted Material</td>
<td>39,139</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Diverted Material</td>
<td>88,139</td>
<td>1,721</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These are average forecasts; higher and lower estimates have also been calculated and these have been used to give upper and lower estimates for household costs for the planned actions.

In addition to the actions set out in the table, there are other initiatives planned that do not directly result in waste reduction, but that are still critical and support the key initiatives. These include, for example, promoting waste reduction, communication and education, bylaws, and monitoring and enforcement. Part B of the WMMP sets out all actions planned.

6 Refer to Part C, section A.2.0 for a discussion of the differences between per capita and per household targets.
PART A – THE STRATEGY

COUNCIL’S ROLE

In 1994, Council made a decision to leave the provision of waste services (including recycling and composting) to the private sector. This decision was based on an opinion at the time that the private sector could provide waste collection and disposal services better than Council.

Council’s current involvement in waste services only extends to the provision of a rubbish bag service which is collected by a private service provider, contracted to Council.

We believe that this current situation is not the most effective approach for the City. If Council took on a key role in kerbside services (e.g. by providing a rates-funded service or via increased regulation via the waste management and minimisation bylaw), then it is very likely that better environmental outcomes could be achieved at a reduced cost to the community as a whole. In order to consider this further, Council is proposing, via this WMMP, to undertake additional surveys at the transfer stations, on the kerbside and with the community, to better understand the current situation.

The additional information collected will assist Council in deciding whether or not to explore further the option of taking a key role in kerbside services. If this option is preferred, Council would need to amend the current Long Term Plan. This amendment would be consulted on with the community prior to any final decisions being made, giving everyone in the community the opportunity to have their say before any change is made.

Even if a change is made, Council cannot achieve the goals and targets set out in this WMMP alone. Succeeding will mean Council and the community working together, and everyone in the community taking responsibility and doing their bit to manage waste better.

Council’s specific proposed role is explained for each action in Part B – Action Plan.
PART B

Action Plan

Chipping of pallets into woodchips at the woodwaste processing site at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park
VISION: “Minimising waste to landfill.”

Introduction

This Action Plan outlines a six-year programme to achieve the visions and targets presented in Part A (although some actions will be ongoing). It includes a funding structure, aspects of which will be updated each year as part of the Council’s annual plan following a period of public consultation, as required by the Local Government Act, 2002.

The Plan will be reviewed every 6 years. Any significant changes will be incorporated into the Council’s Long Term Plan (LTP) process and subject to public consultation.

The Action Plan has been designed to meet the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) and the Local Government Act 1974, and 2002, by including all practicable options to achieve the Council’s waste minimisation objectives. These options have been assessed in terms of their future social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts on the well-being of the City and its residents.

The actions are intended to address the key issues listed earlier, and to help achieve the vision, goals and objectives while making sure that we can accommodate future growth and changes in the City. We believe that these proposals will improve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation for Tauranga, and meet the goals of the New Zealand Waste Strategy by reducing the harmful effects of waste and improving the efficiency of resource use.

The actions will also support the community goal of ‘a city of great spaces, places and environments’ in the Long Term Plan 2015-25; particularly the solid waste objectives which are to:

- effectively collect and deliver waste to landfill;
- reduce the quantity of waste to landfill;
- reduce the quantity of harmful waste to landfill; and
- increase diversion of waste for reuse, recovery, or recycling.

In preparing this new Action Plan, Council has also reviewed the targets and actions from the 2010 WMMP.

The Action Plan reflects the importance Council places on solid waste management and the key issues facing Tauranga at the moment. We do not believe that these issues can be addressed successfully without a significant change in approach to waste management in Tauranga. This is going to mean Council taking on a much more active role than we have in the past.

Currently, most of the kerbside services in Tauranga are provided by private companies that have a service agreement directly with the householder. The only exception to this is the user-pays kerbside rubbish bag collection service provided by Council.

While this arrangement has some advantages, such as flexibility and choice in the services used such as bin type, collection type and collection frequency; the downside is that Council has little ability to address the key issues effectively and efficiently for Tauranga as a whole. While there are ways that Council can influence these companies, such as through a more stringent bylaw and regulatory system, we believe it is necessary to explore other solutions that will enable the most effective and efficient options for the community to divert waste from landfill.

