



ATTACHMENTS

**Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee
Meeting
Separate Attachments 1**

Monday, 15 August 2022

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Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 1

Full Name: Grahame Bervie

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response: I agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 2

Full Name: Andrew Sommerville

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission**Submitter Number:** 3**Full Name:** Danielle Hendricks**Organisation:****Wish to speak to submission:** No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?**Response:** I disagree with the proposed changes**Any comments?**

Response: A greater responsibility of what would be a sustainable waste management system needs to move to the manufacturers and large waste generators and making it easier for the end user to partake in a sustainable waste management system. Manufacturers could be offered reward systems and or penalties put in place for non compliance with making it easier and more encouraging for consumers to "recycle" and behave in more sustainable ways. Reuse of certain construction waste materials in the same and different construction activities. Conversion of Waste water biosolids and organic waste into resources for the agricultural industry. Rewards for compliance and penalties for those putting more strain on the system.

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I agree with the proposed changes**Any comments?**

Response: Provided that the approval process does not affect construction program/ client's program which may result in projects not going ahead and thus creating an adverse effect on the economy.

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I disagree with the proposed changes**Any comments?****Response:**

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 4

Full Name: Karen Tindall

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response: I've always thought it as a waste that when doing renos everything goes into one skip, even though most is recyclable. The downside will be the increased cost of managing and physically separating/processing the materials as they're removed from the site which will be passed on to the client. This may restrict people from upgrading rental properties which are already run down and dated. The biggest thing will be to make sure the recycling businesses are prepared to take the items and price them before the bylaw kicks in so there's no bottleneck at the start. Also clear direction on what is, and what isn't, considered recyclable.

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 5

Full Name: Marielle H

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response: I agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 6

Full Name: Elizabeth Howell

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response: The review seems comprehensive.

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response: Skips at construction sites should be covered so that random dumping of domestic rubbish by random persons is not encouraged (as I have seen on my dog walks) AND so that the construction waste does not get moved by the wind (as I have collected many pieces of plastic from construction sites on my dog walks).

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response: The recommendations are sensible.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 7

Full Name: Carol Anderson

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response: Businesses need to made accountable just filling up waste bins with wooden pallets, plastic shrink wrapping, metal items, green waste all put into general rubbish.

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response: Also home renovators where resource consent not required e.g. Polystyrene is recyclable, deheadubg timber of nails.

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 8

Full Name: Richard Smith

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response: I agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 9

Full Name: Danyon Thomas

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response: I agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response: The council should restrict its data capture from commercial operators to the highest level of information to reflect commercial sensitivity particularly as it has a joint role as regulator and operator of waste service in Tauranga.

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response: These plans should either encourage or mandate the separation of waste at source to maximise the recovery of materials, particularly on large-scale residential or commercial developments.

The plans should be required for any new home or commercial/industrial building. They shouldn't be required for minor renovations or building work.

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission**Submitter Number:** 10**Full Name:** Vanessa Stewart**Organisation:** Classic Group**Wish to speak to submission:** No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?**Response:****Any comments?****Response:** See attached

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response:**Any comments?****Response:** See attached

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response:**Any comments?****Response:** See attached

Attachment: Yes

Tauranga City Council
Private Bag 12022
Tauranga 3143

30 June 2022



160 17th Avenue,
Tauranga South,
Tauranga 3112

classicgroup.co.nz
0508 4 252 774

Dear Sir/Madam

Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 submission

Classic Group welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback on the Tauranga City Council's proposal update the existing Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw.

The Classic Group of companies includes Classic Builders, and Classic Developments. Classic Builders is the second largest residential home builder in New Zealand. Classic Developments is our development company which undertakes a variety of commercial and residential developments throughout New Zealand. In terms of residential development, we undertake a combination of greenfields, brownfields redevelopment, medium density and retirement villages. This year we are projecting to build 120 new dwellings in Tauranga and 80 in the Western Bay area. Though now nation-wide, our companies have started, and have our head offices in Tauranga.

Please find feedback below on behalf of Classic Group Ltd below regarding the Construction and Demolition Waste, and the Multi-unit Developments sections of the Bylaw.

16 Construction and Demolition Waste	Classic Builders Comments
16.1 Any development for which a building consent is required that exceeds a set estimated value must be accompanied by a site waste management plan. Council will make a control under this Bylaw to establish the minimum estimated value of building work for which a site waste management plan is a requirement.	Replace with Council may make a control under this Bylaw to require any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value to submit a site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.
16.2 A person applying for a building consent for a development exceeding the minimum estimated value is required to submit a site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.	Until such time the details are confirmed after consultation with industry, both construction and waste industries.
16.3 The site waste management plan is required to demonstrate that all reasonable steps will be taken to separate recyclable/reusable waste from non-recyclable/reusable waste at the demolition/construction site or at appropriate waste management facilities.	Comments to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the project value? • Who can write the waste management plan? • Cost of Council time processing the plan?

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<p>d) Record quantities and types of waste produced; and</p> <p>e) Record the types and quantities of waste that have been:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reused (on or off site) Recycled (on or off site) Sent to other forms of recovery (on or off site) Sent to landfill Otherwise disposed of. <p>16.6 Within 90 days of completion of the building work, the principal contractor must submit to council a post site waste management report in a form prescribed by council and including, but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation that the plan has been monitored and updated; A comparison of estimated quantities of each type of waste generated against the actual quantities of each waste type; An explanation of any deviation from the plan; Forward a waste diversion report to Council containing data on all waste that has been generated and diverted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What categories are to be recorded, in what format? Who records, the construction company or the waste contractor? Can the recording be electronically done - on an app or linked to the waste management plan? Can the reporting be electronically done - on an app or linked to the waste management plan? Is there software available for waste management recording – who pays for this. The easier it is to gather and record information the more likely the desired outcomes will be achieved.
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<p>Multi-unit developments</p> <p>15.1 The owner and/or manager of a multi-unit development must make adequate provision for the management of all recyclable material, organic matter and refuse generated within the premises. This includes arrangements for the regular collection of waste to the satisfaction of Council.</p> <p>15.2 Any multi-unit development for which building consent is granted must be accompanied by a development waste management plan, in a form prescribed by Council, supplied by the owner and/or manager to the satisfaction of Council, which may include but not be limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identification of an adequate area for the number of units on the premises for the storage of containers that is readily accessible to the occupiers of units and to a licensed waste operator to enable separate collection and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does this include existing multi-unit developments, or only new ones? Who can develop the waste management plan for the development? Can the waste management plans be electronic rather than form based for ease of data collection? Cost of Council time processing the plan?
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<p>transportation of refuse, recyclable material and/or organic matter;</p> <p>b) the methods to be used to minimise noise and odour and to keep the area hygienic, free from vermin or other infestations and protected from theft and vandalism;</p> <p>c) identification of the means and route of access and egress to the waste storage area;</p> <p>d) an estimate of the volumes of refuse, recyclable material and organic matter that will be generated; and</p> <p>e) any relevant further steps taken to achieve the objective of waste minimisation.</p> <p>15.3 Any person who owns, occupies or manages a multi-unit development must comply with the approved development waste management plan for that development.</p> <p>15.4 The Council may, on application by the manager or owner or by its own determination, grant a written exemption from the requirement for an approved development waste management plan if:</p> <p>a) in the opinion of the Council, the costs of full compliance would be disproportionate to any resulting waste management and minimisation benefits; or</p> <p>b) in the case of a multi-unit development the manager or owner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the council that refuse, recyclable material and organic waste are separately and regularly collected.</p> <p>15.5 The Council may specify controls for the following matters in relation to the collection or transportation of waste from multi-unit developments:</p> <p>a) the categories of recyclable material, organic matter and refuse that may be deposited at or collected from a multi-unit development;</p> <p>b) the times, locations and conditions applicable to any collection service from a multiunit development, including the placement and retrieval</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is this managed if there is no body corporate for a development? • Is this checked? If so, the proposed cost of Council time and frequency • Cost of Council time processing the application? • Further criteria eg min number of units • Will this be in consultation with the waste contractors?
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<p>of containers for collection, collection times and restrictions on the number and weight of approved containers;</p> <p>c) requirements to ensure the correct separation of refuse, organic matter and recyclable materials into containers; and/or</p> <p>d) any other operational matter required for the safe and efficient operation of a collection service from a multi-unit development.</p> <p>e) Any person who manages a multi-unit development or owns or occupies a unit in a multi-unit development must comply with any controls for the deposit, collection, transportation and management of waste in the multi-unit development made by the Council.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is this managed if there is no body corporate for a development?
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As a Group, we would welcome the opportunity to participate in any industry consultation/trials that result from this proposed bylaw – please do not hesitate to get in touch.

If you have any questions in regards the above submission, please do not hesitate to contact Vanessa Stewart, Planner, contact details as below.

Electronic address for service of submitter	vanessa.stewart@classicbuilders.co.nz
Telephone	021489863
Postal address	160 Seventeenth Avenue Tauranga South Tauranga 3112

Yours sincerely

Peter Cooney
Director, Classic Group

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 11

Full Name: Luiz Rafael Catoira de Vasconcelos

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response: I agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission**Submitter Number:** 12**Full Name:** Deborah Crowe**Organisation:** UsedFULLY**Wish to speak to submission:** Yes

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?**Response:** I agree with the proposed changes**Any comments?**

Response: Please start identifying and explicitly talking about textiles as it's own waste stream and including specific measures in your planning. There are more and more opportunities now for the recycling of textiles and a big enabler of this is the collection, aggregation and sorting of textiles into it's material types (natural fibres - i.e. also compostable but when they go to landfill emit a lot of carbon emissions; plastics such as polyesters, nylons and acrylics - there are now many opportunities for these if they are collected and collated) and blends - more problematic but solutions are forthcoming.

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I agree with the proposed changes**Any comments?****Response:**

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response: I agree with the proposed changes**Any comments?**

Response: Once again, encourage multi-dwelling premises to have a separate textiles collection option. Consider how to start providing options and educating people.

Full disclosure - I am with UsedFULLY - working towards zero textiles to landfill. Councils have such a vital role to play in this eventuating.

Attachment: Yes



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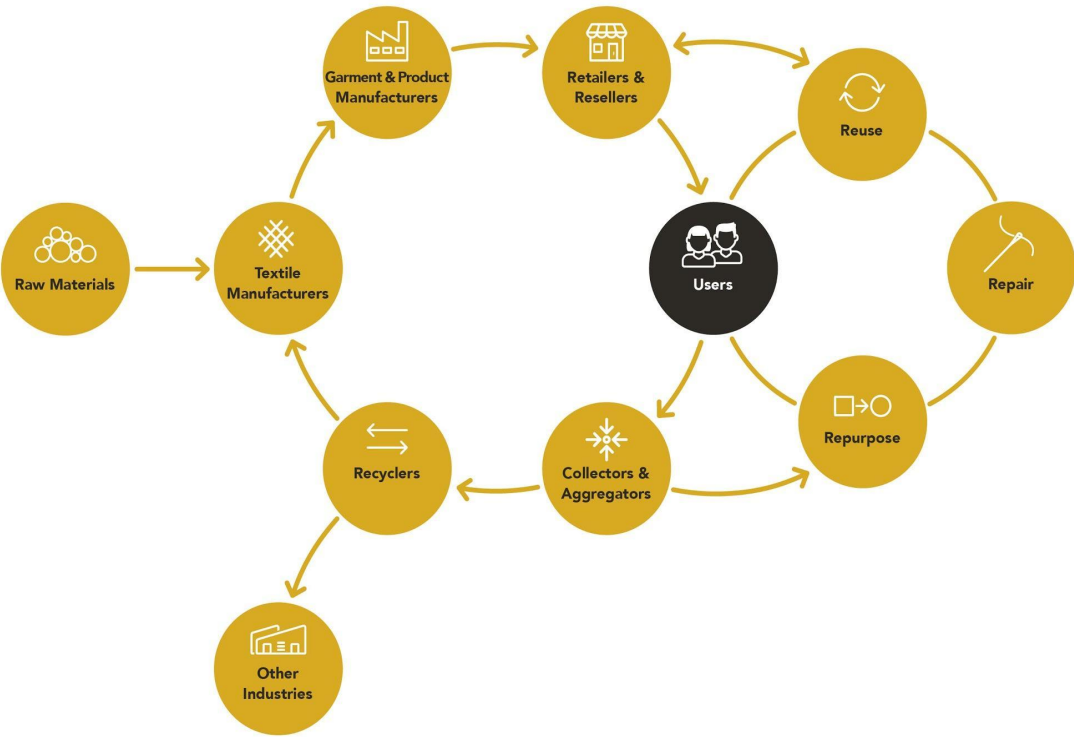
Textile Reuse Programme

Information for City and District Councils

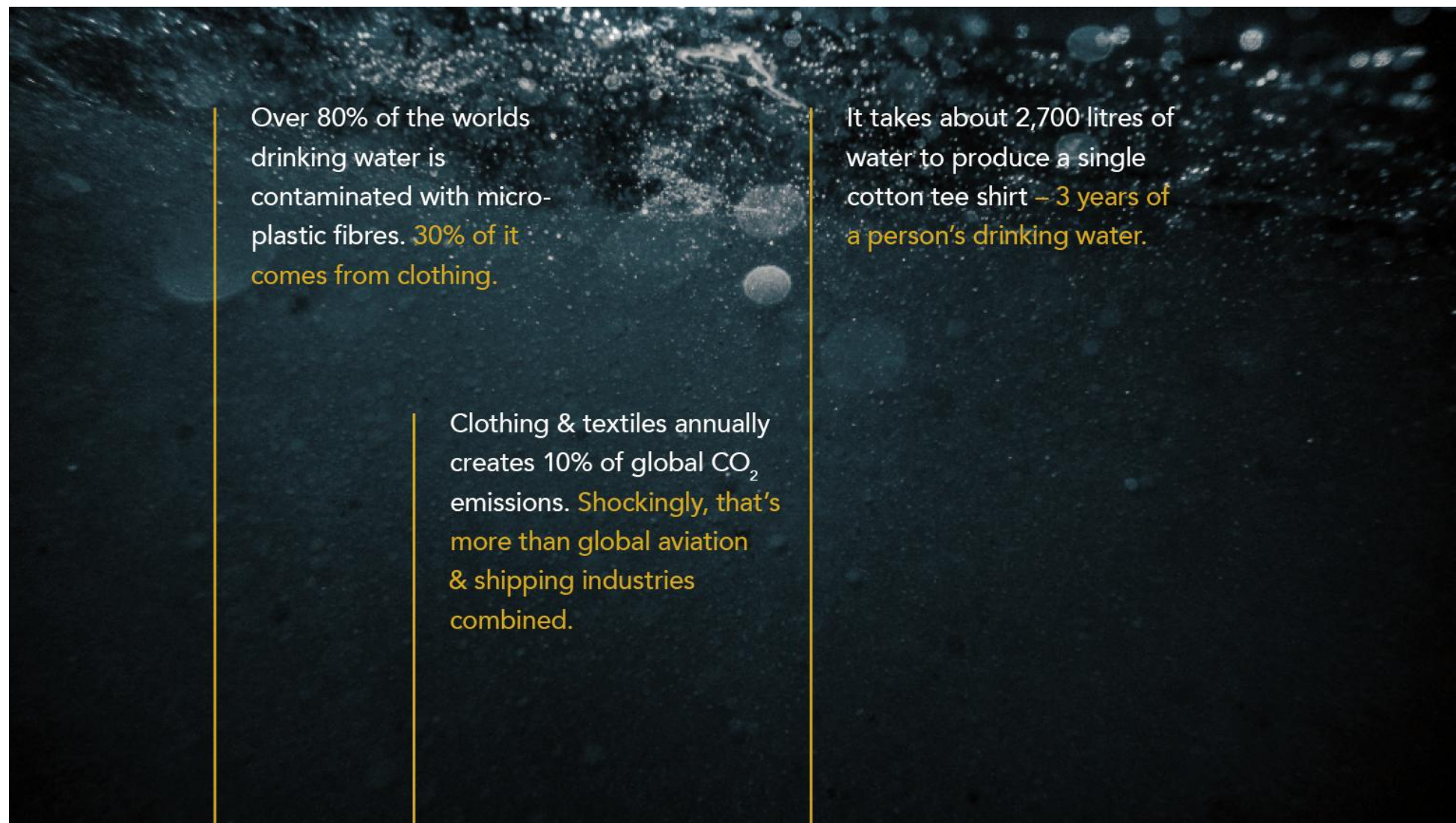
Oct 2021

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the sole property of Usedfully[®]

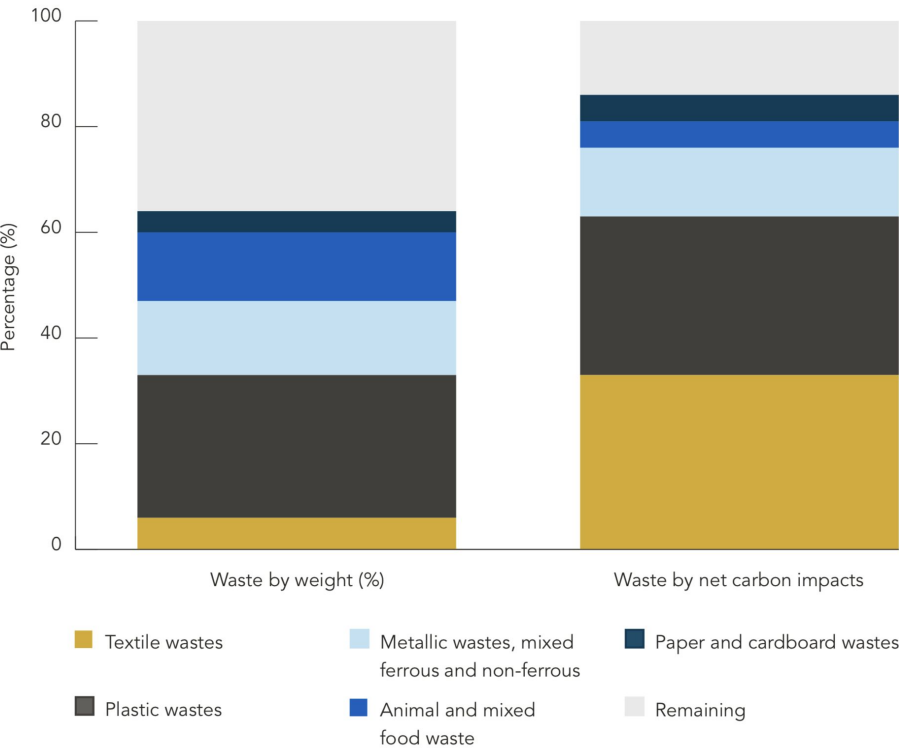
Usedfully® Circular Textiles Model



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RELATIVE WEIGHT VS. CARBON IMPACT OF KEY WASTE MATERIALS (FOLLOWING DISAGGREGATION OF THE MIXED HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR WASTES CATEGORY)



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DID YOU REALISE?

TEXTILES ARE RAW RESOURCES THAT WE CAN DO A LOT WITH
MADE FROM 3 RESOURCE CATEGORIES THAT CAN BE USED ACROSS INDUSTRIES



Protein

Wool Silk Cashmere



Cellulose

Cotton Linen Hemp



Chemical

Polyester Nylon Acrylic

The primary textile types in the NZ market are cotton, polycotton and polyester
Usedfully has focused it's research and solutions on these dominant textile types

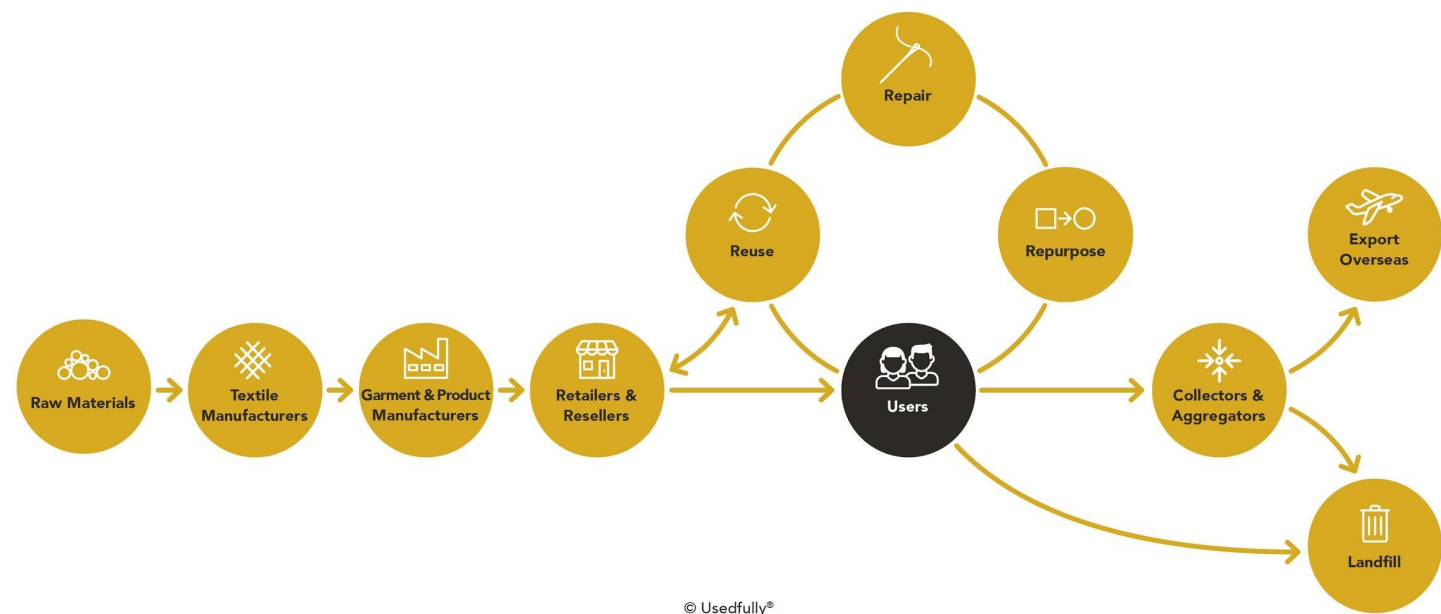
USED TO USEFUL

Recommendations to NZ Government

 01.	 02.	 03.	 04.	 05.	 06.
Government procurement contracts to include the requirement and budgets for end-of-life processing of textiles and clothing	Review of the priority products for diversion from landfill to include synthetic textile products in plastics category and natural fibres textiles and clothing in organics category	Co-investment in crucial resource processing plant and infrastructure	Mandated Product Stewardship Responsibility Contribution (levy) on all textile products brought to market to fund end-of-life solutions	Explore incentives to catalyse the transition to a circular textiles economy	Ban on all textiles from landfill

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Usedfully® Linear Textiles Model



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Textile Ecosystem Aotearoa



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Low Carbon Clothing System

While we continue to provide education and awareness building initiatives and impact assessments we are now focussed on the implementation of the system with partners.



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Opportunity for your region

Consider the population of the region / city you serve.

At a national average of 15kg per person p/a - multiply that by your population to find the T/annum of textile resource going to waste.

Apply an average waste-to-value of \$1000 per tonne to get a feel for the potential revenue opportunity lost and how many jobs that could create.

This is over and above the embodied CO₂e per year that could be avoided through more efficient reuse initiatives.

Consider what initiatives already exist in your region and how you can better operationally support the philosophy of "Next Best Local Life". Once you've exhausted re-use in your region you can consider how the processes can be extended to include other waste sectors and provision of value-add services to neighbouring regions

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Job Creation

In addition to providing a necessary piece of the puzzle to provide genuine alternatives to landfilling textiles, we believe there are many ways to create genuine job opportunities for the local community. Examples are:

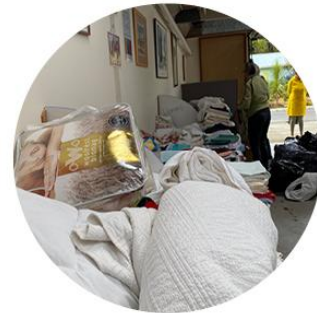
- Creating saleable items e.g. fleece beanies and gloves sell at The Warehouse for \$10 each; tog / shoe travel bags \$10; reflective bands for cyclists and runners \$10 to \$20.
- Supplying a marketplace for remakers with notions and deconstructed fabrics – for ONE project using PPE we counted over 59,000m of reflective tape, 94,000 buttons and nearly 16,000 zips e.g. at Spotlight zips sell for \$3.50 to \$10; 6 buttons are \$5; reflective tape is highly sought after by remakers.
- Provision of services such as deconstruction, providing a brand removal service to others.
- Creation of embroidered labels and naming of clothing.

With a little bit of research, many other options are likely to be identified.

What's required

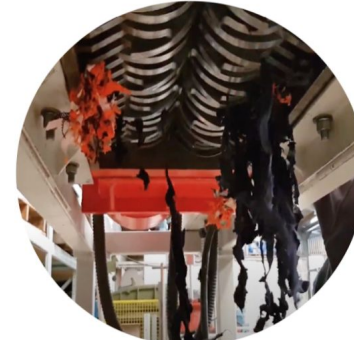
- A facility - estimate 400sqm, potentially double that if remaker facilities were provided. Use of containers for extra storage would reduce the facility size. This facility needs appropriate power, water (if includes a laundry), council resource consents, lease contract etc.
- Equipment includes:
 - Laundry - washer and dryer,
 - Tables, storage bins / shelving, forklift
 - Scanner, ipad, printer and scales,
 - De-hardware equipment - scissors, protective gloves, bins, containers etc.
 - Rag cutter, Shredder. Presser (for storage)
 - Specialist sewing equipment such as sewing machines, overlocker, embroidery machine.
- People - sorters, drivers, management and administration, remakers
- Logistics and transport

Community collection, sorting & distribution



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First level processing of unusable textiles



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Image courtesy of Rosa Woods, Stuff photographer

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Next steps

Your Council, local businesses and community:

- Assess within context of existing Carbon Reduction goals and priorities
- Business Case creation, including an audit of textiles in across the region and/or with neighbouring councils / other associated parties where it makes sense.
- Establish interested parties, acquire funding, site etc
- Assign resources

Usedfully will

- Provide impact assessment audits, guidance and support, connections
- Share information, processes, business models etc
- Continue R&D on 2nd generation solutions and pathway to commercialisation
- Further develop Usedfully Resource Management System to measure impact and track inventory / feedstock

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Solution 02: Roding

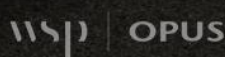
We have completed a trial with Scion, WSP NZ, NZ Transport Agency and the Ministry for the Environment, converting textile fibres into a product for roading construction. This will replace existing imported cellulose, provide a product more suited to NZ's roads and divert clothing from landfill.



01. Overalls



02. Roding pellets



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Usedfully[®] Resource Management System



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Key People



BERNADETTE CASEY – Creative Director Bernadette is the Founder and Creative Director of Sustainability Consultancy The Formary, founding the company after guest writing for Melting Point, a book about global warming published by Penguin in 2008. She is also a Sustainability Advisor at Entire Studios and Whitecliffe Fashion School. A University guest lecturer on Guardianship and the Environment from a clothing perspective. She has presented her research on systemic change and circular systems at international conferences including the Global Fashion Conference. Bernadette is an Edmund Hillary Fellow and holds an MSc in Marketing, her research explored ethical consumer purchasing behaviour for which she was awarded a University of Liverpool Dissertation of the Year.



PETER THOMPSON – CEO Peter comes from a wide and varied background in the Information Technology sector, he has a strong focus on a systems approach, and strongly believes in the value of resource efficiencies achievable by implementing a Circular Economy model. He has been on the journey with The Formary since it was established back in 2008, becoming CEO in 2014. He currently sits on the board of the Sustainable Business Network, on the Advisory Group to the Circular Economy Accelerator, and has recently been appointed to the WasteMINZ Product Stewardship Sector Group Steering Committee. Accepted as a fellow into the Edmund Hillary Fellowship in 2019, Peter brings a strong passion for the outdoors, protection of the environment and of social justice.



DEBORAH CROWE – Strategy and Commercialisation Deborah is an experienced entrepreneur bringing strong systems thinking and executive management. She is an advocate for the health and wellbeing of our planet and has both an engineering degree and a diploma in Fashion design. Deborah is an Edmund Hillary Fellow and brings a variety of skills and experience to the mix – from business management, facilitation, analysis and design, project planning and management, and business analyst skills to name a few. Applying her skills to the Usedfully mission is her happy place indeed.

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Key People



BRIAN JOHNSTON – Sustainability Specialist Brian is a business sustainability specialist with extensive textile industry experience working within global brands to integrate sustainability into business strategy. He has worked closely with global industry groups including the Sustainable Apparel Coalition, AFIRM Group and Science Based Targets to develop tools that help the industry to adopt a more sustainable approach. Brian believes that local fashion and textile businesses have a critical role to play in helping society to address its sustainability challenges and exceed customer expectations.



DANIELLA PRETORIUS – Marketing & Project Coordinator Daniella is our Marketing & Project Coordinator looking after our projects, admin and behaviour change campaigns leading the transition to circularity of clothing resources. She holds an undergraduate degree in Sociology and Environmental Science and a B.Sc. Honours degree in Environmental Management. Growing up in Johannesburg, Daniella is acutely aware of environmental challenges and is passionate about the effects of clothing on our waterways.



PAUL EDGAR BIRD – Fashion Designer & Upcycling Guru Paul (Te Ati Haunui-a-Pāpārangī) is an experienced fashion designer who is skilled in all aspects of the trade. More recently he has turned his talents to creating re-engineered products in the belief that “there are so many good fabrics out there that can totally be reused for awesome pieces. I just want things to have a second chance”

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Let's make clothes Usedfully®

Contact Us – Usedfully® Low Carbon Clothing System

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Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 13

Full Name: Annaka Davis

Organisation: Toi Te Ora

Wish to speak to submission:

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response:

Any comments?

Response: See attachment

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response:

Any comments?

Response: See attachment

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response:

Any comments?

Response: See attachment

Attachment: Yes



Toi Te Ora Public Health
PO Box 2120
TAURANGA 3140

5 July 2022

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw
Tauranga City Council
Private Bag 12022
Tauranga 3143
sustainability.waste@tauranga.govt.nz

Submission to Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Draft

Introduction

Toi Te Ora Public Health (Toi Te Ora) is the public health unit funded by the Ministry of Health, for the Bay of Plenty and Lakes Districts. Toi Te Ora's purpose is to improve and protect the health of the population in the Lakes and Bay of Plenty health districts, with a focus on reducing inequalities in health.

Public health is about promoting wellbeing and preventing ill health.

Many of the crucial underlying factors that contribute to improving, promoting, and protecting the health of people and communities are directly influenced by the decisions and activities of councils. For this reason, Toi Te Ora is committed to working collaboratively with Tauranga City Council and welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback to the draft waste management and minimisation (WMWM) plan.

Waste management is important for the health of the public. If not disposed of properly, waste can present a health hazard through physical injury, chemical poisoning, exposure to infectious material and encouraging pests such as rodents, flies and mosquitoes.

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Toi Te Ora supports the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022. The proposed change to the bylaw allows Council to enforce improvements to the current waste situation in Tauranga. Regulating waste plans and their management will ensure a shift in behaviour, resulting in sustainable long-term improvements. It also provides Council with the tools to determine whether the key performance targets have been achieved.

The promotion and delivery of effective and efficient waste management and minimisation are key measures which protect public health.

To ensure it covers all waste the definition of "domestic waste" should clearly include normal domestic type waste from any commercial enterprise. It would be helpful to also provide visual education when defining "garden waste."

Please note that there is an updated Hazardous Substances Classification. This can be found at [Hazardous Substances \(Hazard Classification\) Notice 2020 - 2020-au4842 - New Zealand Gazette](#). The 2017 notice is no longer in use.

“Pest insects” should be inserted under 10.2 of the proposed bylaw rather than just flies.

Toi Te Ora supports the proposal for Council to require waste management plans for events. Ensuring these plans are signed off by Council means that it will be done in a way that protects and minimises the risk of harm to the environment and community.

It is good to see that Council has improved waste operator licencing provisions to allow for improved data collection and alignment with legislative changes. This will enable Council to monitor and evaluate the waste services.

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Toi Te Ora supports the proposal for Council to ensure there are waste management plans for construction and demolition sites.

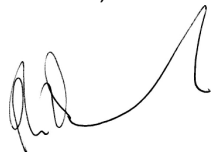
As mentioned within the WMWM plan, there is a significant amount of waste going into landfills that is comprised of construction and demolition waste. The proposed change will require contractors to be transparent and committed to dealing with their waste.

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Toi Te Ora supports the waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas in multi-unit developments. Requiring bin storage areas will make a significant difference in protecting public health.

It is encouraging that Council has included measures to prevent harm and to protect public health in this draft bylaw. The requirement for methods to be used to safely manage waste and minimise odour protects the area from vermin and other infestations that could be harmful to public health.

Nāku noa, nā



Dr Phil Shoemack
Medical Officer of Health

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission**Submitter Number: 14****Full Name:** Kim Renshaw**Organisation:** Beyond the Bin**Wish to speak to submission:** No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?**Response:****Any comments?****Response:**

Hi team,

Having read through the draft waste bylaw I have a number of concerns I would like to raise - particularly around C&D waste.

- Who will set the estimated value? Why does the estimated value exist? Renovations can produce more waste than new builds by m2.

- Adding a site WMMP requirement linked to consents will not directly result in the shift of C&D waste to landfill desired, it will only result in additional fees placed on homeowners (in both additional consent fees and in the time it takes their project manager to complete the regulatory component).

- If you want outcomes for C&D waste you would need to provide education and funding for the construction supply chain to develop product stewardship and systemic change such as stakeholders working together to take-back packaging and materials through existing or new supply chains. Without this systems-change there will simply be regulation for regulation's sake and no change. This is the same with event waste.

- We would also need a resource recovery facility for building materials with sortation for any of this to happen, as building sites in Tauranga do not have additional space available to separate and store waste in its streams. I welcome you to visit some building sites to see what I mean.

It really feels like it would be helpful for the people drafting the bylaw to actually go on the ground at some construction sites and see what happens and what's practically possible to reduce waste. Very quickly you'll see that this approach isn't even ambulance at the bottom of the cliff.

Events - there are no requirements for events to work further up the waste hierarchy. Reuse is a real option for events and the bylaw is the perfect opportunity to increase participation and uptake.

Thanks for taking the time to read my submission.

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response:

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Any comments?

Response:

**Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments -
Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?**

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response:

Any comments?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 Submission

Submitter Number: 15

Full Name: Hillary Burrows

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

Response:

Any comments?

Response:

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) to submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Response: I strongly agree with the proposed changes

Any comments?

Response:

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give Council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Response:

Any comments?

Response:

Attachment: No

Attachment 2 – Submissions Summary: Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022

Sub #	Submission Summary	Staff Comments	Options and Recommendations
Issue 1: The Bylaw in general			
1,2,4,5 6,7,8,9 11,12	Support for the bylaw.		No change required.
Issue 2: Clause 16.1 to 16.6 - Construction and demolition waste			
10	<p>Submitter requests replacing clause 16.1 with the following:</p> <p>“Council may make a control under this Bylaw to require any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value to submit a site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.”</p> <p>Until such time the details are confirmed after consultation with industry, both construction and waste industries.</p>	<p>Staff recommend retaining the current wording for the bylaw and continue with the plan to introduce a future control for the need of waste management plans for construction and demolition works in Tauranga.</p> <p>Council will be able to, in the future, ensure that those undertaking construction and demolition works in the city are actively managing their waste and it also, ensures consideration of waste issues early in the construction and/or demolition process, which is delivering on waste minimisation goals.</p> <p>This will give Council the opportunity to undertake consultation with the construction and demolition sector prior to introducing the control.</p> <p>It also enables engagement with the industry and investigation of suitable facilities to receive construction and demolition waste.</p>	<p>Option 1A: Amend the wording of clause 16 Construction and Demolition Waste of the bylaw to reflect the suggested change. So that clause 16.1 of the bylaw would be replaced by:</p> <p>“16.1 Council may make a control under this Bylaw to require any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value to submit a site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.”</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Option 1B: No change to the draft bylaw. Recommended Option.</p>

Sub #	Submission Summary	Staff Comments	Options and Recommendations
		<p>We greatly appreciate the offer from the submitter to collaborate on this and intend to take them up on this.</p> <p>There is also an intent to collaborate with Western Bay of Plenty District Council on this as they have similar wording in their bylaw and plan to introduce similar controls in the future.</p>	
Issue 3: Construction and demolition waste			
10,14	<p>Submitters raised several comments around construction and demolition (C&D) waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for specific guidance on project values which would need to submit C&D site waste management plans, and specification around who sets this value. 	<p>Council plan to introduce a future control for which will specify the minimum estimated value of the building work which would trigger the need of a waste management plan for construction and demolition works in Tauranga.</p> <p>As stated above, this will give Council the opportunity to undertake consultation with the construction and demolition sector prior to introducing the control.</p> <p>We will ensure that the communications that accompany the outcome of that work make it clear.</p>	No change required.
10,14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There need for C&D site waste management plans to be required for large-scale projects but not for minor projects. There is concern that such plans will increase project costs for homeowners, prohibiting some to take on 	<p>There will be the ability to provide further clarity on this once the work mentioned in the above point has concluded.</p> <p>Further research into this point is needed and is planned as the control is developed.</p>	No change required.