Council believes that businesses also have significant opportunities to improve their waste management practices. In some cases, this might be because collection services are hard to access and even where recycling services are available for businesses, not all use them. Council will encourage this through increased education and communication regarding services, and potentially through alterations and/or improvements to services depending on the outcome of the procurement process and bylaw review.
PART B – ACTION PLAN

Funding Waste Management Activities

The funding of actions within this WMMP must take the following into consideration:

- alignment with the intent of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) to minimise waste to landfill and raise the cost of disposal to landfill;
- affordability and the minimisation of costs;
- transparency; and
- equity and fairness.

Councils have a number of funding systems available to them:

1. User charges and rates funding.
2. Revenue from existing facilities and services.
3. Revenue from disposer pays to fund diversion services/facilities.

At the moment some waste services provided by Council are funded through rates (such as the Resource Recovery Park, Transfer Station, litter collection services, illegal dumping collection etc.) while others are user-pays (some activities at the Resource Recovery Park, Transfer Station, the kerbside rubbish collection, etc.). Private companies providing kerbside collection services charge householders directly for their services.

Council does receive some funding from central government from part of the $10 per tonne waste levy charged at landfills, which is returned to councils and calculated on a population basis. Council can only use these funds to pay for waste minimisation activities; however, these activities must be in line with the WMMP. This WMMP Action Plan outlines a number of actions that will promote or achieve waste minimisation, and therefore could be funded through the waste levy funds provided to Council.

Council also has the option of applying to the central government, Waste Minimisation Fund, for funds to help with specific projects, such as the upgrading of the Resource Recovery Park and Transfer Station. However, as Council cannot predict if any funding will be received, we will need to make provision for these costs from our own budgets.

Some activities and services at the Resource Recovery Park and Transfer Station may continue to be ‘user pays’ (this means that those who use the service pay for it - depending how much, or if, they use it).

This Action Plan has been developed to address the issues that were identified during the preparation of the Waste Assessment. The options chosen to address the issues are in line with the vision, goals and objectives that have been set out in the earlier sections of this WMMP. Successful implementation of the actions set out below will reduce waste going to landfill, and may reduce the overall community cost of kerbside collections and disposal charges while retaining valuable organic material in the sub-region.
### Action Plan Summary

The table below sets out a summary of the key proposed actions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGULATION</th>
<th>MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT</th>
<th>COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION</th>
<th>COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES</th>
<th>RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK AND TRANSFER STATION</th>
<th>LEADERSHIP &amp; COLLABORATION</th>
<th>BIOSOLIDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extended waste bylaws including operator and facility licensing, data collection provisions, recycling service standards, container standards, material bans.</td>
<td>Increase monitoring and measurement to cover all waste streams (kerbside and transfer station) and the wider community, establish a data collection framework, interactive website and regularly evaluate programmes.</td>
<td>Continue and extend current education programme (including targeted education and events management support), plus implementation of a comprehensive communications programme.</td>
<td>Council investigates and considers solutions for rubbish, recycling and, garden and food waste collection, public place collections, loose litter and illegal dumping, undertake waste broking and work on solutions for glass collections.</td>
<td>RRP's are upgraded and extended to provide for C&amp;D waste diversion, reuse, composting etc. Work collaboratively with other councils to explore residual treatment and disposal options.</td>
<td>Collaboration across the wider region where possible, as well as lobbying for product stewardship programmes and collaboration with private sector and community groups to investigate opportunities to enhance economic development through waste minimisation.</td>
<td>Investigate options for the beneficial use of biosolids.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recycling centre at Maleme Street Transfer Station