Sub #	Submission Summary	Staff Comments	Options and Recommendations
	prospective projects, and the potential for construction programmes delays while awaiting plan approval.	We will ensure that the communications that accompany the outcome of that work make it clear.	
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for clarification around whether one C&D site waste management plan could be used to cover multiple sites within a development and reporting implications. 	<p>There will be the ability to provide further clarity on this once the work mentioned in the first point has concluded.</p> <p>We will ensure that the communications that accompany the outcome of that work make it clear.</p>	No change required.
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for clarification around “minimum contamination” being required between waste containers. 	<p>There will be the ability to provide further clarity on this once the work mentioned in the first point has concluded.</p> <p>We will ensure that the communications that accompany the outcome of that work make it clear.</p>	No change required.
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for clarification around where records for waste quantities will be kept and the responsible party for updating these records. 	<p>There will be the ability to provide further clarity on this once the work mentioned in the first point has concluded.</p> <p>We will ensure that the communications that accompany the outcome of that work make it clear.</p>	No change required.
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for clarification around whether software for recording post-site waste management reports will be made freely available to contractors. 	<p>There will be the ability to provide further clarity on this once the work mentioned in the first point has concluded.</p> <p>We will ensure that the communications that accompany the outcome of that work make it clear.</p>	No change required.

Sub #	Submission Summary	Staff Comments	Options and Recommendations
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for product stewardship schemes within the C&D sector which would allow take-back of packaging and materials, working across the supply chain. 	Advocating to Central Government for product stewardship is an action in the current draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (actions 33 and 48) and is an ongoing action.	No change required.
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for a better resource recovery facility for building materials. 	There is a project in the Long-term Plan for an upgrade of Te Maunga to a Resource Recovery Park. This will include the ability to recover, recycle and reuse building materials.	No change required.
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for clear guidance on which materials are considered recyclable and making this information accessible for home renovators. 	<p>There will be the ability to provide further clarity on this once the work mentioned in the first point has concluded.</p> <p>We will ensure that the communications that accompany the outcome of that work make it clear.</p>	No change required.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for waste containers at C&D sites to be covered in order to prevent illegal dumping of domestic waste and to mitigate risks of weather events (i.e., wind) blowing waste away from the site. 	<p>We will make sure that on site best practice is considered in the scheduled construction and demolition work</p> <p>We will also ensure the communications that accompany the outcome of that work include references to best practice.</p>	No change required.
Issue 4: Multi-Unit Developments			
10	Submitters pointed to the need for clarification around whether new bylaw	At this stage the intent for clause 15.2 was for this to apply to new Multi-Unit Developments as it states "for which a	No change required.

Sub #	Submission Summary	Staff Comments	Options and Recommendations
	would apply to existing MUDs or only to new ones.	<p>building consent is granted” as this is where the majority of the construction and demolition waste would be generated.</p> <p>This guidance is an action in the current draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (action 8) and is scheduled to begin this financial year.</p> <p>We will ensure that the communications that accompany the outcome of that work make it clear.</p>	
10	Requested guidance on how the waste management plans for MUDs would be managed in the absence of a body corporate.	<p>As stated above the intent was for new developments and so would be responsibility of the developer to supply with the consent.</p> <p>There will be the ability to provide further clarity on this once the work mentioned in the above point has concluded.</p> <p>We will ensure that the communications that accompany the outcome of that work make it clear.</p>	No change required.
Issue 5: Sub definitions of waste streams			
13	To ensure it covers all waste the definition of “domestic waste” should clearly include normal domestic type waste from any commercial enterprise.	The current definition for domestic waste covers this adequately.	No change required.

Sub #	Submission Summary	Staff Comments	Options and Recommendations
13	"Pest insects" should be inserted under 10.2 of the proposed bylaw rather than just flies.	Staff have recommended that the amendment in the bylaw be made and have updated the wording in the bylaw attached to report as Attachment 3.	<p>Option 2A: Amend 10.2 of the draft Bylaw to replace the word 'flies' with "Pest insects."</p> <p>Recommended option.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Option 2B: No change to the draft bylaw.</p>
Issue 6: Other Issues			
3	<p><i>Targeted waste management systems for large producers of waste</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for reward systems, specifically for manufacturers and large waste generators, which would encourage sustainable behaviours (i.e., waste separation, reuse, finding new end markets for resources). These rewards could be coupled with penalties for non-compliance.</p>	This can be investigated further once Central Government has released the new Waste Strategy later this year. Staff suggest that we review this in line with the release of further detailed information.	No change required.
7	<p><i>Business waste</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for accountability measures for businesses' waste which would ensure better separation and diversion of waste from landfill.</p>	Central Government had given some indication in their recent Emission Reduction Plan that there will be actions for business especially around separation of organic material. Until more detail is released from the Ministry for the Environment, staff suggest that we review this in line with the release of further detailed information.	No change required.
13	<i>Data management & privacy</i>	Any data management would need to be inline with Council's Information Management Policy.	No change required.

Sub #	Submission Summary	Staff Comments	Options and Recommendations
	Submitters raised the need for rigorous data management on behalf of TCC to keep information regarding its commercial operators confidential due to the commercially sensitive nature of the information.		
14	<p><i>Event waste</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for events to work further up the waste hierarchy and use the bylaw to promote reuse.</p>	<p>Tauranga City Council currently work with event's organisers under the Resource Wise Events Programme to minimise their waste to landfill.</p> <p>The council requires event organisers to submit a Waste Minimisation Questionnaire (WMQ) which is assessed by members of the waste team who give recommendations to the events to reduce the impact of their event waste on the environment. The WMQ is written to prompt event organisers to think about their waste planning and can be added to at any time when alternatives are available for events to use. A question on reusables would be a good next step to make sure we encourage event organisers to think about this as a suitable option. Resources and guidelines can also be developed to support and encourage this behaviour to sit alongside the WMQ approval system.</p>	No change required.
12	<p><i>Textile waste</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for education, targeted waste stream strategies, and circular solutions for issues surrounding</p>	The issues that the submitter raises are covered in the action plan in the current draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (actions 20, 29, 37 and 44).	No change required.

Sub #	Submission Summary	Staff Comments	Options and Recommendations
	textile waste for households, multi-unit dwellings, and businesses.	Staff are happy to discuss further with the submitter opportunities to potentially work together on initiatives regarding textiles in the future.	

DRAFT TAURANGA CITY COUNCIL WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION BYLAW 2022



First adopted	<i>Adoption date</i>	Minute reference	
Revisions/amendments	<i>Add years</i>	Minute references	
Review date	<i>Note when next review is required and refer to any legislative requirement – review cycles</i>		
Engagement required	<i>Special Consultative Procedure set out in section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002</i>		
Associated documents	<i>Note any related documents</i>		
Relevant legislation	<i>This bylaw was made under section 56 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, sections 145 and 146 of the Local Government Act 2002, section 64 of the Health Act 1956, and section 12 of the Litter Act 1979</i>		

1 Title

- 1.1 This bylaw is the "[Draft] Tauranga City Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022".

2 Commencement

- 2.1 This Bylaw comes into force on [XXX].

3 APPLICATION

- 3.1 This Bylaw applies to Tauranga.

4 Revocation

- 4.1 This Bylaw revokes and replaces the Tauranga City Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2012.

5 Purpose

- 5.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to support the management and minimisation of waste by:

- a) The promotion and delivery of effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in Tauranga City as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008;
- b) Supporting the implementation of Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan;
- c) Upholding the goals in the New Zealand Waste Strategy and the purposes and intent of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and any other government strategy and legislation for the management of waste that may add to and/or supersede the aforementioned Waste Strategy and Act;
- d) The regulation of waste collection, removal, transport, disposal and processing of waste;
- e) The protection of the health and safety of waste collectors, waste operators and the public; and
- f) The management of litter and nuisance relating to waste in public places.

6 Savings

- 6.1 All approvals, permits, and other acts of authority (including any resolutions of the Council) which originated under the Tauranga City Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2012, and all applications, and other acts of parties and generally all documents, matters, acts, and things which so originated and are continuing at the commencement of this Bylaw, continue for the purposes of this Bylaw to have full force and effect.
- 6.2 The revocation of the Tauranga City Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2012 does not prevent any legal proceedings, criminal or civil, being taken to enforce that Bylaw and such proceedings continue to be dealt with and completed as if the Bylaw had not been revoked.

7 Definitions

- 7.1 For the purposes of this bylaw the following definitions shall apply:

Term:	Definition:
Accessway	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, which states:</p> <p>'In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—</p> <p>access way means any passage way, laid out or constructed by the authority of the council or the Minister of Works and Development or, on or after 1 April 1988, the Minister of Lands for the purposes of providing the public with a convenient route for pedestrians from any road, service lane, or reserve to another, or to any public place or to any railway station, or from one public place to another public place, or from one part of any road, service lane, or reserve to</p>

	another part of that same road, service lane, or reserve’.
Act (the Act)	Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
Approved	Approved in writing by the Council, either by resolution of the Council or by any authorised officer of the Council.
Approved container	Any container (including bags) that has been approved by the Council for the collection of any type of waste, with approval based on the following criteria: the prevention of nuisance, the protection of the health and safety of waste collectors and the public, and the achievement of effective waste management and minimisation.
Authorised Officer	Any officer of the Council or any other person authorised under the Local Government Act 2002 and authorised by the Council to administer and enforce its bylaws.
Building work	As defined in the Building Act 2004 and includes any work for, or in connection with, the construction, alteration, demolition, or removal of a building. It can include sitework and design work relating to the building work.
Bylaw	Refers to the Tauranga City Council "[Draft] Tauranga City Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022".
City Boundaries	The area administered by the Tauranga City Council.
Cleanfill material	<p>Waste that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) does not undergo any physical, chemical or biological transformation that, when deposited or with the effluxion of time, is likely to have adverse effects on the environment or human health; and b) is not diverted material; and c) includes materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; (ii) hazardous waste; (iii) products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilisation or hazardous waste disposal practices; (iv) materials that may present a risk to human health or the environment; and (v) liquid waste; and (vi) has less than two percent by volume by load of tree or

	vegetable matter.
Cleanfill site	The facility used for the disposal of cleanfill material.
Commercial waste	Waste that results from a commercial enterprise and includes waste generated by the carrying on of any business, manufacture, process, trade, market, or other undertakings
Construction and demolition waste	Waste generated from any building work (including construction, renovation, repair or demolition); and includes but is not limited to concrete, plasterboard, insulation, nails, wood, steel, brick, paper, roofing materials, wool/textiles, cardboard, metals, plastic or glass, as well as any waste originating from site preparation, such as dredging materials, tree stumps, asphalt and rubble.
Council	Refers to Tauranga City Council - the elected member body representing Tauranga or authorised to act on its behalf.
Council collection points	Places or containers where approved containers may be left for collection or waste may be deposited if collection from a public place is unfeasible or impractical.
Deposit	To cast, place, throw or drop any waste or diverted material.
Dispose or Disposal	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states: ...disposal means— (a) the final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; or (b) the incineration of waste.
Disposal facility	A facility, including a landfill, at which waste is received and which operates, at least in part, as a site to dispose of waste, but does not include a cleanfill site.
Diverted material	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states: diverted material means any thing that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic waste	Waste consisting of refuse, recyclable material or organic matter (food waste and/or garden waste) originating from any household or from the cafeteria, lunchroom or canteen of any commercial enterprise but does not include, commercial or industrial waste, prohibited waste, hazardous waste, trade waste, liquid waste, or construction and demolition waste.
Donation collection	Place where approved types of waste may be deposited for the

point	purposes of raising funds from the waste items.
Estimated value	As defined in the Building Act 2004, which states: estimated value, in relation to building work, means the estimated aggregate of the consideration, determined in accordance with section 10 of the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985, of all goods and services to be supplied for the building work.
Event	Any organised temporary activity including (but not limited to) an organised gathering, open-air market, parade, sporting event, protest, festival, film shoot, concert or celebration that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on council owned, administered or controlled land, roads or venues; or • on private land where the scale of the event is deemed significant. An event on private land will be considered significant if council deems there is a risk of waste being generated in the external environment that would cause a nuisance or risk public health and safety. This definition applies only where the activity is not covered by another definition/activity in the Tauranga City Plan.
Food waste	Waste that is derived from any item of food and is organic in origin and free of contamination and includes fruit and vegetable scraps, meat, fish and bone discards, and any other similar food waste.
Footpath	The same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, which states: footpath means so much of any road as is laid out or constructed by authority of the council primarily for pedestrians; and includes the edging, kerbing, and channelling thereof.
Garden waste	Compostable plant material including lawn clippings, weeds, plants and other soft vegetable matter, which by nature or condition, and being free of any contaminants will degenerate into compost. This does not include flax, bamboo, pampas, flowering gorse, palm trees or cabbage trees.
Handling waste	Removing, collecting, transporting, storing, treating, processing or disposing of waste.
Hazardous waste	Waste that is reasonably likely to be or contain a substance that meets 1 or more of the classification criteria for substances with explosive, flammable, oxidising, toxic, corrosive or ecotoxic properties under the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017. Hazardous waste does not include domestic waste, inorganic material, construction and demolition waste, or commercial or industrial waste.

Home composting	The activity of creating decaying organic matter from domestic garden waste and/or food waste into compost.
Illegal dumping	The disposal of waste in an unauthorised or non- dedicated area.
Inorganic waste	Waste consisting of household equipment, furniture, appliances and material of a similar type that due to its nature or size cannot be collected as domestic waste in an approved container, and that is specified by the Council as suitable for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) collection from a public place by the Council; b) collection from any premises by the Council; or c) delivery to a resource recovery facility
Licence	A licence, consent, permit or approval to do something under this Bylaw and includes any conditions to which the licence is subject.
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.
Litter container	A container provided for the collection of litter.
Manager	A person who controls or manages any premises, activity, or event, regardless of whether that person has a proprietary interest in those premises or that activity or event. This includes a Body Corporate.
Multi-unit development	A development consisting of four or more separately occupied residential units, whether in the same building or in separate buildings, and held either in common ownership or in separate ownership. This includes a unit title development, a mixed-use premises with business activities, and any development with controlled or restricted access, such as a gated community.
Nuisance	A nuisance in terms of the Health Act 1956.
Occupier	In relation to any property or premises, the inhabitant occupier of that property or premises and, in any case where any building, house, tenement, or premises is unoccupied includes the owner.
Organic matter	Food waste and/or garden waste that is specified by the Council under clause 6 of this Bylaw as organic matter
Owner	In relation to any property or premises, the person entitled to receive the rack rent of the property or premises, or who would be so entitled if the property or premises were let to a tenant at a rack rent.
Person	An individual, a corporation sole, a body corporate, and an

	unincorporated body.
Premises	Any separately occupied land, dwelling, building, or part of the same.
Prohibited waste	<p>Waste containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) any material capable of causing injury to any person or animal unless the material is sufficiently contained to prevent injury; b) any material capable of causing damage to the approved container or likely to shatter in the course of collection material unless the material is sufficiently contained to prevent damage to the approved container or to prevent injury; c) any material that may endanger any person, animal or vehicle which may come in to contact with it prior to, during or following collection, transportation or disposal; d) any radioactive wastes, but excluding domestic smoke detectors; e) any used oil and lead-acid batteries; f) any hazardous waste; g) medical waste; h) any material identified by the Council under clause 6 of this Bylaw as posing an unacceptable risk of nuisance to the public or to public health and safety, subject to a control made under clause 9 below.
Public place	<p>As defined in the Litter Act 1979, which states:</p> <p>public place includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) every motorway, road, street, private street, footpath, access way, service lane, court, mall, and thoroughfare; b) any public reserve within the meaning of section 2 of the Reserves Act 1977 to which the public generally has access, whether with or without payment of any fee, and any reserve under that Act classified as a nature reserve or a scientific reserve; c) any park, garden, or other place of public recreation to which the public has access, whether with or without payment of any fee; d) any beach or foreshore, or the bank of any river or stream, or the margin of any lake, to which the public traditionally has access, whether with or without payment of any fee; e) any waters to which the public traditionally has access, whether with or without payment of any fee, for bathing or other recreational purposes:

	<p>f) every wharf, pier, or jetty (whether under the control of a harbour board or not) to which the public has access:</p> <p>g) any conservation area within the meaning of the Conservation Act 1987:</p> <p>h) any airport within the meaning of section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966:</p> <p>i) any cemetery within the meaning of section 2 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964:</p> <p>j) any land vested in or controlled by any local authority (within the meaning of section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002) or the Crown, being land that is not occupied pursuant to any lease, licence, or other authority by any private person:</p> <p>k) any national park constituted under the National Parks Act 1980:</p> <p>l) any other place whether public or private in the open air, including any walkway within the meaning of section 4 of the Walking Access Act 2008, to which the public has access, whether with or without payment of any fee,—</p> <p>but does not include any site for the disposal of litter, or any receptacle installed in any such public place pursuant to this Act or any other Act.</p>
Recovery	<p>As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states:</p> <p>recovery—</p> <p>a) means extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and</p> <p>b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost</p>
Recyclable material	<p>The types of waste that are able to be recycled and that may be specified by the Council from time to time under this Bylaw.</p>
Recycling	<p>As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states:</p> <p>recycling means the reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials</p>
Reserve	<p>Any open space, playing field, plantation, park, garden or ground set apart for public recreation or enjoyment which is under the management or control of the Council and includes any Facility, structure or building within those reserves.</p>
Road	<p>The same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, which states:</p> <p>road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—</p>

	<p>a) immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or</p> <p>b) immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or</p> <p>c) is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or</p> <p>d) is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or</p> <p>e) is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;—</p> <p>and includes—</p> <p>f) except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988:</p> <p>g) every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;—</p> <p>but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roding Powers Act 1989</p>
Site	For the purposes of this Bylaw means an area of land that is the subject of an application for a building consent or an area of land where a specific development or activity is located or is proposed to be located.
Treatment	<p>As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states:</p> <p>treatment—</p> <p>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</p> <p>b) does not include dilution of waste</p>
Waste	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states: waste—

	<p>a) means any thing disposed of or discarded; and</p> <p>b) includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and</p> <p>c) to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded</p>
Waste collector	A person or entity who collects or transports waste and includes commercial and non-commercial collectors and transporters of waste (for example, community groups and not-for-profit organisations); but does not include individuals who collect and transport waste for personal reasons (for example, a person taking domestic garden waste to a waste management facility).
Waste Container	Container utilised for the collection of waste.
Waste management facility	A facility, authorised by Council, which primarily provides waste management and disposal services or waste remediation and materials recovery services, in relation to solid waste. Includes but is not limited to waste transfer stations, resource recovery stations, recycling centres, composting facilities, landfills or cleanfill sites, or hazardous waste facilities.
Waste management facility operator	A person who owns or manages a waste management facility.
Waste Management and Minimisation Plan	A waste management and minimisation plan adopted by the Council under section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
Waste operator	A person who is a waste operator or operates a waste management facility.
Waste remediation and materials recovery services	The remediation and clean up of contaminated buildings and mine sites, mine reclamation activities, removal of hazardous material and abatement of asbestos, lead paint and other toxic material. This also includes recovery, sorting, and/or storage services in relation to waste.
Waste treatment and disposal services	The treatment or disposal of waste (including hazardous waste), including the operation of landfills, combustors, incinerators, compost dumps and other treatment facilities (except sewage treatment facilities), and waste transfer stations.

8 Compliance with Bylaw

- 8.1 No person may deposit, collect, transport, sort, store, process or dispose of waste other than in accordance with this Bylaw.
- 8.2 To avoid doubt, compliance with this Bylaw does not remove the need to comply with all other applicable Acts, regulations, Bylaws, and rules of law.

9 Controls

- 9.1 The Council may make, amend or revoke controls to support the implementation of this Bylaw.
- 9.2 The controls made by Council in clause 9.1 may relate to, but are not limited to, the following matters:
- a) The type, size, capacity/volume, weight, number, colour and construction of approved containers that may be used for the disposal, storage and collection of waste, recyclable material and organic waste;
 - b) The types of domestic waste that may be treated for all purposes (including deposit, collection, transportation and disposal) as recyclable, organic waste, or other residual waste;
 - c) The types and categories of waste that may be deposited in approved containers;
 - d) The conditions applicable to any collection service from a public place, including the placement and retrieval of approved containers for collection, collection days and times, and restrictions on the number and weight of approved containers;
 - e) Requirements to ensure the correct separation of wastes into approved containers, including content control messaging and symbology on an approved container that specifies the permitted and prohibited content;
 - f) Maximum allowable limits of a specified waste type that may be deposited, collected or transported from a public place in an approved container;
 - g) Maximum allowable limits of a waste type that may be placed in a container that is approved for another type of waste;
 - h) Types of waste that can be deposited and handled at a cleanfill site, disposal facility or waste management facility;
 - i) Types of waste that are prohibited;
 - j) The locations, access times and conditions of use of approved collection points;
 - k) Requirements relating to the safe and secure transportation of waste;
 - l) Requirements applicable to waste service users and/or to waste handling and collection, if traffic or pedestrian safety have the potential to be adversely impacted by the deposit of material in a public place or by waste servicing operations;
 - m) The format and content of any application form, waste management plan, report or other official document or information required by Council;
 - n) Any other operational matter required for the safe and efficient operation of a waste

collection service from a public place;

- o) Requirements for licensing of any operators that clean waste bins; and
- p) Any other operational matter required for the safe and efficient operation of a cleanfill site, disposal facility or waste management facility.

9.3 Any control made, amended or revoked under clause 9.1:

- a) Must be made by a resolution of Council that is publicly notified; and
- b) May:
 - i. prohibit, restrict, or control any matter or thing generally, for any specific category or case, or in a particular case;
 - ii. apply to all waste or to any specified category of waste; and
 - iii. apply within the City Boundaries or to a specified part of the City; and/or
 - iv. apply at all times or at any specified time or period of time.

10 General Responsibilities

10.1 The occupier and/or the manager of a premises must ensure that the domestic waste from the premises is separated into waste, recyclables and organic waste types as determined by the Council and deposited for collection in the correct approved container. No person may deposit material in a container that is not approved for that type of waste.

10.2 The occupier and/or the manager of any premises must ensure that:

- a) reasonable steps are taken to prevent domestic waste escaping from any container;
- b) waste from the premises has no more than a minimal adverse effect on neighbouring occupiers;
- c) any waste container is regularly emptied when it is full;
- d) the contents of any waste container, excluding glass recycling containers, are protected from rain or ingress or egress of [flies-pest insects](#) and animals; and
- e) steps are taken to ensure that no waste is deposited in or about any building or its surrounding area (including kerbside) except in accordance with this Bylaw.

10.3 The occupier and/or the manager of any premises who is in control of an approved container must ensure that:

- a) the container is kept in a safe location, hygienic, in good repair, and without any modifications or alterations to its appearance;
- b) the contents of any approved container do not seep or escape so as to be injurious or dangerous to health, cause an offensive smell or be a source of litter;
- c) if required, waste is deposited in the container in a manner that allows the whole of

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the contents to fall out easily and cleanly when the container is emptied;

- d) the container is placed upright either at an approved collection point, in front of the premises from which the waste originated and as close to the kerbside as possible;
- e) from time to time, the Council and/or the waste operator may advise the occupier and/or manager of a different collection point to the one in front of their premises due to safety of collection or for ease of access.
- f) reasonable steps are taken to prevent the container disrupting or obstructing pedestrian and vehicular traffic and to preserve access to the premises; and
- g) the container is placed for the collection of waste and retrieved in accordance with any applicable control specified by the Council.

10.4 No person may:

- a) put waste into an approved container provided to any other person, without that other person's consent;
- b) remove waste from, or interfere with any waste deposited in an approved container, except the Council, an Authorised Officer or agent of the Council, a licensed waste collector, or the person who deposited the waste;
- c) remove or interfere with any mode of identification of any approved container;
- d) remove a container provided by the Council from the premises to which it has been allocated, except with the prior written approval of the Council.

10.5 The occupier and/or the manager of any premises is responsible for any waste generated on the premises until it has been collected.

10.6 The occupier and/or the manager of any premises is responsible for any waste not collected because of non-compliance with this Bylaw. Any waste or recyclables shall be returned to the occupier's premises by noon on the day following collection day and alternative arrangements for disposal shall be made by the occupier and/or manager as soon as practicable.

10.7 The occupier and/or the manager is responsible for approved containers. If the occupier and/or manager's waste collection service is withdrawn or suspended, then the waste container provided for the purposes of kerbside waste collection will remain the property of the kerbside waste operator. The waste containers must remain with the property unless Council and/or the waste operator advises otherwise. Council reserves the right to charge to replace any containers that are lost, stolen or damaged.

11 Collections from a public place

11.1 Any person providing or using a waste collection service in or from a public place must comply with this Bylaw.

11.2 Waste collection may not be placed in a public place for collection unless it is:

- a) A type of waste determined by the Council as able to be placed on a public place

- for collection; and
- b) deposited in an approved container for collection by a waste collector.
- 11.3 Prohibited waste, diverted material, construction and demolition waste or commercial waste may not be placed in a public place for collection unless authorised by the Council under this Bylaw.
- 11.4 Any waste operator who collects or transports waste from a public place must ensure waste containers provided clearly differentiate the waste operators' containers from the containers of other operators.
- 11.5 Any waste operator who collects or transports waste from a public place must:
- a) make available to the occupier and/or manager of a premises one or more approved containers to enable separate collection of each of the waste types required to be separately collected from the premises;
 - b) not collect any prohibited waste;
 - c) following collection, ensure that any container is placed so that it does not disrupt or obstruct pedestrian, wheelchair or vehicular traffic, and so that access to the premises is preserved.
- 11.6 The Council may specify controls for the following matters in relation to the collection or transportation of waste from a public place:
- a) the area to which the control applies;
 - b) the type, size, colour, and construction of approved containers that may be used for the storage and collection of waste;
 - c) the types of waste that may be collected in various types of approved container;
 - d) the categories of waste including recyclable material, organic matter and refuse that may be deposited at or collected from a public place;
 - e) the placement and retrieval of approved containers for collection, collection days and times, and restrictions on the number and weight of approved containers;
 - f) requirements to ensure the correct separation of categories of waste into approved containers;
 - g) the locations, access times and conditions of use of Council waste collection points;
 - h) any other operational matter required for the safe and efficient operation of a collection service from a public place.
- 11.7 Any person providing or using a waste collection service in or from a public place must comply with all controls made by the Council relating to that collection.

12 Council collection points

- 12.1 No person may deposit waste at a Council collection point other than in accordance with any applicable Council control.
- 12.2 The Council may specify:
- a) any place, or container in a public place, as a Council collection point for the collection of domestic waste; and
 - b) controls relating to the deposit of waste at a Council collection point including the use of specified containers.

13 Licensing waste collection and waste management facility operators

- 13.1 The following waste operators must have a waste operator licence issued by the Council and must not collect waste if they do not hold such a licence:
- a) Any waste collector who collects and/or transports waste from land in Tauranga;
 - b) in a quantity of at least 30 tonnes of waste in any one twelve month period in, around or out of the Tauranga City; and/or
 - c) waste management facility operator with a facility in Tauranga City that handles more than 30 tonnes of waste in any one twelve month period.
- 13.2 An application for a waste operator licence must be made on the application form which is available from the Council, and must be accompanied by any application fee and the information required by the Council to process the application.
- 13.3 The holder of an existing licence may apply to the Council for a renewal of that licence. A licence is personal to the holder and is not transferable.
- 13.4 A licence may be granted or refused at the discretion of the Council, and if granted, may be on such terms and conditions as the Council deems appropriate.
- 13.5 When considering a licence application, the Council may take into account matters including but not limited to:
- a) The extent to which the licenced activities will promote public health and safety, and support achievement of the Council's waste management and minimisation plan, including goals and initiatives within that plan;
 - b) The quantity and type of waste to be handled;
 - c) The methods employed for the handling of the waste;
 - d) The methods and systems employed for managing and reporting waste related data and information;
 - e) The frequency and location of the waste collection, removal and transportation services;
 - f) The specifications of the vehicles, equipment, and containers to be used for the

handling of waste;

- g) The applicant's experience, reputation, and track record in the waste and diverted material industry, including any known past operational issues which may affect the applicant's performance, and any breaches of previous licence conditions; and
- h) The terms and conditions under which any disposal of waste is permitted and the existence of, or need for, any statutory approvals, authorisations, or consents required to be held or complied with in respect of such disposal.

13.6 A licenced waste operator must comply with all terms and conditions of the licence. These conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following matters:

- a) Term – a licence may be granted for a term of up to 5 years;
- b) Licence fee – the licensee must pay an annual licence fee in an amount determined by the Council's annual fees and charges;
- c) Bond – the Council may, on a case by case basis, require a licence holder to post a bank-guaranteed bond;
- d) Public Liability insurance – the Council may, on a case by case basis, require a licence holder to provide evidence of public liability insurance at a level acceptable to the Council;
- e) Compliance with standards – the licence holder must comply with any standards or policies the Council has set for waste handling including but not limited to:
 - i. Provision of waste collection services within reasonable times specified by Council;
 - ii. Provision of appropriate approved containers for waste collection which clearly identify the waste collector's name and contact details;
 - iii. The collection of any litter within a specified distance of an approved container awaiting collection and any litter spillage from the licence holder's vehicle during the collection, transportation or disposal process; and
- f) Maintenance of information – during the term of their licence, the licence holder must keep accurate records and data relating to waste they have handled, which may include:
 - i. The quantities of various waste categories (broken down by waste type as determined by Council) that have been handled by the waste operator during a period of time;
 - ii. The source collection type of the waste, distinguishing between domestic and commercial;
 - iii. The waste management facilities the waste is processed at or disposed of;
 - iv. Weighbridge receipts;
 - v. Gate records of waste tonnage.

13.7 The licence holder must report waste information to Council in the form specified at the time and at the times determined by the Council.

- 13.8 The Council will take all reasonable steps to keep commercially sensitive information confidential, for example by aggregating and/or anonymising such information for reporting purposes.

14 Suspension or revocation of licence

- 14.1 The Council may suspend or revoke a licence if the licence holder fails to comply with this Bylaw, any of the terms or obligations of the licence, any relevant controls made under this Bylaw, or acts in a manner which the Council considers, on reasonable grounds and in light of the purpose of this Bylaw, is not suitable for a holder of a waste operator licence.
- 14.2 Where a licence holder does not comply with the terms and conditions of a waste operator licence, the Council may take one or more of the following steps:
- a) Issue a written warning to the licence holder, which may be treated as evidence of a prior breach of a licence condition during any subsequent review of the licence;
 - b) Review the licence, which may result in:
 - i. amendment of the licence; or
 - ii. suspension of the licence; or
 - iii. withdrawal of the licence.
 - c) Have recourse to any bond where the Council has incurred any cost as a result of the breach of the licence condition, including where the Council has itself performed or arranged for the performance of any licensed activity on the default of the licence holder;
 - d) Review the amount and nature of the bond, which may result in:
 - i. an increase of the amount of the performance bond or security;
 - ii. a change to the nature of the security that has been provided.
 - e) Enforce any offence that may have been committed under the Litter Act 1979; and
 - f) Enforce any breach of this Bylaw, as provided for in the Health Act 1956, the Local Government Act 2002 and the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

15 Multi-unit developments

- 15.1 The owner and/or manager of a multi-unit development must make adequate provision for the management of all recyclable material, organic matter and refuse generated within the premises. This includes arrangements for the regular collection of waste to the satisfaction of Council.
- 15.2 Any multi-unit development for which building consent is granted must be accompanied by a development waste management plan, in a form prescribed by Council, supplied by the owner and/or manager to the satisfaction of Council, which may include but not be limited to:
- a) identification of an adequate area for the number of units on the premises for the

storage of containers that is readily accessible to the occupiers of units and to a licensed waste operator to enable separate collection and transportation of refuse, recyclable material and/or organic matter;

- b) the methods to be used to minimise noise and odour and to keep the area hygienic, free from vermin or other infestations and protected from theft and vandalism;
 - c) identification of the means and route of access and egress to the waste storage area;
 - d) an estimate of the volumes of refuse, recyclable material and organic matter that will be generated; and
 - e) any relevant further steps taken to achieve the objective of waste minimisation.
- 15.3 Any person who owns, occupies or manages a multi-unit development must comply with the approved development waste management plan for that development.
- 15.4 The Council may, on application by the manager or owner or by its own determination, grant a written exemption from the requirement for an approved development waste management plan if:
- a) in the opinion of the Council, the costs of full compliance would be disproportionate to any resulting waste management and minimisation benefits; or
 - b) in the case of a multi-unit development the manager or owner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the council that refuse, recyclable material and organic waste are separately and regularly collected.
- 15.5 The Council may specify controls for the following matters in relation to the collection or transportation of waste from multi-unit developments:
- a) the categories of recyclable material, organic matter and refuse that may be deposited at or collected from a multi-unit development;
 - b) the times, locations and conditions applicable to any collection service from a multi-unit development, including the placement and retrieval of containers for collection, collection times and restrictions on the number and weight of approved containers;
 - c) requirements to ensure the correct separation of refuse, organic matter and recyclable materials into containers; and/or
 - d) any other operational matter required for the safe and efficient operation of a collection service from a multi-unit development.
 - e) Any person who manages a multi-unit development or owns or occupies a unit in a multi-unit development must comply with any controls for the deposit, collection, transportation and management of waste in the multi-unit development made by the Council.

16 Construction and demolition waste

- 16.1 Any development for which a building consent is required that exceeds a set estimated value must be accompanied by a site waste management plan. Council will make a control under this Bylaw to establish the minimum estimated value of building work for which a site waste management plan is a requirement.
- 16.2 A person applying for a building consent for a development exceeding the minimum estimated value is required to submit a site waste management plan to the Council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.
- 16.3 The site waste management plan is required to demonstrate that all reasonable steps will be taken to separate recyclable/reusable waste from non-recyclable/reusable waste at the demolition/construction site or at appropriate waste management facilities.
- 16.4 All site waste management plans must be in the form prescribed by Council, which may include, but not be limited to:
- a) The name of the client, principal contractor, and person who prepared the site waste management plan;
 - b) The location of the site;
 - c) The estimated total cost of the building work;
 - d) A description of each type of waste expected to be produced;
 - e) An estimate of the quantity of each type of waste; and
 - f) The proposed method of waste management for each type of waste (e.g. recovery, recycling, disposal).
- 16.5 While the building work is being carried out, the principal contractor will:
- a) Ensure that:
 - i. Reasonable steps are taken to prevent waste escaping from any waste container;
 - ii. Waste does not go onto the property of neighbouring occupiers;
 - iii. Waste from the site has no adverse effect on neighbouring occupiers;
 - iv. Any waste container is regularly emptied so it does not overflow;
 - v. There is minimum contamination between waste containers.
 - b) Ensure that:
 - i. A copy of the site waste management plan is kept on site;
 - ii. All contractors and subcontractors have access to the site waste management plan; and
 - iii. Contractors and subcontractors are briefed on the requirements of the site waste management plan relevant to the work they are undertaking;
 - c) Review the site waste management plan as necessary;
 - d) Record quantities and types of waste produced; and

- e) Record the types and quantities of waste that have been:
 - i. Reused (on or off site)
 - ii. Recycled (on or off site)
 - iii. Sent to other forms of recovery (on or off site)
 - iv. Sent to landfill
 - v. Otherwise disposed of.
- 16.6 Within 90 days of completion of the building work, the principal contractor must submit to council a post site waste management report in a form prescribed by council and including, but not limited to:
 - a) Confirmation that the plan has been monitored and updated;
 - b) A comparison of estimated quantities of each type of waste generated against the actual quantities of each waste type;
 - c) An explanation of any deviation from the plan;
 - d) Forward a waste diversion report to Council containing data on all waste that has been generated and diverted.

17 Events

- 17.1 Any event utilising a council owned, administered or controlled venue must adhere to an existing council approved venue based waste management plan.
- 17.2 Any event taking place on council owned, administered or controlled land or roads, or a significant event on private land, must submit a waste management plan for the event for review and approval by the Council.
- 17.3 The event waste management plan must be in a in a form prescribed by Council, which may include but not be limited to:
 - a) an estimate of the types and amounts of waste to be generated by the event or venue use;
 - b) how waste generated by the event or venue use is to be minimised;
 - c) the steps to maximise the use and collection of divertible waste;
 - d) the steps to optimise the separation of waste types;
 - e) the equipment to be provided for the storage, collection and transportation of waste and diverted material;
 - f) the person/s responsible for the collection and disposal of waste and the methods to be used;
 - g) the requirement to provide a waste analysis following the conclusion of the event; and
 - h) any other matters relating to event waste management and minimisation that may

be specified by the Council.

- 17.4 The organiser of an event must ensure that public litter bins within the event site area are not utilised as part of the events overall waste container supply.
- 17.5 The organiser of an event must comply with the event waste management plan approved by Council for the event.
- 17.6 On request by Council as part of the approval of the event waste management plan, the organiser may be required to provide the Council with a report on the implementation of the event waste management plan, including:
 - a) a waste analysis which sets out the predicted, and actual types of waste and the amounts of waste generated by the event; and
 - b) which waste management facility was used to recover, recycle, treat or dispose of this waste.