Photo credit: Waste Management Ltd
## PART B – ACTION PLAN

### Action Plan

The table below sets out the action plan for this WMMP, and for each action there is a description of the proposed funding source, timeframe and the contribution to targets agreed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>FUNDING METHOD</th>
<th>TIMEFRAME (FY – FINANCIAL YEAR)</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTION TO TARGETS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGULATION</strong></td>
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</table>
| R1 Waste management and minimisation bylaw | a) Investigate and extend the existing Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw in accordance with section 56 of the Waste Minimisation Act, to support the implementation of this WMMP. This could include a range of additional regulatory tools such as:  
- operator and facility licensing (e.g. rubbish, recycle, organics and other waste collectors and processors in the City),  
- data collection provisions,  
- events waste management,  
- recycling service standards,  
- container standards,  
- material controls (e.g. TV's, untreated timber, plastic bags, junk mail, in-sink waste disposal systems etc., and controls on accepted items in rubbish, recycle and organics bins),  
- cleanfill management (prohibiting materials going to cleanfills that could be diverted for beneficial use (recycling, composting etc.), and  
- requirements for any properties and developments to ensure waste management and minimisation considerations taken into account at the design phase. | Self-funding through licensing fees and waste levy | 2017-18 FY | Additional 1,000 tonnes per annum diverted from landfill |
| R2 Enforcement | a) Take active enforcement action against offences such as littering and illegal dumping. | Rates | 2017/18 FY | Indirect contribution |
| R3 Health and safety | a) Actively ensure that all health and safety requirements are implemented, monitored and maintained with regards to all programs, services and facilities. | Rates | Ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| **MONITORING, DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION** | | | | |
| M1 Waste stream auditing | a) Engage a suitably qualified and experienced waste auditor to carry out a SWAP audit on the kerbside, landfill (transfer stations) and cleanfill waste streams (and other processing facilities as deemed relevant) following the SWAP methodology in collaboration with private waste companies.  
b) Schedule kerbside rubbish audits in accordance with the following (or as close to these dates depending on the availability of the consultant undertaking the surveys):  
- Spring 2016 (Oct)  
- Summer 2017 (Jan)  
- Autumn 2017 (Apr)  
- Winter 2017 (July)  
- Undertake an annual survey on a 4-year seasonal cycle, i.e. 2018: July, 2019: October, 2020: January, 2021: April etc. | Waste levy | 2016-17 FY | Indirect contribution |
## MONITORING, DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

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</table>
| M2 Ongoing monitoring | a) Increase monitoring to provide more information in certain areas such as commercial waste composition; cleanfill, C&D waste etc.  
b) Initiate and oversee research, studies and audits; and feed results into future iterations of waste assessments and WMMPs. | Waste levy | Ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| M3 Reporting protocols and systems | a) Gathering accurate and consistent information on how services are performing is essential for monitoring progress towards targets and planning for future demand. The Council will either develop OR adopt a national model for monitoring and reporting¹.  
Key areas that require monitoring include: level of service, compliance with legislative requirements and regulations and, waste reduction and diversion.  
Data will be gathered through community satisfaction surveys, council records (KPIs etc.), biannual SWAPs and through the provisions of the waste bylaw. | Waste levy | 2016-17 FY ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| M4 Interactive website | a) Initiate the development and ongoing management of a multi-functional interactive website to aid the dissemination of information and solutions for the community. | Waste levy | From 2017/18 FY ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| M5 Research and evaluation | a) Undertake baseline research to better understand community values, attitudes and behaviour in regard to waste, in order to support programme development, social marketing campaigns and ongoing evaluation of the effectiveness of council interventions. | Waste levy | From 2016/17 ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| M6 Evaluation of programs | a) Undertake regular evaluation of the programs that form part of the overarching waste management and minimisation programme (including all education programmes). | Waste levy | From 2016/17 ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| M7 WMMP | a) Prepare a new waste assessment, gather data for the next WMMP, prepare the WMMP and undertake any required bylaw review. | Waste levy | 2020/21 FY | Indirect contribution |

¹ An outline of reporting requirements is detailed in Appendix 3.
## ACTION PLAN

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<th>ACTION</th>
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| **CS1 Investigate and consider solutions for rubbish, recycling and, garden and food waste collections to increase diversion from landfill** | a) Investigate and consider solutions that will increase the diversion of waste from landfill (including, but not limited to, the provision of a full kerbside collection service funded through rates, increased regulation via the bylaw, etc. Council staff will engage with private collectors and the wider community as a part of this action.  
 b) Implement the preferred kerbside solution.  
 c) Investigate alternate collection provisions for households that are not suitable for the kerbside collection system introduced such as multi-unit dwellings, retirement villages, etc.  
 d) Investigate provision of this to businesses, schools, pre-schools, etc. | Waste levy and rates  
 Note: Additional staff resources may be required to implement and manage these preferred solution/s. | From 2016/17 FY ongoing  
 From 2018/19 FY | Significant, depending on which solutions are chosen.  
 Around 2,500 tonnes per year |
| **CS2 Public place collections** | a) Review the provision of public place litter bins, including the possible introduction of public place recycling, cigarette butt bins, dog bag bins, pack in/pack out approaches for parks and recreation areas, etc. | Rates and waste levy | 2016/17 FY and ongoing | Depends on public place collection systems chosen – up to 200 tonnes per year |
| **CS3 Manage and reduce litter and illegal dumping** | a) Ensure that consistent and appropriate loose litter collections are undertaken across the City.  
 b) Review current litter campaigns to determine contribution to waste minimisation and develop an anti-litter/illegal dumping campaign based on the review.  
 c) Gather baseline data on current illegal dumping and litter incidences and explore the need for targeted behaviour change campaigns. | Rates and waste levy | 2017/18 FY ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| **CS4 Waste broking** | a) Investigate the provision of a waste broker service for businesses.  
 b) If deemed appropriate by Council, implement the waste broker service. | Waste levy | 2017-18 ongoing | Depends on take up. If implemented, pilot project established and evaluated to determine contribution to targets. |
| **CS5 Glass collections** | a) Engage with private waste collectors to implement the most appropriate glass collection service for the City, including but not limited to considering:  
 • access and amenity  
 • public safety  
 • health and safety of workers  
 • diversion potential | Waste levy | Incorporated and/or following CS1 | Indirect contribution |
### ACTION PLAN

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| CS6 Continue to provide and optimise waste services provided to keep the City clean, reduce/eliminate public health risks and protect the environment | a) Continue to provide and optimise contracts and leases that deliver waste services to the community for cleanliness, public health and environmental protection including but not limited to:  
- street cleaning  
- sump cleaning  
- footpath cleaning  
- public litter bins  
- litter and illegal dumping collection  
- charity waivers  
- abandoned vehicles  
- closed landfill monitoring and maintenance (via consent). | Rates and NZTA subsidy | Ongoing | Indirect contribution |

| **COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION** | | | | |
| CE1 Continue and extend existing communication and education programme | a) Continue and extend the existing communication and education programme, including that undertaken in:  
- schools  
- businesses  
- households (incl. parenting)  
- events  
- sports clubs  
- food rescue  
- food waste prevention  
- and support of other campaigns that align with the WMMP. Consider covering additional topics such as prevention of littering, illegal dumping, smoking-related litter, abandoned cars, etc.  
- b) Investigate how other cities both nationally and internationally address issues through behaviour change programs (utilising methods such as community based social marketing).  
- c) Re-brand existing communication and education programme to ensure consistent messaging and brand for waste management and minimisation (e.g. ‘Resource Wise’: schools, businesses, events, homes etc.). | Rates and waste levy | 2016-17 FY ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| CE2 Support introduction of new services | a) Develop a communications and education programme to support the introduction of any new rates-funded services provided by the Council. | Rates and waste levy | 2018/19 FY | 2,800 alongside introduction of new services |
| CE3 Targeted community communication and education | a) Extend existing communication programme to focus on additional target audiences such as retired/elderly, culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) or those that many struggle with a more direct waste cost (i.e. if CS1 (a) and (b) are introduced) and less-engaged sectors of the community. | Rates and waste levy | 2016/17 FY | Indirect contribution |
## PART B – ACTION PLAN

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| CE4 Communications plan | a) Develop and implement a communications plan for the life of the WMMP.  
  b) Coordinate with other Bay of Plenty Councils, and/or industry groups such as WasteMINZ, to standardise communication and education material to present consistent messages and formats.  
  c) Consistent and planned promotion of available education programmes to all sectors of the community via appropriate channels (including, but not limited to newsletters, advertisements in local media, sponsored Facebook posts etc.). | Delivered by existing staff resources | 2017/18 FY | Indirect contribution |
| CE5 Promote good practice | a) Publicise businesses and organisations that are proven to provide reputable reuse and recovery services and products on Council’s website and elsewhere.  
  b) Investigate establishing projects that demonstrate best practice waste management and minimisation.  
  c) Acknowledge and celebrate those in the community that demonstrate best practice waste management and minimisation. | Waste levy | 2016/17 FY and ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| CE6 Events waste management | a) Develop a consistent framework to support and encourage better events waste management; and continue to provide information and agreements that support events waste management (such as the vendor packaging framework). | Waste levy | 2016/17 FY and ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| CE7 Incentives | a) Investigate the use of incentives to enhance the update or use of a service or facility that improves material diversion from landfill. | Waste levy | 2016-17 FY ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| CE8 Social media | a) Develop and implement a social media campaign for behaviour change programs on a case-by-case basis. | Waste levy | 2016-17 FY ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| **RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK AND TRANSFER STATION** | | | | |
| RRP1 Maintain RRP services | a) Continue to provide services for a wide range of materials at the RRP including household hazardous waste. | Rates | Ongoing | No new contribution |
| RRP2 Upgrade RRP | a) Investigate, plan and upgrade and extend RRP to offer improved waste management and minimisation e.g. accommodating additional material streams on a case by case basis (e.g. construction and demolition materials, hazardous waste etc.), waste minimisation centre or learning hub, reuse centre etc. | Rates and waste levy | 2018/19 FY with completion by 2019/20 FY | 10,000 tonnes per annum from 2019/20 FY |
| RRP3 Alternative disposal/treatment | a) Work cooperatively with other councils in the region and neighbouring regions to explore options for alternative disposal/treatment of residual waste. | Delivered by existing staff resources | Ongoing | Dependent on introduction of new options |
| **BIOSOLIDS** | | | | |
| B1 Biosolids | a) Investigate alternate recovery, reuse and discharge options for biosolids. | Rates | 2016/17 FY | To be confirmed |
### PART B – ACTION PLAN