18 Inorganic waste

- 18.1 The Council may specify controls for the following matters in relation to the collection of inorganic waste from a public place:
 - a) the weight, size and nature of inorganic materials that may be deposited for collection;
 - b) the categories of inorganic waste that may be deposited for collection;
 - c) the times, locations and conditions applicable to the collection of inorganic waste from a public place;
 - d) the methods by which the inorganic waste may be collected; and
 - e) any other operational matters required for the safe and efficient collection of inorganic material from a public place.
- 18.2 Any person who deposits inorganic waste for collection on, or collects or transport inorganic waste from, a public place must comply with the controls made by the Council under this Bylaw.
- 18.3 No member of the public may place inorganic waste for collection in a public place or kerbside except as directed and authorised by Council under this bylaw.

19 Nuisance and litter

- 19.1 No person may:
 - a) allow any accumulation of waste or diverted material on any premises they own, occupy or manage to become offensive, a nuisance or likely to be injurious to health;
 - b) use an approved container in a manner that creates a nuisance, is offensive or is

likely to be injurious to health.

19.2 Except as provided for under this Bylaw, no person may:

- a) burn or allow to be burnt on any property they own, occupy or manage any waste except in accordance with any Bay of Plenty Regional Council Plan or Fire and Emergency New Zealand requirements;
- b) bury or allow to be buried any waste on any property they own, occupy or manage any waste except:
 - i. organic waste;
 - ii. dead companion animals and nuisance pests; or
 - iii. for the purposes of home composting.
- c) dispose of any waste on any premises except at:
 - i. a waste management facility, or
 - ii. any premises they own, occupy or manage, for the purposes of home composting.

19.3 No person may:

- a) deposit any waste arising from that person's household or that person's business activities including waste generated from Council approved events in any litter container provided by the Council in any public place;
- b) remove any waste from any litter container provided by the Council in any public place, where this results in any waste being deposited outside the container, unless authorised by the Council to do so;
- c) deposit or attempt to deposit any litter in any container provided by the Council in any public place if:
 - i. the container is full; or
 - ii. the litter is likely to escape.
- d) fix or attach any flag, banner, bunting, balloon, sign, poster, leaflet or similar thing to any litter container provided by the Council in any public place; or
- e) damage or deface any litter container provided by the Council in any public place.

19.4 The owner, occupier or manager of any premises on which any flag, banner, bunting, balloon, sign, poster, leaflet or similar device is displayed that is likely to become litter, must take all steps to the satisfaction of the Council to prevent it becoming litter and to clean it up in the event that it does become litter.

20 Unaddressed mail and advertising material

20.1 No person may deposit, cause, permit or authorise the deposit of any unaddressed mail or advertising material:

- a) in any letterbox which is clearly marked "no circulars", "no junk mail", "addressed mail only" or with words of similar effect, or around or near any such letterbox or associated vehicle accessway; or
 - b) in a letterbox that is already full of mail and/or advertising materials; or
 - c) on any vehicle parked in a public place.
- 20.2 Clause 20.1(a) does not apply to:
- a) material or public notices from any government department or agency, crown entity, local authority, or
 - b) material from a network utility relating to the maintenance, repair, servicing or administration of that network utility;
 - c) communications or fund-raising material from local community organisations, charities or charitable institutions;
 - d) material from a political party, political candidate or elected member; or
 - e) a community newspaper or newsletter, unless the letterbox is clearly marked "no community newspapers" or with words of similar effect.
- 20.3 Any unaddressed mail or advertising mail deposited in a manner in breach of clauses 20.1 and 20.2 shall be deemed to be litter under the Litter Act 1979.

21 Donation collection points

- 21.1 Any person intending to establish a donation collection point in or on a public place must notify the Council in advance and must operate the donation collection point in compliance with any requirements the Council specifies including but not limited to:
- a) location;
 - b) vehicle access;
 - c) type of waste that may be deposited;
 - d) use of approved containers;
 - e) removal of deposited waste from the collection point;
 - f) clean up of any litter or illegal dumping;
 - g) steps to minimise donated waste from going to landfill; and
 - h) clean up or removal of any graffiti.

22 Waste Management Facilities

- 22.1 Council may, by resolution, specify the type of materials acceptable for deposit at any waste management facility and no person may deposit any material other than that specified at any waste management facility.
- 22.2 A waste management facility operator shall place a notice at the entrance to the waste management facility and make the notice available online describing the materials that will be accepted and the materials that will not be accepted.
- 22.3 No person may use a waste management facility or enter upon any portion of it except for the purpose of depositing and leaving waste, recyclable materials or things as specified by the Council in accordance with Clause 9 and such depositing and leaving constitutes "using" for the purpose of this Bylaw.
- 22.4 All waste and recyclable materials or things deposited and left at any waste management facility by any person are deemed then and there to have been abandoned by that person who from that time onwards has no rights of ownership but such abandonment does not relieve that person from liability for damage flowing in any way from such action nor from the penalties provided for Offences against this Bylaw.
- 22.5 No person may move or remove any item, material or waste found in the waste management facility without the permission of the waste management facility operator or an Authorised Officer or agent of the Council.
- 22.6 Every person using any waste management facility or entering any portion of it must comply in all respects with any direction or instructions given verbally by any Authorised Officer, or appearing in any signs erected at the area for that purpose, and any such direction or instructions may include a requirement for the person depositing material to sort the same into separate classes (for example but not to be taken as exclusive: glass, ferrous metal, non-ferrous metal), to facilitate reuse, recycling and recovery of materials.
- 22.7 Persons using any waste management facility must pay such amounts as set by the waste management facility operator or through Council's annual Schedule of Fees and Charges as applicable.
- 22.8 Council may from time to time by resolution prescribe the period or periods during which waste management facilities will be open for use by the public and no person may use the waste management facilities during any other hours.
- 22.9 No person may, in any waste management facility:
- a) Light any fire; or
 - b) Cause any fire to be lit; or
 - c) Spread or increase any fire already alight; or
 - d) Deposit any combustible material within 12 metres of any apparent fire; or
 - e) Deposit any prohibited or hazardous waste unless authorised to do so by the operator of that facility.
- 22.10 Every person committing any breach of the provisions of this Bylaw:

- a) must on request by an Authorised Officer of the Council immediately leave any waste management facility taking with them the material which they brought there and as the Authorised Officer considers to be of a kind which is prohibited under this Bylaw; and
- b) is also liable to be prosecuted for that breach; and any person failing with all reasonable speed to comply with such request commits a further Offence.

23 General offences and penalties

- 23.1 Any person who fails to comply with this Bylaw and the decisions and controls made under this Bylaw commits an offence under section 239 of the Local Government Act 2002 and is liable to a fine as specified in section 242(4) of the Local Government Act 2002.
- 23.2 A person who commits a breach of this Bylaw that is an offence under the Litter Act 1979, the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 or the Health Act 1956 is liable to a penalty under those Acts, as relevant.

24 Other enforcement powers

- 24.1 Where a person does not comply with the requirements of this Bylaw and/or any controls made under the Bylaw in relation to the waste and diverted materials collection service that applies to them, the Council (or licensed waste operator where applicable) may take the following action(s) against the person:
 - a) Reject (i.e. not collect) the contents of any approved container left out by that person for collection from a public place, if the contents or placement of the container is non-compliant;
 - b) Remove the non-compliant contents in a container with the owner/occupier subject to payment of the costs of removal, administrative costs and an additional penalty specified by Council. If payment is not made within the specified period, the service may be withdrawn or suspended as below.
 - c) Withdraw or suspend the collection service provided to that owner/occupier. The suspension can be for a set period of time or indefinite, depending on the severity, at the discretion of Council (or licensed waste operator where applicable). The set targeted rate will continue to apply throughout the withdrawn or suspended collection service period.
- 24.2 Where a person does not comply with the requirements of this Bylaw and/or any controls made by the Council under clauses 11 (collection from a public place) or 12 (council collection points) the Council may:
 - a) Suspend that person's use of any service provided by the Council at any or every waste collection service;
 - b) Enforce any offence that may have been committed under the Litter Act 1979;
 - c) Enforce any breach of this Bylaw, as provided for in the Health Act 1956, the Local Government Act 2002 and the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

- 24.3 Where a person does not comply with any of the requirements of this Bylaw and/or any controls made under the Bylaw for provision of and compliance with a waste management plan under clauses 15 (Multi-Unit Developments), 16 (Construction and Demolition Waste) or 17 (Events), the Council may take one or more of the following steps:
- a) Enforce any offence that may have been committed under the Litter Act 1979; and
 - b) Enforce breach of this Bylaw, as provided for in the Health Act 1956, the Local Government Act 2002 and the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
- 24.4 Where a person does not comply with any of the requirements of this Bylaw and/or any controls made under the Bylaw for inorganic waste under clause 18, the Council (or a licensed waste operator where applicable) may:
- a) Reject (i.e. not collect) the inorganic material, if the inorganic material or placement is non-compliant;
 - b) Remove the inorganic material, where the inorganic material or placement is non-compliant, subject to payment of the costs of removal, administrative costs and an additional penalty specified by the Council;
 - c) Enforce any offence that may have been committed under the Litter Act 1979; and/or
 - d) Enforce any breach of this Bylaw, as provided for in the Health Act 1956, the Local Government Act 2002 and the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

25 Exceptions and saving provisions

- 25.1 A person is not in breach of this Bylaw if that person proves that the act or omission was to comply with the directions of an Authorised Officer.
- 25.2 A product stewardship scheme accredited under the Act may be exempted from the requirements of this Bylaw.

26 Fees and charges

- 26.1 Pursuant to section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002, Council may charge fees in relation to licences or waste management plans, including fees to process an application or carry out inspections as part of any waste collection or facility operator licence or waste management plan.
- 26.2 The Council may recover costs associated with enforcement of this Bylaw in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 or other legislation.

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 1

Full Name: B C

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I strongly disagree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Look at where waste originates. Packaging etc Contruction waste will for ever be in this town. To minimise is one thing. To charge the tax payer more because you think it will stop this is basically ripping people off. What alternatives do you offer? Nothing

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I disagree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I disagree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Build a recycling centre that is future proof. Don't charge the consumer

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 2

Full Name: B S

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I disagree agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Although the proposed issues are a step forward, they don't seem to address the bigger environmental impact of production and distribution

Will Council extend Kerbside collection to include commercial? At the moment it is left to each business to deal with their rubbish, which means food and glass (along with everything else) is ending up in landfill

There is no mention on introducing tax on packaging or taxes on production of non-sustainable products.

How about supporting the small/med agriculture sector to produce local vegetables to feed our population?

Recycling is almost at the bottom of the waste hierarchy - yet it is the most widely advertised

Is council going to start recycling soft plastic, tetrapaks, other plastic, etc?

Is council going to help repair become more affordable?

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I disagree with the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 3

Full Name: Janet Derbyshire

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission:

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Tauranga needs to look at Porirua City Councils waste management, I have been telling the TCC this every survey since 2007.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: We need a dump shop, like Hamilton, Rotorua, Porirua, Thames etc

What is your view on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: Everyone wants it sorted, we keep answering surveys, the population is growing, just get on with it.

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: As I said before, a dump shop and an area to drop off items which are reusable, I hate seeing furniture etc being dumped. Set up a community trust to manage it.

A whiteware and a drop off area.

Free green waste drop off, green waste to be woodchipped/processed and sold as mulch, that way it won't be included in landfill general waste.

A soft plastics recycling skip/bin.

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

An e-waste/technology recycling skip/bin.

An extra waste management centre on Tauranga side as the reduction to Baypark since closure of Maleme has caused huge traffic queues and that then affects the environment.

There is great potential and it just needs to be done.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 4

Full Name: Katie Fox

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I strongly disagree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: You have upset people by taking away their choice of provider. Glass recycling collection vessel is too small and having to store all the bins is a big hassle

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: We should have neighbourhood recycling vessels in subdivisions like hutt valley

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Let people sort their s*#t put themselves. Some of us aren’t using that amount of waste services and have been subsidising those who have excessive amounts. As a rate payer I am not pleased or supportive of this scheme

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 5

Full Name: Matt Sterne

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Construction waste is growing and likely to increase with the influx of people to one of the best cities in New Zealand. This is a hard one to tackle as it really stems back to material availability and supply chain control. The designers and builders have constraints to work within and is int until their are mandated controls that they are likely to have the reason to reduce the waste through design optimisation, prefabrication and waste management on site. I encourage you to offer benefits for projects that achieve low / minimal skip usage.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: We all have a part to play in reducing waste to landfill, but again until our packaging is recyclable there is little we can do other than selecting products that have no or recyclable packages. In the same way a sugar tax was introduced for fizzy drinks, perhaps it's time for packaging to be ranked and penalised for single use plastic or which is bulky and non reusable.

What is your view on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: The timeframes seem reasonable. But it's the culture shift that needs to happen which will take time, so starting with the youth will pay dividends in the future. But keep it fun for them rather than another burden on top of their concerns for the climate as well as viruses and social division etc etc.

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Response: Controls or rewards for responsible waste management of construction waste to incentivise a shift in building techniques.

Tax poor product packaging. Especially toys, clothing general and household items that can rapidly equate to a full kerbside bin.

Systems for sorting waste at the refuse station. People delivering the waste can perform some basic sorting of items which are metal for example. The refuse station is poorly laid out and requires a rethink and clear signage.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 6

Full Name: Alice Butler

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I strongly agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 7

Full Name: Clare Dawson

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I strongly agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Construction waste is definitely a problem. I have seen so much going to waste that is perfectly reusable or usable ie left over tiles, bricks, timber. But due to health and safety no one can rescue these from skip bins. I am a project manager of construction projects. There is very little incentive and opportunity for recycling in Tauranga. So no one does it.

Also at Maleme Street, I saw lovely furniture that could be up cycled being thrown away. There are so many retired people in Tauranga that could up cycle furniture and teach young people skills while doing this! We all need building material scrap to build a dog house, playhouse, chicken coop, veggie beds, greenhouses. Free material, opportunities for skill training, community interaction and value sharing.

Waste reduction by recycling and up cycling is the future! Get with it Tauranga!

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: See above comments!

Add more collection points for reusable waste so people are encouraged to drop off clean waste in their neighbourhood and not dump.

Of waste is clean then people don't mind being waste warriors / volunteering to help direct traffic and sort.

This will stop people dumping at charity shops!

What is your view on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I strongly agree with the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
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Response: It can still be improved.

Get the community involved and excited.

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Make the problem visible! Show those images of what waste people are throwing away. Stop hiding the problem.

Make people care!

Reward good processes and those who are making a difference.

And make people accountable for poor waste management.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 8

Full Name: Keith Kietzmann

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 9

Full Name: Ron Butt

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: no sure

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: should plan better before implementing

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: not sure

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Need to look at balancing the efforts between collecting food scape from each home vs collect them at wastewater treatment plant. I dont think this is sustainable.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 10

Full Name: Grahame Benvie

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: A lot of what is proposed in reducing using products that go to landfill is down to the producers to come in and effectively support the plan or you will get nowhere. There also appears to be a lot of 'talk' with various organisations which can only mean that there is going to be a large cost (we all know that 'talk' costs money) on the ratepayers. Get specific about talking to organisations who can really get things done and have demonstrated this in the past and don't waste time with those that haven't.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: The introduction of the revised rubbish, recycle etc last July has worked as far as I am concerned. I was not in favour as to the contract being awarded to a large overseas company and I believe there could have been effort into working a system using the local contractors who had the equipment or would have been prepared to invest in equipment to do the job working for an umbrella company contracted to the council. The way it worked local businesses have or are going to fail or go out of business. It was disappointing the council didn't find a way to support its own

What is your view on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: Reasonable enough and not too over ambitious

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Response: Remain realistic and realise to achieve you have to have producers fully on board which is not going to be an easy task when a lot of product is not made here in the Bay of Plenty

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 11

Full Name: Lizzie Reinecke

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission:

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I disagree agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Education is the key. Without education we will never achieve these goals.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: This goal will be achieved by offering free recycling opportunities i.e. for building materials and green waste.

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Success will come by offering free recycling opportunities i.e. for building materials and green waste.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 12

Full Name: Andrew Sommerville

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I strongly agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Great to see the focus on business and construction waste

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: Seems realistic when compared to something like zero waste.

What is your view on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I strongly agree with the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 13

Full Name: Mary-Anne Hoseason

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I strongly agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: As a teacher more education for the whanau that we can encourage and funding to support this education.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I can see there is lots more whanau can be doing around composting green waste at home, this includes food waste.

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: There is a lot in it and wonder how it can be achieved with so many targets.

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Having some of these collection points in the community like schools where whanau visit more often rather than at the dump as getting there is more expensive. Tamariki will also encourage this behaviour through education.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 14

Full Name: Crystel Sutton

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I disagree agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: We should be regulating the businesses that manufacture their products from the start of production process. As an example coloured plastics can be hard to melt down and reuse if there is Blue, Grey, Yellow plastic. It all has to be separated. If there was a universal colour that was assigned that everyone must use then this would reduce alot of fuss down the line. They could use the coloured printing on the bottles that breaks down instead to add logos and branding etc. There could also be a buddy system for businesses. So a business that is supplying construction industry for example could be partnered with another business to take all the unused supplies.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: Anything is possible when people can communicate and share resources.

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Standardise packaging with the business creating them, also encourage food chains to reduce packaging foods that are being eaten on premise and not taken away. As an example, at McDonalds & KFC etc when you dine in the food still comes wrapped up when it could just be on a plate with a fork and knife. Surely the savings on the rubbish removal would pay for a dish hand.

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 15

Full Name: Heather Chapman

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: More emphasis on working with retailers esp supermarkets to promote & advise on recycling packaging e.g. Countdown offers soft plastic recycling but why don't all supermarkets offer it?

E.g. Repco, Supercheap Auto etc should have recycling facilities for car oil, oil filters, batteries etc

The council should have available a regularly updated resource advising households & businesses where they can recycle specific items e.g light bulbs, batteries, ink cartridges, large agricultural containers etc

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 16

Full Name: Linda Askin

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response:

Hi Guys,

My idea for reducing waste going to landfill is really quite simple.

Tauranga City must be one of the very last places to do this.

What we really really need here is a VERY LARGE RECYCLING SHED OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC who can buy many things at a very cheap price that have been rescued from what people have been going to dump.

Articles should be priced very cheaply for people to buy. This is the secret of the scheme.

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

This way it has been proven that about 87% of things people have been going to dump have been rescued and resold. Voila!!!

Many places have adopted this scheme and have a look at the Oamaru recycling centre or the new Thames one as prime examples of things being resold rather than all dumped.

It is an absolute no brainer for this city to also adopt this scheme here. If it stops 87% of things being dumped and crushed why not do it here as well?

We were totally appalled one day when up at landfill to see someone next to us dump not only an aluminium dinghy but also a wheelbarrow and two little girl's bikes to be bulldozed and crushed up.

Those articles someone would have been very willing to pay for if they had been put in to a recycling shed to be resold to the general public. I know we would have!

If you couldn't find staff to man it I am sure many other people would volunteer to do so eg service clubs etc or even the retired.

Staff would just take the articles off the trailers etc in a check through before the vehicles go to the actual landfill.

Have a look online at the many other recycling centres already around New Zealand.

Perhaps even the very large shed in Maleme street could even be used if nothing else is available?

I think this is a must for Tauranga city and will solve many so called 'rubbish issues' and will also be a great place for people to buy things and recycle or do up etc.

Please give this idea due consideration.

kind regards,

Linda Askin

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 17

Full Name: Charlene Spence

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I strongly agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: You have said what you want to achieve, but not how you're going to achieve it. There needs to be some form of soft plastic recycling available. It would be great if this could be collected at the same time as other bins in the residential area. Also, lids both plastic and metal. These can be recycled but they can't be put into the yellow bin as they clog up the machines. Maybe they could be put into a bag and sorted that way? The other would be some form of recycling of construction sites. Maybe this form of business which could replace the skip bin? <https://www.junkrun.co.nz/>

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 18

Full Name: Genevieve Whitson

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 19

Full Name: Robin Rimmer

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: The current system offers no incentive for households to reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill. Small and frugal households are paying far too much for their rubbish collection and because of this are incentivised to send more rubbish to landfill. A user-pays system is the only way to incentivise reduction in waste and the only way to give rate-payers value for money. TCC needs to introduce a user-pays system immediately in order to move from the current money harvesting system to a fair and environmentally friendly system.

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 20

Full Name: Aaron Sheeran

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I disagree agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I disagree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: It stands to reason that if we’re trying to build more (of everything) then we’re going to have more waste. This isn’t a local problem, but a central one with products used and supplied.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 21

Full Name: Lee Steer

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: A new model of green waste bins so that smaller properties can dispose of green waste with a collection service that is affordable eg flexible or booked in pick ups.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 22

Full Name: Danyon Thomas

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: The WMMP correctly captures that this strategy needs to support the shift to a circular economy. However, the vision for the plan does not reflect this direction - the focus on 'reducing waste to landfill' is not the same as moving up the waste hierarchy and toward a circular economy.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly disagree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: This vision does not support or drive the direction of transitioning to a circular economy. It focuses on one disposal methodology when we must focus on reducing our resource use and waste minimization - i.e. stopping waste and recycling in the first place.

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: The objectives under goal one should have a greater focus on choosing the right recovery or disposal methodology based on the greenhouse gas impact.

In saying this it is good to see the focus on the quantity of waste in landfills instead of percent diversion targets.

The C&D waste targets are promising but require a focus on at-source separation of materials to maximise resource recovery. Separating waste at the source is the only way to meaningfully ensure materials can be covered and that businesses are aware of the types of waste they produce so they can improve their practices and procurement to eliminate this waste from being created.

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response:

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 23

Full Name: Denis McDonald

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: 1. Better education contact with the public regarding bin contamination. eg ongoing publication in letterbox drop-off of acceptable items in bins.

2. Pressuring central government to legislate for removal of plastic packaging for food items, and also reducing amount of bulky, paper-based packaging.

3. The removal of the Maleme Street recycling depot has been a negative step for waste disposal and recycling for Tauranga residents. Perhaps this can be remedied by an alternative.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 24

Full Name: Lois Broadbent

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Would it be possible to re-cycle some stuff such as building left-overs etc? I wondered if this sort of “waste” could be put into its own depot where people could take what they want?

Putting this on paper sounds a bit silly but so much goes to the landfill that could be used by someone else.

Yes, I realise that looking after this just might be totally impractical.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 25

Full Name: Mary Rose

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: Yes

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: I encourage and support the efforts to reduce waste carted to landfill and to set up useful re-cycling products.

There is great need for people to hear about these to counter the common myth that all re-cycling goes to landfill.

Soft plastic around food is a huge part of our waste it needs to be re-cycled.

Attachment: Yes

20 June 2022

Waste management and minimisation plan/Waste bylaw
Tauranga City Council
Private Bag 12022
Tauranga 3143

Feedback on draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022–2028

- * I encourage and support the efforts to reduce waste carted to landfill and to set up useful re-cycling products.
- * There is great need for people to hear about these to counter the common myth that all re-cycling goes to the landfill.
- * Soft plastic around food is a huge part of our waste. It needs to be re-cycled.

I would / ~~would not~~ like to speak to council about my submission on 1 August 2022.

Name

Mary Rose

Address

Email

Phone
(daytime)

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 26

Full Name: Ray Buckley

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I find it strange that another council in New Zealand namely Timaru District Council has zero waste.

Also all their glass (regardless of colour) goes into one bin for recycling?

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Yes, less emissions - I note a strange way of doing the food scraps pick ups.

Why on earth does the pick up driver start halfway down our street and then return some hours later to pick up the remaining food scraps?

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 27

Full Name: Brendan Hodson

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I strongly disagree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: This is outside the core role of local government

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly disagree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: not enough emphasis on user pays

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I strongly disagree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: waste disposal should be directly user pays. TCC should never have socialised waste disposal.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 28

Full Name: Jessica Castro

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: How Tauranga city council will support the goal? It need a clear plan to help the construction sector to re-use, re-purpose materials. Examples: having a storage to facilitate re-use of materials, with courses to construction/ engineer companies.

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Yes, it needs multiple ways to help facilitating the re-use of materials. In wellington and auckland we can see a store on the waste management area where people can buy all sorts of items for a bargain, things that were left to the waste, but are still in great condition to be used. We need the same here, like a big second hand store close to the waste station with construction / furniture/ etc sectors on it.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 29

Full Name: Brian Parkinson

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I disagree agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Whilst you persist in not adopting “pay as you throw” like our neighbours you will not make progress.

You have made your mind up and until you see sense nothing will change.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I disagree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: As above

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 30

Full Name: Annaka Davis

Organisation: Toi Te Ora - Public Health

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: See Attached.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: See Attached.

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: See Attached.

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: See Attached.

Attachment: Yes



Toi Te Ora Public Health
PO Box 2120
TAURANGA 3140

5 July 2022

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
Tauranga City Council
Private Bag 12022
Tauranga 3143
sustainability.waste@tauranga.govt.nz

Submission to Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028

Introduction

Toi Te Ora Public Health (Toi Te Ora) is the public health unit funded by the Ministry of Health, for the Bay of Plenty and Lakes Districts. Toi Te Ora's purpose is to improve and protect the health of the population in the Lakes and Bay of Plenty health districts, with a focus on reducing inequalities in health.

Public health is about promoting wellbeing and preventing ill health.

Many of the crucial underlying factors that contribute to improving, promoting, and protecting the health of people and communities are directly influenced by the decisions and activities of councils. For this reason, Toi Te Ora is committed to working collaboratively with Tauranga City Council (Council) and welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback to the draft waste management and minimisation plan (WMMP).

Waste management is important for the health of the public. If not disposed of properly, waste can present a health hazard through physical injury, chemical poisoning, exposure to infectious material and encouraging pests such as rodents, flies and mosquitoes.

It is pleasing to see Council has incorporated many points from Dr Jim Miller's response to the 2021 WMMP. However, it appears that not all of Toi Te Ora's requests are in the action plan. It would be appreciated if Council could clarify which actions, they are under, as we may have overlooked them.

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

It is Toi Te Ora's position that the draft waste minimisation and management plan is appropriately focused on the priority waste issues for Tauranga.

Ideally, Council needs to be constantly identifying new and emerging situations or problems before they become waste management issues. Of particular relevance to this challenge is the continuing population growth in the district.

It is good to see that Council recognises the importance of planning for unforeseen events which might produce high volumes of waste, as well as the requirement for the continuity of key services in these situations. During the peak COVID-19 outbreak the organic waste service stopped for a period. There is potential for organic waste to be a nuisance because this waste is naturally more offensive and odorous. Council should plan to manage such situations.

It is pleasing to see the vermicomposting trials have been successful. Toi Te Ora congratulates Council for requiring “back up” options to be available for the disposal of biosolids and is keen to hear what these options are.

As stated, the population living in multi-unit developments will continue to grow and it is pleasing to see that Council has adopted the option of requiring storage for bins in all multi-unit developments.

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduced waste to landfill”?

Toi Te Ora supports Council’s vision of “reduced waste to landfill.” It is encouraging to see that this vision is measurable as this supports monitoring and accountability. It is recommended that Council also measures waste generation, as this will help establish how much waste doesn’t make it landfill and confirm whether reduction measures are working.

Toi Te Ora recommends that Council focusses not just on reaching targets, but also on the means to achieve these targets. For example, the closure of the Maleme Street transfer station could achieve the target of reducing waste to landfill. Unfortunately, it could also result in individuals and businesses disposing their waste inappropriately eg through fly tipping. It is important that Council uses an equitable approach when making these decisions. Council should prepare a thorough assessment of the impact of closing the Maleme Street waste facility.

Toi Te Ora supports the transition to a circular economy, specifically the approach that reducing waste is about making the most of available resources. Toi Te Ora is keen to be involved in planning this transition and suggests that Council also include other community stakeholders. This will help ensure resources are used in a way that promotes and protects public health. For example, the application of sewage sludge and biosolids to land needs careful management. Without adequate planning, people may come into contact with an environment contaminated with human waste. Likewise, composting of organic waste needs to be done in such a way that prevents people from being exposed to disease-causing organisms, such as Legionella bacteria.

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Toi Te Ora supports Council’s overall strategic direction, vision, goals, and objectives. It will be key to introduce quarterly monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, to ensure that the targets are met within the time frames stated.

Toi Te Ora specifically supports the goal of collaboration with local iwi and recommends that working in partnership with local iwi and hapū is prioritised, supporting aspirations of mana whenua.

Toi Te Ora supports the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw. Ongoing population growth in the district means it will be important to limit a corresponding growth in waste while ensuring that all waste is disposed of correctly.

Toi Te Ora wants Council to ensure that all properties throughout the city (ie including rural areas) have access to waste services. This will help improve equity within the community while also protecting public health. Regardless of where a property is located, every resident should be provided with appropriate waste disposal services.

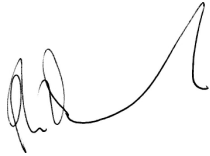
Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

It is pleasing to see that Council is committed to working with local health services, childcare facilities, rest homes and industry to increase the diversion of nappies and sanitary products away from landfill. While this is a good initiative, it is important to note that the scope of this action should not be limited to these industries.

As mentioned in our feedback on the draft waste minimisation and management assessment, collaboration between territorial authorities is key to delivering successful and sustainable waste services. Toi Te Ora supports this aspect of the action plan, and emphasises it is crucial that such collaboration continues across all areas of waste management and minimisation. This is key to providing a service that is successful throughout the community – waste does not recognise boundaries.

Toi Te Ora supports Council's use of clear objectives, methods and performance measures, as well as the use of behaviour and volume targets. Toi Te Ora is keen to partner with Council to help achieve the described initiatives. Toi Te Ora also suggests that Council provides a progress report on the action plan every two years, in order to assure public health is protected.

Nāku noa, nā

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Phil Shoemack', written in a cursive style.

Dr Phil Shoemack
Medical Officer of Health

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 31

Full Name: Corinne Hill

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree but would like to see e-waste added (if it is covered it isn't clear)

What is your view on the proposed vision of "reduce waste to landfill"?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of "reduce waste to landfill"

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of "reduce waste to landfill"?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: A 6 monthly e waste collection

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 32

Full Name: Chris Wood

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: I agree that the Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: I agree with the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: Re-instate green waste collection somewhere that doesn't involve a 60-minute plus round-trip. Better still, have lots of places at weekends for collecting green waste - eg, rubbish trucks - which then take the waste for composting. And give up charging people for supplying the raw materials for the contractors' composting business.

Attachment: No

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 33

Full Name: Cathryn Taylor

Organisation: EnviroWaste

Wish to speak to submission: Yes

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: See attached.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: See attached.

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: See attached.

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: See attached.

Attachment: Yes

7 July 2022

Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan 2022 Submission
Tauranga City Council
Private Bag 12022
Tauranga 3143

Attn: Waste Team

Dear Sir/Madam

Submission on the Tauranga City Council Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the Tauranga City Council Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028.

EnviroWaste Services Limited (EnviroWaste) is a national waste service provider. EnviroWaste has 74 operating sites throughout New Zealand. Sites include collections depots, materials recovery facilities, transfer stations, cleanfill, landfills and solid and liquid hazardous waste treatment facilities. EnviroWaste operates approximately 600 vehicles and has 1100 staff.

EnviroWaste operates the following waste management facilities that service Tauranga City:

- EnviroWaste Refuse Transfer Station, 55 Maleme Street, Greerton.
- EnviroWaste Refuse Transfer Station, 55 Truman Lane, Mt Maunganui (also known as Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park)

EnviroWaste owns and operates the Hampton Downs landfill where the majority of waste from Tauranga is transported to for final disposal. The Hampton Downs composting facility currently takes food waste from Tauranga, until a dedicated Tauranga facility is established. EnviroWaste also owns and operates a hazardous waste treatment facility in Auckland where some of the waste from Tauranga is treated before disposal.

Objectives

As a general comment, EnviroWaste supports the Council's vision of '**reduce waste to landfill**' and in particular supports the following objectives:

- O2. *Reduce the total quantity of waste disposed to landfill;*
- O4. *Provide everyone in the community with an opportunity to access waste services and infrastructure in a way that is equitable;*

- O5. *Reduce contamination within kerbside recycling and organic collections, and in public place recycling bins.*
- O6. *Collaborate with local iwi, central government, other councils, businesses, the community, and private waste companies on waste management and reduction initiatives.*
- O7. *Investigate, consider, trial, and implement new technologies and service methodologies for efficient waste reduction.*
- O10. *Reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste.*
- O11. *Reduce the harmful environmental, societal, and economic impacts of waste.*

Targets

In respect of the Council's proposed targets, we have the following comments:

Target 1: Reduce waste to landfill from Kerbside Collection Service

This target aims to reduce the existing baseline of 200kg/capita/annum to 75kg/capita/annum by 2028. With appropriate collection for recyclable materials, this could be achieved.

Target 2: Reduce organic food waste from kerbside collection service

This aims to improve the current 4,200 tonnes of food waste recovered in 2022 to 7,500 tonnes of food waste recovered by 2028. EnviroWaste proposes to have a local composting facility operational within the next two years to accommodate any increasing food waste volumes.

Target 3: Improve household kerbside diversion rate

This aims to reduce the recyclable and recoverable waste in rubbish bins from 48% to 10% by 2028. Contamination will always be an issue and our experience shows that this target may be difficult to achieve, unless education and auditing is widespread and effective.

Target 4: Reduce Waste to landfill from Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park

EnviroWaste is working on and achieving the upgrades to the Park which will allow the targets to be achieved.

Target 5: Improve recycling of Construction and Demolition waste

EnviroWaste is working on the upgrades to the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park, along with continuing to establish alternative end markets and business partnerships for certain construction and demolition waste streams, which will allow the proposed targets to be achieved.

Action Plan

In respect of the Council's proposed Action Plan we have the following comments:

Regulation

EnviroWaste supports Action points 1-7, and in particular applauds the proposal to develop an infrastructure plan for waste. Transition to a circular economy will require new waste facilities which will require new consents. Therefore, knowing up front what is forecasted will aid in establishing these facilities, given their long lead-in times. In addition, a waste strategy could feed into the Regional Policy Statement and be considered for resource consent applications.

The preparation of a Disaster Waste Management Plan needs to recognise the possibility of mass animal mortalities, for example, from a foot and mouth disease outbreak. We are aware that some initial planning was undertaken in the mid-2000's by the Regional Council in association with Biosecurity NZ.

We support proposals for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and are actively undergoing continuous improvement in this area, including replacement of the fleet vehicles with low carbon vehicles.

EnviroWaste supports extending the existing WMM bylaw, and undertaking enforcement actions to support the bylaw and reduce littering and illegal dumping.

Monitoring, Data Collection and Evaluation

EnviroWaste supports the use of high-quality data to track progress. The use of waste audits will be necessary to determine levels of waste diversion and contamination. External data collection using waste bylaw provisions will assist in measurement of waste streams and their quantities.

EnviroWaste is happy to assist in the investigation and use of smart technology. We are always looking to use smart technology to aid in the collection and management of waste. Safety is also a big driver in the use and implementation of these systems.

Collections and Services

EnviroWaste supports the implementation of waste solutions that will increase the diversion of waste from landfill. Any solution will need to be integrated with appropriate processing facility/facilities if potential adverse effects in respect of greenhouse gas emissions, odour and leachate are to be avoided.

EnviroWaste supports the implementation of solutions to reduce waste associated with tourists, including cruise ships. We welcome engagement to design the best solution for this issue.

EnviroWaste supports the provision of hazardous substances collections events as long as the appropriate specialist and compliant storage facilities are provided, and the events are undertaken by appropriately qualified and resourced operators.

Many of the initiatives will require working with waste companies to facilitate the collection and recycling/disposal options of different waste streams. This is welcomed, with the knowledge that each waste stream requires appropriate environmental management in dedicated facilities which can take time to consent and implement. EnviroWaste would however be happy to assist Council in any of the initiatives proposed.

Facilities

EnviroWaste supports the ongoing changes to the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park. It also supports the investigation of solutions for regional waste processing facilities. We welcome collaboration on this matter and can offer considerable expertise in regional waste infrastructure.

Communication and Education

EnviroWaste supports maintaining community engagement, involvement and targeted behaviour change programmes, along with a plan for disaster/crisis waste communications.

Education at a household/business level is often key to lessen contamination of waste streams. We have considerable experience in campaigns related to waste services delivery and would be happy to share our experiences with Council.

Leadership and Collaboration

EnviroWaste supports Council advocating to Central Government on issues such as product stewardship. In particular we consider the provision of product stewardship schemes for hazardous chemicals, waste electrical and electronic equipment, Li-ion batteries and end of life tyres to be a priority.

Summary

In summary, EnviroWaste generally supports Council's proposals in the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. We would be happy to make available the knowledge

and experience of our staff to assist the Council in undertaking investigations and assessments and in developing new waste services and facilities in the future.

EnviroWaste welcomes the opportunity to be heard in support of this submission.

Yours sincerely



Laurence Dolan
Environmental Manager

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 34

Full Name: Mayor Garry Webber

Organisation: Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: See attached.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”??

Response: See attached.

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: See attached.

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: See attached.

Attachment: Yes



Western Bay of Plenty District Council
1484 Cameron Road,
Greerton, Tauranga 3112
P 07 571 8008
E customer.service@westernbay.govt.nz
westernbay.govt.nz

7 July 2022

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022–2028
Tauranga City Council
Private Bag 12002
Tauranga 3143

Name: Mayor Garry Webber
Organisation: Western Bay of Plenty District Council
Postal Address: Private Bag 12803, TAURANGA 3143
Daytime telephone: 0800 926 732
Contact email address: tom.rutherford@westernbay.govt.nz

Dear Commission Chair Anne Tolley,

Submission on the Tauranga City Council Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022–2028.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the Tauranga City Council Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022–2028.

The Western Bay of Plenty District Council values the ongoing collaboration and cooperation between our councils. This has delivered benefits for both our communities, for example through the aligned procurement processes for our respective kerbside collection services, and our input into joint submissions through the Central North Island Waste Liaison Group to Central Government.

The management and minimisation of waste, by its nature, must be collaborative. All sectors of our city, district and communities produce waste in some form; it moves through a number of different hands and bodies and is either eventually reused or unfortunately buried as landfill. This waste system is highly interconnected between the Bay of Plenty and Waikato Regions. The principal landfills are at Tirohia and Hampton Downs, in the Waikato, and much of the wider Bay of Plenty's waste travels there via Te Maunga transfer station.

Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

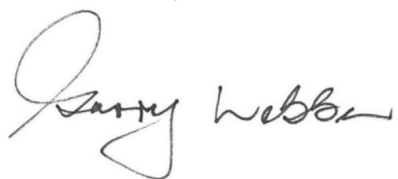
A4630082

The interconnected nature of waste and need to collaborate should be better reflected in the Tauranga City Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Explicit reference should be made to working alongside and with partner councils on cross-regional, regional, and sub-regional projects. Councils cannot effectively address this issue in isolation or lead this work alone.

We look forward to continuing to work together over the coming years for the betterment of our communities and environment. Western Bay of Plenty District Council recently adopted its Waste Assessment and will be working through the review of our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan over the coming 12-18 months. This provides a strong opportunity for collaboration on regional and sub-regional actions, and to align waste planning actions where appropriate.

The below schedule provides more specific feedback on elements of the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Garry Webber', with a large, stylized initial 'G'.

Garry Webber

Mayor

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Page	Topic	Comment and Change Sought
4	Vision	<p>We support the proposed vision of the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) being to “reduce waste to landfill”.</p> <p>We note that this is similar to the vision in Western Bay of Plenty District Council’s (WBOPDC) current WMMP – “Minimising Waste to Landfill”. It is good to see common thinking across both our councils with regards to our vision statements.</p> <p>We agree with the sentiment set out that a ‘zero waste’ vision would be unachievable and unattainable over the next six years of this proposed Plan. We commend the more practical and targeted approach taken with longer term work towards having a circular economy and reaching the ultimate goal of having zero waste.</p>
9+	Proposed Targets associated with the kerbside collection services	<p>We agree that the introduction of Council-led household kerbside recycling, food waste and garden waste services have helped to reduce the amount of recyclable and recoverable waste going to landfill. However, as recognised in the draft WMMP, there remains a high proportion of household waste that could be diverted from landfill.</p> <p>We support the targets identified.</p> <p>We note that tourists/visitors are identified as a potential source of contamination here. We suggest consideration of adding an additional action to specifically target education of this group. We also note that the future standardisation of services work led by the Ministry for the Environment may also assist on reducing possible confusion for visitors.</p>
12	Construction and Demolition Waste diversion targets	<p>We are pleased to see the focus on the construction and demolition waste and note the significant opportunity to divert these materials away from landfills.</p>
34	Council and Industry Collaboration	<p>We are pleased to see sub-regional, regional, cross-regional, and national collaboration to manage and minimise waste recognised in the WMMP.</p> <p>We would suggest that recognition of the Central North Island Waste Liaison Group be included in this section too.</p>

		<p>Collaboration brings with it a huge amount of benefit and potential and is a strength that we look forward to maintaining. We note that this is something the Medical Officer of Health also sought to emphasise in their comments.</p>
40	Action 1 Waste Strategy and city and regional infrastructure plan	<p>We recognise and support continued collaboration in waste planning and a strategic approach being taken.</p> <p>We feel that this action should better be framed in this light, and an emphasis on collaboration more explicitly stated.</p> <p>Other wording changes should be considered here. We are concerned that as currently drafted a 'Tauranga Waste Strategy' would attempt to set a path for the wider region, without involvement or collaboration with partners. We are also concerned that the 'city and regional infrastructure plan' mentioned in this action is focused on providing for the 'growth of our city'. This is the wrong focus for a waste project and a multi-regional collaborative project - the plan should focus on improving waste outcomes and regional efficiencies and improvements for all our communities, addressing growth is one part of this.</p>
40	Action 2 Underused Assets Register	<p>We support the investigation, trial and establishment of an underused assets register which will identify assets that are underused, stranded, or abandoned.</p> <p>We note that lessons may be learnt from similar initiatives in Auckland, such as CivilShare.</p>
41	Action 7 Sustainable Procurement Action Plan and Strategy	<p>We are supportive of the development of sustainable procurement action plan and strategy with a focus on a circular economy to eliminate and reduce waste.</p> <p>Procurement is a powerful tool to deliver a circular economy.</p>
42	Action 15 Innovative Smart Technology Solutions	<p>We are supportive of this action and keen to consider a collaborative approach. This would allow for shared outputs from both of our kerbside waste collection services.</p>
43	Action 16 Waste Data and Licensing System	<p>We are supportive of this action and note this has been a collaborative project in which several councils have been engaged for some time now. We are pleased to see that collaboration on this with other Territorial Authorities is</p>

		noted and we look forward to continuing to work together in this space.
43	Action 18 Construction and Demolition waste	<p>We suggest that consideration be given to expanding this action to include actions that are immediately implementable, practical, and cover the wider sector.</p> <p>We acknowledge that work needs to be done collaboratively between the two councils to ensure that we have an aligned approach to dealing with construction and demolition waste and ensure that we have adequate facilities within our sub-region, and across the wider Bay of Plenty and Waikato regions to address these waste streams.</p> <p>We seek further consideration of actions around this waste stream, including diversion trials and education with the building and construction sector. There are opportunities for more action to be taken in this space, e.g., concrete can be crushed on Industrial Zoned land in the City, but we are not aware of any current sites operating at scale.</p> <p>We recommend that a stocktake of services be undertaken, given that we perceive that there is a lack of appropriate sites to receive construction and demolition waste across the sub-region. A stocktake of this nature could be used to facilitate engagement with the wider industry and to inform future regional planning.</p> <p>Regulatory tools could also be identified. A future regulatory tool may be through the use of Bylaw provisions. Our WBOPDC Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 allows us to introduce the requirement for a waste plan for activities that require a building consent (subject to some limits). We are pleased to see that TCC have incorporated the management and disposal of construction and demolition waste into both the draft Bylaw but consider the education and implementation around this could be included as a specific action.</p>
44	Actions 23 and 24 Food Waste	We are very supportive of both these actions and TCC taking a proactive approach to dealing with food waste.
44	Action 25 Energy from Waste Schemes	We suggest that the wording used in the draft WMMP could be amended to be more ambivalent regarding TCC 'support' for energy from waste schemes. More nuanced

		consideration of their role in a circular economy and specific suitability would be necessary.
44	Action 26 Medical and Dental Waste	We are supportive of the collaboration with the medical / health industry to inform them of disposal options available for medical and dental waste. Focus on this problem area is needed to divert unnecessary waste being sent to landfill.
44	Action 27 Diversion of Nappies and Sanitary Products	<p>We are supportive of the collaboration with the health industry, childcare facilities, and rest homes to develop options to increase diversion of nappies and sanitary products from landfill.</p> <p>This action also generates a need to consider processing facilities which could be recognised in this action.</p>
45	Action 28 Business and community enterprise	<p>We are supportive of investigating and implementing options that assist with moving towards the goal of having a circular economy.</p> <p>However, the wording used in the draft WMMP is generic, and would be better focussed on key areas or waste streams of concern.</p>
45	Action 32 Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park	<p>We are strongly supportive of this action. Te Maunga is currently the key transfer station in the sub-region and also acts as a consolidation point for waste from the wider region. Improvements to this facility are welcomed and the actions identified are supported.</p> <p>We would suggest '<i>construction and demolition waste sorting and processing</i>' also be identified here. This would recognise the importance of this waste stream and the plans to address it through Te Maunga. This would be additional to the diversion trials.</p> <p>We are pleased to see '<i>supporting community-led</i>' resource recovery identified here. However, we suggest that this could be considered as an action on its own. WBOPDC is currently investigating how community-led resource recovery facilities could contribute to both waste outcomes and community outcomes in the Western Bay of Plenty District. Consideration of how this may interface with facilities and community groups in the wider sub-region should be considered.</p>

46	Action 35 Regional Waste Processing Facilities	<p>We are pleased to see that collaboration with Ministry for the Environment, Regional Council, other territorial authorities, and private waste operators is specifically recognised in this action. Similar wording may be considered to be used elsewhere in the document.</p> <p>We recognise that several plastic streams could be a focus area but consider this action could be broadened to enable all future opportunities to be capitalised on.</p>
46	Action 36 Research and Development Centre	<p>We seek further information on the investigation, consideration and support of the establishment of a research and development centre for re-use and remanufacture of products and materials.</p> <p>We agree that this is an important initiative to undertake but we believe that more information needs to be made available, around what discussions and plans have been prepared, as we note the implementation of this action is planned for the 2022/23 years.</p>
46	Actions 38–42 Communicaton and Education	<p>We support the targeted behaviour change programmes and education initiatives.</p> <p>We agree that education and behaviour change is often key to successful services. Behaviour change programmes have the ability of making long term and lasting changes to behaviour and these that relate to waste can have positive impacts on the diverting of waste to landfill.</p>
47	Action 43 Enhance Economic Development	<p>We are pleased to see that collaboration around enhancing economic development through waste management and minimisation solutions is included. The potential of the circular economy can make a big contribution to the sub-region's economic profile.</p> <p>We look forward to working with TCC on exploring and delivering on this action.</p>
47 & 48	Actions 45 and 46 Tauranga City Council Waste Diversion	<p>We are supportive of TCC taking action to ensure that it is sustainably managing its own waste and implementing changes in its own buildings and other Council Controlled Organisations that result in further waste reduction and diversion from landfill.</p>

Through out	Action Plan - Timings	Throughout the draft WMMP – Action Plan, there are a lot of actions for the 2022/23 Financial Year. We suggest that the timeframes and work programmes may need to be reconsidered to adequately reflect resourcing and the likely duration of some of these actions.
Through out	Terminology - Regional	Consideration should be given in the WMMP to the use of 'regional', 'sub-regional' and 'cross-regional' and 'Bay of Plenty' and 'Western Bay of Plenty'. In several instances it is unclear where the focus lies, and some rephrasing may be required. We also suggest that conversations with relevant partners on these actions be undertaken prior to approval, to ensure alignment.

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 35

Full Name: Dani Goffi

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: See attached.

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: See attached.

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: See attached.

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: See attached.

Attachment: Yes

Theme	Questions	Comments	More info
Commercial Waste	Is there a plan to bring business into kerbside service? Could they at least have the option to opt in?	Currently businesses are left to fend for themselves and private contractors charge exorbitant amounts for recycling. Small businesses then choose to just contract rubbish, which means food scraps and glass (mainly from cafe's and restaurants) are ending up in landfill	
Zero Waste Hierarchy education		Current focus shift to better understand hierarchy and support humans in this process	
Repair	IS there a plan to support repair shops to bring prices down and make it feasible to repair?	Would be great to see support for repair industry and also upskilling and empowering folks to do themselves / Pop up repair stations (repair cafe NZ is a great organization to support), how to fix your bike, how to change a zipper, etcetc	1. Pass laws that require products to last longer and be easier to repair 2. Take action to make repair services accessible and affordable for everyone 3. Ensure consumers have access to information on product repairability and durability 4. Require producers to offer spare parts and repair services
High Waste households	What plans are in place to educate those producing too much rubbish? Incentives to reduce? Plans to follow up?		
Legislation / Taxation	Are we looking at introducing taxed on packaging? How about sustainable practices?		
Agriculture	How can we better support local producers to get fresh food produce straight from the growers to the populace and divert from traditional supermarket / change consumption habits	Diverting consumers from packaged food by encouraging the alternatives	
Container Return Scheme		Invite orgs, make it easy, help spread the word	Currently working in WLG

Theme	Questions	Comments	More info
ERP	What are the plans in place to reach ERP goals?	Mentioned briefly on action plan but only in reporting stage - if we are to hit the goals more action will be needed	
Litter bins	Make them available at all bus stops?		
Illegal dumping		Install CCTV in areas known for being "hot spots" of illegal dumping and persecute dumpers	
Promote sharing		Briefly mentioned as part of the underused assets register, but it is unclear what kind of assets the program would target	
Empower Waste Warriors and make it a priority		Council is a microcosmos - if we want to push for circular economy for our area, starting by leading with example and sorting all the potential issues that will arise from in-house sustainable practices will be a great way to prepare for and model the future	

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 36

Full Name: Owen Douglas

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: Yes

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response: Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response: Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: See attached.

Attachment: Yes.



We're updating our plan and bylaw for managing and reducing waste in our city, and we want to know what you think

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028

Our draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) contains an overview of the kind of waste issues we're dealing with in our city, our vision, goals and objectives, and our action plan to achieve them. It outlines how we will manage our city's commercial and household waste to 2028.

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022

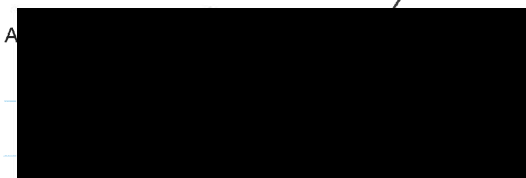
Our draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 sets out the rules for collection, removal, transport, disposal and processing of waste. It also covers the health and safety of waste collectors, operators, and the public, and the management of litter in public places. It works together with our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) to support our vision, goals, objectives and action plan for reducing waste to landfill over the next six years.

Your feedback

Feedback can be provided online at www.tauranga.govt.nz/wmmp or www.tauranga.govt.nz/waste-bylaw or by using this form

Name * Owen M. Douglas

A



Email:

Phone (daytime):

*Mandatory fields



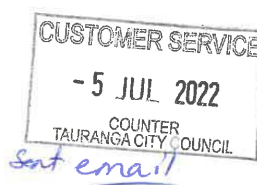
Do you wish to speak to council in support of your submission? (hearings set for 1 August 2022).

☒ Yes

☐ No

We will contact you via email to arrange a speaking time. Each speaker is allocated five minutes.

Please include your email and daytime phone number in your contact details.



Privacy Statement

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www.tauranga.govt.nz/wmmp

www.tauranga.govt.nz/waste-bylaw



Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028

1 Do you think our draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

☐ Strongly disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Neither agree or disagree
 ☐ Agree
 ☐ Strongly agree
 ☒ Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?
(Please write in additional comments section)

2 What is your view on the proposed vision to “reduce waste to landfill”?

☐ Strongly disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Neither agree or disagree
 ☐ Agree
 ☐ Strongly agree
 ☒ Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduced waste to landfill”?
(Please write in additional comments section)

3 What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

☐ Strongly disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Neither agree or disagree
 ☐ Agree
 ☐ Strongly agree
 ☒ Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?
(Please write in additional comments section)

4 Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022

1 Do you agree with the proposed changes to the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

☐ Strongly disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Neither agree or disagree
 ☐ Agree
 ☐ Strongly agree
 ☐ Other

Any Comments?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) must submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

Strongly disagree Disagree Neither agree or disagree Agree Strongly agree Other

Any comments?
(Please write in additional comments section)

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

Strongly disagree Disagree Neither agree or disagree Agree Strongly agree Other

Any comments?
(Please write in additional comments section)

(Please feel free to include additional pages if required)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Plastic Waste

there are two ways to process our plastic waste. by way of burning, replacing the use of coal in cement plants or Processing the plastic through PYROLYSIS, changing the plastic into diesel and carbon

To acquire, all or part of, the 50 million. Dots. Plastic innovation fund to purchase the equipment a land to process plastic waste, into a form to be used in high temperature cement plants.

I procure the new up dated. PYROLYSIS systems. photo. enclosed.

the polluter pays all other costs!

- Reducing the amount of organic food waste collected from the kerbside.
- Increasing household reuse and recycling.
- Halving the amount of waste sent to landfill from our Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park (formerly known as Te Maunga Transfer Station).
- Improving recycling of construction and demolition waste.
- Diverting all biosolids from landfill (biosolids are what's left over once sewerage has been treated).

Action Plan

We've developed an action plan that sets out how we will work with the community to achieve our vision, goals, and objectives. It sets out clear, practical actions that we'll implement, either on our own or jointly, to achieve more effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in Tauranga.

Our action plan is a 'living' document that we'll update regularly to reflect current plans and progress. We'll also review it annually to make sure we're adapting and responding to any unforeseen or emerging issues, or changes nationally and internationally.

We'll report to council on our progress and share the results with our communities.

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022

Why are we reviewing it?

Waste management and minimisation activities have changed dramatically since the previous bylaw was adopted. Changes will also continue to rapidly evolve in response to legislative and technological changes over the next 10 years.

The current bylaw includes limited rules on clean fill, events, kerbside collections, and operator licensing because it was written before many of these changes came into effect.

Key changes to the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022

We've prepared a draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for 2022-2028 (which we are also requesting feedback on) with an updated vision, goals, objectives, and targets for our city's waste. The Bylaw supports this proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The main changes in the draft Waste Bylaw are proposed to help us achieve our waste reduction targets. These include:

- Management of controls: ability for council to make, amend or revoke waste management regulations throughout our city without requiring full public consultation each time.
- Licensing provisions: improving waste operator licensing provisions to allow better data collection and alignment with national legislative changes.
- Construction and demolition site waste management plan: introducing the requirement for building consents to have an accompanied construction and demolition site waste management plan. This would require council approval as part of the building consent application process prior to starting any building work.

- Changes for Multi-Unit Developments: introducing waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.
- Event waste management: updating the rules for managing waste at events and large public gatherings.

Further information

To view the proposed draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and Bylaw go to www.tauranga.govt.nz/wmmp or www.tauranga.govt.nz/waste-bylaw

Tell us what you think

We want to know what you think about our plan to manage and minimise waste over the next six years.

We welcome feedback from 7 June to 7 July.

Feedback can be provided online at www.tauranga.govt.nz/wmmp or www.tauranga.govt.nz/waste-bylaw

Submission forms are also available at our service centre He Puna Manawa – 21 Devonport Road, or in any of our libraries.

You can also email us directly with your feedback without needing to complete a submission form sustainability.waste@tauranga.govt.nz (Subject: WMMP/Waste Bylaw).

Post: Send your completed submission form to:

Freepost Authority Number 370
WMMP/Waste Bylaw
Tauranga City Council
Private Bag 12022
Tauranga 3143

You can also drop off your submission form at our service centre He Puna Manawa – 21 Devonport Road, or in any of our libraries.

What happens next:

We'll assess the feedback received, hold hearings if needed, and then the council will make a final decision on the plan and bylaw. We'll let you know what the council decides.

Important dates

Open for written feedback: Tuesday 7 June 2022

Provide your feedback by: Thursday 7 July 2022

Talk to us

Hearing of written and verbal feedback:

Hearings will be held on 1 August 2022. Plan and Bylaw will be finalised and adopted 15 August 2022.

Message from the Minister

We can and must do better

Aotearoa New Zealand is one of the highest generators of waste per person in the world, and the amount of waste we create is increasing. We are sending more waste to landfill each year, when much of this could be recycled, reprocessed or reused.

In 2019, the waste sector contributed around 4 per cent of Aotearoa New Zealand's total greenhouse gas emissions and around 9 per cent of its biogenic methane emissions. Put bluntly, we need to catch up with those countries showing the way, and then move forward.

Some of the waste we used to send overseas is now rejected, as it should be. There is a global push for countries to take more responsibility for the waste they generate, which impels us to reassess how we manage our waste domestically. Other challenges we face are a legacy of past actions. The mess caused by the erosion of the Fox River landfill in 2019 was a case in point.

New Zealanders care about this and are rightly demanding change. In Colmar Brunton's *Better Futures 2021* survey, issues relating to waste and recycling made up three of the top ten concerns for New Zealanders.¹

Moving to a low-carbon circular economy, starting with waste

We need to change the way we think and live when it comes to the way we use materials. This means shifting from our current 'take-make-dispose' system and moving towards a low-waste, more circular economy.

Everyone has a part to play. Many individuals, communities, businesses, iwi, and the waste sector, are already taking action to reduce waste and use resources more efficiently. Some are seeking ways to avoid creating waste altogether. Others are leading the way by transforming waste into innovative, value-added products. There are real opportunities here, and the Government has launched the \$50 million Plastics Innovation Fund to help support projects that reimagine how we make, use and dispose of plastics.

The Government is committed to building a low-carbon, circular economy that protects the environment for future generations. We need to take clear and decisive action. Focusing on waste is a good place to start.

We have already taken some important steps. These include taking action on single-use and hard-to-recycle plastics, expanding the waste disposal levy, investing in new infrastructure to support resource recovery efforts, and working with industry to develop end-of-life product stewardship schemes for six priority products.

¹¹ Colmar Brunton. 2021. *Better Futures 2021*. Retrieved from <https://www.colmarbrunton.co.nz/better-futures-reports-2021/> (10 September 2021).

⁶ Te kawē i te haepapa para | Taking responsibility for our waste



HUNAN BENJI – TAKING THE LEAD IN CHINESE PYROLYSIS EQUIPMENT

Chinese pyrolysis equipment manufacturers have not always had the best of reputations. They are often seen as low tech, batch plant manufacturers targeting processors with limited budgets; but Hunan Benji defies that stereotype with quality continuous processing capabilities.

Hunan Benji has taken a step beyond the batch process and is offering large scale continuous process plants that the company claims can produce a higher quality TPO and a better quality of pyrolysis black.

According to Hunan Benji, the process breaks the chain of large molecules by catalytic pyrolysis in the absence of oxygen and at a medium temperature.

Their process can produce several fractions of oils, but essentially, 20 per cent of the output equates to gasoline and 80 per cent to diesel.

The Hunan Benji plant has an auto-feed and discharge system.

Coking is a problem with batch systems and also with continuous systems; however, Hunan Benji has developed a patented design to constantly remove the coke from the reactor.

The company says that with a slow rotation of 3 minutes per rotation and a managed duration, the resulting recovered Carbon Black has a higher quality with around 0.3 per cent oil content.

The process offers a claimed high oil yield of up to 48 per cent. Hunan Benji eschews Nitrogen cooling and uses recyclable water pools, unlike many plants.

The plants are currently available on 30tpd, 50tpd and 80tpd, with work progressing on a 110tpd version for the growing market for tyre and polymer pyrolysis.



PYRUM INNOVATIONS AG EXTENDS AGREEMENT WITH PASCAL KLEIN

Pyrum Innovations AG has announced that it has extended its contract with CEO Pascal Klein by five years until 1 February 2028.

Klein co-founded Pyrum Innovations ESC GmbH in 2008 and was the company's managing partner from 2008 to 2018. Since the company's change of legal form and name to Pyrum Innovations AG in 2018, he has been CEO.

Additionally, Kai Winkelmann will be appointed to the company's Executive Board as CFO for three years as of 1 April 2022. Winkelmann has been Commercial Director of Pyrum Innovations AG since February 2021 and, in this role, has made a significant contribution to the successful IPO on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

Alf Schmidt, Chairman of the Supervisory Board commented: "Pascal Klein has invested an enormous amount of work and even more heart and soul in Pyrum since its foundation in 2008. The development of the unique technology and the robust growth course of the company in recent years would not have been possible without him.



Kai Winkelmann (left) Pascal Klein (right)

"With the IPO last year and the partnerships, for example, with BASF, Continental and Schwalbe, the company is now entering the next development stage. We are delighted that Pascal Klein will continue to lead the company. At the same time, we are pleased that Kai Winkelmann, as the new CFO, strengthens the Executive Board team with his extensive expertise in finance."

Tauranga City Council – Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028
Submission

Submitter Number: 37

Full Name: Hillary Burrows

Organisation:

Wish to speak to submission: No

Do you think our Draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?

Response:

What is your view on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response: I strongly agree with the vision of “reduce waste to landfill”

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of “reduce waste to landfill”?

Response:

What is your view on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan’s goals, objectives, and targets?

Response:

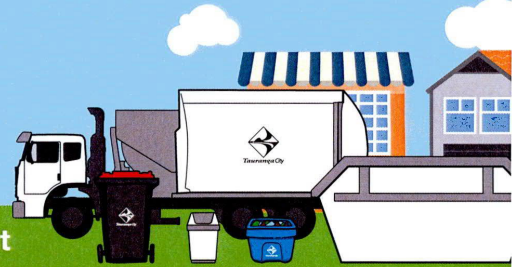
Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

Response: See attached.

Attachment: Yes

Let's send less to landfill

It's time to review our city's Waste Management
and Minimisation Plan and Bylaw



We're updating our plan and bylaw for managing and reducing waste in our city, and we want to know what you think

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028

Our draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) contains an overview of the kind of waste issues we're dealing with in our city, our vision, goals and objectives, and our action plan to achieve them. It outlines how we will manage our city's commercial and household waste to 2028.

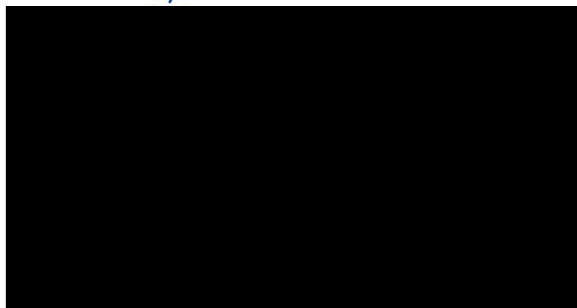
Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022

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Your feedback

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Name MARY R. BURROWS



Do you wish to speak to council in support of your submission? (hearings set for 1 August 2022).

☐ Yes

☒ No

We will contact you via email to arrange a speaking time. Each speaker is allocated five minutes.

Please include your email and daytime phone number in your contact details.

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 www.tauranga.govt.nz/wmmp

 www.tauranga.govt.nz/waste-bylaw



Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028

1 Do you think our draft Waste Minimisation and Management Plan focuses on the right key waste issues for Tauranga?

☐ Strongly disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Neither agree or disagree
 ☐ Agree
 ☐ Strongly agree
 ☐ Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on key waste issues for Tauranga?
(Please write in additional comments section)

2 What is your view on the proposed vision to "reduce waste to landfill"?

☐ Strongly disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Neither agree or disagree
 ☐ Agree
 ☒ Strongly agree
 ☐ Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on the proposed vision of "reduced waste to landfill"?
(Please write in additional comments section)

3 What is your view on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?

☐ Strongly disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Neither agree or disagree
 ☐ Agree
 ☐ Strongly agree
 ☐ Other

Do you have any comments to support your position on the draft plan's goals, objectives, and targets?
(Please write in additional comments section)

4 Is there anything else you think Tauranga City Council needs to consider when looking at managing and minimising waste for the next six years?

(MAKING)
 THE TAURANGA COUNCIL IS NOT MAKING SURE ALL RATEPAYERS
 ARE FULLY INFORMED AS THEY ARE ONLY INFORMING PEOPLE WHO HAVE
 WEB SIGHTS ALOT OF PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE THIS SYSTEM IN THEIR HOMES
 THERE-FOR THEY SHOULD HAVE SUBMISSION PAPERS WASTE MANAGEMENT
 AND MINIMISATION PAPERS SENT TO THEM BY POST. THAT GOES FOR ALL SUBMISSIONS
 DONE

Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022

1 Do you agree with the proposed changes to the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022?

☐ Strongly disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Neither agree or disagree
 ☐ Agree
 ☐ Strongly agree
 ☐ Other

Any Comments?

2

Construction and demolition site waste management plan - Do you agree with the proposed change to give council the power to do this?

Introduce a requirement that any person that is applying for a building consent for building work exceeding a set estimated value (yet to be determined) must submit a construction and demolition site waste management plan to the council for approval as part of the building consent application process and prior to the commencement of any building work.

☐ Strongly disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Neither agree or disagree
 ☐ Agree
 ☒ Strongly agree
 ☐ Other

Any comments?
(Please write in additional comments section)

3

Waste management plans and requirement for bin storage areas for Multi-Unit Developments - Do you agree with the proposed change to give council the power to do this?

Introduction of waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage areas and access for Multi-Unit Developments.

☐ Strongly disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Neither agree or disagree
 ☐ Agree
 ☐ Strongly agree
 ☐ Other

Any comments?
(Please write in additional comments section)

Use this space for additional comments/feedback

(Please feel free to include additional pages if required)

THE COUNCIL WILL NOT BE ABLE TO REDUCE HOUSEHOLD WASTE UNLESS THE COUNCIL ASKS THE GOVERNMENT TO PUT IN PLACE LAWS THAT SAY ALL PACKAGING MUST BE MADE TO BE RECYCLABLE AND OTHER COUNTRIES ARE TOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT THAT THEY ALSO MAKE PACKAGING RECYCLABLE. PLASTICS MUST BE 1 2 AND 5

SOFT PLASTICS MUST NOT BE MADE, LAWS HAVE TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO STOP IT BEING MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ALL HOME APPLIANCES ARE MADE TO BE USED AGAIN AND REPAIRED AND BE RECYCLABLE. BANISH ALL PLASTIC KNIFE, SPOONS, FORKS, PLATES, PLASTIC CHAIRS WHICH SHOULD BE MADE WITH N.Z. WOOD. NO PLASTIC TOOTH BRUSHES. WOOD ONES ARE IN SHOPS

A LARGE AMOUNT OF BUILDING MATERIALS FROM BUILDINGS BEING PULLED DOWN SHOULD BE LEFT IN A LARGE AREA SO PEOPLE CAN GO AND TAKE WOOD, BRICKS AND A LOT MORE THINGS TO USE THEM. BASINS, SHOWER WALLS, KITCHEN BASINS, BENCHES, DOOR HANDLES AND DRAWERS, CUPBOARD LEFT IN A BIG BUILDING SO PEOPLE CAN PAY A SMALL PRICE TO TAKE AND REUSE THEM. GISBORNE HAS ONE.

THE TAURANGA COUNCIL HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO STOP CLIMATE CHANGE AND PREVENT WASTAGE OF BUILDING MATERIALS THAT CAN BE REUSED.



www.tauranga.govt.nz/wmmp



www.tauranga.govt.nz/waste-bylaw



Attachment 2 – Submissions Summary: Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
30,33,34	<p><i>WMMP Action Plan</i></p> <p>Submitters noted several actions were planned for 2022/23 and suggested work programmes may need to be reconsidered.</p>	<p>In light of the comments staff have reconsidered the proposed action plan. No actions have been removed but some of the timelines have been pushed out to outer years of the plan so there was not a large number of actions in 2022/23.</p> <p>Also, one ongoing action that was left out of the draft in error has been added as Action 17. The rest of the actions have been renumbered accordingly.</p> <p>Recommendation That the following action is added to the action plan as action 17 and then the remaining actions are renumbered from action 18-52:</p> <p>“Continue to deliver and optimise household kerbside collection service that supports increased diversion and a cost-effective service for households.”</p> <p>Recommendation That in relation to the matters that arose from feedback in the consultation period, the Strategy Finance and Risk Committee adopts the revised action plan (Attachment 3).</p>
4,19,27,29,	<p><i>Waste fees</i></p> <p>Submitters do not support the use of rates to subsidise services for large waste producers and would like Council to consider user-pays systems.</p>	<p>One of the main reasons some people prefer PAYT is that it provides a financial incentive for people to reduce their waste. However, our previous rubbish bag service was a PAYT system, and almost 70% of household waste we were sending to landfill could have been recycled or composted instead. Unfortunately, PAYT also leads to contaminated recycling bins and an increase</p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
		<p>in illegal dumping, from people trying to avoid the cost of rubbish disposal.</p> <p>We have made great progress in our first year of kerbside with a diversion rate of just over 50% of our waste diverted from landfill. Other councils that have introduced similar rates-funded rubbish collections (rather than PAYT) have also seen a significant reduction in the amount of household waste going to landfill.</p> <p>To make things work best for Tauranga, this year we'll be having different bin size/cost options which will provide an element of financial incentive to reduce waste, as the larger bins will cost more and the smaller less. The smaller bins will see a \$30 saving from the base cost.</p> <p>We do appreciate that a pay-by-weight system could be a good next step, once our community is consistently using the food scraps and recycling collections, and the necessary technological advances are made in this space. Our service has been future proofed to be ready for this when available, if this is what the community wants.</p> <p>A pay as you throw system also creates additional administrative costs and increases complexity of both residents putting bins out and collections for drivers.</p>
All	<p><i>Improved waste facilities</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for improved, future-proofed, and free-of-charge waste facilities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a shop/shed to upcycle unwanted items (submitters noted it could be managed by a third-party group), - whiteware drop-off area, 	<p>Money has been allocated by Council and the Ministry for the Environment for an upgrade at the Te Maunga transfer station that will ensure that this caters for volumes and traffic for the next 30 years. Unfortunately, due to the land constraints and resource consenting issues related to transfer stations, (the reason why we were forced to close Maleme Street to the public), there is no</p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soft plastics recycling, - e-waste recycling, - garden waste drop-off, - plastic and metal lid drop-off, - processing facilities for nappies and sanitary products, - improved waste sorting systems, - a local composting facility operational within the next two years, and - a new transfer station given the closure of Maleme Street. <p>Submitters noted Council should regularly update households on where hard-to-recycle items can be recycled.</p>	<p>other viable land in our city for a new transfer station.</p> <p>We continue to update the community on hard to recycle items and items such as whiteware and e-waste can already be dropped off free of charge and soft plastics can go to any supermarket in Tauranga.</p> <p>In the draft WMMP, the following actions are aligned with addressing the submitters comments:</p> <p><i>Action 1 - Investigate, consider, and prepare a Tauranga Waste Strategy and road map with a long-term 30-year horizon to set out a path for better resource recovery in the City and wider region. The key objective will be to drive and support the transition to a circular economy. This will be supported by the preparation of a city and regional infrastructure plan for waste that recognises our waste facilities as a strategic network that is critical to the functioning and growth of our city.</i></p> <p><i>Action 20 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement services for targeted waste streams, particularly hard-to-recycle items such as soft plastics, small lids, textiles, and batteries. This will include collaborating with Local Government organisations, non-governmental organisations, and other key stakeholders to support Government-regulated product stewardship schemes as well as voluntary, industry-led product stewardship schemes that meet best practice.</i></p> <p><i>Action 23 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement a new amnesty collection event for hazardous substances with the goal to improve diversion from landfill and reduce illegal dumping.</i></p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
		<p><i>This could include an annual free drop-off at a Resource Recovery Park.</i></p> <p><i>Action 28 - Collaborate with Whatu Ora - Heath NZ, childcare facilities, rest homes, and industry to develop options to increase diversion of nappies and sanitary products from landfill.</i></p> <p><i>Action 32 - Continue to provide services for a wide range of materials at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park.</i></p> <p><i>Action 33 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park and on other land in Tauranga to offer improved waste management and minimisation, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• a waste minimisation education centre,</i> <i>• construction and demolition diversion trials, such as deconstruction of dwellings on/off-site,</i> <i>• organic composting and compostable packaging trials,</i> <i>• alternative disposal/treatment of residual waste,</i> <i>• supporting community-led resource recovery, and</i> <i>• supporting legislative and Central Government changes, such as, facilities for accredited product stewardship schemes, circular economies, and container return schemes.</i> <p><i>It is considered that these actions are appropriate to address points raised about waste facilities.</i></p>
2,14,35	<p><i>Commercial waste</i></p> <p><i>Submitters raised the need to extend kerbside collection to the commercial sector in order to divert more waste from landfill. They also pointed to the opportunity to encourage</i></p>	<p><i>In the draft WMMP, the following actions are aligned with addressing the submitters comments:</i></p> <p><i>Action 18 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions that will increase the diversion of waste from landfill. These</i></p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
	partnerships between businesses so they could learn from each other and share supplies, where possible.	<p><i>could include but not be limited to the provision of waste collection services for rubbish, recycling, garden waste, and food waste to small and medium enterprises, businesses, organisations, community organisations, and education facilities.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2 - Investigate, consider, trial, and establish an Underused Assets Register for TCC and our community that identifies assets that are under used, stranded, or entirely abandoned across Tauranga. These assets may include staff, raw materials, tools, equipment, and vehicles, as well as production, distribution, and storage facilities. An online register of these assets could facilitate asset sharing and redeployment to optimise and maximise their use to not only reduce waste, but also stimulate the economy, and cut costs.</i></p> <p>It is considered that these actions are appropriate to address points raised about commercial waste.</p>
15,17,25,37	<p><i>Soft Plastic Recycling</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for being able to easily recycle soft plastics due to it making up a large proportion of their waste.</p>	<p>The Packaging Forum's Soft Plastic Recycling Scheme launched in Tauranga at the beginning of July.</p> <p>Tauranga now has more places for recycling soft plastic than any other city in the Scheme in New Zealand. With 16 locations across the Tauranga, it equates to around one drop-off point per 10,000 people (compared to an average of 17,000 in other participating cities).</p> <p>Bin locations are found at: https://www.recycling.kiwi.nz/store-locator</p>
2,5,14,15,23,35,37	<i>Packaging</i>	Unfortunately, we do not have the legislative power to require businesses to either take back packaging and products or to require certain material is not used. We have been lobbying