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<tr>
<td>LC1 Public sector collaboration</td>
<td>a) Seek to expand collaborative arrangement further afield with other councils (regional and local) in the region and neighbouring regions.</td>
<td>Delivered by existing staff resources</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Indirect contribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>LC2 Private sector collaboration</td>
<td>a) Continue to collaborate with private sector and community groups to investigate opportunities to enhance economic development through waste minimisation (e.g. charity shops, social enterprise for reuse/recycling such as e-waste etc.).</td>
<td>Delivered by existing staff resources</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Indirect contribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>LC3 Collaboration on services and/or facilities</td>
<td>a) Identify potential for economies of scale through partnership and cooperation where any new services and/or facilities are planned.</td>
<td>Delivered by existing staff resources</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Dependent on new services and/or facilities</td>
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| LC4 Internal collaboration | a) Work with other Council departments on:  
• specific waste issues, such as incorporating requirements for waste and recycling into properties and developments (Homestar/ Greenstar/REBRI waste considerations),  
• events waste management;  
• ensure that waste management and minimisation is incorporated into any other appropriate Council documents, plans and strategies (e.g. SmartGrowth, Infrastructure Development Code, Infrastructure Strategy etc.);  
• enforcement of waste bylaw (including education),  
• asset management, and  
• growth management. | Delivered by existing staff resources | 2017/18 FY ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| | | | | | |
| LC5 Community collaboration | a) Investigate and develop initiatives that will support local enterprise, community and mana whenua involvement.  
b) Establish a grants scheme for community groups.  
c) Work with secondary and tertiary education to support development of innovative solutions. | Rates and waste levy | 2016/17 FY ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| | | | | | |
| LC6 Lobby central government | a) Lobby central government for improved waste management and minimisation tools such as product stewardship (e.g. tyres, batteries, C&D waste, e-waste, container deposit systems); improved legislation, additional industry regulation.  
b) Advocate amendments to the Waste Minimisation Act to give industry the same waste minimisation obligations as local authorities. There is currently no legal imperative for industry to reduce waste to landfill. Amending the WMA to give industry the same responsibilities as local authorities would significantly reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill. | Delivered by existing staff resources.  
a) Delivered by existing staff resources.  
b) Delivered by existing staff resources. | Ongoing | Indirect contribution |
| | | | | | |
| LC7 Corporate responsibility | a) Ensure that Council is managing its own waste as effectively as possible (e.g. carry out a waste audit, identify potential actions and targets, promote good practice in Council contracts, incorporate into staff inductions etc.) | Delivered by existing staff resources | 2016/17 FY ongoing | Indirect contribution |
PART C

Background Information

Overlooking Cambridge Road closed landfill
**PART C – BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### Appendix 1: Waste Assessment

Available at: [www.tauranga.govt.nz/wa2016](http://www.tauranga.govt.nz/wa2016)

### Appendix 2: Definitions and Abbreviations

#### WASTE HIERARCHY

The Government’s definition of the waste hierarchy is as follows:

- **Reduction:**
  - a) lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and
  - b) in relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product

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

- **Recycling:** the reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials

- **Recovery:**
  - a) extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and
  - b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost

- **Treatment:**
  - a) means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment; but
  - b) does not include dilution of waste

- **Disposal (summarised definition):** final deposit of waste into or onto land, or incineration