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
	Submitters raised the need to tax unsustainable packaging and create disincentives for single-use plastics. They also pointed to standardising packaging across businesses and promoting reusables wherever possible. Businesses also have a responsibility to advise customers on where packaging can be recycled.	central government to do something about this, as happened with single use plastic bags.
23,33	<p><i>Product stewardship</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need to advocate to Central Government for product stewardship schemes, particularly for hazardous chemicals, e-waste, tyres, and electronic equipment. Council may also advocate for laws requiring all imported items arrive in packaging that is recyclable in Aotearoa NZ.</p>	<p>The waste streams submitted on prove difficult for Territorial Authorities to manage, particularly with no intervention by Central Government via mandatory product stewardship (enabling designers and producers of waste to work towards a circular economy).</p> <p>As mentioned above unfortunately, we do not have the legislative power to require businesses to either take back packaging and products or to require certain material is not used. We have been lobbying central government to do something about this.</p> <p>We worked closely with other local authorities and the Ministry for the Environment on responding to its “Future of Recycling” plan this included a container return scheme. Recently the government has also banned further types of single use plastics and introduced a tyre product stewardship scheme.</p> <p>In the draft WMMP, the following actions outline:</p> <p><i>Action 20 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement services for targeted waste streams, particularly hard-to-recycle items such as soft plastics, small lids, textiles, and batteries. This will include collaborating with Local Government organisations, non-governmental organisations, and other key stakeholders to support Government-regulated product stewardship schemes as</i></p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
		<p><i>well as voluntary, industry-led product stewardship schemes that meet best practice.</i></p> <p><i>Action 48 - Continue to advocate to Central Government for the introduction of mandatory product stewardship schemes.</i></p> <p>It is considered that these actions are appropriate to address points raised about product stewardship.</p>
2,22,30,34, 35	<p><i>Working at the top of the waste hierarchy and toward a circular economy</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need to work at the top of the waste hierarchy by prioritising reuse above recycling. Submitters pointed to the need for upcycling and repair services to be accessible and affordable to everyone and that consumers have access to information on product repairability. Submitters also posited that the WMMP vision must go beyond reducing waste from landfill and focus on a transition toward a circular economy.</p>	<p>As we stated in the WMMP and the consultation material, while we considered the option of an ambitious “zero waste” vision, it was decided that in the six-year lifetime of this WMMP it would be unachievable.</p> <p>However, Council is undertaking further work in a broader strategic framework refresh project and developing vision for the city.</p> <p>The top priority for the city vision is:</p> <p>“Tauranga, together we can - Prioritise nature Tauranga is a city where . . . we celebrate, protect and enhance our natural environment,”</p> <p>Additionally, within the proposed strategic framework is the Tauranga Taurikura – Environment Strategy 2022-2032, which has a goal of valuing resources in a circular economy.</p> <p>The WMMP is the key action and investment plan to work towards achieving this goal. Staff are of the view that the current vision has the right intent for this WMMP. However, there could be benefits in aligning the wording to fit with the city vision. A recommendation to change this is proposed below.</p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
		<p>In the draft WMMP, the following actions are aligned with addressing the submitters comments:</p> <p><i>Action 7 - Support the development of a TCC sustainable procurement action plan and strategy with a focus on a circular economy to eliminate and reduce waste. This could include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>taking a life-cycle approach to consider the whole life cycle of a product or service so that products do not produce waste that ends up in landfill,</i> • <i>ensuring that any potential negative environmental and social impacts of a product or service to be procured are prevented, and where these cannot be completely prevented, minimised, or mitigated, and</i> • <i>promoting and implementing a Recycled First Policy that would require that for such projects, bidders must demonstrate how they will optimise the use of recycled and reused materials. Successful contractors must then monitor and report on the types and volumes of recycled and reused products they used.</i> <p><i>Action 29 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes to support a circular economy, where businesses and community enterprises use innovative reduce, reuse, repair, rent, share, and recycle models of working.</i></p> <p><i>Action 33 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park and on other land in Tauranga to offer improved waste management and minimisation, including:</i></p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a waste minimisation education centre, • construction and demolition diversion trials, such as deconstruction of dwellings on/off-site, • organic composting and compostable packaging trials, • alternative disposal/treatment of residual waste, • supporting community-led resource recovery, and • supporting legislative and Central Government changes, such as, facilities for accredited product stewardship schemes, circular economies, and container return schemes. <p>Recommendation In order to be in alignment with the city vision we propose that the committee approve slight amendment of the wording of the WMMP vision to: "Tauranga, together we can reduce waste to landfill."</p>
34	<p><i>Waste Strategy Action</i></p> <p>Submitters advised Council to aim for continued collaboration with councils and organisations in order to effectively create change, specifically for Waste Strategy and city and regional infrastructure plan.</p>	<p>Council does and will continue to work with other councils, businesses, waste providers and central government in a collaborative way to reduce waste to landfill.</p>
2,26,28,30, 34	<p><i>Learning from and collaborating with other councils</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need to learn from other councils' waste management strategies and facilities. They also raised the need for collaboration between districts, specifically in the Bay of Plenty and Waikato Regions, given the interconnected nature of waste. Submitters suggested explicit reference should be made to work alongside partner</p>	<p>Council is an active member of both Waste Management Institute of New Zealand (WasteMINZ) and the Central North Island Waste Liaison Group and will continue to be throughout the period of the WMMP.</p> <p>Council has publicly acknowledged that we need to take a regional approach to waste as we know we can't do this on our own. And this was also discussed recently and agreed at the Bay of Plenty Mayoral forum.</p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
	councils and that recognition of the Central North Island Waste Liaison Group be included.	<p>We would welcome any further opportunities to collaborate on regional waste infrastructure and would be open to other Council's contributions towards the capital costs of the Te Maunga redevelopment project.</p> <p>We also are open to working with our colleagues from Western Bay of Plenty District Council on waste issues now and in the future.</p> <p>We welcome the sharing of information and learnings and good practice from other Territorial Authorities from around New Zealand.</p>
5,7,12,22, 24,34,37	<p><i>Construction and demolition waste</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for increased attention for construction and demolition waste, especially given the expected population increase. Specific matters included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The possibility for implementation of extended controls or reward systems to shift building processes. - The need for better diversion from landfill from the construction and demolition industry by implementing at-source separation of materials. - The possibility for diversion trials and education within the building and construction sector. - The need for a stocktake of construction and demolition services across the sub-region to facilitate engagement with the wider industry and to inform future planning. 	<p>As part of the Te Maunga Redevelopment project to a Resource Recover Park a construction and demolition waste processing facility is planned.</p> <p>This will also extend the waste streams that can be accepted at the facility.</p> <p>The added sorting capability of this machinery is expected to enable us to achieve our construction and demolition waste targets set in the draft WMMP.</p> <p>This in conjunction with the implementation of the construction and demolition waste controls of the still to be adopted Waste Management Minimisation Bylaw 2022 will aim to see sizable reduction in the amount of construction and demolition waste going to landfill.</p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need to identify education and implementation of regulatory tools. 	<p>In the draft WMMP, the following actions are aligned with addressing the submitters comments (including a stocktake of current services):</p> <p><i>Action 19 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions for the diversion of construction and demolition waste in collaboration with private industry. Investigations could include but not be limited to audits of waste from prefabrication vs traditional builds, assessments on the whole of life embodied carbon from on-site construction activities, examining the potential impacts of materials once a building has reached the end of its useful life, and designing for re-use and recycling rather than disposal.</i></p> <p><i>Action 8 - Investigate and extend the existing Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw to support implementation of this WMMP. Including future controls and supporting material to implement the new bylaw.</i></p> <p>It is considered that these actions are appropriate to address points raised on construction and demolition waste.</p>
5,7,11,13, 23,25,33,34	<p><i>Waste education</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for subsidised education for young people and for increased public education to create behaviour change and cultural shifts around waste. Specific educational resources must be made for tourists and visitors as they have been identified as a potential source of contamination. Submitters shared that waste problems must be visible in order to change and that education will need to be widespread to reach proposed targets.</p>	<p>Since the introduction of the council kerbside service, we have taken a more active role in educating individuals on what is collected for recycling. Many resources are available on our website and on the kerbside app. This is an ongoing action (40) within the draft WMMP.</p> <p>With regards to education in schools, Council currently provides, or financially supports, the following programs:</p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-classroom education (available to all schools in the City) teaching the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Zero the No Rubbish Hero (pre-school) ○ Is that Really Rubbish (Years 1-2) ○ The Litterless Lunchbox (Years 1-2) ○ Reduce Unit (Years 3-4) ○ Reusing Unit (Years 3-4) ○ Recycling Unit (Years 5-6) ○ Composting Unit (Years 5-6) ○ Resource Sustainability (Years 7-8); • Practical education outside the classroom via 'Resource Wise® Programme' which provides a waste audit for the school with solutions to divert waste implemented with the schools following an award-based system, including composting, worm farming, recycling systems etc. This is available to all schools and pre-schools in the City; • The Paper4Trees programme, available to all schools and pre-schools in Tauranga, encouraging paper and card recycling with schools being rewarded for the amount they recycle with plants for their school grounds (some also donate these plants to parks and reserves). <p>It is proposed within the draft WMMP to continue and extend the existing communication and education programme (action 39). In addition, it is proposed to undertake regular evaluation of the programs that form part of the overarching waste management and minimisation programme (action 41) to improve the programs offered in schools.</p> <p>It is proposed within the draft WMMP (action 39) to undertake targeted education to ensure that target audiences for either</p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s																						
		specific waste streams and or audiences are provided with sufficient attention to enable behaviour change.																						
21	<i>Green waste</i> Submitters raised the need for a more affordable and flexible model for green waste.	In the draft WMMP, the following actions are aligned with addressing the submitters comments: <i>Action 17 - Continue to deliver and optimise household kerbside collection service that supports increased diversion and a cost-effective service for households.</i>																						
30	<i>Public health</i> Submitter raised the need for more of Dr Jim Miller's public health recommendations be incorporated in the WMMP Action Plan.	Staff believe we have incorporated all the points raised that were within Council's remit to do so. The following table notes the comments made in the feedback provided and relevant actions in the WMMP: <table><tr><th>Medical Officer of Health comments</th><th>Response in action plan</th></tr><tr><td>Comment 1</td><td>Action 17</td></tr><tr><td>Comment 2</td><td>Actions 17,33</td></tr><tr><td>Comment 3</td><td>We also are open to working with our colleagues from Western Bay of Plenty District Council on waste issues now and in the future.</td></tr><tr><td>Comment 4</td><td>Actions 12, 40,41</td></tr><tr><td>Comment 5</td><td>Action 13</td></tr><tr><td>Comment 6</td><td>Actions 11, 16</td></tr><tr><td>Comment 7</td><td>Actions 11, 16</td></tr><tr><td>Comment 8</td><td>Action 38</td></tr><tr><td>Comment 9</td><td>Action 3</td></tr><tr><td>Comment 10</td><td>Action 12</td></tr></table>	Medical Officer of Health comments	Response in action plan	Comment 1	Action 17	Comment 2	Actions 17,33	Comment 3	We also are open to working with our colleagues from Western Bay of Plenty District Council on waste issues now and in the future.	Comment 4	Actions 12, 40,41	Comment 5	Action 13	Comment 6	Actions 11, 16	Comment 7	Actions 11, 16	Comment 8	Action 38	Comment 9	Action 3	Comment 10	Action 12
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Comment 9	Action 3																							
Comment 10	Action 12																							

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s	
		Comment 11	Council conducted a needs analysis as part of the funding policy work for the last Long-term plan and believe this is set appropriately.
34,36	<p><i>Waste to energy</i></p> <p>Submitters suggested that the WMMP wording use nuanced consideration for the role of waste to energy schemes in a circular economy.</p> <p>Submitters also raised the need for Council to consider processing plastic waste through pyrolysis, changing the plastic into diesel and carbon.</p>	<p>Given that The Ministry for Environment has yet to release a firm statement on waste to energy and due to the current RMA reforms not yet being finalised, it is felt that action 26 in relation to waste to energy should be updated to allow work to be done so that council can form a position on waste to energy.</p> <p>Until such a position is formed then no investment in any waste to energy plants should be considered by council.</p> <p>Recommendation That the wording to action 26 be updated to the following:</p> <p>“Consider information, investigate, and develop a position for Council on, energy from waste schemes. This includes bioenergy from biomass, which is energy largely derived from the by-products and residues of plants and animals.”</p>	
22,33,35	<p><i>Emission reductions</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need to work towards projects with the greatest impact on greenhouse gas reductions and to specify how the current plans contribute to the Emission Reduction Plan goals. Examples of continuous in this area may include the introduction of low-carbon fleet vehicles.</p>	<p>In the draft WMMP, the following actions are aligned with addressing the submitters comments:</p> <p><i>Action 5 - Develop a cross-Council carbon emissions reporting methodology to reflect progress against targets within the Aotearoa New Zealand Emissions Reduction Plan.</i></p> <p><i>Action 6 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the</i></p>	

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
		<p><i>provision of Council-led waste services and facilities. This could include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>lowering emissions from services by utilising low-emitting carbon vehicles,</i> <i>lowering emissions from buildings by improving the operational efficiencies of buildings, reducing energy and water use, and improving ventilation and building temperatures), and</i> <i>reducing the whole of life embodied carbon footprint of buildings.</i> <p><i>Action 35 - Consider and respond to Government legislative changes associated with reducing methane emissions from closed landfills. This could require assessing and monitoring the volumes of methane being discharged to air from any closed landfills and implementing gas capture, where appropriate.</i></p>
33,35	<p><i>Illegal dumping</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for further solutions that will help persecute illegal dumping.</p>	<p>In the draft WMMP, the following actions are aligned with addressing the submitters comments:</p> <p><i>Action 9 - Undertake enforcement actions under the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw.</i></p> <p><i>Action 10 - Continue to actively enforce litter and illegal dumping infringements under the Litter Act (and any new legislation).</i></p> <p><i>Action 22 - Consider information, investigate, and support, where appropriate, a new inorganic collection service with the goal to improve diversion from landfill and reduce illegal dumping. This could include a rates-funded option for all households and eligible commercial properties to receive an opportunity to book an annual pick-up collection. Waste that can</i></p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
		<p><i>be reused, refurbished, upcycled, or repurposed will be diverted through a community-led recovery facility.</i></p> <p><i>Action 23 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement a new amnesty collection event for hazardous substances with the goal to improve diversion from landfill and reduce illegal dumping. This could include an annual free drop-off at a Resource Recovery Park.</i></p> <p><i>Action 31 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes to anti-litter and illegal dumping communication campaigns to target behaviour change and consider enforcement options.</i></p> <p><i>Action 39 - Deliver targeted behaviour change programmes on waste minimisation (reduce, reuse, recycle, compost), litter, and illegal dumping. Target audiences may include but are not limited to households, businesses, schools, community organisations, events, and the wider community.</i></p> <p>It is considered that these actions are appropriate to address points raised on illegal dumping.</p>
30,33,34	<p><i>Waste management for disasters & unforeseen events</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the importance of waste management for disasters and unforeseen events. Council is advised to recognise the possibility of mass animal mortalities, for example, from a foot and mouth disease outbreak in the preparation of a Disaster Waste Management Plan.</p>	<p>We note the comments of the submitter which are particularly topical with the current situation in Indonesia with Foot and Mouth Disease.</p> <p>We will take mass animal mortalities into consideration when developing action 3 within the action plan.</p>
30,33,34	<p><i>Data collection and reporting</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for high-quality data to track progress and that waste audits will be necessary to</p>	<p>In the draft WMMP, the following actions are aligned with addressing the submitters comments:</p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
	determine levels of waste diversion and contamination. Monitoring and reporting will also be key to ensure targets are met within stated timeframes.	<p><i>Action 13 - Monitor, report on, and update the Action Plan within the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028.</i></p> <p><i>Action 14 - Identify areas for improvement in TCC-led services and behaviour change programmes and implement changes to improve data collection and analysis.</i></p> <p><i>Action 16 - Investigate, consider, trial, and implement a comprehensive waste data and licensing system in collaboration with other Territorial Authorities and the Central Government.</i></p> <p>It is considered that these actions are appropriate to address points raised on data collection and reporting.</p>
34	<p><i>Research and Development Centre</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need for further information regarding the establishment of a research and development centre for re-use and remanufacture of products and materials.</p>	<p>We would be happy to discuss this further with Western Bay of Plenty District Council once more details are available.</p> <p>In acknowledgement that this action is yet to commence and the 2022/23 year already has a lot of actions it was proposed as part of the first recommendation that this action be moved to the 2024/25 year.</p>
34	<p><i>Language used in the plan</i></p> <p>Submitters noted a lack of clarity between the use of "regional," "sub-regional," "cross-regional," "Bay of Plenty," "Western Bay of Plenty" in the WMMP making it unclear where focus lies. Submitters also noted the need to align actions with relevant stakeholders to ensure alignment.</p>	<p>As part of the review process, the document has been edited to ensure consistency throughout is achieved.</p>

Sub #	Issue Raised	Staff Comments and Recommendation/s
4,10	<p><i>Re-introducing private waste providers</i></p> <p>Submitters raised the need to provide homeowners with their choice of waste provider and expressed disappointment that Council did not award the contract to a local company.</p>	<p>The previous opt in kerbside services produced poor results, environmentally and economically for our city when it comes to waste.</p> <p>The council kerbside service was chosen so it splits the cost evenly across all ratepayers, similar to other services such as roads, libraries, and parks.</p> <p>Some people will not use the service as much as others. This financial year there is the ability to reduce the size of the bins which will reduce the rate by \$30.</p> <p>Creating multiple different options for all households creates a lot of administrative cost, which would make the service less affordable.</p> <p>Domestic waste accounts for only about 20% of waste in the Tauranga market, therefore leaving 80% of the market for waste collection businesses to focus on.</p>

Table 1: WMMP Action Plan

Action		New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives
THEME: REGULATION						
1	Investigate, consider, and prepare a Tauranga Waste Strategy and road map with a long-term 30-year horizon to set out a path for better resource recovery in the City and wider region. The key objective will be to drive and support the transition to a circular economy. This will be supported by the preparation of a city and regional infrastructure plan for waste that recognises our waste facilities as a strategic network that is critical to the functioning and growth of our city.	New	FY 22/23 - 23/24	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reuse, recycling, and recovery	1,6,7,8
2	Investigate, consider, trial, and establish an Underused Assets Register for TCC and our community that identifies assets that are under used, stranded, or entirely abandoned across Tauranga. These assets may include staff, raw materials, tools, equipment, and vehicles, as well as production, distribution, and storage facilities. An online register of these assets could facilitate asset sharing and redeployment to optimise and maximise their use to not only reduce waste, but also stimulate the economy, and cut costs.	New	FY 22/23 25/26 and ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reuse, recycling, and recovery	1,6,7,9,8,11
3	Investigate, consider, and prepare a Disaster Waste Management Plan that identifies hazards and risks and outlines how waste generated because of a disaster (i.e., earthquake, flood, volcanic eruption) will be managed across the region. This may include establishing facilities for the safe storage, disposal, recovery, and treatment of waste in such events.	Existing	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates	Recycling, recovery, and disposal	1,2,4,6,7,8

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Action		New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives
4	Investigate, consider, and respond to the potential effects of climate change on waste services and facilities. This may require adaptation, such as relocation of facilities if deemed necessary, to help drive resilience in managing waste.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates		7,8,10
5	Develop a cross-Council carbon emissions reporting methodology to reflect progress against targets within the Aotearoa New Zealand Emissions Reduction Plan.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates		10
6	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the provision of Council-led waste services and facilities. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lowering emissions from services by utilising low-emitting carbon vehicles, lowering emissions from buildings by improving the operational efficiencies of buildings, reducing energy and water use, and improving ventilation and building temperatures), and reducing the whole of life embodied carbon footprint of buildings. 	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates		7,10
7	Support the development of a TCC sustainable procurement action plan and strategy with a focus on a circular economy to eliminate and reduce waste. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> taking a life-cycle approach to consider the whole life cycle of a product or service so that products do not produce waste that 	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates		1,7,11

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Action	New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives	Formatted Table
ends up in landfill,						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that any potential negative environmental and social impacts of a product or service to be procured are prevented, and where these cannot be completely prevented, minimised, or mitigated, and promoting and implementing a Recycled First Policy that would require that for such projects, bidders must demonstrate how they will optimise the use of recycled and reused materials. Successful contractors must then monitor and report on the types and volumes of recycled and reused products they used. 						
8	Investigate and extend the existing Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw to support implementation of this WMMP. <u>Including future controls and supporting material to implement the new bylaw.</u>	New	FY 21/22 <u>and ongoing</u>	General rates / Waste levy funds	Recycling, recovery, and disposal	<u>1,2,9</u>
9	Undertake enforcement actions under the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates	Disposal	<u>9,11</u>
10	Continue to actively enforce litter and illegal dumping infringements under the Litter Act (and any new legislation).	Existing	Ongoing	General rates	Disposal	<u>5,11</u>
THEME: MONITORING, DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION						
11	Conduct waste audits, including but not limited to at our Resource Recovery Parks, within our kerbside services, and in partnership with	Existing	Ongoing	General rates /	Recycling, recovery,	<u>3</u>

Action		New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives	Formatted Table
	private licensed waste operators. Undertake monitoring, research, evaluation, and communication of waste audit results.			Waste levy funds	and disposal		
12	Research community values, attitudes, and behaviour regarding waste to support programme development, information and education campaigns, and ongoing evaluation of the effectiveness of TCC interventions.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Recycling, recovery, and disposal	1,3	
13	Monitor, report on, and update the Action Plan within the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028.	New	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Recycling, recovery, and disposal	7	
14	Identify areas for improvement in TCC-led services and behaviour change programmes and implement changes to improve data collection and analysis.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Recycling, recovery, and disposal	1,2,3,5,6	
15	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement innovative smart technology solutions for waste management. Smart technologies could include smart public realm bins, RFID tagging (use of pay-by-weight mechanisms), rubbish collection vehicle GPS tracking, automated waste collection, and mechanical separation of waste.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates / Waste disposal levy	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	3,7	
16	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement a comprehensive waste data and licensing system in collaboration with other Territorial Authorities and the Central Government.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates		3,7	
THEME: COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES							

Action		New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives	Formatted Table
17	<u>Continue to deliver and optimise household kerbside collection service that supports increased diversion and a cost-effective service for households.</u>	New	Ongoing	Targeted Rates / Waste Levy funds	Recycling and disposal	<u>4</u>	Formatted: Table Text
17 8	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions that will increase the diversion of waste from landfill. These could include but not be limited to the provision of waste collection services for rubbish, recycling, garden waste, and food waste to small and medium enterprises, businesses, <u>organisations</u> , community organisations, and education facilities.	New	FY 22/23 <u>and ongoing</u>	General rates / Waste disposal levy	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	<u>1,2</u>	Formatted Table
18 9	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions for the diversion of construction and demolition waste in collaboration with private industry. Investigations could include but not be limited to audits of waste from prefabrication vs traditional builds, assessments on the whole of life embodied carbon from on-site construction activities, examining the potential impacts of materials once a building has reached the end of its useful life, and designing for re-use and recycling rather than disposal.	New	FY 22/23 <u>and ongoing</u>	Waste disposal levy	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	<u>1,2</u>	
19 20	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement services for targeted waste streams, particularly hard-to-recycle items such as soft plastics, small lids, textiles, and batteries. This will include collaborating with Local Government organisations, non-governmental organisations, and other key stakeholders to support Government-regulated product stewardship schemes as well as voluntary, industry-led product stewardship schemes that meet best practice.	New	FY 22/23 23/24 <u>and ongoing</u>	Waste levy fund / Grants and Funds / User Pays	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	<u>1,2,6,7</u>	

Action		New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives
210	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions to reduce waste associated with tourism in Tauranga and across the region (i.e., establishing recycling stations for cruise ship docking areas).	New	FY 22/23 24/25 and ongoing	Waste levy fund / Grants and Funds / User Pays	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	5,7,9,11
224	Consider information, investigate, and support, where appropriate, investigate, consider, trial, and implement a new inorganic collection service with the goal to improve diversion from landfill and reduce illegal dumping. This could include a rates-funded option for all households and eligible commercial properties to receive an opportunity to book an annual pick-up collection. Waste that can be reused, refurbished, upcycled, or repurposed will be diverted through a community-led recovery facility.	New	FY 22/23 23/24 and ongoing	Waste levy fund / User fees, and General rates	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	1,7
232	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement a new amnesty collection event for hazardous substances with the goal to improve diversion from landfill and reduce illegal dumping. This could include an annual free drop-off at a Resource Recovery Park.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	Waste levy funds / User fees and Rates	Recovery and disposal	2,7
243	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement initiatives to support, promote and facilitate diversion of food from landfill. This could help support the <i>Mana Kai Mana Ora Draft Food Sovereignty and Security Plan</i> , of which one of the aims is to ensure sustainability of local food hubs, food banks, and food rescue, including the Tauranga Food Security Hub.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	Waste levy funds	Reduce, recovery, and disposal	2,7
254	Promote food waste prevention, food rescue initiatives, and home and community composting alongside the kerbside food collection service.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	Waste levy funds	Reduce, recovery,	9

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Action		New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives
					and disposal	
265	Consider information, investigate, and develop a position for Council on and support, where appropriate, energy from waste schemes. This includes bioenergy from biomass, which is energy largely derived from the by-products and residues of plants and animals.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	Waste levy funds	Recovery, and disposal	1,2,6,7,11
276	Collaborate with District Health Boards <u>Te Whatu Ora - Heath NZ</u> and the medical/health industry to inform residents and medical/dental professions about disposal options available for medical and dental waste. Gaps will be identified where further work is required to find solutions which effectively divert this waste.	New	FY 22/23 <u>23/24</u> and ongoing	Waste levy funds / User fees and Rates	Reduce, recovery, and disposal	6,9
287	Collaborate with District Health Boards <u>Te Whatu Ora - Heath NZ</u> , childcare facilities, rest homes, and industry to develop options to increase diversion of nappies and sanitary products from landfill.	New	FY 22/23 <u>23/24</u> and ongoing	Waste levy funds / User Fees	Reduce	6,9
298	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes to support a circular economy, where businesses and community enterprises use innovative reduce, reuse, repair, rent, share, and recycle models of working.	New	FY 22/23 <u>23/24</u> and ongoing	Waste levy funds / User Fees	Reduce	6,7,9
3029	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes associated with public place litter and recycling bins and collection services with effective communication. This could include introducing new services at specific, targeted locations.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	5,7

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Action		New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives	Formatted Table
310	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes to anti-litter and illegal dumping communication campaigns to target behaviour change and consider enforcement options.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	5.7	
THEME: FACILITIES							
324	Continue to provide services for a wide range of materials at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park.	Existing	Ongoing	User fees & charges / Grants and Funds / Waste levy funds	Reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal	2.4	
332	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park and on other land in Tauranga to offer improved waste management and minimisation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a waste minimisation education centre, construction and demolition diversion trials, such as deconstruction of dwellings on/off-site, organic composting and compostable packaging trials, alternative disposal/treatment of residual waste, supporting community-led resource recovery, and supporting legislative and Central Government changes, such as, 	New / Existing	Ongoing	User fees & charges / Grants and Funds / Waste levy funds	Reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal	6.7	

Action	New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives	Formatted Table
	facilities for accredited product stewardship schemes, circular economies, and container return schemes.					
343	Safely monitor and manage closed landfills in accordance with resource consent conditions and best practice.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates		<u>3</u>
354	Consider and respond to Government legislative changes associated with reducing methane emissions from closed landfills. This could require assessing and monitoring the volumes of methane being discharged to air from any closed landfills and implementing gas capture, where appropriate.	New	FY 22/23 <u>and ongoing</u>	General rates		<u>10</u>
365	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions for regional waste processing facilities. This will include collaboration with MfE, Regional Council, other Territorial Authorities, private waste operators, and the community. The key focus could be targeting specialist plastic streams, such as those from the construction, aquaculture, and agricultural sectors.	New	FY 22/23 <u>and ongoing</u>	Waste levy fund / Grants and Funds / User Pays	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	<u>4,7</u>
376	Investigate, consider, and support the establishment of research and development centre for reuse and remanufacture of products and materials into new products and materials.	New	FY 22/23 <u>24/25</u>	Waste levy fund / Grants and Funds	Reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal	<u>3,7</u>
THEME: BIOSOLIDS						
387	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement innovative solutions for the recovery and reuse of biosolids.	Existing	Ongoing	Targeted rates for	Reuse, recovery,	<u>2,7,8</u>

Action		New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives
				wastewater or water service charges and Waste levy funds	and disposal	
THEME: COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION						
398	Deliver targeted behaviour change programmes on waste minimisation (reduce, reuse, recycle, compost), litter, and illegal dumping. Target audiences may include but are not limited to households, businesses, schools, community organisations, events, and the wider community.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	All	6,9
4039	Ensure the community are informed of and utilise both existing and new waste/recycling services and facilities through effective communications, resources, and behavioural change programmes.	Existing	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	All	6,9
410	Regularly evaluate behavioural change programmes and research community values, attitudes, and behaviours to support waste programme development and communications.	Existing	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	All	3,6,9
424	Create partnerships within the community to encourage a more consistent approach to education and behaviour change programmes throughout the community.	Existing	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	All	6,9

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Action	New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives
43 2 Implement a disaster/crisis waste communications plan	New	FY 22/23 <u>and ongoing</u>	General rates / Waste levy funds	Disposal	<u>6,9</u>
THEME: LEADERSHIP AND COLLABORATION					
44 3 Investigate, consider, trial, and implement opportunities to enhance economic development through waste management and minimisation solutions in collaboration with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> other councils (regional and local) in the Bay of Plenty and nationally, private sector and community groups, and tangata whenua. 	New	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reuse, recycling, and recovery	<u>1,2,6,8</u>
45 4 Investigate, establish, and support a Māori-led waste forum in partnership with tangata whenua. The purpose would be to consider and implement changes to consider tikanga and mātauranga Māori when taking responsibility for our waste.	New	FY 22/23 <u>and ongoing</u>	General rates / Waste levy funds	All	<u>6,8</u>
46 5 Be a role model to other organisations by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that TCC is sustainably managing its own waste as effectively as possible, and implementing changes in TCC buildings, including Council Controlled Organisations, that result in further waste reduction 	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reduce, reuse, recycling, and recovery	<u>1,2,4,5,10</u>

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Action		New / Existing action?	Implementation timeframe	Funding source	Waste Hierarchy	Objectives
<u>5049</u>	Review the 2022-2028 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, including the preparation of a Waste Assessment. Develop a new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for 2028-2034 with the community.	New	FY <u>26/27</u> - 27/28	Waste levy funds		<u>1,6,9</u>
<u>519</u>	Consider and respond to Government legislative changes, including but not limited to the Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy, Waste Minimisation Act and Litter Act, and Resource Management Reforms. Any new requirements or changes can be implemented as a new action within this WMMP action plan annually.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates <u>and</u> <u>Waste levy</u> <u>funds</u>		<u>1,6</u>
<u>521</u>	Investigate and develop objectives, policies, and rules to be included within the Tauranga City Plan, which is currently being reviewed. These provisions will support waste management and minimisation activities by, for example, recognising the functional and operational requirements of activities and development as well as by providing adequate space and location for storage and waste management facilities on residential, commercial, and industrial sites.	New	Ongoing	General rates		<u>4,6</u>

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**Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
2022-2028**



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PART A

1 Executive Summary

Everyone has a role to play to reduce waste and its impact on the cultural, social, economic, and environmental wellbeing of our communities. Fortunately, we have leaders in our community, including in our marae, schools, businesses, and at home, who are waste champions.

Our role at Tauranga City Council (TCC) is to promote effective and efficient waste minimisation within our city. We do this by providing waste services and facilities, funding innovative waste reduction initiatives, and educating our community to enable behaviour changes. By collaborating with private industry in providing sustainable solutions for various recoverable materials, TCC can provide Tauranga residents and businesses with economical and sustainable ~~long-term~~ long-term solutions for waste management that also have direct environmental benefits.

To support this work, TCC is required to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) that sets the vision, goals, objectives, targets, and action plan, for achieving efficient and effective waste management and minimisation over the next six years (2022-2028) within our city.¹ ~~within our city~~. The WMMP also provides information on how TCC intends to fund the activities of the WMMP.

This will be the third WMMP that TCC has adopted, with reviews occurring at least every six years. The current WMMP was adopted in August 2016. At that time, we identified that the status quo for waste in Tauranga wasn't working. Since then, as a city, we've taken significant steps to implement changes. ~~This~~ These includes:

- continuing with a wide-ranging education and behaviour change programme ~~with which~~ engages over 90 schools, 60 businesses, and hundreds of residents ~~engaged~~.
- successfully rolling out the new household kerbside service on ~~the~~ 1 July 2021. This has already resulted in households diverting approximately over 50% of all waste from the landfill, up from approximately 30%. ~~The new service is a massive collective achievement and this will go a long way to reducing our waste to landfill volumes when comparing them to previous years.~~
- diverting 66% of our biosolids from landfill.
- progressing work to upgrade our Te Maunga Transfer Station to a more comprehensive Resource Recovery Park.



While we have taken important steps forward, ~~But~~ there is ~~still~~ more work to be done.

¹ Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

Aotearoa New Zealand is one of the highest generators of waste per person in the world. In 2018, we collectively sent 3.7 million tonnes of waste to municipal landfills (approximately 750 kgs per person). This is 49%~~per cent~~ higher than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average of 538 kgs per capita.²

Locally, across Tauranga and the Western Bay of Plenty, we are comparable to the national average and disposed of at least 739 kgs ~~per person~~ of waste ~~per person~~ each year.³ In ~~total, last year 2021~~, we disposed over 120,000 tonnes of waste ~~to municipal landfills. That, which~~ is over 20,000 ~~more~~ tonnes ~~higher than what~~ we disposed ~~of~~ in 2015. ~~This A-20% increase, which~~ outstrips our population growth of only 12%.

The most significant issue facing Tauranga, and Aotearoa New Zealand, is that we are still sending the majority of our waste to landfill when it could be diverted. This applies to all waste streams, including commercial, industrial, and residential ~~waste. There are aspects of this issue that we are still coming to understand. But we also don't know what we don't know. For example, the~~ ~~The~~ total waste volumes for Tauranga and the Western Bay of Plenty ~~indicated~~ above do not include waste that was not processed at a TCC facility. This is because there are multiple waste streams that are ~~diverted and~~ sent directly to landfills, cleanfills, and farm dumps prior to reaching TCC facilities. This additional volume ~~of waste~~ could be significant. For example, ~~for cleanfill, we understand that this waste sent to cleanfills could be the equivalent of represent~~ at least another 50,000 tonnes of waste per annum, ~~which~~ is up to an additional 244 kgs ~~of waste~~ per person.

This lack of clarity is not restricted to Tauranga. Reliable data and reporting continue to be an issue in the waste industry nationwide. This means that not all sources of waste are recorded accurately. While the Government is looking at improvements within this space, which will standardise mandatory reporting requirements, we ~~will~~ need to continue to focus on data collection and reporting ~~over the next couple of years~~. This will allow us to target and influence specific waste streams from various sectors, ~~such as including~~ the construction and demolition industry and ~~the~~ hospitality industry.

Having reviewed progress against the 2016 WMMP and considering the change in waste quantities and emerging events since the last WMMP, TCC have identified the following key waste issues that need to be addressed in the next WMMP:

1. The way we currently consume products leads to large quantities of waste.
2. There is a high volume of household waste going to landfill that could be diverted.
3. The proportion of our community living in multi-unit dwellings is growing.
4. Litter and illegal dumping, which ~~has have~~ environmental and financial costs, is increasing.
5. Businesses and organisations need better services to divert waste from landfill.
6. There is a high volume of construction and demolition material going to landfill.
7. Disposing of biosolids to landfill affects cultural, environmental, social, and economic values.
8. ~~Processing cost~~ ~~Cost~~ and ~~waste~~ volume uncertainty has risen due to legislation change ~~and/or~~ service interruptions.
9. Unforeseen events can result in high volumes of waste in a short period ~~of time~~.

In addition to the identified issues above, we recognise that there are two additional issues that touch all of

² Ministry for the Environment. 2021. *Te kawē i te haepapa para | Taking responsibility for our waste: Proposals for a new waste strategy; Issues and options for new waste legislation*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

³ Tauranga City Council Waste Assessment, November 2021.

the issues raised above and therefore, are not standalone issues in themselves. These are:

- ~~That the~~Waste generation, management, and minimisation activities ~~from waste~~ are fluid. ~~#Waste~~ is often generated in one district, ~~then~~ transferred and/or consolidated in another district, ~~before and being disposed of~~ somewhere else. Waste is also often transferred through districts.
- ~~There is a lack~~ of recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Te Tiriti) and te ao Māori ~~in waste-related issues~~. The 2016 WMMP did not contain any reference to Te Tiriti o Waitangi or te ao Māori. These are notable gaps in modern environmental legislation for Aotearoa, which ~~has~~ have been recognised in the Government's proposed Waste Strategy and Legislation.

We have drafted ~~the this~~ WMMP to respond to ~~the above these~~ emerging issues, ~~and forecasted~~ demands identified in the Waste Assessment, and the recent Government consultation on waste.

The proposed vision ~~of this WMMP is to~~ **"Tauranga, together we can reduce waste to landfill"** ~~reduce waste to landfill~~. In our view, ~~it this vision~~ achieves a number of outcomes, including promoting the waste hierarchy, maximising the diversion of waste, and ~~transitioning our city towards a transition to~~ a circular economy. ~~Targets around reducing waste is are~~ also measurable.

While we considered the option of an ambitious "zero waste" vision, it was decided that ~~it was unachievable~~ in the ~~six years~~ six-year lifetime of this WMMP. ~~it was unachievable. However, as part of the broader TCC Strategic Framework Refresh project, TCC is currently proposing a purposely long term and aspirational vision of a zero waste city, with a focus on promoting a transition to a circular economy. TCC's Strategic Framework Refresh project is currently proposing a vision of Tauranga becoming a city which values resources in a circular economy, aligning its focus for the future of Tauranga's waste systems with the promotion of circular economy principles.~~

~~Where we have been ambitious is in setting~~ We have set ambitious targets ~~so to keep us that we are~~ accountable to our vision. These targets align with the targets put forward by the Government in its waste consultation documents. ~~This includes~~ These include, by 2027/28, to:

- Reduce household kerbside waste disposed to landfill to 75kg/capita (a reduction of 62.5% from the 2021 baseline of 200kg/capita).
- Recover 7,500 tonnes of food waste per annum (based on recovering approximately 48kg/capita of food waste from a projected population of 165,411 people).
- Improve household kerbside rubbish diversion rates from 48% to 10%.
- Reduce waste sent to landfill from the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park to 29,974 tonnes (from the 2021 baseline of 57,500 tonnes).
- Recover 50,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per annum at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park.
- Divert 100% of biosolids from landfill per annum.

Achieving the targets and resolving the issues requires an action plan. ~~Within the draft WMMP, we have proposed a "living" plan that can be regularly updated to reflect current actions and progress.~~ The action plan will be reviewed and updated annually based on waste data collection and reporting. We will report to Council on the progress of our action plan and targets on a quarterly basis and share ~~the our~~ results with our community. This ensures that TCC remains agile and able to adapt and respond to any unforeseen or emerging issues, ~~or as well as any~~ changes in resource recovery nationally and internationally, including but not limited to, legislative and technological changes.

Overall, the WMMP sets out how TCC and ~~the our~~ community can work together to achieve our vision, goals, objectives, and targets. It provides clear, practical initiatives that TCC will implement, either on our own or jointly, to take responsibility for our waste in ~~the City~~Tauranga.

2 Background Information and Introduction

Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires that Territorial Authorities ~~must~~ adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) that gives councils the responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their districts. Reviews of ~~the~~ WMMPs must occur at least every six years.

~~The Tauranga City Council's~~ previous WMMP was adopted in August 2016 as the second WMMP prepared by Tauranga City Council (TCC), ~~with the~~ The first ~~being was~~ a joint WMMP with the Western Bay of Plenty District Council ~~that and~~ was adopted in 2010.

The first step in reviewing a WMMP is the preparation of a Waste Assessment, ~~which helps identify what we have done and continue to do, and.~~ The 2021 Waste Assessment identifies what we have done and continue to do, outlines the impact these actions made on diverting waste to landfill, ~~As well as,~~ and points to the actions we did not undertake ~~or as well as~~ targets we did not achieve from the 2016 WMMP. The Waste Assessment identifies any outstanding or emerging issues that need to be addressed by a new WMMP. This includes preparing a statement of options available to meet the forecasted demands of waste within our City city with an assessment of the suitability of each option. A copy of the Waste Assessment is ~~attached as Appendix A to this WMMP~~ available on our website at: <https://www.tauranga.govt.nz/council/council-documents/strategies-plans-and-reports/plans/waste-management-and-minimisation-plan>.

In early 2021, TCC engaged Morrison Low to prepare a draft Waste Assessment and draft WMMP. The initial plan was to prepare these documents for consultation alongside the ~~Long Term~~Long-term Plan 2021 – 2031. However, due to staff changes and the focus on rolling out the kerbside service in July, this process was delayed. Additionally, with the announcements from Government that the Waste Strategy 2010 and WMA would be reviewed in late-2021 (discussed further below), TCC decided to postpone public consultation until early 2022. This would allow us to align the 2022-2028 WMMP with the overall direction proposed by the Government.

~~In this regard,~~ Over the next six years, we expect there will be rapid changes in how our city takes responsibility for our waste, as the Government is preparing a new national waste strategy that will promote and support its vision for a ~~low waste~~low waste, ~~more~~ circular economy ~~in for~~ Aotearoa New Zealand. There are three fundamental principles at the heart of a ~~Circular circular Economy~~circular economy:

1. Design out waste and pollution - View waste as a design flaw. Loss of materials and energy through the production process is minimised.
2. Keep products and materials in use - Think in systems. Products are designed to be reused, repaired, and recycled, and waste materials for one process become an input for another.
3. Regenerate natural systems - Shift perspectives from minimising environmental harm to doing good. Valuable nutrients are returned to the soil and ecosystems are enhanced.



Transitioning from a Linear Economy to a Circular Economy (source: Ministry for the Environment)

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At TCC, we want to not only support this work but take the lead. We support the view that reducing waste is about making the most of the resources we have, using them for their highest and best value. This means that we need to redefine waste to ensure all resources, materials, and products, can be used again. This is supported by rethinking how we divert waste so that we are constantly moving up the waste hierarchy. For example, while composting food waste is a better outcome than disposing of it to landfill, Redistributing, redistributing, and reusing food waste to a food rescue organisation is an even better use of those resources. However, the preferred solution is to reducing the purchase of unnecessary food which leads to food waste in the first place it in the first instance, through education and behaviour change, is the preferred solution.

We also recognise that the circular economy can help to deliver on broader environmental, economic, and job creation objectives alongside meeting a wide range of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production. Therefore, the integration of the circular economy into wider TCC policy is underway so that we can support and accelerate the its transition across all TCC operations.

The following information sets out how we, together as a community, will promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within our city over the next six years.

3 Vision, goals, objectives, and targets

Working together, TCC and the community can achieve more effective and efficient, impactful waste management and minimisation in our City, city, and across the region. To do this, we need leadership from both within TCC and our community at all levels that will promote equitable solutions for residents and businesses across the full spectrum of our community.

The proposed vision, goals, objectives, and targets in this WMMMP are supported by a detailed Action Plan that includes both short-term and long-term actions. The Action Plan is a living document that will be reviewed and updated annually. This ensures that TCC is agile and able to adapt and respond to any changes in resource recovery nationally and internationally, including but not limited to, legislative and technological.

TCC will monitor, evaluate, and report on progress against our vision, goals, and objectives, and targets on a quarterly basis. Progress will be reported through TCC publications, our website, and the TCC Annual Report.

The reporting will include a summary of progress and activities undertaken from the Action Plan and will identify where unforeseen or emerging issues need to be addressed. On an annual basis, TCC will update, if necessary, the ~~the “living”~~ Action Plan to address any of the identified issues. Any new actions will be aligned with our vision, goals, and objectives.

TCC will also provide progress reports of expenditure of its waste disposal levy funds to the Ministry for the Environment, alongside the waste diversion rates achieved as a result of this funding.

3.1 Vision for the future

The vision for the 2022-2028 WMMP is to ~~“Tauranga, together we can reduce waste to landfill reduce waste to landfill.”~~.

In our view, ~~the vision~~ achieves a number of outcomes, including promoting the waste hierarchy, maximising the diversion of waste, and ~~a transition~~ transitioning our city to toward a circular economy. ~~It is also measurable. Targets around reducing waste are also measurable.~~

~~While we considered the option of an ambitious “zero waste” vision, it was decided that it was unachievable in the six-year lifetime of this WMMP. TCC’s Strategic Framework Refresh project is currently proposing a vision of Tauranga becoming a city which values resources in a circular economy, aligning its focus for the future of Tauranga’s waste systems with the promotion of circular economy principles. While we considered the option of an ambitious “zero waste” vision, it was decided that in the six year lifetime of this WMMP it was unachievable. However, as part of the broader TCC Strategic Framework Refresh project, TCC is currently proposing a purposely long-term and aspirational vision of a zero waste city,, with a focus on promoting a transition to a circular economy. This vision reflects feedback from the Strategic Framework Refresh workshops that requested that Council is be “more absolute about defining success in measurable terms.”~~



The Waste Hierarchy (source: Ministry for the Environment)

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3.2 Goals, objectives, and targets

3.2.1 Goals and objectives

Our proposed goals and objectives to meet our vision are set out in Table 1. The order in which they are presented is not a reflection of their importance.

Table 1: WMMP Goals and Objectives

Goals	Objectives
Goal 1: Resources are valued	<p>Objective 1: Promote a shift up the waste hierarchy to focus on avoiding and reducing reduce resource use that generates waste, before <u>Focus on</u> reusing, recycling, and recovering <u>resources</u>.</p> <p>Objective 2: Reduce the total quantity of waste disposed sent to landfill.</p> <p>Objective 3: Measure and report progress against targets.</p>
Goal 2: Facilitate effective and efficient waste management and reduction	<p>Objective 4: Provide everyone in theall community <u>members</u> with an opportunity to access waste services and infrastructure in a way that is equitable.</p> <p>Objective 5: Reduce contamination within kerbside recycling and organic collections, and <u>as well as</u> in public place recycling bins.</p> <p>Objective 6: Collaborate with local iwi, central government, other councils, businesses, the community, and private waste companies on waste management and reduction initiatives.</p> <p>Objective 7: Investigate, consider, trial, and implement new technologies and service methodologies for efficient waste reduction.</p>
Goal 3: Promote sustainable waste management	<p>Objective 8: Be led by tikanga and mātauranga Māori to adopt a holistic approach in taking responsibility for our waste.</p> <p>Objective 9: Influence and empower the community to take responsibility for their waste.</p> <p>Objective 10: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste.</p> <p>Objective 11: Reduce the harmful environmental, societal, and economic impacts of waste.</p>

3.3 Proposed Targets

Despite undertaking a number of actions from the 2016 [WMMP](#), including the successful rollout of the household kerbside service, we know that more work is required.

The Waste Assessment has identified that there continues to be a high volume of waste that could be diverted from landfill across a variety of waste streams. We also recognise that if we do not take the lead in the waste space, then we will be left behind by the work already underway within our community and by changes proposed by the Government. Those changes from the Government in relation to the National Waste Strategy and Emissions Reduction Plan are likely to dramatically change how waste is managed in Aotearoa New Zealand. Furthermore, the Government is investing significantly in the waste industry. [Change will be driven by these initiatives, and from the general ambitions of members of our community and the wider waste industry, will drive change.](#)

Therefore, while we have set ambitious targets, we do still believe they are achievable and will result in excellent environmental, social, and cultural outcomes. These will also allow us to lead, rather than follow. [They will also enable us to manage costs over a longer period while change is embedded phased in, rather than playing catch up once that change is already in place.](#)

Waste reduction and management targets within the WMMP provide [a clear and measurable ways to determine how well TCC is achieving its goals.](#) There are a number of waste targets that already existed, which TCC is striving to meet. These are specified in existing TCC waste contracts and the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 (LTP). However, in some instances, and as previously highlighted, reliable data and reporting is an issue in the waste industry due to assumptions and the number of services and facilities.

This means that the targets and key performance indicators from the LTP have not been adopted verbatim as the data utilised to set those [targets](#) focused on volumes of waste and the population across both Tauranga and the Western Bay of Plenty District. For completeness, the target in the LTP is to reduce the average amount of waste sent to landfill per capita/annum to 450kg by 2024/2025. TCC will review its key performance indicators during the development of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan. At this time, TCC will endeavour to align the WMMP and LTP targets based on new data and monitoring gathered over the next three years.

MfE have also set targets to the year 2030 for the whole of Aotearoa New Zealand within the proposed National Waste Strategy. Given the foregoing, we have aligned the proposed [WMMP targets](#) with the targets put forward by the Government in the proposed National Waste Strategy, [in which MfE have set targets for the whole of Aotearoa New Zealand. Along with aligning them as well as with our existing ones targets,](#) where possible.

The proposed targets [in this WMMP](#) are based on a TCC financial year, [being which runs from 1 July to 30 June,](#) and will be for a total period of six years, from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2028.

3.3.1 Proposed Targets associated with the kerbside collection services

Target 1: Reduce waste to landfill from Kerbside Collection Service

The kerbside collection services introduced in July 2021 adopted targets to reduce household kerbside waste to landfill to 150kg/capita/annum in 2023. [MfE has also introduced a target, as As set out in the Waste Strategy and WMA review consultation document,⁴ MfE has also introduced a target to reduce household waste disposal by 60 – 70% by 2030.](#) Based on the existing baseline of 200kg/capita/annum for kerbside

⁴ Ministry for the Environment. 2021. *Te kawae i te haepapa para | Taking responsibility for our waste: Proposals for a new waste strategy; Issues and options for new waste legislation.* Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

waste only, this would be the equivalent of reducing the household waste disposed to landfill to between 80kg and 60kg/capita/annum, respectively.

As Tauranga was previously one of the worst performing areas for waste sent to landfill in Aotearoa New Zealand, in terms of waste being sent to landfill, TCC proposes to adopt an aspirational target that would go further than the proposed MfE targets. The proposed TCC targets of household waste to landfill are set out in Table 2. The targets reflect the fact that initial reductions may be easier to achieve than in later years.

Table 2: Household Kerbside Waste to Landfill Targets

Year	Household kerbside waste volumes disposed to landfill per annum
2022/2023	Reduce household kerbside waste disposed to landfill to 175kg/capita
2023/2024	Reduce household kerbside waste disposed to landfill to 150kg/capita
2024/2025	Reduce household kerbside waste disposed to landfill to 130kg/capita
2025/2026	Reduce household kerbside waste disposed to landfill to 110kg/capita
2026/2027	Reduce household kerbside waste disposed to landfill to 90kg/capita
2027/2028	Reduce household kerbside waste disposed to landfill to 75kg/capita (a reduction of 62.5% from the 2021 baseline of 200kg/capita)

Target 2: Reduce organic food waste from kerbside collection service

As identified in the Solid Waste Analysis Protocols (SWAP) surveys, identified that approximately 33% of all household kerbside waste going to landfill is organic food waste.

This presents a significant opportunity to divert this waste stream that organic waste from landfill which, in turn, would also reduce the emissions of methane to the environment as this material breaks down in landfills.

The new kerbside collection services introduced in July 2021 adopted targets to recover a minimum of 12,000 tonnes of food waste, in total, by 2024 across Tauranga. This is the equivalent of 4,000 tonnes per annum. Based on the amount of food waste data recorded between collected between July 2021 and November June 2022/2024, we are expected to exceed 34,000 tonnes of food waste collected in the first year alone, despite repeated service interruptions. Therefore, we are proposing targets beyond those already adopted as part of our kerbside rollout.

Of relevance to food waste, MfE has also introduced a target to reduce organic waste going to landfill for the whole of Aotearoa New Zealand, as specified in the Waste Strategy and WMA review consultation document⁵. But this target is set as a reduction in biogenic waste methane emissions of at least 30%, rather than as a volume of organic waste material, and it is not specific to food waste. Our targets for food waste recovery would contribute to this reduction in biogenic waste methane emissions.

TCC proposes to adopt an aspirational target to recover the following volumes of food waste recovered in through the household kerbside service. The targets reflect that recovery will take be gradual in the first

⁵ Ministry for the Environment. 2021. *Te kawae i te haepapa para | Taking responsibility for our waste: Proposals for a new waste strategy; Issues and options for new waste legislation*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

few years ~~to establish~~ as the kerbside service ~~becomes~~ more widely adopted by the community, before increasing in subsequent years, ~~until and eventually leading to there is~~ a diminishing return.

Table 3: Volumes of food waste recovered in the household kerbside service targets

Year	Household food waste volumes recovered via the kerbside service per annum
2022/2023	Recover 4,200 tonnes of food waste per annum (based on recovering approximately 27kg/capita of food waste from a population of 155,925 people) ⁶
2023/2024	Recover 5,000 tonnes of food waste per annum (based on recovering approximately 32kg/capita of food waste from a population of 157,675 people)
2024/2025	Recover 5,750 tonnes of food waste per annum (based on recovering approximately 36kg/capita of food waste from a population of 159,049 people)
2025/2026	Recover 6,500 tonnes of food waste per annum (based on recovering approximately 41kg/capita of food waste from a population of 160,194 people)
2026/2027	Recover 7,250 tonnes of food waste per annum (based on recovering approximately 45kg/capita of food waste from a population of 162,484 people)
2027/2028	Recover 7,500 tonnes of food waste per annum (based on recovering approximately 48kg/capita of food waste from a projected population of 165,411 people)

Target 3: Improve household kerbside diversion rate

While the introduction of the rates-funded household kerbside recycling, food waste, and garden waste bins has reduced the potentially recyclable and recoverable waste in the rubbish bins from 65% to approximately 48%, there ~~still~~ remains a high proportion of waste that could be diverted from landfill.⁷

Of the 48% of waste in the household kerbside rubbish bins, 12.4% could be recycled. This was made up of 6.1% paper, 2.3% plastics, 0.9% steel cans, 0.6% aluminium cans, and 2.5% of glass bottles and jars. An additional 35.3% of compostable material could be diverted, consisting of 25.9% of organic kitchen waste and 9.5% of garden waste.

TCC proposes to adopt targets to divert these ~~potentially~~-recoverable and recyclable materials from ~~the~~ household rubbish bins. The targets reflect that education and participation (including using the garden waste and food waste bins) will ~~take~~-require a few years to ~~be~~ established as the kerbside service is more widely adopted by the community. There is also always likely to be some contamination due to the city being a tourist destination where visitors are unaware of the correct ~~waste sorting~~ processes.

Table 4: Reduce the recyclable and recoverable waste in the rubbish bins

Year	Household kerbside diversion rate per annum
2022/2023	Reduce the recyclable and recoverable waste in the rubbish bins from 48% to 40%

⁶ Population projection figures from 'Tauranga City Population and Dwelling Projection Review 2021 (Growth Allocations 2018-2118).

⁷ Tauranga City Council SWAP Survey, undertaken by Waste Not Consulting, December 2021.

2023/2024	Reduce the recyclable and recoverable waste in the rubbish bins from 40% to 30%
2024/2025	Reduce the recyclable and recoverable waste in the rubbish bins from 30% to 20%
2025/2026	Reduce the recyclable and recoverable waste in the rubbish bins from 20% to 10%
2026/2027	Maintain the recyclable and recoverable waste in the rubbish bins to no more than 10%
2027/2028	Maintain the recyclable and recoverable waste in the rubbish bins to no more than 10%

3.3.2 Proposed Targets associated with the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park

As summarised in section 3.2.1 of the Waste Assessment, TCC is proposing to upgrade the Te Maunga Transfer Station to take the form of a 'Resource Recovery Park'. The upgrade will support the population growth in the area and provide residents and industry with numerous options to recover multiple resources and divert waste streams from landfill, such as untreated timber, organic materials, concrete, tyres, e-waste, hazardous waste, construction waste, and demolition waste. The Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park will have an aspirational goal to eventually include a recycling centre, a community recovery centre, and an educational facility.

TCC is also proposing to upgrade the Material Recovery Facility ('MRF') with a new plastic optical sorter to reduce contamination within its recyclable waste streams.

The contract with EnviroWaste to operate the upgraded facilities includes a targeted reduction in solid waste to landfill from the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park. This is proposed to be adopted in the 2022 WMMP as indicated below.

Target 4: Reduce waste to landfill from Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park

As the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park will include upgraded facilities for recycling, a dedicated construction and demolition recovery facility, and a community-led recovery centre, TCC requires that there will be improved diversion of waste from landfill.

TCC proposes to adopt an aspirational target to reduce waste to landfill from the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park. The targets reflect that diversion may take a couple of years to establish while the facility is fully developed and until the community utilises the activities at the site. It is noted that the Key Performance Indicator contract targets with EnviroWaste were only set for three years in 2022/2023, 2023/2024, and 2024/25, as listed below. Positively, While the programme for site construction has been delayed, these targets are likely to be exceeded in the first year, due to facility upgrades and the kerbside service rollout.

- 10-20% reduction in 2022/23 (Year 1)
- Further 10-20% reduction in 2023/24 (Year 2)
- Further 4-5% reduction in in 2024/25 (Year 3)
- The targets below are based on the baseline of total volumes of waste being sent to landfill from the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park, which was approximately 57,500 tonnes in 2020/2021. The targets are also year on year (i.e., the 2023/2024 target is a reduction of 20% of the 2022/2023 volume of waste sent to landfill).

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Table 5: Volume of Waste sent to Landfill from the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park Targets

Year	Reduction of Waste sent to Landfill from the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park
2022/2023	Reduce waste sent to landfill by 20% per annum (from 57,500 tonnes to between 46,000 tonnes)
2023/2024	Reduce waste sent to landfill by 20% per annum (from 46,000 tonnes to between 36,800 tonnes)
2024/2025	Reduce waste sent to landfill by 5% per annum (from 36,800 tonnes to 34,960 tonnes)
2025/2026	Reduce waste sent to landfill by 5% per annum (from 34,960 tonnes to 33,212 tonnes)
2026/2027	Reduce waste sent to landfill by 5% per annum (from 33,212 tonnes to 31,551 tonnes)
2027/2028	Reduce waste sent to landfill by 5% per annum (from 31,551 tonnes to 29,974 tonnes)

Target 5: Improve recycling of Construction and Demolition waste

As a Construction and demolition waste is the largest source of waste to Class 1 landfills, ~~at representing~~ 33% of total waste⁸, ~~this~~ This presents a significant opportunity to divert ~~these materials~~ recoverable resources from landfills.

The Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park will include a dedicated construction and demolition recovery facility that will improve the sorting and recycling of construction and demolition waste. As summarised ~~from in~~ the SWAP Survey, approximately 500 tonnes per week of construction and demolition waste is sent to landfill from ~~the TCC Transfer-transfer Stationsstations~~. This is the equivalent of 26,000 tonnes per annum. TCC is also aware that approximately 50,000 tonnes of waste ~~was/were being~~ disposed ~~of~~ annually at the Jack Shaw Cleanfill prior to its closure in July 2020.

TCC proposes to adopt an aspirational target to recycle the following volumes of construction and demolition waste sorted at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park. The targets reflect that recovery will take a few years to establish as the processing of waste at the new facility is more widely adopted by the construction and demolition ~~industry~~ and as the waste disposal levy increases, which will further encourage recycling rather than disposal ~~at to~~ landfills. It is noted that the contract targets with EnviroWaste were only set for three years in 2022/2023, 2023/2024, and 2024/25, ~~and these~~ These targets are adopted in the table below.

Table 6: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycled at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park Targets

Year	Volume of Construction and Demolition Waste Recycled at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park per annum
2022/2023	Recover 10,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per annum (based on manual sorting and recovery)
2023/2024	Recover 12,500 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per annum (based on manual sorting and recovery)

⁸ Ministry for the Environment, Estimates of waste generated in Aotearoa New Zealand, 9 September 2021.

2024/2025	Recover 30,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per annum (based on new construction and demolition plant being commissioned)
2025/2026	Recover 35,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per annum
2026/2027	Recover 42,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per annum
2027/2028	Recover 50,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per annum

3.3.3 Proposed Targets associated with Biosolids

Target 6: Diversion of Biosolids from Landfill Targets

Following the successful vermicomposting trial to divert biosolids from landfill, TCC proposes to adopt aspirational targets to increase the diversion rate of biosolids to 100%. The targets reflect that this change will take a couple of years to establish as research is undertaken, end markets are established, and any facility upgrades and/or resource consents are obtained.

Importantly, there are numerous opportunities for TCC to divert biosolids from landfill. These include, but are not limited to, fertiliser and soil conditioner for agricultural and forestry land, landfill capping, quarry rehabilitation, and energy-/electricity generation. As such, the diversion targets below may ~~not~~ be ~~solely~~ achieved by via numerous solutions rather than solely by sending the biosolids to a vermicomposting facility.

Table 7: Diversion of Biosolids from Landfill Targets

Year	Diversion of Biosolids from Landfill per annum
2022/2023	Divert 50% of biosolids from landfill per annum
2023/2024	Divert 75% of biosolids from landfill per annum
2024/2025	Divert 100% of biosolids from landfill per annum
2025/2026	Maintain diversion of 100% of biosolids from landfill per annum
2026/2027	Maintain diversion of 100% of biosolids from landfill per annum
2027/2028	Maintain diversion of 100% of biosolids from landfill per annum



4 The waste situation

The following section summarises the information presented in the Waste Assessment and includes:

- TCC provided waste services and facilities
- Non-council provided services and facilities
- Waste quantities, source, and composition
- Identified waste issues
- Forecast of future demand for waste services and facilities

4.1 TCC provided Waste Services and Activities

- On ~~the~~ 1st July 2021, TCC introduced a household kerbside collection service that is funded using a targeted rate of \$210.00 per household. In the first year, the new kerbside service comprises of:
 - ~~a~~ fortnightly kerbside rubbish collection (140L rubbish bin)
 - ~~a~~ fortnightly kerbside recycling collection (45L glass crate + 240L recycling bin)
 - ~~a~~ weekly kerbside food scraps collection (23L food scraps ~~bin~~ caddy)
 - ~~Optional~~ optional fortnightly or 4-weekly garden waste collection service (240L ~~garden waste~~ bin)
- Waste education and minimisation programmes to various sectors of our community, schools,

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businesses, and households. TCC also provides funding for community-led and private waste programmes, as well as an annual contestable community fund of \$75,000.

- Bylaws to protect the public from nuisance, to protect, promote and maintain public health and safety, and to minimise the potential for offensive behaviour in public places.
- Litter control and enforcement, including managing the installation, maintenance, and emptying of public litter bins, and dealing with illegal dumping and abandoned vehicles throughout the City.
- City-wide cleaning, including street sweeping, footpath cleaning, and sump clearing.

4.2 TCC provided Waste Facilities

- TCC own land and buildings associated with two solid waste transfer station sites at Te Maunga (Truman Lane, Mount Maunganui) and Maleme Street (Greerton) that provide waste consolidation, processing, and disposal services. The land and buildings are leased to EnviroWaste who manage the operations on these two sites.
 - The Te Maunga Transfer Station is proposed to be upgraded to take the form of a 'Resource Recovery Park'. The upgrade will support the population growth in the area and provide residents and industry with numerous options to recover multiple waste streams/resources from landfill, such as untreated timber, organics, concrete, tyres, e-waste, hazardous waste, construction waste, and demolition waste. The Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park will also contain a comprehensive/has an aspirational goal to eventually include a public drop-off recycling centre, a community recovery centre, and workshop/educational facility.
 - The Maleme Street Transfer Station is also proposed to be upgraded to ensure good management from both an operational and Health and Safety perspective. However, this facility was closed to the public on 2nd August 2021 after a review identified that options to reduce contamination from flooding and stormwater were uncertain and therefore not seen as financially viable when compared with the opportunity to invest in extensive waste diversion at Te Maunga. Maleme Street Transfer Station will remain open to commercial account holders for municipal consolidated waste (transported in front-end loaders or rear entry compactors) and construction and demolition waste only, to commercial account holders.
- TCC operates a Class 2 landfill at the southern end of the Tauranga Airport. The site currently accepts construction and demolition waste, (namely concrete, asphalt, soil, and sand), with the These materials being used to raise the ground surface and increase the capping depths on an underlying closed landfill.
- There are no open Class 1 landfill disposal facilities located in Tauranga.⁹ However, TCC own two additional closed Class 1 landfills at Te Maunga and Cambridge Road Park, in addition to the closed landfill at the airport. These are actively managed and monitored in accordance with resource consent conditions. A Class 1 landfill, known as the The Ross Green Landfill, a Class 1 landfill, is located on McPhail Road in the Western Bay of Plenty District. It is understood that this site accepts a range of waste streams, but primarily consisting of contaminated materials and soils, construction and demolition waste, and other cleanfill. The site is not consented

⁹ A Class 1 landfill is a site that accepts municipal solid waste and generally also accepts C&D waste, some industrial wastes and contaminated soils. Class 1 landfills often use managed fill and clean fill materials they accept, as daily cover. As defined in the Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land Waste Management Institute New Zealand (WasteMINZ), August 2018.

to accept general household waste.

- TCC lease land at Te Maunga to Waste Management Limited, who operate the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to sort paper and cardboard, plastics, tin cans, and aluminium cans. Waste Management's lease agreement to operate the MRF on TCC owned land expires in 2026. The MRF is proposed to be upgraded with a new optical sorter to reduce contamination within its recyclable waste streams.
- TCC lease land at Te Maunga to Revital Group Envirowaste, who process garden waste into compost by way of windrow composting. Revital Group's lease agreement with TCC expired in February 2020, with Envirowaste picking up the lease in July 2021. Envirowaste currently sub-lease the composting facility to Revital.
- TCC leased land at Te Maunga to Goodwood Limited, who processed untreated timber into wood chip by way of shredding. Their reprocessed products are garden mulch, motorway roadside mulch, animal bedding and woodchip for playgrounds. Goodwood have had been operating at Te Maunga for approximately two years. Goodwood's before their lease agreement with TCC expired in February 2020, with Envirowaste picking up the lease in July 2021. Envirowaste and currently sub-lease the wood waste recovery facility to Goodwood.
- Wastewater from Tauranga households in Tauranga City is sent to TCC's two wastewater treatment plants located at Chapel Street and Te Maunga. Processing of the wastewater-Wastewater processing results in a by-product commonly referred to as 'biosolids'. Approximately 50% of the biosolids are currently diverted to a private sector-vermicomposting facility in Kawerau. With the The remaining volume of biosolids being is currently disposed sent to landfill.

4.3 Non-council provided Waste Services and Facilities

Private waste services in Tauranga are usually funded through user charges and include:

- Household and commercial rubbish collections
- Household and commercial mixed recycling collections (excluding glass and plastics 3-7)
- Household and commercial garden waste collections
- Hazardous waste services, including agricultural hazardous waste

While there have historically been private sector landfill and cleanfill operations occurring within Tauranga, there are currently none operating within its City-city boundaries. TCC is aware of cleanfill operations in the wider Bay of Plenty region that some-receives waste from Tauranga is sent directly to.

We are also aware that there are a significant number of community-led resource recovery facilities throughout Tauranga. This includes charity shops and organisations that collect waste streams to reuse, repurpose, or upcycle into other products, such as Precious Plastics and the ReMaker Space. In addition, TCC supports food rescue organisations like Good Neighbour and the Tauranga Food Bank. All-of these activities contribute substantially to the diversion of organic waste to landfill, while having a host of other environmental, social, and economic benefits.

4.4 Public health protection

TCC consulted with the-a Medical Officer of Health during the preparation of our draft Waste Assessment. Their response is included in full in section 10 of the Waste Assessment.

As advised by the Medical Officer of Health, waste management is important for the health of the public. If not disposed of properly, waste can present a health hazard through physical injury, chemical poisoning, exposure to infectious material, and by encouraging pests such as vermin, flies, and mosquitoes. Waste can also block stormwater systems, contaminate land and water, and create odours.

While the Medical Officer of Health supports the vision and overall strategic direction proposed, they raised several matters for TCC to address that which would ensure that public health would be protected. We have included specific actions in Part B, Section 1, of this WMMP and provided clarification within the final version of the Waste Assessment to address their concerns.

Based on this assessment, we consider that we have achieved the outcomes sought by the Medical Officer of Health, that to ensure public is protected, TCC provides and supports waste services and infrastructure in ways that do not increase the risks to health, are affordable, and are accessible to everyone no matter where they live in the city.



4.5 Summary of the volume of waste and diverted materials

The following section summarises the volume of waste and diverted materials processed at TCC facilities, as detailed in the Waste Assessment attached in Appendix 1.

The known total volume of waste sent to class 1 landfills that was discarded and processed through TCC facilities has steadily increased over six years from 100,154 tonnes in 2015/16 to 120,198 tonnes in 2020/21¹⁰. This is the equivalent of each person disposing of an additional 31 kgs of waste per year.

When looking at the volumes of waste collected via private household kerbside collection services for general waste, prior to the TCC rates-funded service being rolled out in July 2021, waste to landfill volumes for Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty District have remained relatively steady at approximately 200 kgs per capita. This means that people have not changed their consumer behaviours during the past six years.

In relation to diverted material, ~~The total volume of recycled material diverted from landfill at via the Transfer transfer Stations-stations and via private household services was previously decreasingdecreased,~~ from 9,275 tonnes in 2015/16 to 8,512 tonnes in 2017/18. ~~Before-before an-increasing in October 2018,e~~ This increase can ~~that can~~ be attributed to TCC introducing a rates-funded kerbside glass collection ~~in October 2018, which-This~~ pushed the total volume of diverted materials to 12,790 tonnes in 2020/21. The split between private household kerbside recycling collections and individuals dropping recycling to the

¹⁰ The data includes residual waste collected by private household kerbside services, as well as general domestic and commercial waste disposed at both Te Maunga and Maleme Street transfer stations that was not diverted from class 1 landfills.

~~Transfer-transfer Station-stations~~ has been ~~was~~ relatively even, with approximately 55%–60% ~~previously diverted materials~~ collected via private kerbside services.

Garden waste volumes have remained largely the same over the last five years, ~~only~~ increasing from 6,015 tonnes in 2015/16 to 6,237 tonnes in 2020/21.

As recorded in the Waste Assessment, it is important to note that this data does not accurately record the complete picture of waste in Tauranga and the wider Bay of Plenty Region. This is because there are multiple waste streams that are diverted and sent directly to landfills, cleanfills, and farm dumps prior to reaching TCC facilities. This additional volume ~~of waste~~ could be significant. ~~For example, for cleanfill, we understand that waste sent to cleanfills could represent another 50,000 tonnes of waste per annum, which is up to an additional 244 kgs of waste per person. For example, for cleanfill, we understand that this is could be the equivalent of at least another 50,000 tonnes of waste per annum. Which is up to an additional 244 kg per person.~~

Overall, these figures reflect that we ~~are~~ both generating and disposing of more waste to landfill than ever.

In addition to general waste, TCC also manages the disposal of biosolids. Historically, biosolids from the Chapel Street and Te Maunga wastewater treatment plants were disposed of to landfill. In October 2019, TCC began a trial at the Te Maunga wastewater treatment plant to divert biosolids to a private vermicomposting facility in Kawerau. In the first nine months of the vermicomposting trial (2019/20), 12% of all biosolids, or 13 kgs per capita of biosolids, was successfully diverted from landfill. In 2020/21, 66% of all biosolids were able to be diverted to the vermicomposting trial, which increased the volume to 66 kgs per capita per annum.

4.5.1 Summary of the activity source of waste to landfill

The following section summarises the activity source of waste passing through both TCC ~~Transfer-transfer Stations-stations~~ that is subsequently disposed of at a Class 1 landfill, as detailed in the Waste Assessment attached in Appendix 1.

Table 8 summarises the percentage of loads and total weight, as well as the tonnes per week, from the results of SWAP audits in October-/November 2020.

These figures do not include any waste that is sent directly to landfill or cleanfill sites that does not pass through either of the TCC ~~Transfer-transfer Stations-stations~~. However, due to these TCC ~~Transfer-transfer Stations-stations~~ being open to the public and private contractors that operate from outside the ~~City-city~~ itself, it is recognised that the total volumes of waste processed through these facilities includes a portion of waste generated outside of Tauranga.

Table 8 - Activity source of all waste from Transfer Stations to Landfill - Oct/Nov 2020

Activity sources of all waste loads at Maleme St and Te Maunga Transfer Stations - Oct/Nov 2020	% of loads surveyed	% of total weight	Tonnes/week
Construction & demolition waste from a building	24%	23%	508 T/week
Industrial / commercial / institutional sources	21%	30%	658 T/week
Landscaping and earthworks – waste from landscaping activity, garden maintenance, and	9%	5%	115 T/week

site works, both domestic and commercial			
Residential – all waste originating from residential premises other than that covered by one of the other, more specific classifications (includes drop-offs of bagged domestic waste)	35%	8%	169 T/week
Subtotal - general waste	89%	66%	1,451 T/week
Kerbside rubbish – waste collected from residential and commercial premises by private and Council kerbside rubbish collections	11%	34%	751 T/week
TOTAL	100%	100%	2,202 T/week

Table 9 and Figure 1 compares the data collected during SWAP ~~surveys~~ ~~surveys~~ between four periods, beginning in 2016/2017 to October 2020. When comparing those figures to previous years, it demonstrates that there has been an increase of 22% of total waste being sent to landfill, from 1804 tonnes per week in 2016 to 2202 tonnes per week in 2020.