*(From the Waste Minimisation Act, 2008)*

#### OTHER DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction and demolition waste (C&amp;D)</strong></td>
<td>Waste generated from the construction or demolition of a building including the preparation and/or clearance of the property or site. This excludes materials such as clay, soil and rock when those materials are associated with infrastructure such as road construction and maintenance, but includes building-related infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diverted material</strong></td>
<td>Anything no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial and other waste minimisation activities would be disposed of or discarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic waste</strong></td>
<td>Waste from domestic activity in households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ETS</strong></td>
<td>Emissions Trading Scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food waste</strong></td>
<td>Any food scraps – from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, tea bags, coffee grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Garden waste</strong></td>
<td>Waste largely from the garden – hedge clippings, tree/bush pruning, lawn clippings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazardous waste</strong></td>
<td>Waste that can cause harm or damage, to people or the environment, like strong chemicals. Shouldn’t go in to landfills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landfill</strong></td>
<td>A disposal facility as defined in section 7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LGA</strong></td>
<td>Local Government Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Litter and illegal dumping</strong></td>
<td>Littering is defined in the Litter Act 1979 as: litter includes any refuse, rubbish, animal remains, glass, metal, garbage, debris, dirt, filth, rubble, ballast, stones, earth, or waste matter, or any other thing of a like nature. A definition of dumping is that: dumping is not a separate offence but is littering at the extreme end of the scale that depends on the amount and nature of the litter that is deposited, the location and circumstances in which the littering occurs and the resources required to remove the litter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cleanfill</strong></td>
<td>A cleanfill (properly referred to as a Class 4 landfill) is any disposal facility that accepts only cleanfill material. This is defined as material that, when buried, will have no adverse environmental effect on people or the environment.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Composting</strong></td>
<td>An aerobic form of decomposition, primarily by microbes.</td>
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### PART C – BACKGROUND INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LTP</td>
<td>Long Term Plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mana whenua</td>
<td>Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed fill</td>
<td>A disposal site requiring resource consent to accept well-defined types of non-municipal waste (e.g. low-level contaminated soils).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MfE</td>
<td>The Ministry for the Environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGB</td>
<td>Mobile garbage bin – wheelie bin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRF</td>
<td>Materials recovery facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic waste, including food, putrescible, garden, green waste</td>
<td>Plant based material and other biodegradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes. In this WMMP, organic waste refers to food waste (or kitchen waste) and garden waste (or green waste).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public places</td>
<td>As defined by Tauranga City Council’s Street Use and Public Places Bylaw 2013, and any subsequent bylaw that provides a definition for public places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recyclables</td>
<td>Waste material that is suitable for recycling through the kerbside collection, at the resource recovery park/transfer station or at any other suitable and verified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>The reprocessing of waste material to produce new materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRP</td>
<td>Resource recovery park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTS</td>
<td>Refuse transfer station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbish</td>
<td>Waste, that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWAP</td>
<td>Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP), an MfE-led baseline programme to provide solid waste composition information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangata whenua</td>
<td>Indigenous people, people of the land, in New Zealand, the Maori people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonne (metric)</td>
<td>A thousand kilograms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Waste

Anything disposed of, or discarded; and:
- includes a type of waste defined by its composition or source (e.g. organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste etc.); and
- to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.

### Waste Assessment

Provides the necessary background information on the waste and diverted material streams that will enable council to determine a logical set of priorities and inform its activities, as defined by section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A waste assessment must be completed prior to a WMMP being reviewed.

### Waste Hierarchy

A list of waste management options with decreasing priority – usually shown as ‘reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose’.

### WMA


### WMMP

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, also sometimes referred to as ‘the Plan’ as defined by section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

### Zero Waste

A philosophy for waste management, focusing on Council/community partnerships, local economic development, and viewing waste as a resource.
PART C – BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Appendix 3: Monitoring and Reporting

Elements to be considered in the development of a monitoring and reporting framework include:

2. Collect and report on quantity, composition and destination of waste at the resource recovery park and transfer station.
3. Investigate the collection and reporting on quantity, composition and destination of waste at local cleanfill and managed fill sites.
4. Report on quantity of commercial waste sent to landfill.
6. Report on quantity of materials deposited in cleanfills (subject to provision of information).
7. Collect and report on littering incidences, and on quantity of illegal dumping.
8. Collect and report on quantity, composition and destination of council in-house waste to landfill and that which is diverted.
9. Monitor and review the effectiveness of Council communication and waste minimisation programme.
10. Monitor compliance with legislative requirements and regulations of all solid waste assets and operations.

Glass recycling at Te Maunga Transfer Station
Public litter collection