We understand that the ~~14%~~ increase, ~~of 14%~~, in the total tonnage of waste to landfill between Feb/March 2020 and Oct/Nov 2020 can be ~~partially~~ attributed, ~~in part, with to~~ the closure of the Jack Shaw cleanfill site between the two audit periods.

Table 9: Maleme St and Te Maunga Transfer Station combined

Activity sources of all waste loads at Maleme St and Te Maunga Transfer Stations	2016/2017 - 4 surveys combined	October 2018	Feb/Mar 2020	Oct/Nov 2020
Construction & demolition	416 T/week	472 T/week	349 T/week	508 T/week
Industrial/commercial/institutional	607 T/week	551 T/week	612 T/week	658 T/week
Landscaping & earthworks	58 T/week	69 T/week	80 T/week	115 T/week
Household	116 T/week	116 T/week	159 T/week	169 T/week
Subtotal - general waste at Transfer Station	1,197 T/week	1,209 T/week	1,201 T/week	1,451 T/week
Kerbside rubbish	607 T/week	693 T/week	738 T/week	751 T/week
Total Volume of Waste Sent to Landfill	1,804 T/week	1,902 T/week	1,939 T/week	2,202 T/week

4.5.2 Transfer Station Waste Composition

Figure 1 and Table 10 provide a summary of the waste streams (composition) that ~~was~~ ~~were~~ sent to landfill from both TCC ~~transfer~~ ~~transfer~~ ~~stations~~ ~~stations~~ in October and November 2020. The data includes general waste excluding kerbside rubbish (both Council and private), and overall waste to landfill, which includes

kerbside rubbish. This separation of data provides a comparison of the impact of kerbside waste services.

When excluding kerbside waste, ~~it is clear that timber~~ timber was clearly the largest component of general waste (28.2% or 409 tonnes per week), while organics ~~is made up~~ only 12.8% or 186 tonnes per week. However, when including kerbside waste, organics becomes the largest component of general waste at 26.8% or 589 tonnes per week, while timber ~~is drops to~~ 19.2% or 329 tonnes per week. This presents opportunities insights to target specific waste streams and sources such as organic material generated by households, ~~and as well as~~ construction and demolition waste generated by commercial businesses.

This data provides us with information that we can utilise to target specific waste streams within the action plan of the WMMP.

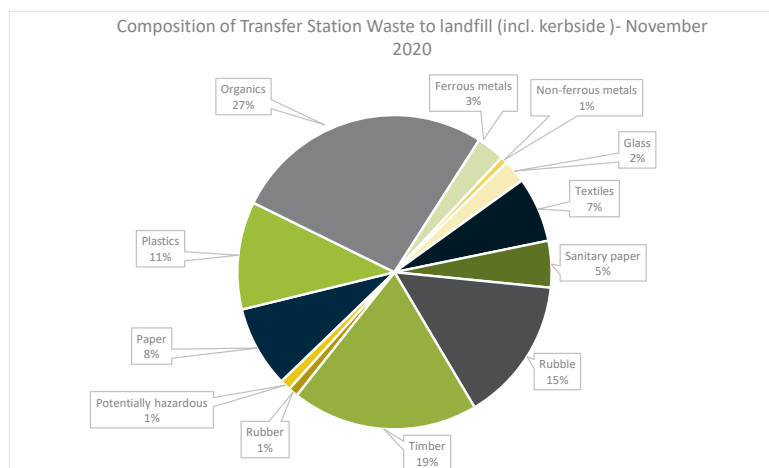


Figure 1: Composition of TCC Transfer Station waste to landfill including kerbside waste (SWAP Nov 2020)

Table 10: Composition of all waste sent to landfill via TCC Transfer Stations – SWAP November 2020

All waste to landfill from TCC Transfer Stations - Oct/Nov 2020		General waste (excludes kerbside rubbish)		Overall waste (includes kerbside rubbish)	
		% of total	Tonnes per week	% of total	Tonnes per week
Paper	Recyclable	2.1%	31 T/week	3.8%	83 T/week
	Cardboard	4.4%	64 T/week	3.2%	70 T/week
	Non-recyclable	1.4%	21 T/week	1.4%	32 T/week
	Subtotal	8.0%	116 T/week	8.4%	185 T/week

Plastics	Recyclable	0.4%	6 T/week	1.0%	23 T/week
	Non-recyclable	11.1%	161 T/week	10.1%	223 T/week
	Subtotal	11.5%	167 T/week	11.1%	245 T/week
Organics	Kitchen waste	4.5%	65 T/week	14.4%	316 T/week
	Compostable gardenwaste	4.4%	64 T/week	8.4%	185 T/week
	Non-compostable gardenwaste	2.6%	37 T/week	2.3%	51 T/week
	Organics other	1.3%	19 T/week	1.7%	38 T/week
	Subtotal	12.8%	186 T/week	26.8%	589 T/week
Ferrous metals	Primarily ferrous	1.5%	22 T/week	1.3%	29 T/week
	Steel other	1.9%	28 T/week	1.6%	34 T/week
	Subtotal	3.4%	50 T/week	2.9%	63 T/week
Non-ferrous metals		0.6%	8 T/week	0.7%	16 T/week
Glass	Recyclable	0.8%	11 T/week	1.5%	33 T/week
	Glass other	1.2%	18 T/week	1.0%	21 T/week
	Subtotal	2.0%	29 T/week	2.4%	54 T/week
Textiles	Clothing/textiles	2.2%	32 T/week	2.1%	45 T/week
	Multi-material/other	6.3%	92 T/week	4.7%	103 T/week
	Subtotal	8.5%	124 T/week	6.7%	148 T/week
Sanitary paper		2.7%	40 T/week	4.8%	105 T/week
Rubble	Cleanfill	4.5%	66 T/week	3.0%	66 T/week
	New plasterboard	4.6%	67 T/week	3.0%	67 T/week
	Other	11.2%	162 T/week	8.9%	196 T/week
	Subtotal	20.3%	295 T/week	14.9%	329 T/week
Timber	Reusable	1.6%	23 T/week	1.0%	23 T/week
	Unpainted & untreated	4.9%	71 T/week	3.2%	71 T/week
	Non-recoverable	21.8%	316 T/week	14.9%	329 T/week

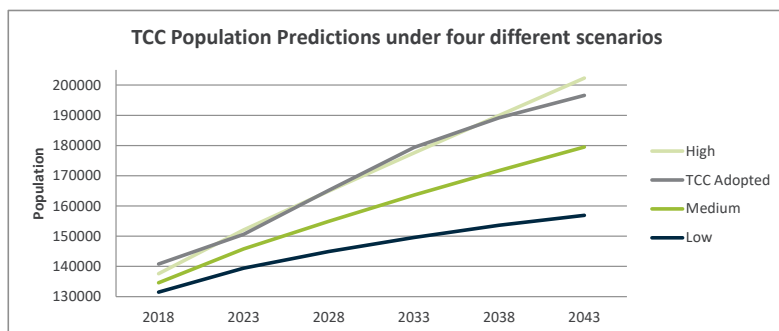
	Subtotal	28.2%	409 T/week	19.2%	422 T/week
Rubber		1.3%	19 T/week	1.0%	21 T/week
Potentially hazardous		0.7%	9 T/week	1.1%	25 T/week
TOTAL		100.0%	1,451 T/week	100.0%	2,202 T/week

4.6 Forecast future demand

Population growth, and, to a lesser extent, economic growth, ~~is~~ are expected to increase and total waste is expected to increase accordingly. Diversion services are required to limit the pressure on ~~the~~ landfills and other waste handling facilities to be able to manage the associated increase in demand for waste services.

Figure 2 compares TCC's adopted growth scenario for the purposes of infrastructure planning with the low, medium, and high growth scenarios from Statistics NZ. TCC is planning for an expected population of 165,411 in 2028 and 197,000 in 2043.

Figure 2: Projected Population



4.7 Identified city waste issues

The following section summarises the key issues identified and considered in detail within the Waste Assessment that we have sought to address within this WMMP. This follows a review of our progress against the previous WMMP action plan, analysis of data to forecast the future waste demand, and emerging events since the last WMMP was adopted in 2016.

The issues are described for each relevant customer or waste category.

4.7.1 Household

Issue 1: The way we currently consume products leads to large quantities of waste

Our population continues to grow alongside record levels of consumption, which largely focus on a 'take-make-dispose' system. This is due to a lack of investment in waste infrastructure and services, ~~with~~ making

our ability to recycle and reuse resources limited in many parts of Aotearoa New Zealand. ~~As well as~~ This has also led to limited change in consumer behaviour and mentalities.

This system places immense stress on our diminishing resources, generates a significant volume of waste that largely ends up in landfill, and encourages further consumption. The only way to change this current model into a more resource-efficient and sustainable system is a fundamental shift in how we live and do business, alongside a substantial investment in waste infrastructure. ~~is the only way to change this current model to a more resource-efficient and sustainable system.~~

Issue 2: There is a high volume of household waste going to landfill that could be diverted

The volume of waste disposed to landfill that is collected from household kerbside services in Tauranga and the Western Bay of Plenty District have maintained steady at ~~or about~~ 200 kgs ~~per~~ /capita ~~per~~ year ~~for the last six years prior to July 2021~~. This is despite TCC investing in behaviour change and education programmes to reduce, re-use, and recycle waste.

Now that the ~~rates-rates~~ funded household kerbside service has been established in Tauranga, ~~with additional bins for every household to divert more waste from landfill~~, we expect ~~this the~~ volume of waste to landfill to decrease. ~~Especially as previous~~ SWAP audits have identified that nearly 70% of all household kerbside waste to landfill could be diverted. Currently, based on preliminary data from a the SWAP audit in December 2021, ~~we still have~~ approximately 50% of all household kerbside waste ~~that~~ could still be diverted. ~~So~~ As such, there is plenty more work to be done. This includes reducing contamination of recycling bins and increasing the number of households using the new kerbside food waste service.

There is also a high volume of household waste that is still disposed ~~of~~ directly at transfer stations the resource recovery parks that could be diverted from landfill. This includes food and garden waste, e-~~waste~~, construction and demolition materials, and other ~~waste streams~~ resources that could be diverted from landfill.

Issue 3: The proportion of our community living in multi-unit dwellings is growing

Approximately 10% of TCC's households live in multi-unit developments, and this proportion is expected to grow. ~~Particularly with~~ due to recent legislative changes being proposed by Government to increase housing supply. Access to (and storage restrictions ~~at for~~) multiple-unit dwellings mean that TCC ~~are is~~ unable to offer standard kerbside services to all ~~of~~ these premises. ~~TCC, but still want~~ is exploring solutions to be able to offer the full range of kerbside services to these customers ~~as elsewhere in the city~~.

4.7.2 Businesses and organisations

Issue 4: Businesses and organisations need better services to divert waste from landfill

~~The~~ SWAP data shows that readily recoverable dry recyclables, construction and demolition waste, organic materials, and re-usable items are disposed of at both TCC ~~Transfer-transfer Stations~~ stations. An unknown proportion of this waste comes from businesses and organisations. This includes waste from small and medium enterprises, such as, ~~not for profits~~, community organisations, early childhood centres, and schools. Currently, these enterprises either engage private waste collection services or dispose of their waste directly at the two TCC ~~provided Transfer-transfer Stations~~ stations. There is an opportunity to develop more services for businesses to divert and dispose of their waste either at kerbside or at the Te Maunga ~~resource~~ Resource recovery Recovery park Park.

4.7.3 Construction and demolition waste

Issue 5: There is a high volume of construction and demolition material going to landfill

The SWAP audits have identified that approximately a quarter of all waste to landfill by weight processed through the two ~~Transfer-transfer Station-stations~~ was construction and demolition waste. In addition, there is an unknown quantity of construction and demolition waste being sent directly to cleanfill and landfills ~~which are~~ not operated by TCC. Therefore, TCC does not have accurate records ~~and data~~ of the volume of construction and demolition waste being generated within our city.

There is ~~now~~ an opportunity to engage and educate the construction and demolition industry to ensure they operate as high up the waste hierarchy as possible, ~~but This includes firstly~~ reducing waste generation ~~in the first instance,~~ before re-using or recycling waste at the upgraded Te Maunga ~~resource-Resource recovery Recovery park-Park~~ and other facilities.

4.7.4 Biosolids waste

Issue 6: Disposing of biosolids to landfill affects cultural, environmental, social, and economic values

TCC recognises that, in some instances, the historical disposal of waste, such as biosolids, has not resulted in good outcomes.

While the recent vermicomposting trials have been successful in diverting up to 100% of biosolids from landfill, this has only been for a short period, ~~and~~ TCC ~~are-is~~ currently awaiting the outcomes of a private resource consent application for a facility that ~~they-it does~~ not control. There is also a requirement that ~~contingency-backup~~ options are ~~available-identified~~ for the disposal of biosolids in the event this type of waste cannot be diverted to a vermicomposting facility at any point in time.

~~Importantly,~~ there are numerous opportunities for TCC to divert biosolids from landfill. These include, but are not limited to, fertiliser and soil conditioner for agricultural and forestry land, landfill capping, quarry rehabilitation, and energy-/electricity generation.

4.7.5 All waste

Issue 7: Litter and illegal dumping, which has environmental and financial costs, is increasing

Litter and illegal dumping arise due ~~a number-of-several~~ reasons, including, a lack of waste infrastructure and services, costs, behaviour, and accidents. Although each act of littering or illegal dumping is usually, but not always, small in scale, it is a problem that has a huge environmental cost.

Additionally, the budget for monitoring, maintaining, cleaning, and enforcement actions undertaken by TCC and other organisations continues to grow. This places additional stress and financial costs on our city's ratepayers.

Issue 8: Cost and volume uncertainty has risen due to legislation change or service interruption

Significant national regulation changes are occurring within this WMMP planning cycle. As previously summarised, MfE ~~are-is~~ reviewing the National Waste Strategy, WMA, and Litter Act, and ~~are-it has released its first-preparing-an~~ Emissions Reduction Plan. These changes will have ~~a-significant impacts~~ upon the activities that are undertaken by ~~Councils-councils~~ throughout Aotearoa New Zealand.

In addition, the existing increases in the Waste Disposal Levy and an increase in price and reduction in availability of NZ Units in the ETS will drive the cost of disposal to landfill upwards. ~~This financial cost,~~ ~~alongside-Alongside this financial cost,~~ the possible introduction of a container return scheme and other

product stewardship schemes, may impact recycling bin composition and the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park waste streams. This may in turn, affecting the range and type of services offered by TCC.

The operation of waste infrastructure and waste services are often reliant on resource consents. As with the occurred at Maleme Street Transfer Station, waste operations and services could be affected when a facility is unable to meet resource consent conditions; or when there is a change in legislation (such as the RMA reforms), this could affect waste operations and services.

Issue 9: Unforeseen events can result in high volumes of waste in a short period

Unforeseen events, such as natural disasters, and man-made disasters, and pandemics, apply a different pressure upon waste services and other inter-related services by potentially creating a significant volume of waste, which may be contaminated, in a very short timeframe.

In addition, climate change will result in gradual sea level rise that may require the removal of built structures, including closed landfills, or disrupt waste facilities, may also be disrupted by sea level rise if they become inundated.

These events can leave adverse legacy effects that can take years to remedy. For example, the Christchurch earthquakes in Christchurch, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the management of waste following the Rena disaster reemphasise the need for planning. Lessons can be learnt from these events to assist in preparing for future unforeseen events in Tauranga.

Other issues: Waste movements

We know that waste does not originate and stay in any one district. Rather, the generation, management, and minimisation activities from waste are fluid. Waste is often generated in one district, then transferred and/or consolidated in another district, before being disposed of somewhere else. Waste is also often transferred through districts. For example, the Te Maunga MRF receives recyclable materials from districts as far away as Gisborne. This material is then sorted and processed in Tauranga, before being transported to final destinations in the Waikato and Auckland, with some waste then being sent overseas.

Therefore, sub-regional, regional, cross-regional, and national collaboration is required to manage and minimise waste. This could include, for example, the standardisation of services, joint partnerships between Territorial Authorities to fund, deliver, and manage waste infrastructure, and the co-development of waste strategies, policies, and plans.

We see this issue as touching being related to all of the issues raised above and, therefore, it is not a standalone issue in itself. Introduction

Other issues: Recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Te Tiriti) or te ao Māori

The 2016 WMMP did not contain any reference to Te Tiriti o Waitangi or te ao Māori. These are notable gaps in modern environmental legislation for Aotearoa, which has been recognised in the Government's proposed Waste Strategy and Legislation.

While TCC has assisted marae with waste management and minimisation initiatives in the past, TCC have not historically had very limited iwi and hapū engagement or Māori perspectives in the development of waste plans, policies, and strategies. We recognise that Aotearoa New Zealand is in a unique position because alignment with the underlying principles of a circular economy is already a significant part of te ao Māori. Therefore, we need to take a partnership approach to address the issues identified above. This will ensure that the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are upheld and will enable Māori to shape the activities and actions to meet our proposed waste vision and transition toward a circular economy.



5 National and Local Government Policy and Legislation

This section provides a succinct summary of the strategic, legislative, and policy framework that influences and drives the demand for waste collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services in Tauranga and the rest of Aotearoa New Zealand.

At the time of drafting this WMMP, the Government had commenced a wide-ranging review of its strategic and legislative documents to transform Aotearoa New Zealand's waste outcomes. The proposed changes are set out in the Issues and Options for New Waste Legislation report¹¹, Waste Reduction Work Programme¹², and ~~plan for the draft~~ Emissions Reduction Plan¹³. Submissions on these proposed changes closed in late-2021 with the new Waste Strategy and Legislation expected to be released in late-2022. In our view, we have aligned the vision, goals, and objectives of this WMMP with both the existing and proposed strategic and legislative direction set by the Government.

The Waste Assessment in Appendix A provides further information on the relevance and direction provided by the legislation.

¹¹ Ministry for the Environment. October 2021. *Te kawe i te haepapa para | Taking responsibility for our waste: Proposals for a new waste strategy; Issues and options for new waste legislation*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

¹² Ministry for the Environment. *Waste reduction work programme*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment. Published August 2021.

¹³ Ministry for the Environment. 2021. *Te hau mārohi ki anamata | Transitioning to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future: Have your say and shape the emissions reduction plan*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment

5.1 Existing National Government Policy and Legislation Framework

The existing strategic and legislative framework for managing and minimising waste is summarised in Figure 3 below:

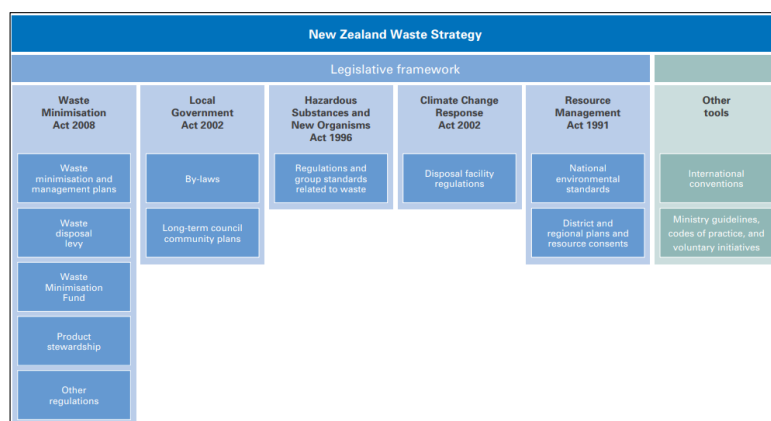


Figure 3: Existing Strategic and Legislative Framework (Source: New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010)

New Zealand Waste Strategy

Waste management and minimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand is underpinned by the existing New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010, which sets out the ~~long-term~~ long-term policy priorities for waste management and minimisation. ~~It and~~ allows for a flexible approach that can be adapted to different situations ~~with and~~ comprises only two goals:

- Goal 1: reducing the harmful effects of waste; and
- Goal 2: improving the efficiency of resource use.

Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)

The WMA is the primary legislation driving solid waste management and minimisation and its purpose is to:

“encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to
(a) protect the environment from harm; and
(b) provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.”

To achieve the aim, the WMA:

- imposes a levy on all waste disposed of in landfills to generate funding to help local government, communities and businesses minimise waste. The Waste Disposal Levy, which was initially set at \$10 ~~per~~ per tonne in 2009, is progressively increasing annually from the current rate of \$20 ~~per~~ per tonne in 2021 to \$60 ~~per~~ per tonne on ~~the~~ the 1st July 2024.
- establishes a process for government accreditation of product stewardship schemes, which

recognises those businesses and organisations that take responsibility for managing the environmental impacts of their products.

- requires product stewardship schemes to be developed for certain 'priority products' where there is a high risk of environmental harm from the waste or significant benefits from recovering the product. There are currently six priority products that must now be managed under a product stewardship scheme as follows: tyres, e-waste, refrigerants and other synthetic greenhouse gases, agricultural chemicals and their containers, farm plastics and packaging (i.e., beverage packaging and single-use plastic packaging).
- allows for regulations to be made to control the disposal of products, materials, or waste, require take-back services, deposit fees, or control labelling of products.
- allows for regulations to be made that make it mandatory for certain groups (i.e., landfill facility operators) to report on waste to improve information on waste minimisation.
- clarifies the roles and responsibilities of territorial authorities with respect to waste minimisation.
- establishes the Waste Advisory Board to give independent advice to MfE on waste minimisation issues.

Climate Change Response Act 2002 and amendments

The Climate Change Response Act 2002 and the Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading Reform) Amendment Act 2020 provide the basis for the New Zealand Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading Scheme (ETS). The ETS requires landfill owners to purchase emission trading units to cover methane emissions generated from their landfill.

In August 2021, the New Zealand Government announced new regulatory settings for the ETS over the next five years to 2026, updating the overall cap on unit supply, setting auctioning volumes, and raising both the auction floor price and the cost containment reserve trigger price. The more stringent settings and increase in costs are in line with recent recommendations from the independent Climate Change Commission to strengthen the ETS to achieve New Zealand's first three five-year emissions budgets to 2035.

This is alongside the recent changes to increase the Waste Disposal Levy. When combined with the ETS, the additional costs are expected to reduce demand for landfill services and increase demand for recycling and waste diversion. They may also increase the need for enforcement to address illegal dumping.

The Litter Act 1979

The Litter Act provides Territorial Authorities with powers to create Litter Enforcement Officers or Litter Control Officers who have powers to issue infringement notices with fines for those who have committed a littering offence. The Litter Act is currently being reviewed alongside the WMA.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002)

The LGA 2002 requires Territorial Authorities to assess how well they provide collection and reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal of waste in their district, and makes Territorial Authorities responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of their WMMP. The LGA 2002 also contains various provisions that may apply to Territorial Authorities when they are preparing their WMMPs, including consultation and bylaw provisions.

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

The RMA is the main law governing how people interact with natural resources. As well as managing air, soil,

freshwater, and the coastal marine area, the RMA regulates land use and the provision of infrastructure, which are integral components of Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management system.

The RMA addresses waste management and minimisation activity through controls on the environmental effects of waste management and minimisation activities and facilities through national, district, and local policy, standards, plans, and consent procedures. In this role, the RMA exercises considerable influence over facilities for waste disposal and recycling, recovery, treatment, and others in terms of the potential impacts of these facilities on the environment.

The RMA is currently being reviewed and will be replaced with new legislation that is expected to be introduced in mid-2022.

Other Acts

~~In addition, a number of other~~ Other Acts of Parliament provide various requirements for waste management and/or reduction of harm ~~that Territorial Authorities and the public must follow. The requirements also~~ improved resource efficiency from waste products ~~that Territorial Authorities and the public must follow~~. These are included in the:

- Local Government Act 2002
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Health Act 1956
- Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Radiation Protection Act 1965
- Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996
- Agricultural Chemicals and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997

Other Acts related to urban development and building

Various pieces of policy and legislation in the development and construction sector will have a direct impact on the management and impact of construction and demolition waste. The Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) bill was introduced at the end of 2021 and will allow up to three dwellings to be established on residential sites in New Zealand's main urban areas, including Auckland, ~~and~~ greater Hamilton, Tauranga, Wellington, and Christchurch. In addition, it will speed up the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Urban Development, which enables greater intensification in those same cities. Many of these developments will not require resource consent.

This additional intensification is very likely to result in significant volumes of construction and demolition waste from the removal of existing dwellings, and the construction of new dwellings.

~~In addition, a~~ Amendments to the Building Act have also recently been enacted to drive product stewardship, ~~the recording of~~ product information, and support the use of new, innovative, and efficient building methods.

5.2 National Waste Strategy and Legislation Review

The following section summarises ~~the~~ information that has been released as part of the Government reviews of the Waste Strategy and of new, and more comprehensive legislation on waste to replace the current

WMA and the Litter Act 1979. More details are included in the Waste Assessment in Appendix A.

5.2.1 Proposed Waste Strategy

To address the unsustainable linear “take, make, dispose” model, the Government is reviewing the 2010 Waste Strategy. Within the proposed Waste Strategy consultation document¹⁴, they have identified that the management of waste needs to be long-term and must set a clear and strong direction towards a different way of thinking and living. Their vision is to transition Aotearoa New Zealand toward a circular economy.

The proposed Waste Strategy will set an overall course for change with three broad stages out to 2050. For the first stage, to 2030, it includes proposed priority areas with supporting headline actions which will be prioritised out to 2030. It also includes specific targets for the whole of Aotearoa New Zealand, as well as for households and businesses out to 2030, to monitor and measure our progress. These targets include both reductions in waste generation and waste disposal, as set out in Table 11 below.

Alongside the Waste Strategy, MfE are working on a long-term waste infrastructure plan to guide investment in resource recovery infrastructure for Aotearoa New Zealand. That plan is due to be finalised at the same time as the strategy in late-2022. These two documents will then inform the first action and investment plan (AIP) which will set out the priorities and key actions needed in the short term. An AIP will be developed every two to three years to take stock of what we have done and where we need to go to achieve the vision and targets.

Table 11: Proposed Waste Strategy 2030 Targets

Area	Responsibility	Strategic target (by 2030)
Waste	Whole country	Reduce waste generation by 5 – 10% per person
	Public sector	Reduce waste generation by 30 – 50%
	Businesses	Reduce waste disposal by 30 – 50%
	Households	Reduce waste disposal by 60 – 70%
Emissions	Whole country	Reduce biogenic waste methane emissions by at least 30%
Litter	Whole country	Reduce litter by 60%

5.2.2 Proposed Waste Legislation

The Government is also proposing new and more comprehensive legislation on waste to replace the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Litter Act 1979. The new combined legislation is intended to put in place the tools and arrangements that will deliver the new waste strategy and ensure that, as a country, we make good use of funds generated by the expanded waste disposal levy.

New legislation will reset the purposes and principles, governance arrangements, and roles and responsibilities in waste legislation. The new Waste Act will aim to:

¹⁴ Ministry for the Environment. 2021. *Te kawae i te haepapa para | Taking responsibility for our waste: Proposals for a new waste strategy; Issues and options for new waste legislation*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

- embed a long-term strategic approach across central and local government for achieving change, supported by consistent data collection, evaluation, and reporting.
- create the governance and administrative framework needed to support effective investment and use of waste levy funds.
- put individual and collective responsibility for how we deal with unwanted material at the heart of a new regulatory framework of obligations on organisations, households, and individuals, building on the duty-of-care model used in other jurisdictions.
- provide new and enhanced regulatory tools and levers to support the waste strategy and emissions reductions.
- create stronger accountability and reporting provisions.
- update and broaden compliance, monitoring, and enforcement powers, including for littering and dumping in public places.
- fix miscellaneous aspects of the existing legislation.

MfE have indicated that the development of the new legislation will align with the previously announced Waste Reduction Work Programme¹⁵ and other reforms and amendments being undertaken nationally. This includes the ~~draft~~ Emissions Reduction Plan, discussed below, and the RMA Reforms that have been publicly consulted on separately.

5.2.3 Emissions Reduction Plan

In ~~October 2021~~May 2022, the Government released their ~~consultation document on the future draft~~ Emissions Reduction Plan¹⁶ that broadly accepted the independent Climate Change Commission advice to the Government on climate action in Aotearoa New Zealand.¹⁷ That advice presented ambitious, achievable, and equitable paths that Aotearoa New Zealand can take to meet its emission reduction targets and contribute to global efforts to address climate change.

This included recognising the commitment of Aotearoa New Zealand to reduce biogenic methane emissions by ~~10% per cent by 2030, and 24% – 47% per cent~~ by 2050, relative to 2017 levels. ~~While greenhouse gas emissions~~ (excluding biogenic methane) are ~~set to be reach~~ zero by 2050.¹⁸ Currently, Aotearoa ~~New Zealand~~ is not on track to achieve these targets.

This affects waste disposal, including historical disposal of organic material at landfills, as waste currently make up ~~9% per cent~~ of Aotearoa New Zealand's biogenic methane emissions and ~~4% per cent~~ of the country's total greenhouse gas emissions.

In response, ~~a number of several~~ proposals that specifically target ~~waste emissions from waste includes~~, but ~~is are~~ not limited to:

- Moving Aotearoa New Zealand towards a circular economy.
- Additional funding for education and behaviour change initiatives to help households, communities, and businesses reduce their organic waste (~~for example i.e.~~, food, cardboard, timber).

¹⁵ Waste reduction work programme. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment. Published August 2021.

¹⁶ Ministry for the Environment. 2021. *Te hau mārohi ki anamata | Transitioning to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future: Have your say and shape the emissions reduction plan*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment

¹⁷ *Ināia tonu nei: a low emissions future for Aotearoa - Advice to the New Zealand Government on its first three emissions budgets and direction for its emissions reduction plan 2022 – 2025*. Prepared by the Climate Change Commission. Dated 31 May 2021.

¹⁸ As required under the Climate Change Response Act 2002.

- A proposal to ban the disposal of food waste, green waste, and paper waste at landfills for all households and businesses by 1 January 2030. ~~(Particularly if they do not capture landfill gas).~~
- Standardised approach to kerbside collections for households and businesses, which prioritises separating recyclables such as fibre (paper and cardboard) ~~and as well as~~ food and garden waste.
- Considering information and investigating ~~Potentially supporting~~ energy from waste schemes.
- Requiring transfer stations to separate and recycle materials, rather than sending them to landfill.
- Fast-tracking a waste data and licensing system so that better data can be collected on our waste.
- Developing a national infrastructure plan for waste and setting out a path for better resource recovery.

5.3 TCC Strategic Plans and Regulation

The following section summarises the local government strategic and legislative documents that set out the role, responsibilities, and powers of TCC in relation to waste management and minimisation. Further information and their relevance are contained in the Waste Assessment in Appendix A.

5.3.1 Long Term Plan 2021-2031 (LTP)

The LTP provides information on each activity the Council undertakes and outlines its key objectives and drivers, contribution to community outcomes, key projects for the 10-year period, and financial and asset management information. The LTP also sets targets to measure progress for each activity.

In relation to waste activities, the LTP sets several targets, as set out in Table 12 below. However, as previously discussed in section 3.3 of this WMMP, reliable data and reporting is an issue in the waste industry due to assumptions and the number of services and facilities. This has resulted in the setting of targets in the LTP that may be hard to accurately measure. For example, data utilised to set the target to reduce waste to landfill included waste collected from both Tauranga and the Western Bay of Plenty District. The waste to landfill target also does not include waste disposed of at cleanfill or managed fill sites nor does it include biosolids to landfill, as these waste streams are not currently recorded in the Aotearoa New Zealand statistics on waste per capita.

This means that the targets and key performance indicators from the LTP have not been adopted verbatim. TCC will review its key performance indicators during the development of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan. At this time, TCC will endeavour to align the WMMP and LTP targets based on new data and monitoring gathered over the next three years.

Table 12: Sustainability and Waste LTP 2021-2031 Targets

Level of Service	How it will be measured	2019/20 Result	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target	2024/25 – 2030/31 Target
We will provide a rubbish collection service to all household properties in urban and rural-residential areas						

Percentage of residents that satisfied with Council run rubbish collection service.	New Measure	75%	75%	75%	75%
We will provide transfer stations, and maintain closed landfill sites					
Transfer stations provide customers with a 7-day service for rubbish and green waste facilities and free access to a recycling centre (except on Good Friday and Christmas Day)	Not achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
Number of abatement notices/infringements issued in relation to closed landfill resource consents	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Providing behaviour change programmes across community that target community behaviours and lead to a reduction of waste to landfill					
Average amount of waste sent to landfill per capita/per annum based on current operating environment	523kg	550kg	500kg	450kg	450kg
Note: Refer to preceding text identifying data source.					

5.3.2 Bylaws

TCC is able to make bylaws to protect the public from nuisance, to protect, promote and maintain public health and safety, and to minimise the potential for offensive behaviour in public places. This includes TCC operating in the role of regulator with respect to:

- management of litter and illegal dumping under the Litter Act 1979
- trade waste requirements
- nuisance-related bylaws
- licensing of waste operators under TCC's current Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2012

Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2012

The purpose of the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw is:

- To promote waste minimisation and management objectives and to support the implementation of the WMMP, particularly where Tauranga City Council does not have direct control of the waste stream, and
- To promote safe kerbside collection of waste, including recyclables, so that it does not accumulate and become offensive or harbour vermin.

This Bylaw also includes the ability to license operators and to require certain performance standards from them.

TCC is currently reviewing this Bylaw. It is intended to publicly consult on the WMMP and Bylaw ~~at the same time~~ ~~concurrently~~ in March 2022. The Bylaw proposes a number of changes, including, but not limited to:

- Improving waste operator licensing provisions so that there is better data collection and alignment

with national legislative changes.

- Introducing ~~Construction construction~~ and ~~Demolition demolition~~ waste management plans for projects within our city.
- Introducing ~~of~~ waste management plans and minimum requirements for waste bin storage and access for ~~Multi-unit-unit Developments developments~~.

Trade Waste Bylaw 2019

TCC manages both liquid and solid waste. This includes trade waste, which is defined as in the Trade Waste Bylaw as "any liquid, with or without matter in suspension or solution, that is or may be discharged in the course of any trade or industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation of a like nature; and may include Condensing Water or Cooling Water and Stormwater which cannot be practically separated."

The purpose of the Trade Waste Bylaw is to:

- protect the health and safety of people associated with the Wastewater System;
- protect public health and the environment from the effects of Trade Waste discharges;
- protect the Wastewater System from damage, misuse and interference;
- enable Tauranga City Council to comply with the Resource Management Act 1991 particularly in respect to resource consents relating to the disposal of treated Wastewater, biosolids and discharges to air; and
- manage the allocation of Wastewater capacity available to residential and Trade Waste customers.

5.3.3 The Solid Waste Asset Management Plan (2021)

The Solid Waste Assessment Management Plan details TCC sustainability and waste assets, which includes public and household bins, collection services, transfer stations, closed landfill, and education on sustainability and waste minimisation. It allows TCC to prepare for asset replacement and ensure that we undertake actions to provide a community agreed level of service in the most cost-effective manner while outlining associated risks. The plan defines the services to be provided, how the services are provided and what funds are required to provide the services over a 10-year planning period and aligns with the LTP.

5.3.4 The Tauranga City Plan (2013)

The Tauranga City Plan sets objectives, policies and rules for all subdivision, land use and development for all the land in our city. In relation to waste, there are provisions that recognise the functional and operational requirements of activities and development ~~which~~, in turn, require~~ing~~ that that there is adequate space and an appropriate location for storage and waste management facilities. This includes ~~on~~ residential sites.

The City Plan is currently being review~~ed~~. It is expected that a series of plan changes to address issues, which could include further development controls for waste storage areas for new buildings/dwellings, will begin to be prepared in 2022.

5.4 Council and Industry Collaborations

TCC is contributing to multiple collaborative projects throughout New Zealand alongside Councils, waste management industry partners, and the Ministry for the Environment. These collaborations include, but are

not limited to:

1. [A Regional Waste Strategy](#), which is a joint assessment between the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Waikato Regional Council, to identify the contribution waste makes to greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Templates and best practice guidance for Waste Assessments, Waste Management and Minimisation Plans, and Solid Waste Bylaws with Waikato and Bay of Plenty Territorial Authorities.
3. Procurement of Waste Operator Licensing and Data with Waikato and Bay of Plenty Territorial Authorities.
4. Education and communication.
5. Researching and targeting specific areas of waste, such as construction and demolition, soft plastics, and aquaculture.

TCC is also an active member of WasteMINZ, who are the largest representative body of the waste, resource recovery and contaminated land management sectors in [Aotearoa](#) New Zealand. WasteMINZ acts on behalf of its members to achieve ongoing and positive development of the waste industry through strengthening relationships, facilitating collaboration, knowledge sharing, and championing the implementation of best practice standards.

TCC is also a member of the Central North Island Waste Liaison Group, initially established in 1992, the purpose of the Waikato & Bay of Plenty Waste Liaison Group was to provide a forum for local government to come together to discuss shared waste minimisation objectives and achieve waste minimisation, recycling and better management of solid waste through the sharing of information and experiences between regional, district and city council officers, and to coordinate activities between councils and external organisations where appropriate. Last year, in recognition of a wider contributing network, the name for the group has been changed to Central North Island Waste Liaison Group (Waste Liaison Group). This network recognises there is a great opportunity between local government in the North Island to prevent waste and minimise the environmental and social harm from waste through partnership.

These connections and collaborations assist TCC in ensuring we are leading the way with waste management and minimisation best practice.

5.5 International Commitments

New Zealand is party to the following key international agreements:

- Montreal Protocol – to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances
- Basel Convention – to reduce the movement of hazardous wastes between nations
- Stockholm Convention – to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants; and
- Waigani Convention – bans export of hazardous or radioactive waste to Pacific Islands Forum countries.

5.6 Other strategic considerations

Several national and global changes over recent years have impacted TCC's waste services as follows:

- The world is in transition, and circular economy principles are ~~is~~ gaining momentum amongst governments, businesses, and non-government organisations. This growing international profile of the circular economy is due to its ability to deliver environmental benefits, ~~increased~~ resource efficiency, ~~increased~~ productivity, and boost job creation. Similarities amongst countries with ambitious circular economy goals include strong recycling and waste management frameworks, often augmented by specific laws that deal with packaging and other materials.
- As a result of other countries restricting the import of certain recyclables, primarily mixed paper, and mixed plastic, such as China's "National Sword Policy", there has been a significant reduction in the export of plastic overseas. In turn, Aotearoa must continue to review our national recycling and resource recovery infrastructure. Alternative markets must be developed to handle the volumes of waste materials no longer exported.
- COVID-19 has tested the resilience of the recycling systems nationally. In Tauranga, the MRF closed during the Level 4 nationwide lockdowns in early 2020 and mid-2021 to reduce the potential of the virus spreading. This resulted in materials that would normally be recycled being sent directly to landfill. This has resulted in ongoing issues with contamination of recycling waste within kerbside and resource recovery parks, as waste minimisation behaviours were affected. Additionally, there has been a significant increase in the use of Personal Protective Equipment (~~ie~~ i.e., masks) that is usually single-use, as well as a reduction in reusable packaging (~~ie~~ i.e., reusable coffee keep-cups) to reduce the spread of COVID-19.
- Climate change will continue to impact upon waste infrastructure and services provided by Council. The National Climate Change Risk Assessment¹⁹ highlights that active and closed landfills and contaminated sites across Aotearoa New Zealand are currently at risk from extreme weather events and sea-level rise, as well as coastal and inland flooding, erosion, and rising groundwater. For Tauranga, this could see our closed landfills at Te Maunga and Cambridge Road affected. Any site failures can cause pollutants to mobilise, with potentially cascading consequences for public health, ecosystems, and the economy. For Māori, the potential for closed landfill damage to contaminate mahinga kai (food-gathering areas) and affect taonga species is likely to have consequences for cultural practices.

~~In~~ Taking the above demands ~~drivers~~ into account, it is noted that there will be continued pressure on existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services. While there is adequate landfill disposal capacity in the medium to ~~long~~ long-term future using the Hampton Downs or Tirohia landfills in the Waikato, TCC wants to improve its capacity to divert waste.

6 Public health protection

TCC consulted with the Medical Officer of Health during the preparation of our draft Waste Assessment. Their response is included in full in section 10 of the Waste Assessment.

As advised by the Medical Officer of Health, waste management is important for the health of the public. If

¹⁹ National Climate Change Risk Assessment, published in August 2020 by the Ministry for the Environment.

not disposed of properly, waste can present a health hazard through physical injury, chemical poisoning, exposure to infectious material and encouraging pests such as vermin, flies, and mosquitoes. Waste can also block stormwater systems, contaminate land and water, and create odours.

While the Medical Officer of Health supports the vision and overall strategic direction proposed, they raised several matters for TCC to address that would ensure that public health would be protected. We have included specific actions in Part B, Section 1, of this WMMP and provided clarification within the final version of the Waste Assessment to address their concerns.

Based on this, we consider that we have achieved the outcomes sought by the Medical Officer of Health that to ensure public is protected, TCC provides and supports waste services and infrastructure in ways that do not increase the risk to health, are affordable, and are accessible to everyone no matter where they live in the city.



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

7.1 TCC's role

In undertaking this WMMP, TCC has considered what options are available for it to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation to meet future demands for services and facilities.

The role of TCC includes:

Service provision	Providing or facilitating the provision of waste management or waste minimisation
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	service
Governance	Investigating demand and the cost effectiveness of services and options to meet demand, either alone or in collaboration with other councils or private sector parties
Regulation	TCC using a legal mechanism to facilitate or promote waste management and waste minimisation [e.g., bylaws and City Plan rules]
Community leadership	Providing information and promoting awareness and involvement in waste management and waste minimisation activities
Education	Driving behaviour change in the public through education on waste minimisation and recycling, and how to use services available.
Advocacy	Promoting actions to address waste reduction and waste management issues which are outside TCC's direct control e.g. [e.g., advocate for appropriate legislation, standards, and guidelines to the Government]
Financier	Investing in initiatives that facilitate waste management and minimisation activities; (e.g. [e.g., grants and subsidies]

In providing waste management and minimisation services, TCC will aim to make existing services more cost effective and ensure that any increases to levels of services are both cost effective and affordable. TCC will, as far as practicably possible, make services accessible to the majority of the ~~City~~city.

PART B

8 Action Plan

The WMMP ~~a~~Action ~~p~~Plan sets out how TCC and the community can work together to achieve our vision, goals, and objectives for waste in our city. It sets out clear, practical initiatives that the Council will implement, either on our own or jointly, to achieve more ~~effective and~~ efficient waste management and minimisation in Tauranga and how we support this work across Aotearoa New Zealand. To ensure that the activities undertaken are effective, TCC must be supported by private and civil society. ~~In this, We need require~~ leadership from ~~both~~ within both TCC and our community that will promote equitable solutions across the full spectrum of our wider community.

As previously discussed in this WMMP, the Action Plan is a ~~'living'~~ document that ~~can~~²⁰~~will~~ be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress. The ~~A~~ction ~~p~~Plan will be reviewed and updated annually based on waste data collection and reporting. This will ensure~~s~~ that TCC ~~is~~²⁰~~remains~~ agile and able to adapt and respond to any unforeseen or emerging issues, or changes in resource recovery nationally and internationally, ~~(including but not limited to, legislative and technological changes).~~

We will report to Council on progress of our Action Plan and ~~T~~²⁰~~targets~~ on a quarterly basis and share ~~the~~²⁰~~our~~ results with our community.

The actions are grouped under seven themes:

1. Regulation
2. Monitoring, Data Collection and Evaluation
3. Collections and Services
4. Facilities
5. Biosolids
6. Communication and Education
7. Leadership and Collaboration

²⁰ Under section 44 of the WMA 2008, Waste Management and Minimisation Plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, as long as the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Table 13: WMMP Action Plan

<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
THEME: REGULATION					
1 <u>Investigate, consider, and prepare a Tauranga Waste Strategy and road map with a long-term 30-year horizon to set out a path for better resource recovery in the City and wider region. The key objective will be to drive and support the transition to a circular economy. This will be supported by the preparation of a city and regional infrastructure plan for waste that recognises our waste facilities as a strategic network that is critical to the functioning and growth of our city.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>FY 22/23 - 23/24</u>	<u>General rates / Waste levy funds</u>	<u>Reuse, recycling, and recovery</u>	<u>1,6,7,8</u>
2 <u>Investigate, consider, trial, and establish an Underused Assets Register for TCC and our community that identifies assets that are under used, stranded, or entirely abandoned across Tauranga. These assets may include staff, raw materials, tools, equipment, and vehicles, as well as production, distribution, and storage facilities. An online register of these assets could facilitate asset sharing and redeployment to optimise and maximise their use to not only reduce waste, but also stimulate the economy, and cut costs.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>FY 22/23/25/26 and ongoing</u>	<u>General rates / Waste levy funds</u>	<u>Reuse, recycling, and recovery</u>	<u>1,6,7,9,8,11</u>
3 <u>Investigate, consider, and prepare a Disaster Waste Management Plan that identifies hazards and risks and outlines how waste generated because of a disaster (i.e., earthquake, flood, volcanic eruption) will be managed across the region. This may include establishing facilities for the safe storage, disposal, recovery, and treatment of waste in such events.</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>FY 22/23 and ongoing</u>	<u>General rates</u>	<u>Recycling, recovery, and disposal</u>	<u>1,2,4,6,7,8</u>

<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
<u>4</u> Investigate, consider, and respond to the potential effects of climate change on waste services and facilities. This may require adaptation, such as relocation of facilities if deemed necessary, to help drive resilience in managing waste.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates		<u>7,8,10</u>
<u>5</u> Develop a cross-Council carbon emissions reporting methodology to reflect progress against targets within the Aotearoa New Zealand Emissions Reduction Plan.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates		<u>10</u>
<u>6</u> Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the provision of Council-led waste services and facilities. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lowering emissions from services by utilising low-emitting carbon vehicles, lowering emissions from buildings by improving the operational efficiencies of buildings, reducing energy and water use, and improving ventilation and building temperatures), and reducing the whole of life embodied carbon footprint of buildings. 	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates		<u>7,10</u>
<u>7</u> Support the development of a TCC sustainable procurement action plan and strategy with a focus on a circular economy to eliminate and reduce waste. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> taking a life-cycle approach to consider the whole life cycle of a product or service so that products do not produce waste that ends up in landfill, ensuring that any potential negative environmental and social impacts of a product or service to be procured are prevented, and 	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates		<u>1,7,11</u>

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<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
<p>where these cannot be completely prevented, minimised, or mitigated, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting and implementing a Recycled First Policy that would require that for such projects, bidders must demonstrate how they will optimise the use of recycled and reused materials. Successful contractors must then monitor and report on the types and volumes of recycled and reused products they used. 					
8 Investigate and extend the existing Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw to support implementation of this WMMP. Including future controls and supporting material to implement the new bylaw.	New	FY 21/22 and ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Recycling, recovery, and disposal	1,2,9
9 Undertake enforcement actions under the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates	Disposal	9.11
10 Continue to actively enforce litter and illegal dumping infringements under the Litter Act (and any new legislation).	Existing	Ongoing	General rates	Disposal	5.11
THEME: MONITORING, DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION					
11 Conduct waste audits, including but not limited to at our Resource Recovery Parks, within our kerbside services, and in partnership with private licensed waste operators. Undertake monitoring, research, evaluation, and communication of waste audit results.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Recycling, recovery, and disposal	3
12 Research community values, attitudes, and behaviour regarding waste to support programme development, information and education campaigns, and ongoing evaluation of the effectiveness of TCC interventions.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Recycling, recovery, and disposal	1.3

<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
<u>13</u> <u>Monitor, report on, and update the Action Plan within the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>General rates / Waste levy funds</u>	<u>Recycling, recovery, and disposal</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>14</u> <u>Identify areas for improvement in TCC-led services and behaviour change programmes and implement changes to improve data collection and analysis.</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>General rates / Waste levy funds</u>	<u>Recycling, recovery, and disposal</u>	<u>1,2,3,5,6</u>
<u>15</u> <u>Investigate, consider, trial, and implement innovative smart technology solutions for waste management. Smart technologies could include smart public realm bins, RFID tagging (use of pay-by-weight mechanisms), rubbish collection vehicle GPS tracking, automated waste collection, and mechanical separation of waste.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>FY 22/23 and ongoing</u>	<u>General rates / Waste disposal levy</u>	<u>Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal</u>	<u>3.7</u>
<u>16</u> <u>Investigate, consider, trial, and implement a comprehensive waste data and licensing system in collaboration with other Territorial Authorities and the Central Government.</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>General rates</u>		<u>3.7</u>
<u>THEME: COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES</u>					
<u>17</u> <u>Continue to deliver and optimise household kerbside collection service that supports increased diversion and a cost-effective service for households.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>Targeted Rates / Waste Levy funds</u>	<u>Recycling and disposal</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>128</u> <u>Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions that will increase the diversion of waste from landfill. These could include but not be limited to the provision of waste collection services for rubbish, recycling, garden</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>FY 22/23 and ongoing</u>	<u>General rates / Waste</u>	<u>Reduce, recycling, recovery,</u>	<u>1.2</u>

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<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
waste, and food waste to small and medium enterprises, businesses, organisations, community organisations, and education facilities.			disposal levy	and disposal	
189 Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions for the diversion of construction and demolition waste in collaboration with private industry. Investigations could include but not be limited to audits of waste from prefabrication vs traditional builds, assessments on the whole of life embodied carbon from on-site construction activities, examining the potential impacts of materials once a building has reached the end of its useful life, and designing for re-use and recycling rather than disposal.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	Waste disposal levy	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	1.2
1920 Investigate, consider, trial, and implement services for targeted waste streams, particularly hard-to-recycle items such as soft plastics, small lids, textiles, and batteries. This will include collaborating with Local Government organisations, non-governmental organisations, and other key stakeholders to support Government-regulated product stewardship schemes as well as voluntary, industry-led product stewardship schemes that meet best practice.	New	FY 22/23/24 and ongoing	Waste levy fund / Grants and Funds / User Pays	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	1,2,6,7
210 Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions to reduce waste associated with tourism in Tauranga and across the region (i.e., establishing recycling stations for cruise ship docking areas).	New	FY 22/23/24/25 and ongoing	Waste levy fund / Grants and Funds / User Pays	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	5,7,9,11
224 Consider information, investigate, and support, where appropriate, investigate, consider, trial, and implement a new inorganic collection service with the goal to improve diversion from landfill and reduce illegal dumping. This could include a rates-funded option for all households and eligible commercial properties to receive an opportunity to book an annual pick-up collection. Waste that can be reused, refurbished,	New	FY 22/23/24 and ongoing	Waste levy fund / User fees, and General rates	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	1.7

<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
<u>upcycled, or repurposed will be diverted through a community-led recovery facility.</u>					
<u>232 Investigate, consider, trial, and implement a new amnesty collection event for hazardous substances with the goal to improve diversion from landfill and reduce illegal dumping. This could include an annual free drop-off at a Resource Recovery Park.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>FY 22/23 and ongoing</u>	<u>Waste levy funds / User fees and Rates</u>	<u>Recovery and disposal</u>	<u>2.7</u>
<u>243 Investigate, consider, trial, and implement initiatives to support, promote and facilitate diversion of food from landfill. This could help support the <i>Mana Kai Mana Ora Draft Food Sovereignty and Security Plan</i>, of which one of the aims is to ensure sustainability of local food hubs, food banks, and food rescue, including the Tauranga Food Security Hub.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>FY 22/23 and ongoing</u>	<u>Waste levy funds</u>	<u>Reduce, recovery, and disposal</u>	<u>2.7</u>
<u>254 Promote food waste prevention, food rescue initiatives, and home and community composting alongside the kerbside food collection service.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>FY 22/23 and ongoing</u>	<u>Waste levy funds</u>	<u>Reduce, recovery, and disposal</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>265 Consider information, investigate, and develop a position for Council on and support, where appropriate, energy from waste schemes. This includes bioenergy from biomass, which is energy largely derived from the by-products and residues of plants and animals.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>FY 22/23 and ongoing</u>	<u>Waste levy funds</u>	<u>Recovery, and disposal</u>	<u>1,2,6,7,11</u>
<u>276 Collaborate with District Health Boards Te Whatu Ora - Health NZ and the medical/health industry to inform residents and medical/dental professions about disposal options available for medical and dental waste. Gaps will be identified where further work is required to find solutions which effectively divert this waste.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>FY 22/23 23/24 and ongoing</u>	<u>Waste levy funds / User fees and Rates</u>	<u>Reduce, recovery, and disposal</u>	<u>6.9</u>

<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
<u>287</u> Collaborate with District Health Boards Te Whatu Ora - Heath NZ, childcare facilities, rest homes, and industry to develop options to increase diversion of nappies and sanitary products from landfill.	New	FY 22/23 23/24 and ongoing	Waste levy funds / User Fees	Reduce	6,9
<u>298</u> Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes to support a circular economy, where businesses and community enterprises use innovative reduce, reuse, repair, rent, share, and recycle models of working.	New	FY 22/23 23/24 and ongoing	Waste levy funds / User Fees	Reduce	6,7,9
<u>3029</u> Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes associated with public place litter and recycling bins and collection services with effective communication. This could include introducing new services at specific, targeted locations.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	5,7
<u>310</u> Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes to anti-litter and illegal dumping communication campaigns to target behaviour change and consider enforcement options.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reduce, recycling, recovery, and disposal	5,7
<u>THEME: FACILITIES</u>					
<u>324</u> Continue to provide services for a wide range of materials at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park.	Existing	Ongoing	User fees & charges / Grants and Funds / Waste levy funds	Reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal	2,4,

<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
<u>332</u> Investigate, consider, trial, and implement changes at the Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park and on other land in Tauranga to offer improved waste management and minimisation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a waste minimisation education centre, • construction and demolition diversion trials, such as deconstruction of dwellings on/off-site, • organic composting and compostable packaging trials, • alternative disposal/treatment of residual waste, • supporting community-led resource recovery, and • supporting legislative and Central Government changes, such as, facilities for accredited product stewardship schemes, circular economies, and container return schemes. 	New / Existing	Ongoing	User fees & charges / Grants and Funds / Waste levy funds	Reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal	6.7
<u>343</u> Safely monitor and manage closed landfills in accordance with resource consent conditions and best practice.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates		3
<u>354</u> Consider and respond to Government legislative changes associated with reducing methane emissions from closed landfills. This could require assessing and monitoring the volumes of methane being discharged to air from any closed landfills and implementing gas capture, where appropriate.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates		10
<u>365</u> Investigate, consider, trial, and implement solutions for regional waste processing facilities. This will include collaboration with MfE, Regional Council, other Territorial Authorities, private waste operators, and the	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	Waste levy fund / Grants and	Reduce, recycling, recovery,	4.7

<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
community. The key focus could be targeting specialist plastic streams, such as those from the construction, aquaculture, and agricultural sectors.			Funds / User Pays	and disposal	
376 Investigate, consider, and support the establishment of research and development centre for reuse and remanufacture of products and materials into new products and materials.	New	FY 22/23-24/25	Waste levy fund / Grants and Funds	Reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal	3.7
THEME: BIOSOLIDS					
387 Investigate, consider, trial, and implement innovative solutions for the recovery and reuse of biosolids.	Existing	Ongoing	Targeted rates for wastewater or water service charges and Waste levy funds	Reuse, recovery, and disposal	2,7,8
THEME: COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION					
398 Deliver targeted behaviour change programmes on waste minimisation (reduce, reuse, recycle, compost), litter, and illegal dumping. Target audiences may include but are not limited to households, businesses, schools, community organisations, events, and the wider community.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	All	6.9
4039 Ensure the community are informed of and utilise both existing and new waste/recycling services and facilities through effective communications, resources, and behavioural change programmes.	Existing	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	All	6.9

49

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<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
<u>419</u> Regularly evaluate behavioural change programmes and research community values, attitudes, and behaviours to support waste programme development and communications.	Existing	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	All	3,6,9
<u>424</u> Create partnerships within the community to encourage a more consistent approach to education and behaviour change programmes throughout the community.	Existing	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	All	6,9
<u>432</u> Implement a disaster/crisis waste communications plan	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Disposal	6,9
<u>THEME: LEADERSHIP AND COLLABORATION</u>					
<u>443</u> Investigate, consider, trial, and implement opportunities to enhance economic development through waste management and minimisation solutions in collaboration with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> other councils (regional and local) in the Bay of Plenty and nationally. private sector and community groups, and tangata whenua. 	New	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reuse, recycling, and recovery	1,2,6,8
<u>454</u> Investigate, establish, and support a Māori-led waste forum in partnership with tangata whenua. The purpose would be to consider and implement changes to consider tikanga and mātauranga Māori when taking responsibility for our waste.	New	FY 22/23 and ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	All	6,8

<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
<p>465 Be a role model to other organisations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that TCC is sustainably managing its own waste as effectively as possible, and implementing changes in TCC buildings, including Council Controlled Organisations, that result in further waste reduction and diversion from landfill. 	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reduce, reuse, recycling, and recovery	1,2,4,5,10
<p>476 Maximise diversion of waste from landfill for TCC and Council Controlled Organisation projects and operations, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering construction and demolition waste associated with the Civic Centre redevelopment, composting garden waste from TCC parks maintenance projects, composting food waste from TCC and Council Controlled Organisation buildings, and recycling textiles such as from TCC uniforms. 	Existing	Ongoing	General rates / Waste levy funds	Reduce, reuse, recycling, and recovery	1,2,4,5,10
<p>487 Continue to advocate to Central Government for the introduction of mandatory product stewardship schemes.</p>	Existing	Ongoing	General rates	Reduce, reuse, recycling, and recovery	6,7
<p>498 Continue with an annual community contestable fund offered by Council that supports projects that minimise waste to landfill. Each year, TCC will advertise the specific priority outcomes which align with our Action Plan</p>	Existing	Ongoing	Waste levy funds	Reduce, reuse, recycling,	6,9

<u>Action</u>	<u>New / Existing action?</u>	<u>Implementation timeframe</u>	<u>Funding source</u>	<u>Waste Hierarchy</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
when applications open. This will also include the terms and conditions of any grants.				and recovery	
5049 Review the 2022-2028 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, including the preparation of a Waste Assessment. Develop a new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for 2028-2034 with the community.	New	FY 26/27 - 27/28	Waste levy funds		1.6.9
510 Consider and respond to Government legislative changes, including but not limited to the Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy, Waste Minimisation Act and Litter Act, and Resource Management Reforms. Any new requirements or changes can be implemented as a new action within this WMMP action plan annually.	Existing	Ongoing	General rates and Waste levy funds		1.6
524 Investigate and develop objectives, policies, and rules to be included within the Tauranga City Plan, which is currently being reviewed. These provisions will support waste management and minimisation activities by, for example, recognising the functional and operational requirements of activities and development as well as by providing adequate space and location for storage and waste management facilities on residential, commercial, and industrial sites.	New	Ongoing	General rates		4.6

9 Funding the Action Plan

9.1 Funding the action plan

The action plan will be funded using the suite of tools available to TCC in the delivery of waste services. The activities will be funded by:

- General rates
- Targeted rates
- Fees and charges (including Resource Recovery Park gate fees, Waste Operator Licensing fees, user pays, and fines)
- Subsidies and grants
- Debt (if required)
- Waste Disposal Levy

Table 14: Summary of TCC services currently provided and their funding methods

TCC Service	Funding Methods
Waste minimisation education, promotion, enforcement (e.g., by law), communication, monitoring, and policy development	National waste disposal levy Sale of recyclables General rate
Kerbside collection of rubbish	Targeted rate
Kerbside collection of recyclables and glass	Targeted rate
Kerbside collection of food waste	Targeted rate
Kerbside collection of garden waste	Targeted rate (opt in)
Specific types of waste disposal at Te Maunga Resource Recovery Park	User charges General rate
Diversion at Te Maunga and Maleme Street RRP	General rate Local waste disposal charge Waste Minimisation Fund Other community and industry grants and subsidies
Provision of public litter and recycling bins	General rate Other community and industry grants and subsidies

9.2 Waste disposal levy funding expenditure

TCC will continue to use the waste disposal levy funding income to provide funding for waste minimisation activities, including:

- Waste education and behaviour change
- Investigations and trials
- Capital expenditure for diversion facility upgrades
- Community engagement and initiatives

As discussed under section 5 of this WMMP, TCC receives a portion of the national ~~waste-Waste disposal Disposal Levy-Levy~~ funds from MfE. This has historically been calculated on a per capita basis, and TCC understands this will continue until new legislation is introduced in late-2022.

Last year, TCC received \$488,153.21 from the waste disposal levy. This was based on \$10 ~~per~~ /tonne. However, as the disposal fee progressively increases annually up to \$60/tonne from July 2024, TCC expects to see an increase in funding. This will allow us to expand and undertake new activities within our Action Plan that will divert waste from landfill.

9.3 Grants

Section 47 of the Waste Minimisation Act gives councils the ability to give grants to a person, organisation, or group to promote or achieve waste management and minimisation. Under this WMMP, TCC will continue to give grants at its discretion and on any terms or condition it deems appropriate provided there is an allocated and approved budget for that activity.

For the 2022-23 financial year, TCC is proposing a contestable waste minimisation fund of \$75,000.00. The funds for the remaining five years of WMMP are still to be set.

10 Monitoring, evaluating, and reporting progress

TCC will monitor, evaluate, and report on progress against our vision, goals, ~~and~~ objectives, and targets on a quarterly basis. Progress will be reported through TCC publications, our website, and the TCC Annual Report. The reporting will include a summary of progress and activities undertaken from the Action Plan and identify where unforeseen or emerging issues need to be addressed. On an annual basis, TCC will update, if necessary, the Action Plan to address any of the identified issues. Any new actions will be aligned with our ~~proposed~~ vision, goals, and objectives.

TCC will also provide progress reports of expenditure of its ~~waste-Waste Disposal Levy~~ funds to the Ministry for the Environment ~~on an annual basis~~.

In addition to the WMMP targets, and as previously highlighted in section 3.3 of this WMMP, TCC will ~~also be~~ reporting on our levels of service and key performance indicators for waste services as set out in the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan. These are focussed on:

- Providing a waste collection service to all residential properties in urban and rural-residential areas and ensuring residents are satisfied with the Council service.
- Providing a Resource Recovery Park that is accessible to the public, including free access to a

recycling centre; all year except on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

- Maintaining closed landfill sites with no abatement notices/infringements issued ~~as a result of any~~ due to breaches of relevant resource consent conditions.
- Providing behaviour change programmes across community that target community behaviours and lead to a reduction of waste to landfill.

However, as was highlighted in this WMMP, ~~the way the waste~~ collection ~~of waste~~ data is notoriously difficult due to the number of services and facilities ~~operating~~ locally, regionally, and nationally, including ~~both~~ private and Council-owned ~~facilities~~. Therefore, historical monitoring and reporting our analysis has been inconsistent.

Moving forward, TCC will focus on its data collection and reporting on waste streams, services, and facilities that we can control. Data will be gathered through community satisfaction surveys, TCC records (call centre records, KPIs, etc.), licensing requirements, contractors, and SWAP ~~surveys~~. We will also enact any national data collection and reporting requirements that are mandated by Government.

TCC will review its LTP key performance indicators during the development of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan. At this time, TCC will endeavour to align the WMMP and LTP targets based on new data and monitoring gathered over the next three years.

Glossary

The following table provides a summary of the key ~~Definitions~~ definitions and abbreviations used in this WMMP.

Term:	Definition:
Accessway	Has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, which states: 'In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,— access way means any passage way, laid out or constructed by the authority of the council or the Minister of Works and Development or, on or after 1 April 1988, the Minister of Lands for the purposes of providing the public with a convenient route for pedestrians from any road, service lane, or reserve to another, or to any public place or to any railway station, or from one public place to another public place, or from one part of any road, service lane, or reserve to another part of that same road, service lane, or reserve'.
Act (the Act)	Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
Approved	Approved in writing by the Council, either by resolution of the Council or by any authorised officer of the Council.
Approved container	Any container (including bags) that has been approved by the Council for the collection of any type of waste, with approval based on the following criteria: the prevention of nuisance, the protection of the health and safety of waste collectors and the public, and the achievement of effective waste management and minimisation.
Authorised Officer	Any officer of the Council or any other person authorised under the Local Government Act 2002 and authorised by the Council to administer and enforce its bylaws.
Building work	As defined in the Building Act 2004 and includes any work for, or in connection with, the construction, alteration, demolition, or removal of a building. It can include sitework and design work relating to the building work.
Bylaw	Refers to the Tauranga City Council "[Draft] Tauranga City Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022".
City Boundaries	The area administered by the Tauranga City Council.
Cleanfill material	Waste that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not undergo any physical, chemicalchemical, or biological transformation that, when deposited or with the effluxion of time, is likely to have adverse effects on the environment or human health; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is not diverted material; and • includes materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of: • combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; • hazardous waste; • products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilisation or hazardous waste disposal practices; • materials that may present a risk to human health or the environment; and • liquid waste; and • has less than two percent by volume by load of tree or vegetable matter.
Cleanfill site	The facility used for the disposal of cleanfill material.
Commercial waste	Waste that results from a commercial enterprise and includes waste generated by the carrying on of any business, manufacture, process, trade, market, or other undertakings
Construction and demolition waste	Waste generated from any building work (including construction, renovation, repair or demolition); and includes but is not limited to concrete, plasterboard, insulation, nails, wood, steel, brick, paper, roofing materials, wool/textiles, cardboard, metals, plastic or glass, as well as any waste originating from site preparation, such as dredging materials, tree stumps, asphalt and rubble.
Council	Refers to Tauranga City Council - the elected member body representing Tauranga or authorised to act on its behalf.
Council collection points	Places or containers where approved containers may be left for collection or waste may be deposited if collection from a public place is unfeasible or impractical.
Deposit	To cast, place, throw or drop any waste or diverted material.
Dispose or Disposal	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states: ...disposal means— (a) the final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; or (b) the incineration of waste.
Disposal facility	A facility, including a landfill, at which waste is received and which operates, at least in part, as a site to dispose of waste, but does not include a cleanfill site.

Diverted material	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states: diverted material means anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic waste	Waste consisting of refuse, recyclable material, or organic matter (food waste and/or <u>greengarden</u> waste) originating from any household or from the cafeteria, lunchroom or canteen of any commercial enterprise but does not include, commercial or industrial waste, prohibited waste, hazardous waste, trade waste, liquid waste, or construction and demolition waste.
Donation collection point	Place where approved types of waste may be deposited for the purposes of raising funds from the waste items.
Estimated value	As defined in the Building Act 2004, which states: estimated value, in relation to building work, means the estimated aggregate of the consideration, determined in accordance with section 10 of the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985, of all goods and services to be supplied for the building work.
Event	Any organised temporary activity of significant scale that is likely to create litter and includes (but is not limited to) an organised gathering, open-air market, parade, sporting event, protest, festival, film shoot, concert, or celebration. An event will be considered significant if it has an expected attendance of 500 or more people across the duration of the event, whether it be a single or multi-day event. Events involve large groups of people either as participants or spectators. For the purpose of this Bylaw, 'event' excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor private functions • Indoor tasting and sampling activities • Indoor performances, markets, displays, exhibitions, or conferences • Any regularly occurring recreational activities such as weekly sporting events. • Open-aired events that are enclosed within a building or structure. This definition applies only where the activity is not covered by another definition/activity in the Tauranga City Plan.
Food waste	Waste that is derived from any item of food and is organic in origin and free of contamination and includes fruit and vegetable scraps, meat, fish and bone discards, and any other similar food waste.
Footpath	The same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, which states:

	footpath means so much of any road as is laid out or constructed by authority of the council primarily for pedestrians; and includes the edging, kerbing, and channelling thereof.
Garden waste	Compostable plant material including lawn clippings, weeds, plants, and other soft vegetable matter, which by nature or condition, and being free of any contaminants will degenerate into compost. This does not include flax, bamboo, pampas, flowering gorse, palm trees or cabbage trees.
Handling waste	Removing, collecting, transporting, storing, treating, processing, or disposing of waste.
Hazardous waste	Waste that is reasonably likely to be or contain a substance that meets 1 or more of the classification criteria for substances with explosive, flammable, oxidising, toxic, corrosive or ecotoxic properties under the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017. Hazardous waste does not include domestic waste, inorganic material, construction and demolition waste, or commercial or industrial waste.
Home composting	The activity of creating decaying organic matter from domestic garden waste and/or food waste into compost.
Illegal dumping	The disposal of waste in an unauthorised or non- dedicated area.
Inorganic waste	Waste consisting of household equipment, furniture, appliances, and material of a similar type that due to its nature or size cannot be collected as domestic waste in an approved container, and that is specified by the Council as suitable for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collection from a public place by the Council; • collection from any premises by the Council; or • delivery to a resource recovery facility.
Licence	A licence, consent, permit or approval to do something under this Bylaw and includes any conditions to which the licence is subject.
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.
Litter container	A container provided for the collection of litter.
Manager	A person who controls or manages any premises, activity, or event, regardless of whether that person has a proprietary interest in those premises or that activity or event. This includes a Body Corporate.
Multi-unit	A development consisting of two or more separately occupied residential units, whether in the same building or in separate buildings, and held either

development	in common ownership or in separate ownership. This includes a unit title development, a mixed-use premise with business activities, and any development with controlled or restricted access, such as a gated community.
Nuisance	A nuisance in terms of the Health Act 1956.
Occupier	In relation to any property or premises, the inhabitant occupier of that property or premises and, in any case where any building, house, tenement, or premises is unoccupied includes the owner.
Organic matter	Food waste and/or garden waste that is specified by the Council under clause 6 of this Bylaw as organic matter
Owner	In relation to any property or premises, the person entitled to receive the rack rent of the property or premises, or who would be so entitled if the property or premises were let to a tenant at a rack rent.
Person	An individual, a corporation sole, a body corporate, and an unincorporated body.
Premises	Any separately occupied land, dwelling, building, or part of the same.
Prohibited waste	<p>Waste containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any material capable of causing injury to any person or animal unless the material is sufficiently contained to prevent injury; any material capable of causing damage to the approved container or likely to shatter in the course of collection material unless the material is sufficiently contained to prevent damage to the approved container or to prevent injury; any material that may endanger any person, animal or vehicle which may come in to contact with it prior to, during or following collection, transportation or disposal; any radioactive wastes, but excluding domestic smoke detectors; any used oil and lead-acid batteries; any hazardous waste; medical waste; any material identified by the Council under clause 6 of this Bylaw as posing an unacceptable risk of nuisance to the public or to public health and safety, subject to a control made under clause 9 below.
Public place	As defined in the Litter Act 1979, which states: public place includes—

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every motorway, road, street, private street, footpath, access way, service lane, court, mall, and thoroughfare: • any public reserve within the meaning of section 2 of the Reserves Act 1977 to which the public generally has access, whether with or without payment of any fee, and any reserve under that Act classified as a nature reserve or a scientific reserve: • any park, garden, or other place of public recreation to which the public has access, whether with or without payment of any fee: • any beach or foreshore, or the bank of any river or stream, or the margin of any lake, to which the public traditionally has access, whether with or without payment of any fee: • any waters to which the public traditionally has access, whether with or without payment of any fee, for bathing or other recreational purposes: • every wharf, pier, or jetty (whether under the control of a harbour board or not) to which the public has access: • any conservation area within the meaning of the Conservation Act 1987: • any airport within the meaning of section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966: • any cemetery within the meaning of section 2 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964: • any land vested in or controlled by any local authority (within the meaning of section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002) or the Crown, being land that is not occupied pursuant to any lease, licence, or other authority by any private person: • any national park constituted under the National Parks Act 1980: • any other place whether public or private in the open air, including any walkway within the meaning of section 4 of the Walking Access Act 2008, to which the public has access, whether with or without payment of any fee,— <p>but does not include any site for the disposal of litter, or any receptacle installed in any such public place pursuant to this Act or any other Act.</p>
Recovery	<p>As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states:</p> <p>recovery—</p> <p>means extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and</p> <p>includes making waste or diverted material into compost</p>
Recyclable material	<p>The types of waste that are able to be recycled and that may be specified by the Council from time to time under this Bylaw.</p>

Recycling	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states: recycling means the reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials
Reserve	Any open space, playing field, plantation, park, garden, or ground set apart for public recreation or enjoyment which is under the management or control of the Council and includes any Facility, structure or building within those reserves.
Road	<p>The same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, which states:</p> <p>road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or • immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or • is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or • is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or • is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;— <p>and includes—</p> <p>except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;— • but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roading Powers Act 1989.
Site	For the purposes of this Bylaw means an area of land that is the subject of an application for a building consent or an area of land where a specific development or activity is located or is proposed to be located.
Treatment	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states:

	<p>treatment—</p> <p>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</p> <p>does not include dilution of waste.</p>
Waste	<p>As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which states:</p> <p>waste—</p> <p>means anything disposed of or discarded; and</p> <p>includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and</p> <p>to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.</p>
Waste collector	<p>A person or entity who collects or transports waste and includes commercial and non-commercial collectors and transporters of waste (for example, community groups and not-for-profit organisations); but does not include individuals who collect and transport waste for personal reasons (for example, a person taking domestic garden waste to a waste management facility).</p>
Waste Container	<p>Container utilised for the collection of waste.</p>
Waste management facility	<p>A facility, authorised by Council, which primarily provides waste management and disposal services or waste remediation and materials recovery services, in relation to solid waste. Includes but is not limited to waste transfer stations, resource recovery stations, recycling centres, composting facilities, landfills or cleanfill sites, or hazardous waste facilities.</p>
Waste management facility operator	<p>A person who owns or manages a waste management facility.</p>
Waste Management and Minimisation Plan	<p>A waste management and minimisation plan adopted by the Council under section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.</p>
Waste operator	<p>A person who is a waste operator or operates a waste management facility.</p>
Waste remediation and materials recovery services	<p>The remediation and clean-up of contaminated buildings and mine sites, mine reclamation activities, removal of hazardous material and abatement of asbestos, lead paint and other toxic material. This also includes recovery, sorting, and/or storage services in relation to waste.</p>
Waste treatment and	<p>The treatment or disposal of waste (including hazardous waste), including the</p>

disposal services	operation of landfills, combustors, incinerators, compost dumps and other treatment facilities (except sewage treatment facilities), and waste transfer stations.
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